

# Bermuda Audubon Society

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 5 JUNE 2013 - AGENDA

1. Apologies
2. Approval of Minutes of 2012 AGM
3. President's Report
4. Financials
5. Election of Officers and Committee of Management

### **Proposed Slate of Officers and Committee:**

Andrew Dobson - President

Karen Border - Secretary

Angela Kendall - Treasurer

Jennifer Gray

Peter Lee

Jeremy Madeiros

Andrew Pettit

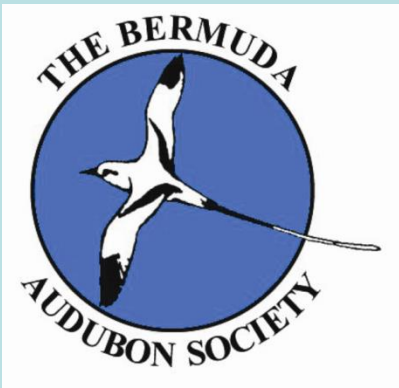
Angelo Pimental

Kim Smith

Paul Watson

David Wingate

6. Any Other Business



# President's Report 12-13

Committee of Management 2012-2013

Andrew Dobson - President

Karen Border - Executive Secretary

Angela Kendall - Treasurer

Jennifer Gray

Peter Lee

Jeremy Madeiros

Andrew Pettit

Kim Smith

Paul Watson

David Wingate

# June

Bermuda National Trust Awards  
(recognition for Nonsuch Island natural history camp)



# June

## Nonsuch Island Camp



Spittal Pond fieldtrip

Sept



# Sept

Harbour and Islands  
Sunset Cruise



# Sept

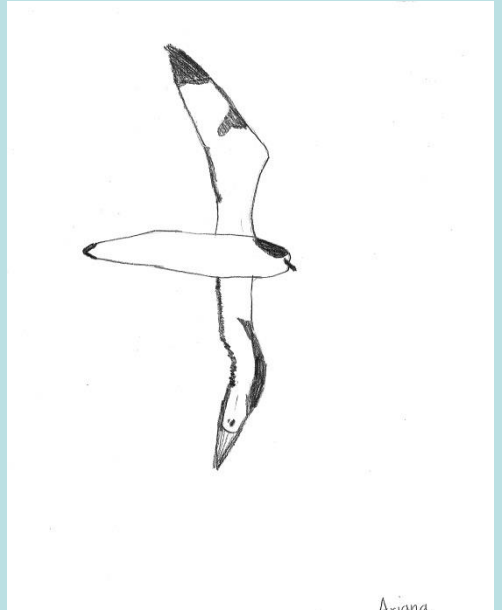
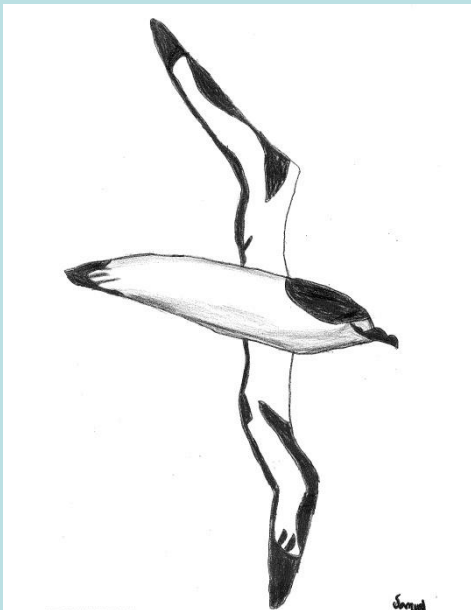
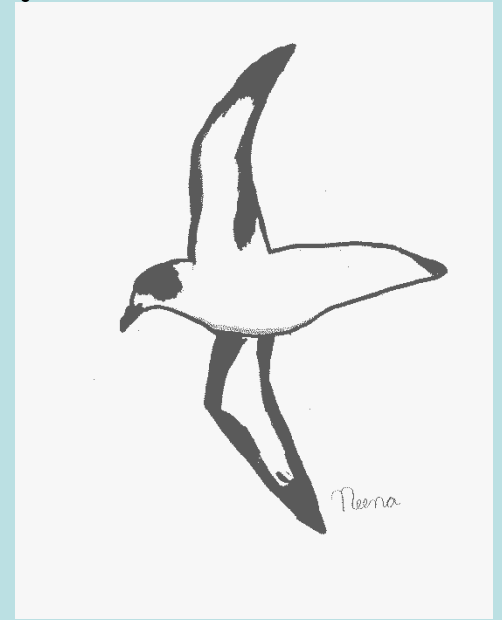
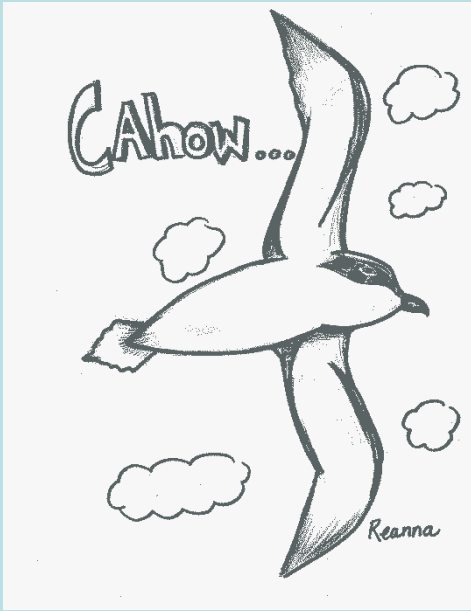
Harbour and Islands  
Sunset Cruise







