

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note"
(<https://darwinplus.org.uk/resources/information-notes>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS169
Project title	New Island: completing preparatory steps for restoration against invasive mammals.
Territory(ies)	Falkland Islands
Lead Partner	Falklands Conservation
Project partner(s)	RSPB, FIG
Darwin Plus grant value	£266,119.00
Start/end dates of project	01/05/2022 to 31/03/2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	May 2022 to March 2023, Annual Report 1.
Project Leader name	Andrew Stanworth
Project website/blog/social media	www.facebook.com/nirestoration www.twitter.com/nirestoration www.falklandsconservation.com/newislandrestoration
Report author(s) and date	Ross James, Andrew Stanworth 30/04/2023

1. Project summary

New Island National Nature Reserve is one of the most globally significant wildlife sites in the Falkland Islands and is in major need of restoration. Four invasive mammal species threaten the site's fauna and are degrading the Island's fragile habitats. Their removal is required for recovery and long-term climate resilience. This project aims to complete preparatory technical steps necessary for an ambitious four-species eradication programme and engage the Falkland Islands Government and community to secure support for New Island's long-term restoration.



Figure 1 The New Island archipelago

New Island (NI) is an approximately 2,000-hectare site owned and managed by Falklands Conservation, having incorporated the New Island Conservation Trust in 2020. It is a globally significant site for biodiversity, designated as an Important Bird Area, Key Biodiversity Area and a National Nature Reserve. It holds over two million seabirds, including the world's largest colony of thin-billed prions and two breeding ACAP-listed species, being one of only four locations in the Falklands for White-chinned petrel and holding c.13,000 pairs of Black-browed albatross.

NI has four introduced invasive mammals. Feral cats, rats and mice are globally recognised as significant threats to island biodiversity, whilst rabbits have major negative impacts on fragile habitats. These invasive predators have extirpated the endemic Cobb's wren from NI and prevent re-colonisation/re-introduction attempts. The iconic prion and petrel populations are also declining under predator pressure, with the small White-chinned petrel colony dwindling towards extirpation. Impacts on cryptic species and invertebrates are certain, albeit unrecorded. Rabbits, rats and mice meanwhile are hindering much-needed vegetative recovery. Following historic over-grazing all livestock was removed from NI in 1972. Large-scale habitat recovery has not been able to occur however due to ongoing mammalian pressure, and NI's exposed peatland soils continue to be blown away, frequently right down to bare bedrock. The presence of these invasive mammals on NI also poses a continuous threat of spread to surrounding rodent-free islands, including some of the Falklands few near-pristine sites.

New island was confirmed as the most important Falklands' island for invasive mammal eradication in a Defra-funded prioritisation (Dawson et al., 2014). A 2013 feasibility assessment

concluded that eradication was feasible but identified a number of data gaps/issues that first needed addressing. The key issue was mitigating the major non-target poisoning risk to NI's significant Striated caracara population (a Near-threatened raptor). Mitigation options need to be evaluated, and temporary management trialled, to ensure that an operation can safely proceed. Other information such as area mapping, bait availability and degradation trials are precursors to a well-planned baiting exercise and also need collecting.

NI restoration is a key goal in Falkland Conservation's 2021-2026 strategy and would support FIG's objectives to tackle invasive species. This project will complete all the preparatory research and feasibility work enabling FC to commence operational delivery. It will open an ongoing dialogue with the Islands' community regarding the proposals, deliver the immediate track upgrade required for winter-working and strengthen biosecurity. Given that any eradication is several years away, the project will also provide a much-needed interim reduction in pressure on the White-chinned petrel colony (as per the ACAP Implementation Plan) via targeted cat control and on native vegetation via reducing rabbit breeding habitat (invasive gorse).

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Project partners RSPB and the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) have worked closely with Falklands Conservation (the Lead Partner). June 2022 saw our first fieldwork on New Island, to undertake bait availability and degradation trials. The trials were conducted under expert guidance of Pete McClelland, Sacha Cleminson and Andrew Callender of the RSPB, who travelled down to the Falklands to assist. We were also joined by Mike Jervois, FIG Environment Officer, who assisted with the fieldwork and the permitting process. This provided an excellent opportunity at the start of the project for all of the project partners to meet and work closely, forging a strong partnership which has continued throughout the project to date.

We have engaged with the local community through giving a public presentation at the Falkland College [Figure 6](#) and written an article in the local paper Penguin News and the project was covered in the Telegraph. We have given two interviews on local TV and Radio ([Annex 4](#)). Social media has been an important way to engage with the Falklands and international communities.

