



New Forest National Park

2014

Landford Community Wildlife Plan

The Landford Community Wildlife plan was written by the Community Wildlife Plans project in partnership with members of the local community and Landford Parish Council



This project was supported by New Forest RDPE (Leader)



This project is supported by the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) for which Defra is the Managing Authority, part funded (or financed) by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development: Europe Investing in rural areas.



www.newforestnpa.gov.uk

Landford Community Wildlife Plan

Written by Angela Peters for the Community Wildlife Plans Project

The Community Wildlife Plan project is a 12 month pilot project which was created to work with local communities within the New Forest, including Landford, and provide help and encouragement to interested residents in the recording of wildlife and conservation work within their local area. It was funded by the New Forest's Rural Development Programme for England's Leader funding programme (RDPE (Leader)) and the New Forest National Park Authority. Angela Peters, as project officer, works within the New Forest Land Advice Service (NF LAS) team which provides independent land management advice to land owners in the New Forest. The plan has been written in discussion with a number of Landford residents who are interested in conservation in Landford, and is supported by Landford Parish Council. It is hoped that the document will be useful in taking forward community led wildlife surveying and conservation action in Landford.

Acknowledgments

Many colleagues at the New Forest National Park Authority, New Forest Land Advice Service, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Landford Parish Council and Landford residents, have helped in the production of this report including Andy Bell, Kathryn Boler, Zoe Caals, Colleen Hope, Jim Newman, John Fairhurst, Jo Holmes, Jon Hurst, Steve Lankester, John Martin, Lucy Page, Ken Parker, Michael Sleigh, John Spencer, Julie Melin-Stubbs and Tracy Weeks. Some of the data represented in the report has been supplied by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre.



Group surveying
an ancient tree

Contents

- Chapter 1** What is a Community Wildlife Plan?
- Chapter 2** Habitats in Landford
- Chapter 3** Conservation designations in Landford
- Chapter 4** Land ownership and land management
- Chapter 5** Opportunities for connecting habitat and improving habitat quality in Landford
- Chapter 6** Important species found in Landford
- Chapter 7** Non-native invasive species
- Chapter 8** Sharing wildlife expertise in the community and getting involved
- Chapter 9** Surveying, recording and monitoring wildlife in Landford
- Chapter 10** Landford's Community Wildlife Plan and the future

Action plan for surveying wildlife in Landford

Action plan for practical conservation in Landford

Action plan for community involvement in Landford

Action plan for communications in Landford

Appendix Useful websites

Chapter 1

What is a Community Wildlife Plan?

A Community Wildlife Plan (CWP) is both a summary and celebration of the wildlife resource in a Parish or Town as well as an action plan that communities can use to plan future wildlife surveys and local conservation action. The CWP is a toolkit that can help the community to look at opportunities for practical conservation measures to increase connectivity between habitats, improve habitat quality and further the community's understanding about the wildlife value of its local area. It can also be used to bring interested residents together to build on wildlife recording and conservation action and lead to discussions on how different community groups can get involved in conservation work.

The Community Wildlife Plan is a working document and can be continuously added to as new information is gained about habitats and wildlife in the area, and as projects are developed and take place around the parish. It is recommended that the plan is reviewed by the community on an annual basis, and if resources allow, more formally every three years, to ensure it is kept up-to-date. The CWP folder contains a selection of supplementary information and resources to the Plan, some of which provide more technical detail and advice. The CWP will be accessible online and several hard copies held by the Parish Council and community groups.

Community groups may be better able to get small grants to deliver conservation work or buy wildlife surveying equipment because the Community Wildlife Plan contains information that groups can use to do this.



Barn owl

Chapter 2

Habitats in Landford

The underlying geology and soils, as well as historic and present day land management practices and climate, dictate what plants and trees grow and where and subsequently what wildlife is supported. Lying over sands, gravels and clays, Landford has a diverse range of habitats including heathland, woodlands, farmland and ponds. The River Blackwater runs across the parish from west to east and forms part of the boundary with the parish of Redlynch. Landford also has the Park Water, a tributary of the Blackwater running down part of the eastern parish boundary, as well as other tributaries running through farmland off the escarpment to the north and west through farmland into the Blackwater.

Vegetation is influenced by land management practices, as well as soils and climate and can be classified into habitat types as illustrated in the map on the following pages (Courtesy of the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC), see www3.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/hbic for further information).

The map data was created to the best of their knowledge at the time of production using available data sources, including aerial photographs. The maps may therefore show areas of habitat types that differ from what is present on the ground today.