# October - Cahow Art Competition



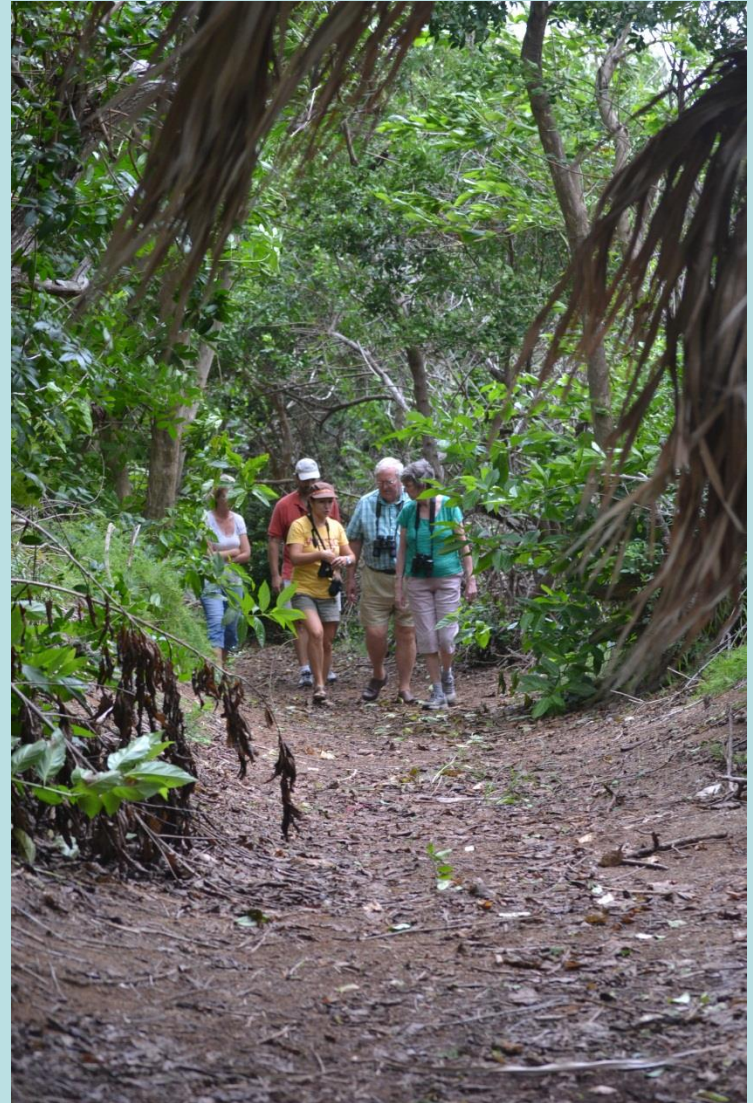
# October - Cahow Art Competition



# October - Paget Island Bird Camp



# October - Paget Island Bird Camp



# October - Paget Island Bird Camp





The students made  
about 50 boxes for  
the Society

November - Partner Re  
Dollars for Hours  
Bermuda High School



## The Centre on Philanthropy

### Volunteer recognition awards

Paul Watson- 2012  
Audubon  
Volunteer

# Christmas Bird Count

The Bermuda Audubon Society held its 38<sup>th</sup> CBC on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

Features of this year's count included:

- 8,580 individual birds were counted (nearly 1,000 more than last year's total)
- 101 species of birds (88 in 2011, 101 in 2010, 100 in 2009)
- One new species for count day (Long-tailed Duck)
- House Sparrow was the most common species (17.5% of the count)



