A living landscape

A call to restore the UK’s battered ecosystems, for wildlife and people

Adaptation to climate change
Sustainable local economies
Abundant wildlife
Healthy cities and green space for all

Updated with 100+ Living Landscape schemes
Where will our water come from? When will our land use become truly sustainable? How can our environment adapt to climate change? What would it take to rebuild a wildlife-rich countryside? Why are so many people disconnected from nature?

It’s time to think big

To adapt to climate change, the UK’s wildlife will need to move along ‘climate corridors’ up and down the country, or to shadier slopes or cooler valleys. Wildlife has done it all before, after the last ice age, but this time the change is faster and there are unexpected obstacles: cities, motorways and expanses of hostile countryside.

If we don’t give our wildlife enough room to manoeuvre, a collapse in biodiversity is inevitable. For decades we have been slowing the decline in biodiversity by protecting small oases of wildlife as an emergency measure. Now, in the face of climate change, it is essential that we link these oases and restore our ecosystems and natural processes at a speed and on a scale that we would once have felt was impossible.

Different parts of the UK will need to take different approaches, depending not only upon natural habitats but upon local social and economic needs. And change on this scale needs deep-rooted support across many constituencies.

Driven by local people and aspirations, The Wildlife Trusts play a leading role not just in developing the vision but in mustering the support that can allow communities to drive their own change. We do this by working closely with community groups, businesses, land managers and local authorities on landscape-scale projects around the UK.

We look to the Government to show leadership also. The Government needs to be brave enough to remove the obstacles preventing our wildlife from adapting; to buy more time by resolving to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions; and to show political will by serious investment in rebuilding biodiversity on a landscape scale. We need to create our Living Landscape now. Our window of opportunity will soon close.

Stephanie Hilborne
Chief Executive, The Wildlife Trusts

A LIVING LANDSCAPE

Matthew Roberts. Cover picture: St Ives and the river Great Ouse, Cambridgshire, Dae Sasitorn/lastrefuge.co.uk

Priestcliffe Lees nature reserve, owned by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust; a treasure chest of local biodiversity. The Wildlife Trusts see such places as nodes from which plants and animals can recolonise a recovering landscape.
A LIVING LANDSCAPE

Nature can’t exist in a box...

The idea of a modern-day ark in a sea of emptiness is dead. So is the belief that there is no environmental limit to land use. The solution is to work on a landscape scale, harnessing natural processes.

The desire for a sustainable world and one rich in wildlife amount to the same thing. The species, habitats and even ecosystems that comprise our wildlife are also the building blocks that make up the healthy, functioning environment on which we all depend. This is why The Wildlife Trusts are leading the way in making nature conservation work on a landscape scale.

How not to do it

This photograph shows an area of farmland in the Cambridgeshire fens, south of Peterborough. It includes some of the most productive land in Britain, but that bounty comes at a price. The peat soil is disappearing. A marker planted (with remarkable foresight) in 1850 shows the soil level has fallen 14 feet, due to shrinkage and wind erosion. In places there are only 18 inches of peat left.

The picture also shows two places which escaped the wholesale drainage of the fens: Woodwalton Fen National Nature Reserve (centre), established in 1910, and Holme Fen NNR (centre top). They too are under pressure: crop spraying, uncontrolled water levels and nitrogen pollution are eating away at their treasure stores of species, and the habitats upon which they depend.

Yet this is a rich area

In the past the fens were a vast complex of rivers, streams, wet grassland, woodland, raised bog and reedbed. The land provided plentiful food and natural resources for local people, and an unrivalled habitat for wildlife. The result was one of the most prosperous areas in England, and an example of truly sustainable land use.

Today the area provides few opportunities. The market town of Ramsey, just off the right of the picture, performs poorly on measures such as housing, employment and access to services. There are fewer than half the number of public footpaths per hectare here compared with other landscapes in the county, and few jobs outside farming.

Today all local authorities can play a part in creating a mosaic of habitats which will give our native wildlife a flexible future. Planning policies and strategic land acquisition, often with partners, offer huge opportunities which we must grasp now.

Peter Raine
MD for Environment and Regeneration, Kent County Council
...and we can’t exist without nature

By perhaps 2035, a crane’s-eye view of a reborn wetland reveals flood protection for surrounding farmland, access by foot, boat and cycle, abundant wildlife and a thriving, diverse, sustainable local economy.

To walk all day without retracing your steps, among habitats and species that exist nowhere else on this scale; for lowland England it seems an impossible dream. But it is the vision of the Great Fen Project – to recreate an inspirational landscape not seen since the 17th century. It will take a lifetime to complete, and will leave a living legacy for future generations.

It’s all about working together

The project is a partnership between the Environment Agency, Huntingdonshire District Council, Natural England and the local Wildlife Trust. It will restore and recreate 3,700 hectares between Huntingdon and Peterborough; reconnect Wood Walton and Holme Fen, halting the deterioration of both sites; promote natural processes such as grazing and peat generation; and have a positive impact upon the region’s land and water management, and rural economy.

With excellent transport links, and Peterborough, Huntingdon and Cambridge all within 20 miles, the Great Fen will power a new local economy. Hotels, B&Bs and restaurants will appear, and there will be more jobs in wildlife-friendly farm products, reed harvesting, and grass and hay production. Management of the reserve itself will provide paid and volunteer work.

Better ecosystem services

For wildlife, the area will improve so much that new species, such as spoonbill and common crane, could establish. The loss of peat will be arrested, and habitats unique to this resource will return.

Inspired by local Wildlife Trusts across the UK, living landscapes such as the Great Fen are a vision for people as much as for wildlife. They will deliver better ecosystem services such as flood protection, aquifer recharge, soil conservation, nutrient reduction and absorption of carbon dioxide. They are also high-quality environments, that people enjoy visiting or living in, and a major antidote to the urban-centred life most of us have to live.

Above all, they have the capacity to remind us that we too are still part of nature.
To rebuild biodiversity on a landscape scale, you must first identify the best potential areas. This example, from the South West Wildlife Trusts and partners, shows how a region’s key habitats can be mapped.

Over the last three years the South West Wildlife Trusts have developed a science-based framework to help identify where and how much habitat needs to be created to guarantee the long-term survival of the region’s biodiversity. The Wildlife Trusts, Natural England and other partners have applied this to create the South West Nature Map (see map).

