The Parish Wildlife Map Toolkit

gatekeeper

yellowhammer

blue tailed damselfly

green woodpecker

goldcrest

badger

common frog

butterwort

hairy buttercup

orange tip

marsh marigold

southern marsh orchid

bluebell

wood bush cricket

How To Make A Wildlife Map

Contents

1. Introduction

Thank you for considering making a Parish Wildlife Map.

We hope this **Parish Wildlife Map Toolkit** will inspire you into action, reaching to the great outdoors, meeting new people and learning more about the fantastic wildlife to be found in your parish.

In this booklet, you'll find simple instructions on how to make a Wildlife Map, what your survey and findings can accomplish and how your map can support the welfare of your local species and habitats.

Meadows, woodlands, hedgerows, ponds, rivers and other wetlands are constantly changing, year by year, decade by decade. With guidance from the Parish Wildlife Map Toolkit, you'll be able to make a lasting record of the wildlife that's around you today. By making a Parish Wildlife Map, your survey and research can be used as a reference not only for current conservation work but also as a lasting legacy for generations to come.

What is a Parish Wildlife Map?

A Parish Wildlife Map is a graphical representation of some of the key habitats and species within your parish boundary, created from a combination of background materials and surveys.

How much information is shown on a Parish Wildlife Map and how detailed that information is will depend on the circumstances. You may have a limited amount of time, you may only want to focus on one area, for example woodlands, or you may have a specific purpose such as informing building and planning decision-makers. All these factors affect the final look of a Parish Wildlife Map.

Why make a Parish Wildlife Map?

Some areas of your parish may not have been mapped in specific detail and some areas may have been mapped several years ago but are now in need of an update. Some maps are prone to inaccuracies and human error, which may only be discovered through a new survey.

Though not always obvious, your environment is in constant change and the records you make could be invaluable in discovering transformations to your local area that are happening without

anyone realising – both good changes and bad!

There are different types of maps and surveys covering different aspects of the environment. Your parish may be missing key wildlife information in areas such as hedgerows, ponds and woodland or a particular wildlife species. You may also wish to use a Parish Wildlife Map as part of evidence collection within a Community Led Planning process.

Community Led Planning is a step-by-step structured process, taken on by local community activists, to create a vision for a community and an action plan to achieve it. The resulting vision covers the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of everyone in the community. Contact your local rural community council for advice and guidance through Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE).

Some types of surveys are more difficult to complete than others and may need expert help, but for the purposes of this toolkit, a Parish Wildlife Map can be created by anyone with an enthusiasm to organise a small team, do some background research and most importantly have the willingness to get outdoors and start mapping!

What experience do I need to make a Wildlife Map?

Don't worry - you don't need to be a professional ecologist or an expert in wildlife identification. Neither do you have to be a trained Cartographer! The most important thing is to have an enthusiasm and interest in your local wildlife and environment. This Toolkit will show you how to go about creating a Parish Wildlife Map from start to finish as well as ideas for future conservation projects.

Who should be involved in the project?

We recommend you aim to bring together a group of six or more people. Each person can contribute at different levels but by spreading out the workload you'll be able to cover more ground in a shorter amount of time.

When is the best time to do a survey?

You can start planning your project at any time of the year, but some habitats and species are best studied during particular seasons. Hedgerows, grassland, ponds, rivers and lakes are best studied during spring and summer. Woodlands can be studied in spring, summer and autumn. Garden surveys can be completed all year round.

How long will it take to complete a Wildlife Map?

The amount of time taken on the survey will depend on how many people you can get involved, how wide an area you want to cover and to what level of detail you plan to research. Why not figure out how much time people can give to the project first and then decide on the kind of map you'd like to produce? You'll need to plan time for doing the initial background research, and time surveying your chosen outdoor locations. Lastly you'll need time to compile all the gathered data together into a concise format.

After completing your first Parish Wildlife Map you or your colleagues may find yourself inspired to do other related wildlife activities and conservation work. You can read suggestions for future projects later on in the booklet.

2. How to make a Parish Wildlife Map

You'll find it easier with a team

Creating a Parish Wildlife Map will not only provide useful information to your community but it can also be an enjoyable get-together for members of your parish. The more people who join in will mean more types of skills are available to the project. Some people may be keen naturalists, good photographers or knowledgeable about the local area – all of which will be a great help. People without prior wildlife knowledge or experience can still take part – the most important thing is their enthusiasm to get involved.

Here are some suggested ways to gain support for your Wildlife Map.

- Word of mouth through friends and family
- Write to the local press or parish magazine
- Create leaflets and posters in a local shop, church or village hall
- Talk to people at events such as specialist wildlife talks, annual fetes and farmers markets
- Make a request at your next parish council meeting
- Write a simple questionnaire which you could door drop locally

Below is a list of groups you could consider contacting for help:

- The Parish Council
- Landowners and tenant farmers
- Parochial Church Council
- Recreation groups e.g. Walking or gardening
- Women's Institute
- Retirement clubs
- Local history group
- Local conservation volunteer group
- Local biodiversity society
- Scouts and guides or other youth groups
- Local Wildlife Trust
- Biodiversity Centres
- Schools

If you think the creation of your Wildlife Map will need funding or public liability insurance, you could try to link it in to an existing group such as the Parish Council, Women's Institute or Scouts. Their existing public liability insurance could cover your project at no extra cost. You may also find it easier to raise funds through an existing established group rather than on your own.

Delegating project tasks

In order to create interest in your project, try to be clear about your aims and objectives, what work would be involved and your desired outcomes. Try to keep it simple and interesting. You can always embark on more complicated surveys at a later date.