# Christmas Bird Count



# Jan - ABS reserve working party



Feb -  
Seymour's Pond  
reserve working  
party



# Feb - Assist at BNT Children's Walk



# Feb - Walk the Walk Argus and the COP





March -  
Vesey reserve  
working party



# March - Aberfeldy Bluebird nestbox workshop







# April - Horsfield's volunteer day



# April - Annual Show



Winner  
Kristen Bean

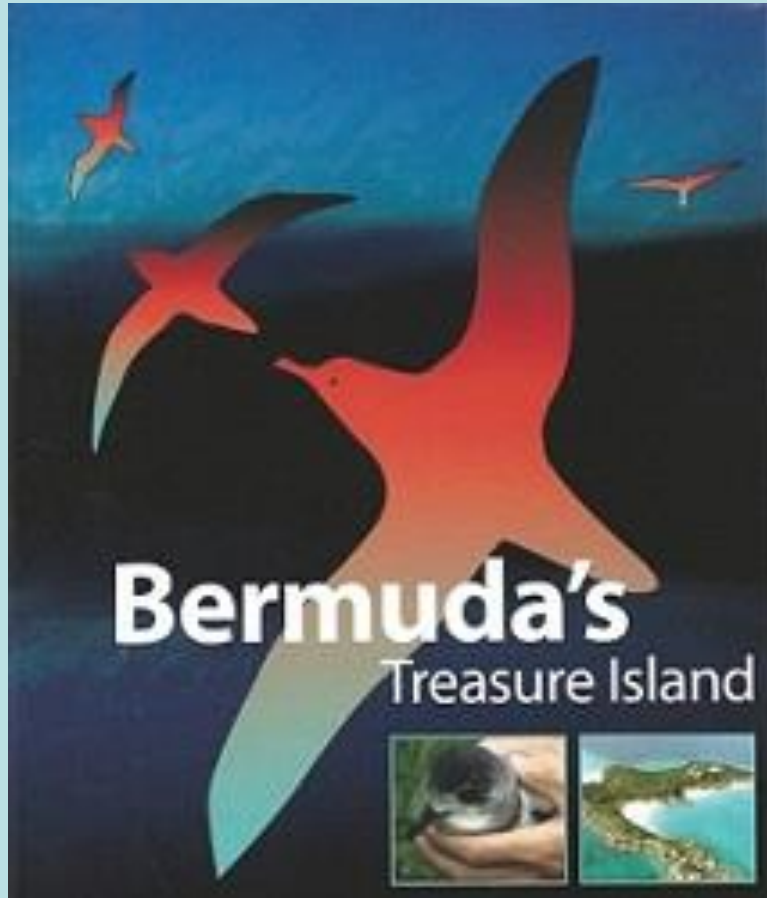
# April - Vesey nature reserve opening



VESEY NATURE RESERVE







May -  
Audubon's documentary  
screened at the  
Explorers' Club in NYC

# May - Fieldtrip - Coral Beach



# May - Fieldtrip - Vesey NR





# May - Strategic Planning





May -  
Centre on  
Philanthropy  
recognises  
Audubon



The Centre on Philanthropy

## 2013 Decade of Partnership Award


is presented to


*Bermuda Audubon Society*

on the

21st day of May 2013

*To recognize your membership and long-term commitment  
to Bermuda's Third Sector*

  
Brian Madeiros  
Chairman  
The Centre on Philanthropy

  
Elaine Williams  
Executive Director  
The Centre on Philanthropy

# world oceans day

**May 31st** 5:30pm - 7:30pm

Bacardi Limited | 65 Pitts Bay Road | Hamilton

*This event to celebrate World Oceans Day will highlight the work of Bermuda's environmental, education, research, and conservation organizations. Representatives from these groups will be on hand to talk about their efforts and share novel ideas for how we can work together to protect the ocean.*

Hosted by the Bermuda Alliance for Sargasso Sea (BASS) and sponsored by Bacardi Limited

**Together**  
we have the power to protect the ocean

Guests must be registered in advance to attend: Tickets are available for a donation of \$25 to BASS. Guests must be 18 and over.

R.S.V.P. [Pamela.Amaral@bios.edu](mailto:Pamela.Amaral@bios.edu)



BACARDI LIMITED



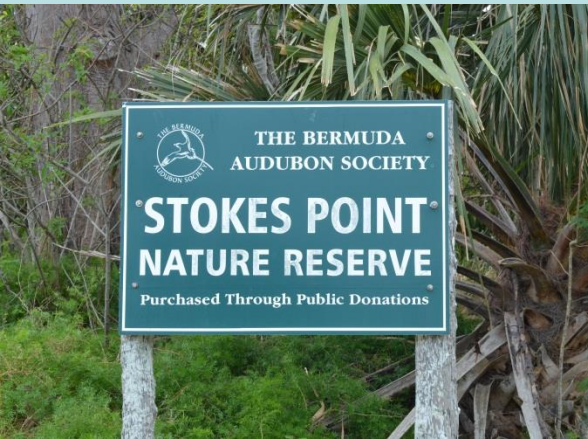
May - World  
Ocean's Day



May/June -  
BASS and  
Sea Dragon



# Nature reserve management and working parties



Alfred Blackburn Smith Nature Reserve  
Seymour's Pond Nature Reserve  
Stokes Point Nature Reserve  
Vesey Nature Reserve

