BOOM

BACK ON OUR MAP













Conference crowd



Dr Sarah Dalrymple
BOOM's Steering Group Chair

Dr Helen Manns speaking to conference

> **"BOOM has shown us that when we work inclusively and everyone has agency in conservation, nature gives back more than we put in."**
>
> **Dr Sarah Dalrymple**
> **BOOM's Steering Group Chair**



University of CUMBRIA

Made possible with Heritage Fund

Morecambe Bay Partnership

Cumbria Wildlife Trust

NATURAL ENGLAND

Forestry England



BOOM's Project Manager Jo Sayers with Prof Ian Convery from the University of Cumbria



BOOM team, from left Anya Kuliszewski, Heather Marples, Ellie Kent, Dr Mic Mayhew and Jo Sayers

Jo Sayers
BOOM Project Manager

Back On Our Map (BOOM) came about in response to our nature crisis where one in six species in the UK is now at risk of extinction.

Backed by University of Cumbria, with support from The National Lottery Heritage Fund and joint community partners Morecambe Bay Partnership, key organisations united in our crusade to bring back important flora and fauna to south Cumbria, placing people at its heart.

Volunteers became our backbone, 150 of them, putting in an impressive 12,000 hours of help over 1,700 days. They did anything and everything from feeding dormice to planting trees, establishing butterfly habitat, even growing fly-catching sundews on windowsills.

Crucially, we wanted to engage with those who had limited experience of the outdoors, especially as there's an important link between nature and overall health and wellbeing.

We've worked extensively with HMP Haverigg, mental health support charity Mind in Furness and young people with learning difficulties from Beaumont College.

I'm also delighted that our university students, who can struggle to find practical applied experience, have gained so much from working with us and it's led to full-time jobs in conservation. That's 100 percent success!

I want to thank our committed partners, amazing volunteers, landowners and everyone who has worked alongside us with such dedication and enthusiasm. We couldn't have done any of this without them.

The creatures and plants we've brought back will continue to thrive well into the future with the support of our partners - and that's the legacy for us.

We hope you enjoy reading about our work.

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HAZEL DORMICE

A flagship initiative to bring back the lovable little hazel dormouse to woodlands straddling the Cumbrian/Lancashire border has been one of BOOM's most successful projects.

Once abundant across Britain, the diminutive mammal has seen a 50 percent decline since the year 2000. Far-reaching restoration plans were needed, dependent on a dynamic collaboration of partners, along with a 28-strong team of dedicated volunteers.

"Woodlands in the Arnside and Silverdale National Landscape offered perfect habitats and plentiful food," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Ellie Kent.

"We've done two reintroductions of captive-bred hazel dormice, brought on to site and put into soft release cages, where they were fed daily before being released into the wild on the tenth day.

"Outcomes have been amazing. Between 2021 and 2022, we released 69 and in the first year we even saw juveniles breeding. We have monitored 449 hazel dormouse occurrences at Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve and 109 at Eaves Wood," said Ellie.

"As well as remarkable breeding successes and the spread of the species, nine of our volunteers now have a handling license, with many more wanting to get one, which means all the hard work continues way into the future.

"This has been a great example of partners coming together for the sake of wildlife and landscape."

BOOM worked closely with the People's Trust for Endangered Species, Natural England, National Trust and RSPB. As BOOM draws to a close, the hazel dormouse population now has a stronghold in woodlands offering excellent conditions.



Dormouse release work. Photo: Jago Miller

Hazel dormouse closeup in hand. Photo: Jago Miller



Dormouse tracking.
Photo: Jago Miller



Volunteers feeding dormice.
Photo: Peter Howarth

> **“None of this would have been possible without our fantastic volunteers and University of Cumbria students, who have given so much time and commitment. They’ve been phenomenal and our success is due to them.”**
>
> **Ellie Kent, BOOM Community Heritage/ Species Officer**

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Aspen leaves

ASPEN

Trembling, shimmering aspen is more important to biodiversity than any other British tree, providing habitat for rare and nationally significant wildlife.

Once common across Cumbria, land-use changes, deforestation and increased grazing have seen only a few isolated specimens survive.

Remaining clusters are either male or female meaning they are unlikely to cross pollinate, added to which they rarely produce flowers.

