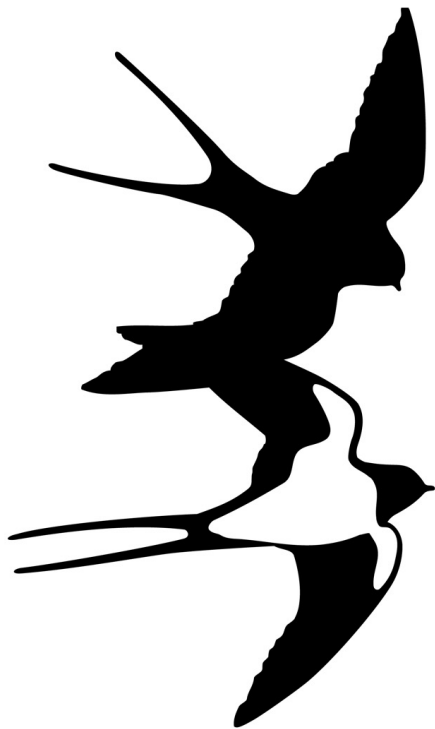


# PARISH CONSERVATION PLAN PACK



Oxfordshire Nature  
Conservation Forum

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## **1. GETTING STARTED**

### **1.1 What is a Parish Conservation Plan?**

A Nature Conservation Strategy for Oxfordshire was launched in 1993. An important objective of the ongoing Strategy is to support and encourage communities to care for their local wildlife by preparing a Parish (or Community) Conservation Plan (PCP) for their area. At its simplest, the plan can be a basic record of all the interesting habitats and landscape features, which can be found in an individual parish. However for communities that wish to take it further, work could involve managing land or setting up a group of volunteers.

#### **Why prepare a PCP?**

Over the last 50 years there have been massive changes in the countryside resulting in the loss of amongst other things many woodlands, hedgerows and ponds. In Oxfordshire, we have a fairly good idea of the best remaining areas but there isn't much information about locally important features. Unless we have a better picture of what remains, it is difficult to devise any local strategy to help safeguard and sympathetically manage such features. The PCP will help provide this basic, up to date snapshot of the countryside in your areas. Not only will it give local communities a better understanding of their natural environment but also it should stimulate interest, which could lead to habitat management projects being tackled that will benefit local wildlife.

#### **Who should prepare a PCP?**

Preparing a PCP sounds very technical and, at first glance, it would seem sensible to leave it to the experts. There are not enough experts around, however, and it would be unrealistic for them to cover every corner of the county. In many cases, local knowledge can be just as valuable as outside expertise. This why the efforts of the local community are so important. Locals often know the public rights of way, the landowners and farmers and other people with intimate knowledge of their area. Most importantly it is your patch. It is your bit of distinctive, historic Oxfordshire countryside, which is different to every other parish in the county. Now is your chance to become better acquainted. Unless you know what is there in the first place it is very difficult to influence changes that may occur later.

#### **When to prepare a PCP**

You can start at any time. In summer you can carry out basic surveys to locate occasional bits of species-rich habitat, which may still survive. In winter you can glean a lot of detail from maps (old and new) and aerial photographs (more about these later). Some parishes may have a large number of interested individuals and as a result, it may be possible to collect a lot of information in a very short period of time. However, in many cases there may be very little help available. It may be necessary to focus limited resources into one or two simple projects over an extended period of time. It doesn't matter which you choose. Anything, which helps us understand the County, and you to know your parish, a little better is a valuable step in the right direction.

## **1.2 How to prepare a PCP**

### **The first steps**

The first thing to be clear about is the extent of your Parish and where its boundaries lie. These are shown on 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – the orange ‘Explorer’ map- with the boundary being highlighted as a continuous dotted black line. The 1:25,000 map is often the best one to start with because it also includes a lot of useful details, such as field boundaries, woodlands and public rights of way. These maps can be bought from local bookshops. You will need a baseline map of your Parish, which can be copied and used to record your information. To avoid problems of copyright it is probably best to take a tracing from your original OS map. Alternatively, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum (ONCF) may be able to provide a 1:25,000 base plan for your Parish (Appendix 4.1).

### **Filling in the detail**

Once you have your 1:25,000 base plan, and the Parish boundary marked, it is time to start filling in the detail. At this stage it is best to find out as much as you can about your areas from other maps and aerial photographs as it can save an enormous amount of time. Oxfordshire County Council (see Appendix 4.1) has fairly up to date colour coverage of the County (1999) and members of the public are welcome to refer to them during office hours (please make an appointment first). Other information can be accessed on various websites (see Appendix 4.1).

With a bit of practice, you can begin to identify which fields are arable and which are grassland. You can easily pick out the surviving woodlands, hedgerows and trees. All this information can easily be transferred on to your base plan and immediately you have discovered a lot about your locality without getting your feet muddy.

### **Involving the local community**

Before embarking on any local surveys it is probably a good idea to enlist the support and interest of the local community (including landowners). An informal meeting could possibly be arranged to coincide with a Parish meeting. Using your base plan you could outline the basic PCP concept and how it is linked to local surveys and other possible projects. It would also be useful to include a small article in the Parish Newsletter. All this initial effort will help to get the message across and hopefully generate support, and possibly volunteers, to take the project to the next stage.

### **Where do I go now?**

Having marked on all the basic information on your base plan, and talked to the local community, you may then be in a position to start thinking about implementing some surveys. To do this you will first need to familiarise yourself with the local public rights of way network. The 1:25,000 OS maps show these but there may have been changes or additions since the map was published. If there are any doubts you can check your maps against the Definitive Map. Your Parish Clerk may have a copy but to be certain it is worth checking with the Rights of Way Office in the Central Library in Oxford (see Appendix 4.1). Many of the areas, which you wish to explore, can be seen from roads and footpaths but if they are not you **MUST NOT TRESPASS** or go on **PRIVATE LAND WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION**. If you really do need access to a particular site then find out the name of the landowner or farmer, explain what you are doing, and get permission.

**What do I look for?**

The information obtained from aerial photos (Appendix 4.1) should help you to focus on the potentially more interesting areas. For example, you probably won't want to spend much time exploring large expanses of arable fields, but you may feel inclined to investigate that green lane with its thick overgrown hedgerows. A number of potential habitat survey projects are included later in this pack and choosing one or more of these is usually a good way to start. As mentioned previously, you don't have to be an expert. You may not be able to identify all of the tree and shrub species in the ancient hedgerow. However, you should be able to recognise the fact that it is extremely varied compared with the majority of straight, enclosure hedgerows dominated by just one or two species. Having located a potentially valuable habitat you may be able to enlist the services of a local expert to help you over the identification hurdle. If you are investigating areas in detail it might be helpful to include a basic sketch in the box on the back of each record sheet. A number of record sheets are included later in this pack and they can be copied and used to organise local surveys of woodlands, hedgerows and grasslands.

