



A Pocket Portal to Nature



Nature in Trust

The National Trust was established in 1895 to promote the preservation of 'natural aspects, features and animal and plant life'. This was enshrined in the 1907 National Trust Act, which meant we became one of the first organisations in the UK to have nature conservation as a core aim.

We cover three countries (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)¹. We own and care for over 1,000 properties, spanning both the natural and built environment, so we have a more varied responsibility than any other environmental conservation body.

With more than 250,000ha² of land and over 1,100km of coastline, we are one of the largest non-government landowners in the UK.

Our aims for Nature are:

To protect and enhance the wildlife and natural resources in our care.

To promote understanding and enjoyment of nature and achieve recognition for our key role as a conservation organisation.

To use our experience to influence wider environmental management, policy and practice.

John Atringham



Left: Brown long-eared bats have been recorded at more than 100 of our properties, including Killerton, Dolaucothi, Crom and Fountains Abbey.

Our vision for Nature is:

To have a healthy environment that supports a rich diversity of wildlife and is valued and enjoyed by everyone, now and in the future.

Right: Experts survey our properties for their nature conservation importance.



NT/Gordon Barker

Left: Wicken Fen is our oldest nature reserve and an amazing 7,900 species have been recorded here.



NTPL/Joe Cornish



NT/Matthew Oates

Left: The rare large blue butterfly can be seen at Collard Hill in Somerset, during June and July.

Did you know?

- 40% of our land is nationally important for nature with 97,475ha designated as Sites or Areas of Special Scientific Interest.
- 30% of our land (74,860ha) is internationally designated for its nature conservation importance.
- 14% of National Nature Reserves in England, Wales and Northern Ireland occur on our land and total 10,773ha.

- 93% (232,237ha) of our land has been surveyed for its nature conservation importance³.
- All 17 species of UK bat have been recorded as roosting or breeding in our properties, making us the single most important landowner for bat conservation.
- With 96% of all resident species of UK butterfly occurring on our land we have a huge responsibility for their conservation.

Want to know more?

- Check out *Nature and the National Trust* which highlights the importance of our role as a nature conservation body at: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/nature
 - For local information go to: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/localtoyou
1. Scotland is covered by our sister organisation, The National Trust for Scotland.
 2. 1 hectare (ha) equals 2.47 acres. This roughly equates to two football pitches.
 3. Includes 10,000ha of land managed but not owned by the National Trust.

Nature on the Coast

We are the UK's largest coastal owner and have a key responsibility for the conservation of coastal habitats and species. To do this we need to understand the complex relationship between land and sea and the coastal processes that impact upon nature conservation.

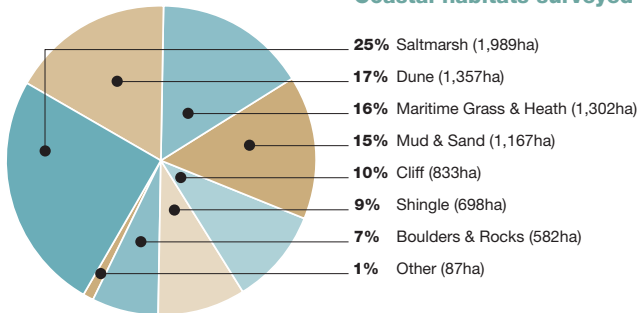


NT/Richard Allen

Left: Early spider orchid at Spyway Farm, Purbeck. This orchid is the much rarer cousin of the bee orchid. In the UK it occurs in a few ancient, species-rich, calcareous grasslands in southern England.

The beauty and dynamism of our coast is astonishing. Ranging from hard to soft cliffs, sand dunes to saltmarsh, beaches of sand, shingle, pebbles and boulders, estuaries, rias (drowned river valleys) and grazing marshes, tidal spits and bars, lagoons, rocky shores, reefs and platforms and flats of mud and sand.

Coastal habitats surveyed



Source: Habitats Database 2007, National Trust Central Office, Swindon.

Right: At Man Sands, in Devon, we removed a man-made sea wall and then later, allowed the naturally accumulated shingle wall to breach. This is enabling the coast to realign itself and helping to restore valuable wetland habitats in the field behind.



NT/Mike Ingram

Left: Choughs may be seen on The Lizard peninsula, Pembrokeshire, and the Giant's Causeway coast, County Antrim. They feed on insects, especially leather-jackets (crane-fly larvae).