# Cooperation and Partnerships

## Locally:

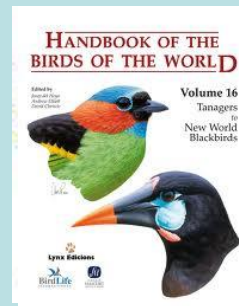
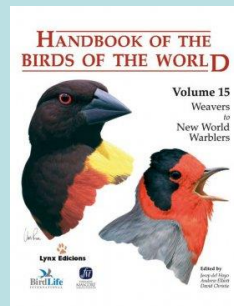
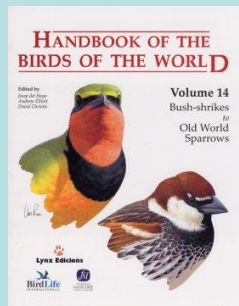
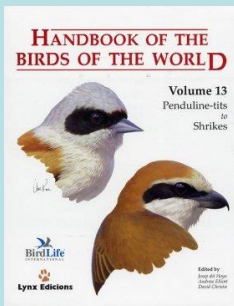
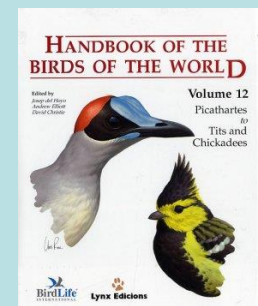
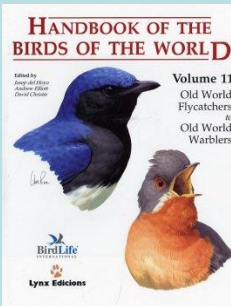
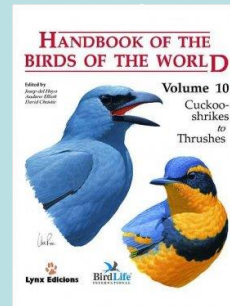
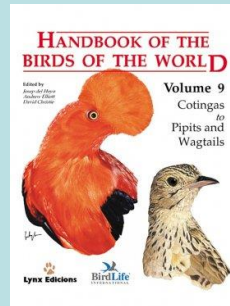
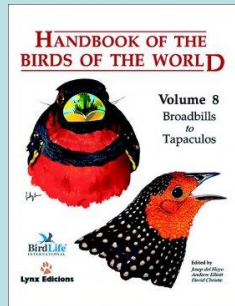
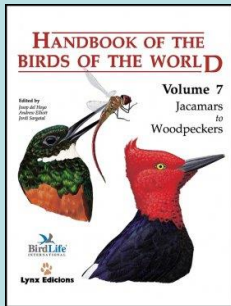
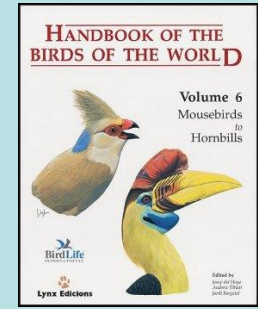
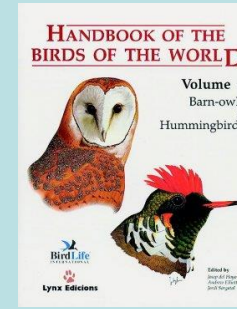
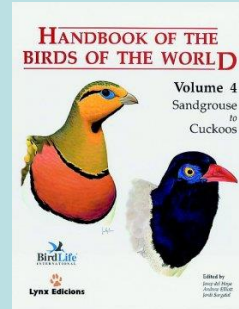
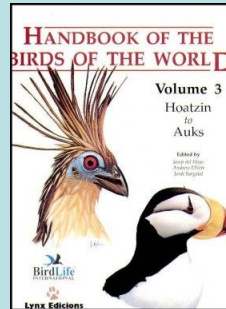
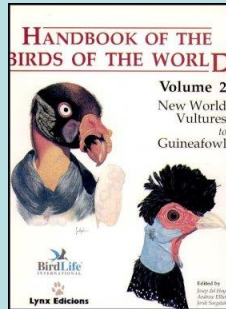
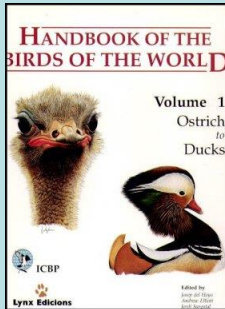
- Bermuda Alliance for the Sargasso Sea (BASS)
- B.E.S.T.
- Bermuda National Trust
- Bermuda Zoological Society
- Centre on Philanthropy
- Conservation Services, Bermuda Government
- Eco Bermuda
- Parks Commission

## Internationally:

- BirdLife International
- National Audubon Society
- North American Birds
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (UK)
- Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds
- UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum

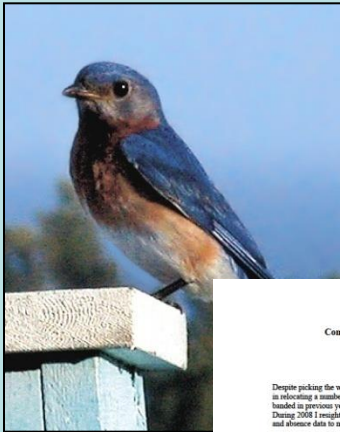
# Partnerships

## BAMZ Library – Handbook of the Birds of the World



# Research

We continue to support the research by  
Dr. Jamie Bacon on amphibians  
Julian Avery on Bluebirds