**Please follow the country at all times.**

**Keep dogs under close control and leave gates as you find them.**

**Please do not pick wildflowers or drop litter.**

### **What do I do with all this information?**

By now your base plan should show all the different fields and how they are cropped. You should also have an accurate record of all the surviving hedgerows and woodlands. Your summer field surveys will have helped you to locate the most interesting areas and these may be mapped and recorded in more detail on the record sheets. So what do you do with all this information?

- i. Your base plan contains a lot of valuable information, which will be of immediate interest and value to the Parish. A copy of this plan could also be forwarded to ONCF who will combine it with similar details from other areas to establish a Parish Conservation Register for the whole County
- ii. Similarly, any record sheets, which you have completed, should be copied and sent to the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC). Make sure that any site covered by the record sheet is also clearly identified on your 1:25,000 plan to avoid any possible confusion
- iii. A number of Parishes (eg Charlbury) have gone one stage further and prepared a larger scale, artistic impression of their Parish highlighting the most interesting features identified from the surveys. You may also wish to prepare a simple leaflet highlighting a series of walks along the public rights of way, which coincide, with some of the main features of interest. These project ideas are explained in more detail later in the pack

### **Summary of key stages in the preparation of a basic PCP**

- i. Prepare or obtain a 1:25,000 scale base plan of your Parish
- ii. Mark in land use: woodlands, hedgerows, etc using aerial photos (or field surveys)
- iii. Involve the local community
- iv. Mark on definitive public rights of way
- v. Organise local surveys to provide more detail using Record Sheets
- vi. Use information to prepare Parish Conservation Plans, walks, leaflets and management projects.
- vii. Forward a copy of the Base Plan and Record Sheets to TVERC and ONCF to assist in preparation of Parish Conservation Register of County.

## **1.3 How to carry out a Parish habitat survey**

### **Introduction**

Starting field surveys can seem a bit daunting for a so-called ‘non-expert’. This pack is designed to help you carry out very basic surveys to highlight some of the most ecologically interesting areas in your locality. If you can complete a very detailed survey by identifying all the species, all well and good. For most people, identification of a few ‘key’ species will be sufficient to flag up potentially valuable habitats which can then be checked over more thoroughly by experts if necessary. The record sheets provided in this pack can take you through the necessary process by helping you to focus on a selected number of species for each habitat type.

### **How to begin**

A lot of information can be gleaned from maps and aerial photographs. Use these to save time and energy. They will help you to pinpoint those areas, which really do need looking at more closely. Advice on how to interpret maps and aerial photographs, including how to determine an accurate grid reference, can be obtained through TVERC (See Appendix 4.1).

### **Getting your feet dirty – where to survey**

At some stage, you are going to have to put on your boots and get out in the field. Your indoor mapping exercise should help target surveys more effectively. For example, the majority of hedges in the County were planted around 250 years ago and are generally dominated by one or two species. These can often be identified on maps as straight field boundaries or from Enclosure Awards held at the Oxfordshire Record Office (see Appendix 4.1). You don’t need to visit every single hedge to confirm their interest. Older, species-rich hedgerows tend to look more ‘wavy’ on maps and it is these that probably deserve priority visits.

### **When to survey**

In practise, you can carry out ecological surveys all year round. Gravel pits, and their associated wintering wildfowl, are best surveyed between September and January (please note these can be dangerous places so do not enter without permission or take unnecessary risks). However, most botanical information is best obtained during spring and summer months when identification is that much easier. Even so, there are optimum times for visiting different habitat types. Woodlands are at their most interesting in spring whereas many wetland habitats don’t flourish until much later in the summer. The relevant habitat survey sheets in this pack will give you some guidance as to the best time to visit each habitat.

### **How to survey**

The record sheets will help you to focus on certain ‘key’ species for each habitat. As long as you familiarise yourself with these species you should be able to ‘flag up’ potentially interesting habitats without too much difficulty. If you are able to carry out more detailed surveys so much the better. The record sheets are intended to link in with the more general information highlighted on your base plan.

**Where can I get help?**

In case you get stuck a list of various sources for advice and grant aid is provided later in this pack. However, if you want particular advice about preparing PCPs, filling in record sheets or species identification then contact TVERC (Appendix 4.1)

**What do I do with any records?**

The information on your completed record sheets is very important and it will help supplement some of the more general detail on your original base plan. However, copies of the record sheets and a copy of your completed 1:25,000 base plan should be forwarded to ONCF for incorporation into the Parish Conservation Register for the County, and to TVERC to monitor habitats and species across the county.



## **2. SURVEY PROJECTS**

### **2.1 Woodlands / Scrub**

#### **Introduction**

Natural England (Appendix 4.1) has an Ancient Woodland Inventory for Oxfordshire and this can be very helpful in identifying woods, which have been in existence since at least 1600. However, most woodland today is fairly modern and consists of species planted and maintained primarily for commercial property.

#### **Old or new**

There are a number of clues to help distinguish between ancient woods and new plantations.

#### **Ancient**

- On OS maps, woods with irregular outlines or close to Parish boundaries
- Features such as raised boundary banks and ditches, pollarded trees or overgrown coppice
- A range of ancient woodland indicator plants (see Appendix 4.5)

#### **New**

- On OS maps, woods with 'straight' boundaries and names which include the word plantation or covert
- Young woods tend to be very uniform in age and structure and dominated by a limited number of species

#### **Where to survey**

It would be useful to know about all the woods in your area, including those which have been planted in recent years, but initially it might be worth concentrating on older woods. These are potentially more interesting from an ecological and landscape point of view. Again, please remember that most woods are privately owned and they should be viewed from roads or public rights to way unless you have the express permission of the owner.

#### **When to survey**

Most woods are at their best during April and May before the canopy closes over and shades out the ground flora. This is also the best time for bird song, which is often the only way of identifying woodland birds.

#### **How to survey - some helpful hints**

- Use aerial photography to mark the location of woodlands on to your base plan.
- Use aerial photography to identify whether woodland is deciduous, coniferous or mixed.
- Use different maps and the Ancient Woodland Inventory from Natural England (Appendix 4.1) to establish the possible antiquity of the woodland.
- Focus field survey work, initially, on any deciduous or ancient woods in your Parish.

- Use the Woodland Record Sheet to fill in details of each woodland site. (The most likely species you will encounter are given on it, Appendix 4.5.)
- To make future location easy make sure that the numbers for each record sheet coincide with the same numbered woods on your base plan or original 1:25,000 OS maps.
- Retain record sheets but send copies to TVERC and ONCF.