Aside from creating a general awareness and education of island restoration and the project, we identified individuals who have a particular interest or specialism in a subject of interest to the project. We spoke with people who have an interest in Striated caracara, such as local stakeholders who conducted the last island-wide survey of the species, researchers who study the species, and expert aviculturists who have kept the species in captivity. Along with other contacts who have conducted research and trials on mitigating the risks of aerial baiting to non-target species, and experts on conducting island restoration projects, we have a strong network of stakeholders to consult with.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

1.1 Obtain satellite imagery for NI that will allow relevant calculations and map outputs for the site.

At the offset of the project the RSPB offered to obtain satellite imagery. Imagery was received and RSPB conducted analysis to model changes to vegetation, soil and rock surface area. This modelling showed graphically the dramatic soil loss and habitat degradation on New Island. Creation of 3D surface area maps of the island is underway, and due to be completed imminently.

1.2 Undertake bait degradation trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait.

Bait degradation trials were completed in June 2022. The results of the degradation trial showed that bait remained on the ground well into September and could potentially be available to some of the species which return to New Island in spring. It was decided that it would be beneficial to repeat bait degradation trials in May 2023, allowing an extra month of degradation to identify if it would reduce the amount of bait on the ground in spring. ([Annex 5.](#))

1.3 Undertake bait availability trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait.

Bait availability trials were completed in June 2022 using a high dosage rate of bait (20kg/Ha) to allow for bait loss from non-target species. What we found was that bait uptake was less than anticipated and repeat trials would help refine the data. It is also important to conduct trials at the same time of year as the expected bait drop, and since we are exploring the option of moving that timeframe to May (see 1.2), the availability trials will be repeated in May.

Following repeat trials in May 2023, a report will be published describing both sets of trials over both years, in the interim a summary report is available. ([Annex 5.](#))

1.4 Contract specialist to undertake an update of the feasibility study for invasive mammal removal at NI.

Pete McClelland, with over 30 years of experience in island baiting operations, and who visited New Island to advise on baiting trials, is undertaking a full update of the feasibility study which will be complete by December 2023.

2.1 Mechanical reduction of gorse extent around the settlement.

Advice was sought from 2 specialist in invasive plant control, and both recommended chemical control of the gorse, as opposed to mechanical removal. The rationale was that mechanical removal causes more damage to the soil and exposes open soil to erosion and recolonization by invasive plants. Mechanical removal of gorse on New Island has been tried before and 10 years later the gorse has regrown in much of the area previously cleared.

To date, some 30% of New Island's gorse has been chemically treated. It is expected to take 2 years for the gorse to die back and create a mulch over the soil which can be re-planted with native boxwood, which in time will create a like for like habitat for native species, while still fulfilling the aims of the project by removing cover which provided habitat for invasive rabbits. In the summer of 2023/4 further spraying will be conducted. New Island now benefits by having the skills and resources to maintain control of gorse and other invasive plants in the future. ([Annex 7.](#))

2.2 Purchase electric utility vehicle by June 2023.

Initially funds were allocated for track repairs to the airstrip however it proved impossible to secure a local contractor to undertake this work, and logistically impossible to complete it during the timeframe. Change request CR22-108 was submitted to re-purpose the funding allocated for this to purchase an electric utility vehicle (UTV) to facilitate transport on the island and meet the aims of the project. The UTV has been purchased and will be delivered in June 2023. The cost of the UTV exceeded the allocated funding and was match funded by Falklands Conservation, increasing their match funding contribution to the project.

2.3 White-chinned petrel colony population survey, monitoring of predator pressure and targeted feral cat control activities.

In February a survey of the white-chinned petrel (WCP) colony was completed ([Annex 8.](#)) The survey found zero breeding success and a much reduced colony, highlighting the urgent need to take action to safeguard the dwindling population. Unfortunately, a last minute supply issue meant that the cat control technology (Felixer) we had planned to use was no longer available. This was the subject of change request CR22-164 where we asked for cat control funds to be carried over to the next financial year.

2.4 New Island biosecurity plan prepared, published and implemented by FC and all visitors.

A biosecurity plan has been prepared and includes an implementation timetable, recognising that the implementation of the enhanced biosecurity measures will need to be implemented at various times relevant to changing status of the island. The plan ensures that short-term plans can be implemented immediately to improve biosecurity, but also commits to longer-term improvements before, during and after the proposed eradication attempt. ([Annex 9](#)).

2.5 Obtain rat, mouse and rabbit tissue samples from NI and undertake genetic analysis

We have collaborated with another Darwin funded project (DPLUS167) to obtain tissue samples of the invasive mammals for DNA analysis. The funding allocated for this work was £9k consultancy, but this was spent by purchasing the test kits and reagents and sending them to the testing laboratory in lieu of payment for the analysis.

