

TAKE ACTION

Get involved!

We hope the **DISCOVER** and **EXPLORE** sections of this guide have encouraged you to get outside and enjoy some of the wild places and wildlife in your local landscape. But perhaps you'd like to get more involved: would you enjoy helping your local wildlife too? This section of the guide will give you lots of ideas. You can start literally at home, in

your garden. You can also help wildlife in your community by recording your observations or volunteering on practical projects to enhance local wild areas. You can play your part in the creation of a Bure Valley Living Landscape and help ensure that local children grow up enjoying and learning about a wildlife-rich countryside.

So what's the problem?

Wildlife is in trouble: once-common species have vanished from our countryside. Wild habitats are in retreat and without habitat there is no wildlife: it's that simple! Whether it's the destruction of a tropical rainforest or the loss of a village pond, wildlife suffers. Think about the big changes in the Bure Valley Living Landscape: read the **DISCOVER** section again carefully and you will see how, as habitats have changed here, so has local wildlife. Some species can only survive in special habitats like carr woodland or reedbed and the best way to protect these sensitive species is to protect their habitats.



orange-tip

Now imagine a future for the Bure Valley Living Landscape where

- Wildlife flourishes in countryside, village and town
- The natural environment helps people live healthier and happier lives
- Children grow up inspired by the sights and sounds of nature

An impossible dream? Well we don't think so. There are so many ways each one of us can contribute to making this future a reality. So read on and remember even small actions can make a big difference when we all get involved.



harebell

What makes a Living Landscape? ~ YOU DO!



Take action for wildlife in the Bure Valley Living Landscape

- Encourage a local business to support an area for wildlife.
- Create a wildlife-friendly area in your village or town.
- Feed the birds in your garden.
- Become a volunteer for a local conservation project.
- Help with a wildlife survey.
- Create a pond in your garden.
- Encourage your local church to manage its churchyard in a wildlife-friendly way.
- Visit a local nature reserve and learn about its wildlife and habitats.
- Create a compost heap in your garden.
- Value water. Use it wisely. Avoid products that contaminate water.
- Join Norfolk Wildlife Trust and take part in local events to find out more about wildlife.
- Encourage local farmers and landowners to plant hedgerows and leave field margins for wildlife.
- Start a community project.
- Improve your local school's grounds for wildlife.
- Speak out for wildlife. Persuade your Parish Council to support a local wildlife project.
- Write to your MP about the importance of protecting local green spaces and wildlife.

For more ways to take action in your Living Landscape visit
www.mylivinglandscape.org.uk

Take action in your garden

Great green gardens

The total area of gardens in Norfolk exceeds by far the area protected in nature reserves. You may think that your garden is too small to have any significance, but the smallest patch, even a window box, can make a difference for wildlife, as well as being a source of great pleasure for you and your neighbours. Gardens form a green web for wildlife in both town and village. They create connections for wildlife across otherwise inhospitable landscapes. Will you help make your garden a link in the Living Landscape chain?

You can find out more about wildlife-friendly gardens from our range of downloadable leaflets. Visit www.mylivinglandscape.org.uk

*Weeds are flowers too,
once you get to know them.*

A. A. Milne in the guise of Eeyore



holly blue

Wildlife in your garden: keeping a record

The easiest place to start recording wildlife is in your garden. A great way to start is by keeping a wildlife diary. You can start by writing your observations in a diary or notebook, or even on a computer. A nature diary doesn't have to be just words: you may want to keep a photographic record of what you see or a sketchbook of drawings and notes. Digital cameras, which don't need to cost a fortune, are a great way to record how your garden changes over the course of a year.

Why not record the dates on which you see your first spring flowers? When did you see your first snowdrop, daffodil, violet or rose in flower? On what date did a bumblebee first visit your garden? The tiniest things you notice about the natural world are all worth recording and doing so will help you learn more about the wildlife that makes your garden home.

