Bladon Parish Council Nature Recovery Strategy

The government requires county councils to lead the production of local nature recovery strategies (LNRS) using guidelines set out by DEFRA Nature Recovery. As Bladon Parish Council, we are asked to set out our existing and future actions for nature, species and habitats in Bladon Parish.

Nature recovery will need connected landscapes, with linear features such as water-courses and hedgerows to allow wild species to move and form connected populations, promoting cross-breeding and genetic resilience. Linear landscape features in Bladon Parish include ancient species-rich hedgerows and footpaths alongside grassy field margins which potentially connect fragments of ancient semi-natural and plantation woodland on Bladon Heath and Burleigh Wood. Figure 1 shows the two soil types in Bladon, with relatively impermeable clay soil at the higher level leading to rain run-off into the fertile corn-brash loam of the arable fields. Figure 2 shows the rivers Glyme and Evenlode, hedgerows and public rights of way (PRoW) on foor, as well as field boundaries, arable and grassland, broadleaved and coniferous woodland.

While the local community is strongly supportive of nature-friendly management, the recommendations in this report can only be suggestions, because the Parish Council controls only a relatively small area. This is managed as far as possible for nature by the Parish Council. It consists mainly of a recreation ground including a well-established wildflower meadow, a playing field used by the village primary school, a multi-use games area ('MUGA'), a green gym for adults and a toddlers' play area. The adjacent community orchard is manged by volunteers, with minimal pesticides. Adjacent estate land provides abundantly productive allotments which are managed by the village Allotment Society. There is also a tiny village green contributing to the beauty of the conservation area. Part of the churchyard is managed for wildlife by the Bladon Parochial Church Council. Bladon Cemetery is managed by the Parish Council, and until needed for burials, has an area which has been left as a wild meadow.

OCC has responsibility for the network of public rights of way connecting people on foot, with a bridleway for horses and pedal cycles from Bladon to Begbroke forming a section of a Long Distance Footpath, the Shakespeare Way, between Stratford on Avon and London. The County Council maintains the definitive map of these PRoW and is responsible for signage (waymarks and finger posts).

At the time of writing we await the planning decision on Botley West Solar Farm. Robust legal arrangements and input from qualified independent ecologists will be essential to ensure nature recovery if the proposed Botley West Solar Farm solar farm gets government approval***.

Watercourses

The two rivers Glyme and Evenlode which meet in Bladon Water Meadows contribute to the Evenlode catchment and within a few miles, to the Thames. They are highly-important linear features vital to flood management, biodiversity and local people (Figure 2). Biodiversity in the Evenlode has been severely damaged in recent decades by sewage from the Hanborough Business

Park and excess fertiliser run-off from arable land, and access to local people has been denied by closures of access to traditional village bathing places at Combe and at Bladon's Folly Pool.

The little Rowell Brook is a winterbourne and in the rainier part of the year runs from the junction of the Campsfield and Kidlington footpaths to the Begroke parish boundary. It is fed by the remains of field drains also, and tadpoles are sometimes visible in adjacent pools.

The Primary School wildlife reserve

This carries around 70 species of Oxfordshire limestone flora, and hosts 150-year-old yellow meadow ant hills. This little reserve, managed for wildlife since 2000, described in a special report by BBOWT (Annex 1). It forms a valuable resource for Outdoor Play and Learning (OPAL). Grant support from ToE is being sought at the time of writing for scrub removal here, native hedge planting, tree-stump seating for nature study, and rainwater butts.

The remains of a Home Farm paddock in Home Farm Close, with self-heal and buttercups, was designated 'wildflower meadow' in the planning proposal and is managed by residents, along with an area of long grass and brambles by the park wall intended as hibernaculum for hedgehogs and other mammals.

The Lince

Bladon parish includes a south-west corner of Blenheim Park known as The Lince where the river Glyme runs along a patch of wet woodland and falls into the Evenlode at the Lince Bridge. A riverside permissive path was recently created as part of the Village Travel Network, (VTN) for pedestrians and pedal cycles. This access is very greatly valued by local residents and is well used for quiet traffic-free access to Hanborough Station. As part of the Village Transport Network, it has been successfully designed to foster considerate use.

Farmland of Bladon Parish closely abuts the community. A much-valued network of public footpaths connects people from different parts of the parish and provides access for all to nearby green space.