James Packer



Bryan Edwards

Left: The rare cliff tiger beetle is one of five species of tiger beetle in the UK. Their larvae live in damp sandy burrows, from which they ambush their prey.

Coastal habitats surveyed for nature on Trust land currently totals 8,015ha, this does not include coastal strips of bracken and scrub. Saltmarsh covers the most at 25% – see pie chart opposite.

Wildlife

Wildlife on the coast is well adapted to a harsh and ever-changing environment. Examples of special coastal wildlife include starlet sea anemones at Orford Ness, arctic terns and puffins on the Farne Islands, Brent geese at Strangford Lough, cup corals

around Lundy, the endemic Lundy cabbage and its associated beetles, wild asparagus on The Lizard and Gower peninsulas, early spider orchids at Purbeck, oyster plants at the Giant's Causeway, scaly crickets at Branscombe, tiger beetles and other soft cliff insects on the Isle of Wight, common and grey seals at Blakeney Point.

Nature on the Coast

continued

Geology and landforms

Many geological processes and formations, revealing several hundred million years of earth history, can be seen along the coast.

These include spectacular landslips at Golden Cap and the south coast of the Isle of Wight, the saline lagoon at Cemlyn, ancient dunes at Murlough, saltmarshes at Llanrhidian, fossil forests at Brancaster, serpentine rock on The Lizard, chalk stacks at the Needles, and Precambrian rocks in west Wales.



Richard Edmonds

Left: Charmouth is famous for the remains of fossil insects, including beetles, grasshoppers, flies and dragonflies though complete specimens such as this are very, very rare.

NT/Matthew Oates



Left: Welsh mountain ponies creating good open grassland feeding conditions for choughs at Marloes in Pembrokeshire.

Challenges

Higher flood risks and increased erosion resulting in loss of habitats, species and geological features.

Inappropriate land management resulting in loss of coastal grassland and heath.

Integrated coastal zone management that co-ordinates long-term planning mechanisms on land with those at sea.

What we are doing

Coastal Risk Assessments to help us adapt to change; providing space for inland migration, creation and formation of new exposures and features; identifying opportunities for mitigation, coastal realignment, and acquisition.

Restoring coastal habitats by reintroducing grazing, erecting fencing and clearing scrub.

Contributing to Shoreline Management Plans; undertaking littoral zone surveys; actively engaging with the Marine Bill which will establish more Marine Protected Areas and better integrated planning.



NTPL/ Joe Cornish

Left: Fair Head cliffs rise 183m (600ft) above the sea and are Northern Ireland's tallest cliff face. They are home to buzzards, ravens, falcons, peregrine and choughs.



NTPL/ Joe Cornish

Left: At 16km in length, Orford Ness is the largest vegetated shingle spit in Europe and is recognised as having great nature conservation importance.

Did you know?

- 27% of our nationally important sites⁴ for nature are on the coast.
- We have ownership within all three UK Marine Nature Reserves (Lundy, Skomer and North Strangford Lough).
- Four World Heritage Sites occur on our land by the coast. They are the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast, Dorset and East Devon Coast, Cornwall and West Devon

Mining Landscapes and Hadrian's Wall.

- 126 of our coastal sites are at risk from tidal flooding and 606 km (60%) are at risk of erosion.
- The largest active landslip in Europe is on our land on the coast at Black Ven (Dorset).
- Dinas Oleu (Gwynedd) was our first countryside property to be acquired, in 1895. It overlooks Barmouth and Cardigan Bay.

Want to know more?

- Check out: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/coastline Here you can download information on managing coastal change (see *Shifting Shores – Living with a changing coastline*), coastal walks, and find out more about our *Neptune Coastline Campaign*.
- For more geological information select *Geology* at: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/nature and check out our policies.

4. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England and Wales) and Areas of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland).

Nature in the Countryside

The countryside in our care, and the nature within it, represent a unique and intimate relationship between nature and culture that has developed over thousands of years.

NTPL/Matthew Oates



This relationship continues today and as land managers we have a huge responsibility to understand how natural systems function through landscapes and within catchments, ensure our land management is sustainable and take account of our soils, water and air and any impacts on nature.

Our countryside is a tapestry of mountains and moors, heaths, downs and meadows,

NTPL/David Noton



Left: Croome Park in Worcestershire was 'Capability' Brown's first designed landscape park and is one of our most valuable parklands for nature. The park underwent a ten-year restoration project which included the re-creation of 160ha of wildflower meadow.

wood pasture and parklands, wetlands, rivers and bogs, woods, orchards, hedgerows and farmland. We have a key role to play in their conservation as part of our contribution to the Government's UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) process and in order to meet the statutory targets for the

'favourable condition' of our nationally designated sites.