If you would like to join thousands of others who record birds in their gardens each month visit

www.bto.org/gardenbirdwatch



Top tips for wildlife gardening



- Enjoy the wildlife that is already in your local area. The more time you spend watching wildlife the more you will understand its needs.
- First do no harm! Avoid using poisons in the garden and avoid killing anything: this includes wasps and spiders!
- Don't be too tidy. Wildlife thrives in undisturbed areas so leave some areas, even small ones, for wild creatures.
- Wildlife needs food, water and shelter. Consider how your garden can meet these needs. Feed garden birds, especially during cold spells in the winter. Why not buy or make a feeder to see whether you can attract more birds to your garden?
- How green is your garden? Recycle garden waste by composting. Make use of rainwater to water your plants.
- Small is beautiful! Think mini-beasts as gardens which are rich in invertebrates are likely to be good of lots of other wildlife too.
- Love your bees! Solitary bee-homes really work and flower-rich gardens are great habitat for bees.
- Love your butterflies. Plant traditional nectar-rich species not showy hybrids
- Provide fresh water, however little, and keep it topped up

- A well-sited log pile offers important habitat. More than 1,000 species of invertebrate depend on dead wood for survival but a log pile will also attract fungi and provide food and shelter for small mammals, birds and amphibians.
- Let your grass flower. Long grass is beautiful and is a missing habitat in many gardens



common frog

- Make a wildlife pond. Ponds are brilliant for wildlife. Ideally they should be at least a metre deep and in a sunny spot, away from overhanging trees and bushes. The edges should be shallow and non-slippery, so animals can easily come and go. Ideally there should also be a patch of tall perennial plants or grasses at the edge of the pond, for frogs and toads to hide in. Make sure small children can't fall into your pond.

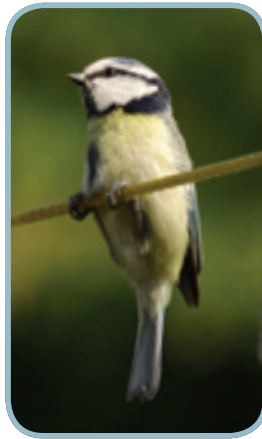
The garden habitat is ancient, diverse, abundant, understudied and has growing significance for conservation, communities and climate change. Be proud of it, and don't treat it as third-class for conservation.

Dr Steve Head

Wildlife Gardening Forum

Build a bird box

Another great way to encourage wildlife in your garden is to build a bird box. In fact, the more you can build the better as different species require different designs. Boxes with closed fronts, with just a small entrance hole, are ideal for nesting tits and for winter-roosting wrens. Boxes with open fronts, with just a small lip at the bottom to hold the nest in, are favoured by robins, spotted flycatchers and – if the box is big enough – blackbirds. House sparrows, being a colonial species, like big closed boxes with lots of entrance holes and chambers. Nest boxes should face north or east as it's important the chicks don't overheat. Boxes for tits should be placed on a wall or tree, three to four metres above the ground. Open-fronted boxes for robins should be placed around two metres above the ground, in dense vegetation such as ivy, and in a place where they won't be found by cats. Spotted flycatcher boxes should be placed in a similar spot but higher. Sparrow boxes can be placed high up under the eaves of a house.