**Remember – don't enter private land without prior permission.  
Please follow the County Code at all times.**

## **2.2 Hedgerows/ Stone walls**

### **Introduction**

Hedgerows and stone walls are an integral part of the English landscape. Many have been in place for hundreds of years and together they represent valuable landscape and nature conservation features. Like woodlands, some of the oldest hedgerows were carved out of the original wildwood whereas others were established between 1750 and 1850 with the enclosure of the open fields and commons.

### **Old or new**

It is possible to distinguish between old and new field boundaries using a variety of techniques. Maps are a particularly important source of information and many people have now heard of the hedge dating theory, which suggests that for every species of tree or shrub encountered in a 30 metre length of hedge it is possible to add 100 years to its age. For example, a five species hedge could be as much as 500 years old.

Some of the key things to look out for are outlined below.

### **Ancient hedgerows**

- On maps, old hedgerows often stand out as ‘wavy’ or sinuous boundaries
- They are often associated with ancient features such as Parish boundaries and green lanes
- They often support a wide range of native tree and shrub species
- Sometimes, but not always, the ground flora at the foot of the hedge contains a number of ancient woodland indicator plants

### **New hedgerows / stone walls**

- On OS maps, rectangular fields bounded by straight field boundaries are strongly indicative of an enclosure pattern established around 250 years ago
- In many counties, including Oxfordshire, this eighteenth century enclosure pattern is dominant in most Parishes
- Enclosure hedgerows are invariably dominated by one or two species, usually hawthorn and/or blackthorn
- In parts of the county stone walls replace hedgerows as field boundaries. The majority of these were established between 1750 and 1850

### **Where to survey**

It is possible to check every field boundary in your Parish but it would be easier to inspect the 1:25,000 OS maps and aerial photographs first to save time. The Enclosure Award maps at the Oxfordshire Record Office (Appendix 4.1) are also worth consulting. These will help you to quickly locate the most recent, straight field boundaries described above. Since these are almost certainly going to be dominated by one or two species there is little to be gained by checking every single one. It is worth checking a few to confirm their uniformity but it is certainly much more profitable to focus your initial efforts on identifying and surveying the older, more species-rich hedgerows.

**When to survey**

Like woodlands, the best time to survey hedgerows is in spring when identification is that much easier. You may not be able to identify all the species but it should be possible to distinguish between old and new hedgerows simply by counting the number of different tree and shrub species within a 30 metre length.

**How to survey – some helpful hints**

- Use aerial photographs and suitable maps to identify the pattern and location of the field boundaries in your Parish
- On a copy of your base plan, highlight all those hedgerows which might pre-date eighteenth century enclosure and will form part of your initial surveys
- Using copies of your hedgerow / stone wall Record Sheet (Appendix 4.4) fill in details of each field boundary that is visited
- Identify or count the different tree and shrub species in a 30 metre stretch. (The most likely species you will encounter are given in Appendix 4.4)
- After completing your hedgerow/ stone wall surveys, highlight and number the most interesting on your original 1:25,000 OS map. (NB to help future location make sure you give each hedgerow/ stone wall the same number on both the record sheet and base plan)
- Retain original OS map and record sheets but forward copies to TVERC and ONCF.

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**Please follow the Country Code at all times.**

## 2.3 Grasslands

### Introduction

Grasslands differ in relation to their underlying soil types. For example, on sandy soils acid grassland is encountered, whereas on chalk or limestone the soils tend to be quite alkaline and support a quite different range of plants and insects. In between, there are 'neutral' grasslands often associated with clays and river valleys. In Oxfordshire, there are all three types but acid grassland tends to be much scarcer.

Each type of grassland can be graded on a continuum from unimproved, semi-improved to improved. As a rule of thumb unimproved tend to be more species rich and therefore of greater value for biodiversity than the improved grasslands.

### Unimproved or improved

It is difficult to identify unimproved (often old) grassland from maps. However, with practise it is possible to pick out unimproved grassland from a combination of aerial photographs and subsequent field visits. The things to look out for include:

- Unimproved grasslands tend to be much duller greens and browns throughout the year
- Unimproved grasslands are quite often variable in colour, wetness and texture, with tussocks and anthills
- They are often associated with land too difficult to drain or plough eg steep hillsides
- They usually support a wide range of plants and insects which are characteristic of that grassland type

By comparison improved grasslands are:

- Often a brighter green throughout the year.
- Much more uniform in character.
- Dominated by a limited number of grass species and with very few flowering plants.

**Where to survey**

Initially focus your attention on those promising steep banks, road verges and rough corners, which may still support a wide range of flowering plants and insects. A number of verges are now roadside nature reserves and information on these can be obtained from TVERC (Appendix 4.1).

**When to survey**

Depending on their type, grasslands are best surveyed between May and July when flowers are at their best. Some grasslands, particularly those in low lying river valleys, are often cut for hay in July, which makes species identification almost impossible thereafter.

**How to survey – some helpful hints**

- Using aerial photographs try to pick out potential areas of unimproved grassland and mark them on to a copy of your base plan.
- Visit the sites between May and July and where appropriate fill in the details on your grassland record sheet (Appendix 4.6).
- A very quick visual survey of road verges can often be undertaken in your car. Most verges are dominated by a few tall species, such as cow parsley and hogweed, and usually don't require further surveys. Other, more colourful verges, with patches of cowslip or scabious often merit a more detailed inspection. (Please be careful of traffic at all times when surveying road verges.)
- After completing your surveys and record sheets, highlight and number the best areas on your original 1:25,000 map or base plan.
- Retain originals and forward copies to TVERC.

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## **2.4 Other possible surveys**

### **Introduction**

It is not possible to list all the possible habitat surveys, which can be carried out. Nevertheless, there are a number of features in most Parishes, which are worth further investigation. These include:

### **Ponds/ wetlands**

Many ponds and wetlands have been drained and lost during the past 50 years. Those which survive, might be overgrown and derelict. Old OS maps may give you a clue to their location but generally keep your eyes open and record their presence whenever possible because some future rehabilitation work might render them as a very useful habitat. Advice on ponds surveys can be obtained from Ponds Conservation (Appendix 4.1).

### **Churchyards**

The churchyard may support the only surviving remnants of unimproved, species-rich grassland in your Parish. Regular maintenance of the Churchyard has to be taken into account but there are often opportunities for leaving certain corners unmown during the summer months when flowering plants and insects are at their best.

### **Disused railways**

A large number of railway tracks were closed down in the mid-1960s and these have subsequently developed into valuable wildlife refuges. Steep embankments and cuttings, in particular, can often support a wide range of flowering plants, shrubs and insects.

### **Canals**

Canals, like disused railways, can often support a wide range of habitats including hedgerows, grassy towpaths, marsh and wetland.

### **Golf courses**

A number of old golf courses may possibly support valuable stretches of unimproved grassland and shrub, particularly in the roughs and non-playing areas.