Land use is mainly arable and pasture, comprising the holdings of three former small mixed farms, Manor farm, Rectory Farm and Blenheim Estate Home Farm, which were aggregated during the 1980's when the farmers retired and farmhouses were sold and/or converted for housing development. Other changes included the closure of Bladon's quarry and stonepits, exploiting the local Bladon Forest Marble which were formerly an important local industry.

Severe damage to soil and nature occurred in subsequent decades as farmland was leased to short-term contractors without regard to Bladon's different soil types (Soil map, Fig 1) and distinctive hydrology, with rain flooding down from relatively impermeable acid clay on Bladon Heath across the more fertile loam fields below. A promising restoration of old blocked field drains was abandoned. Rotation of crops gave way to repeated cereals, 'blackgrass' infested the wheat,

and in May of 2013 landscape-scale glyphosate application devastated the local wild flora and appalled residents.

Local residents were given generous access to walk freely around Bladon fields during the Covid pandemic, and this enabled people to see the two badger setts, tadpoles in the field drain pool by the Rowell Brook; watercress and other water plants on the Rowell Brook; and the remarkable species diversity of both shrubs, herbaceous plants and bird life in the hedges and field margins. The join between the loamy and overlying clay soil is marked by the appearance of golden flowering broom on the clay of old drainage ditch banks as you ascend the hill to the Heath. There is also a small pond here, overhung by mature willows, presumably made for cattle. Observations made during this period are helping in formulating the recommendations in this strategy paper, in particular showing how vital drainage is to alleviate soil erosion and flooding.

Regenerative husbandry by 'Young Farmer of the Year', James Price proved how nature can bounce back on corn-brash fields. Crop yield, soil carbon and biodiversity of field margins and hedgerows increased year-on-year throughout his tenancy, as he reported, with his yield and soil data, to the Woodstock Society. Unfortunately, in 2025 this land was reverted to biocide-dependent cultivation, with bird-toxic neonicotinoid treatment of a brassica crop sown in 2025 and herbicide (probably glyphosate) applied to the field margin in late January 2026, reducing the spring and summer flowering of wild cow parsley, comfrey, clover and small ruderal flowering plants such as heartsease, speedwell and scarlet pimpernel, which under better husbandry support a variety of pollinating bees and butterflies and reducing the need for broad-spectrum insecticides and herbicides.

The diversity of understorey tree species present indicates the age of many of the farmland hedgerows, as do veteran oak, ash and field maple showing signs of having been cut and laid in the past. Blackthorn, buckthorn, spindle, wild apple and wild plum, hazel, holly, hawthorn compose the hedges and adjacent field margins can be rich in wild flowers – comfrey, red and white clover, birds-foot trefoil, field viola, herb Robert, toadflax, dead nettle, garlic mustard, rare black horehound, red and white campion, hawkweeds and other Oxfordshire common wild flowers (when biocide treatment is relaxed). These plants harbour innumerable associated insects including a variety of bumblebees and solitary bees and saproxylic invertebrate assemblages in dead wood of veteran hedgerow trees. Farmland birds nesting in hedges and feeding on berries, seeds and insects in headlands include yellow hammer, goldfinch, greenfinch as well as common garden birds. Skylarks are heard almost all year round and nest on open fields. Migrant flocks of gees, redwing, fieldfare appear in winter, as well flocks of rooks from rookeries in the stonepits and the lime trees at Eagle Lodge.

Farmland in Bladon is criss-crossed by public footpaths connecting Campsfield, Begbroke, Kidlington, Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough. Each is recorded and numbered on the definitive countryside access map of OCC. These connect village communities and provide rights of access to tranquil green space, with minimal intrusive signage and no wheeled traffic. We are working with OCC to restore recently-destroyed yellow public footpath waymarks. These paths are

of immense value for tranquil access to nature, as half the Parish is private land, and the village suffers noise and air pollution from the A4095 with over 12,000 vehicles a day. This particularly limits local children's freedom.

Ancient and semi-natural Woodland

Bladon woodlands include fragments of the ancient Wychwood forest and are close to Blenheim High Park, once a royal hunting forest, with its world-famous veteran oaks and associated saproxylic invertebrate communities. Several forestry measures could enhance biodiversity in the woodlands. We recommend the estate to consider felling the conifer plantation on Bladon Heath and encouraging the regeneration of woodland, perhaps through a phase of heathland restoration with a return of heather, as is being trialled at North Leigh Common by WODC. We also suggest felling the dead and dying self-seeded ash in the wet woodland of the Lince and planting with alder and goat willow (*Salix caprea*) as habitat for endangered willow tit, and other tits; planting native alder here would enrich the habitat for birds and bumble bees which depend on early pollen and nectar sources. The bats, noctules, which fly over the lake on summer evenings, probably roost in dead wood in the Lince. Muntjac, foxes and tawny owls can be heard in the Lince in winter.