## Conservation Status of the Bermuda Bluebird

3<sup>rd</sup> Field Season, June 20-27, 2009  
Julia Lockwood and Julian Avery  
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Despite picking the worst week of rainy weather for conducting field work, I succeeded in relocating a number of previously banded birds. Overall, I found a total of 46 birds banded in previous years. Of those, 14 were banded in 2007 and 33 were banded in 2008. During 2008 I resighted 44 birds banded in 2007. I should now have enough presence and absence data to model survivorship of bluebirds on golf courses.

I also revisited 111 of the survey points that I established in 2008. I collected data on bluebird abundance that I will use along with the data from 2008 to model density of bluebirds in residential and golf course habitat.

It appears to have been a productive breeding season. A majority of the adult birds I observed in June were feeding fledglings or were found with self-sufficient fledglings in tow.

I am currently working on the genetic history of Bermudan and North American bluebirds and I am on track to have results for analysis this August.



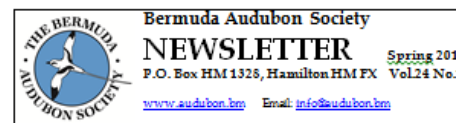
Male bluebird banded in 2007 from Tucker's Point and resighted during 2009.





# Communication

- Newsletters - Vol. 24
- Web site [www.audubon.bm](http://www.audubon.bm)
- Email [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm)
- Birders' email group
- Newspaper and magazine articles
- Banners
- Facebook



#### In this issue:

- First live record of Atlantic Puffin in Bermuda
- Vesey Nature Reserve Kites Border
- Bird Report January to May 2013 Andrew Dobson
- Bermuda's Bluebirds
- Society News
- Notice of Annual General Meeting

#### First record of live Atlantic Puffin in Bermuda



On 10 April 2013 Matthew Watson was fishing with his brother Andrew at Challenger Banks to the southwest of Bermuda. He contacted the Audubon Society to say that he believed he had photographed a puffin. He said, "I came across this small bird swimming around. We were able to get pretty close to it, and it wouldn't fly away, it just kept swimming away. Twice it dove down and seemed to stay down for a really long time." When Audubon President, Andrew Dobson saw the photo he was delighted. He said that

over the years there have been many dead Atlantic Puffins washed up dead on our beaches. Recent research suggests that puffins do winter well out to sea away from the continental East Coast, to the north of Bermuda. In some winters, and this year was no exception, prolonged bad weather can prevent puffins from feeding and they can starve. Weakened birds can't fly and many drown. In March and April at least six dead birds have been found. Therefore it was a real thrill to know that a live puffin has at last been seen in Bermuda waters. Puffins are frequently referred to as the clown of the seas with their somewhat comical face. The bird that was seen at Challenger Banks was a first-winter bird, showing some red on its large triangular bill. Puffins only land on suitable coasts to breed, spending the majority of their lives on the sea. The nearest breeding colonies are in Maine and Nova Scotia. With the advance in photographic equipment, more and more people are taking an interest in wildlife photography. Mr Watson is obviously the envy of the local birding community, but if he had not photographed the bird, we might never have known! The Audubon Society is always pleased to hear of rare bird sightings or help people identify bird species. (Photo: Matthew Watson)



#### In this issue:

- The Sargasso Sea
- Seabird nesting reg
- Christmas Bird Co
- Bird Report Jan-Mar
- In celebration of th
- Society News

#### The Sargasso Sea



'great quantities of weed' on the ocean. More recently oceanographer Sylvia Earle has described the Sargasso Sea as 'the golden floating rainforest of the Atlantic Ocean'. The Sargasso Sea is a hugely important ecosystem. The golden rainforest is made up of sargassum seaweed which spends its entire life adrift, and reproduces by simply growing and breaking apart. The rafts of sargassum are home to a huge variety of life. It acts as a feeding ground for fish, birds and mammals. It provides a

nursery for young turtles and a spawning ground for many fish including the marlin and tuna. At least 10 of 145 species of invertebrates and 125 fishes associated with sargassum are found only here. The Sargasso Sea is used by many migrant species, notably whales and seabirds. The Sargasso Sea is threatened by over-fishing, commercial harvesting of sargassum, pollution etc. The importance of the Sargasso Sea is recognised by many governments and organisations. Launched in 2010, the **Sargasso Sea Alliance** is a partnership led by the Bermuda government in collaboration with scientists, international marine conservation groups and private donors who share the vision of protecting the Sargasso Sea. The **Bermuda Alliance for Sargasso Sea (BASS)** is supporting efforts by the SSA to establish the Sargasso Sea as a high seas protected area through research, education and community awareness. BASS members are Atlantic Conservation Partnership; Bermuda Underwater Exploration Institute; Bermuda National Trust; Greenrock; Bermuda Institute of Ocean Science; Bermuda Sloop Foundation; Look-Bermuda Education Foundation; National Museum of Bermuda; Bermuda Audubon Society; and Bermuda Zoological Society. To learn more about the Sargasso Sea Alliance - please come along to the AGM and listen to Jennifer Gray's presentation. (Photo: Fima Dobson)