Countryside habitats surveyed for nature on Trust land currently totals 224,222ha⁵, this includes bracken and scrub on the coast. Grassland habitats cover the most at 44% – see pie chart opposite.

Left: Our Grazing Warden, Carol Laidlaw, at Wicken Fen. Here we are converting arable areas back to nature with the help of these Highland cattle, which have the ability to tackle rough vegetation in wet situations.



Left: The netted carpet moth is a UK BAP species and is largely restricted to a few scattered colonies in the Lake District. Here we lightly graze our woodlands to provide the right conditions for the moth's food plant, Touch-me-not Balsam.



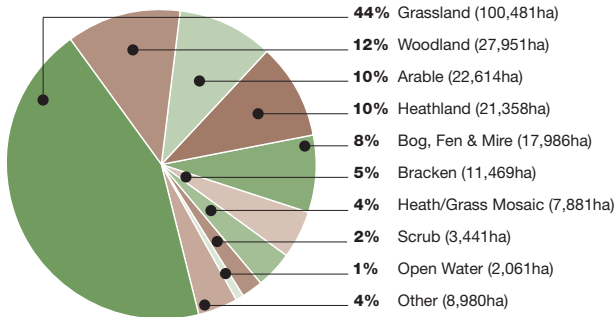
NaturePL/Kim Taylor

Left: We own some 30% of registered salmon rivers in England and Wales, and are involved with several river restoration projects.

NT/Graham Jones

Nearly 50% of these grasslands are acid and are found mostly in our upland areas. A further 29% are agriculturally 'improved'. This means we have a lot of potential land to enhance for nature. Over 50% of our woodlands surveyed are broadleaved semi-natural woodlands. The overall total also includes parklands (8,658ha), wood pasture (1,703ha) and orchards (114ha).

Countryside habitats surveyed



5. Area surveyed, not actual area of resource.

Source: *Habitats Database 2007*,
National Trust Central Office, Swindon.

Nature in the Countryside

continued

NT/Hazel Wheatley



Right: With 80% of all carbon losses in the UK derived from upland peat, we are actively regenerating our peatlands. Here Senior Warden Shane Bates is planting cotton grass on Kinder Scout, in the Peak District, to stabilise the peat and prevent further erosion.

NT/Simon Wright



Wildlife

National Trust land is particularly important for rare or declining species. These include all UK bat species, insects such as the marsh fritillary butterfly, netted carpet moth, the wart-biter bush cricket and noble chafer beetle, and an array of plants and fungi, such as lady's slipper orchid and oak polypore. Some of our wildlife is also under threat due to the invasive nature of some non-native species, such as

Rhododendron, Japanese knotweed and Hotten-tot fig.

Geology and landforms

The character of our landscape and landforms is ultimately determined by the underlying soils and geology, the foundation of our natural heritage. Limestone gorges and pavements, granite tors and outcrops, glacial lakes and valleys can all be found amongst our countryside properties, providing us with a spectacular geological journey through time.

Did you know?

- Soil is a living resource that can contain 25 tonnes of micro-organisms per hectare, including 10 tonnes of fungi, 4 tonnes of earthworms, 1 tonne of spiders, beetles, snails and springtails.
- Nearly 500 (about 50%) of our properties are nationally and/or internationally important for nature.
- 80% of our land is under agricultural management practices and this includes some nature conservation grazing.
- At least 50% of all the threatened species listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan occur on our land.

Left: Veteran trees are one of the greatest resources of the living world. Many animals, plants, fungi and lichen depend on them for their survival.

- 43% of the land area of England and Wales drains through a Trust property.
- 28% of our land is prone to soil erosion and 120 Trust properties are at risk of flash floods.

Want to know more?

• Check out our *Countryside and Environment* page from: www.nationaltrust.org.uk where links to information on *Nature*, *Green Places* and *Environmental Practices* can be found. A variety of wildlife walks and various documents and policies can also be downloaded.



NTPL/Michael Caldwell

Left: Limestone pavement like this above Malham Tarn in Yorkshire, is mainly formed on deep beds of Carboniferous limestone deposited some 350 million years ago. Globally, limestone pavement is rare. The UK holds a significant proportion, totalling some 3,000ha.