Focusing on UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats, the framework defines and selects a set of ecologically viable units of habitat, called Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs). Each SNA is a potential landscape in which wildlife populations and rural communities can thrive in the long term, and through which habitat fragments can be reconnected to create a self-sustaining whole.

The project uses a practical, evolving methodology which takes account of ecological viability. Critically, it also involves 150 local conservation experts across the region.

As a result the South West Wildlife Trusts believe that the SNAs on this map are the places where habitat should be conserved, connected and created. Their development will be crucial in the race to help species, habitats and landscapes adapt to the pressures of climate change.

The map is intended to inform conservation strategies and regional spatial planning. It is recognised by the Regional Assembly, Defra, Natural England and the Regional Development Agency.

The South West Wildlife Trusts themselves have begun landscape-scale projects in each county. All depend on the support of local communities and landowners. The aim is to include large areas of land in conservation programmes, but also to ensure they are compatible with the needs of local people. Farming, recreation, education and rural infrastructure (roads, houses, businesses) can all exist alongside and within SNAs.

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Woodland and forest

Letting hotspots revert to nature — and working to fill in the gaps

Why do woodlands matter?
Ancient woodland is perhaps our richest wildlife habitat. It once cloaked most of Britain, but we now have one of the lowest coverage levels in Europe. Half our ancient woodland has been lost since the 1840s.

Woodland plays a vital role in recycling carbon dioxide and water vapour and, like bogs and wetlands, regulates water flow into rivers. It’s also highly valued by local people for recreation.

While we continually hear of the threats to forests worldwide, there are stunning examples of woodland being recreated, or regenerating naturally. Much of North East USA was once farmland, but abandonment in the early 1900s allowed the trees to return. Some of that forest is now protected in national parks.

The main challenges
UK woodland is often heavily modified or managed, and plantations typically lack the structural and species diversity of ancient woodland. Traditional coppicing, pollarding and grazing can be beneficial, but they are now rarely economically viable.

Left naturally, lowland woodland can return quite easily. However, many people see large areas of scrub as untidy. In upland areas, regeneration is slower and often hampered by grazing, impoverished soils and a lack of seed source. Grants like the English Woodland Grant Scheme can help, but there is insufficient funding.

Natural woodland is typically a mosaic of different habitat types, including old stands of high forest, scrub areas, and forest glades. Allowing natural forest landscapes to re-establish means looking differently at the landscape, and the processes at work within it. In upland areas, Wildlife Trusts are working with landowners to restrict or exclude grazing from large areas around remnants of woodland. Meanwhile, in lowland areas, we are supporting landowners and communities to remove fencing around woodland, allow areas to scrub up and encourage grazing animals to roam more freely.

One example of Wildlife Trust action
The Low Weald of West Sussex and south Surrey is a diverse landscape containing some of England’s best ancient woodland, as well as other wildlife-rich habitats. Sussex Wildlife Trust is leading a project to enhance, create and reconnect habitat here within an area of 93 square miles.

Local communities and farmers have agreed a shared vision for the project area. The aim is a landscape akin to the original forest, with glades, pastures and wetlands as well as dense woods. Large, free-roaming animals will graze in core woodland areas and the natural processes of decomposition and regeneration will be encouraged. Between these core areas the Trust is working with farmers to encourage them to farm more sensitively for wildlife.

22 landscape-scale projects to restore, recreate and reconnect
All the projects here and on the following pages include multiple partners. Areas quoted are for the finished project area, regardless of who owns the land. A hectare is 10,000 square metres, or 2.5 acres.

CUMBRIA

Witherslack Large Area 3500ha

Children to mountain top. South of Kendal, rich limestone pavement, grassland, ancient woodland. Cumbria Wildlife Trust

DERBYSHIRE

The OnTrent Project 36,000ha

Works at a strategic level to influence policy and awareness, and improve the health of the floodplain. Derby, Notts, Staffs and Lincs Wildlife Trusts

DEVON

Dart Catchment project c.12,000ha

EU-funded business and community project to restore the health of an entire river catchment. Devon Wildlife Trust

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Severn/Avon Vales Wetland 10,000ha

Wetland restoration project between three Wildlife Trusts in floodplains of the rivers Severn and Avon. Glos, Warks and Worcs Wildlife Trusts

HAMPSHIRE

North Langstone Harbour 1350ha

Salt marsh, grazing marsh, oyster beds, and saltine lagoons on an extensive stretch of the Solent coast. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust

Having the project working on the Dart is a great opportunity for local farmers to have some financial help to tidy up the environment. The scheme offers great advantages to wildlife, the river, local community and even tourists.

Group of Devon farmers Dart Catchment Project, Devon

Forest are as useful as they are beautiful. Sussex Wildlife Trust has begun a project to bring back semi-natural woodland across a large area of West Sussex and Surrey

Mike Read/Sussex Wildlife Trust
Uplands: supporting changes in farming

Why does it matter?
Though often degraded by deforestation and overgrazing, uplands contain our greatest variety of habitats, and are vitally important as places to get away from the bustle of everyday life. As well as controlling erosion and regulating water supply, upland forests and peat bogs play a vital role in regulating carbon dioxide. The peaty soils hold huge amounts of carbon in partially decomposed organic material. Thinner soils that have been drained or planted with conifers lose much of this carbon to the atmosphere.

What are the main challenges?
Overgrazing by sheep was the greatest threat, but changes in agricultural payments are reducing this to beneficial levels. Wildlife Trusts are working with upland communities to reduce cultural and aesthetic concerns about withdrawing farming and restoring upland habitats. Reducing grazing need not mean the end of farming; it simply means farming differently. However, more needs to be done. Upland farmers and land managers need to be rewarded for flood control benefits felt downstream, and for the climate benefits of land management that stores more carbon.

One example of Wildlife Trust action
Egg is an outstanding case of landscape-scale conservation driven by local people. With the help of the Scottish Wildlife Trust and others, the island is now owned by the Isle of Egg Heritage Trust. The forest is protected from overgrazing, and the raised bag is recovering from drainage and conifer planting. The islanders themselves, properly trained and equipped, completed this work.