The rivers Glyme and Evenlode: the Evenlode Catchment Partnership and Bladon Water Meadows

The Blenheim lakes, formed by eighteenth century dams on the Glyme, host wild water birds, including coot, moorhen, dabchick, great crested grebe, heron, egret and winter visitors including tufted duck, gadwall and migrating geese. In recent years these have been joined in late summer by the release of hundreds of young mallard, presumably for shooting. Cormorant have been found shot here, presumably to defend fish stocks. This is somewhat at odds with an information board beside Bladon Bridge showing pintail and other water birds never seen here. Such signage is misleading and should be removed.

A rich lakeside flora includes fleabane, wild Angelica, purple loosestrife, greater treed mace, water mint and water lilies. The Glyme, having passed through all the Blenheim lakes, runs clear at Bladon and pike, minnows and crayfish can be seen from the Lince Bridge as well as shells of freshwater mussels indicating clean water. The Glyme clearly benefits from its transit through the Blenheim Lakes, where (unlike the Evenlode which runs through arable) it receives little agricultural run-off and no apparent discharges of sewage or application of *Pfas*-containing sludge.

The Evenlode, by contrast, is heavily polluted by upstream sewage, e.g. outfall from Hanborough Office park and agricultural run-off bringing excess fertiliser, and biocides, and also is regularly depleted in summer to extremely low water levels. Agricultural abstraction even includes irrigation of potato crops at Combe from a borehole. In winter the Evenlode floods across the land expanding across historic water meadows, once managed to permit 'drowning' the meadows to fertilise the land with sediment and alleviate downstream flooding. The river can currently rise to flood the A 4095 at Folly Bridge.

Bladon parish is interested in improving and restoring riverside access for people, including unstopping barriers to the village bathing pools at Folly Pool Bladon and at Hanborough water meadows. We have been in conversation with Eoghan Concannon of the Evenlode Catchment Partnership, interviewing older residents with memories of these much-valued accessible pools and their once-unspoilt beauty with sticklebacks and kingfishers. Bladon Parish would like to see permissive access to Folly Pool restored, and a riverside riparian strip along the course of the Evenlode. Otters appear occasionally here; beavers are not impossible in future. Better access for local communities to the riverside could help in management, since local communities invested in their parish's landscape can act as informal guardians of riverside nature and report events such as pollution releases, farm animal emergencies and fly tipping.

DEFRA funds currently available for environmental land management (ELMS) include the Sustainable Farming Incentive, and new offers for riparian management under the Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier (**CSHT**) and Landscape Recovery. Sustainable farming incentives (**SFI**) now include catchment-sensitive farming by a cluster of farmers in the Evenlode catchment. In formulating a plan for nature along the Evenlode in Bladon, we are in consultation with Tom Hall of the North-East farmer cluster of the Evenlode Catchment Partnership **ECP.** Aims of the ECP are to create a more water-absorbent landscape, through riparian management and 'allowing the river room to move' with re-meandering across water meadows. Fundable actions include adding a riparian buffer strip for nature recovery, restoring wetlands, and taking river-adjacent arable land out of production.

Riverbank footpaths

Access to riverside paths and village bathing places, once taken for granted by local people but now sometimes challenged or prevented, could be restored from Combe to the Thames path, alongside a riparian buffer zone for which sustainability incentive grants are expected under DEFRA's ELMS scheme. A riverside permissive footpath (perhaps similar to the one from Stonesfield Common the Roman Villa at North Leigh East End) could allow access on foot to the length of the Evenlode from Combe to its confluence with the Thames. A footbridge that once gave access from the Lince Bridge into the water meadows to the far-side water meadows could be replaced to connect to the community path between Bladon and Hanborough, allowing peaceful enjoyment of the water meadows.

The Evenlode Catchment Partnership (ECP) has re-launched a Wetland Creation Grant Scheme and is interested in community projects. This scheme has been set up to help farmers, landowners and communities within the Evenlode catchment to create wetland habitat on their land to improve water quality, create habitat for wildlife, reduce flood risks and provide opportunities for education and recreation. A start has been made in the headwaters of the Glyme. Interestingly, a small-leaved lime tree, Tilia cordata, which may indicate remains of ancient woodland, can be seen where Stratford Lane (Akeman Street) crosses the river.