BOOM's intervention was paramount if the beautiful, unique *Populus tremula* was to be effectively reintroduced in south Cumbria.

Roots from 22 individual trees were collected and softwood cuttings grown into new saplings. Some have been added to the national aspen clone bank to be nurtured by Eadha Enterprises, the aspen charity.

Pivotal help came from Barrow charities Green Heart Den and Art Gene. Their community growing spaces and volunteers were key to flourishing propagation.

"A breakthrough came with the discovery of extremely rare seed and as a result 300 saplings have been grown and reintroduced, leading to new genetics and increased resilience," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Heather Marples.

Students, Mind in Furness, Beaumont College and HMP Haverigg played a vital role. With their help, 4,600 aspen trees have been planted across 50 locations.

"It's been a great example of community engagement at its best and wonderful working with so many dedicated volunteers," added Heather.

"Aspen is very special, glowing golden in autumn, quivering in gentle breezes, it clings heroically to cliff edges and riverbanks and we've all enjoyed working towards supporting its future."

BOOM has mapped the area's aspen stands and monitored survival and growth rates, tree guard protection and growth.

Aspen tree planting, Longsleddale



Aspen in bud



BOOM's Ellie Kent harvesting aspen roots with Glen Swainson from Natural England (now moved to RSPB Geltsdale)

“Aspen propagation from root cuttings has proven to be tricky, so finding seed was amazing as it germinates within 48 hours and seedlings grow quicker than softwood cuttings.”

Heather Marples, BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer

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GOLDILOCKS ASTER

In their quest to bring back this delicate, yellow perennial, BOOM officers became botanical detectives, investigating why goldilocks aster has been extinct in Cumbria since 2007.

This rare plant was last seen at Humphrey Head, on the shores of Morecambe Bay, and now only remains in a few coastal areas in western Britain.

Happiest clinging on to sea cliffs, rocky slopes and patches of limestone grassland meant accessing remaining populations was always going to be tricky, explained BOOM Heritage/Species Officer, Ellie Kent.

"Our deep dive probe into the provenance of donor populations was a challenge because they were isolated and potentially suffering from inbreeding. This can generally be fixed by increasing genetic diversity," she said.

"But, due to the remote nature of each site, it became complicated, as each plant cluster had potentially adapted to its local environment and changed DNA. This can be bad news when attempting cross-pollination."

A breakthrough discovery came from Cambridge Botanic Garden (CBG). After a great deal of archive searching, it was found that a plant from Humphrey Head had been placed there in 1967 by Professor Donald Pigott.

"We had seed from the Great Orme, Pembrokeshire, Gower Peninsula and adult plants from CBG, leading to a lot of discussion with expert botanists and experimental investigations to find our best course of action," said Ellie.

"As a result, I'm delighted to say that in April 2023, aided by volunteers, we reintroduced 140 goldilocks aster to Humphrey Head, marking a significant milestone in this fascinating journey."

Six months later, a further 45 plants from a different donor population were established at the same location, resulting in a 61 percent increase through vegetative spread.



Goldilocks aster single stem



BOOM's Ellie Kent surveying in Pembrokeshire on a goldilocks aster mission.
Photo: Joanna Morgan



Goldilocks aster at National Botanic Garden Wales

“Our work at Humphrey Head should be seen as a short-term success. We hope continued efforts and monitoring in the future by committed partners and volunteers will lead to a significant recovery of the lovely goldilocks aster.”

Ellie Kent, BOOM Community Heritage/ Species Officer

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Small blue butterfly

SMALL BLUE BUTTERFLY

Experiencing serious declines in numbers, our tiniest resident butterfly has had a significant boost thanks to BOOM's remarkable community and conservation interventions.

Easily overlooked, partly because of their size and dusky colouring, the small blue have been successfully translocated from strongholds on Barrow Slag Banks to Hodbarrow Nature Reserve in Millom.

"It's been a wonderful collective effort involving our amazing volunteers, University of Cumbria, RSPB and Butterfly Conservation," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Ellie Kent.

"Banks of waste from hematite extraction for steel production became an important research area for a very special little species."