Coasts: restoring natural defences

Why does it matter?
UK coasts are among the most varied and scenic in the world. The richest parts are lowland mudflats, marshes and estuaries, with their birdlife, wild flowers, and nursery grounds for sea life. They act as floodplains, carbon sinks, and filters for estuaries. Yet vast seawalls have been drained, ploughed up, built upon or walled off from the sea. Climate change predictions suggest devastating coastal floods could occur within a few decades. This means these habitats have an increasingly important role to play in absorbing marine floodwaters.

What are the main challenges?
Managed coastal realignment requires difficult, strategic decisions to abandon or dismantle defences. Wildlife Trusts around the UK are working with local communities to achieve a shared vision and sense of purpose. Grants are needed to encourage farmers to leave areas for the sea to reclaim.

One example of Wildlife Trust action
In 2002, Essex Wildlife Trust breached the sea wall at Abbots Hall farm on the Blackwater estuary to create 81 hectares of salt marsh and grazing marsh. Funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, WWF (UK), Environment Agency and English Nature, it was the largest coastal realignment in Europe. The new marshes quickly established a wide range of plants used by many invertebrates and coastal birds. They also support three commercial fish species and trial oyster beds. The marsh-grazed sheep fetch a premium at market, and the habitat supports a greater diversity of wildlife such as lapwings, skylarks and hares.
A LIVING LANDSCAPE

Lowland grassland

Calling landowners! Help connect up those isolated fragments!

Why does it matter?
Lowland grassland, including chalk downland and hay meadow, includes some of the richest areas for wildlife in the UK. But because these habitats often occur in areas well suited to modern, intensive agriculture, all but the steepest, wettest or most inaccessible sites have been lost – 98 per cent since the 1950s. With a few notable exceptions, such as Salisbury Plain, the surviving sites are small, isolated and fragmented.

Grassland habitats are often associated with culturally important landscapes. The downlands of Wiltshire hold some of the richest concentrations of archaeological sites in Europe. Most of the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) of lowland England, from the Cotswolds to the North Downs, are predominantly grasslands, and are among our most treasured and visited landscapes.

What are the key challenges?
The fragmentation of much lowland grassland makes it difficult to manage with modern agricultural equipment and commercial breeds of cattle. Hay meadows and water meadows in particular need precision management on a small scale, which is not feasible for most hard-pressed farmers. In England, the new Environmental Stewardship scheme helps, but increased higher level grants for restoration are needed to restore the areas that can reconnect the isolated fragments. Fears over the right of access are another difficulty in creating new areas of open downland.

Targeting activity on the ground is essential. Wildlife Trusts are working with others to identify and focus effort on the areas with most potential to reconnect habitat. Agricultural payments and other assistance needs to be directed towards these areas, to help fill key missing pieces in the jigsaw. These schemes need to be backed up by other capital grants and mechanisms to help farmers operate more effectively, such as machinery rings and cooperative grazing systems.

One example of Wildlife Trust action
Working with Natural England, and with funding from the Tuftney Charitable Trust, the Somerset and Wiltshire Wildlife Trusts are reconnecting grassland habitats on a landscape scale in the Mendip Hills and the Braydon Forest area respectively. As well as targeting Environmental Stewardship advice, these long-term, multi-partner projects aim to make locally-harvested wild flower seed and green hay available to farmers, alongside helping to source suitable cattle and machinery.

The Wiltshire Wildlife Trust has also set up its own farm with native cattle and introduced traditional haymaking to manage a network of hay meadows in the north of the county.

There are definitely more birds now, and we haven’t really started. Friends come round and we go out looking for wildlife. I can see nothing but good in it. It helps us financially, makes the place more attractive, and it’s something good for the future.

Bill Reid, cattle farmer, Landscapes for Wildlife project, Wiltshire
By the time these children in Walsall are grown up, the surrounding city may be more green and pleasant than their parents could imagine.

Weaver Hills 3,700ha
Integrated management of acid to alkaline types of grassland between Leek and Ashbourne.
- Staffordshire Wildlife Trust

Dunwich-Walberswick 1,600ha
Integrated management of a large, multi-landowner stretch of heathland and woodland.
- Suffolk Wildlife Trust

Lewes Downs 1,000ha
Restoring and improving species-rich chalk downland in east Sussex, regardless of ownership.
- Sussex Wildlife Trust

Landscapes for Wildlife 782.3ha
Working with landowners of woodland and farmland to restore biodiversity in the Braydon Forest area.
- Wiltshire Wildlife Trust

Forest of Feckenham 20,000ha
Meadows, pasture, woodland, agricultural land, habitats and veteran trees east of Worcestershire.
- Worcestershire Wildlife Trust

We must rebuild the British landscape, in town and countryside. Fragmented habitats need to reconnect, and we need to work with natural systems for environmental protection, recreation, healthy living and sustainable food production. The Wildlife Trusts are ideally placed to weave whole landscapes back together.

Professor Chris Baines
Environmental adviser, author and broadcaster

Urban areas
Encouraging everyone to see the benefits of healthy, green cities

Why do urban areas matter?
The Wildlife Trusts have been working with people in built-up areas for many years because our towns and cities can be havens for wildlife in an increasingly hostile countryside. Gardens, parks, derelict land, veteran trees, canals and rivers welcome a wide variety of species.

Urban areas provide perhaps the best opportunities for people to encounter nature. Wildlife-rich green spaces, where people can get away from it all, is widely regarded as crucial to a high quality of life.

We can also link wildlife with progressive new building styles and tackling climate change. For example, green roofs can help absorb heavy rainfall and regulate the temperature of buildings, as well as providing wildlife habitat.

The key challenges
Huge numbers of houses are expected to be built over the next 25 years, many on urban brownfield sites which can be rich in wildlife. However, developers increasingly see the economic benefits of creating space for nature within new residential areas.

Moreover, in many urban areas there is pressure to remove ‘units’ scrub, mown amenity grasslands extremely short, and remove vegetation on ditch banks and verges. But with proper planning and support from local Wildlife Trusts, carefully designed networks of wildlife-friendly green space can be included in new development (p18). Developers can perform a vital role.

Funding habitat creation on the back of development, which in turn enhances the quality and value of new buildings. Local authorities can make a huge contribution to wildlife through more sensitive management of open spaces. Local communities are an even more powerful force in managing these areas.