Cultural Landscape

The rich cultural history of Bladon parish, which frames the Blenheim Estate UNESCO site, is largely hidden within private areas. However, with appropriate managed access and discreet signage Bladon's historic sites could focus visitors' interest and enhance public understanding and enjoyment of landscape and nature. An annual parish boundary Rogationtide walk, set up with a local authority grant at the millennium, is organised by the Bladon community to give the parishioners the opportunity of appreciating the parish in its wider landscape and enjoying the bluebells at Burleigh Wood, the Evenlode below Mill Farm, and the Iron Age Hill Fort (Bladon Round Castle) on the Heath. The former farm track connecting Bladon Stone quarries to Hanborough Station, with a river bridge and a railway tunnel, could be restored to the definitive map as a PRoW or at least made available for permissive access, and other sites that could be made accessible on foot include the Iron Age Hill Fort as well as the historic stonepits behind The Beeches and Bladon Quarry, the source of Bladon Forest Marble building stone. This band of Oolitic limestone runs across the Midlands landscape, and also contributes to the farmed landscape of George Eliot, Anthony Trollope and John Clare.

Summary: Bladon Parish Council recommendations to Blenheim Estate

The Parish Council recommends reinstating long-term regenerative agriculture as demonstrate by James Price, in consultation with the Nature Friendly Farming Network, taking advantage of all suitable ELMS incentives from DEFRA and advice from bodies such as RSPB and BBOWT as well as Oxford University's Leverhulme Centre for Nature recovery. This will be especially important if Botley West Solar Farm is permitted. In that case, we recommend establishing robust partnerships and formal lines of communication between landowner, local communities and the new 40-year tenants, to ensure sensitive feet-on-the-ground oversight. This will be necessary to embed ecologically-informed management such as has been achieved at the Estate's Weavely Farm solar array, and other small solar arrays in important historic Oxfordshire landscapes. It was clear from the Botley West Solar Farm applicants' public consultations that PVDP lacks in-house capacity to engage constructively for nature with local communities, the Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Strategy or with DEFRA.

Regenerative practice in the arable and base-rich fields is proven by James Price's tenancy to be capable of generating immediate and delightful biodiversity uplift. This type of husbandry is also proven to enhance biodiversity in remaining hedgerows and field margins, making corridors for animals to move and plant species to spread. Such connectivity will help to preserve links between local fragments of ancient semi-natural woodland that once were part the old forest of Wychwood: for example, Bladon Heath, Pinsley Wood and Blenheim High Park. It will be important for conservation of hedgerow-nesting birds, particularly yellowhammers, to maintain the 3-4 year rotation of hedge-cutting; these hedgerows are somewhat too tall and bushy at the time of writing.

A wide buffer of biocide-free grassland between hedgerow and cultivated soil is needed for nature recovery – 25m is appropriate to allow hedge-nesting insectivorous and seed eating birds adequate

habitat including shelter, nest sites and foraging space. Skylark habitat and space for migrant birds – including flocks of geese and redwing - must be maintained.

Woodland biodiversity could be enhanced by felling the post-war conifer plantation on Bladon Heath and restoring native broadleaf woodland by tree planting and/or natural woodland regeneration. Heathland flora might be recovered, as is being achieved by WODC on similar glacial drift geology at North Leigh Common, with reintroduction of heather. Well-informed signage – similar to that used on National Trust properties - could enhance understanding of Bladon's natural and tranquil landscape which Churchill chose as his final resting place.

In summary, the success of Bladon Parish's Nature Recovery Strategy will depend on close cooperation between Blenheim Estate agronomists, foresters and farmers, with uptake of expected DEFRA ELMS sustainable farming incentives, and with the Evenlode Catchment Partnership. These bodies can count on support from Bladon parishioners. The Parish Council is already in communication with Eoghan Concannon of the ECP and Tom Hall of the North East Cotswolds Farmers' Cluster. The Freshwater Habitats Trust also supports farmland pond and stream installation and conservation.