### **Rivers and streams**

Rivers and streams can be extremely rich and fascinating habitats to study. Apart from a wide range of aquatic plants and animals they can often attract striking species such as kingfishers and dragonflies. (Again be careful surveying near water.)

**Parks and playing fields**

Most parks and playing fields are dominated by improved amenity grassland and exotic tree and shrub species. However, occasionally, there may be corners that have escaped and may merit safeguarding and sympathetic maintenance.

**Old quarries**

Once worked out, many old quarries become tangled and overgrown. In some cases, particularly on limestone or chalk, they may be of geological, botanical or butterfly interest. Remember quarries can be potentially dangerous and no risk should be taken on any account.

**Animal species**

You may be interested in animals other than birds and butterflies and these can also be included in your survey. Amphibians, reptiles and mammals (large and small) are of particular interest. Please do not disturb any animal, just record their presence. Some species, e.g. bats and badgers, are particularly sensitive and protected by the law. A number of contacts for certain taxonomic groups are given in Appendix 4.1.

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Please follow the Country Code at all times.**



## **3.1 Parish Involvement**

### **Introduction**

In addition to providing a record of what the natural environment is like now, PCPs will also help local communities to become more aware of, and interact with, the countryside. Only too often we concentrate on our immediate surroundings, disregarding what lies beyond the village. The development of PCPs could provide the opportunity for the whole community to discover what is special about their local environment and to have some positive influence over its future development.

### **Communication**

This is the most important aspect of community involvement. People cannot provide support if they don't know what you are doing! However, before involving the wider community it is very important to have one or two clearly defined objectives. It then becomes easier to explain to others exactly what you are trying to do – and why.

Landowners and tenant farmers are an important part of the communication process and should be involved from an early stage. Many will support your aims and will be willing to cooperate and possibly help, particularly if approached in a sensitive and polite manner.

Discuss your ideas for the PCP with local community groups or individuals. They may be useful sources of information or be willing to cover a specific project area. They may also have some good ideas! Such groups include:

- Local nature conservation/environment groups
- Other local interest groups e.g. recycling, history
- Recreation groups e.g. fishing, gardening, walking
- Young Farmers
- Scouts/ Guides
- Parochial Church Council
- Youth Clubs
- Over 60s Clubs
- Schools
- Women's Institute

**The wider community**

Don't forget that communication is a two-way process. Encourage local residents to talk about their experiences relating to the countryside, their memories and expectations – it's their Parish too! It may prove useful to draw up a formal questionnaire.

**Doing something about it**

Gradually a picture of the interests, strengths and concerns of the community and parish will emerge, and these can be incorporated into the PCP. Considerations about protecting, improving and enhancing the local natural environment can then be comprehensively aired.

The possibilities for specific action are endless and will depend entirely on each individual community or group. There are various sources of funding that can support community projects.

**Setting up a local conservation group**

This is an ideal way of ensuring that the momentum gained from carrying out a PCP is not lost. It could also provide a forum for launching more long term projects. For more information on habitat management see Section 3.5 or for setting up and running such groups Cynth Napper at ONCF will be pleased to advise you on the various ways to stimulate local interest and encourage community involvement.

## **3.2 Preparing a Parish Map**

### **Introduction**

Your PCP base plan will provide all the essential information about the important landscape features and habitats in your Parish. It is a very important ‘working document’ that can lead to a variety of different projects, some of which are highlighted later in this section of the pack.

One very important and fascinating way of developing this information is to prepare a PARISH PLAN or MAP. This is basically an ‘up market’ version of your PCP base plan and can be presented in whatever shape, size and colour you wish.

### **The Parish Plan or map**

There is a very useful publication by Common Ground called “Parish Maps” (see Appendix 4.3). This provides many ideas about how to develop a Parish Map. Some Parishes in Oxfordshire, such as Charlbury, have already completed their own Parish Map and obtaining a copy for inspiration might prove useful (Appendix 4.3).

You may choose to design your map around the habitats and landscape feature identified from local surveys. However, there is no reason why you shouldn’t have plans or maps that focus on local history, archaeology or anything else which takes your fancy.

### **An imaginary example**

Overleaf you will find a notional map of the imaginary Parish of Mudlark. Although it has concentrated on nature conservation there is no reason why you couldn’t adapt such a plan to suit your own particular needs and interests.

Again, if you are stuck for inspiration or need more guidance then don’t forget about Cynth!!!!

# The Parish of Mudlark

## The Parish of Mudlark

### Mudlark Coppice

An ancient woodland dominated by oak standards and ash and hazel coppice. In spring it is carpeted with wood anemones, ramsons and campion.

### Mudlark Common

Common land once grazed by sheep but now becoming overgrown with birch and bracken. Good for birds and butterflies.

### Mudlark Bottom

A low lying marshy area full of beautiful plants such as marsh-marigold and cuckooflower.

### River Mudlark

A lovely, clear water river with dragonflies and kingfishers. Notice the pollarded willows lining its banks.



### Mudlark Parish Boundary

This is on the very edge of the Parish and it is dominated by a tall, overgrown species-rich hedge. It contains over 12 tree and shrub species including oak, field maple and dogwood and it is likely to be at least 1,000 years old.

### Mudlark plantation

A wood planted about 25 years ago. It is dominated by larch and beech and will provide useful timber in about 30 years from now.

### Mudlark stone quarry

Many of the houses in the village were built from the stone taken from this quarry. Now abandoned, it supports a wide range of limestone loving plants and butterflies.


### **3.3 Preparing a Parish walks leaflet**

#### **Introduction**

If you have got this far then you will almost certainly be very well acquainted with the public rights of way, which criss-cross your Parish. These include both the footpaths and bridleways. It may be possible to devise an interesting circuit around the Parish based on the local public rights of way network. If so, why not think about preparing a walks leaflet which clearly highlights the route and incorporates many of the interesting features identified as a result of your local surveys.

#### **An imaginary example**

We return to the lovely village of Mudlark to provide a simple example of a possible walks leaflet. The rights of way are clearly marked and the leaflet highlights a number of stopping points to coincide with particular features of interest. These may include some of the more interesting habitats or other features of archaeological or historical interests.

#### **Public Access**

Access to the countryside is something we all cherish. However, most public rights of way actually cross private land and it is essential that this is respected at all times. Stick to the definitive rights of way and please always follow the Country Code. Always shut gates, control dogs, avoid picking wildflowers and dropping litter.

In some Parishes, landowners may have established a permissive path. This is not a public right of way and the landowner has the right to withdraw permitted access if it is being abused. In other cases landowners may have reached an access agreement as part of schemes such as Environmental Stewardship and Community Woodlands. Your Parish Clerk should have details of these access opportunities in your area.