Challenges

Understanding the natural resource within our care, how it functions and relates to the wider landscape and changing environment.

Inappropriate land management resulting in declining habitats and wildlife and thus several properties with sites in 'unfavourable condition'.

Rapid spread of non-native invasive species damaging and altering wildlife communities.

What we are doing

Water Resource Risk Assessments to help address impacts on water and inform wetland conservation; engaging with the European Water Framework Directive; inputting to River Basin Planning; focusing on Catchment Sensitive Farming that captures good soil and water management and promotes carbon sequestration.

Restoring habitats and species through initiatives such as the UK BAP; appropriate grazing management through Whole Farm Plans; undertaking biological surveys to help inform land management; and producing Nature Conservation Strategies to help promote and guide our work.

Undertaking control programmes and sometimes complete removal of non-native invasive species, where appropriate.

Nature in Gardens

Many of our gardens support valuable wildlife habitats and may hold scarce or rare species. Although garden vegetation is primarily non-native, several of our gardens include semi-natural features such as wildflower meadows, chalk grassland and ancient woodland.

Gardens with orchards, walls, hedges, veteran trees, ponds and bogs provide habitats that may often be in landscapes denuded of such features. This makes gardens significant for wildlife within the landscape or even county setting.

Wildlife

Gardens are especially important for birds, such as the declining spotted flycatcher and song thrush, aquatic creatures, like frogs and newts, smaller

mammals, such as hedgehogs and bats, grassland fungi, like waxcaps, and, most notably, invertebrates such as bees, wasps, hoverflies, dragonflies, butterflies, moths, and some special beetles and spiders too.

Did you know?

- Four insects new to the UK were recently discovered in our gardens.
- Nearly all plants grown, bought or sold at our properties are in peat-free compost.

Right: The common frog is widespread in the UK and is one of our six native amphibian species.



NTPL/Ian Shaw

Left: A volunteer gardener in the organic walled garden at Llanerchaeron, an 18th-century estate in Ceredigion.

- Close to a third of our gardens are organic or in conversion.
- We own some 130 heritage gardens that receive about 11 million visitors per year.
- Our Waxcap Watch public survey recorded nearly 6,000 waxcaps from 84 different properties.



NaturePL/
David Kjaer

Right: There are only a small number of good waxcaps sites in the UK. Several of them are on old lawns and in churchyards, parks and orchards where the grass is often kept short and is poor in nutrients.



NT/Richard Allen

Right: In the UK the song thrush has declined by 50% due to loss of suitable habitat in the countryside, making our gardens even more important for this species.

NaturePL/
William Osborn



Challenges

Knowing what significant wildlife occurs in our gardens and accommodating wildlife without compromising garden design or management.

Water and soil conservation and phasing out the use of peat.

Minimising the use of chemicals.

Spread of non-native invasive plants.

What we are doing

Enabling visiting naturalists to report interesting observations via our Wildlife in Gardens Project; ensuring protected species are taken into account and fine tuning management.

Adopting water conservation and soil management techniques; using peat alternatives to help reduce environmental damage and conserve rare wildlife sites.

Reducing our dependency on synthetic chemicals and adopting Integrated Pest Management or organic methods.

Complying with government codes of practice to help prevent the spread of invasive non-native species.

Want to know more?

• Details of our garden wildlife can be found on:

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/wildlifeingardens

Submit your National Trust garden wildlife observations to:

gardenswildlifesurvey@nationaltrust.org.uk

• Keep an eye out for our next Waxcap Watch public survey.

• Check out our *Gardens and Parks* on:

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/placesandcollections

Nature and Buildings

To wildlife, our buildings are structures to live on, shelter in, or use as breeding and hibernating sites. Houses and outbuildings, garden walls and ha-has⁶ are all valuable structures that support important wildlife.



NaturePL/Philippe Clement

Left: Greater horseshoe bats now only breed in south-west England and south Wales. They hibernate in caves or similar environments such as mines and are one of the rarest mammal species in the UK.

Wildlife

In our buildings, bats use loft and roof spaces as breeding and roosting sites and hibernate in dark, cool sites, such as cellars, mines, tunnels and ice-houses during the winter. Cave spiders, along with hibernating peacock butterflies and herald moths, are often found in such places too. Frogs, toads and newts will also hibernate under rocks, in our walls and sometimes in our cellars. House sparrows

nest under eaves, whilst barn owls and swallows use our outbuildings.

