Living Dartmoor

A strategy to deliver benefits for Dartmoor's wildlife

A note about this document:

Living Dartmoor was developed in 2013 and published on the website of the Dartmoor National Park Authority. When the DNPA website was redesigned in 2017, we took the opportunity to review and edit the explanatory text accompanying Living Dartmoor, whilst retaining the core structure and all priorities and actions. This document contains the full original text of Living Dartmoor, amended only to replace broken web links or re-direct to equivalent relevant web pages.

Living Dartmoor remains an active resource. The 'live' updated content can now be found on the Dartmoor National Park's Website:

www.dartmoor.gov.uk/wildlife-and-heritage/wildlife/living-dartmoor-strategy

Summary

Living Dartmoor was produced by the Dartmoor Biodiversity Partnership in 2013. It sets out to co-ordinate work which will enable a network of healthy, diverse habitats to benefit wildlife, landscapes, people and natural resources over the next ten years.

The Strategy:

- Maintains a focus for co-ordinated biodiversity conservation on Dartmoor
- Takes forward progress made through the Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan 2001 – 2011
- Provides a local response to national initiatives outlined in documents such as the Lawton Report, the Natural Environment White Paper and Biodiversity 2020
- Lays out Plans for Key Wildlife Areas and Key Species for Conservation
- Seeks to approach this work at three levels – National/Regional, National Park, and Local.

The National and Regional levels

The National Park level (key wildlife areas and key species for conservation)

The Local level

Key wildlife areas	Key species for conservation
Moorland Woodland Dry Grassland Rhos Pasture Wider countryside habitats	Greater horseshoe bat Dunlin Ring ouzel Southern damselfly Marsh fritillary butterfly Pearl-bordered and High brown fritillary butterflies Blue ground beetle Bog hoverfly Deptford pink Vigur's eyebright Flax-leaved St John's wort

1. Introduction and background

Action for Wildlife: The Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan (DBAP) was produced in 2001 to establish objectives, targets and actions which were considered necessary to protect and enhance the wildlife heritage of Dartmoor until 2011. It was written by a Steering Group led by Dartmoor National Park Authority, following consultation with a wide range of interested organisations and individuals. Targets and actions for 32 key species and 22 key habitats were grouped into 20 action plans, including vegetation types and wildlife for which Dartmoor is of either national or international importance. The Plan also included sections on habitat management, research and monitoring, funding and public enjoyment. The Steering Group included the main organisations involved in nature conservation within the National Park and met regularly to agree the best ways to implement agreed actions and prioritise use of resources. Since 2011, this body has been re-named the Dartmoor Biodiversity Partnership and seeks to make good the gains achieved for Dartmoor's wildlife over the past 10 years and develop new initiatives to deliver **Living Dartmoor**.

A review of the Action Plans in the DBAP was carried out in 2006 and again in 2011 at the end of the plan period. This final analysis showed that 64% of the targets set in 2001 were either met or exceeded, with a further 25% where some progress had been achieved but not completely delivered. The most successful delivery occurred through Partnership Projects with joint funding and a Project Officer able to spend the time needed to develop the necessary relationships with land managers to achieve on the ground benefits for biodiversity. Projects and other initiatives were set up to deliver these Action Plans, such as the Action for Wildlife Partnership. The most significant benefits for priority habitats were derived from specific projects aimed at key species and it was therefore felt that future initiatives should incorporate a project approach for priority areas with concentrations of valuable habitats and species.

Areas where the DBAP was somewhat less successful included enabling community or public involvement in biodiversity conservation. Although the difficulties of achieving long-term support for local initiatives are recognised, it was felt that communities and volunteers should be encouraged to be more involved in practical habitat management and surveying work, as well as understanding the aims of wildlife conservation. Given the limited resources to achieve this work, there is a key need to prioritise areas of higher importance to focus efforts.

On the completion of the DBAP, a further exercise was undertaken to assess the recent trends in the populations of key species populations highlighted within that document.
The State of Dartmoor's Key Wildlife 2011

Production of Living Dartmoor has been influenced by the successes and shortcomings of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, the DBAP, the Dartmoor Vision produced in 2005. It does not include plans for the conservation of geological diversity, which will be addressed through the Regional Important Geological sites system.