## Parish of Mudlark Parish Trail

### Parish of Mudlark Parish Trail



- |                           |                                |   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| ① Start at Church         | ⑥ Coppice with standards       | ⑪ Woodland relic hedge                  |
| ② Lakes and copse         | ⑦ Stream                       | ⑫ Mixed broadleaf & coniferous woodland |
| ③ Layed enclosure hedge   | ⑧ Disused railway line         | ⑬ Parish boundary hedge                 |
| ④ Pollarded willows       | ⑨ Unimproved grassland & scrub | ⑭ Drystone wall                         |
| ⑤ Wet grassland and marsh | ⑩ Disused quarry               | ⑯ Large wildlife-rich gardens           |

### **3.4 Parish Landscape History**

#### **Introduction**

The pattern of our landscape has been largely determined through human influence over the past 5,000-6,000 years. Although many traditional features have been lost or have disappeared, there are still many surviving clues to our historic landscapes.

These range from ancient woodland and hedgerows through to the canals and railway of the modern industrial age. Apart from their archaeological or historical importance many of these features are potentially valuable for nature conservation. A number have already been highlighted earlier in this pack and they include:

- Parish and field boundaries supporting a wide range of tree and shrub species
- Ridge and furrow grassland which hasn't been drained or improved and still supports characteristic plants and insects
- Old roads and green lanes possibly bounded by ancient hedgerows and dominated by species-rich banks and verges
- Canals and railways with embankments, towpaths and valuable wetland habitat
- Quarries once used to supply local stone but now abandoned to nature, and also possibly of geological interest

### **3.5 Parish habitat management**

#### **Introduction**

In certain circumstances, and in agreement with the landowner, it may be possible to initiate some practical projects to improve the quality of habitats that have deteriorated through lack of management. For example, partial renovation of an old pond (leaving an area for present species and restoring open water for others to colonise) or cutting back scrub that is invading species-rich grassland. Some of these tasks are fairly simple and can be organised locally. Others may be more technically difficult and require specialist advice and equipment as part of an agreed management plan. Organisations such as BTCV are ideally placed to provide such advice and help (Appendix 4.8).

High quality habitats are becoming increasingly scarce in the County and landowners often don't have the necessary time and resources to carry out regular maintenance. In some circumstances they may welcome some practical help with the management of such habitats.

There are a number of things you could do,

- Using your PCP and survey record sheets identify those potentially valuable habitats which may require some sympathetic management.
- Establish a local conservation group of volunteers that may wish to become involved in management tasks.
- Seek advice from organisations such as BBOWT and BTCV on how to manage particular habitats.
- Establish contact with relevant landowners to discuss the project and obtain permission to carry out work.
- Organise work parties and programmes and seek advice from such organisation as BTCV where appropriate.



## 4.1 Sources of advice

Carrying out local surveys and projects may appear to be daunting. The first thing to remember is that you don't have to be an expert. The record sheets are designed to help you 'flag up' potentially interesting habitats. If you don't know very many species, don't worry, there is usually a local 'expert' who can lend a hand. When you need help there are a number of sources for potential advice and grant aid and these are briefly summarised below. If you need to refer to aerial photographs, maps or archive material please remember to make an appointment first.

If you are stuck at any stage – call Cynth Napper 01865 407034 (Wednesday-Fridays) or email [cynth@oncf.org.uk](mailto:cynth@oncf.org.uk)

### Place to find general information

#### Public Rights of Way

Definitive map – is held at the Central Library in Oxford, various libraries around the county – see [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk) and search 'libraries' for a list of those holding them, your Parish or Town Council may also hold it. Central Library (Rights of Way Office), Oxfordshire County Council, Westgate, Oxford OX1 1DJ. Tel: 01865 810808

#### For maintenance and obstruction – contact Countryside Services.

Countryside Services, Oxfordshire County Council, Holton, Oxford OX33 1QQ. Tel 01865 810226

**Local history and maps** – Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Oxfordshire County Council, Central Library, Westgate, Oxford OX1 1DJ. Tel: 01865 815749  
[www.lib.ox.ac.uk](http://www.lib.ox.ac.uk)

**Enclosure Awards, Parish Maps and documents** – Oxfordshire Record Office, St Luke's Church, Temple Rd, Cowley, Oxford OX4 2HT. Tel: 01865 398200 or email [archives@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:archives@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

**Parish maps for survey work** (including aerial photographs). TVERC can help produce parish maps for use in survey work. TVERC, Fletcher's House, Park St, Woodstock OX20 1SN. 01993 814147

**Aerial photographs** – these are not available from all districts councils.

Cherwell District Council – OS maps are available on their website under e-citizens

Oxford City Council – are going to make them available on their website. Date tbc.

South Oxfordshire District Council – na

Vale of the White Horse District Council – available to view by appointment (Tanya Lillington).

West Oxfordshire – unknown

Some information may be gleaned from downloading Google Earth from the internet. It is free and in some parishes very detailed. [www.earth.google.com](http://www.earth.google.com)

**Parish overview and rights of way** - For an overview of the wildlife value of your parish zoom in on the Oxfordshire and Wildlife Landscape Survey website [www.owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk](http://www.owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk)

**Local information** – ask the Parish Clerk

### **Wildlife information and support**

**MAGIC** is the first web-based interactive map to bring together information on key environmental schemes and designations in one place. MAGIC is a partnership project involving six government organisations that have responsibilities for rural policy-making and management, and although it has been designed to meet the needs of the partner organisations, the facility is available to anyone over the Internet. The MAGIC partners are: Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), English Heritage, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Department for Communities and Local Government.

Different layers of information can be accessed on the website including: ancient woodland, Forestry Commission woodland, and grassland. [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

### **TVERC –Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre**

The Records Centre collates all the environmental records for the county. In some cases they will be able to provide you with specific species or habitat information for your parish. TVERC usually asks for a small donation towards the costs of time spent processing the records. Contact Gavin Bird 01993 814147.

### **Training courses in identification**

Many specialist groups run these (see the contact sheet Appendix 4.8). The main organisations to offer a variety of training in Oxfordshire are: Butterfly Conservation, BTCV, BBOWT, Hill End, Oxfordshire Bat Group, Oxfordshire Ornithological Society, Ponds Conservation TVERC etc.

There are numerous guides available to help you with the identification of wildlife, such as Collins Guides, Mitchell Beazley Pocket Guides, Field Studies Council guides and those published by Pan. Your local librarian or bookshop will be able to help you further.

## 4.2 Grant Aid

There are many grants available to various Community Groups depending on the type of work and scale of work involved. Some suggestions are given below.