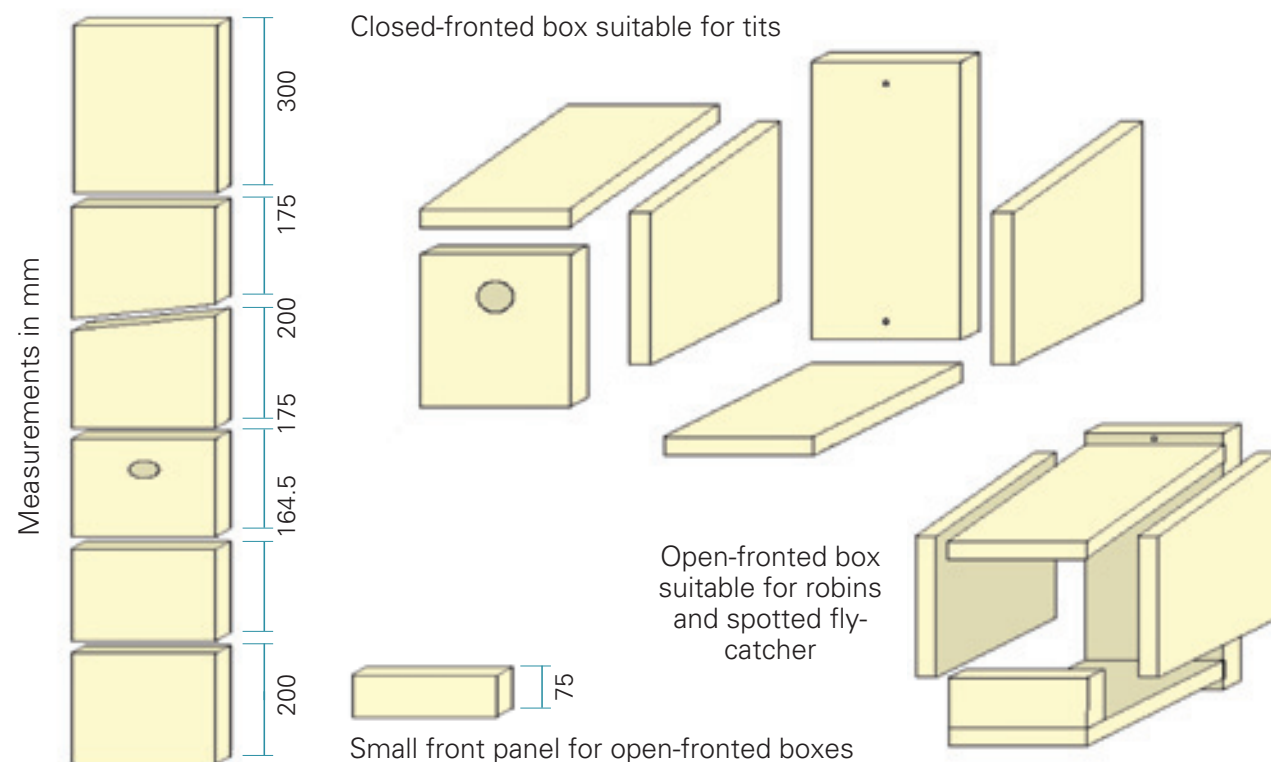


blue tit

To make a bird box, you will need:

- an untreated plank of wood measuring at least 1.2m long, 144mm wide and 15mm thick
- screws
- a drill and 2mm drill bit
- a handsaw or jigsaw
- a tape measure
- a pencil
- a Phillips screwdriver
- for boxes with a small entrance hole you will also need a drill bit with a range of circular blades.

Cut the plank as shown in the diagram. To make an open-fronted box you will need to cut the small 75mm panel in place of the front panel with a hole. Start by screwing the two side panels to the back panel, inserting the screws through the back and into the edges of the side panels. Drilling pilot holes before screwing into the wood will prevent it from splitting. Once you have fixed the side panels you can screw the bottom and front panels into place and finally the top panel. It is important that the top panel is watertight. If you find you have a gap in the joint of the roof you can staple rubber from an old inner tube to cover it. Once complete you should drill several holes in the base for drainage.



Build a bat box

Bat boxes provide bats with handy roosts where they are safe from the elements and from predators.

To make one you will need:

- a rough-sawn, untreated plank at least 1.4m long by 144mm wide and 20mm thick
- a small packet of screws about 4cm long
- a Phillips screwdriver
- a tape measure
- a pencil
- a hand saw or electric jigsaw
- a drill with a 2mm wood drill bit

Measure and cut the plank as shown in the diagram. Before you put the box together make sure the insides are rough by scratching them with a saw. This will help the bats scramble across the wood. Using your drill, make pilot holes at the points where you will screw your box together; this will help to prevent the wood splitting. Next take the side sections and screw them to the back panel from the back, making sure they are level