Heathland at Landford Bog

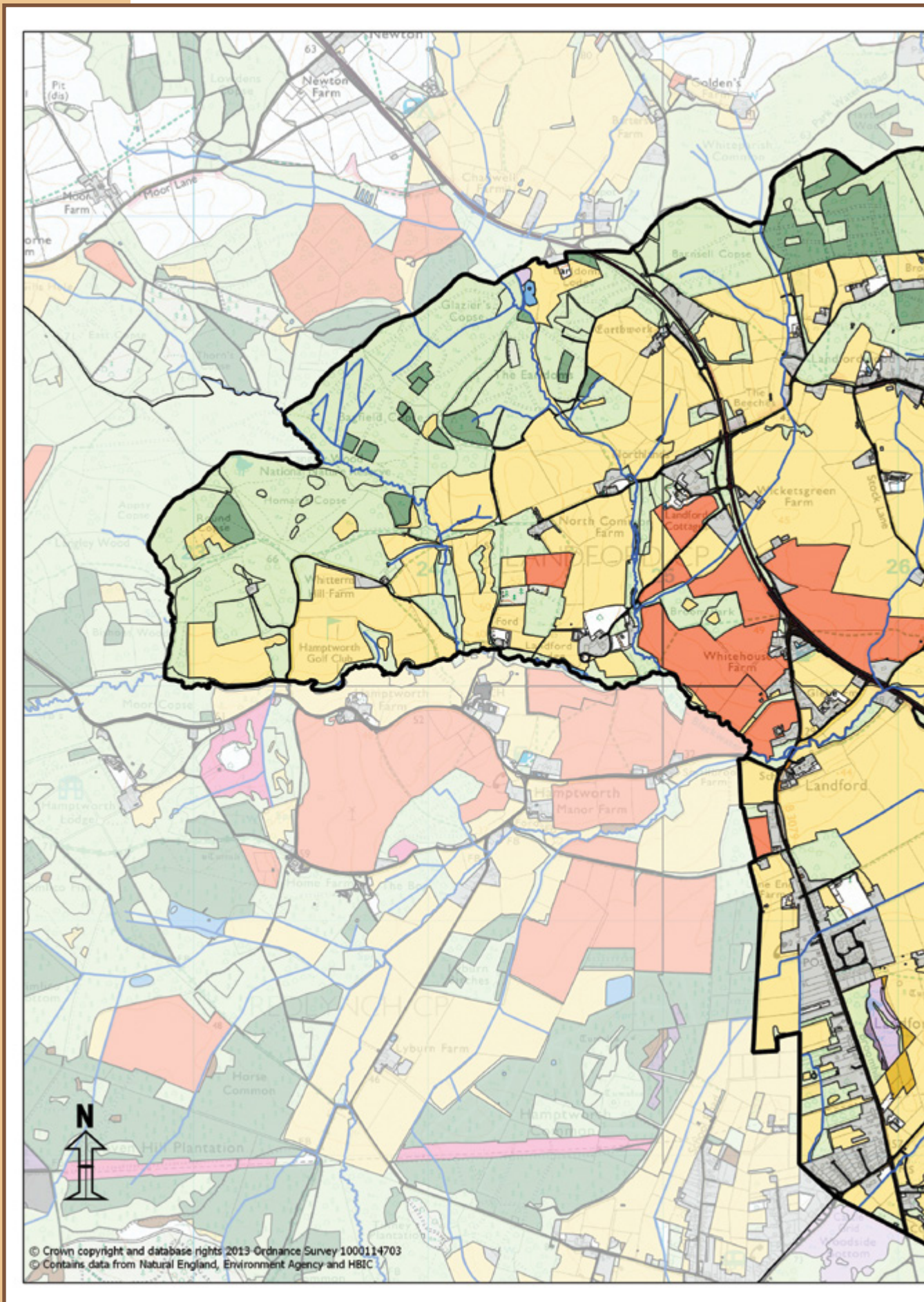


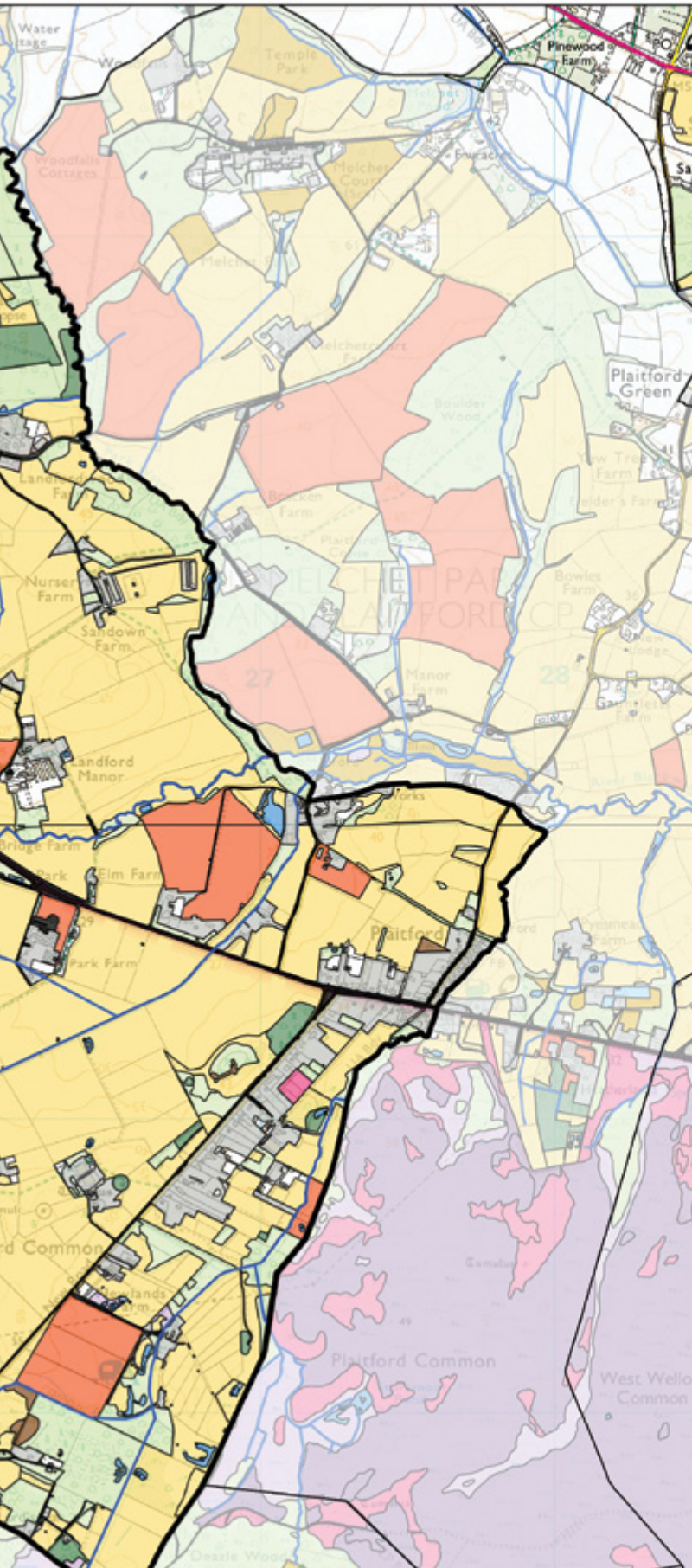
The River Blackwater



Broad-leaved woodland

Map 1 Habitats in Landford (taken from the 2013 dataset courtesy of Hampshire Biodiversity)





Landford Habitats

Legend

Landford parish



Broad habitats

-  Acid grassland
-  Arable and horticulture
-  Boundary and linear features
-  Bracken
-  Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland
-  Built-up areas and gardens
-  Coniferous woodland
-  Dwarf shrub heath
-  Fen, marsh and swamp
-  Improved grassland
-  Neutral grassland
-  Standing open water and canals
-  Unidentified habitat
-  Unidentified water
-  Hedgerows
-  Detailed river network

0 200 400 600 800 m



Habitats in Landford

Landford has remained a rural parish on the north-eastern boundary of the New Forest for centuries. Historically Landford had a large area of Common land containing typical mires. Landford Common was the area that is now bounded by the A36, New Road and Lyndhurst Road. The Enclosure Act of 1861 meant that much of Landford Common was sold and subsequently developed for farming, horticulture and housing. However, pockets of valuable heathland habitat remain such as at Landford Bog and other sites in the south of the Parish. These areas continue to support nationally-important habitat types and species.

The heathland at Landford Bog includes a mosaic of dry, humid and wet heath and scrub. This is a very important habitat and supports a number of interesting and rare species of plants, insects and birds only associated with these habitats. These include a number of species of bog mosses, the raft spider *Dolomedes plantarius*, hornet robberfly *Asilus crabroniformis*, silver studded blue butterfly *Plebejus argus* and the adder *Vipera berus*.

Woodlands are an important habitat in Landford covering about a third of the parish area. There are significant areas in the north of the parish which include Langley Wood National Nature Reserve (NNR), as well as other pockets of woodland. Langley Woods NNR has been designated for its variety of woodland habitats, birds and lichens and supports a wealth of other wildlife including dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius*. It is home to one of the last areas in the New Forest for the small leaved lime *Tilia cordata* and has a wonderful display of bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* in the spring.

The River Blackwater and its tributaries including the Park Water, run along approximately 12 kilometers through the Parish of Landford. In terms of species and habitats little seem to have been recorded along most of river and its tributaries to date although there is a record for hard fern *Blechnum spicant* from the Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC) notable species database on the Park Water. Most of the water course runs through privately owned land, although there is a substantial stretch (approximately 3 kilometers) that runs through Langley Wood National Nature Reserve. This reserve has several designations (see **chapter 3**) and its rare alder *Alnus glutinosa* woodlands that run along the water courses running through it are one of the reasons for its designation as a Special Area of Conservation (see www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/nnr/1007093.aspx).

Farmland covers around half of the land in the parish, and many of the field boundaries support native hedgerows which provide important wildlife corridors on farmland, including important old standard trees along the hedgerow. Farms

also support ponds, lakes and ditches which are valuable habitat for wildlife. Arable farming provides disturbed ground important for arable weeds, and food and cover for farmland birds, if managed sensitively. Pasture can be valuable to wildlife if not heavily improved, supporting wildflowers, insects and birds, and can provide important back up grazing for the open forest. Many of the fields in the southern part of the parish are managed as pony paddocks, which can provide habitat for wild flowers, birds, bats and insects if managed sensitively. Over-grazed paddocks reduce habitat for wildlife by reducing soil quality and encouraging weeds and certain grasses to grow to the detriment of other wild flowers.

There are several horticulture and silviculture (the term used for the management of forests and woodland) businesses in Landford including Landford Trees and Golden Acres Nurseries.

Gardens provide habitats for wildlife too. Much recent research has highlighted the importance of gardens, both small and large, for wildlife such as butterflies, bats, reptiles, amphibians and hedgehogs as they can provide guaranteed food and shelter for animals all year round. They can provide valuable wildlife corridors, connecting habitat. Lots of resources are available on the internet to help you garden with wildlife in mind. See www.wiltshirewildlife.org/wildlife/wildlife_gardening for more information.