One example of Wildlife Trust action
While it may conjure images of endless buildings, Birmingham and the Black Country is one of the UK’s most diverse areas for wildlife, with more rivers and canals than Venice. Alongside two million people live otters, water voles, peregrines, great crested newts, threatened crayfish, and huge numbers of unusual plants.

Capitalising on this hidden richness, the local Wildlife Trust has been working with local authorities and others to achieve a ‘transformation of the environment’, with cross-party and central Government support.

The Trust plans to create strategic ‘multi-use green corridors’, rich in wildlife. These will link the key population centres, key nature reserves and other natural heritage features. Perhaps the most dramatic proposal is a ‘green bridge’ nature reserve linking Dartmouth Park to West Bromwich town centre, flying over its bypass.

Want to know more?
These are just a few examples. All 47 Wildlife Trusts are on wildlife.org.uk
Simply click on 47 local Wildlife Trusts to find the contact details, or phone 0870 0367711. Project websites include:
- Great Fen: greatfen.org
- River Dart: cyclean.com
- Isle of Eigg: isleofeigg.org
- OrTrent Project: ontrent.org
- SevernAvon Valleys: severnwellands.org.uk
What needs to happen now

The natural systems on which our health, resources and wellbeing depend are in urgent need of repair. Here we map out a four-point plan which can transform our environment in a generation.

We are at a turning point in the way we manage our environment. Agriculture is beginning to encompass stewardship of the countryside, planning policy is embracing creative conservation, climate change demands sustainable water management solutions, and we are realising how green surroundings improve our economy, health and wellbeing. We must harness these changes. Transforming our environment is possible when Government, industry and society work towards a common purpose, with a combination of policy change and incentives. Our rivers, for example, have been dramatically transformed in the last 30 years by an improvement in water quality. We must use such examples to spur us on. With 50 years of conservation legislation to learn from we need to accelerate our efforts to think bigger and longer term: whole river catchments, robust habitat complexes such as woodland and grassland, entire tracts of upland, and major coastal realignment. We can re-connect the fragmented habitats in our towns and countryside to transform our landscape within a generation.

This is our image of the future: living landscapes that support, provide, inspire and renew. Through them we can halt biodiversity loss, create truly sustainable communities, reconstitute a resilient countryside able to adapt to climate change, and enjoy business that grows as a result of, rather than at the expense of, a healthy environment.

It is a tantalising future that offers a better quality of life for us all. And it is within our grasp if we can embrace the vision, commitment and determination to make it happen.

1. Use the planning system to enhance biodiversity
   - Map regional and local opportunities
     Regional and local planning authorities should identify and map habitat restoration opportunities as a matter of urgency. All planning documents (such as Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks) should include these maps so they can influence land use decisions. Government should support mapping by facilitating a UK-wide spatial framework for landscape-scale conservation.
   - Inspire local people to improve their quality of life
     Use mechanisms such as community planning and Local Strategic Partnerships to engage and inspire local people about landscape-scale conservation.
   - Use local knowledge
     The voluntary sector, Local Record Centres and other experts should help create the opportunity maps. Habitat restoration must be based on the history of local environment, landscapes and wildlife, and significant local social and economic issues.
   - Maximise use of the system
     Continue to shift planning policy into restoring and creating habitats, and incorporating green infrastructure. Local authorities must enhance biodiversity in development decisions. Proposals that hinder landscape-scale restoration, such as unsustainable housing schemes, should be reviewed.

2. Invest in landscape-scale management and restoration
   - Focus fiscal measures
     Use initiatives such as Planning Gain Supplement and stimulate new measures such as land ‘banking’ schemes or community land trusts to promote habitat restoration.
   - Tailor incentive and funding schemes
     Use agri-environment and forestry incentives to promote habitat restoration and make low-intensity farming systems economically viable for farmers. Public bodies and other funding organisations must embrace large-scale habitat restoration and reflect these ambitions in their funding programmes.
   - Set local authority priorities
     Local authority programmes such as Local Area Agreements should set targets for landscape-scale restoration and integrate social and economic spend into this context.

3. Tailor policy and practice for landscape-scale restoration
   - Protect our most important sites
     Local Wildlife Sites and the statutory networks provide the catalyst for many landscape restoration schemes. All local authorities should have the resources to ensure that their Local Wildlife Site systems are operating to common standards.
   - Manage public and private land
     Manage the public estate to enhance biodiversity. Parks, housing, hospitals and schools can contribute to landscape-scale conservation, and also enhance health and wellbeing. Business and industry should use its land holdings in the same way. Public and private organisations should secure The Wildlife Trusts’ Biodiversity Benchmark scheme for land management.
   - Integrate policies
     Ensure that policies on water, agriculture, planning and regeneration integrate at all levels to promote landscape-scale restoration. Policies should incorporate natural processes to ensure long-term cost effectiveness and sustainability, such as moving away from hard flood defences to more natural solutions. Regeneration projects such as Thames Gateway and The Olympics should make a contribution to delivering living landscapes.
   - Build living landscapes into social policy
     Promote living landscapes through social policy such as tourism, schools, outdoor learning provision, preventative healthcare, volunteering schemes and youth work.

4. Buy time: address climate change
   - Reduce CO2 emissions by 60 per cent by 2050
     Government must step up to meet its target set in 2003. If not, the damage could counteract the positive impacts of landscape-scale restoration.
   - Develop a UK sustainable energy policy
     Focus on reducing demand by improving energy efficiency. Include a shift from large-scale, centralised generation to micro-generation, and renewable technologies.
   - Invest in monitoring impacts of climate change on biodiversity
     Ensure we maintain a robust, science-based approach to climate change and its impact on UK wildlife. This requires increased investment in recording, research and monitoring, through bodies such as the Local Record Centres and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.

Cambourne in Cambridgeshire is an example of designing wildlife-rich countryside into the heart of a new community
Find out more

There is a 50-page extended version of this report. It covers the science behind landscape-scale conservation, its links to Biodiversity Action Planning, and 10 landscape-scale project studies – all of which demonstrate The Wildlife Trusts’ unique connection with local communities.