The approach also reflected a series of publications from central government and other sources on issues such as habitat networks, ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation:

Convention on Biological Diversity – United Nations, October 2010 - global agreement reached at the conference held in Nagoya, Japan

The text of the convention can be found via this link: http://www.cbd.int/convention/text/

Making Space for Nature (The Lawton Report) – September 2010 – full report can be found at:
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402154501/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf

The key recommendations are:

- Better (Improve quality of current wildlife sites)
- Bigger (Increase size of current wildlife sites)
- More (Create new sites)
- Joined-Up (Enhance connections through wildlife rich "corridors" and ecological "stepping stones", helping species expand their ranges and move in response to a changing climate.)

Think Big: ecological recovery in protected landscapes – National Parks England response to the England Biodiversity Group publication – the report can be found at:
http://www.nationalparksengland.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/767466/Think-big-in-protected-landscapes.pdf

The Natural Choice - Natural Environment White Paper – DEFRA, June 2011 ENPAA - Details and progress reports on implementation can be found at:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/

UK National Ecosystem Assessment – DEFRA, June 2011 – the report can be found at: http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx

Dartmoor Landscape Character Assessment - forms part of a wider programme of work being undertaken on a Devon-wide scale, designed to help guide strategic planning and development management decisions and provide guidelines for the conservation and enhancement of Devon's special landscape qualities. The 2017 assessment can be found here: http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/wildlife-and-heritage/landscape/landscape-character-assessments

Biodiversity 2020 : A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services – DEFRA, August 2011 – the strategy can be found via the following link: http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/08/19/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020/

Mission for the next decade is *'to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people'*.

The England Biodiversity Strategy's ambitious goals include:

- Creating better habitats: 90 per cent of priority habitats will be in a favourable or recovering condition with a minimum of 50 per cent of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition by 2020;
- Bigger and better wildlife sites: an extra 200,000 hectares of priority habitats will be created and there will be no overall loss of habitats that are a priority to save;
- Adapting to climate change: A minimum of 15 per cent of very poor wildlife sites will be restored to help adapt for and mitigate against climate change; and
- A joined up approach: at least 17 per cent of land and inland water will be improved through more effective and integrated management including the creation of Nature Improvement Areas

Biodiversity 2020 Delivery Plan – DEFRA, produced in June 2012 but never published. Actions within the delivery plan include:

- Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land
- Encourage and support new and existing large scale initiatives for improved ecological networks across the National Park designated landscapes
- Ensure management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) takes better account of a wider range of species

- Work with and support Local Authorities to take a more active and positive role in management of Local Sites
- Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species
- Agree a prioritised programme for species with partners, allocating responsibilities for action. Work with a range of bodies to encourage
- Ensure that 'agricultural' genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate
- Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues, increase awareness of the value of biodiversity and increase the number of people taking positive action
- Develop a Community Natural Environment Toolkit
- Improve the delivery of environmental outcomes from agricultural land practices, whilst increasing food production
- Align measures to protect the water environment with action for biodiversity
- Continue to promote approaches to flood and erosion management which conserve the natural environment and improve biodiversity

A progress report was produced in 2013.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-simple-guide-and-progress-update-july-2013

2. Aims and objectives

The Overall Aim of Living Dartmoor

To co-ordinate work which will enable a network of healthy, diverse habitats to benefit wildlife, landscapes, people and natural resources over the next ten years.

Objectives:

a) To maintain a focus for co-ordinated biodiversity conservation on Dartmoor.

b) To maintain and where appropriate restore the semi-natural landscapes of Dartmoor.

c) To achieve by 2022, an overall objective of 90% of priority habitats in ‘good’ condition and 90% of populations of key species either stable or increasing.

d) To develop natural networks by creating greater habitat connectivity for the benefit of wildlife populations, enabling better adaptation to climate change impacts.

e) To maximise the associated benefits that biodiversity conservation can bring (such as economic benefits, flood alleviation, carbon storage, health and well-being).

f) To promote greater public involvement in looking after and experiencing Dartmoor’s biodiversity.