The Importance of legally robust partnership with any Solar Farm Tenants

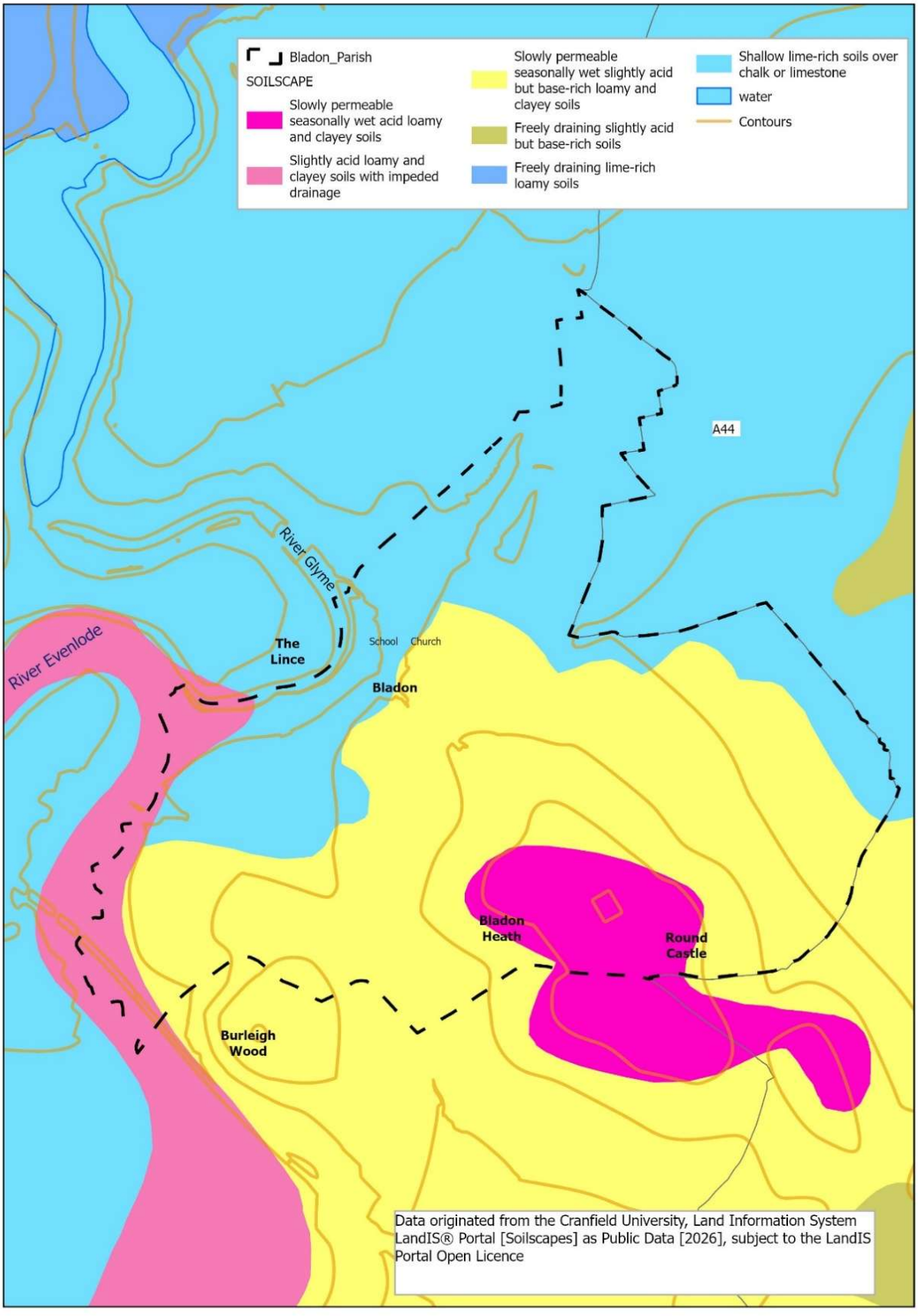
With informed habitat restoration there will be no need for the bat boxes and bird boxes proposed by the solar farm developers as a means of achieving their promised biodiversity uplift of 70%. Earth banks, as at Weavely Farm solar array, could be constructed at 25m distance from hedgerows, as habitat for solitary mining bees which are important pollinators, and to mitigate the disturbing effect on local communities of an industrial installation intruding on the landscape. Dark sky practice should be followed as far as possible in the interests of people and wildlife. Relevant bodies including DEFRA, ADAS, Oxford University's ECI and Leverhulme Centre for Nature Recovery, and the Wildlife Trusts, are available to advise and with consistent boots-on-the-ground oversight from Blenheim Estates Land Managers, should ensure PVDP's long-term compliance with Oxfordshire's Nature Recovery Strategy and mitigate inevitable harms to the Bladon community. We recommend that the ecologically-informed approach adopted by the Blenheim Estate at Weavely Farm Solar array be a contractual requirement for any Botley West solar farm tenants.