To download the full report, visit ‘publications’ on wildlifetrusts.org
Or ring 01636 670000 for a free copy

About The Wildlife Trusts

There are 47 local Wildlife Trusts across the whole of the UK, the Isle of Man and Alderney. We are working for an environment rich in wildlife for everyone.

With 765,000 members, we are the largest UK voluntary organisation dedicated to conserving the full range of the UK’s habitats and species whether they be in the countryside, in cities or at sea. 135,000 of our members belong to our junior branch, Wildlife Watch.

We manage 2,200 nature reserves covering more than 80,000 hectares; we stand up for wildlife; we inspire people about the natural world and we foster sustainable living.

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust’s state-of-the-art low carbon visitor centre at Attenborough is the showpiece of a 147ha reserve championed by local people since 1966. The entire Wildlife Trusts movement is founded on a responsible attitude to the natural world and future generations.
From the Isle of Eigg Living Landscape, established in 1996, to projects which are just beginning, The Wildlife Trust schemes listed overleaf offer the UK’s people and wildlife a sustainable, worthwhile future.

Turn over to see the projects!
In 2006 The Wildlife Trusts first published A Living Landscape, the report you are now reading. It set out a new and ambitious landscape-scale approach to nature conservation. The aim is a better future for the UK’s wildlife, helping to protect against threats like climate change and development, and securing vital benefits such as cleaner water and better access to green spaces.

Despite many successes for nature conservation during the 20th century, the health of our environment – measured by the variety and abundance of the species it supports – is still under threat. Recent concerns over the declines of bees, butterflies and migrant birds show just how fragile our natural inheritance is. Added to this, in 2007 the UK experienced its worst floods for 50 years. A Living Landscape is The Wildlife Trusts’ recovery plan for the UK’s wildlife and fragmented habitats. We believe we must rebuild our natural systems before they become irreparably damaged. In practice this means working with hundreds of landowners across the UK in towns, cities and in the wider countryside. Using our network of 2,250 nature reserves as a cornerstone, The Wildlife Trusts’ Living Landscape schemes are restoring, recreating and reconnecting large areas of wildlife habitat, and the ecosystems upon which we depend.

The next seven pages illustrate the range of these schemes. Some have been running for a decade whilst others are in their infancy, but everywhere you look The Wildlife Trusts are drawing up plans, raising funds, buying land, changing habitats, and inspiring others to follow their lead. If we can realise this vision, wildlife will flourish again everywhere, children will grow up inspired by the sights and sounds of nature and people will live happier, healthier lives.

Find further information about Living Landscape schemes at wildlifetrusts.org.uk/livinglandscape. You can download an interactive UK-map for more details on each scheme, and download regional Living Landscape reports.

KEY

- Improving water quality
- Engaging local communities
- Working with farmers and landowners
- Helping wildlife adapt to climate change
- Supporting local economy
- Carbon storage
- Restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitat
- Managing flood risk
- Growing more local food
- Improving access to nature
- Volunteering opportunities
- Environmental education

1. Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust
   Waves of Health
   Area: 60 per cent of the islands
   Landscape-scale conservation project restoring heathland and the Isles of Scilly, helping to provide a high quality environment for wildlife and people.

2. Cornwall Wildlife Trust
   West Cornwall Wetlands
   Area: 15,000 hectares
   Restoring and reconnecting fragmented wetlands and moors to create a coast-to-coast Living Landscape.

3. Devon Wildlife Trust
   Working Wetlands on the Culm
   Area: 65,000 hectares
   Restoring areas of wetland and reconnecting important wildlife-rich landscapes in North Devon, focusing particularly on the rain-fed Culm grasslands.

4. Dorset Wildlife Trust
   Pastures New
   Area: 25,509 hectares
   Working with local farmers and communities to restore wildlife-rich grasslands, protecting West Dorset’s natural heritage.

5. Somerset Wildlife Trust
   Brue Valley Living Landscape scheme
   Area: 12,000 hectares
   Based in the Somerset Levels this project is restoring and re-creating areas of wetland habitat with links to local farming and food production.

6. Somerset Wildlife Trust
   Mendip Hills Living Landscape Project
   Area: 11,000 hectares
   Restoring, linking and creating wildlife-friendly landscapes in Mendip, helping to make the Itchen Navigation’s wildlife, history and heritage more accessible to local people.

7. Avon Wildlife Trust
   Restoring Wildflower-rich Grasslands
   Area: 31,000 hectares
   Restoring, linking and re-creating wetland habitats to help reverse habitat loss.

8. Avon Wildlife Trust
   Living Islands
   Area: 1,500 hectares
   Protecting and caring for one of Europe’s largest colonies of breeding razorbills, puffins and guillemots. Creating a world-renowned wildlife site.

9. Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust
   Severn Vale Living Landscape Project
   Area: 1,000 hectares
   Restoring the wetlands of the Severn Vale to their former glory, creating a 50 km wetland wildlife corridor through the county.

10. Wiltshire Wildlife Trust
    Landscapes for Wildlife
    Area: 8,000 hectares
    Working with landowners to recreate links between wildlife sites, restoring meadows, hedgerows and ponds to create a wildlife-friendly landscape.

11. Wiltshire Wildlife Trust
    New Life for Chalk Grassland
    Area: 15,970 hectares
    Protecting and enhancing chalk grassland in Wiltshire, working with farmers and landowners to recreate and restore vital wildlife habitat.

12. Alderney Wildlife Trust
    Living Islands
    Area: 1,500 hectares
    Protecting and caring for the world’s largest colony of breeding puffins, razorbills and guillemots, enhancing access to the island’s wildlife sites.

13. West Cornwall Wetlands
    NE Hants Grazing for Wildlife Project
    Area: 1,750 hectares
    Restoring grazing那是 a huge area of native grassland in north, east and south Hampshire to help reverse habitat loss.

14. Hants & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
    Itchen Valley Living Landscape
    Area: 56 hectares
    Restoring high-quality, native chalk river habitat in Hampshire, creating a chalk river nature reserve.

15. Hants & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
    Roydon Woods and Lymington Valley
    Area: 1,000 hectares
    Restoring high-quality, native chalk river habitat in Hampshire, creating a chalk river nature reserve.