Here are some aspects of the project you may want to delegate to different members of your team:

- Organisation of group meetings
- Storage of data and records
- Background research
- Planning timelines
- Training in surveying and wildlife identification
- Creating the Record sheets
- Creating Identification keys
- Supervising the outdoor surveys
- Compiling the final Wildlife Map
- Displaying and publishing the Wildlife Map
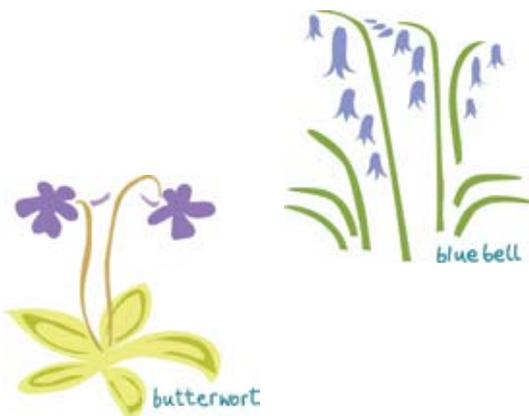
Gathering background information

Before you jump headfirst into a new wildlife survey, you'll need to equip yourself with as much relevant background information as you think is necessary. This will save you from duplicating someone else's work, it will make your survey more useful and it may also provide you with ideas for surveys you hadn't previously considered.

Where to find useful resources

Background information can be gathered from each of the following areas:

1. **Local Environmental Record Centres**
2. **Local Biodiversity Action Plans**
3. **Online Mapping**
4. **OS Maps**
5. **Old parish records**
6. **Photography**
7. **Access rights**

blue bell

butterwort

common blue

kidney vetch

1. Local Environmental Record Centres

A Local Environmental Record Centre is the first and possibly the best place to get background information on local habitat, species and geological data. Many borough and county councils have specialised departments, such as landscape, conservation or countryside management departments, that collate and distribute biodiversity information. Local Environmental Record Centres, county councils and local authorities are all possible sources of local Wildlife information. Much of their biodiversity information can be accessed by the general public.

Here are some suggested questions you could ask your Local Environmental Record Centre officer:

- What surveys do you already have for our parish?
- Do you have any target-species distributions that may need cross-referencing?
- Can I take copies of relevant maps, surveys and other records that may be of use?
- Do you have any suggestions of ways I can contribute to your records?
- Does our parish have any 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest' or 'Local Wildlife Sites'?
- What is our parish's 'Landscape character' description?

Landscape Character is a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another. Landscape character is that which makes an area unique. A **Landscape Character Assessment** (LCA) can serve as a framework for decision-making that respects local distinctiveness.

2. Local Biodiversity Action Plans

Most counties will have a Local Biodiversity Action Plan initiative available on the Internet. From this document you'll be able to see plans for many key habitats such as hedgerows and grasslands, and for species such as water vole.

Biodiversity Action Plan. (BAP) This is an internationally recognized programme addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems. Most counties will have a Local Biodiversity Action Plan showing local plans for key habitats and species. Contact your nearest Local Environmental Centre to find out more about your county's Biodiversity Action Plan.

3. Online Mapping

Natural England has produced a useful online database that can instantly show you Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and Agri-Environment schemes within your parish. Many Agri-Environment schemes encourage landowners to undertake conservation work, for example, maintaining species-rich hedgerows, and they may indicate areas of high ecological value that could be useful in planning your Wildlife Map.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). An SSSI is an area which is of special nature conservation value. SSSIs are designated across the UK by Natural England and they are given some protection by law. To find out where the SSSIs are in your area please visit www.naturalengland.org.uk .

Local Wildlife Site (LWS). A Local Wildlife Site is considered to be of county significance for wildlife but these sites are not protected by law. A Local Wildlife Site will, however, be taken into account in the planning system. Contact your local authority to find out about possible Local Wildlife Sites in your area.

Agri-environment schemes are government-funded programmes that reward farmers for environmentally sensitive land management. They provide funding to farmers and land managers to farm in a way that supports biodiversity, enhances the landscape, and improves the quality of water, air and soil.

Natural England's database of maps can be found at **www.natureonthemap.org.uk**

'Magic' is a web-based interactive map that brings together information on key environmental schemes and designations in one place. You can access Magic's interactive maps at **www.magic.gov.uk**

Google Earth is a free application that lets you view satellite imagery, maps, terrain and 3D buildings. The latest Google Earth features historical imagery from around the globe which allows users to traverse back in time and study earlier stages of a geographical place.

To download the latest Google Earth application go to: **www.earth.google.co.uk**

An alternative to Google Earth is a computer application called **World Wind**. This is a free, open source global map developed by NASA and the open source community for use on personal computers.

To download the latest World Wind application go to:
www.worldwind.arc.nasa.gov

Please bear in mind copyright and licensing laws when using any of these online Mapping tools.

4. OS Maps

To find your parish's boundaries, you'll need to look on a 1:25,000 or 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map. The OS maps are particularly useful as they shows key features such as field boundaries, rights of way and broad habitats. Some or all of these elements may be added to your Baseline map, though don't assume that all the features on the OS map are entirely correct. A part of your job in creating a Parish Wildlife Map will be to double-check (or 'ground-truth') the Ordnance Survey maps.

Please remember to obey copyright and licensing laws when using Ordnance Survey Maps.

5. Old parish records

In addition to modern OS maps, old parish maps and old OS maps (pre 1900) may provide valuable information. Old maps may show lost of key habitats once more prevalent in countryside such as ponds and hedge boundaries. Old records may show areas of relevance to the cultural identity of the parish, such as tumuli (burial mounds), medieval field systems or other historical sites.

6. Photography

A combination of old and new photography may also show up interesting changes to the environment. Why not take new photographs from the same spot as the originals and compare the differences? If you have the time and the patience you may want to do your own fixed point photography, visually documenting the seasonal changes to a wildlife site over one or two years.

Aerial photographs can also be very useful. You may be able to find survey photos that the County Council has taken, or if you need new aerial photographs why not see if a local flying club could be persuaded to take a photographer up for a flight around your parish?

butterwo

hairy buttercup

gatekeeper

7. Access rights

Before you set about doing any new surveys it's important to discover the local public rights of way network. Many of the areas you may wish to survey can be seen from roads and public paths. But if you need access to privately owned land, you must first get permission from the landowner – please don't go on to private land without permission. The 1:25,000 OS maps show the public rights of way, but if in doubt check with your local authority or ask the landowners permission.