Larvae live only on flower heads of kidney vetch, feeding on developing flowers and seeds. Hodbarrow RSPB reserve saw plants established with enthusiastic help from Barrow, Millom and HMP Haverigg volunteers.

With kidney vetch now thriving, these hollows have become exciting new butterfly homes.

At the end of May 2023, 64 newly emerged small blues, the size of a five pence piece, were moved from Barrow to the Millom site where they quickly established and bred. By July, a second generation of adults had appeared.

The new satellite colony extends the species' reach safely out of hands of the developers who have taken over many of the country's industrial areas that had been home to small blues.

"We've been joined by Furness-based organisations, like Mind and Love Barrow Families," said Ellie. "Volunteers given rare, nature-based opportunities flourished through monitoring tasks."

University of Cumbria students also benefited. Samantha Graves' dissertation was based on survey methods and species dispersal.

Small blue butterfly. Photo: Peter Howarth



Small blue butterfly egg laying on kidney vetch

“We’ve created lots of little interconnected populations of the nation’s smallest butterfly along Cumbria’s west coast, cutting extinction risks. And people new to nature are now committed to the cause. A great project with excellent outcomes.”

Ellie Kent , BOOM Community Heritage/ Species Officer



University of Cumbria placement student Sammy Graves netting small blue butterflies for a reintroduction at Hodbarrow RSPB reserve. Photo: Peter Howarth

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SPIKED SPEEDWELL

Thought to be a relict of the last Ice Age, around 10,000 years-ago, spiked speedwell was in danger of becoming extinct in its few remaining south Cumbrian clusters.

The strikingly attractive plant grows mainly on inaccessible cliff ledges, rock crevices and river gorges. BOOM set out to bolster struggling populations at Humphrey Head, on the shores of Morecambe Bay, and areas of Arnside Knott.

With landowners, volunteers and HMP Haverigg on board, a concerted propagation and growing mission got underway. This resulted in the introduction of 124 new plants across two sites, which have now seen a significant 237 percent increase.

"It's a very unusual species," said BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Ellie Kent. "We're sure it hails from late glacial 'steppe-tundra' vegetation, most of which was lost to the era of dominant woodland spread.

"In the last century, agricultural intensification left the few remaining colonies isolated and vulnerable. In neighbouring north Lancashire, it is thought to have died out altogether."

Training events were set up to explore the plants' genetic vulnerability and to aid translocation decision making.

"With expert guidance from Dr Sarah Dalrymple at Liverpool John Moores University, volunteers set up experiments to help them understand the morphological differences in plants from varying donor sites," said Ellie.

"It gave them the opportunity to gain knowledge on botanical science and fine-tune their horticultural skills."



Spiked speedwell. Photo: Peter Howarth



Surveying spiked speedwell.
Photo: Peter Howarth

> We are very pleased that BOOM has secured a strong legacy for spiked speedwell and it's great that the work continues through ongoing support from the National Trust and Arnside and Silverdale National Landscape.
>
> **Ellie Kent, BOOM Community Heritage/ Species Officer**



Speedwell experiment

Spiked speedwell at Heathwaite.
Photo: Peter Howarth

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Pine marten

PINE MARTEN

With pine marten populations faltering to the point of near extinction in south Cumbrian forests through historic persecution, a group of experts has been working since 2018 on a feasibility study to bring them back.

BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Dr Mic Mayhew, explained a translocation plan sought to move a small number under licence from robust populations in the Scottish Highlands, to help build resilient forest ecosystems.

"Research shows that pine martens would thrive here, dispersing along woodland corridors, reducing non-native grey squirrels and allowing reds to thrive. They have the ability to scatter native tree seeds and balance populations of small mammals," he said.

"We are an ambitious team of ecologists, foresters, vets and private landowners, who also want to link healthy numbers north of the border with reintroduced populations in Wales.

"Over four years, we've captured the imagination of local people, helped change their perceptions of pine martens and found widespread public support."

Despite delays in NatureScot's licensing system, leading to translocation plans for autumn 2023 being shelved, Cumbria Pine Marten Working Group is determined to return the species to south Cumbria in 2024.

Hunting records document a steady decline to a low point at the end of the 19th century and today only perilously few remain in the county.