### Parish and/ or District Councils

Cherwell District Council  
Bodicote House, Bodicote, Banbury OX15 4AA  
01295 252535 [www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk](http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk)

Oxford City Council  
Town Hall, St Aldates, Oxford OX1 1BX  
01865 249811 [www.oxford.gov.uk](http://www.oxford.gov.uk)

South Oxfordshire District Council  
Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford OX10 8HQ  
01491 823000 [www.southoxon.gov.uk](http://www.southoxon.gov.uk)

Vale of the White Horse District Council  
Abbey House, Abbey Close, Abingdon OX14 3JE  
01235 520202 [www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk](http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk)

West Oxfordshire District Council  
Council Offices, Woodgreen, Witney OX28 1NB  
01993 861000 [www.westoxon.gov.uk](http://www.westoxon.gov.uk)

### AONBs

There are three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty that come into Oxfordshire. Each office holds a Sustainable Development Fund that supports projects that look after the local landscape. These are:

Chilterns Conservation Board  
The Lodge, Station Rd, Chinnor OX39 4HA  
01844 355500 [www.chilternsaonb.org](http://www.chilternsaonb.org)

Cotswolds Conservation Board  
Fosseway, Northleach, Gloucestershire, GL54 3JH  
01451 862000 [www.cotswoldsaonb.com](http://www.cotswoldsaonb.com)

North Wessex Downs AONB  
Denford Manor, Hungerford RG17 0UN  
01488 685440 [www.northwessexdowns.org.uk](http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk)

**Funderfinder** – is a software programme that enables you to search for sources of funding. OCVA (Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Association) and most local authorities offer free access to this.

OCVA The Old Court House, Floyds Row, St Aldates, Oxford. Tel 01865 251946 or email [admin@ocva.org.uk](mailto:admin@ocva.org.uk)

**Community Champions Fund** aims to help volunteers who can inspire others to get more involved in renewing their neighbourhoods through participation in their community. [www.dfes.gov.uk/communitychampions](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/communitychampions)

**Awards for All** is aimed at local communities. Grants range from £500-£10,000. For more information go to [www.awardsforall.org.uk](http://www.awardsforall.org.uk) or call 0845 600 2040

**TVERC** – Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre – allocates small grants for certain types of recording. Contact TVERC on 01993 814147 [www.tverc.org](http://www.tverc.org)

**Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment (TOE)** – allocates grants for nature conservation and amenity community work. [www.oxonrcc.org.uk](http://www.oxonrcc.org.uk) or email [toe@ruralnet.org.uk](mailto:toe@ruralnet.org.uk) 01865 883 488

### 4.3 Further reading

**Parish Nature Conservation Appraisal: A practical guide**  
N Bourdillon and A Spicer (1993)

**Practical Guide to Preparing Parish Trails**  
M Webb, A Spice and A Smith  
**Available from**

**Charlbury Parish Maps**  
Available from: 'News and Things', Charlbury 01608 810228

**Parish Maps**  
Common Ground  
**Available from Common Ground – [www.commonground.org.uk](http://www.commonground.org.uk)**

**The Wildlife of Thames Counties**  
Ed by R Fitter (1985). Robert Dugdale (BBOWT)

**Britain's Countryside Heritage: A guide to Landscape**  
P Colebourne and R Gibbons. Blandford

**Links between environment and Christianity**  
[www.ecen.org](http://www.ecen.org)

**The Making of the English Landscape**  
(1998) WG Hoskins. Hodder and Stoughton

**Rights of Way**  
Our Strategic Countryside Access Officer is Paul Harris 01865 810206 or  
[paul.harris@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:paul.harris@oxfordshire.gov.uk) [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk)

#### 4.4 Hedgerow Record Sheet

##### Details of the hedgerow

Name or number of the adjacent road or right of way (if possible)		
Grid ref:	Parish	District

##### Hedgerow number (same as one included on your 1:25,000 base plan)

--

##### Your details

Your name:
Address:
Tel:

##### Your records

Date of survey:
-----------------

##### Which of the following species are present?

<b>Tick the tree species</b>		
Oak	Sycamore	Ash
Willow	Birch	Beech
Lime	Alder	
<b>Tick the shrub/climber species</b>		
Hazel	Elder	Wayfaring-tree
Field Maple	Blackthorn	Rowan
Hawthorn	Dog-rose	Holly
Spindle	Dogwood	
<b>Tick the ground flora species</b>		
Garlic mustard	Lords-and-ladies (wild arum)	Hedge woundwort
Wood avens	Stitchwort	Wood anaemone
Cow parsley	Dog's mercury	Red campion
Lesser celanine		Yellow archangel

**What birds and butterflies have you seen?**

**Sketch a plan** of the hedgerow to show its location in relation to other hedgerows plus any features of interest e.g. if it is on a bank or adjacent to a ditch

Remember to mark on the hedgerow number

**Can you give any further information?**

**What is the owner's name and address?**

**Condition of hedge (Please tick)**

tall (over 3 metres)

thick (over 2 metres)

small (less than 1 metre)

good condition

gappy

laid

**Please note anything else that you think is of interest**

**Woodland record sheet****Details of the woodland**

Name of woodland (if any):		
Grid ref:	Parish:	District:

**Your details**

Your name:
Address:
Tel:

**Your records**

Date of survey:
-----------------

**Which of the following species are present?**

<b>Tick the tree species</b>		
Oak	Sycamore	Alder
Ash	Willow	Sweet chestnut
Beech	Birch	Lime
Conifers		
<b>Tick the shrub species</b>		
Hazel	Elder	Wayfaring-tree
Field Maple	Blackthorn	Rowan
Dogwood	Hawthorn	Dog-rose
Holly	Privet	
<b>Tick the ground flora species</b>		
Primrose	Yellow archangel	Lesser celandine
Bluebell	Dog's mercury	Orchids
Wood anemone	Red campion	Wood-sorrel
Ivy		

**What birds and butterflies have you seen?**

--



**Sketch a plan of the wood** to highlight any features of particular interest

**Can you give any further information?**

**What is the owner's name and address?**

**Can you see signs of (recent or past) management?**

Yes or No

Does the wood hold any broad sunlit rides or is it?