Baseline Map. A Baseline Map, sometimes called a Base map or Outline map, shows the main outlines of roads, rights of way, field boundaries and key landscape features such as rocks, grassland, woodland, rivers and lakes.

A **Parish Wildlife Map** is a graphical representation of some of the key habitats and species within your parish boundary, created from a combination of background materials and surveys.

Identification key. This is a printed or computer-aided device that aids the identification of biological entities, such as trees, plants, animals and insects.

white admiral

foxglove

betony

silver washed fritillary

honeysuckle

Golden ringed dragonfly

summer

Example Parish Boundary Map
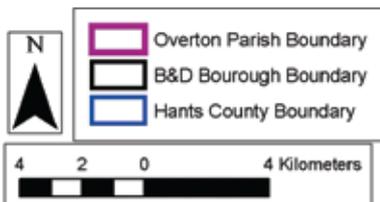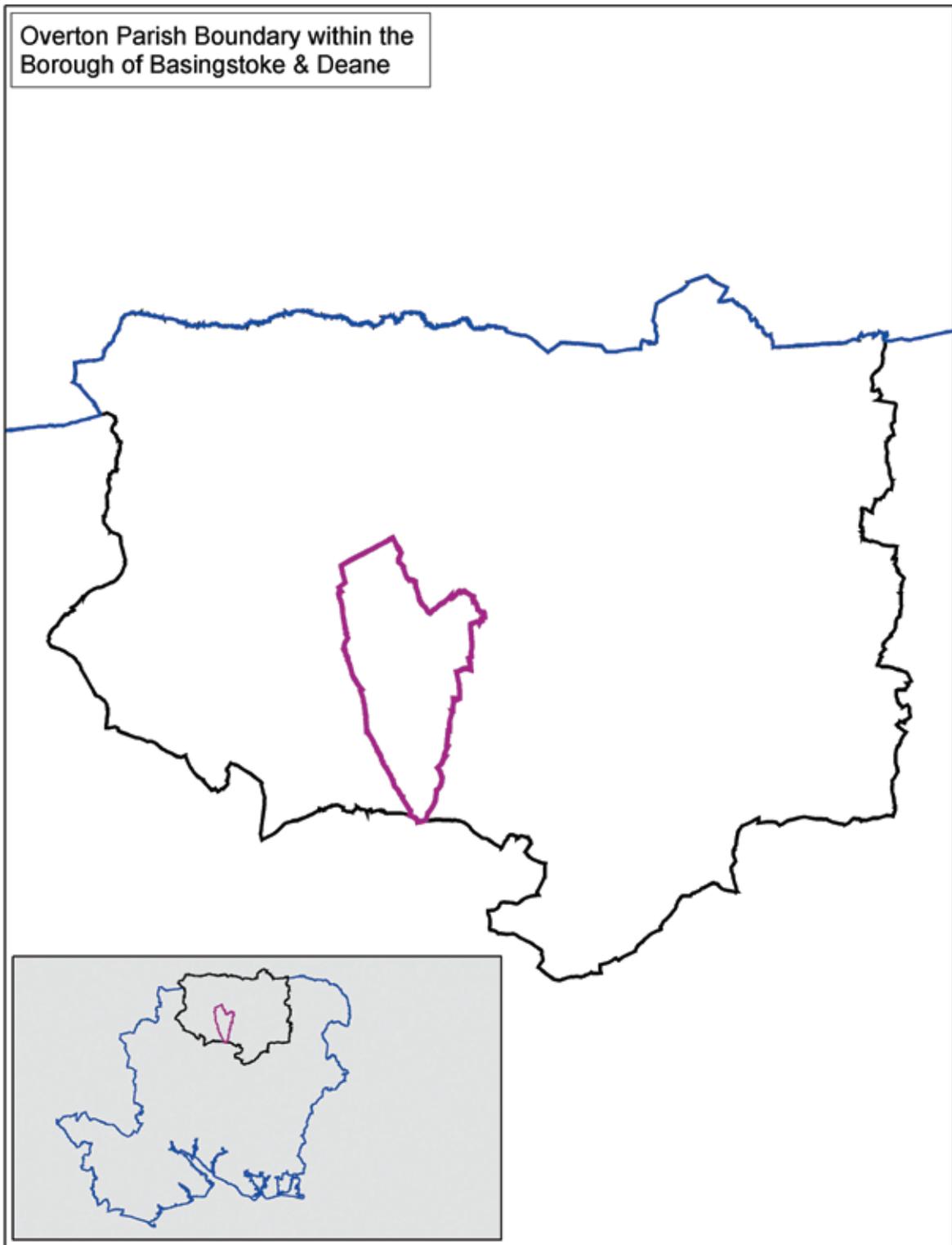
Overton Parish Boundary within the Borough of Basingstoke & Deane

N

Overton Parish Boundary
B&D Bourough Boundary
Hants County Boundary

4   2   0   4 Kilometers

Example Parish Habitat Types Map

Overton Parish Phase 1 Habitat Types

Legend:

Parish Boundary — Parish Boundary
B&D Borough Boundary — B&D Borough Boundary

Hedgerow Habitat Types
- Native species-rich intact hedge
- Species-poor intact hedge
- Species-rich defunct hedge
- Species-poor defunct hedge
- Native species-rich hedge with trees
- Species-poor hedge with trees

Phase 1 Habitat Types
- Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland
- Plantation broad-leaved woodland
- Plantation coniferous woodland
- Semi-natural mixed woodland
- Plantation mixed woodland
- Dense/continuous scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Broad-leaved parkland/scattered trees
- Mixed parkland/scattered trees
- Unimproved acid grassland
- Semi-improved acid grassland
- Unimproved neutral grassland
- Semi-improved neutral grassland
- Unimproved calcareous grassland
- Semi-improved calcareous grassland
- Improved grassland
- Marshy grassland
- Poor semi-improved grassland
- Continuous bracken