3.1 Produce clear rationale and objectives for mitigation of non-target Striated Caracara

Initially we planned to look at captive holding of Striated caracara. Through year 1 we sought expert advice and researched mitigation options and concluded that it would be of greater value to trial other mitigation methods, rather than captive holding/ aviculture (3.1). This was described in change request CR22-108, where Island Refuge and Aversion Training were favourable alternatives.

3.2 Population survey of striated caracara on NI and adjacent areas during June-August 2022 (winter) and Oct 2022 - March 2023 (summer)

A winter population survey of New Island was completed, and a follow up winter survey of the surrounding islands will be conducted in May 2023. A summer survey was not possible and when we attempted a survey in February with the purposes of looking at chicks on nests and assessing breeding success, we found that they had fledged earlier than expected and it was no longer possible to ascertain which chicks belonged to which adult pairs. We will repeat the summer survey earlier in the 2023/24 season. ([Annex 10](#)).

3.3 Striated caracara-bait interaction trial using non-toxic bait delivered during June-August 2022.

Striated caracara bait interaction trials were conducted alongside the other bait trails (1.2 & 1.3) where a fluorescent bio-marker called pyranine was added to bait to allow us to identify which species consumed the bait. Striated caracara were directly observed eating bait and this was further evidenced by observing pyranine dyed striated caracara faeces. ([Annex 5](#)).

3.4 Trials of Island Refuge and Aversion Training by December 2023

This is planned to begin in September 2023

3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species.

Expert advice from Pete McClelland was that due to the relatively low numbers of rabbits, and the efficacy of brodifacoum on rabbits as a knock-down method, it would not be necessary to undertake an advanced knockdown of rabbits.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

OUTPUT 1. Up-to-date technical information is obtained which enables final planning for an aerial baiting operation on New Island.

Yr1 has seen good progress towards delivering project outputs. We have, or are in the process of getting, the relevant technical information which will inform a future aerial baiting operation.

1.1 Precise island area, 3-D area and detailed gradient maps produced by March 2023.

The final processing of maps is underway and is now due for delivery in May 2023, this is slightly later than planned, but the delay will not impact other work or outputs.

1.2 Results from non-toxic bait degradation trials on NI in the winter by end Dec 2022.

A summary of results of the non-toxic bait trials (1.2 & 1.3) is prepared ([Annex 6](#)), and a full report will include additional data collected during repeat trials in May 2023.

1.3 Results from non-toxic bait availability trials on NI in the winter by March 2023.

See 1.2. ([Annex 6](#))

1.4 An updated four species eradication feasibility assessment by end Dec 2023.

This work is underway according to schedule and is being delivered by Pete McClelland who has been contracted to update the feasibility assessment.

OUTPUT 2. Preparatory actions and interim control activities on New Island advance operational readiness and ensure key natural feature persistence.

Preparatory actions and interim control activities are well under way.

2.1 Invasive gorse area reduced by at least 50% in key rabbit breeding location by Aug 2022

Invasive gorse has been reduced by 30%, with plans to increase to 50% in Yr2 (2.1). This is currently behind the 50% aim by Dec 2022 ([Annex 7](#)). There is no reason to believe we will not achieve this output in full before project end, and it will not negatively impact other scheduled work or outputs.

2.2 Winter on-site equipment/materials logistics challenges mitigated April 2023

Airstrip track improvements were not possible as discussed in Activity 2.2, but the airstrip itself has received vital maintenance and an electric UTV has been purchased to alleviate the transport issues. This was a workaround solution and subject of a change request that delivers the project outputs in a different way than originally planned.

2.3 Targeted predator control activities for White-chinned Petrel during Sept 2022 -March 2023 and Sept 2023 – March 2024 Y2

The Yr1 part of this output was delayed due to being let down by a supplier of cat control equipment and was subject of a change request.

2.4 NI biosecurity plan produced and implemented by end Dec 2022

A biosecurity plan has been drafted as a live document to be refined and developed according to New Island's changing needs ([Annex 9](#)).

2.5 Results from assessment of current rodent population genetics by end March 2024

Progress towards this is proceeding according to schedule.

OUTPUT 3. Striated caracara mitigation approaches and needs are comprehensively assessed, trialled and documented.

Discussions with people with a particular interest in striated caracara, including researchers, landowners, and people who have kept them in captivity, in conjunction with researching published material has given us a good steer for appropriate mitigation trials with this species. ([Annex 11](#))

3.1 Desk-based assessment of rationale and objectives of any non-target mortality mitigation of Striated Caracara prepared by Aug 2023.