Sunny          or          Shady          or          Very shady          or          Overgrown

**Please note anything else that you think is of interest**

## Grassland record sheet

### Details of the grassland

Name of grassland (if any):		
Grid ref:	Parish:	District:

### Your details

Your name:
Address:
Tel:

### Your records

Date of survey:
-----------------

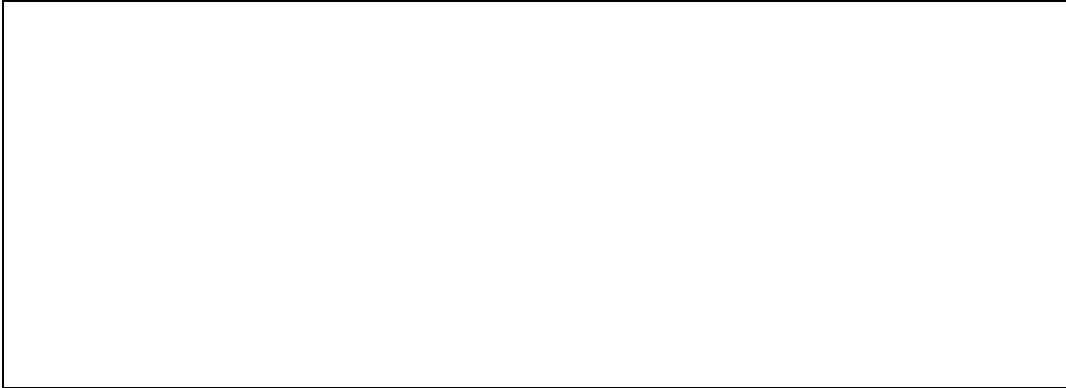
### Which of the following species are present?

<b>Calcareous grassland (chalk/ limestone)</b>		
Salad burnet	Wild thyme	Dwarf or stemless thistle
Greater knapweed	Cowslip	Bird's-foot-trefoil
Field scabious	Dropwort	
Rock-rose	Yellow-wort	
<b>Neutral grassland (clays)</b>		
Great burnet	Common knapweed	Meadowsweet
Ragged-Robin	Common meadow-rue	Oxeye daisy
Common spotted-orchid	Cuckoo flower	Marsh-marigold
Yellow rattle	Cowslip	
<b>Acid grassland</b>		
Tormentil	Lousewort	Wood sage
Sheep's sorrel	Betony	Mouse-ear hawkweed

### What birds and butterflies have you seen?


--

**Sketch a plan of the grassland** showing its shape and any features of interest



Remember to clearly indicate on you 1:25,000 base plan

**Can you give any further information?**



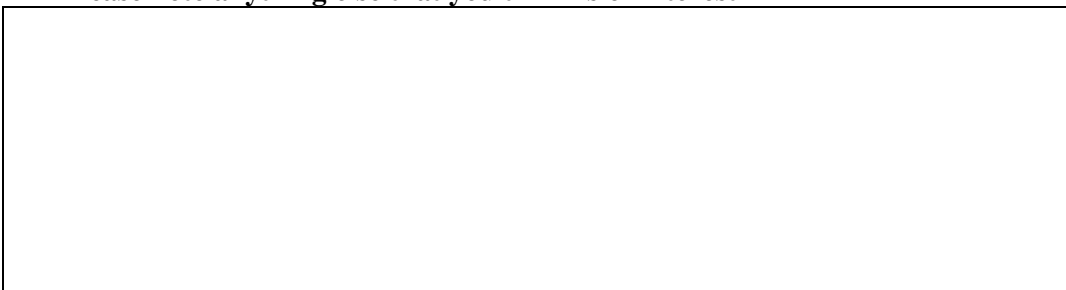
**What is the owner's name and address?**



**Which of the following occurs on the grassland?** (Please tick)

Sheep grazing	Anthills	Cattle grazing	Seasonal flooding
Horse grazing	Mowing/ cutting	Hares	

**Please note anything else that you think is of interest**



## Ponds, river and other wetlands record sheet

### Details of the wetland

Name of wetland (if any):		
Pond Grid ref:	Start of water course grid ref:	
End grid ref:	Parish:	District:

### Your details

Your name:
Address:
Tel:

### Your records

Date of survey:
-----------------

### Which of the following species are present?

<b>Submerged plants</b>		
Water-milfoil	Water-starwort	Hornwort
Water-crowfoot		
<b>Floating plants</b>		
Yellow water-lily	Duckweed	
<b>Emergent plants</b>		
Yellow iris	Reedmace	Watermint
Branched bureed	Common reed	
<b>Bankside plants</b>		
Marsh-marigold	Cuckooflower	Meadowsweet
Purple-loosestrife		
<b>Aquatic invertebrates</b>		
Mayfly nymphs	Dragonfly nymphs	Caddisfly nymphs
Stonefly nymphs	Water lice	Water beetles
Water snails	Bloodworms	Pond skaters
Water boatmen		

**What birds have you seen?**

**Tick if you have seen these in or near the water**

Dragonflies/ damselflies, Frogs, Toads, Newts, Fish

**Sketch a plan of the wetland** including the adjacent land uses (eg. Arable, grassland, buildings). Note whether there is a 'buffer zone' of wild vegetation next to the water and the position of any adjacent trees.

Remember to clearly indicate on you 1:25,000 base plan

**Other features (please tick)**

Fishing occurs	Other recreational use	Pollution
Dredging	Dries out	

**What is the owner's name and address?**

**Please note anything else that you think is of interest**

## Appendix 4.8

### OXFORDSHIRE NATURE CONSERVATION FORUM CONTACT LIST

March 2007

Website: [www.oncf.org.uk](http://www.oncf.org.uk) ONCF charity no. 1080045

Organisation	First name	Surname	Telephone	Email/ Website
Abingdon Naturalists' Society	Mike	Wilkins	01235 831300	<a href="mailto:Mike.wilkins@googlemail.com">Mike.wilkins@googlemail.com</a>
Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire (Rare Plants Group)	Camilla	Lambrick	01865 73516	<a href="mailto:camilla@lambrick.fsnet.co.uk">camilla@lambrick.fsnet.co.uk</a>
Banbury Ornithological Society	Frances	Buckel	01608 644425	<a href="mailto:fmarks@btinternet.com">fmarks@btinternet.com</a>
Berks Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust Volunteer Training Officer Community Wildlife Officer	Mo Helen	Chandler D'Ayala	01865 775476	<a href="mailto:1stname2ndname@bbowt.org.uk">1stname2ndname@bbowt.org.uk</a> <a href="mailto:mochandler@bbowt.org.uk">mochandler@bbowt.org.uk</a>
Brightwell cum Sotwell Group	John	Rodda	01491 837539	<a href="mailto:jandarodda@waitrose.com">jandarodda@waitrose.com</a>
British Waterways	Hannah	Graves	01908 302536	<a href="mailto:Hannah.graves@britishwaterways.co.uk">Hannah.graves@britishwaterways.co.uk</a>
BTCV – Thames and Chilterns Administrator	Jenny	Brooks	01189 475049	<a href="http://www.btcv.org/thamesandchilterns">www.btcv.org/thamesandchilterns</a>
Butterfly Conserv'n	Mike	Wilkins	01235 831300	<a href="mailto:mike_wilkins@connectfree.co.uk">mike_wilkins@connectfree.co.uk</a>
Cherwell DC Landscape Officer	Sue	Marchand	01295 221707	<a href="mailto:sue.marchand@cherwell-dc.gov.uk">sue.marchand@cherwell-dc.gov.uk</a>
Chilterns Conservation Board Countryside Officer	Kath	Daly	01844 355524	<a href="mailto:kdaly@chilternsaonb.org">kdaly@chilternsaonb.org</a>
Chilterns Woodland Project	John	Morris	01844 355503	<a href="mailto:woodland@chilternsaonb.org">woodland@chilternsaonb.org</a>
Cotswolds AONB Voluntary Warden Co-ordinator	Rebecca	Jones	01451 862000	
Cotswold Rare Plants Group	Margaret	Cochrane	01993 878641	
Natural England	Sarah	Sanders	01993 866540	<a href="mailto:Sarah.j.sanders@naturalengland.org">Sarah.j.sanders@naturalengland.org</a>
Forest Commission	Emma	Munday	01296 625582	<a href="mailto:emma.munday@forestry.gsi.gov.uk">emma.munday@forestry.gsi.gov.uk</a>
Great Western Community Forest	Johnaton	Wilshaw	01793 466322	<a href="mailto:jwilshaw@swindon.gov.uk">jwilshaw@swindon.gov.uk</a>