- Scattered bracken
- Tall ruderal
- Other non-ruderal tall herb and fern
- Acid dry dwarf shrub heath
- Wet dwarf shrub heath
- Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic
- Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic
- Basin mire
- Flood-plain mire
- Swamp
- Marginal vegetation
- Inundation vegetation
- Standing water
- Eutrophic standing water
- Mesotrophic standing water
- Oligotrophic standing water
- Running water
- Quarry
- Arable
- Amenity grassland
- Ephemeral/short perennial
- Introduced shrub
- Species-poor hedge with trees
- Dry ditch
- Built-up areas
- Buildings
- Bare ground
- Other habitat

The Parish Wildlife Map Toolkit

Example Parish Landscape Character Map
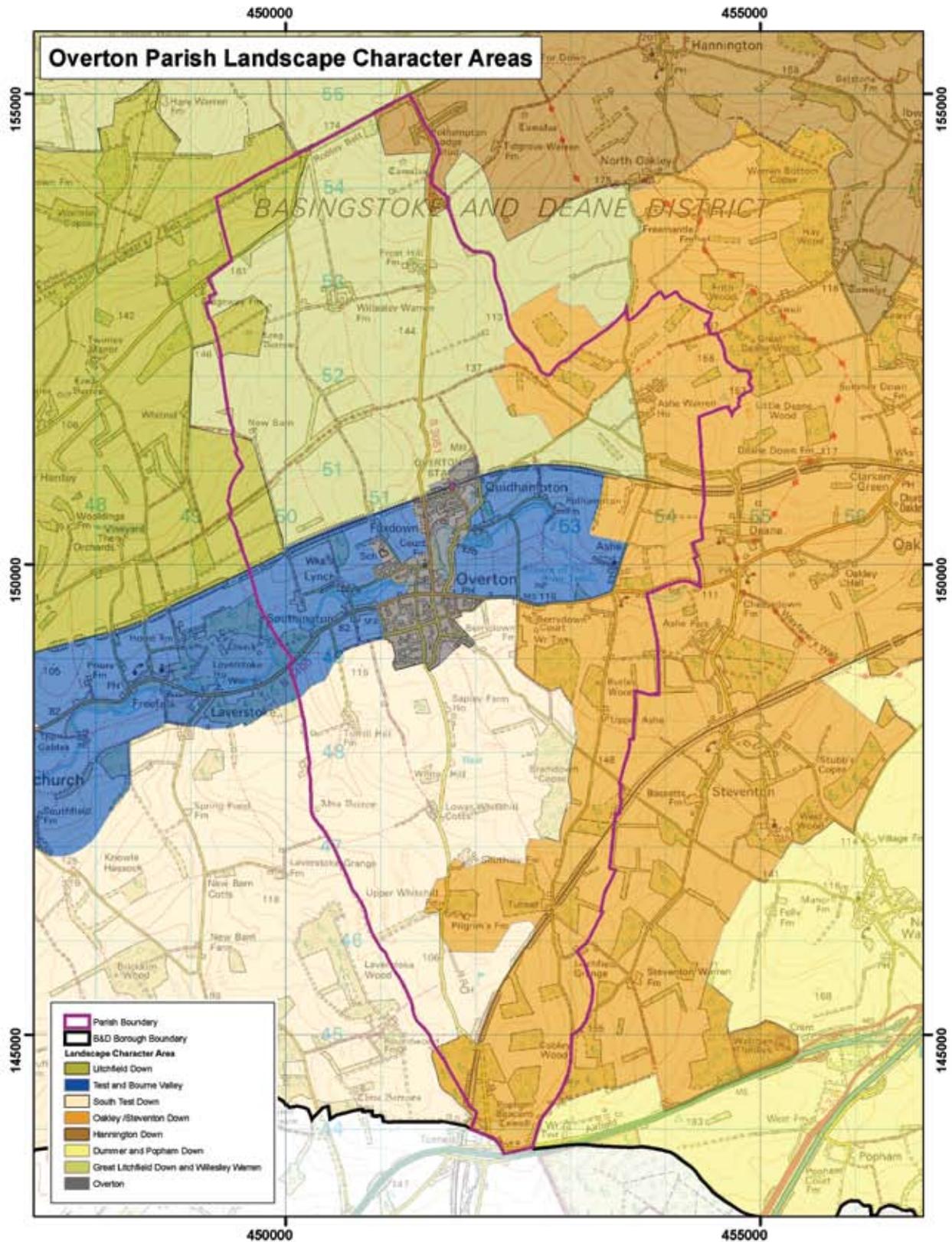
Overton Parish Landscape Character Areas

Legend:
- Parish Boundary
- B&D Borough Boundary

Landscape Character Area
- Litchfield Down
- Test and Bourne Valley
- South Test Down
- Oakley /Steventon Down
- Hannington Down
- Dummer and Popham Down
- Great Litchfield Down and Willesley Warren
- Overton