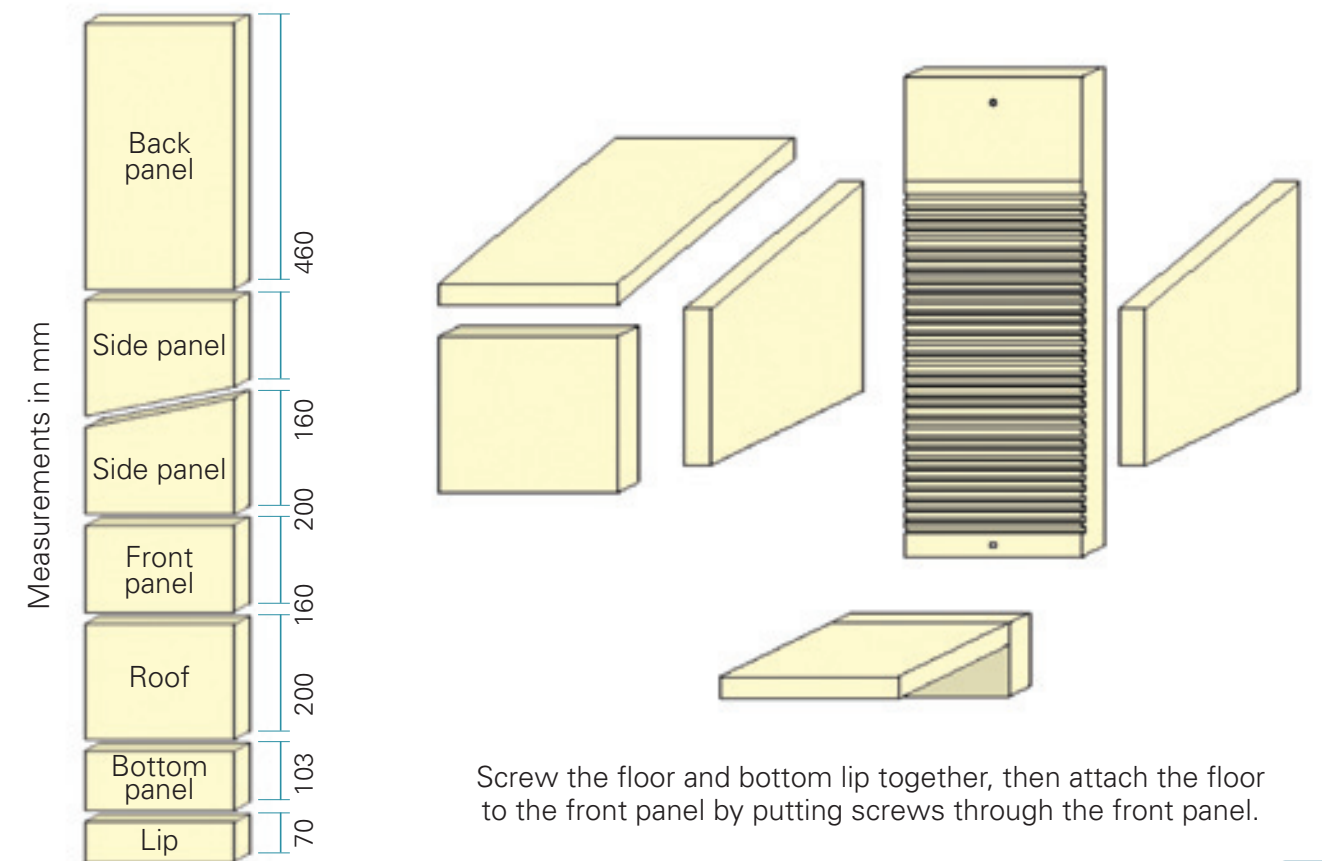


pipistrelle

with one another. It is important that there are no gaps between panels as bats are vulnerable to draughts and the box needs to be weather proof.

Next screw the base panels together, as shown in the diagram, and screw this section to the side panels. There should be a 1.5cm gap between the back edge of the base and the back of the box, to enable bats to come and go. You can now add the front panel, followed by the top panel, again screwing them down firmly and making sure that there are no gaps to let water in.

Your finished box should be placed at least 4 meters above ground, with an open flight-line in front for approaching bats. Ideally you should place several boxes very close to one another but facing in different directions as bats like to shift roost as temperatures vary.



Take action in your community

Get together to make a difference

The biggest threat to our environment is the belief that we are powerless to make a difference or change things for the better. There are always ways to improve local areas for wildlife, to help ensure that the special spots for wildlife remain special and that other areas get better for wild species. Perhaps you have already improved your garden for wildlife and are now thinking about the bigger picture. Community action doesn't have to be complicated or hard work: think big but start small. Getting together with others to make a difference in the local community can be hugely rewarding.

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtfully committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

Margaret Mead

Start with a survey

Finding out what you have in the local area – wildlife, habitats, green spaces, heritage features, rare species – is a great way to start. The Bure Valley Living Landscape is hugely rich in natural habitats and is home to a wonderful diversity of wildlife, some of which is nationally rare. Much is known about the wildlife on some protected areas like Norfolk Wildlife Trust's Upton Broad and Marshes and Butterfly Conservation's Catfield Fen, but much less is known about the habitats and wildlife of villages, farmland, parks, gardens and towns of the Bure and Ant valleys.

A survey of your local wildlife could be one of the most worthwhile projects your local community ever undertakes. The information you gather is badly needed and can be put to good use to improve your local environment, not just for wildlife but for people too. The good news is that you don't have to be an expert to collect useful records or to set up a community project. You will almost certainly find that local people already enjoy seeing wildlife, be it birds in their gardens, a hare running across a field, bluebells in a local wood or

simply the succession of wild flowers along a local roadside. The problem is that few people keep a note of what they see and fewer still submit these records to be added to information already held on our county's wildlife. For us to protect local wildlife it's vital to know as much as possible about local species, where they are and how they are faring. Why not see how many people you can involve in a survey of your local wildlife? A wildlife survey is a brilliant way to strengthen bonds within the community, to involve both young and old, and gain new skills in the process.