Traditional orchards are designated a 'priority habitat' under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. This recognises their importance for wildlife, because well managed traditional orchards can support a wealth of wildlife including bumblebees, woodpeckers and deadwood invertebrate as well as provide fruit. Lots of information about orchards can be found at www.orchardnetwork.org.uk.

The 1839 Tithe Map of Landford shows that many cottages had access to orchards in this area and the use of a press to extract the juice for cider making is recorded in the history of Landford. Almost all have now disappeared, primarily for housing development. There may be small traditionally managed orchards tucked away in Landford and opportunities may exist for the planting of new orchards.

There are other small pockets of semi-natural habitat around Landford such as Maybush copse, a small woodland owned and managed by Landford Parish Council, along with others in private ownership. As well as broad-leaved woodland habitat there are several shallow ponds and damp areas within the copse, that add to the habitat diversity of the copse. Road verges and hedgerows as mentioned above also form extensive wildlife corridors in Landford.

Chapter 3

Conservation designations in Landford

About three quarters of the parish of Landford falls within the New Forest National Park. This highest level of protection recognises the national importance of the landscape and wildlife and ensures new developments are considered with this in mind so that the specialness of the area is protected.

Within the National Park section of Landford there are areas receiving additional nature conservation designations including Landford Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Landford Heath SSSI and Langley Wood SSSI and several small units within the New Forest SSSI.

Langley Wood is also designated as a National Nature Reserve for its woodland habitats, birds and lichens on old trees. Both Langley Wood and Landford Bog additionally fall within the New Forest Special Area of Conservation which is an international designation highlighting their importance for wildlife.

Further technical detail about the areas covered and the reasons for designation can be found at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> as well as at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk> and www.naturalengland.org.uk.

Several sites within the parish of Landford are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWS), which although non-statutory, highlight their importance as semi-natural habitat. Six pockets of CWSs are present in the parish, and some about SSSIs and other CWSs, which maintain wildlife corridors between sites with important habitat. Wiltshire Council together with other project partners, including the Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Record Centre, Swindon Borough Council and the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust manages the project. There may be other sites in Landford worthy of designation as a County Wildlife Site, and where landowner permission is granted, field ecologists from the project may be able to come and do a survey and advise. See www.wiltshire.gov.uk/communityandliving/countryside/environmentalpartnerships/wiltshirewildlifesitesproject.htm for more information and who to contact.



Landford Bog
in the snow

Dormouse



Adder

The presence of European Protected Species such as otters *Lutra lutra*, bats and dormice, which often occur in CWSs can highlight the necessity for appropriate management by those responsible. Equally, other listed species present at any undesignated site, such as those on the Schedule 41 of the NERC Act (2006) i.e. UK Biodiversity Action Plan species (such as adder, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and silver studded blue butterfly, all recorded in Landford) highlight the need for sensitive management. Badgers *Meles meles* are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act (1992).