The geology of our buildings can dictate the kinds of wildlife present too. For example, lichen species display preferences for different acid or alkaline surfaces.

Geology

Many of our built structures reflect the local geology in the landscape, like the yellow Cotswold limestone of Snowhill Manor. Geology has provided

the resources to build our properties, help furnish their interiors and build an infrastructure that allows us to reach them. Quarries often expose interesting geological and fossil features and mines can support key wildlife species, like the greater horseshoe bats in our Purbeck stone mines.

Did you know?

- We presume that bats are present in all our built structures unless bat surveys prove otherwise.



NTPL/Chris Gascoigne

Left: Dartmoor granite was used in the construction of Castle Drogo, Devon, the last castle to be built in England.

- The UK is the only place in the world where thatch moss is found on thatch, and we own virtually every building where it is known to occur.
- 102 lichen species have been recorded on Corfe Castle (Dorset) and some are nationally rare and scarce.
- Our bird hide on the Gower has a sledge base for ease of towing it to different positions as the shores shift.
- At Kinver Edge (Staffordshire) families in the 19th century carved 'Rock Houses' out of the soft eroding Triassic sandstones.



NT/Stephen Morley

Left: Cave spiders are amongst the largest found in the UK. They are often not seen as they live in total darkness. Their large droplet-shaped egg sacs hang from roofs and ceilings by a thick silk thread.

Challenges

Knowing what significant wildlife there is on and in our buildings and accommodating it during conservation works and in adaptive reuse.

Sourcing appropriate stone for the repair and conservation of buildings and structures.

What we are doing

Ensuring wildlife, such as legally protected bats, are taken into account through advanced survey and planning.

Auditing the type of stone in our buildings, using recycled materials where appropriately sourced and researching the potential opening up of small quarries.

Want to know more?

- Check out: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/nature Here our Wildlife and Buildings manual can be downloaded from *Links & Resources*.

- Check out our *Green Buildings Project*: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/placesandcollections

6. A ditch with a retaining wall used to deter livestock without defacing a landscape.

Nature and People

We are all intrinsically linked to nature. It provides us with food, drink and medicines as well as all the natural resources to live, and outdoor spaces for recreation and enjoyment.



NTPL/Ian Shaw

Above: Volunteers on a Working Holiday at Poltesco, The Lizard, Cornwall, taking a break from a hard day's work scrub clearing on the coastal path.

Providing a benefit to people from our natural heritage is central to our purpose. To do this we rely on our fantastic members, volunteers and staff, without whom, none of our work would be possible.

'Careership gave me a sense of real direction and made me feel special.'

Rob Stephens, a Careership graduate, now a National Trust Warden



NTPL/David Levenson

Left: Children investigating the wildlife found at Dunwich Beach, Saxmundham, Suffolk.



NT/T Lawson

Challenges

Engaging and inspiring our supporters with the many facets of the Trust, especially nature.

Ensuring opportunities are provided to develop and acquire appropriate skills and knowledge to better understand the importance of nature and natural processes within our work.

What we are doing

Encouraging people to be enthused by nature and their environment through participating in events, trails, talks, walks and Working Holidays.

Running training courses and workshops; encouraging work shadowing; investing in Careership and School Guardianship schemes; providing work placements and volunteering opportunities.

Below: Volunteers clearing *Rhododendron*, a non-native invasive shrub, on a Youth Discovery Working Holiday at Craflyn in Snowdonia, North Wales.



NTPL/Stuart Cox

Right: Emily Orford, our Head Warden at Lyme Park in Cheshire, is also our resident deer manager. The deer at Lyme have been managed for hundreds of years and are believed to be the descendants of the wild deer of Macclesfield Forest.



NT/Emma Williams

Left: Geologist volunteer, Mike Allen, helping us register and promote our geological sites on the South Peak Estate.

Did you know?

- We are an independent charity with 3.5 million members.
- Some 50 million visits are made to our countryside properties each year.
- At least 15,000 of our volunteers work in the countryside each year.

- Over 100 schools are involved in our Guardianship Schemes, many of which help children to connect with nature.
- 70% of our Working Holidays have a nature dimension to them.
- Some 24 Careership Wardens are working within the Trust on average each year.
- 14 of our staff give advice on nature conservation.

Want to know more?

- To get involved go to: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/learning Here you will find information on our Careership and School Guardianship schemes, and much more.
- To explore Volunteering and Working Holiday opportunities go to: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/volunteering

Nature and Collections, Curios and Artefacts

Most of our properties contain major natural history collections, curios and artefacts from a time when exploration of our natural world and use of its resources had well and truly begun.