1 0.5 0 1 Kilometers

N

Example Parish Historic Landscape Types Map
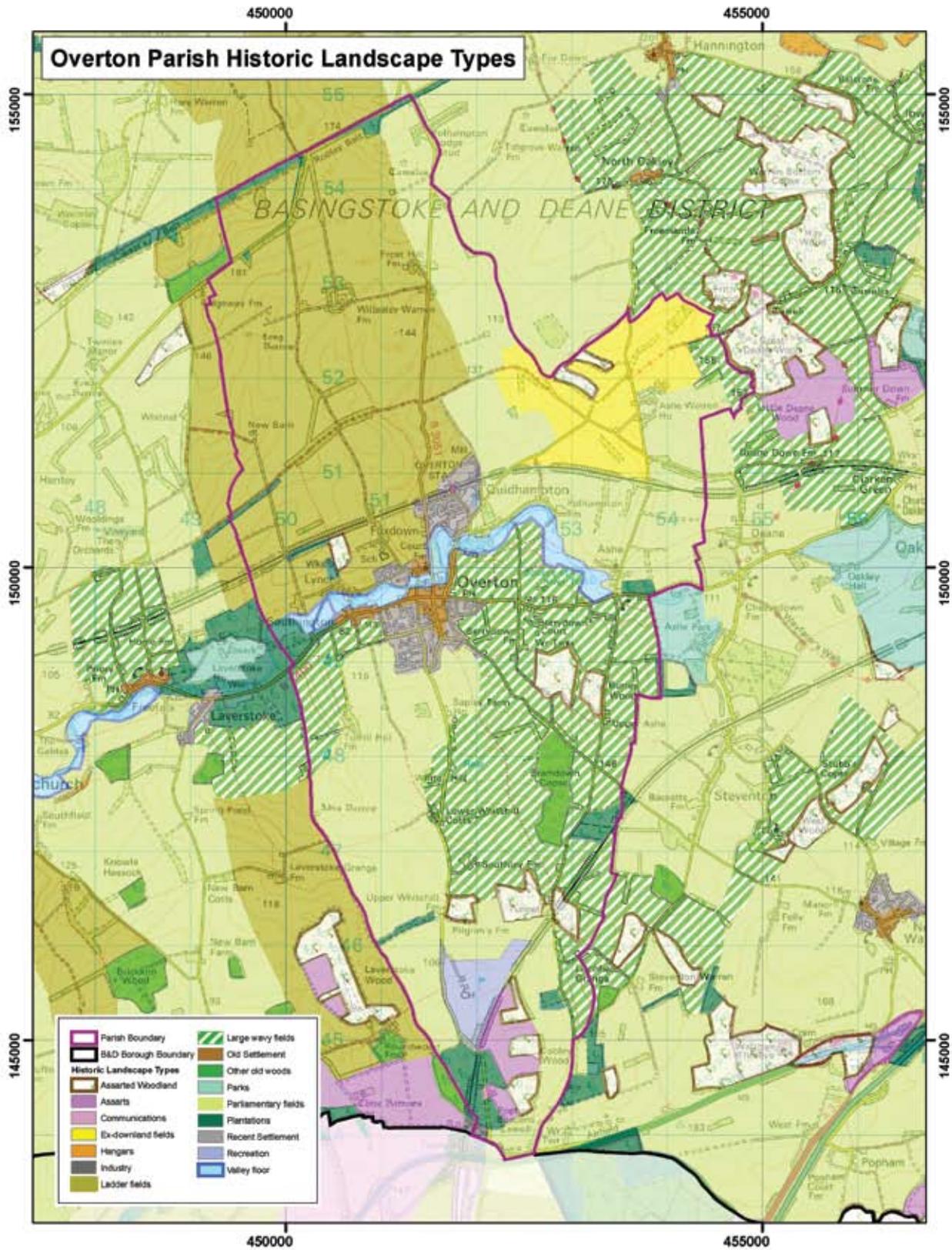
Map reproduced by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (Ordnance Survey licence no. 100015632) with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright 2010. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Example Designated Wildlife Sites Map
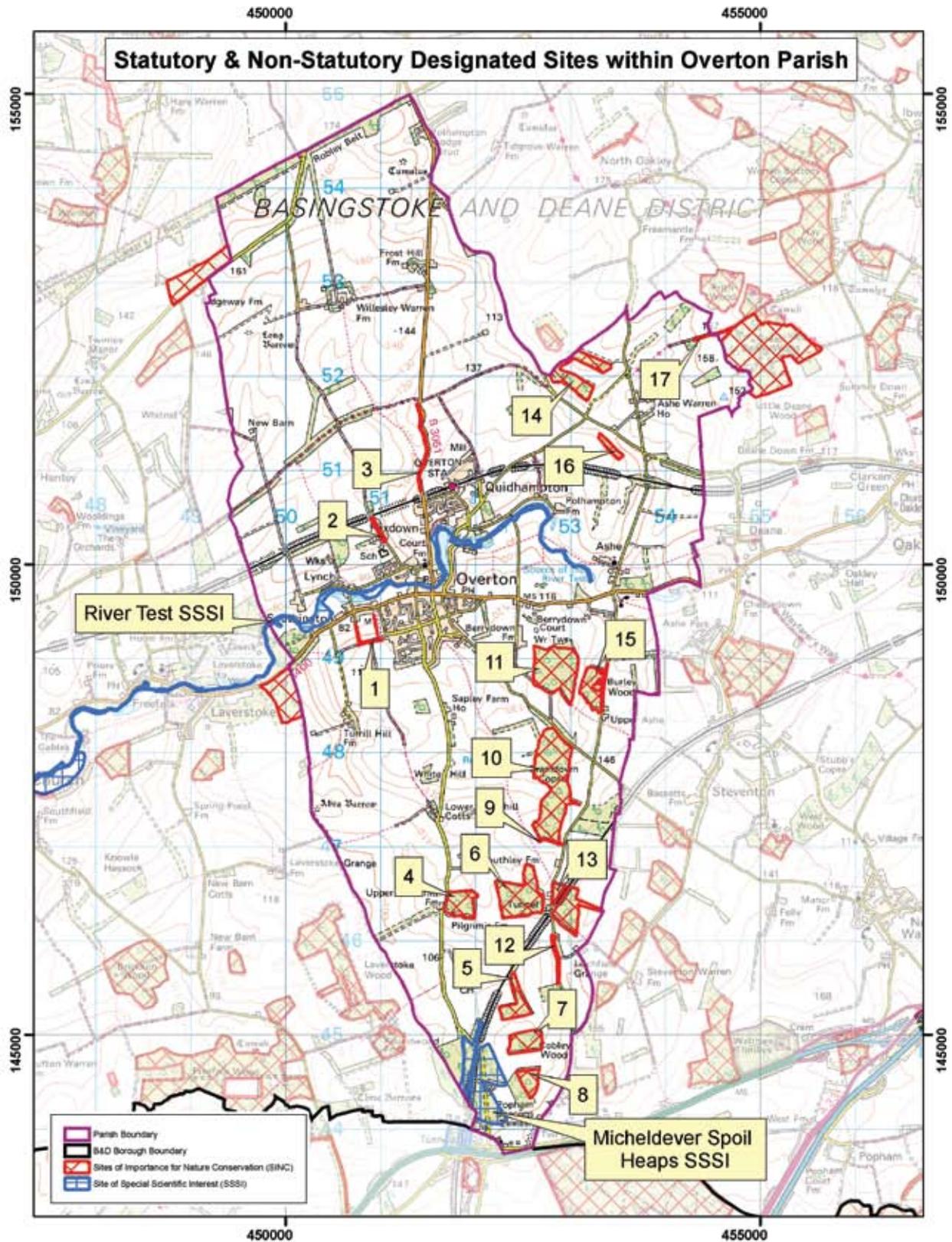
Statutory & Non-Statutory Designated Sites within Overton Parish