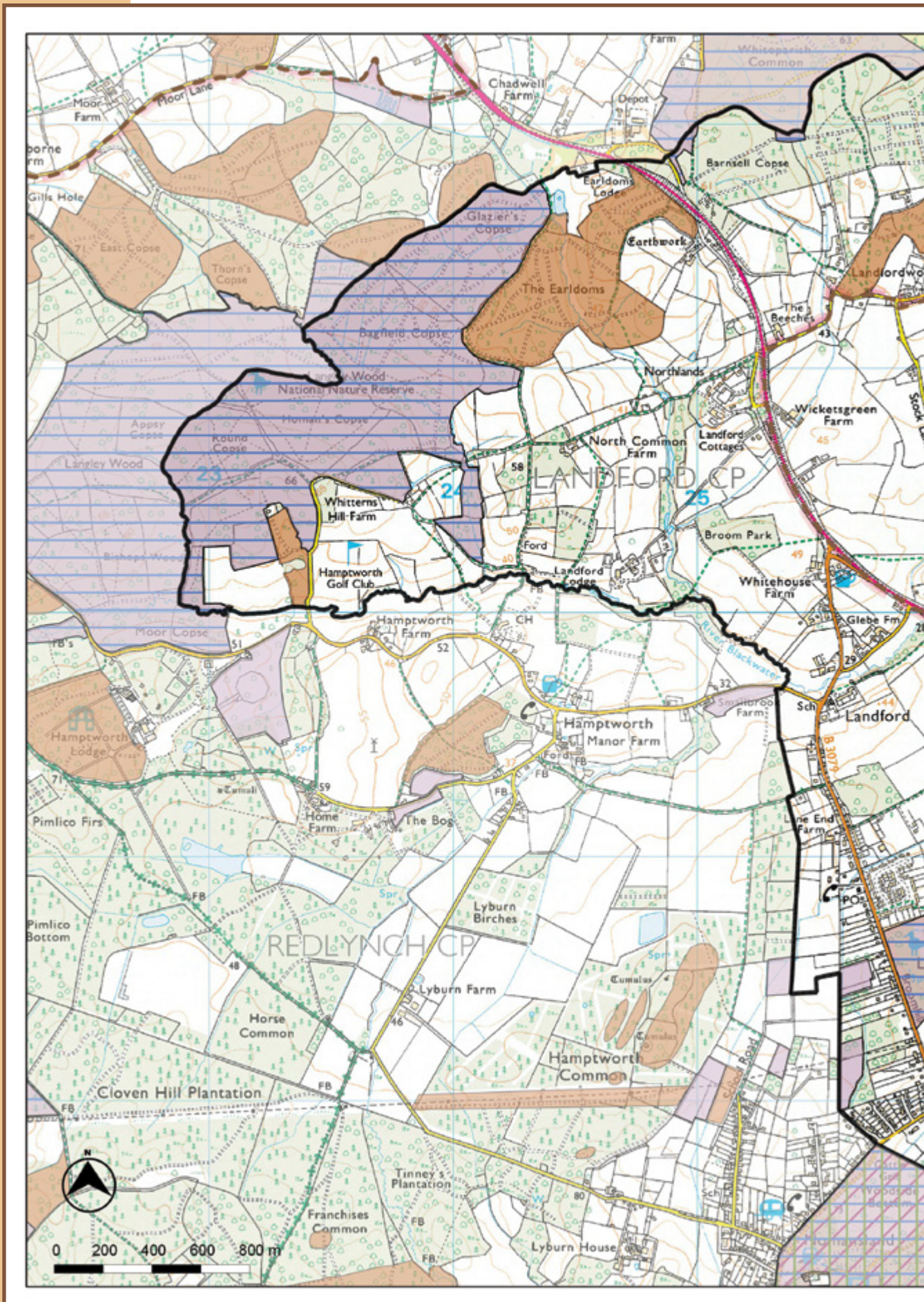


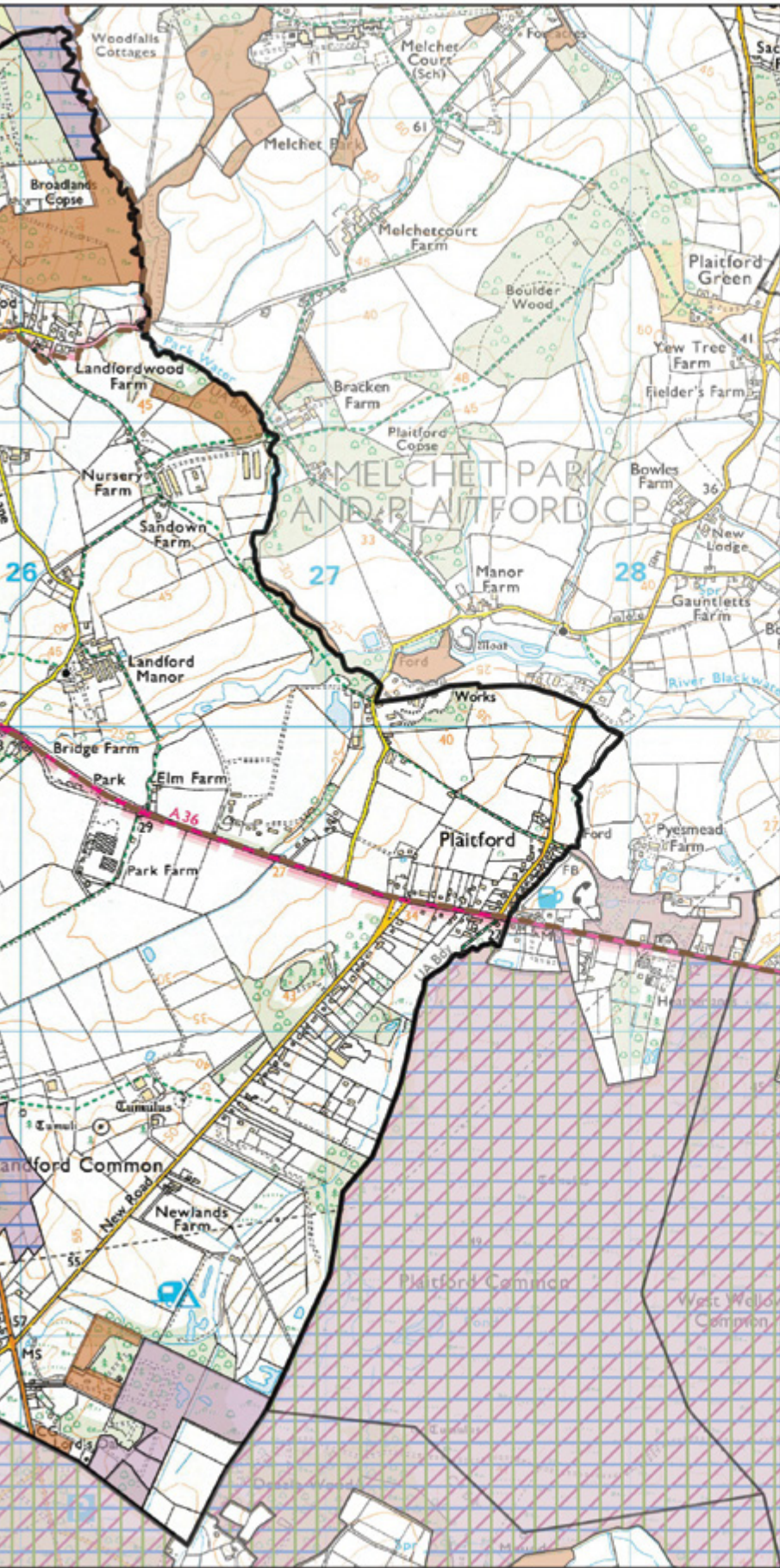
Otter









Road verges often support remnants of important habitat providing wildlife corridors for small mammals, birds of prey, wild flowers and insects. Road verges are under threat from inappropriate cutting regimes as well as pollution from roads and invasive species. The WSBRC runs a Protected Road Verge (PRV) scheme where important road verges are mapped, marked and managed in partnership with Wiltshire County Council and contractors to ensure they are managed with their wildlife value in mind.

The project is looking for volunteer surveyors to record the wildlife of road verges in Wiltshire and forms can be downloaded from the WSBRC website. For more information see www.wsbrc.org.uk/GetInvolved/LongTermProjects/RoadVergeMonitors/EmailForm.aspx

Map 2 Statutory and non-statutory nature conservation designations in Landford





- Legend**
-  Parish boundary
 -  Local Nature Reserve
 -  National Park boundary
 -  Ramsar site
 -  County Wildlife Site
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area of Conservation
 -  Special Protection Area

Landford statutory and non-statutory nature conservation designations

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013
 Ordnance Survey 1000114703

© Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

© County Wildlife Sites from Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre

Chapter 4

Land ownership and land management

The majority of land within the parish of is privately owned but Landford Parish Council owns and manages Maybush copse and the recreation ground.

Some areas of private land in Landford will have been entered into Government funded Environmental Stewardship Schemes such as the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme and England Woodland Grants Scheme. In these schemes, landowners have signed up to an agreement with Natural England, a Government Agency, where they receive grants to help them manage the land with habitats and wildlife in mind. See <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> for an interactive map where you can see different agri-environment schemes in your local area.

Other one-off grants sometimes become available for sites, particularly those of high nature conservation value such as SSSIs or CWSs that are given to landowners to help with the management of the site, for example for removal of non-native invasive species including rhododendron, as well as materials to help improve habitat quality and create roosting and breeding sites for animals. The New Forest Land Advice Service and New Forest National Park Authority are able to assist in advising on these small funds, and may be able to help community groups apply for small grants for projects.



Poplar hawkmoth

Chapter 5

Opportunities for **connecting habitat** and **improving habitat quality** in Landford

The Landford Community Plan 2008-2013 (see www.communityfirst.org.uk/attachments/article/122/Landford%20Community%20Plan.pdf) addresses the environment on pages 26 and 27. The surveys carried out during the production of the plan showed that people liked living in Landford because of the countryside and the wildlife and that they are keen to preserve the character of the environment. The majority of respondents stated that the proximity of the New Forest was of importance to them. One of the aims stated in the Plan is the formation of an environment action group to look after the natural environment.

Additionally, Landford's Village Design Statement (available at www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/downloads/file/437/geology) states many goals relating to the conservation of the local environment including hedgerows, verges, trees, rivers and ponds.

Understanding the habitats and wildlife in your local area and who owns the land are a good starting point for looking at and potentially discussing opportunities for improving habitat quality and connecting habitat. One place to start looking at these opportunities is public open spaces that are managed by Wiltshire County Council (WCC) and Landford Parish Council (LPC). Local authorities have a duty to manage these sites with wildlife in mind.

During the process for producing the Community Wildlife Plan representatives from the Landford community suggested several opportunities for surveying habitat for wildlife, improving wildlife corridors and involving the local community. They included the following areas of interest, the majority of which are already highlighted in the Village Design Statement:

- Important trees (veteran, ancient and trees of importance to the community)
- Hedgerows
- Woodlands, in particular Maybush copse being managed by LPC for the community
- The River Blackwater and addressing issues with Himalayan balsam in a joined up way
- Rare plant and animal monitoring
- Water quality
- Road verges
- Landford Bog (together with WWT)

These areas of interest formed the basis for further discussions and out of this several relevant training workshops were organised for the community, and used as the basis for writing this Plan.

Woodlands

The majority of the woodlands in Landford are under private ownership but several of them including Langley Wood have a network of public rights of way through them. Maybush copse is managed by LPC for the community and it has a footpath through it. The majority of woodland in Landford is mapped by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) as broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland, and only a small proportion is mapped as coniferous woodland. Adjacent to the River Blackwater are small pockets of broad-leaved woodland and there may be some areas of wet woodland.

Trees

Trees feature in most of the habitats present in Landford, including gardens, fields and hedgerows, and emphasis here is given to them for their importance in the landscape and for wildlife they support. Native tree species offer more suitable habitat for native wildlife than non-native species.

When managing trees, both on public and private land, consideration should be given to the wildlife that the tree supports as well as aesthetics and safety. Trees provide nesting and roosting sites for birds, bats, other mammals, amphibians and insects.

Trees also provide habitat for 'lower' plants such as lichens, mosses and liverworts. Fungi are intrinsic to the ecology of all habitats. Trees both support and benefit from a huge array of fungal species, some of which are edible like truffles and Chantarelle and some can be habitat for invertebrates and some can be rare. Generally speaking the older the tree the more species it can support. This is not strictly true, and often younger trees that show signs of stress and decay, can support many species as well. Features such as cracks, crevices, holes and cavities in the trunk, branches and bark can support bats and birds.