In response to partner guidance and stakeholder discussion, thinking around the most appropriate trials for striated caracara mitigation has changed as described in change request, and the project no longer intends to keep birds captive.

3.2 Updated population estimate for Striated Caracara (breeding and non-breeding) on NI and adjacent areas by end March 2023

Striated caracara surveys have been completed in winter, but not yet in summer. A count has been produced, but not a population estimate of breeding pairs. We plan to do more work in Yr2 to progress this.

3.3 Results of Striated Caracara-non-toxic bait interaction trials published by end March 2023

A summary report of striated caracara bait interaction has been produced ([Annex 5](#)), pending a full report following repeated bait trials in May 2023.

3.4 Trial results of Island Refuge and Aversion Training trials with Striated Caracara available by end Feb 2024

Striated caracara mitigation trials are due by end of Feb 2024. We plan to begin trials in September 2023.

3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility & desirability of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species by end Dec. 2022

Based on partner guidance and expert advice, we are no longer pursuing the idea of an advanced rabbit knockdown.

OUTPUT 4. Stakeholder support, approvals and next steps

Outputs for stakeholder support, approval and next steps are due in Yr2.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

OUTCOME: Final information, approaches and stakeholder support necessary to deliver an invasive non-native species restoration of New Island National Nature Reserve (NI) is secured, plus interim conservation measures introduced.

Yr1 has been productive, furthered our understanding and has progressed us towards fulfilling the outcome of the project.

0.1 All outstanding technical information required to inform baiting planning generated by end Dec 2022

We do not have all outstanding technical information yet but progress is being made and there is little risk of not attaining this by project end.

0.2 On-site activities to reduce feral cat and rabbit impacts and facilitate operational delivery implemented by end Aug 2023

We are consulting with project partners and experts on control activities to reduce feral cat impacts, especially with regard to the White-chinned petrel colony which the project has highlighted is under threat. We are considering the option of conducting a cat eradication ahead of the full invasive mammal eradication, which could take place as early as next winter.

0.3 Striated caracara mitigation techniques assessed and trialled by end Dec 2023

We have various striated caracara mitigation methods to trial, and have contacts with relevant experience to help us deliver them.

0.4 Requisite legal licences are obtained, and support from 5 nearest landowners, secured by Media and stakeholder engagement response by end Dec Feb 2024.

Yr2 will see us work towards attaining the necessary licenses, permissions, though of course it is impossible to guarantee we will be successful. Early indications are that we will be, and we will work to ensure we have every chance of success.

0.5 Final recommendation & decision paper to proceed with eradication operation delivery submitted to FC trustees by end March 2024.

and produce a final recommendation on future delivery of an eradication attempt

We believe these indicators for measuring achievement of the project Outcome are appropriate, though the indicator of securing permissions and support is not directly within our power.

There is currently no reason to believe that the project will not achieve the desired outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Covid-19 Impacts does not prevent delivery of the project outcome.

Comments: There have been no significant impacts of Covid-19 on the project, and under current circumstances it seems very unlikely there will be.

Assumption 2: Suitable and sufficient capacity for overseeing and undertaking the work are available.

Comments: This assumption is still relevant, though so far this hasn't proved an issue with support from project partners, FC staff and network of local volunteers.

Assumption 3: Contractors are available to carry out the track upgrade work.

Comments: Despite early engagement, it was impossible to find a local contractor to support track repair works (2.2). The commencement of targeted predator control (2.3) is to some extent contingent on finding people with the required skills and capacity. If these skills can't be found locally, we may need to look overseas with the aim of building local capacity in these areas.

Assumption 4: Suitable aviculturist available.

Comments: We believe we now have suitably skilled people to undertake the mitigation trials.

Assumption 5: Stakeholders respond positively.

Comments: This assumption has not changed.

4. Project support to environmental and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs

The nature of this project is about securing a long-term benefit for the natural environment by completing preparatory steps to facilitate a removal of invasive mammals from New Island.

The project has made progress towards delivering against a range of national and international biodiversity convention/policy objectives.