River Test SSSI

Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI

Legend:
- Parish Boundary
- B&D Borough Boundary
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

0.7 0.35 0 0.7 Kilometers

N

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Creating a Baseline map

You should contact your local library, local biodiversity officer or local wildlife trust to see if you can obtain a copy of a Baseline map that could become the starting point for your Parish Wildlife Map.

Alternatively, you can create a Baseline map from information found on a 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map. It is advisable to make a Baseline map from a copy or part-copy of the OS Map rather than the original. This will be useful if you need to enlarge the map and focus in on a particular area of interest. It also gives you the chance to draw only the features you require, such as roads, rights of way and field boundaries.

Creating Identification Keys

Not everyone in your team will be a wildlife expert, so it will be helpful to hand out Identification keys relevant to the tasks at hand. There are lots of Identification books available to purchase as well as plenty of illustrated Identification keys on the Internet. To make things easier for your team, you may want to compile a simpler and more condensed Identification key for your particular survey.

Your chosen Identification key can then be photocopied and distributed to the members of your group.

Don't forget that if someone in your group is unsure of a particular finding they can always take a snapshot photograph for identification at a later date.

Creating record sheets

Record sheets help people in the field to record their findings in a structured way. When all the data from the surveys are collated together it will be easier to create meaningful statistics.

Record sheets can cover specific areas like garden wildlife, grassland, wetland, hedgerows or woodland. They can also cover personal questionnaires such as a 'Sustainable Living' survey, which can be used to collect information from local residents.

At the back of this Toolkit you'll find some example record sheets, which you can photocopy for your own surveys or use as a guide for creating questionnaires better suited to your project's aims.

wood bush cricket

blue tailed damselfly
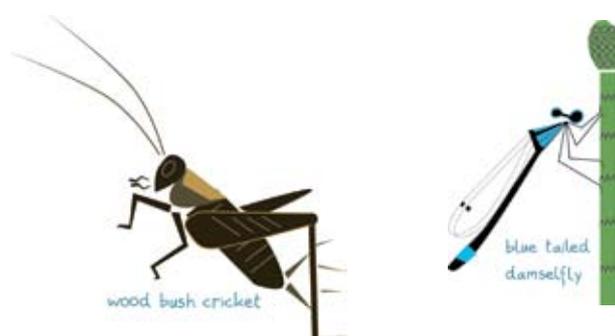
Making a survey

You've done all your background reading, prepared your Baseline map, photocopied record sheets and collated Identification keys. All that's left to do now is to get outdoors and start your new survey!

Here's a quick checklist of items you may need while making a survey.

- Record Sheets
- Baseline maps
- OS Map 1:25,000
- Identification keys
- Camera
- Clipboards
- Pens and coloured pencils

If you need to walk across privately-owned land, don't forget to get permission from the Landowner.

Please follow the Country Code at all times. Keep dogs under control and always make sure gates are closed behind you. Please do not pick wildflowers or drop any litter.

And last but not least – remember to have fun!

Drawing the final map

The finished map or maps should clearly show all the habitats and species you have discovered, and include a symbol identification key. You'll want to identify the main habitats within the parish such as woodland, grassland, hedgerows and rivers. You can add information from the environmental surveys and background material you collected in any way you feel is appropriate.

You may also want to show on the map which habitats and species are of local interest and which of regional interest. If you are creating more than one map then try to keep the mapping scheme consistent throughout.

For the final Parish Wildlife Map you and your team members can choose from a range of formats. Some suggested ways to display your findings are:

- A standard OS-outline A3 map of habitats and species
- A series of larger maps that indicate habitats and species, for use on display boards
- A series of smaller scale outline A4 maps that provide high-level detail
- A website with images, information, links and downloadable documents

We've made a Parish Wildlife Map – what now?

You should submit a copy of your final Parish Wildlife Map to the your local Wildlife Trust and your local biodiversity officer. After this you could organise any of the following activities:

• Put up a special display, such as at your local library, church or community centre.

• Publish your finished work onto a website.

• Hold an event to invite residents to hear about your project

• Give a presentation at neighbouring parishes.

• Start a series of talks from visiting experts that link to any protected species found during the surveys.

• Link the map to a parish plan or village design statement.

• Develop an action plan to follow up new ideas that have sprung up during the production of the wildlife map.

• Approach the Parish Council for additional funding.