Deadwood in the canopy, on the trunk and on the ground, can support 'saproxylic' insects which are those that feed on decaying or dead wood. Trees that show these features and support 'epiphytes' (plants that grow on other plants but are not parasitic) and saproxylic insects, may be recorded as 'veteran trees'. See www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk



Fly agaric

Stag beetle



for more information and to log your records online. There is also a copy of a veteran tree recording form and information about how to record a veteran tree in the Community Wildlife Plan folder.

Many of the saproxylic species are rare such as the noble chafer *Gnorimus nobilis* and stag beetles *Lucanus cervus* whose larvae are dependent on decaying and dead wood. Both species are known in the New Forest which is a national stronghold for the stag beetle. It is likely that the trees and woodlands in Landford support important invertebrates and survey work should be encouraged to find out more. Often specialist entomologist's skills are needed to survey for invertebrates but things like the stag beetle are easily recognised, and recording should be encouraged.

When any woodland or tree work is carried out, it is important to ensure no harm or disturbance comes to wildlife such as breeding birds, particularly as breeding birds are protected by law. Barn owls *Tyto alba*, bats and great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* receive added legal protection through European law, as they are listed as 'European Protected Species'. (See www.naturalengland.org.uk). Suitably qualified ecologists can survey your trees and advise on existing and potential habitats and how to ensure no disturbance is made and work is carried out within legal constraints. Destruction of a roosting space, even if a bat is not present, is illegal so surveys well in advance of any proposed work is advisable. Ivy offers important habitat for both overwintering insects and bats, can be excellent late summer and early autumn nectar source for bees, butterflies and hoverflies, and can be habitat for nesting birds, as well as being one of the two larval food plant species for the holly blue butterfly *Celastrina argiolus*. Ivy *Hedera helix* berries are also an important winter food source for birds. If ivy must be cleared from the trunk as part of any tree safety inspection, it is advised that it is only cleared from trees when absolutely essential, due to the importance of it as wildlife habitat.

More detailed advice for bats and trees can be found online at www.bats.org.uk/pages/bat_roosts.html



Bechstein bat

Hedgerows

Hedgerows feature throughout Landford, forming field boundaries and edging many of the rural roads through the parish.

There appear to be many native species rich hedgerows with species such as hazel *Corylus avellana*, field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and holly *Ilex aquifolium* which provide nesting opportunities and feeding for many species of bird and invertebrates. However it is noted that in Landford there are a number of garden hedges with laurel, cotoneaster and conifers amongst other non-native species. Although these types of hedge are desirable in some instances, where possible it would be good to encourage landowners and residents to replace these with native species.

Where native species rich hedges are present, management should consist of hedge-laying wherever possible, every seven to 10 years or so. If this is not possible, hedges should not be cut every year but every few years. Timing is important. Cutting should wait until late winter when most of the berries have been eaten by birds and hedges should not be cut from mid-February until late August (depending on species and the season) when birds will be making nests and breeding.

For hedgerow surveys, landowner permission may be required if hedgerows cannot be accessed from public rights of way, and safety must be considered when looking to survey hedgerows next to highways.

Planting a native hedgerow is something that local residents, including children can get involved in. Guidance on how to plant a native hedge is available from the New Forest Land Advice Service. The New Forest Land Advice Service can help write a management plan for the maintenance of the hedgerow into the future.

Species to plant should include a mixture of broadleaved trees and shrubs. See what grows well in your local area. Good hedgerow species include hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus* and holly.



Spindle



Hedgerow



Rosehips

An excellent online resource is available at www.hedgeline.org.uk explaining everything about the value of hedgerows, how best to manage them, hedgerow legislation and how to survey them including downloadable recording forms.

Local landowners from the Sandy Balls Holiday Park granted access to their land so that the Community Wildlife Plans Project could host a 'Hedgerow survey and veteran tree survey workshop' for local residents in May 2013. Ian Ralphs, Field Ecologist with HBIC ran the hedgerow session for us, and Angela Peters ran the veteran tree survey session. The workshop provided both an overview of the methods used in these surveys as well as some tips on tree and plant identification.

Lynden Bowen from Sandy Balls Holiday Park took us to the woodlands on the estate to show us a veteran beech tree which the group measured had a girth of 4.5 metres.

Heathland

Lowland heathland is an internationally important habitat and supports rare and interesting plants and animals. Landford Bog and other small fragments in the parish of Landford were once continuous with the New Forest and support this valuable habitat. Heathlands support species such as smooth snake, nightjar and Dartford warblers as well as many insects, flowering plants, lichens, mosses and fungi. The rare silver studded blue butterfly and fen raft spider are known from Landford Bog which is owned and managed by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Cattle graze Landford Bog, eating birch, willow and grasses, which helps keep the open habitat from succeeding to scrub and woodland. Their hoof prints can provide important bare ground openings for plants to germinate.

Volunteers from Landford work with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust to clear scrub and monitor the reptile population on Landford Bog.

Naturalists groups visit Landford Bog to carry out species surveys including moth and fungi surveys. Landford Bog presents opportunities for the local community to learn about habitats, species and how this valuable habitat is managed, in partnership with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Scrub clearance,
Landford Bog



Road verges

Road verges often provide valuable wildlife corridors and habitat for a number of species such as small mammals, birds of prey, bats and insects such as butterflies, moths, grasshoppers and crickets. Road verges are often fragments of habitat that have had little input from man other than cutting so can support interesting plants. However they are under threat from inappropriate cutting regimes as well as pollution from roads and invasive species.

In Landford, Stock Lane and the A36 have road verges that may be of ecological interest. A wildflower survey would be worth arranging, although there are safety issues that need to be considered before any road verge survey is undertaken.

The WSBRC runs a Protected Road Verge (PRV) scheme where important road verges are mapped, marked and managed in partnership with Wiltshire Council and contractors to ensure they are managed with their wildlife value in mind. There are currently no designated PRVs in Landford.

The project is looking for volunteer surveyors to record the wildlife of road verges in Wiltshire and forms can be downloaded from the WSBRC website. For more information see www.wsbrc.org.uk/GetInvolved/LongTermProjects/RoadVergeMonitors/EmailForm.aspx



Road verges often provide valuable wildlife corridors

The water environment

The water environment includes rivers, streams, groundwater, coastal waters, ponds and lakes. Surrounding land management can affect the quality of a water body such as a stream or pond, so water bodies cannot be looked at in isolation from the surrounding land or 'catchment' area from which the water drains.

Golden ringed dragonfly



The River Blackwater

The catchment of the River Blackwater occupies a lateral valley of the watershed of the River Test. There are calcareous soils along parts of the northern margins of the Blackwater catchment, and corresponding alkaline flora, such as the stream water crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* in the northern tributaries, while at the southern and western sides of the catchment there is heathland and woodland leading up to the eastern slopes of the New Forest with more acidic soils and streams. The major part of the run-off is acidic and the water tends to be dark, hence the name Blackwater, emphasising the contrast with the clear alkaline waters of the Test.

The main concerns relate to the turbidity and sediment load of water in the main river, resulting in a lack of plant life and banks of silt which wash out in times of flood. The nutrient levels in the water are not known to us, so contributions from agricultural fertilisers and other forms of pollution require investigation. One periodic problem is litter.

A major conservation problem is the presence in some areas of abundant growth of Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*. Where this grows along the banks of the river and some tributaries it shades out other plants, resulting in bare soils along the river banks and damaging erosion in winter. When ripe seed heads pop at the end of summer, thousands of seeds are dispersed and are able to float downstream to colonise new areas.

Marshy grassland, wet woodland and other habitat associated with the Blackwater are of great value to wildlife and there may be other opportunities to survey these habitats and look at opportunities to enhance such habitats. For example reduce scrub dominance in marshy grassland, manage woodland stretches, and use grazing as a management tool for eradicating Himalayan balsam and controlling scrub and coarse grasses.