On a national level it contributes towards:

- The Falkland Islands Environment Strategy 2021-2040: 'to protect and enhance our biodiversity (ecosystem integrity), reducing its loss through tackling threats', 'to work towards preventing the introduction of invasive species, reducing their spread and reducing, eliminating or appropriately managing them', and 'to mitigate for degradation and promote restoration of native ecosystems, where possible'
- Falkland Islands' Plan 2018-22 priorities: 'Implement control of invasive species', 'Biosecurity and eradication plans'; 'Encourage natural habitat restoration and preservation'.
- FIG Biodiversity Framework 2016-2030 - 'High Priority Threat': Invasive Species and Biosecurity'
- Biosecurity and Invasives Strategy 2016-2030: Delivery of Goal A: to contain and reduce the spread and populations of invasive species
- The project will also deliver priorities under the Falklands Islands' Environment Charter 2001 (specifically commitments 6 & 7).

Key international priorities include:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): support responsibilities under Article 8 (f) on restoring degraded ecosystems & (h) on alien species; Article 12 on research and training; and Article 14 on minimising adverse impacts.

- Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP): responsibilities to conserve and restore habitats of importance to albatrosses and petrels in ACAP, an agreement under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). New Island is a vital breeding site for two ACAP-listed species: Black-browed albatross and White-chinned petrel. It also holds the world's largest colony of thin-billed prions (a small petrel).
- Falkland Islands ACAP Implementation Plan: 'High priority - Complete the feasibility study for eradication of all introduced predators from New Island and use this to help develop the appropriate management approach'; 'High priority – Consider management options for local control of the Feral Cat population in the vicinity of the small White-chinned Petrel colony at New Island. Until a decision is made on how to manage all of the introduced predators, consideration should be given to interim measures aimed at reducing the predation impact by, for example, conducting regular trapping of cats in the vicinity of the White-chinned Petrel colony.'
- Sustainable Development Goals: delivery against SDGs 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships).

The project has contributed to these priorities in a number of ways, including:

- Active management of invasive species, such as gorse ([Annex 7](#));
- Reducing the risk of introduction and spread of invasive species through publication and implementation of a New Island Biosecurity Plan ([Annex 9](#));
- Completing a feasibility study to for eradication of invasive mammals form New Island;
- Assessing management options for local control of feral cat population in the vicinity of the White-chinned petrel colony on New Island.

5. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	1 of 6
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	100 %

Falklands Conservation (FC) currently employs 9 female and 5 male part- or full-time staff. The organisations CEO is female. There are no specific barriers to gender equality in the proposed project activities or within the organisation. Females are well-represented in general in the Falklands and among the potential project stakeholders, including the FIG Environment Department and Members of the Legislative Assembly. Project activities have included a mix of male and females.

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The Project Lead and the Project Officer meet on a weekly basis to discuss issues and progress. This gives the Project Lead clear sight of progress and the opportunity to steer the project as required. Regular liaison with the Project Administrative Officer and Marketing Officer ensure that the project is supported by Falklands Conservation to meet agreed outcomes.

A Steering Group consisting of RSPB partners, operational experts and Falklands Conservation staff was established and initially met to discuss particular needs of the project as appropriate. The group now meets monthly with the meeting providing the dual function of oversight for the Darwin project as well as the longer term objectives of the broader restoration programme (Figure 22).

The regular monthly meetings have been helpful to set the Darwin project in context as an element of a larger restoration programme. This allows greater alignment of the project with other work outside of the Darwin project which is necessary to progress in tandem in order to be best placed to affect a restoration attempt should the decision be made to proceed. The regular meetings also provide accountability of the Project Officer and Project Lead to the Steering Group.

As project partners the Falkland Islands Government are kept informed of project progress and direction of the overall programme via update meetings.

7. Lessons learnt

For logistical reasons and the front-loaded nature of the fieldwork which took place in June 2022, it was necessary for Falklands Conservation staff to begin making arrangements prior to the start of the Darwin project, for example by purchasing and shipping non-toxic bait from New Zealand so that it would arrive in time. This was challenging but worked very well, and meant that the Project Officer, recruited in May 2022 could 'hit the ground running.'

Future projects may wish to consider available resources to facilitate a quick start, or to build in some contingency at the start of the implementation timetable to allow for recruitment, purchasing, logistics etc.

We were unable to complete the track repairs scheduled for Yr1 as we couldn't find a contractor to undertake the work, and there were logistical issues with importing heavy plant to New Island during winter. We found a work around solution for this, and submitted a change request to Darwin, but it may have been better to have scheduled this work for Yr2, to allow more time to deliver the outputs.

The exploratory nature of the project necessitates that it evolves and changes direction based on what is learned. At times, this has made it challenging to align with the project's aims at the offset, but the Darwin change request system has been relatively straightforward and has allowed us to change direction as necessary. Internal periodic review (between Darwin reporting periods) is an important way to identify what, if any, changes need to be made ahead of Darwin deadlines. During Yr1, the project made two change requests to Darwin, and both were agreed in full.

8. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

9. Risk Management

The threat of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) arriving in the Falkland Islands could impact the project, especially with regard to fieldwork and mitigation trials. In the worst case scenario HPAI outbreak may trigger the automatic revocation of FIG research licenses, force

closure of wildlife colonies, and prevent trials from taking place. Whilst we can plan to mitigate against the risk of introduction of HPAI through good biosecurity, there is little we can do to prevent subsequent impacts on the project. We will remain alert to this potential risk and adapt our methodologies where appropriate to minimise impact.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

11. Sustainability and legacy

The recent survey of New Islands White-chinned petrels (WCP) showed the colony had zero breeding success, and while adult birds still visit the site, many of the burrows have eroded leaving less than 10 that might still be suitable. The survey showed feral cats, rats and mice all using the area, and even using some of the WCP burrows. In highlighting this issue, the project has enabled urgent action to be taken to try to alleviate pressures and to safeguard the colony. This is an important legacy of the project.

Falklands Conservation are looking at ways to relieve predation pressure on white-chinned petrels, and one option for that is to conduct a cat eradication whilst planning the longer-term delivery of another eradication of mice, rats and rabbits. If this route is taken, it will be an unexpected but highly beneficial outcome post-project.

Exploring mitigation techniques to reduce non-target mortality will increase our knowledge and skills, and our findings where appropriate will be shared with the island restoration community. If we are successful in developing novel mitigation techniques, this learning could benefit other projects and other island restoration operations.

The project has sought to engage stakeholders and the Falklands community throughout the first year, through one to one meetings, media articles, public presentations and social media. Having an engaged and informed community who understand our aims, challenges and desired outcomes will be important if we proceed to remove invasive mammals from New Island. It also serves to inspire people with the message that practical conservation such as this can bring about huge benefits to the environment.

12. Darwin Plus identity

Outreach has been an important part of the project in Yr1, and will be even more so in Yr2. By engaging with people about the project we also promote Darwin Plus. We have credited Darwin Plus in all of our outward communications, on social media, on local media (TV, radio and newspaper), as well as our in-house Falklands Conservation Membership magazine (Annex 4). DPLUS169 has been recognised as a distinct project, but one that allows a decision to be made on larger programme (the removal of invasive mammals on New Island). It has been important that we communicate this accurately, since the project's outcomes will inform if we proceed with the restoration programme.

The Falkland Islands have benefited from a number of past and ongoing Darwin funded projects, and in the most part the community has a good understanding of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds and the benefits they have brought. We have tried to amplify that message by clearly linking to Darwin social media in the profiles of our own social media accounts, tagging and promoting, showing the Darwin Plus logo in presentations and in printed media (Figure 20).

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No (last update Feb 22)
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes – Glenn Welch, Community Outreach office – [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No – last training March 22
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 93% [14] Planned: 7% [1]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	
No	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	

Falklands Conservation has in place specific policies for Safeguarding, Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers, Harassment and Bullying, and Whistleblowing, copies of which were provided with our Darwin Plus application and are available on request from the organisation. No concerns have been raised relating to these matters with regard to DPLUS169 in this financial year.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2022/23 D+ Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)				
TOTAL	115,970	115,970	0%	