• Make plans to improve biodiversity. For example, mapped hedges could help identify where new hedge planting could link habitats.
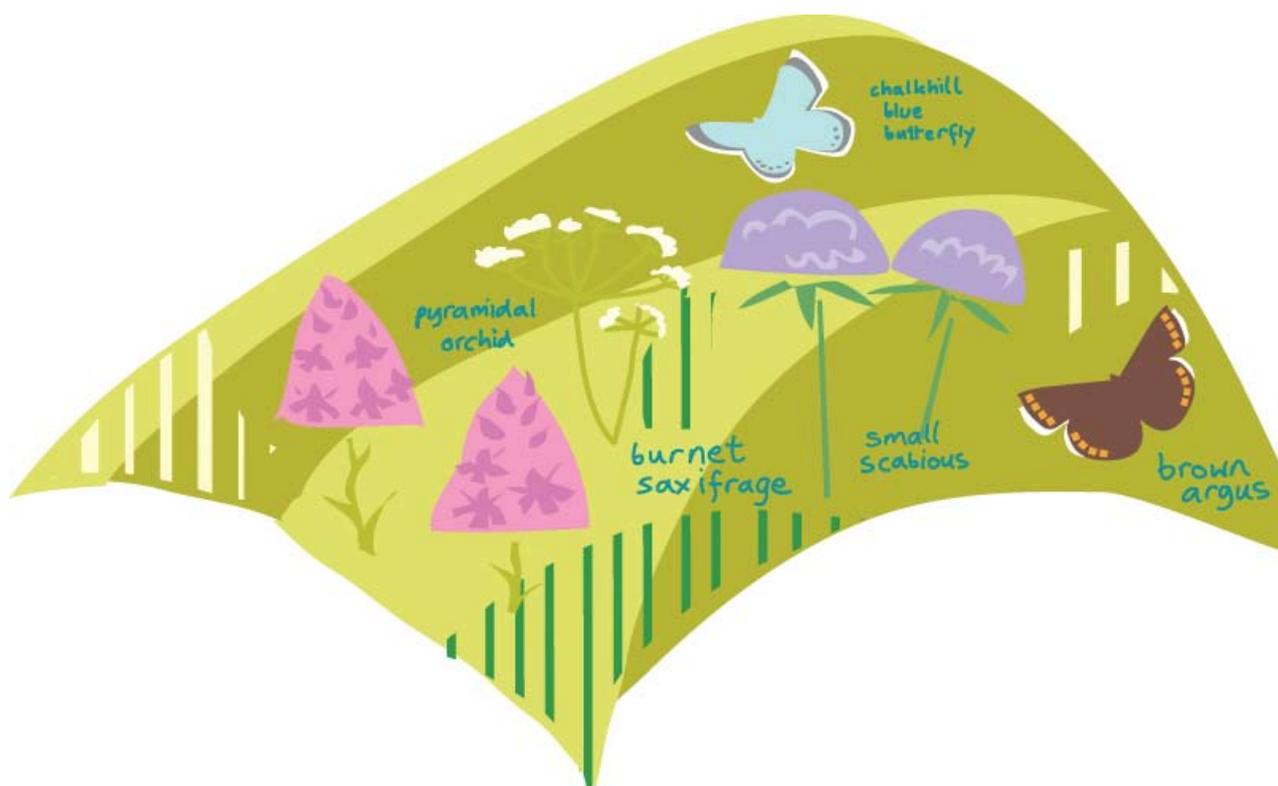
3. Optional future projects

After completing your first Parish Wildlife Map you and your team may find yourself inspired to do other wildlife activities or conservation work. Here are a few ideas for what you can do next.

Wildlife garden survey

Gardens can provide important sources of food and shelter for wildlife, especially in urban areas and in areas of arable farmland. Your group may find it interesting to undertake a garden wildlife study to see which species are visiting which gardens in your area and at what times of the year. A garden survey could also be a good way of involving lots of people in your project since a record sheet can be filled in without even leaving the house!

There is a template for a garden wildlife record sheet at the back of this toolkit. You can photocopy it and give it to everyone in your community who would like to take part.

'Sustainable Living' survey

A Sustainable Living survey could help encourage your community to live in a more environmentally friendly way. This survey can not only provide statistical data about your community but may also help people to think more carefully about their own energy usage, transport arrangements, water usage, waste disposal and recycling.

A Sustainable Living Record sheet can be found at the back of this booklet. You can photocopy it and give a copy to everyone in your community who may be interested in taking part.

Specific species survey

The following protected species are often associated with conservation sites and usually require special surveys:

• Bats
• Great Crested Newts
• Reptiles
• Badgers
• Water Voles
• Otters
• White-clawed Crayfish

goldcrest

common frog

Protected species surveys usually require professional expertise and special training. Please ask your local Wildlife Trust if you interested in any of these specific species surveys.

Specific habitat survey

If you're inspired to engage in more complex habitat surveys then you may want to know how to do detailed surveys on Woodland, Hedgerows, Grasslands, Wetland and Orchard habitats. These surveys usually require professional help and special training. Please ask your local Wildlife Trust for more information about specific habitat surveys.

Churchyard survey

Churchyards have many habitats that can be managed sympathetically for wildlife, such as:

- Areas of managed grass cutting for wildflowers and insects

- Walls and gravestones with lichens and mosses

- Patches of woodland, hedges and shrubs

- Introduction of log piles and compost heaps

- Nesting boxes erected for birds and bats

The national 'Living Churchyards and Cemeteries' scheme encourages local communities to get involved in the management of their churchyards for the benefit of wildlife and visitors. Why not find out if a churchyard in your area has a wildlife scheme already in place?
For more details see
www.ecen.org/oldsite/ch&cons.htm

Improve a recreation ground

Some local authorities are becoming interested in managing their parks and recreation grounds in a more wildlife-friendly way. Why not find out what your local council is doing for wildlife in parks, and perhaps make some recommendations?

Litter clean-ups

Litter and other debris frequently tarnish beautiful stretches of countryside. As well as being an eye-sore, litter can also cause harm to local wildlife. Partaking in organised clean-ups is a fun way to explore the countryside and eradicate litter in the process. Please remember that any litter clean-ups should be done in co-operation with the countryside service and approval from your local authority.