In Landford, the river Blackwater flows approximately 12 kilometres through or along the parish boundary. Residents are aware of several abstraction licences along the Blackwater which are licenced by the Environment Agency.



Himalayan balsam

After discussions with a number of interested local residents and parish councils in Wellow and Landford, a public meeting was arranged by the project to drum up interest in a catchment wide community wildlife project. The 'Blackwater Conservation Project' was launched to get people to work together to address one of the main ecological problems along the river Blackwater, the Himalayan balsam.

In March, around 50 local residents and landowners from Landford, Wellow and Plaitford attended a meeting in Plaitford village hall to hear about what can be done as a community to improve the ecology of the Blackwater. A talk was presented by Catherine Chatters from the New Forest non-native invasive species project to learn about the problems that Himalayan balsam causes to native wildlife and a discussion was had about what could be done locally.

Of those people attending who filled in a questionnaire at the end of the evening (n=16):

- 100% were interested in helping to combat invasive species on the river Blackwater
- 94% were interested in getting involved in practical conservation on the river Blackwater
- 81% were interested in recording wildlife on the river Blackwater
- 75% were interested in getting involved with a 'Blackwater Conservation group'.

Several landowners present were already tackling Himalayan balsam on their land, but the community want to see more joined up working so that efforts are worthwhile and the weed is eradicated from the Blackwater.

Volunteers pulling Himalayan balsam on the River Blackwater





Learning how to survey
Himalayan balsam

As a result of the meeting:

- Two volunteer days pulling balsam were arranged in partnership with the National Trust
- Follow up contact with some landowners has been made by the project
- Training was arranged for people to learn how to survey and map balsam. A tailor-made online recording system called Living Record (see www.livingrecord.net and chapter 9) has been developed through the project for managing this data
- A display was created for the Wellow Parish Council annual meeting about the project
- A Blackwater Conservation group steering group was set up with representatives from Landford, Wellow, Plaitford and Melchet, New Forest Land Advice Service and the Environment Agency. Further representation has been sought from other parishes through which the Blackwater runs, including Whiteparish, Redlynch and Sherfield English
- The steering group has several times since its conception to review progress to date and work up a plan that the community can get involved in to improve the quality of habitat along the River Blackwater. For example currently the group is looking at how members of the local community can get trained to monitor water quality, the data from which will feed to the Environment Agency. Additionally all members are keen to see how children can get more involved with this area of work.

For further information about how to get involved please see the contact details on the back page of this document.

Ponds



Common frog

Ponds are known from several sites within Landford but there are undoubtedly more present in gardens, fields, woodlands and other areas. Maybush copse supports several seasonally wet areas which are known to support amphibians and are likely to support aquatic plants and invertebrates. There are two ponds at Landford Lodge, one at Earldoms Lodge and a fishing lake off Giles Lane. Additionally a pond adjacent to the A36 is of interest to residents in Landford as there may be opportunities to improve this pond for wildlife. The site requires some investigation into ownership and responsibility. There may be water quality issues with pollutants draining in from the road that would need to be addressed before any habitat enhancement work is carried out.

As well as water quality, another key issue to the conservation interest of ponds are non-native invasive weeds. There are several species which smother ponds such as New Zealand pygmy weed *Crassula helmsii*, water fern *Azolla filiculoides* and parrot's feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*. See **chapter 7** for more information about non-native invasive weeds.

Gardens

Gardens can provide excellent habitat for birds, butterflies, bees, small mammals and lots of species of insects. One way of finding out how important Landford's gardens are for wildlife could be to encourage residents to record their garden wildlife sightings such as hedgehogs, frogs, bats and butterflies on the species recording website www.Livingrecord.net so that the Landford residents can see what is being recorded. **Chapter 9** Surveying, recording and monitoring wildlife in Landford outlines online resources and best practice techniques for recording wildlife information, including use of Living Record to get data recorded.

Chapter 6

Important species found in Landford

There are around 700 records for notable species recorded in the Landford area (courtesy of WSBRC). Notable species in broad terms means any species that are listed in any of the local, regional, national or international lists due to their rarity, scarcity or decline in recent years, as well as species protected by law. As there are too many species to list individually, some key notable species for Landford have been selected here to be highlighted.

Most of these records are from Langley Woods National Nature Reserve and Landford Bog. It should be noted that some of the records are not recent, and also that there are undoubtedly more notable species present in Landford from sites which haven't been surveyed.

Reptiles and amphibians

The four more widespread reptile species (adder, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and common lizard) have been recorded in the Landford area. Common frog *Rana temporaria*, newt (common/smooth *Triturus Lissotriton vulgaris* and/or palmate *Triturus Lissotriton helveticus*) and common toad *Bufo bufo* are also known from the area. A resident of Landford has recorded a smooth snake *Coronella austriaca* in his garden a number of years back. It is possible that this species is still present in some areas in Landford.

Birds

Birds are one of the best recorded taxonomic groups and 14 notable species are recorded from the Landford area in the WSBRC data. A local birder in Landford has recorded 36 species of birds, including resident and migratory species, including notable species such as woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, hobby *Falco subbuteo* and nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*. Residents also report lapwing although there appear to be no official records for the species.

Nightjar



Flowering plants

There are around 50 notable species of flowering plant known from the Landford area, although many of these referred to are several years old. These include many heathland species which are widespread across the New Forest but rare in Wiltshire. Some examples from Landford Bog include purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, marsh St John's wort *Hypericum elodes*, bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata* and star sedge *Carex echinata*; from Langley Woods include butcher's broom *Ruscus aculeatus*, dwarf gorse *Ulex minor* and bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*; and from the wider countryside corn marigold *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a scarce arable weed has been recorded. There are old records for the nationally scarce and biodiversity action plan species marsh clubmoss *Lycopodiella inundata* from Landford Common which may or may not still be present.

Lower plants, including lichens, mosses and liverworts

Heathland and woodlands can support a number of notable species of moss, liverwort and lichen. Records for the Landford area include several notable species of bog moss and other mosses for Langley woods NNR and Landford Bog. St Andrew's churchyard in Landford may support some interesting lichens on the gravestones and the church itself. Other good places to look for lichens are old trees in Landford, woodland like Langley Woods and heathland like Landford Bog.

Corn marigold



Fungi

There doesn't appear to be any records of notable fungi species in the Landford area but it is likely there are some, perhaps in the woodlands and heathland. A natural history group recently had a field visit to Landford Bog and provided a species list for the site. The list is at the time of writing being verified by the County Recorder for fungi and so is unavailable for inclusion in the plan.



Silver studded blue



Raft spider

Invertebrates

Around 50 notable species records are known from the WSBRC data, including records for silver-studded blue butterfly at Landford Bog and hornet robberfly.

A number of notable flies and moths were recorded a while ago. Landford bog is known to support the rare raft spider. In 2013 two moth survey evenings were held, led by Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and a number of interesting species were recorded. These include a new record for South Wilts of the moths *Swammerdamia compunctella*, and the Devon carpet (*Lampropteryx otrediata*) both of which are scarce.

It is likely there are many more notable species of invertebrate present particularly in some of the designated sites (Langley Woods, Landford Bog and Landford Common) than appear on the lists available at the time of writing this report. The River Blackwater and associated habitat along its corridor may also support a number of notable species.

Bats

Bats have been surveyed in the New Forest area recently as part of the New Forest Bat Project (see www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/info/20090/wildlife/144/bats/4). A number of important bat roosts have been located through the project which is important to help focus conservation work. Bats are recorded from the Landford area and there may be important roosts both in buildings such as houses and the church as well as trees. Some of the woodlands and river corridor habitat could be good for bats also. Further surveys by bat ecologists in the Landford area may turn up interesting results.

Mammals

Five species of deer are known from Langley Wood. Badgers are known from Landford which could also be important for small mammals such as dormouse, voles and shrews.

Chapter 7

Invasive non-native species

An invasive non-native species is any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live.