3. The National and Regional Level

The value of Dartmoor in England's Biodiversity

Dartmoor constitutes both the largest upland and area of semi-natural vegetation in southern England, and forms the most extensive granite landscape in the country. The combination of these features, along with the effects of a climate dominated by Atlantic influences has produced a unique mix of characteristic habitats and species. This includes internationally important vegetation communities such as blanket bogs (8,500 ha, 3.5% of England resource), upland heaths (7,300 ha, 3% of England resource), upland oakwoods (2,700 ha, c13% of England resource), and of at least national importance for rhos pastures (1,200 ha, 14% of England resource), lowland pastures (450 ha, 2.2%, of England resource) and valley mires (figure unknown for either Dartmoor or England). Additionally, the caves and mines of the Buckfastleigh area represent another internationally important habitat type. In turn these habitats hold internationally important wildlife including endemics such as Vigur's eyebright, Heckford's pygmy moth and a cave dwelling shrimp, plus the globally threatened Southern damselfly and Marsh fritillary butterfly. There are an additional number of species for which Dartmoor holds most if not all the UK population, such as Bog hoverfly, Blue ground beetle, Deptford pink and Flax-leaved St. John's wort.

Strategic Nature Areas

Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) derive from the South West Nature Map which was produced in 2006 by the Biodiversity South West Partnership to show the best areas in the region to maintain and expand terrestrial wildlife habitats at a landscape scale.

The SW Nature Map:

- Selects landscape scale blocks of land called Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs)
- Was produced using the best available biodiversity data, local expert knowledge and the South West Wildlife Trust's Rebuilding Biodiversity methodology.
- Selects SNAs that will contain a mosaic of habitats, building on existing core areas and co-existing with other land uses, such as agriculture and recreation.
- Includes all principle rivers as important linear features for biodiversity.

The SNAs identify landscape-scale areas where there is opportunity for both the maintenance and, crucially, the expansion of priority BAP habitat. As such, they collectively represent an extremely useful aid to targeting nature conservation action. However, they are

essentially just boundaries on a map with the primary habitat highlighted. More information is required by the user of the South West Nature Map if these SNAs are to fulfill their potential to guide the delivery of nature conservation projects, Green Infrastructure mapping, local development planning, etc.

Further details regarding the SW Nature Map and Strategic Nature Areas can be found at : http://www.biodiversitysouthwest.org.uk/nmap.html

Wider Benefits of Healthy Connected Habitats

The wildlife and landscape of Dartmoor has inspired and delighted generations of both locals and visitors to the area and there is clearly a duty to recognise the intrinsic value of wildlife and pass on the natural riches we have inherited to future generations. The Natural Environment White Paper highlights that 'human wellbeing is intimately connected with our natural environment. Evidence from the National Ecosystems Assessment supports what many feel instinctively: regular opportunities to experience nature have positive impacts on mental and physical health, learning and relationships between neighbours. Nature can benefit us at all stages in our lives'.

We have also recently begun to better understand (or perhaps remember) that our natural world is not a luxury: it is fundamental to our well-being, health and economy. As Making Space for Nature (Prof Lawton's report) continues 'The natural environment provides us with a range of benefits from simple and obvious things like food, water and many materials, to more complex things like the regulation of climate through carbon sequestration or of flooding through water storage. There are also less tangible aesthetic and recreational services that it provides such as places to relax, seek inspiration or exercise. These benefits that humans receive from the functions of the natural world have been called ecosystem services – and biodiversity underpins most, if not all, of them'.

Dartmoor is the principle source for water to much of Devon, with many of the county's rivers emanating from the high moors and eight reservoirs supplying most of the population. Dartmoor's deep peat is a store for 10 megatonnes of carbon – the equivalent of one year of CO_2 output from the industry in the UK. Areas of deep peat in good condition continue to sequester more, helping to mitigate against future changes in climate, whilst eroding areas continue to lose this precious resource.

The beauty of the Dartmoor landscape draws millions of people to visit the National Park every year for a wide range of activities and there is a knock on benefit for a wide range of local businesses, including food and drink producers, accommodation providers and activity centres.