"We are very proud of the bridges built with farmers, landowners and gamekeepers who have supported us and paved the way for their return," said Mic.



Checking wildlife camera

Pine martin bait station

> **Restoring pine martens is vital, but it's just one small piece of a huge jigsaw which we urgently need to reassemble if we're going to save nature and recover native species in the UK.**
>
> **Dr Mic Mayhew, BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer**



Checking pine marten tracks, BOOM's Ellie Kent and John Hincks, of Restoring Hardknott Forest

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DUKE OF BURGUNDY BUTTERFLY

The most aristocratic of our insects, Duke of Burgundy has declined precipitously with a range drop of almost 90 percent between 1982 and 2019.

Like a tiny fritillary, small, orange and brown, 'The Duke' had fallen victim to habitat loss, reductions in traditional woodland management, such as coppicing, and sheep overgrazing.

With just six small populations remaining in south Cumbria, BOOM set out on recovery and habitat restoration missions at Whitbarrow and Gait Barrows National Nature reserves, and on Graythwaite Estate in the Rusland Valley.

Collaborating with Butterfly Conservation and Natural England, several thousand specially propagated cowslips and primroses were planted at regular winter work parties, reinforcing these crucial larval food plants at priority sites.

"Described as 'fussy eaters', the diet of Duke caterpillars is restricted to cowslips and primroses," said BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Dr Mic Mayhew.

"Volunteers collected seeds and helped establish thousands of food plants, supported by inmates from HMP Haverigg.

"Refining captive breeding methods was critical, not only to successfully reinforce populations at Graythwaite, but also to benefit similar projects across the country, thanks to the BOOM Captive Rearing Handbook."

Egg surveys were carried out in June 2021 and 2022. They identified surpluses for harvesting and rearing in controlled conditions, before late-stage pupae were returned to donor sites the following May.

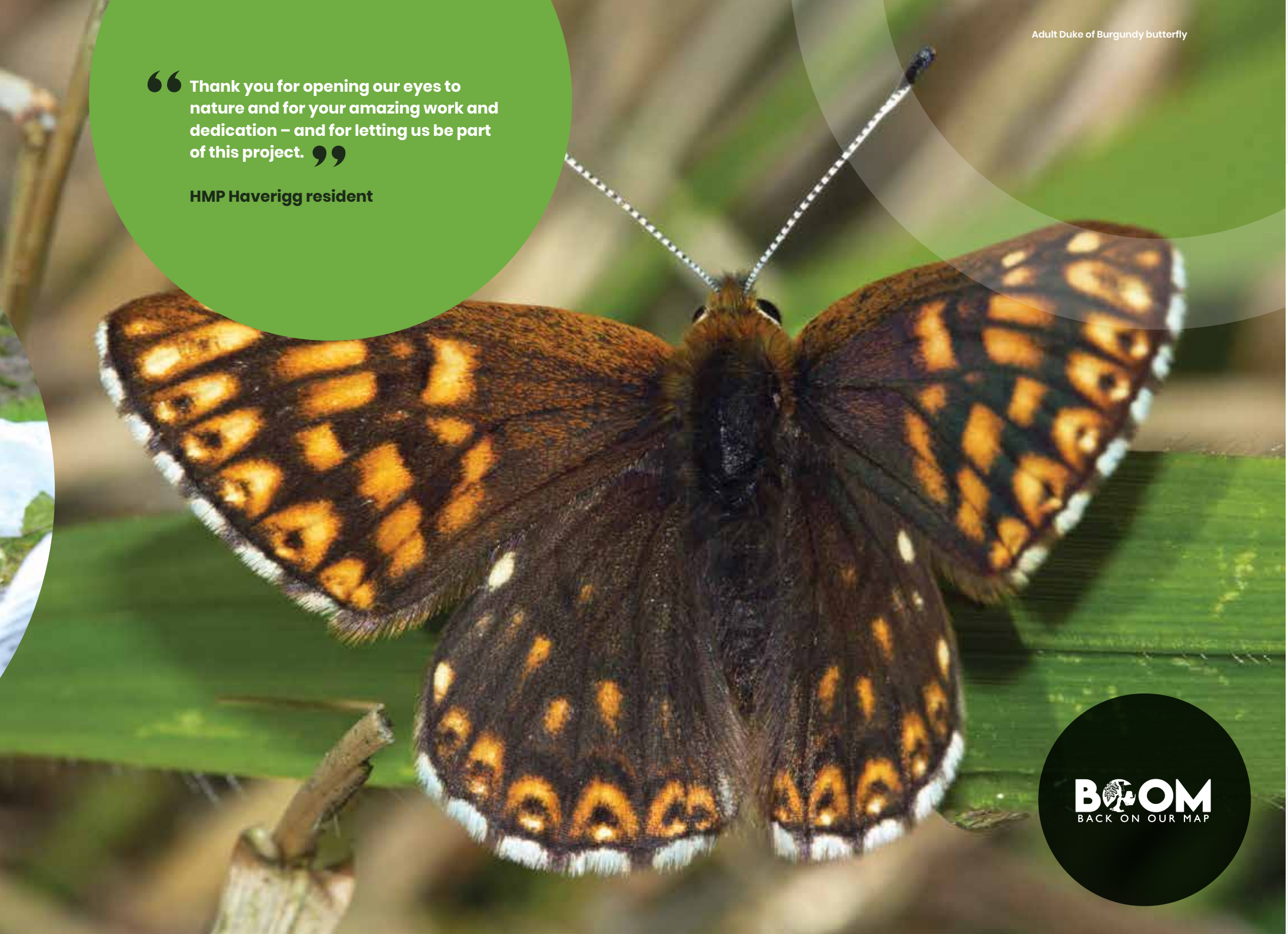
Captive breeding resulted in almost 70 percent of eggs collected over two years emerging as adults and reduced mortality at all life stages.