16. Hants & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
    Loddon and Eversley Heritage Area
    Area: 43,000 hectares
    Restoring, linking and re-creating wildlife-rich landscapes in North Devon, focusing particularly on the rain-fed Culm grasslands.
17. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust  
**Isle of Wight Living Landscape**  
Area: 4,088 hectares  
Providing a home to woodlouse and farmers on wildlife-friendly land management on the Isle of Wight, and bringing new benefits to local communities, including a possible increase in the population of the rare nightjar.

18. Sussex Wildlife Trust  
**West Weald Landscape Project**  
Area: 24,000 hectares  
Conserving and enhancing the West Weald landscape — a rare example of a naturally functioning forest ecosystem in South-East England.

19. Sussex Wildlife Trust  
**Knapp re-wilding**  
Area: 1,400 hectares  
Led by a visionary landowner on the Knapp Estate, this scheme, supported by Sussex Wildlife Trust, aims to re-wild 2,000 hectares of biodiverse land.

20. Kent Wildlife Trust  
**The Blean Complex**  
Area: 5,000 hectares  
Expanding and reconnecting nature reserves within the Blean Complex (England’s largest tract of semi-natural woodland) to enhance its rich biodiversity.

**Medway Scarp**  
Area: 5,000 hectares  
Restoring habitat fragmentation by extending and connecting wildlife-rich areas along the Medway Scarp. Orchids and butterflies will benefit.

22. Kent Wildlife Trust  
**Romney Marshes Living Landscape**  
Area: 28,000 hectares  
Restoring and re-creating wetland habitats, developing sustainable tourism, supporting the local farming economy and engaging local communities.

23. Kent Wildlife Trust  
**Sevenoaks Living Landscape**  
Area: 4,000 hectares  
Working with a range of partners to enhance, extend and link existing habitats to create larger, more connected areas which support key species.

24. Surrey Wildlife Trust  
**Surrey Wildlife Trust Grazing Project**  
Area: 8,000 hectares  
Restoring traditional grazing management techniques now lost in Surrey, to restore wildflower meadows and wildlife habitat across a huge area.

25. Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire WT  
**Ray Valley Restoration Project**  
Area: 2,000 hectares  
Working with partners to restore a huge area of the River Ray floodplain, recreating a natural wetland landscape over the next 30 years.

26. Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire WT  
**West Berkshire Living Landscape**  
Area: 2,600 hectares  
Linking many different habitats, including Grassland Common, Berkshire’s largest remaining heathland and home to rare species such as the nightjar.

27. Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire WT  
**Chimney Meadows Floodplain Project**  
Area: 2,500 hectares  
Re-creating rivers and waterbodies with isolated pockets of meadow and floodplain grazing marsh over the next 30 years.

28. Herbs & Middx Wildlife Trust  
**Hertfordshire’s Woods**  
Area: North to St Albans  
Re-creating, extending and reconnecting fragmented woodland habitats, securing the long-term protection of key areas for wildlife and people.

29. Herbs & Middx Wildlife Trust  
**The Stort Valley**  
Area: Over 20 km  
Restoring and re-creating habitats in the valley, improving access for people and enhancing habitat for species such as otter and water vole.

30. London Wildlife Trust  
**London’s Gardens Living Landscape**  
Area: over 31,500 hectares  
Aiming to raise people’s awareness of the value of gardens for wildlife and reducing the effects of climate change; protecting, enhancing and linking them up.

31. London Wildlife Trust  
**The Wandle Valley Living Landscape**  
Area: 500 hectares  
Currently in the early stages, this will be a flagship urban river restoration project, restoring nearly four miles of the Wandle river corridor.

32. London Wildlife Trust  
**The Lee Valley Living Landscape**  
Area: 4,000 hectares  
Aiming to restore the River Lee catchment (Herts and Middlesex, Essex and London) to a thriving landscape, of increased wildlife habitat and public access.

33. London Wildlife Trust  
**The Thames Valley Living Landscape**  
Area: 4,000 hectares  
Aiming to create a large sustainable natural landscape, benefitting both people and wildlife.

34. London Wildlife Trust  
**Sandlings Heaths and Forests**  
Area: 4,000 hectares  
Rotating and reconnecting fragmented heathland, improving habitat for threatened wildlife.

35. Essex Wildlife Trust  
**Living Landscape Projects**  
Area: 80 individual projects  
Creating wildlife-friendly land management on the Isle of Wight, and bringing new benefits to local communities.

36. Essex Wildlife Trust  
**Thameside Nature Park**  
Area: 647 hectares  
Transforming a former landfill site into a high-quality landscape, and heritage setting, with excellent benefits for wildlife and people.

37. Essex Wildlife Trust  
**Blythe-Alde Living Landscape**  
Area: 647 hectares  
Improving habitat for threatened wildlife, and access and recreational opportunities for people.

38. Suffolk Wildlife Trust  
**Suffolk Broads**  
Area: 3,400 hectares  
Working with local communities and agencies, aiming to create a large sustainable natural landscape, benefitting both people and wildlife.

39. Suffolk Wildlife Trust  
**Blythe-Alde Living Landscape**  
Area: 2,500 hectares  
Creating a large sustainable natural landscape, benefitting both people and wildlife.

40. Suffolk Wildlife Trust  
**Stour Valley Woodlands**  
Area: 2,500 hectares  
Creating a large sustainable natural landscape, benefitting both people and wildlife.