Developing Habitat Links

The value of large, interlinked wildlife habitats has been recognised for many years, but the pressures of a relatively dense population in a small country have meant this has been difficult to achieve. As Prof Lawton's report indicates:

'The essence of what needs to be done to enhance the resilience and coherence of England's ecological network can be summarised in four words: more, bigger, better and joined. There are five key approaches which encompass these, and also take account of the land around the ecological network. We need to:

(i) Improve the quality of current sites by better habitat management.

(ii) Increase the size of current wildlife sites.

(iii) Enhance connections between, or join up, sites, either through physical corridors, or through 'stepping stones'.

(iv) Create new sites.

(v) Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider environment, including through buffering wildlife sites.'

The report defines an ecological network as comprising 'a suite of high quality sites which collectively contain the diversity and area of habitat that are needed to support species and which have ecological connections between them that enable species, or at least their genes, to move'. It goes on to say 'The elements of life – biodiversity, healthy soils, clean air and water, and diverse landscapes – need to be managed in ways which recognise the vital connections between them. Connections can be made over land; through water or by air; or through continuous green corridors or stepping stones, to create a dynamic and resilient landscape.

On Dartmoor, we are fortunate to have a large central block of semi-natural moorland and grassland. Maintaining or improving the quality of these habitats and developing the natural networks which emanate from them, should be the focus of site management. This priority would apply both within the National Park and beyond to the surrounding parts of Devon. The rivers are the main habitat links due to their inherent value and the often steep-sided valleys they have created which hold a good proportion of other important wildlife habitats such as ancient woodland, rhos pastures and unimproved dry grasslands.

4. The National Park Level

Key Wildlife Areas

Key Wildlife Areas (KWAs) have been derived by making minor amendments to the Strategic Nature Area (SNA) boundaries in the National Park in the South West Nature Map, using local knowledge. For example, where SNAs for the same habitat type were adjacent to one another, but had not been joined through the methodology used, we have linked these areas to indicate the importance of connectivity and simplify the local picture.

Similarly, where we were aware that the SNA boundary did not make sense on the ground, these have also been altered, although there are likely to be other instances of this type for future amendment. No new KWAs have been created where SNAs did not exist before so that the criteria for their initial choice are still fulfilled.

As with SNAs, the boundaries of KWAs should not be viewed as sharp lines because they contain adjacent areas which may have potential for expansion of the key habitat as well as existing habitats and ideally, would grade into the surrounding landscape. They are therefore mapped with broad boundaries and should be used as a guide so that management planned within them initially assesses the potential to improve the key habitat. KWAs should provide the main emphasis of landscape conservation efforts within the National Park. They cover just over two thirds of the Dartmoor national park area.

View the map of Dartmoor Key Wildlife areas

Descriptions of the KWAs and accompanying delivery plans are found on the DNPA website by following the links below.

Moorland Key Wildlife Areas

Woodland Key Wildlife Areas

Dry Grassland Key Wildlife Areas

Rhos Pasture Key Wildlife Areas

Wider countryside habitats

Flagship Species

Some familiar and relatively widespread species of each Key Wildlife Area have been chosen to represent the importance and value of the habitats which support them. A few of

them are also key species for conservation concern and will therefore have their own Delivery Plans. For the others it is not envisaged that they will have particular emphasis on monitoring and site management unless this is needed to further the conservation of the habitat or increase public involvement in wildlife issues.

Key Wildlife Area	**Flagship species**
Moorland	Skylark, Snipe
Woodland	Pied Flycatcher
Dry Grassland	Greater Butterfly Orchid
Rhos pasture	Marsh Fritillary, Willow Tit
Wider countryside habitats:	
Rivers and other water bodies	Otter, Salmon
Hedgerows, stone walls and road verges	Dormouse
Rocky outcrops, quarries and caves	Greater Horseshoe Bat

Key Species for Conservation

It is clearly not possible to focus detailed conservation work on the whole variety of wildlife for which Dartmoor is important. However, there a number of species which are of particular value and are unlikely to survive in the National Park without specific action being carried out beyond the general management of the habitat they are found in. There will usually be considerable benefits for other species, the habitat and the landscape of action undertaken to maintain these key species. The following wildlife, most of which received targeted conservation works in the Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan, have been chosen and are listed in the table below along with the reasons for their inclusion. The Pearl-bordered and High brown fritillaries have been included together has they mostly occur on the same sites and require similar habitat management.