****If the Botley West Solar Farm is permitted, an ecologically-informed custodian will be essential to protect nature and affected communities for the forty-year period of the new tenancy. The examining inspector commented on the inadequacy of the developers' responses to the Bladon Community's concerns. Presentations to village communities and a public webinar left serious doubts about the developers' capacity as long-term tenants to interact constructively with local communities. The consultants we questioned seemed to have little relevant knowledge of agronomy, nature conservation and cultural landscape management. Plans showed a remarkable disconnect between Botley West Solar Farm proposals for nature, and the impressively well-informed and locally sensitive Weavely Farm Solar Array.*

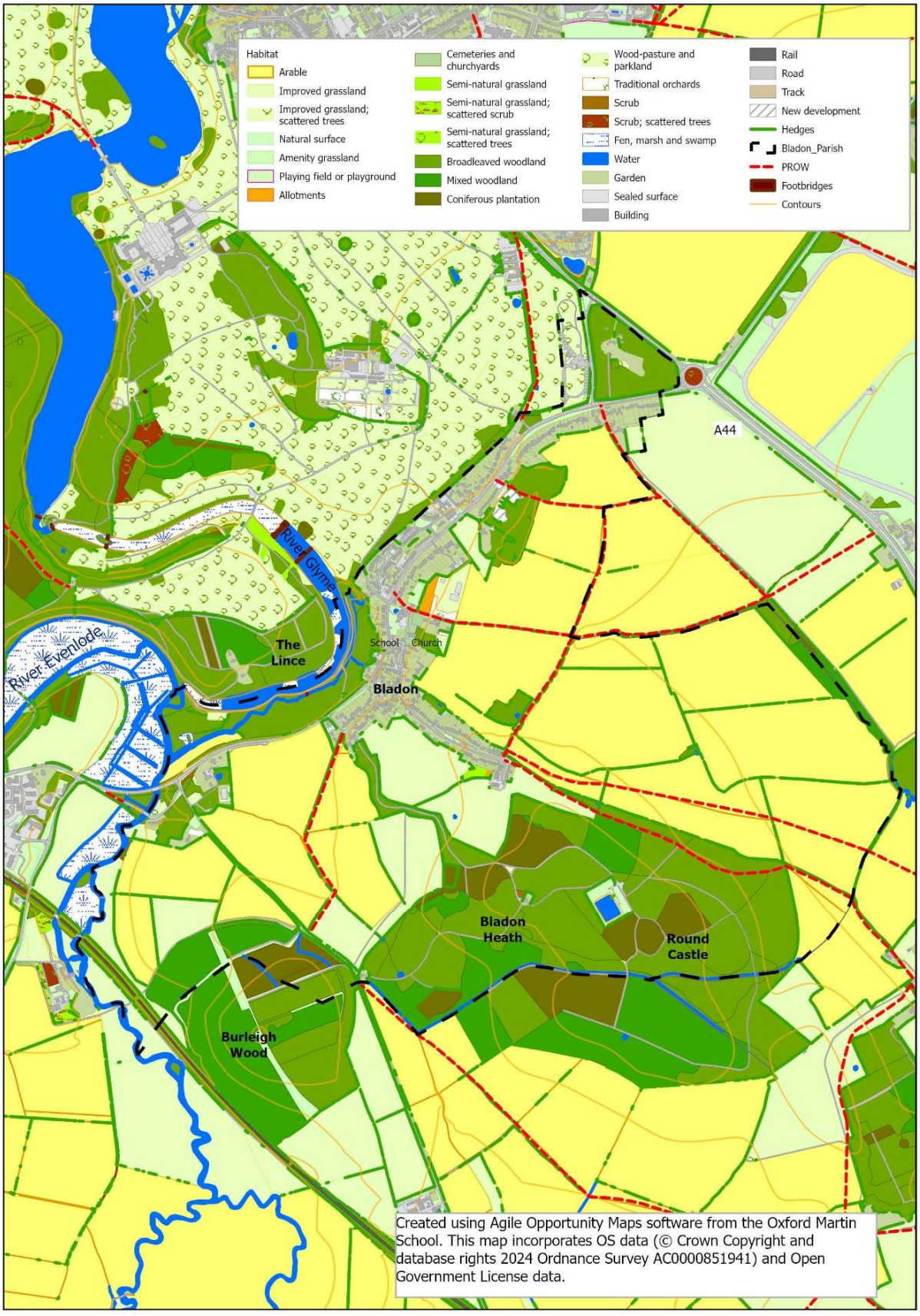
I am grateful to Alison Smith of the Oxford University ECI for maps 1 and 2.