# Facebook

Browser tabs: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Bermuda-Audu> Bermuda Audubon Society Outlook Web App - Sign out


Safe Web Identity Safe

Suggested Sites: BBC News - Home (2) Web Slice Gallery

facebook Search for people, places and things Andrew Dobson Find Friends Home

You are posting, commenting, and liking as Bermuda Audubon Society — Change to Andrew Dobson

**Admin Panel** Notifications Edit Page Build Audience Help Show Ads Manager



**THE BERMUDA AUDUBON SOCIETY**

**Bermuda Audubon Society**  
Community Page about Bird conservation

✓ Liked

The Bermuda Audubon Society is a non-profit making registered charity, founded in 1954. The Society is a Non-Governmental Organisation run by an Executive Committee of volunteers.

240 Likes

Now  
2011  
Founded

Like This Page  
Get More Likes

About Photos Likes

# Newspaper articles

**“Visiting falcon bodes ill for local pigeons”**

**“Audubon Society Responds To Magazine Writer”**

**“Bermuda Bluebird Nest Box Workshop”**

**“101 species of bird spotted in annual count”**

**“Hook removed and recovery complete, Laughing Gull takes flight”**

**“Pelican spotted in Bermuda”**

**“New \$50 depicts correct longtail”**

**“Plankton bloom turns nature reserve pink”**

**“Discarded fishing line snares unexpected visitor”**

**“Horsfield gang clear invasive species for charity”**

**“Vesey Nature Reserve formally opened”**

# The Challenges



- Invasive species
- Reserve maintenance
- Protecting open spaces
- Funding

# Advocacy

- Shopping bags
- Protecting open spaces
- Feral animals



# Environmental governance in the UK Overseas Territories

## Summary assessment for each Overseas Territory

	Species	Sites	Development control	Accountability
Anguilla	Moderate	Weak	Very weak/Absent	Very weak/Absent
Ascension	Moderate	Weak	Very weak/Absent	Very weak/Absent
Bermuda	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
British Antarctic Territory	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Moderate
British Indian Ocean Terr.	Moderate	Weak	Very weak/Absent	Very weak/Absent
British Virgin Islands	Weak	Strong	Moderate	Weak
Cayman Islands	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
Cyprus SBA's	Moderate	Strong	Weak	Very weak/Absent
Falkland Islands	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Moderate
Gibraltar	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong
Montserrat	Moderate	Weak	Moderate	Weak
Pitcairn	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
St Helena	Moderate	Weak	Strong	Moderate
South Georgia & SSI	Moderate	Moderate	Very weak/Absent	Very weak/Absent
Tristan da Cunha	Moderate	Moderate	Very weak/Absent	Weak
Turks and Caicos Islands	Weak	Moderate	Weak	Weak



In Grand Cayman, mangrove forests, key defences against storm surges and sea-level rise, are being lost to development

Photo: RSPB

## Environmental governance in the UK Overseas Territories

### 7 recommendations to achieve the Prime Minister's ambition

#### The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO):

1. Legal drafting capacity is a brake on ambition for many smaller OTs. By summer 2013, the FCO should establish a dedicated OTs Environmental Governance Taskforce of legal staff to work with OT Attorney Generals and Defra to help draft required policy and share good practice across the OTs.
2. In those five Territories with stalled pieces of environmental legislation, the FCO should direct its Governors to advocate strongly for their passage. Continued funding from the UK Government in 2014/15 should be made contingent on demonstrable progress.
3. Building on the White paper's commitment to "exemplary environmental management" in the uninhabited Territories, the FCO should work to ensure that by 2015 those Territories are rated as "strong" in every category.

#### The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra):

4. Defra currently has no dedicated staff working on OTs. By summer 2013, at least two full-time Defra staff are needed to assist the OTs in strengthening their environmental governance and to implement the OTs' Biodiversity Strategy.
5. Defra's new Implementation Plan for its OTs' Biodiversity Strategy should contain a programme of work for proactive technical policy assistance to OT Governments.

#### The Department for International Development (DFID):

6. For Territories in receipt of budgetary aid, DFID should secure a cross-departmental agreement with FCO and Defra that funding in 2014/15 be contingent on delivering the Prime Minister's ambition to "set world standards" in environmental governance.

#### Overseas Territory Governments:

7. Those Territories with stalled environmental legislation or development plans should work urgently to achieve their passage by the end of 2013.