Putting Local Wildlife on the Map

Norfolk Wildlife Trust has made a practical toolkit to help communities carry out wildlife surveys. *Putting Local Wildlife on the Map* is a step-by-step guide, for volunteers, parish projects and community groups, to recording wildlife in your local area.

This toolkit explains how to get started, how to bring a group of people together, and how to survey a range of wildlife groups and habitats including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, invertebrates, plants, fungi, woods, ponds, hedgerows and churchyards.

It's specially designed to help individuals and voluntary groups who have never carried out a wildlife survey before. Each section provides ideas, practical tips, details of equipment needed, and examples of groups who have successfully carried out surveys in Norfolk.

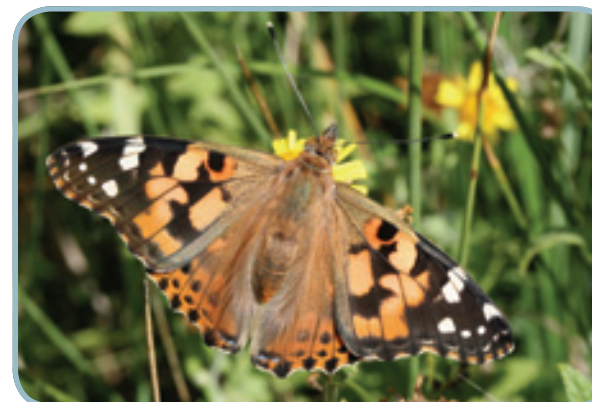
You can read the whole of *Putting Local Wildlife on the Map* online or download sections of interest free of charge at <http://www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk/surveys.aspx>

Alternatively phone Norfolk Wildlife Trust's Wildlife Information Service on 01603 598333 to request a free copy on disk.

Wildlife recording made easy

The essentials of any wildlife record are **what**, **where**, **when** and **who**.

What – you need to be certain of the correct identification of what you record. As a rule of thumb: **'If in doubt, leave it out.'**



painted lady

However, this does not mean you have to be an expert in identification. Recording familiar species such as house sparrows, rabbits and bluebells, or just the distinctive species that you can recognise really easily, can still be incredibly valuable.

The 'experts' are not very good at recording the commonplace and sadly it is not until species get rare that many people start to look out for them.

You do not need to be a great botanist to recognise a bluebell or a common poppy but does anyone know where all the bluebell woods or poppy fields in your parish are?

Many useful surveys involve just keeping records of a single species – so if you can recognise a hedgehog or a brown hare – then you can easily begin to keep a record of all your sightings.



hedgehog

Where – records can simply be linked to a place name or parish but it is even better to record onto a map, or to give a map/grid reference. In general, the more precise the location the more valuable the information may be in the future. Plotting records onto a map, or giving a six figure grid reference, makes it possible for your records to be added to county-wide or national surveys which are often based on Ordnance Survey (OS) map squares. A village, parish or even a large wood or common may cover more than one map square, so giving a map reference as well as a place name is really helpful. If you are recording on a small site – for example your garden, village green or school grounds – then a single grid reference at the centre of the site will be sufficient for most kinds of survey.

*Thursday 14th June 2012,
11.45am
Beautiful hot, sunny day slight
south-east breeze
Butterfly - Painted Lady
NWT Upton Broad and Marshes
OS ref: TG 380 137
Gemma Walker
- 01603 598333*

When – this is easy as long as you remember to make a note on the day you see things! Do remember to include the year as well as the day and month. If you, or someone else, is looking back at your record in future years then '10 July' may not be enough.

Who – another easy one, but it adds to the value of the record, if sightings can be linked to the individual who made them.

Make your records count

– please submit your records to NBIS – www.nbis.org.uk

Make sure to include the four 'W's – **What**, **Where**, **When**, and **Who**.

Create a community action plan

Having carried out a survey and found out more about the wildlife and habitats in your local area the next step is to make a local species or habitat action plan specifically for your community. Making a plan like this may sound scary but it is simply a way of highlighting some of the areas or species that your community values and then listing a few achievable tasks that can benefit them. For more advice on how to go about this contact Norfolk Wildlife Trust's free Wildlife Information Service on

01603 598333. When you are researching your plan, you might wish to look at the actions plans for Norfolk's wildlife species and habitats at www.norfolkbiodiversity.org but don't be frightened by the technicalities of these professional conservation action plans: what matters is coming up with a plan to help wildlife that your community can meaningfully put into action. The organisations listed on page 78 all provide lots of free information on how to do this.