These include ancient fossils, minerals and rocks, beautiful ceramics and glass, exotic sea shells, mounted butterflies and moths, stuffed birds and animals, tiger skin rugs and crocodile skulls. Such items provide valuable information about the science and history of our natural heritage. They are also a fascinating insight into the families and individuals that once owned our large estates and country houses.

Did you know?

- Tatton Park (Cheshire) has 210 mounted trophies collected by Maurice, 4th Baron Egerton of Tatton during the early 20th century. Each specimen was painstakingly logged and forms part of an important scientific collection.
- The magnificent shell-encrusted gallery of A La Ronde (Devon) contains more than 25,000 shells and is the work of cousins Jane and Mary Parminter.



NTPL/John Hammond

Left:
The Harpur Crewe's collection of shells and ocean specimens, located in the Saloon at Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.

- There are some 494 natural history objects at Calke Abbey (Derbyshire) including shells, fossils, butterflies and insects and a large number of trophies gathered by generations of the Harpur Crewe family, who were avid all-round natural history collectors and amateur taxidermists.

NT/Simon Moore



Left: Our Undergraduate Conservation Assistant, Jen Lock, is assessing the condition of some taxidermy specimens at Sizergh Castle, Cumbria.

- The 3rd Earl of Enniskillen gathered an important fossil collection at Florence Court (Co. Fermanagh) totalling some 10,000 specimens. It is now housed at the Natural History Museum, London.

- Lady Wilson's Cabinet of Curiosities at Wallington (Northumberland) includes tropical fruits, mammals, fossils and bones, narwhal tusks and porcupine fish.

- 149 of our properties are museum accredited.

Want to know more?

- Check out:

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/collections

NTPL/John Hammond



Left: A collection of beetles, originally from Penrhyn Castle, Gwynedd, now on the stairs and landing at Overbeck's, Sharpitor, Devon, where the scientist Otto Overbeck lived from 1928 until 1937.

Right: This domed case of stuffed birds is part of the collection formed by Jane, Lady Wilson of Charlton Park, and can be seen at Wallington, Northumberland.



NTPL/Andreas von Einsiedel

Challenges

Knowing what natural history items we have in our care, their condition, conservation and restoration needs.

Providing opportunities to engage our supporters with this aspect of our natural heritage.

What we are doing

Cataloguing items as part of our Collections Management Project and researching and undertaking techniques to restore them.

Exploring ways to 'bring these items to life' through conservation demonstrations and opportunities to experience work in progress.

The National Trust
(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)
www.nationaltrust.org.uk

The National Trust for Scotland
www.nts.org.uk

UK Biodiversity Action Plan
www.ukbap.org.uk

Animals and Plants

Bat Conservation Trust
www.bats.org.uk

Botanical Society of the British Isles
www.bsbi.org.uk

British Lichen Society
www.thebls.org.uk

Buglife – the Invertebrate Conservation
Trust www.buglife.org.uk

Butterfly Conservation
www.butterfly-conservation.org

Grazing Animals Project
www.grazinganimalsproject.org.uk

Plantlife
www.plantlife.org.uk

People's Trust for Endangered Species
www.ptes.org

The Association of British Fungus Groups
www.abfg.org

The British Trust for Ornithology
www.bto.org

The Royal Society for the
Protection of Birds
www.rspb.org.uk

Geology and other Natural History

British Geological Society
www.bgs.ac.uk

Geologists' Association
www.geologists.org.uk

Natural History Museum
www.nhm.ac.uk

Rockwatch
www.rockwatch.org.uk

The Russell Society
www.russellsoc.org

UK RIGS
www.ukrigs.org.uk

Other environmental organisations

Ancient Tree Forum www.woodland-trust.org.uk/ancient-tree-forum

Common Ground
www.commonground.org.uk

Environment & Heritage Service
(Northern Ireland) www.ehsni.gov.uk

Forestry Commission
www.forestry.gov.uk

Marine Conservation Society
www.mcsuk.org

Natural England
www.naturalengland.org.uk

The Countryside Council for Wales
www.ccw.gov.uk

The Environment Agency
www.environment-agency.gov.uk

The Wildfowl and Wetland Trust
www.wwt.org.uk

The Wildlife Trusts
www.wildlifetrusts.org

The Woodland Trust
www.woodland-trust.org.uk

If you require this information in an alternative format
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