Duke of Burgundy achievements go well beyond BOOM's target areas and could have national impact.



BOOM's Ellie Kent sowing seeds

BOOM's Mic Mayhew planting cowslips for Duke of Burgundy butterflies



Adult Duke of Burgundy butterfly

> **Thank you for opening our eyes to nature and for your amazing work and dedication – and for letting us be part of this project.**
>
> **HMP Haverigg resident**

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Green-winged orchid

GREEN-WINGED ORCHID

World-renowned Kew Gardens stepped in for pioneering work on green-winged orchids to find a soil fungus which would allow this severely depleted species to thrive.

Suffering habitat loss and serious population declines, these beautiful pink/purple flowers with distinctive green lines on outer sepals – hence the name – were dependent on complex expert intervention for their future success.

Critically, Kew's scientists needed to figure out how to propagate seedlings in the laboratory by finding specific mycorrhizal fungi in the soil to help them grow.

"Creating the perfect recipe for germination and simplifying techniques was imperative to our reintroduction plans," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Heather Marples.

"Green-winged orchids love alkaline rich soils and sunny conditions. Seeds contain few food reserves to germinate and rely on fungi, but they are sensitive to fertilisers and herbicides, so the loss of fungi means a loss of orchids."

Mycorrhizal fungi were isolated by the Kew team from roots found at sites in north Lancashire, using DNA analysis and culturing techniques.

"This helped identify the fungal strain which optimises germination and growth," said Heather. "We carried out planting trials with 1,000 seedlings germinated in vitro at Kew to determine factors influencing survival in extensive flower-rich grassland."

"Workshops and training events from Kew have resulted in the start of propagation in Cumbria and that's really exciting."

Thanks to this increased capacity for cultivation, University of Cumbria staff, volunteers and landowners are now able to grow green-winged orchids.

Seeds from donor sites have been deposited at Cumbria Wildlife Trust's plant nursery at Gosling Sike, its northern base.



Green-winged orchid germination trials.
Photo: Peter Howarth

Field of green-winged orchids

> “This was a unique collaboration with scientists from the orchid propagation unit at Kew Gardens, volunteers, landowners, the National Trust and Cumbria Wildlife Trust.”

Heather Marples, BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer



Green-winged orchid seedling

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OBLONG-LEAVED AND GREAT SUNDEW

Insect-devouring plants touched the hearts of volunteers who were determined to help tiny oblong-leaved and great sundews return to Witherslack Mosses on the fringe of Morecambe Bay.