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

N/A

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023 – if applicable

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: New Island is free from all introduced mammals, enabling the persistence and recovery of threatened fauna, large-scale native habitat restoration, greater climate resilience and enhanced protection of nearby rodent-free islands.</p>		<p>30% of the invasive gorse on New Island has been chemically controlled. Gorse outcompetes native flora and provides habitat for invasive mammals. Once the gorse has died back sufficiently, the dead bushes will provide shelter to re-plant with native boxwood species, to provide habitat for native birds and invertebrates.</p> <p>An opportunity to collaborate with DPLUS INSERT was identified, where the collection of genetic material from the invasive mammals on New Island had mutual benefit to both projects.</p> <p>Darwin funding was used to purchase an electric utility vehicle, which will be charged by New Island's solar array and wind turbine, helping the project and operations on New Island to become more sustainable and less reliant on fossil fuels.</p>	
<p>Outcome Final information, approaches and stakeholder support necessary to deliver an invasive non-native species restoration of New Island National Nature Reserve (NI) is secured, plus interim conservation measures introduced.</p>	<p>All outstanding technical information required to inform baiting planning generated by end Dec 2022</p>	<p>Yr 1 of the project has seen a great deal of technical information gathered which will inform the planning of a baiting operation. This includes the production 3D surface area maps (due imminently) from satellite data, result of baiting trials (complete but will repeat in May), and weather data collected from the MET Office.</p>	<p>Publication of 3D surface area maps. Installation of weather station to provide live weather data from New Island.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.2 On-site activities to reduce feral cat and rabbit impacts and facilitate operational delivery implemented by end Aug 2023</p> <p>0.3 Striated caracara mitigation techniques assessed and trialled by end Dec 2023</p> <p>0.4 Requisite legal licences are obtained, and support from 5 nearest landowners, secured by Media and stakeholder engagement response by end Dec Feb 2024</p> <p>0.5 Final recommendation & decision paper to proceed with eradication operation delivery submitted to FC trustees by end March 2024.</p>	<p>Gorse is being controlled to reduce habitat for invasive mammals, and to facilitate invasive mammal control.</p> <p>We have a clear idea of the type of mitigation techniques we want to trial, and have created a group of experts to help us deliver them.</p> <p>We have engaged a broad range of stakeholders during Yr1 through a series of interviews in local media, in person meetings and a workshop.</p>	<p>Cat control will take place to relieve pressure on white-chinned petrel colony.</p> <p>Mitigation trials will commence in September 2023</p> <p>We will attain FIG research permits for striated caracara mitigation trials and continue to work with landowners and stakeholders to secure support.</p> <p>We will update Trustees in May 2023 and prepare them for making a decision by the end of March 2024.</p>
<p>Output 1. Up-to-date technical information is obtained which enables final planning for an aerial baiting operation on New Island.</p>	<p>1.1 Precise island area, 3-D area and detailed gradient maps produced by March 2023</p> <p>1.2 Results from non-toxic bait degradation trials on NI in the winter by end Dec 2022.</p> <p>1.3 Results from non-toxic bait availability trials on NI in the winter by March 2023.</p>	<p>1.1 The satellite imagery has been obtained with 3D maps to be delivered imminently.</p> <p>1.2 We have the results from the non-toxic bait trials, and have decided to repeat trials in May 2023 to get more data.</p> <p>1.3 We have the results from the non-toxic bait trials, and have decided to repeat trials in May 2023 to get more data.</p> <p>1.4 An updated four species eradication assessment has been drafted, and will be complete according to schedule</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	1.4 An updated four species eradication feasibility assessment by end Dec 2023.		
Activity 1.1 Obtain satellite imagery for NI that will allow relevant calculations and map outputs for the site		This activity has been completed	The 3D surface area maps are due to be received in May 2023.
Activity 1.2 Undertake bait degradation trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait.		This activity has been completed	Bait trials will be repeated in May 2023.
Activity 1.3 Undertake bait availability trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait		This activity has been completed	Bait trials will be repeated in May 2023.
Activity 1.4 Contract specialist to undertake an update of the feasibility study for invasive mammal removal at NI		This activity has been completed	Publish updated feasibility study.
Output 2. Preparatory actions and interim control activities on New Island advance operational readiness and ensure key natural feature persistence.	2.1 Invasive gorse area reduced by at least 50% in key rabbit breeding location by Aug 2022 2.2 Winter on-site equipment/materials logistics challenges mitigated by end April 2023 2.3 Targeted predator control activities for White-chinned Petrel during Sept 2022 -March 2023 and Sept 2023 – March 2024 Y2 2.4 NI biosecurity plan produced and implemented by end Dec 2022	2.1 Currently, 30% of New Island’s gorse has been sprayed with a view to increasing this to the target of 50% in Yr2. 2.2 We have purchased an electric utility vehicle to facilitate movement around New Island to meet the needs of the project. 2.3 We were let down by the supplier of Felixer cat control technology and submitted a change request to use the funding for cat control in Yr2. We are seeking expert advice on the best approach to safeguard the WCP colony without risking the success of a future eradication. 2.4 The Biosecurity Plan has been drafted to include an implementation timetable, recognising that some of the biosecurity upgrades will need to be implemented in the build-up to an eradicating attempt, such as building a biosecurity facility on New Island.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	2.5 Results from assessment of current rodent population genetics by end March 2024	2.5 Genetic samples have been collected from rats and mice. We collaborated with DPLUS167 by purchasing materials and reagents in lieu of the other project completing analysis.	