Green Gym Sonning Common Abingdon Wallingford	Julia Margaret Graeme	Booker Notley Gemmill	01491 628693  01491 832364	<a href="mailto:Julia@juliabooker.com">Julia@juliabooker.com</a> <a href="mailto:m.m.notley@rl.ac.uk">m.m.notley@rl.ac.uk</a> <a href="mailto:Graeme@gemmill.name">Graeme@gemmill.name</a>
Hill End Field Studies Centre	Lawrence	Bee	01865 863510	
Hurst Water Meadow Trust	Peter	Pritchard	01865 340008	<a href="mailto:peter@hurst-water-meadow.co.uk">peter@hurst-water-meadow.co.uk</a>
Letcombe Brook	Sally	Wallington	01235 771447	<a href="mailto:letcombebroom@hotmail.com">letcombebroom@hotmail.com</a>
Lower Windrush Valley Project	Alison	Hopewell	01993 814126	<a href="mailto:Alison.Hopewell@oxfordshire.gov.uk">Alison.Hopewell@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a>
North Wessex Downs AONB Assistant Director	Belinda	Fowler	01488 685440	<a href="mailto:belindafowler@northwessexdowns.org.uk">belindafowler@northwessexdowns.org.uk</a>
Oxford City Council Countryside Officer	Anthony	Roberts	01865 715830	<a href="mailto:aroberts@oxford.gov.uk">aroberts@oxford.gov.uk</a>
Oxford Ornithological Society	John	Brucker	01865 372845	<a href="mailto:johnbrucker@hotmail.com">johnbrucker@hotmail.com</a>
Oxford Preservation Trust	Debbie	Dance	01865 242918	<a href="mailto:d.dance@oxfordpreservation.org.uk">d.dance@oxfordpreservation.org.uk</a>
Oxford Urban Wildlife Group	Janet	Keene	01865 820522	<a href="mailto:keene@ouwg.org.uk">keene@ouwg.org.uk</a>
Oxfordshire Bat Group	David	Endacott	01235 764832	<a href="mailto:davidendacott@hotmail.com">davidendacott@hotmail.com</a>
Oxfordshire County Council County Ecologist County Forester	Craig Eric	Blackwell Douglis	01865 815873 01993 814141	<a href="mailto:craig.blackwell@oxfordshire.gov.uk">craig.blackwell@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:forestry@oxfordshire.gov.uk">forestry@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a>
Oxfordshire Geology Trust	Bob	Eeles	01367 243260	<a href="mailto:contact@oxfordshiregt.org">contact@oxfordshiregt.org</a>
ONCF - Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum	Clare Cynth Tom	Mowbray Napper Butterworth	01865 407034	<a href="mailto:Clare@oncf.org.uk">Clare@oncf.org.uk</a> <a href="mailto:cynth@oncf.org.uk">cynth@oncf.org.uk</a> <a href="mailto:bap@oncf.org.uk">bap@oncf.org.uk</a>
Oxon Rural Community Council Community Development Worker	Anton	Nath	01865 883488	<a href="mailto:Anton.nath@oxonrcc.org.uk">Anton.nath@oxonrcc.org.uk</a>
Oxfordshire WI			01869 331081	<a href="mailto:ofwi@btconnect.com">ofwi@btconnect.com</a>
Oxfordshire Woodland Project	David	Rees	01993 814140	<a href="mailto:owp@oxfordshire.gov.uk">owp@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a>
Ponds Conservation Oxon Ponds Officer	Rod	D'Ayala	01865 483608	<a href="mailto:Rod.dayala@brookes.ac.uk">Rod.dayala@brookes.ac.uk</a>

Ramblers Association	Pat	<a href="#">Lonergan</a>	01235 202184	<a href="mailto:patlon@ntlworld.com">patlon@ntlworld.com</a>
RSPB - Reception			01295 253330	
South Oxon D C Countryside Officer	Dominic	Lamb	01491 823133	<a href="mailto:dominic.lamb@southoxon.gov.uk">dominic.lamb@southoxon.gov.uk</a>
TOE - Trust for Oxon Environment Executive Officer	Fiona	Danks	01865 883488	<a href="mailto:toe@ruralnet.org.uk">toe@ruralnet.org.uk</a>
TVERC - Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre Oxfordshire Records Centre Manager	Gavin	Bird	01993 814147	<a href="mailto:Gavin.bird@oxfordshire.gov.uk">Gavin.bird@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a>
Vale of the White Horse DC Landscape Manager	Mary	Lambe	01235 540344	<a href="mailto:mary.lambe@whitehorsedc.gov.uk">mary.lambe@whitehorsedc.gov.uk</a>
West Oxon DC	<a href="#">Tina</a>	<a href="#">Rowley</a>	01993 861686	<a href="mailto:Tina.Rowley@westoxon.gov.uk">Tina.Rowley@westoxon.gov.uk</a>
Wilts & Berks Canal Trust	<a href="#">Martin</a>	<a href="#">Buckland</a>	01235 204115	<a href="mailto:Martin.buckland1@ntlworld.com">Martin.buckland1@ntlworld.com</a>
Woodland Trust	<a href="#">John</a>	<a href="#">Brown</a>	07775 583036	<a href="mailto:johnbrown@woodland-trust.org.uk">johnbrown@woodland-trust.org.uk</a>
Wychwood Project Manager Parish Conservation Challenge Project Officer	Nick Jane	Mottram Bowley	01993 814143 814131	<a href="mailto:wychwood@oxfordshire.gov.uk">wychwood@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:jane.bowley@oxfordshire.gov.uk">jane.bowley@oxfordshire.gov.uk</a>