Helping to propagate the striking carnivorous species at home through the innovative 'bog in a box' initiative, they were key in reintroducing 200 plants into increasingly threatened peatland.

These ecosystems store more carbon than all the woodlands in the world, and because sundews are sensitive to change, they play an important role in supporting the health and stability of their habitat.

Working alongside Cumbria Wildlife Trust and BOOM, volunteers took leaf cuttings home in a box to grow-on and started a lively WhatsApp group to share progress.

Red hairs on the leaves are covered with sticky sap, which insects mistake for water. Once ensnared, sundews can digest them and absorb essential nutrients for growth.

When a sparrow 'stole' flies from a volunteer's young plant, news spread quickly among volunteers.

"They are a remarkable example of how some plants have adapted to nutrient-deficient environments," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Heather Marples.

"After peatlands were drained for farming and peat extracted for fuel and garden compost, many iconic species were lost, including sundews.

"Sensitive to habitat disturbance, water level changes and nutrient enrichment, they are an indicator as to what is happening on the wetlands.

"Everyone thoroughly enjoyed being involved in their reintroduction and it was great to see people of all abilities lending a hand."

Wandering along the mosses' boardwalks, BOOM was able to raise awareness of peatland restoration through a series of informative walks, without damaging sensitive habitat.



Volunteers viewing sundew work from boardwalk. Photo: Peter Howarth



Volunteers inspecting leaf cuttings. Picture: Peter Howarth

> **Witherslack Mosses are home to lots of fabulous species and now, because of our wonderful volunteers, 118 oblong-leaved and 88 great sundews have joined them.**
>
> **Heather Marples, BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer**



Reintroduced sundew at Meathop Moss

Oblong-leaved sundew. Photo: Peter Howarth

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Planting maidenhair fern at Woodwell. Photo: Peter Howarth

MAIDENHAIR FERN

Found on limestone cliffs and crevices, maidenhair fern is rare in Cumbria and BOOM was tasked with the challenge of bringing it back.

Popular during the Victorian fern craze, this small, delicate species was often harvested for collections and also fell victim to habitat loss.

Although still quite common in warmer climes of southern England, here it is limited to the milder coastline of Morecambe Bay.

"The reproduction process is quite unusual as there are no flowers and it replicates through spores," explained BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer, Heather Marples.

"They develop into heart-shaped structures and water is needed for the male sperm to swim into the female egg, which then grows into a new true fern.

"We propagated them from three separate locations and kept the ferns for two years until they were large enough for planting.

"Despite these complexities, we have now successfully established 48 plants across two new locations at Milnthorpe and Silverdale."

"This has worked really well and they are already reproducing, showing the potential for the long-term survival of reintroduced populations."

Once again, it was volunteers who came to the fore, providing essential information on growing, helping with planting and keeping the young ferns hydrated. One volunteer visited regularly to water and monitor progress.

"The plants went out in the last year of the project and what we are seeing is very encouraging," said Heather.

"It's not surprising that types of cultivated maidenhair fern are popular in shops and garden centres, but to see native wild *Adiantum capillus-veneris* returned to suitable locations is very special."



Growing maidenhair fern from spores

Reintroduced maidenhair fern at Woodwell. Photo: Peter Howarth



Maidenhair fern painting by Steph Fulke

“Reintroducing maidenhair fern would have been impossible without the incredible commitment and knowledge from volunteers, who have helped every step of the way, from propagation to daily watering. We owe them a very big thank you!”

Heather Marples, BOOM Community Heritage/Species Officer

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BOOM'S VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONS

12,000 hours of time given
More than 1,700 workdays
150+ different volunteers regularly supported BOOM species
Over 280 young people between 18-25 volunteered, plus 500 school children
Our most senior volunteer was 90, the youngest aged 4
100+ men from Haverigg Prison got involved in nature-based tasks and natural arts
61 students involved
590 events staged
10 gained level 1 in horticulture
5 students and volunteers got jobs in the environment
44 people achieved their John Muir Award, including 19 from HMP Haverigg
27 percent of participants were from the most deprived areas in England

BOOM was very sociable
63 percent of people made new friends through volunteering