Species Action Plan

Date plan written:

14 April 2012

Species/group:

House Sparrow

Species information:

Give general information about the distribution of the species in your local area and attach any survey records. Highlight on a map or plan the key areas for the species in your local area.



Your objectives and targets:

What would you like to see happen to your chosen species/group and what would be a realistic deadline for achieving this?

- Make more people in the community aware that house sparrows have declined nationally and are a species of high conservation concern.
- Increase population to 100 pairs in the village by 2015.

Species action points:

What can you do to achieve the above objectives?

- Provide 10 sparrow nest-boxes a year for the next five years.
- Encourage winter feeding in gardens close to current sparrow strongholds.
- Work with local school to get the children to put up sparrow nest-boxes around the school grounds and attempt to increase the population at the school, where the recent community survey found only a single pair.
- Organise an annual survey of breeding sparrow pairs in the village by involving as many people as possible in a count of chirping males. Design and distribute sparrow information sheet with survey questionnaire.

Habitat Action Plan

Date plan written:

14 June 2012

Author:

G. Raffe

Habitat type:

Hedgerow

Habitat location:

You may like to include here a grid reference as well as a description of the location of the habitat.

Habitat description:

This need only be a brief description highlighting the main wildlife features of the habitat and its condition. You may like to attach your survey information to this section or within the text highlight some key features of this particular habitat.

Your objectives and targets:

What would you like to see happen to the habitat to help improve its wildlife value? What would be a realistic timescale in order to achieve each objective?

- Encourage the growth of young trees within the hedgerow. 2013
- Fill the gaps of the hedgerow, so it forms an unbroken linear corridor. 2014

Habitat action points:

What actions are you going to carry out to achieve the above objectives?

- Ask the landowner if you can mark young trees within the hedgerow which should be allowed to grow and not be cut during hedge trimming.
- Approach the landowner to discuss filling the gaps of the hedgerow.
- Raise funds to buy local provenance shrubs to plant in the gaps of the hedgerow.
- Arrange a hedgerow planting event.



Volunteer and support a local conservation project

Volunteering is healthy, fun and free. Volunteers in the Bure Valley Living Landscape already do a huge amount to conserve biodiversity and protect the local environment.

You can find a list of community projects in Norfolk at www.norfolkbiodiversity.org

Friends of St Benet's Abbey

A new Friends of St Benet's Abbey group is being established to help sustain the volunteer activities, such as guiding, maintenance, wildlife surveys and molehill surveys, which have been established during the Conservation, Access and Community Project. In addition the Friends group will provide an important and on-going communications link between the local community and the Norfolk Archaeological Trust which owns the site.

For more information see www.norfarchtrust.org.uk/volunteering



NWT Broadland Local Group

On one Sunday each month, from October to March, volunteers work at a variety of NWT nature reserves including NWT Upton Broad and Marshes, NWT Alderfen Broad and NWT Cockshoot Broad. You don't need to be physically fit to join in as varied tasks are undertaken, some more strenuous than others. It's a mixed group in terms of age and gender. All you need are wellies and clothes that you don't mind getting muddy.

For details contact Andy Beaumont via wild@norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk



Norfolk Wildlife Trust volunteering

On Mondays volunteers work in the Trinity Broads area around Filby and Ormesby. Practical tasks focus on managing the vegetation to improve habitats, but there are also opportunities to become involved in surveying breeding birds and other wildlife. On Thursdays (8.30am to 4.30pm) a group meets at NWT Upton Broad and Marshes doing similar work. For details of how to become a Norfolk Wildlife Trust volunteer, please see www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk/volunteer



BADCOG

Blofield & District Conservation Group (BADCOG) has been involved in the management of wildlife habitats since 1983. They manage 16 sites, including meadows, woods, ponds and churchyards, all of which are rich habitats for flora and fauna. Some work parties can be hard work, but volunteers are encouraged to work at their own pace, undertaking as little or as much as they feel comfortable doing. There is no pressure, and there is always time to stop and chat with other members. Work parties take place on alternate Saturdays starting at 10:30am and finishing no later than 1pm. Please bring gloves, wellies, a drink and a snack. For details please see www.badcog.co.uk



Be a voice for nature and shout out about the wildlife in your local area

Wildlife can't speak out for itself, so when local wildlife or local wildlife sites are threatened it's up to you and your community to take action. Use your citizen power: there's lots of talk by politicians about the Big Society, so make sure those that represent you, like your Parish Council and your MP, reflect your concerns about the environment.