**KEY**

- Improving water quality
- Engaging local communities
- Working with farmers and landowners
- Helping wildlife adapt to climate change
- Supporting local economy
- Carbon storage
- Restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitat
- Growing more local food
- Improving access to nature
- Managing flood risk
- Volunteering opportunities
- Environmental education
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Description</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaywood Valley, from St Neots to the Ouse Washes.</td>
<td>Creating and restoring habitats for wildlife in a historically rich area.</td>
<td>Norfolk Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Norfolk Woods</td>
<td>Creating a network of species-rich flood meadows.</td>
<td>Norfolk Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lincolnshire Fenlands</td>
<td>Restoring the coastal grazing marsh landscape which is being rapidly lost to arable crops, and creating vital habitat for a range of threatened species.</td>
<td>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Fen Project</td>
<td>Aiming to improve habitat quality and connectivity in the valley of the River Flit from close to its source near Luton, to Shefford.</td>
<td>Beds, Cambs, Northants, P'boro WT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley Vision</td>
<td>Creating a network of habitats that support populations of key species.</td>
<td>Beds, Cambs, Northants, P'boro WT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Cambridge Hundreds Project</td>
<td>Restoring and reconnecting ancient woodlands.</td>
<td>Beds, Cambs, Northants, P'boro WT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire and Rutland WTs</td>
<td>Restoring the coastal grazing marsh landscape which is being rapidly lost to arable crops, and creating vital habitat for a range of threatened species.</td>
<td>Leicestershire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirby Moor and Bain Valley</td>
<td>Ensuring the River Trent flows for wildlife and people.</td>
<td>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Valley Project</td>
<td>Creating a network of habitats that support populations of key species.</td>
<td>Beds, Cambs, Northants, P'boro WT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charnwood Forest Living Landscape Project</td>
<td>Restoring the coastal grazing marsh landscape which is being rapidly lost to arable crops, and creating vital habitat for a range of threatened species.</td>
<td>Leicestershire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent Holmes Living Landscape Project</td>
<td>Ensuring the River Trent flows for wildlife and people.</td>
<td>Leicestershire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherwood’s Ancient Heathland</td>
<td>Ensuring the Soar and Wreake floodplain becomes an area where nature has room to function, wildlife can thrive and people can work and enjoy themselves.</td>
<td>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkby Moor and Bain Valley</td>
<td>Ensuring the River Trent flows for wildlife and people.</td>
<td>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes (a large former gravel extraction site)</td>
<td>Aiming to restore mixed wetland habitats across this large former gravel extraction site, engaging people to enjoy and learn about their local environment.</td>
<td>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**: Improving water quality, Increasing access to nature, Volunteering opportunities, Environmental education, Growing more local food, Managing flood risk, Carbon storage, Supporting local economy, Working with farmers and landowners, Helping wildlife adapt to climate change, Engaging local communities, Improving access to nature, Volunteering opportunities, Environmental education.
**EAST MIDLANDS/WEST MIDLANDS/WALES**

**56. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust**  
Peak Fringe Living Landscape  
**Area**: 33,650 hectares  
Addressing the decline in Derbyshire’s inland semi-natural grassland by targeting the Peak Fringe area and encouraging wildlife-friendly land management.

**57. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust**  
Staffordshire Washlands  
**Area**: 18,700 hectares  
Aiming to increase flood storage and biodiversity through restoring wetlands. The scheme is part of the Government’s ‘Making Space for Water’ strategy.

**58. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Wrekin Forest/Telford Green Network  
**Area**: 1,850 hectares  
Restoring wetlands. The scheme is part of the Government’s ‘Making Space for Water’ strategy.

**59. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Severn Vyrnwy/River Severn Corridor  
**Area**: 22,000 hectares  
Aiming to help restore the rivers’ natural ecosystems, enabling the land to hold back water at peak flood times and re-creating lost wildlife habitat.

**60. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Wyre Forest Heaths Living Landscape  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**61. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust**  
Water for Wildlife Living Landscape  
**Area**: 22,000 hectares  
A strategic goal of restoration project aiming to provide green space and recreational areas close to towns and cities in the central Midlands.

**62. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust**  
Back to Purple and Beyond  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, enhancing and re-creating habitats to form a more permeable landscape where wildlife areas are linked and wildlife can move and thrive.

**63. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Bredon Hill Living Landscape  
**Area**: 24,000 hectares  
Aiming to help restore the rivers’ natural ecosystems, enabling the land to hold back water at peak flood times and re-creating lost wildlife habitat.

**64. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Wyre Forest Heaths Living Landscape  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**65. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Central Rivers Initiative  
**Area**: 9,600 hectares  
Aiming to help restore the rivers’ natural ecosystems, enabling the land to hold back water at peak flood times and re-creating lost wildlife habitat.

**66. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust**  
Boscobel Woodlands Project  
**Area**: 406 hectares  
Supporting wildlife-friendly land management and increasing connectivity between woodlands by planting trees and creating wildlife corridors.

**67. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust**  
Weaver Hills Living Landscape  
**Area**: 3,700 hectares  
Offering support to landowners to protect existing habitats. The long-term aim is to restore and link sites to re-establish large areas of wildlife habitat.

**68. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust**  
Wyre Forest Heaths Living Landscape  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**69. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Marcheini Uplands, Gamallt and Gilfach  
**Area**: 6,000 hectares  
Based around RWT’s Gilfach Farm, this project will protect, restore and enhance habitats in 6,000 hectares of the surrounding area.

**70. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Mores and Mosses  
**Area**: 24,000 hectares  
Restoring, enhancing and re-creating habitats to form a more permeable landscape where wildlife areas are linked and wildlife can move and thrive.

**71. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Usk to Wye Project  
**Area**: Vale of Usk to lower Wye, Monmouthshire  
Restoring, creating and connecting sites for semi-natural habitats, including grassland and woodland, between the lower Usk and Wye Valley corridors.

**72. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Marcheini Uplands, Gamallt and Gilfach  
**Area**: 6,000 hectares  
Based around RWT’s Gilfach Farm, this project will protect, restore and enhance habitats in 6,000 hectares of the surrounding area.

**73. Shropshire Wildlife Trust**  
Severn Vyrnwy/River Severn Corridor  
**Area**: 22,000 hectares  
Aiming to help restore the rivers’ natural ecosystems, enabling the land to hold back water at peak flood times and re-creating lost wildlife habitat.

**74. Birmingham and the Black Country**  
Black Country Living Landscape  
**Area**: Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton  
Transforming accessible natural greenspace and Local Nature Reserves in partnership with people and communities across the Black Country.

**75. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust**  
Tame Valley Wetlands  
**Area**: 1,850 hectares  
Working with partners to restore, improve and create wetland habitats with many functional benefits across a large area in the Tame Valley.

**76. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust**  
The Valleys on your Doorstep  
**Area**: 82,000 hectares  
Creating shared opportunities for communities to engage with and improve their local environment, centred around a network of local nature reserves.

**77. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust**  
The Valleys on your Doorstep  
**Area**: 82,000 hectares  
Creating shared opportunities for communities to engage with and improve their local environment, centred around a network of local nature reserves.