1. **Soil map with contours showing relatively impermeable clay on Bladon Heath and more permeable limestone loam of low-lying arable fields.**
2. **Map of Bladon Parish and its boundary, with watercourses, field boundaries, pond, public footpaths and bridleway, hedgerows, arable and forested land including plantation and ancient seminatural woodland, and iron age hill fort.**

Map Fig 1


Bladon_Parish
SOILSCAPE
Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils
Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils
Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils
Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils
Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone
water
Contours
A44
River Glyme
River Evenlode
The Lince
School
Church
Bladon
Bladon Heath
Round Castle
Burleigh Wood
Data originated from the Cranfield University, Land Information System LandIS® Portal [Soilscapes] as Public Data [2026], subject to the LandIS Portal Open Licence

Map Fig 2


Habitat
Arable
Improved grassland
Improved grassland; scattered trees
Natural surface
Amenity grassland
Playing field or playground
Allotments
Cemeteries and churchyards
Semi-natural grassland
Semi-natural grassland; scattered scrub
Semi-natural grassland; scattered trees
Broadleaved woodland
Mixed woodland
Coniferous plantation
Wood-pasture and parkland
Traditional orchards
Scrub
Scrub; scattered trees
Fen, marsh and swamp
Water
Garden
Sealed surface
Building
Rail
Road
Track
New development
Hedges
Bladon_Parish
PROW
Footbridges
Contours
A44
River Givnne
River Evenlode
The Lince
School
Church
Bladon
Bladon Heath
Round Castle
Burleigh Wood
Created using Agile Opportunity Maps software from the Oxford Martin School. This map incorporates OS data (© Crown Copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey AC0000851941) and Open Government License data.

Annex 1

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

Berkshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire

The Wildlife Trusts

Bladon School Wildflower Meadow

Written by:
Erin Murton
Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust

Site Description

Bladon School wildflower meadow is situated on a former allotment site in the centre of the village of Bladon, near Woodstock. This well drained limestone bank has been carefully managed over the past 12 years, with the aim of establishing a species rich wildflower meadow. The site now contains at least 78 species of flowering plant, which in turn will support a rich diversity of insects. Plants recorded include lady's bedstraw, common vetch, ox-eye daisy, salad burnet, cowslip, thyme and meadow clary.

The meadow is bordered by a stone wall and road to the west, and by houses and the primary school to the south and east. The primary school garden lies just north of the meadow, which although managed as a garden, buffers the site and adds to the educational resource of the school.

The meadow has been established for the local community, as well as to help support some of Britain's most beautiful wildflowers. It is also closely linked to the local primary school, and thus has the potential to be a fantastic educational resource.