Delivery Plans for each of the Key Species for Conservation

The table below includes a link to the delivery plan for each Key Species.

Key Species	Dartmoor Importance	Conservation Value
Greater Horseshoe Bat	Holds one of the largest breeding sites in Europe	European protected species; rapid national decline
Dunlin	The most southerly breeding population in the world	High conservation concern
Ring Ouzel	The only breeding population in southern England	High conservation concern; National decline
Southern Damselfly	3 of the 5 Devon colonies	Globally threatened; European protected species
Marsh Fritillary Butterfly	One of the national strongholds	Globally threatened; European protected species; national decline
Pearl-Bordered and High Brown Fritillary Butterflies	National strongholds for both species	Both of high conservation priority; Rapid national decline
Blue Ground Beetle	Holds most of the British population	Nationally near threatened
Bog Hoverfly	Holds all of the British population	Nationally vulnerable
Deptford Pink	The largest British colony	Nationally vulnerable
Vigur's Eyebright	Only found on Dartmoor and a few Cornish sites	Endemic
Flax-leaved St John's Wort	Holds most of the British population	Nationally near threatened

5. The Local Level

The delivery of Living Dartmoor will be dependent to a large degree upon the involvement and support of local landowners, communities and voluntary organisations. Re-connecting people and wildlife was one of the four main themes of The Natural Choice, the Natural Environment White Paper and is also highlighted in the National Park Management Plan. The Dartmoor Biodiversity Partnership would like to increase the opportunities for people to get involved in their local environment to produce benefits for wildlife. These projects are best achieved through the development of local initiatives.

One such locally based initiative that is being developed to include a number of wildlife conservation proposals is the 'Moor Than Meets the Eye' Landscape Partnership Project.

The following sections are designed to act as an initial source of information and support to help you if you are considering this type of project within your local area and they draw on a wide range of advice compiled by organisations, many of which are involved in Living Dartmoor and the Biodiversity Partnership. External link works.

Looking after Wildlife

- Information for farmers and land managers
- Woodland Grants and regulations
- Planting trees (Woodland Trust)
- Dartmoor Communities Fund
- Dartmoor 'Moor Meadows' project
- Creating your own haymeadows leaflet (DNPA)
- Pond creation toolkit

Creating better conditions for wildlife in your own garden is something most of us can do to help improve the availability of habitats at a local level. The following links provide information on wildlife gardening:-

- Wildlife friendly gardening (Devon Wildlife Trust)
- RSPB Give nature a home – various easy projects for your back garden.
- Butterfly conservation

One of the key habitats that form links for wildlife is the hedgerows and hedgebanks of Dartmoor. They can provide connections between local sites and on a larger scale, help to form networks between Key Wildlife Areas. A wealth of information on their management can be found on the Devon Hedge Group website:

- Devon's Hedges - Conservation and Management

Planning and development

When applying for planning permission to carry out works to your land or home, you need to ensure that wildlife will not be adversely affected by the proposals and indeed may it be able to benefit from the development. The following link provides information to help you make these considerations where planning permission is required:

- Wildlife and Planning

Your local sites - County Wildlife Sites

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are effectively the layer of sites that lie beneath the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) level, and as such are regarded as having regional rather than national significance. However, they still represent surveyed sites of high wildlife value where the landowner has agreed to the designation. Some of them may well be of SSSI quality, but have not been notified for a number of reasons, the most common being that new survey information has come to light since SSSIs were last notified.

This is a non-statutory designation, unlike a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and so it gives no legal protection. Positive management is encouraged and development affecting them is controlled by Local Plan policies. Local authorities are involved in the selection of CWSs on the basis of standard criteria. Some Local Plans adopt different names for sites of county or local importance.