The 14 UK Overseas Territories (OTs) hold some of the world's most remarkable environments, from vast coral reefs to windswept albatross islands, and over 90% of the threatened wildlife for which the UK is responsible. These unique environments are, however, highly vulnerable. Whilst Territory environmental protection laws and policies follow good practice in some important areas, many Territories have significant gaps in their environmental governance that urgently need to be addressed.

### Enabling the UK Government's ambition

In a welcome and ambitious passage in the 2012 Overseas Territories White Paper, the Prime Minister wrote: "We see an important opportunity to set world standards in our stewardship of the extraordinary natural environments we have inherited." The White Paper also announced a new strategic priority to ensure that the Territories "abide by the same basic standards of good government as in the UK."

To inform a concrete roadmap for these political ambitions, the RSPB and the Foundation for International Environmental Law & Development (FIELD) completed the first-ever analysis of environmental protection legislation and policy across all 14 Overseas Territories. This will enable the UK Government to fulfil its White

"We see an important opportunity to set world standards in our stewardship of the extraordinary natural environments we have inherited."

Prime Minister David Cameron, June 2012

Paper commitments by identifying good practice and outlining areas for improvement. A follow-up report in 2015 will measure progress.

### Significant governance gaps

Two priority policy areas – biodiversity protection and development planning

– have been assessed against criteria based on what are widely accepted in the UK to be the fundamental elements of good environmental governance.

The analysis revealed that while there are important areas of good practice in many Territories, most notably in Gibraltar, the British Virgin Islands and St Helena, many OTs still have significant gaps in their environmental governance. One size cannot fit all, and the challenges of small populations, lack of capacity and lack of resources must be taken into account. However, increased input and strategically-focused technical support from the UK Government is essential if the White Paper's aims are to be met. The analysis has also demonstrated that resources are not the only blockage to progress, but also a lack of political will and technical capacity in both UK and OT Governments.

Major improvements are within reach and much of this can be achieved within existing budgetary constraints.

For further information, please contact: Jonathan Hall, UK Overseas Territories Officer, Tel: +44 (0) 1787 890008, e-mail: jonathan.hall@rspb.org.uk or visit [www.rspb.org.uk/overseas territories](http://www.rspb.org.uk/overseas territories)



The RSPB speaks out for birds and wildlife, tackling the problems that threaten our environment. Nature is amazing – help us keep it that way. The RSPB is part of BirdLife International, the global partnership of bird conservation organisations.

The RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2EL [www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

## Highlights from the analysis

### 1. Species protection – mechanisms for protecting threatened species

Species protection is generally the area where Territory legislative and policy frameworks are best, though some areas can still be improved.

**Good practice:** British Antarctic Territory, Gibraltar, Montserrat, South Georgia

#### Areas for improvement:

- Hunting regulations in the Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) need strengthening and enforcing. Weaker laws than in the Republic of Cyprus are encouraging illegal hunting to take place.
- The Cayman Islands have no legal protection for endemic plants, reptiles, amphibians or bats.

### 2. Site protection – mechanisms for protecting sites and habitats

Overall standards of site and habitat protection are highly variable. Only three Territories have strong terrestrial protected area networks where sites were selected based on sound science. Moderate to strong marine protected area networks are in place in seven Territories, whilst four still have no marine protected areas.

**Good practice:** British Virgin Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas, Gibraltar

#### Areas for improvement:

- Protection is urgently needed for Anguilla's network of wetlands and salt ponds, many of which remain vulnerable to infilling and development.
- The Cayman Islands have no comprehensive legal framework for establishing protected areas (see right).
- The hydrocarbon industry is rapidly developing in the Falkland Islands, but there are no Marine Protected Areas yet, and no legal mechanism for protecting important biodiversity hotspots

more than 15 nautical miles from the shore.

- Legislation designating the Centre Hills National Park on Montserrat appears to have not been passed.
- The pristine wilderness of South Georgia remains unprotected from mineral resource extraction.

### 3. Development control – mechanisms for ensuring environmentally-sensitive development

An absence of development controls, or incomplete development frameworks that do not integrate environmental considerations, is a common issue. Five Territories have no legal requirement to undertake Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) before permitting major development proposals. Three of the most populous Territories are also lacking strategic development plans to identify respective areas for building and conservation and prevent uncontrolled development from spreading across their most valuable coastlines and habitats.

**Gibraltar is the Overseas Territory that best demonstrates good practice across the board.**

**Good practice:** British Antarctic Territory, Gibraltar, St Helena

#### Areas for improvement:

- Development in Anguilla has been largely uncontrolled to date, with no strategic planning or development plan to guide development, and no legal requirements for EIAs in place.
- In Bermuda, Ministers have significant discretion to permit developments which go against established development plans.
- In the Falkland Islands, most developments outside of Stanley with potential impacts on wildlife do not currently require an EIA or any permission to proceed.