The GB Non-Native Species Secretariat website (see www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm) offers a wealth of information about what invasive non-native species are, how to identify, record, and manage them as well as useful contact information.

Most of the invasive non-native plant species have escaped from ornamental gardens and increasingly from residential gardens.

The invasive non-native Himalayan balsam is recorded in Landford on the River Blackwater (see **Chapter 5** for more information about the River Blackwater project). Maybush copse has several non-native species some of which are considered invasive such as variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum*. There may be other species present in Landford that are causing impacts on native wildlife. It is useful for residents and landowners in Landford to become familiar with some of the most common invasive non-native species that can cause problems such as Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* so that these species can be controlled at an early stage.

Invasive non-native species should be dealt with promptly to ensure their impact on native wildlife is minimal, but this is not always possible.

It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild invasive non-native plants listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (which was updated in 2010) and after April 2014 it will be illegal to sell the following five of the invasive non-native aquatic species: New Zealand pygmy weed, water fern, floating pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, parrot's feather and floating water-primrose *Ludwigia peploides*. A full list of species found on Schedule 9 can be found on the internet.

The GB Non-Native Species Secretariat website also contains information about invasive non-native animals.



Japanese knotweed

Chapter 8

Sharing wildlife expertise in the community and getting involved

There are many ways to contribute to conservation in your local area including collecting wildlife data and helping out with practical conservation work. Where there is an interest in species recording, people can volunteer to contribute data to local, national and international recording schemes as well as helping to monitor the impacts of management practices in the local area where landowner permission is granted.

There are often knowledgeable people in the neighbourhood who may have a particular interest for example in birds, butterflies or wild flowers, and may be amenable to sharing their knowledge with others. These 'wildlife champions' might want to lead or help lead an informal guided walk in a particular local wildlife hotspot, to help share their knowledge with others.

In Landford, a small group of local residents have got together over recent years to carry out practical conservation work within Landford. The group follow a conservation workplan for Maybush copse, and in 2013 started working on Landford Bog in partnership with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust which owns and manages the site. The group is also involved with the Blackwater Conservation Group, working with neighbouring communities towards improving the ecology of the River Blackwater. This group, the **Landford Environment Conservation Group**, is interested to extend their work across Landford to benefit wildlife in the area. The group would welcome enquiries from anyone who wants to get involved in any aspects of conservation in Landford including wildlife surveys and practical conservation work. Please see the back cover for contact details.

There is an array of wildlife conservation charities and organisations that encourage members of the public to contribute wildlife data to help build a better picture of how our wildlife is faring. Often local groups, run by volunteers, offer training sessions and local field meetings to help get more people involved in local recording. A list of these organisations and their websites can be found in **Appendix 1** at the end of this report.

Training can also be facilitated by the New Forest Land Advice Service.



The Landford Environment
Conservation Group

Chapter 9

Surveying, recording and monitoring wildlife in Landford

There are many wildlife charities and organisations promoting online recording of wildlife sightings, in order to add to the bigger picture of how British wildlife is faring.

However, locally in Wiltshire and Hampshire, an online recording system called 'Living Record' (see www.livingrecord.net) is being promoted for people to use to submit wildlife records.

Living Record is a website where species records can be entered online. Records are reviewed and passed on to local record centres and to organisations working for conservation. These records form part of the big picture which is used nationally and locally to understand species distribution and population trends, to identify key sites and to develop conservation plans.

The Community Wildlife Plans Project has been working with Adrian Bicker, the developer of 'Living Record', to make wildlife recording by members of the public easier within the communities the project has been working. For example in Landford the Parish boundary is now set up on Living Record so that recorders in Landford can easily locate the local area. Additionally, for work on the Blackwater (see **chapter 5**), a specific recording project has been set up within Living Record called the Blackwater Conservation Group. Anyone can join the group and by doing so can see all the records that are being entered for the presence or absence of Himalayan balsam.

Anyone can get a login to Living Record and find further instructions on how to use it at www.Livingrecord.net.

Training and workshops

The Wiltshire Wildlife Trust offers lots of workshops and courses for people to learn more about wildlife and conservation and have lots of links to excellent resources on their website. See www.wiltshirewildlife.org for more information.

Although Landford is in the county of Wiltshire it has strong historic links with the New Forest and residents. As the majority of the New Forest is in Hampshire Landford residents may want to get involved with Forest-based training courses, workshops and events run by the Hampshire Wildlife Trust, New Forest National Park Authority and New Forest Land Advice Service.

See **Appendix 1** for a list of useful organisations.



Surveying for moths with a 'moth trap'

Chapter 10

Landford's **Community Wildlife Plan** and the **future**

This plan has been written in discussion with a small group of Landford residents who have formed the Landford Environment Conservation Group. The plan has the full support of LPC.

The plan summarises in brief the wildlife resource in the Landford area. It also outlines some of the opportunities and actions that the Landford community could take forward to work together to survey, conserve and protect the important wildlife resource in the area. There are other community groups, such as the primary school and the local guides and scouts groups that may be interested in getting involved in this area of work.

It is suggested that this plan is used to help guide annual survey and conservation workplans for community groups, and if resources allow should be reviewed on an annual basis, perhaps being formally reviewed every three years, to ensure it is kept up to date as new ideas and opportunities arise.

The final section outlines the 'Action Plans' of the 'Community Wildlife Plan' that will help the community plan their survey and conservation work over the coming years.



Future wildlife champions

Action plan for wildlife (habitat and species) surveys in Landford

The following table summarises some suggested survey and monitoring work that could be carried out in Landford by members of the local community. Training and support can be facilitated by the New Forest Land Advice Service. Please refer to WSBRC and HBIC websites for contact details for specialists and recording group.

Taxonomic group subject to be surveyed	Survey method	Specialist groups and experts that can be consulted	Time of year	Suggested sites
Himalayan balsam and other non-native invasive plants	Distribution and frequency is recorded in the field and transferred onto Living Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NF Land Advice Service (NF LAS) ■ New Forest non-native plants project 	Spring to autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All sites along the River Blackwater and its tributaries
Dormice	Nest tube inspection for presence/absence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hampshire Mammal Group 	March to October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Crooked Hayes copse
Birds	Breeding bird survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Wiltshire RSPB ■ Wiltshire Ornithological Society 	March to July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Bog ■ River Blackwater ■ gardens
Birds	Winter bird surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ South Wiltshire RSPB ■ Wiltshire Ornithological Society 	September to March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Bog ■ River Blackwater
Road verges	WSBRC Protected Road Verge survey method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WSBRC ■ NF LAS 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Road verges where safe to survey
Hedgerows	Standard hedgerow survey method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre ■ NF LAS ■ WSBRC 	All year round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From public footpaths and where landowner permission is granted and where safe to survey
Bats	Bat transects with bat detectors; Emergence surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hampshire Bat Group and representatives from New Forest Bat Project 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public open spaces with suitable habitat; buildings ■ St Andrew's Church ■ trees where bats suspected to or known to roost where landowner permission has been granted ■ gardens
Bats	Bat box checks (NB Bat licence required unless working with licenced bat worker)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hampshire Bat Group and representatives from New Forest Bat Project 	April to September	
Butterflies	Species records; butterfly transects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wiltshire Branch Butterfly Conservation ■ Forestry Commission ■ Two Trees (New Forest) 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Bog ■ Langley Wood ■ gardens ■ other publicly accessible land e.g. footpaths
Moths	Light 'trap' and other methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) staff ■ Wiltshire moth recorders ■ local enthusiasts, ■ Hampshire Moth Group 	March to October (or can be done year round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maybush copse ■ Landford Bog ■ Langley Wood ■ gardens where landowner permission is granted

