



MANHOOD WILDLIFE AND HERITAGE GROUP



Template for Site name

Management Plan



5 YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Start date.....End date

Name of author/group and the date compiled



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Start and end date



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Introduction

Name of site.....

The official name as shown on Ordnance Survey maps.

Other local names for the site if relevant.....

Unofficial names used locally Example: Gibbet Field

Duration of the plan.....

5 Management Plan e.g. April 2013 - March 2018

Site status	Designated status if applicable. Example: SSSI
Site reference	
Grid reference	
Area of site	Coverage in hectares
NVC	National Vegetation Classification (if known)
Local authority	Chichester District Council
County	
Landowner/s	Local authority? Or if privately owned name the landowner
Contacts	Landowner contact details County Ecology Officer contact; mobile/ email address Team Leader contact; mobile/email address
Right of Access	Is the land privately owned with restricted access? Is there an established right of way or permissive right of way?



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Site description

Describe the site, its status, geology, soils, land forms, hydrology.

Archaeological and historical features

Comment on any archaeological or historical points of interest

Utilities

A map showing all installations should be attached to the Management Plan

Identify overhead and subterranean power cables, sub-stations, manholes, water and gas pipe lines etc.

History of land management

Refer to each compartment within the site identifying earlier land management, past and present uses. To include recreational and sporting facilities past and present

Land surrounding the site

Adjacent sites can have a positive or negative influence on the managed site.

Describe briefly other adjoining sites of nature importance such as fields, ditches, hedgerows, ponds and un-surfaced lanes

Management team

Identify the workforce as provided by the owner, agencies and volunteers. Also mention briefly the type of work undertaken by the workforce and additional resources called upon.



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Habitat management

Aims and resources

Example:

To maintain and enhance the character of the site in the interest of promoting local biodiversity.

To be achieved by appropriate and regular management carried out jointly by the landowner/s and agents working with their approval.

Example:

Aims which have been achieved

2016 Mixed deciduous shrubs planted to strengthen existing hedgerow. MWHG

2017 Removal of Japanese Knotweed *Japonica* east of Moors pond by landowner

Future Aims:

2018 Create beetle bank south west of old pig sty MWHG

Nature Conservation Importance

If the site has more than one important habitat identify each in separate compartments

Example 1..... **Rife Farm** Gibbet field
Wet meadow of unimproved grassland with areas of low scrub.
Horses put out to grass occasionally.
Of special note is the locally rare Slender sedge *Carex lasiocarpa*

Example 2.....**Moors Pond**
Spring fed pond with naturally occurring marginal flora.

Of interest are the Bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata* and the rare and endangered Starfruit *Damasnium alisma*



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Photographs or drawings can be included as space fillers or to illustrate items of special interest.

Put in the name and location of site: *example* - Moors pond SZ888 995

Operational Objectives

Describe the operational aims that can be realistically achieved during the duration of the Management Plan.

Identify who will be responsible for carrying out each of the operations.

Example given

Site	Objective	Management
Grassland (rough grass) (recreational grass)	Grass cut according to requirements	Early spring cut if required. Late summer cut August to October Carried out by Landowner . Cuttings recycled.
Coppicing	To create and maintain coppiced woodland. This process creates light and helps promote a healthy ground flora.	Selected sites coppiced on a 7 year rotational system. November to February using hand tools. MWHG . Coppiced wood remains the property of the landowner. Suggested uses pea/bean sticks, posts or used to create dry hedging
Hedgerow	To maintain perimeter hedgerows as important habitat for nesting birds.	Hedge trimmed annually November to February. Landowner . Hedge layed on a 3-year cycle according to land owners wishes. Nov' to Feb'.
Control of native invasive vegetation Control of non-native plants identified by as injurious	1/ To reduce competition with less hardy native species. 2/To eradicate or restrict the spread of aggressive non-native species	1/ Action taken in accordance with site requirements. Plant and root extraction using hand tools. MWHG . Disposed as green waste 2/ Action taken in accordance with national directives. Removal using hand tools with all cut material burnt on site. MWHG
Pond maintenance or restoration	Control of marginal vegetation. Pond clearance of invasive submerged aquatics Preservation of habitat, (Water voles)	Cut out and remove unwanted marginal and invasive pond weeds using hand tools. September to mid-March. MWHG Monitor habitat.



