



# Worcestershire Wildlife Trust



A Wilder Future

Wildlife Gardening

Pledge a Patch

Wildlife Heroes

The last hedgehog in Worcestershire?

Habitat explorer

Species explorer

Species A to Z

Plant Information Group

Wildlife spotting sheets

Worcestershire Biological Records Centre

Woods & Wildlife Walk

## Farmland

Join us  
Protect local wildlife



Habitats explorer

Farmland



### Our blogs

- [30DaysWild2015](#)
- [30DaysWild2016](#)
- [30DaysWild2017](#)
- [30DaysWild2018](#)
- [ColinsBlog](#)
- [HardwickGreenMeadows](#)
- [IlyasAndThorsten](#)
- [StayWild](#)
- [WildWriters](#)

Humans have been farming in the UK for thousands of years, producing crops and raising livestock. During this time, wildlife has moved into the farmed landscape to make the most of the riches it offers, from flower-filled field margins to bushy hedgerows, reed-lined ponds to seed-filled stubbles.

### Decline of traditional farming

Yet, as traditional methods of farming have declined and agricultural intensification has taken hold, there has been a rapid decline in the wildlife that is associated with our farmed environment. Hedgelaying, rotational and diverse cropping, seasonal grazing, and leaving winter stubble and field margins are just some of the farming methods that have become less common in recent years, despite having many benefits for wildlife, the environment and food production.

### Creating A Living Landscape

Follow us  
We use cookies on this site to enhance your user experience

Yes, I agree

I want to find out more

Farmers are massively important in helping to look after our countryside and wildlife. Managed sensitively, farmland can support a huge range of species including barn owls, brown hares, cornflowers and bumblebees. And as our natural habitats become fragmented, well-managed farmland can provide a vital link between protected wildlife sites, helping wildlife to move about freely and forming a giant patchwork of natural spaces - A Living Landscape.

## How we're helping

Across the UK The Wildlife Trusts are working closely with farmers and landowners to ensure that farmland is managed in the best way for wildlife, while still providing a living to those who work the land. Many Trusts provide guidance for farmers and landowners on wildlife-friendly measures and the environmental stewardship schemes offered by governments and assemblies around the UK.

Many Trusts also own or manage areas of farmland themselves. This not only benefits the livestock which is needed to manage other habitats, but also helps local wildlife.

## A working example

The award-winning Vine House Farm in the Lincolnshire Fens works closely with The Wildlife Trusts and is a good example of a [farm managed in an environmentally sensitive way](#). The farm grows bird seed and organic vegetables in fields bordered by weed margins, hedgerows and woodland. Ponds and dykes provide vital wildlife homes, and there are nest boxes and bird feeders throughout.

[Vine House Farm](#) sells wildlife-friendly products for attracting wildlife into your garden and gives 5% of all its takings to your local Wildlife Trust.

## Typical farmland wildlife

Harvest mouse, bank vole, field vole, brown hare, stoat, weasel, meadow brown butterfly, marbled white butterfly, skylark, barn owl, kestrel, yellowhammer, corn bunting, lapwing, wood pigeon, meadow pipit, little owl, linnnet, whitethroat, cornflower, corn chamomile, poppy, oxeye daisy, corncockle, cowslip, hawthorn, blackthorn

## Other Farmland habitats



 [View page as PDF](#)

 [Printer friendly version](#)

 [Share](#)