- Uncontrolled and frequently illegal development sprawl is a major challenge in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

### 4. People – mechanisms to ensure local communities can engage in development processes

Only Gibraltar is classed as "strong" in this category. Nine Territories scored "weak" or "very weak" for political accountability in their development decision-making, and accountability mechanisms for Foreign and Commonwealth Office-appointed Governors can be poor. Open and transparent development procedures with clear lines of accountability and appeal are needed to ensure good government and prevent corruption. In many jurisdictions it is also currently very difficult to establish which environmental laws are in force. Such a lack of legislative transparency impedes the effectiveness of environmental legislation and can undermine the rule of law.

**Good practice:** Gibraltar

#### Areas for improvement:

- In Bermuda, Ministers can grant Special Development Orders with no public notice and no right of appeal.
- In the Cayman Islands, challenges against major developments can no longer be made in the national interest and are only permitted from neighbouring landowners.
- In the Falkland Islands, there is a lack of legal procedures to challenge development.
- In the Turks & Caicos Islands, the Encouragement of Development Ordinance has no reference to the environment and appears to give the Governor great freedom to issue Development Orders.

**Nine Overseas Territories lack strong networks of protected areas to conserve their natural habitats.**

## Uninhabited Territories

In the 2012 White Paper, the UK Government made the very welcome commitment to "exemplary environmental management" of the uninhabited Territories. At present, the three uninhabited Territories achieved "strong" ratings in only two of their 12 categories.

**Good practice:** Development control in British Antarctic Territory

#### Area for improvement:

The South Georgia Commissioner has significant leeway to grant permits for otherwise restricted activities, with no right of appeal.

The pristine wilderness of South Georgia remains vulnerable to inappropriate development



## Obstacles to progress

### 1. Stalled legislation

The analysis has revealed that many of the more populous Territories have draft pieces of legislation or policy that would remedy many of the most pressing gaps in their environmental governance. However, at least five major environment bills, and the same number of development plans, appear to have stalled within political or bureaucratic processes:

- Anguilla Physical Planning Bill 2001, Anguilla Environmental Protection Act.
- BVI Environmental Management and Conservation of Biodiversity Bill.

- Cayman National Conservation Bill, Development Plans for Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.
- Montserrat Conservation and Environmental Management Bill 2008, Montserrat National Development Plan.
- Turks and Caicos Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation Bill, Endangered Species Act and Protected Areas Act.

### 2. Lack of capacity

For the smaller Territories, many of whose Environment Departments have only four or five staff with little formal training, a lack of capacity and technical expertise is the major obstacle to developing environmental policy. This is also often a significant lack of capacity in Attorney Generals' offices to draft the required legal instruments.

## Case study: environmental governance in the Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands are home to remarkable wildlife, from rare blue iguanas to critically endangered ghost orchids. It has the last large tracts of old-growth forest left in any of the Territories, and the largest contiguous mangrove wetland remaining in the Caribbean (the Central Mangrove Wetland).

The Cayman Islands are, however, still missing many of the basic elements of good environmental governance. The Cayman Department of the Environment is not recognised in any law and is not a legal entity. The department therefore has to rely on using pieces of other legislation and making non-binding recommendations. Since there is no comprehensive conservation legislation to enable the establishment of protected areas, almost 85% of the Central Mangrove Wetland remains without any protection at all. Five sites were designated as animal sanctuaries by the Cayman Government in 2003, but two have since had their protection revoked, setting a worrying precedent.

Major developments can also take place on important habitats without any requirement for EIAs. Many major developments, including a cross-island highway through key mangrove and forest habitat, are proposed. On Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, there are no development plans and limited planning legislation. Undeveloped forest land is therefore being subdivided into small lots and sold with no regard to the environmental impacts of development.

The draft National Conservation Bill, proposed since 2007, would remedy many of the most significant gaps in Cayman's environmental governance, but remains stalled in the political process.



The Cayman ghost orchid survives only in a small patch of unprotected forest.



The endangered blue iguana is found only in the dry forests of Grand Cayman.

# The opportunities



# Buy Back Bermuda



Please help the Bermuda Audubon Society and Bermuda National Trust protect Bermuda's precious open space for the enjoyment of everyone, forever. You can make a difference!



# A big "thank you"

Governor George Fergusson  
Julie Greaves and Aberfeldy staff - bluebird workshop  
Maurice Shaeffer & David Semos - wood cutting  
Derek Singleton and Coral Beach Club  
Stuart Smith - and his bluebird volunteers

The Audubon Executive Committee  
Bermuda high School  
BNT - Buy Back Bermuda partnership & facility use  
Catlin - Nonsuch Camp  
Conservation Crew, Dept of Conservation Services esp. Alison Copeland  
Partner Re - Dollars for Hours/Nonsuch Camp

Working parties from:  
HSBC  
Butterfield Bank  
Lancashire Re  
Deloitte  
Horsfield Design and Landscaping  
BAS working party volunteers

All our financial sponsors - too numerous to list - especially to all those who have donated towards the new Vesey nature reserve