Reptiles	Garden wildlife sightings; reptile 'tinning/refugia' surveys and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust ■ WWT ■ Wiltshire Amphibian and Reptile Group (WARG) 	March to October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Bog
Amphibian surveys and monitoring	Garden wildlife sightings, pond surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Freshwater Habitats Trust ■ WARG ■ WWT 	March to October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maybush copse ■ Landford Bog ■ other sites where landowner permission is granted
Plants	Rare and scarce species surveys, Habitat monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wiltshire Botanical Society ■ WWT 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Bog ■ other sites with landowner permission ■ public footpaths ■ road verges
Fungi	Species recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hampshire Fungi Recording Group ■ South Wiltshire Fungi recorder 	July to November (depending on species and season)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maybush copse ■ road verges ■ Landford Bog ■ Langley Woods ■ unimproved grassland Sites where landowner permission is granted
Small mammals	Longworth traps; pellet analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wiltshire Mammal Group ■ Hampshire Mammal Group 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maybush copse ■ road verges where safe ■ gardens
Specialist invertebrates such as bees, ants and wasps	Specialist survey techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Buglife ■ Bees, wasps and ants recording society (BWARS) ■ Other specialist recorders and groups 	April to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford bog ■ Langley Woods ■ Maybush copse ■ Sites where landowner permission is granted
Orchards	Habitat mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WWT ■ NF LAS 	Year round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Throughout the village (consult residents)
Water quality	Riverfly monitoring project; water chemistry sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Riverfly Monitoring Project ■ NF LAS ■ Freshwater Habitats Trust ■ Environment Agency 	Year round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ River Blackwater ■ ponds

Action plan for practical conservation work in Landford

The following table summarises existing practical conservation work taking place and suggests other practical conservation work that members of the local community could get involved in, in Landford.

Site	Work item	Time of year	Groups involved
Maybush copse	Woodland management	September to mid-February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landford Environment Conservation Group (LECG) ■ LPC (LPC)
Maybush copse	Control of non-native invasive species	May to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LECG ■ LPC
River Blackwater	Removal of Himalayan balsam	May to August (September if season late)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blackwater Conservation Group (BCG) ■ LECG ■ local residents ■ local landowners
Private land	<p>Explore opportunities for practical conservation that could be carried out by local residents as volunteers</p> <p>Explore opportunities for planting native hedgerows and managing privately owned road verges for wildlife</p> <p>Explore opportunities for linking local woodland managers, woodland owners (small and large) and wood-fuel energy suppliers through NF LAS woodland project</p>	Will depend on the task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landowners ■ LPC ■ New Forest Area Conservation Volunteers ■ Landowners ■ NF LAS ■ Landford residents ■ NF LAS ■ LPC

Action plan for community involvement in Landford

The following ideas could be taken forward in Landford to help get more local people involved in conservation work in Landford.

Group/organisation	Activity	Technical support that may be available	Groups involved
The New Forest Church of England (VA) Primary School	Engage with head teachers to discuss opportunities for getting the children involved in wildlife surveys such as veteran tree mapping, Himalayan balsam mapping and pulling, water quality testing	New Forest National Park Authority education officers/rangers. Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ LECG ■ The New Forest Church of England (VA) Primary School
The New Forest Church of England (VA) Primary School	Engage with head teacher to discuss opportunities for New Forest National Park Authority education officers to assist delivery of New Forest based curriculum activities	New Forest National Park Authority education officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ LECG ■ The New Forest Church of England (VA) Primary School
Local scouts and guides	Discuss with group leaders opportunities for getting young people involved in wildlife surveys, such as making nest boxes and carrying out practical conservation	New Forest National Park Authority rangers/ Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ LECG ■ NF NPA
Land owners in Landford	Engage with local landowners regarding access for wildlife surveys and monitoring, including Himalayan balsam for example, and help with practical conservation work from local residents of Landford. NF LAS can offer land management advice and help with grants for conservation land management	NF LAS; Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ New Forest National Park Authority

Action plan for communications about conservation and wildlife survey work in Landford

Ideas are listed below which may enable Landford residents to keep up to date with wildlife survey and conservation work happening in Landford.

Action	Groups involved	Timescale
Articles in Landford's Horizon magazine and on LPC's website about wildlife sightings, events, the Blackwater Project work, recent activities or up-and-coming activities that local people would be interested in hearing about.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ LECG 	Quarterly
Landford CWP wildlife poster produced by CWP project to illustrate habitats and wildlife of Landford, to be put up in public space, e.g. village hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CWP ■ NF LAS ■ LPC ■ LECG 	Spring 2014
Landford CWP document to be available online. Hard copy of Landford CWP to be kept with LPC; an LECG representative; the Primary School; and the local scouts and guides group leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CWP ■ LPC ■ LECG ■ Landford Primary School ■ Landford scouts and guides groups 	Spring 2014
An annual meeting could be held in the autumn/winter each year to bring together interested residents and community groups of Landford to hear about the conservation activities that have happened that year in Landford. For example the group could discuss wildlife sightings, project work, surveys, monitoring, as well as a summary of practical conservation involving the community. A speaker could be brought in each year from a specialist conservation charity or group such as Hampshire Bat Group, Wiltshire Ornithological Society/South Wilts RSPB/ Hampshire Moth group/ Wiltshire Amphibian and Reptile group/ ARC-Trust and the Freshwater Habitats Conservation Trust Bat Group. There may be an associated fee or expectation of payable expenses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LEG ■ Landford residents ■ LPC ■ NF LAS (can help facilitate) 	Annual
CWP display boards showcasing CWP project can be borrowed from NF LAS for a week or so at a time for showing in public places and at events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPC ■ LEG ■ Landford residents ■ CWP ■ NF LAS 	Year round

Appendix

Useful websites

Species recording groups	
Butterfly Conservation	http://butterfly-conservation.org
Hampshire Moth group	www.hantsmoths.org.uk
Non-native species secretariat	www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm
Bat Conservation Trust	www.bats.org.uk
Wessex Bryology group	www.wsbrc.org.uk
Hampshire Bat group	www.bats.hampshire.org.uk/index1.htm
Ancient Tree Hunt/ Woodland Trust	www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk/ancienttrees
Wiltshire Botanical Society	www.bsbi.org.uk and www.communigate.co.uk/wiltswiltshirebotanicalsociety
Living Record	www.livingrecord.net
Habitats	
The Orchard Network	www.orchardnetwork.org.uk
Hedgelink	www.hedgelink.org.uk
The Freshwater Habitats Trust	www.freshwaterhabitats.org.uk
ARC-Trust	www.arc-trust.org
General wildlife and conservation organisations	
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust	www.hiwwt.org.uk
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	www.wiltshirewildlife.org
Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre	www.wsbrc.org.uk
Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC)	www3.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/hbic
Magic Map	http://magic.defra.gov.uk
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk
Natural England	www.naturalengland.org.uk
Other relevant organisations	
Landford Parish Council	http://landfordparishcouncil.org.uk
New Forest National Park Authority	www.newforestnpa.gov.uk
New Forest Land Advice Service	www.newforestnpa.gov.uk
Forestry Commission	www.forestry.gov.uk

How to contact us

For more information about how to get involved in wildlife surveys and conservation in Landford contact:

The **Landford Environment Conservation Group** via Landford Parish council at:

Landford Parish Council, The Parish Office, PO Box 297, Romsey, SO51 6WR, or contact the clerk to the Parish Council on clerk@landford.org.uk

Community Wildlife Plans project on **01590 646600**, communitywildlifeplans@nflandadvice.org.uk or visit www.newforestnpa.gov.uk

New Forest National Park Authority on **01590 646600**, enquiries@newforestnpa.gov.uk or visit www.newforestnpa.gov.uk

You can download this report from our website: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk

This document is available on request in other formats such as large-print, Braille or any alternative language.

Front page photographs: Bluebell wood; Himalayan balsam; ponies grazing; surveying a veteran tree; surveying for bats; Landford Bog; common lizard; bog asphodel; silver-studded blue butterfly; adder; moth surveying; raft spider.