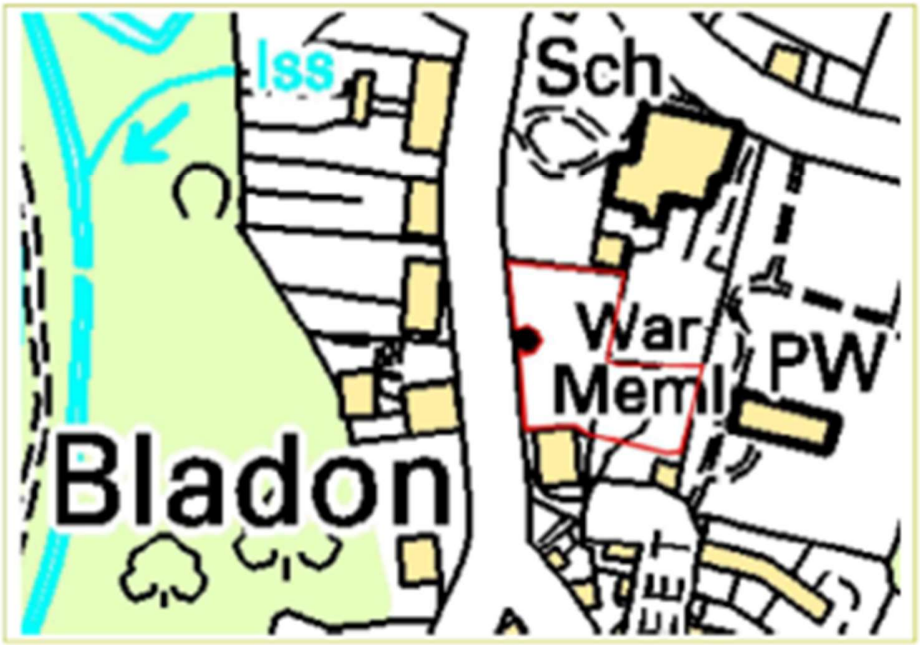


Figure 1: Map showing location and extent of Bladon School Wildflower Meadow.

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The Importance of Wildflower Meadows

Wildflower meadows are among the most diverse habitats in the British Isles, supporting a rich tapestry of wildlife, including some of our most endangered species. The flowers are vital sources of food for many insects, which in turn support other animals such as birds and small mammals.

Many insects need specific plants on which to feed and lay their eggs. For example, the common blue butterfly lays its eggs on bird's-foot trefoil. Some insects cannot survive without certain species of plant. The caterpillars of the small copper butterfly feed only on common sorrel, and the marsh fritillary feeds only on devils-bit scabious. If these flowers die out, so do the butterflies.

Not only are our meadows, and indeed all of Britain's natural habitats, important in their own rights, they also provide vital ecosystem services. For example, meadows are an important store of carbon, they reduce the impact of flooding, emit fewer greenhouse gases due to lower livestock densities and fertiliser input, and improve soil nutrient retention. Meadows provide recreation opportunities, with proven health benefits. They are spiritually uplifting, inspirational and form a major component of our landscapes and heritage.

Sadly, much of our wildflowers and meadows are disappearing, largely due to intensification of agriculture and the ever increasing pressure from housing and industrial developments. In the last fifty years, an estimated 95% of our flower rich meadows have been lost, and many of the remaining ones are still under threat. As a result, the conservation of these meadows, along with the restoration and creation of new ones, is vital. Small wildflower meadows in gardens, village greens and churchyards form important networks of habitat which help to link the larger meadows together, and enable species to move more easily across the countryside.



Photo: Wildflower meadow, Lee Schofield

Current Management/Use

- The meadow has been managed over the past 12 years with the aim of establishing a wildflower meadow.
- Species of native wildflower have been seeded on the site.
- The meadow receives a yearly hay cut, and paths are mown around the edges to allow visitor access.
- Some scrub and weed management is carried out.
- The meadow is occasionally used by the local primary school.

Aims

- To secure the longer term future of the meadow and its management
- To look into the use of volunteer groups to assist with management tasks.
- To increase the use of the meadow as an educational resource for the primary school
- To look at potential funding for the project as a community wildlife space.

Potential options for the meadow

Bladon School wildflower meadow has the potential to be an exciting project for the local community. Below are a few pointers which highlight its value, and potential uses.

- **Education:** The benefits of outdoor learning are well known, and have been shown to have significant positive impacts on how children learn, develop and behave. Bladon School wildflower meadow is a fantastic resource for outdoor learning, and its use should be encouraged. It should be possible to have something regular, such as Forest School, although this often requires specific training.

- **Conservation:** The meadow, although small, forms a stepping stone which helps to connect wildflower meadows across the countryside. This in turn enables animals and plants to spread more easily in an increasingly fragmented landscape.

- **Community:** The meadow, which lies in the heart of the village, can be used as a relaxing and beautiful space for the community to use. The addition of information signs will also help to highlight the importance of such sites for wildlife.

- **Potential Funding:** If interested, there is the potential to obtain funding through the Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment (TOE). The Trust would be able to help fund management work, as well as community engagement and education.

Further Information

- If you would like any further information on conservation management and the work of the Wildlife Sites Project, please contact Erin Murton (BBOWT) (Tel: 01865 775476).
- There are a number of Forest Schools around Oxford, and further information about how to get involved can be found on the internet. E.g. http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/forest-school. Note, your outdoor site does not necessarily have to be a woodland!
- Guidance of applying for funding through TOE can be found on their website.



Photo: Children examining the flowers: Emma Bradshaw

The Oxfordshire Wildlife Sites project receives funding from:

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