> "I'm going to be out in two weeks and it's going to be hard. I am thinking of doing some voluntary work. I think conservation work will help me to meet people and help me to rebuild my life."
>
> **HMP Haverigg resident**



Mind in Furness volunteers. Photo: Peter Howarth



Beaumont College. Photo: Andy Clegg





University of Cumbria students planting cowslips, Kendal Fell

> **An excellent partnership, the staff are vibrant and great to be around.**
>
> **Mind volunteer**



Kidney vetch planting with prison group.
Photo: Peter Howarth

> **As volunteers we have learned a lot about dormice, sundews and other rare species and feel privileged to have been involved. BOOM has certainly enhanced our last four years.**
>
> **Volunteer**



Dormouse volunteers.
Photo: Jago Miller



Small blue butterfly survey team

> **Expressing our gratitude from Beaumont College for all your work in welcoming us. Everybody had a great time and it was really good for team working and getting involved.**
>
> **Andy, Beaumont College**

Sharing vast reserves of time, skills, enthusiasm and knowledge, volunteers and community groups have been the heroes of BOOM.

"Quite literally, we couldn't have done any of this without them," said Community Engagement Officer, Anya Kuliszewski.

"They have been our bedrock, supporting every element of what we've done. No task was too difficult, nothing too much trouble. From feeding dormice grapes to planting trees and looking after sundews on window sills, their commitment was remarkable.

"Successes go well beyond the return of species. We have reached out to mental health charities, men in prison, young people with learning difficulties and some of the country's most deprived communities."

Many volunteers will carry on with the work BOOM started. Haverigg prisoners have gained horticultural qualifications and have pledged to carry on supporting conservation after their release.

Beaumont College is to continue working with Morecambe Bay Partnership, the dedicated dormice team will still be monitoring populations, while Cumbria Wildlife Trust takes over the 'bog in a box' project and Arnside and Silverdale National Landscape are developing a new rare species plant nursery.

"BOOM has been a tremendous opportunity for us all. Important wildlife that makes this area so special has been reintroduced and people from all walks of life loved new and exciting experiences. We want to thank them all," said Anya.





BOOM'S SUCCESSES

Professor Ian Convery
BOOM Academic Lead

"It wasn't unusual that species selected had to be ecologically feasible, this is a given for translocation projects and our work was based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) guidelines.

However, BOOM was unusual in that choices were also made based on the potential for community involvement, allowing local people, and many others, not normally expected or encouraged to be involved in conservation translocations, to become an integral part of the project."













4,600 aspen planted with trees grown from 22 Cumbrian trees

69 hazel dormice released and breeding 2 years after release, 28 long-term volunteers, 12 with handling licences

206 sundews planted

64 small blue butterflies translocated

134 spiked speedwell planted

48 maidenhair ferns planted

42 Duke of Burgundy butterflies released, 6,000 cowslips planted as food

185 goldilocks aster planted, now no longer extinct in Cumbria

100s of green-winged orchids being grown in university labs for the first time

558 volunteers trained

£203k of in-kind volunteer time, £128k of partner time

386 volunteer species events

21 supported in improving mental wellbeing and more connected to nature

Prison residents involved in volunteering in nature on their release

Art Gene led community growing site set-up at Barrow in Furness

THANKS TO OUR FUNDERS

The National Lottery Heritage Fund

University of Cumbria

Garfield Weston Foundation

BW Eddershaw Trust

Tarmac

Natural England

CGP Books

Pure Lakes

Dobies Charitable Trust

Alpkit

BAE Systems

The Tree Council

Clifford Chance

and to all of our partners, landowners, land managers and volunteers who have provided resources and time to BOOM

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“BOOM has demonstrated that biodiversity loss can be reversed. Working collaboratively to enhance nature gives us the power to increase the number of species of plants and animals in our surroundings, delivering tangible benefits for ecosystems and people.”

Professor Volker Deecke, University of Cumbria

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“BOOM showcases how important species conservation work is and just how much can be achieved when working in partnership. Congratulations to all who have made BOOM such a success.”

Dr Helen Manns, Director Institute of Science & Environment University of Cumbria

Species legacy, lessons and recommendations. Find out more about BOOM’s species here:

BOOM video: https://bit.ly/3RqqTwH