One way to make your voice heard more loudly is to support a wildlife, conservation or heritage group. Why not join an organisation working to protect wildlife and the natural environment? Whether it's your time or money that you can give, your involvement will be hugely appreciated. You will find a list of many of the organisations active in Norfolk on pages 78-80.



Take action with schools and young people



There is more and more evidence that spending time outdoors in green space and nature is good for our children's health and wellbeing. Children are naturally curious about wildlife and close contact with nature can be truly inspirational for them. Sadly it's also true that the generation of children growing up in England today generally has less direct experience of the natural world than any in human history. Knowledge of even common plants, birds, trees and mammals is no longer second nature to our children. But we can help reverse this trend and helping young people to take action for local wildlife. The starting point is simple: provide more opportunities for young people to get outside and enjoy the natural beauty that is all around us.

Our children no longer learn how to read the great Book of Nature from their own direct experience or how to interact creatively with the seasonal transformations of the planet. They seldom learn where their water comes from or where it goes.

Wendell Berry

Improving your school grounds

If you have children or grandchildren at the local school, why not invest some time in helping the whole community by improving school grounds for wildlife and for wild learning? Many of the things you can do for wildlife are covered in our wildlife gardening section on p66 but there is also much that can be done to make school grounds more inviting to children and therefore better for outdoor learning.

You could try:

- Building a willow den in the school grounds, with help from children,
- Making a mini-wetland from a waterproof container,
- Sowing and maintaining a wildflower area,
- Making a wild seating area such as a circle of safe logs,
- Making boxes for birds, bats and bees and placing them around school grounds,
- Setting up a nest-box camera linked to a computer in school,
- Setting up a bird-feeding station, taking care to maintain good standards of hygiene.



Need some more ideas?

Here are some websites and references which offer great resources for involving young people in nature and advice on why it's so important:

www.wildlifewatch.org.uk

www.naturedetectives.org.uk

www.rspb.org.uk/youth/

www.mylivinglandscape.org.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/breathingplaces/downloads

The Bumper Book of Nature by Stephen Moss

Last Child in the Woods – Saving our Children from Nature Deficit Disorder by Richard Louv



What is the extinction of a condor to a child who has never seen a wren?

Robert Pyle

Acle Academy, Acle Primary School and Fairhaven Primary School – working in partnership for nature



Fairhaven Primary School is a small village school, but their school grounds feature a pond, vegetable growing beds, a copse of trees and an outdoor classroom area known as the Learning Circle with a willow structure and seating. There is an after-school Nature Club, whose activities have included dissecting owl pellets to see what they have been eating, as well as art and crafts inspired by nature, and visits to nearby nature reserves.

During 2013 an RSPB pilot project saw secondary school students from Acle Academy act as mentors to the primary school pupils at Acle and Fairhaven Schools, setting up and running a series of activities. At Fairhaven they improved the raised beds, planted fruit trees, installed bird feeders, and built a screen to act as a bird hide. They also made a film about their work which was shown to everyone involved at the end of the project. The evidence of their hard work is clearly visible around the primary school, but there were also great benefits for the secondary school pupils who were able to see how much they could achieve.

Amphibian and Reptile Conservation

655a Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH1 4AP

Tel: 01202 391319

www.arc-trust.org

E-mail: enquiries@arc-trust.org

Bat Conservation Trust

5th Floor, Quadrant House, 250 Kennington Lane, London, SE11 5RD

Bat Helpline: 0845 1300 228

www.bats.org.uk

E-mail: enquiries@bats.org.uk

British Trust for Ornithology

The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2PU

Tel: 01842 750050

www.bto.org

E-mail: info@bto.org

Butterfly Conservation

Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 5QP

Tel: 01929 400209

www.butterfly-conservation.org

E-mail: info@butterfly-conservation.org

Broads Authority

Yare House, 62-64 Thorpe Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 1RY