The County Wildlife Sites Project is co-ordinated by Devon Wildlife Trust and Devon County Council and is one of the largest on-going projects at the Devon Biological Records Centre (DBRC), commissioned by the local authorities in Devon. CWS are very important as they contain some of Devon's rarest habitats and species, many of which are listed on the Devon Biodiversity Action Plan or the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

CWS are designated according to strict criteria. Download the local sites manual-policies and procedures for identification and designation of wildlife sites. The CWS project has been

surveying and identifying new CWS since around 1990, and there is a good coverage across the county, with over 2,000 CWS covering an area of nearly 30,000 hectares which is roughly 4% of Devon. and are assessed and designated by a panel of experts. DBRC maintain the CWS system following advice from DEFRA.
See also further information on:

- County Wildlife Site project - Devon Wildlife Trust/Devon County Council
- Devon's county wildlife sites

You can view an interactive map of the current County Wildlife Sites on Dartmoor here

If you have land that you think is of high wildlife value and you would be interested in pursuing possible designation as a CWS, please contact the DNPA ecologist: ecology@dartmoor.gov.uk

Habitat Links and Stepping Stones

Improving natural networks requires the development of habitat links and stepping stones, which are important both to wildlife populations and the landscape as a whole.

Habitat links are features which join two or more larger blocks of wildlife habitat. Stepping stones are small blocks of habitat which enable species to jump between larger ones.

Evidence for the value of these features to wildlife is given in publications such as the Lawton Report. As habitats become more fragmented, the ability of populations to survive diminishes, with rarer species tending to be most susceptible to these changes. Plants, invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians and small mammals are generally less mobile than other groups and are therefore also inherently at risk from reduced connectivity.

On Dartmoor, habitat links can include rivers and streams, hedgerows, woodlands, scrub, road verges, reservoirs and ponds, old railway lines, flower-rich grasslands and moorlands

With the likelihood of climate changes requiring wildlife to adapt by moving to new areas, habitat links may become even more important in future years for species survival.

Developing habitat links and stepping stones on a local scale can involve both the improvement of existing features and the creation of new ones in targeted areas. Improvement could involve diversifying the native species present (eg introducing locally sourced grassland flower seeds to field), encouraging greater structure to develop in the habitat (eg by allowing a hedge to grow up and retaining occasional standard trees), removing barriers to wildlife movement, increasing the size of existing habitat links and improving the water quality of streams and rivers.

Producing new habitats to deliver better connectivity could be achieved through tree planting, scrub development, hedge planting, pond digging, heathland and haymeadow creation.

Local opportunity mapping – if the known wildlife habitats of the area are mapped, the gaps in the network can be determined and the potential for creating habitat links assessed with local landowners.

Community Action for Wildlife

There are a number of current initiatives which have been developed to help local communities assess and contribute to wildlife conservation in their local area. Links to two local examples of these which include many other useful references are Parish Biodiversity Audits and the Devon Community Toolkit for the Natural Environment.

- Parish Biodiversity Audits
- Devon Community Toolkit for Natural Environment
- MAGIC interactive map

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Producing new habitats to deliver better connectivity could be achieved through tree planting, scrub development, hedge planting, pond digging, heathland and haymeadow creation.
A good example of a local community environmental initiative has been developed over a number of years within the National Park at Bridford:

- How Bridford Woodland Park was developed

Volunteering Opportunities

There are a large number of organisations that provide opportunities for members of the public to volunteer to carry out tasks that will benefit wildlife. The following links include some of these that provide regular volunteering opportunities within the National Park:

- Dartmoor National Park Volunteering Opportunities
  Conservation Volunteering with the Dartmoor Preservation Association
- Devon Wildlife Trust

- Sticklepath & Okehampton Conservation (StOC) Group
- Tavistock Task Force

Controlling Invasive Non-native Species

There are a number of non-native species that have been introduced by man, normally inadvertently, that are now causing problems as they invade our natural habitats. Controlling these plants and animals once they have spread is often difficult and links below provide advice and help on how this can be approached. It is also critical to publicise measures to ensure that further introductions of such species are greatly reduced through providing information and general advice.

For more information see the website of the Devon Invasive Species Initiative.

Information last updated by DNPA in October 2018 to delete broken web links.

For more information please contact ecology@dartmoor.gov.uk