GARDEN WILDLIFE RECORD SHEET

Quarter in which you are recording (please tick)

Jan - Mar ☐   Jul - Sep ☐

Apr - Jun ☐   Oct - Dec ☐

Is your garden small, medium or large? _____

Which of the following features do you have in your garden (please tick):

trees ☐   pond ☐   hedge ☐   compost heap ☐   flowerbed ☐   lawn ☐

other ☐ please state here _____

Do you use any chemicals (like pesticides or weed killers) in your garden?_____
_____

If you buy compost, do you make sure it is peat-free? _____

Which of the following have you seen in your garden (during this quarter)

frogs ☐   grass snakes ☐   bats ☐   newts ☐   slow worms ☐   hedgehog ☐
toads ☐   badgers ☐   foxes ☐

Please list any butterflies, or other insects, that you have seen:
_____
_____

Other wildlife (N.B. turn over for list of birds)
_____
_____

Tick any of the following that you provide for birds in your garden:

food ☐   water ☐   nestboxes ☐

Are there any birds nesting in your garden? (please say which species)
_____
_____

Recording the wildlife you see and providing us with the information allows the continual monitoring of species found in our parish.

Species: _____

Number seen:_____

Location name: _____

Grid reference (or postcode):_____

Date:_____

Comments/description: _____

SUSTAINABLE LIVING RECORD SHEET

How sustainable is your lifestyle?

Have you fitted any low-energy light bulbs in your house?   Yes ☐ No ☐

Does your house have double-glazing?   Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you leave your TV or other appliances on stand-by for long periods of time?   Yes ☐ No ☐

Is your loft insulated?   Yes ☐ No ☐

How many cars are there belonging to your household?					
How often do you (please tick)	every day	several times a week	once or twice a week	occasionally	never
make a journey by car?					
make a journey of less than a mile by car?					
make a journey by public transport?					
make a journey on foot?					
make a journey by bike?					

Are there any changes that could be made that would encourage you to use public transport, cycle or walk more?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Do you have a water-butt or container to collect rainwater for use in the garden?
Yes ☐ No ☐

Which of the following materials do you recycle on a regular basis? (please tick)
paper ☐ glass ☐ textiles ☐ aluminium cans ☐ steel cans ☐ plastic ☐

Do you make your own compost? Yes ☐ No ☐
If not, is there a reason? (e.g. lack of space)

_____

_____

Useful Contacts for Parish Conservation Planning

Subject	Organisation	Reference/Contact
Amphibians and reptiles.	The Herpetological Conservation Trust	www.narrs.org.uk
Amphibians and reptiles.	Froglife	www.froglife.org
Archaeology	Council for British Archaeology	www.britarch.ac.uk Local group - CBA Wessex - cbawessex@britarch.ac.uk
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – North Wessex.	North Wessex Downs AONB	www.northwessexdowns.org.uk
Bees	The bumblebee conservation Trust	www.bumblebeeconservation.org.uk
Biodiversity Conservation	The Berkshire Nature Conservation Forum	www.berksbap.org
Biodiversity Conservation, national and local.	UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs).	www.ukbap.org.uk
Birds	The British Trust for Ornithology Plus Bird Atlas	www.bto.org www.bto.org/birdatlas
Birds	RSPB	www.rspb.org.uk
Breathing Places	BBC	www.bbc.co.uk/breathingplaces
Bugs	Buglife	www.buglife.org.uk
Butterflies and Moths	Butterfly Conservation	www.upperthames-butterflies.org.uk
Canals and Rivers	British Waterways – South West division	www.britishwaterways.co.uk 01452 318000 enquiries.southwest@britishwaterways.co.uk

Conservation in Berkshire.	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV)	www2.btcv.org.uk/display/btcv_home
Designated sites	English Heritage	www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.19322
English Heritage	English Heritage	www.english-heritage.org.uk southeast@english-heritage.org.uk
Common Ground	Common Ground	www.commonground.org.uk
Environment	The Environment Agency	www.environment-agency.gov.uk General Enquiries: 08708 506506
Environmental education	Field Studies Council	www.field-studies-council.org
Fungus	The Association of British Fungus Groups	www.abfg.org
Geology	RIGS	www.ukrigs.org.uk Contact for local group: 01993 814147 Lesley Dunlop uk.geocities.com/ldunlop@btinternet.com
Hampshire	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre	www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk
Hampshire	The Environment Centre, Southampton	www.environmentcentre.com
Hampshire	Hampshire CC Countryside Service	www.hants.gov.uk/countryside
Hedgerows	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	www.ukbap.org.uk
Historic Environment Local Management (HELM)		www.helm.org.uk comments@helm.org.uk
Mammals	The Mammal Society	www.abdn.ac.uk/mammal

Mapping	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	www.magic.gov.uk
Maps of natural features	Nature on the Map	www.natureonthemap.org.uk
National Trust	National Trust	www.nationaltrust.org.uk
Natural England	Natural England. Berkshire Office, Reading	www.naturalengland.org.uk Tel: 0118 958 1222 enquiries.southeast@naturalengland.org.uk
Orchards	Common Ground	www.england-in-particular.info/orchards/o-index.html
Plants	Flora locale	www.floralocale.org
Plants	Flower Farms	www.flowerfarms.co.uk
Plants	Plantlife	www.plantlife.org.uk
Records	Berkshire Records Office	www.berkshirerecordoffice.org.uk
Records	Thames Valley Environment Records Centre	www.tverc.org
Sustainable Communities	Groundwork South East	www.groundwork-se.org.uk
Sustainable energy	Energy Savings Trust	www.energysavingtrust.org.uk
Sustainable energy	TV Energy	www.tvenergy.org
Sustainable Technology	Centre for sustainable technology	www.cat.org.uk
Trees	The Tree Council	www.treecouncil.org.uk

Trees	Ancient Tree Forum	www.woodland-trust.org.uk/ancient-tree-forum
Volunteering	BTCV	www.btcv.org.uk
Wildlife	Wild About Britain	www.wildaboutbritain.co.uk
Wildlife	Wildfile	www.mylinkspage.com/wildfile.html
Woodlands	Forestry Commission	www.forestry.gov.uk
Woodlands	The Woodland Trust	www.woodland-trust.org.uk

Inside this Toolkit you'll find everything you need to know about making a Parish Wildlife Map. We'll show you how to gather support for your project, where to find useful resources, how to make a survey and how to create and display your finished Wildlife Map.

Hampshire & Isle of Wight

Hampshire County Council

NORTH WESSEX DOWNS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

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