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Site	Objective	Management
Drainage	Maintain free flowing drainage to avoid flooding and loss of habitat.	<u>Landowner or Environment Agency</u> responsible for maintaining larger drainage systems. Secondary channels cleared by volunteers using hand tools. October to March
Fire Breaks	Maintained where heavy undergrowth is susceptible	Two metre wide paths created where required. October to March MWHG
Litter	The clearance of litter and fly-tipped rubbish	Carried out during routine work on the site and responsibly disposed of MWHG
Surveys	Ecological surveys (base-line and species specific) taken in the interest of habitat improvement and to ascertain the success or otherwise of the management programme.	Carried out by MWHG volunteers on a quarterly basis. Results passed to Dr A. Preston and Sussex Biological Records Office
Fixed point photography	To maintain visual site record	Carried out by MWHG volunteers

Fertilisers

Identify any fertilisers that have been used within the past 3 years or are currently being used by the landowner		
Type of fertiliser	How applied	Data from Landowner
<i>Example: NPK</i>	Machine spread	

Chemicals used for the control of plants, fungi and invertebrates

Describe any herbicides or pesticides that have been, or are currently being used on the site. Name the plants/invertebrates targeted for control. In the event of the continuing use of chemicals by the landowner/s identify the chemical together with a toxicity report and attach all relevant material to the Health and Safety and Risk Assessment Documents.			
Targeted species	Chemical	Toxicity	Operator
<i>Example: Himalayan Balsam Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Glyphosate	Low	Landowner



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Pest Control (wildlife)

Identify pest that are controlled or may require controlling in the interest of habitat protection and visitor safety. Include the method of control.

Species	Form of control	Reason	Operator
<i>Example:</i> Brown Rat <i>Ratus norvegicus</i>	Trapped	Too Numerous	Local authority

Risk Assessment (Site specific)

A current Health and Safety document should be attached to the Management Plan

Describe the potential hazards that might be encountered by working parties from obstacles and natural occurrences such as poisons, stings, allergies and animal borne diseases (zoonosis)

Example

Hazard	Risk	Action
<i>Examples:</i> Lyme disease Borreliosis	Tick borne bacterium	Clothing and body should be checked after working Report incident to team leader
Hemlock water dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	All parts poisonous	Wear protective gloves

Monitoring

This will show if objectives are being achieved and identify worrying trends that may require further investigation.

The Management Plan will be reviewed and updated if required, every two years from the commencement date of the present Management Plan June 2013.

Priority species

Name	Scientific name	Habitat	National status	Local status
<i>Examples:</i> Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Banks and ditches	Endangered Priority species	Locally at risk



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Daubentons bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	Feeding sites ponds	Priority species	
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Management Plan 5-year Programme

Set out in table form (The site names used on this chart are for guidance only)

Management	Year of Operation				
	1	2	3	4	5
Site name (example) Gallows Field					
Grass management	X	X	X	X	X
Weed control	X	X	X	X	X
Scrub control	X		X		X
Rotational grazing	X		X		X
Creation of artificial habitats	X			X	
Biological surveys	X	X	X	X	X
Fixed point photography	X	X	X	X	X

Summary

Conclude by explaining the importance of the site

Attached to this document

Use this section to refer out to other documents with specific details e.g. maps, photographs, lists etc.

Appendix 1.....Map of Rife Farm (Ordnance Survey)
Appendix 2.....Aerial photograph of site
Appendix 3.....Bird List
Appendix 4.....Wildflowers List

Relevant sources of information

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)

Abbreviations used

MWHG | Manhood Wildlife & Heritage Group



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CDC NE EA UK BAP	Chichester District Council Natural England Environment Agency United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
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Note

A report of all work carried out on the site could be compiled monthly and held by the Team Leader. At the end of each year this could be written up as an annual report and attached to the Management Plan.