**78. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Forest of Feckenham  
**Area**: 50,000 hectares  
Working with communities and partners to reconnect habitats and protect against the impacts of climate change and habitat fragmentation.

**79. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Severn and Avon Valleys  
**Area**: 200,000 hectares  
Part of a broader partnership creating a sustainable and wildlife-friendly wetland environment within the Severn and Avon Valleys.

**80. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Wyre Forest Heaths Living Landscape  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**81. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Wyre Forest Heaths Living Landscape  
**Area**: 2,000 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**82. Herefordshire Nature Trust**  
Woolhope Dome Living Landscape  
**Area**: 5,000 hectares  
Working with key partners, farmers and smallholders to help maintain and restore the high density of important habitats in the Woolhope Dome.

**83. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Marcheini Uplands, Gamallt and Gilfach  
**Area**: 6,000 hectares  
Based around RWT’s Gilfach Farm, this project will protect, restore and enhance habitats in 6,000 hectares of the surrounding area.

**84. Radnorshire Wildlife Trust**  
Uplands project, and Gilfach  
**Area**: 500 hectares  
Restoring, creating and connecting new wildlife sites, to form an interconnected network of wildlife refuges, enabling species to thrive and disperse successfully.

**85. Brecknockshire & Radnorshire WTs**  
Welsby Wye Project  
**Area**: 30,000 hectares  
Developing a project to link and enhance wildlife habitats for 26 km around Llangorse Lake and the Wye Valley, using agri-environment schemes.

**86. Worcestershire Wildlife Trust**  
Usk to Wye Project  
**Area**: Vale of Usk to lower Wye, Monmouthshire  
Restoring, creating and connecting habitats for 26 km around Llangorse Lake and the Wye Valley, using agri-environment schemes.

**87. Wildlife Trusts Wales**  
Usk to Wye Project  
**Area**: 30,000 hectares  
Developing a project to link and enhance wildlife habitats for 26 km around Llangorse Lake and the Wye Valley, using agri-environment schemes.

**88. North Wales Wildlife Trust**  
Pumlumon Project  
**Area**: 40,000 hectares  
Working with farmers and landowners to deliver ecosystem services including floodwater and carbon storage.

**89. Brecknockshire & Radnorshire WTs**  
Brecknockridge Wetland Project  
**Area**: 500 hectares  
Landscape schemes for the restoration and enhancement of key sites within the Anglessey Fens, improving their connectivity and access for people.

**90. Brecknockshire & Radnorshire WTs**  
Wales Wetland Project  
**Area**: 500 hectares  
Landscape schemes for the restoration and enhancement of key sites within the Anglessey Fens, improving their connectivity and access for people.

**KEY**

- Improving water quality
- Growing more local food
- Volunteering opportunities
- Improving access to nature
- Environmental education
- Restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitat
- Carbon storage
- Supporting local economy
- Managing flood risk
- Engaging local communities
- Helping wildlife adapt to climate change
- Working with farmers and landowners
- Improving their connectivity and access for people
- Restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitat
- Working with farmers and landowners
93. Ulster Wildlife Trust
The Ballagh Carragh
Area: 176 hectares
Improving management of Northern Ireland’s second largest area of intact wetland to benefit rare peatland wildlife and store floodwater and carbon.

94. Lancashire Wildlife Trust
Peatlands for People Living Landscape
Area: 2,000 hectares
Reconnecting wetland habitats and communities to enhance biodiversity and providing a physical amenity for local communities.

95. Cumbria Wildlife Trust
Lake District Living Landscape
Area: 230,000 hectares
Transforming the Lake District into a wildlife-rich green space.

96. Lancashire Wildlife Trust
Whin Sill and the Whin Sill Corridor
Area: 160 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

97. Cumbria Wildlife Trust
Cassop and Kelloe Corridor
Area: 150 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

98. Durham Wildlife Trust
Fishing for Life
Area: 200 tonnes
Restoring and recreating lost wetland habitat at Prestwick Carr will provide a range of socio-economic benefits as well as vital refuges for wildlife.

99. Northumberland Wildlife Trust
East Cleveland Living Landscape
Area: 5,800 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

100. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
The Great Whin Sill
Area: 1,000 hectares
Restoring and recreating lost wetland habitat at Prestwick Carr will provide a range of socio-economic benefits as well as vital refuges for wildlife.

101. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
River Hull Living Landscape
Area: 8,000 hectares
Enhancing the biodiversity of the area and offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

102. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
River Ure Living Landscape Project
Area: 5,800 hectares
Improving water quality and reconnecting lost wetland habitat at Prestwick Carr will provide a range of socio-economic benefits as well as vital refuges for wildlife.

103. Scottish Wildlife Trust
The Isle of Eigg Living Landscape
Area: 4,200 hectares
Improving water quality and reconnecting lost wetland habitat at Prestwick Carr will provide a range of socio-economic benefits as well as vital refuges for wildlife.

104. Sheffield Wildlife Trust
The Living Don
Area: 3,000 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

105. Tees Valley Wildlife Trust
Mosslands Living Landscape
Area: 1,000 hectares
Restoring and recreating lost wetland habitat at Prestwick Carr will provide a range of socio-economic benefits as well as vital refuges for wildlife.

106. Durham Wildlife Trust
MAGical coast Living Landscape
Area: 200 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

107. Durham Wildlife Trust
Druridge Bay
Area: 5,800 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

108. Northumberland Wildlife Trust
The Ure Valley Living Landscape Project
Area: 3,000 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

109. Northumberland Wildlife Trust
Prestwick Carr
Area: 320 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

110. Northumberland Wildlife Trust
Cumberland Greenspaces
Area: 1,000 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

111. Scottish Wildlife Trust
Isle of Eigg Living Landscape
Area: 3,000 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.

112. Scottish Wildlife Trust
Druridge Bay
Area: 5,800 hectares
Creating a large flagship nature reserve near Preston, offering new ways for the community to enjoy its wildlife-rich green space.
Located on the outskirts of Doncaster, Potteric Carr nature reserve delivers a range of benefits. It’s a haven for wildlife, stores flood water and provides a vital green space for local residents.

Photo: Neil Aldridge