Tel: 01603 610734

www.broads-authority.gov.uk

E-mail: broads@broads-authority.gov.uk

British Dragonfly Society

23 Bowker Way, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 1PY

www.dragonflysoc.org.uk

E-mail: secretary@british-dragonflies.org.uk

Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust

Bug House, Ham Lane, Orton Waterville, Peterborough, PE2 5UU

www.buglife.org.uk

E-mail: info@buglife.org.uk

Barn Owl Trust

Waterleaf, Ashburton, Devon, TQ13 7HU

Tel: 01364 653026

www.barnowltrust.org.uk

E-mail: info@barnowltrust.org.uk

The Conservation Volunteers

Royal Oak Court, Horn's Lane, Ber Street, Norwich, NR1 3ER

Tel: 01603 767300

www.tcv.org.uk/norfolk

E-mail: Norfolk@tcv.org.uk

Natural History Museum

Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD

Tel: 020 7942 5000

www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online

Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society

The Secretary, Woodhouse, Free Lane, Ditchingham, Bungay, NR35 2DW

www.nnns.org.uk

E-mail: info@nnns.org.uk

Plantlife

14 Rolleston Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1DX

Tel: 01722 342730

www.plantlife.org.uk

E-mail: enquiries@plantlife.org.uk

Hawk and Owl Trust

PO Box 400, Bishops Lydeard, Taunton, TA4 3WH

Tel: 0844 9842824

www.hawkandowl.org

E-mail: enquiries@hawkandowl.org

Freshwater Habitats Trust

c/o School of Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP

Tel: 01865 483249

www.freshwaterhabitats.org.uk

E-mail: info@freshwaterhabitats.org.uk

The Wildlife Trusts

The Kiln, Waterside, Mather Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1WT

Tel: 01636 677711

www.wildlifetrusts.org

E-mail: enquiry@wildlifetrusts.org

RSPB

E. England Regional Office, Stalham House, 65 Thorpe Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 1UD

Tel: 01603 661662

www.rspb.org.uk

The Woodland Trust

Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 6LL

Tel: 01476 581111

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

E-mail: enquiries@woodlandtrust.org.uk

Natural England

Dragonfly House, 2 Gilders Way, Norwich, Norfolk, NR3 1UB

Tel: 0845 600 3078

www.naturalengland.org.uk

E-mail: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

Norfolk Non-Native Species Initiative

c/o Environment, Transport and Development, Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 2SG

Tel: 01603 228977

www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/nonnativespecies

Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT)



Norfolk Wildlife Trust has been actively protecting and enhancing Norfolk's wildlife and wild places for more than 85 years. Our vision is a sustainable environment for people and wildlife where:

- the future of wildlife is protected and enhanced through sympathetic management
- people are connected with and inspired by Norfolk's wildlife and wild spaces

Our free wildlife information service can help you identify wildlife you have seen, provide advice on to how to set up a local community wildlife

Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS)



NBIS is the local wildlife records centre for Norfolk and exists to build up information on species, habitats and protected sites. NBIS holds over

2,000,000 species records and can also provide information on sites such as County Wildlife Sites and protected habitats and areas. NBIS needs your records. The majority of information held by NBIS has been collected by local people recording in their own time. Having accurate and up to date information on which species and habitats are declining is the first step to knowing how to target conservation efforts effectively and your records can contribute to species protection.

If you are thinking of carrying out a wildlife survey of your local area NBIS can provide you with a list of species already recorded in your area, any sites designated for their wildlife interest and, if available, maps of habitats. You can also take part in one of the regular surveys organised by NBIS.

Contact us at:

Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service

R301 County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2SG

Tel: 01603 224458

www.nbis.org.uk

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/](http://www.facebook.com/NorfolkBiodiversityInformationService)

[NorfolkBiodiversityInformationService](https://www.facebook.com/NorfolkBiodiversityInformationService)

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/NorfolkBIS>

survey, provide details of volunteer opportunities, local events and activities. We are there to help you if you want to help wildlife. We can provide free information on wildlife gardening or point you towards the best sources of information on a wide range of conservation topics. We can provide practical workshops or nature reserve visits for groups wishing to learn about wildlife, though normally make a small charge for this service. Our consultancy, Norfolk Wildlife Services, can carry out ecological surveys or help with management plans.

Contact us at: **Norfolk Wildlife Trust**
Bewick House, 22 Thorpe Road, Norwich, NR1 1RY
Tel: 01603 625540

www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk

Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership



Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership brings together more than 20 organisations that work to protect wildlife species and habitats in Norfolk.

The Partnership prepares action plans for some of the county's most threatened habitats and species and puts them into practice.

On the NBP website you will find more than 70 action plans providing an excellent source of high quality information on how to help declining species and habitats. There is also a list of community groups that are involved in conservation projects in Norfolk. Please add your community group to the list if you are involved in a local conservation project.

NBP has a small Project Fund specifically for supporting projects that help carry out the actions in its action plans. Norfolk County Council also has a Community Conservation Grant scheme.

Contact us:
Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership Co-ordinator
01603 222112

www.norfolkbiodiversity.org.uk