Activity 2.1. Chemical reduction of gorse extent around the settlement.		Chemical gorse reduction has been completed.	Further areas will be sprayed in 23/24 season.
Activity 2.2. Purchase electric utility vehicle June 2023		The UTV has been purchased	Ship UTV to NWI
Activity 2.3 White-chinned petrel colony population survey, monitoring of predator pressure and targeted feral cat control activities.		This activity was completed.	Implement short term control measures to safeguard WCP colony.
Activity 2.4 New Island biosecurity plan prepared, published and implemented by FC and all visitors.		This activity was completed.	Implementation of biosecurity plan.
Activity 2.5 Obtain rat, mouse and rabbit tissue samples from NI and undertake genetic analysis		This activity was completed.	Collect cat and rabbit tissue samples. Analyse the samples. Publish the results.
Output 3. Striated caracara mitigation approaches and needs are comprehensively assessed, trialled and documented.	<p>3.1 Desk-based assessment of rationale and objectives of any non-target mortality mitigation for Striated Caracara prepared by Aug. 2023.</p> <p>3.2 Updated population estimate for Striated Caracara (breeding and non-breeding) on NI and adjacent areas by end March 2023</p> <p>3.3 Results of Striated Caracara-non-toxic bait interaction trials published by end March 2023</p> <p>3.4 Trial results of Island Refuge and Aversion Training trials with</p>	<p>3.1 In Yr1 we explored a number of mitigation techniques and assessed which of them would be most valuable to test. Contrary to our initial thinking, although captive holding or aviculture may be a valuable mitigation method, other options such as aversion training and island refuge were deemed more valuable to trial during the project and a change request submitted.</p> <p>3.2 Non-breeding surveys for New Island have been completed, and breeding surveys will be completed in the 23/24 breeding season. This is later than planned but will be completed by the end of the project and will not impact the delivery of other outputs.</p> <p>3.3 The non-toxic bait interaction results have been published and will compliment further work during mitigation trials.</p> <p>3.4 Mitigation trials are due to start in September 2023.</p> <p>3.5 Pete McClelland, who is advising on the operational aspects of the programme advised that an advanced knockdown of rabbit is not considered necessary.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>Striated Caracara available by end Feb 2024</p> <p>3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility & desirability of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species by end Dec. 2022</p>		
<i>Activity 3.1</i> Produce clear rationale and objectives for Striated Caracara mitigation		This activity has been completed.	Mitigation methods for aversion training and island refuge to be assessed and tested.
Activity 3.2 Population survey of striated caracara on NI and adjacent areas during June-August 2022 (winter) and Oct 2022 - March 2023 (summer)		Winter NI population survey of striated caracara completed.	Further surveys planned for off shore islands this winter, and summer survey to understand breeding success.
<i>Activity 3.3</i> Striated caracara-bait interaction trial using non-toxic bait delivered during June-August 2022.		Bait interaction trial complete.	Aversion training trials will show if caracara can learn to avoid eating bait.
Activity 3.4 Trials of Island Refuge and Aversion Training by December 2023		Not yet due	
Activity 3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species		Complete.	
<i>Output 4.</i> Stakeholder support, approvals and next steps	<p>4.1 On-balance positive stakeholder (FIG, locally active conservation NGOs, community) feedback by end Jan 2024</p> <p>4.2 Any requisite legal licences obtained by end Jan 2024</p>	<p>4.1 Progress being made but not yet due.</p> <p>4.2 Progress being made but not yet due.</p> <p>4.3 We have comms and promotional materials in progress</p> <p>4.4 We have been working with RSPB as a project partner on this project, but also discussing the longer term aim of an eradication project. To this end we</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>4.3 A built communications and promotional material base for Stage II (including preparation for further fundraising) by end Dec 2023</p> <p>4.4 Feedback from potential partners for restoration attempt by end Feb 2024</p>	<p>have monthly meetings with a section on the Darwin project, and another section about the broader restoration project.</p>	
4.1 Communications Strategy produced and executed		Progress being made but not yet due.	
4.2 Meetings arranged to discuss proposals and licence applications submitted to FIG		Progress being made but not yet due.	Attain FIG research permit license for striated caracara mitigation trials, and start discussions about permissions for s future eradication attempt.
4.3 Assembly of a built communications and promotional material base for actual restoration attempt (including preparation for further fundraising)		Progress being made but not yet due.	
4.4 Meetings/discussion with potential partners and summaries of feedback		Progress being made but not yet due.	

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: New Island is free from all introduced mammals, enabling the persistence and recovery of threatened fauna, large-scale native habitat restoration, greater climate resilience and enhanced protection of nearby rodent-free islands. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Final information, approaches and stakeholder support necessary to deliver an invasive non-native species restoration of New Island National Nature Reserve (NI) is secured, plus interim conservation measures introduced.	0.1 All outstanding technical information required to inform baiting planning generated by end Dec 2022 0.2 On-site activities to reduce feral cat and rabbit impacts and facilitate operational delivery implemented by end Aug 2023 0.3 Striated caracara mitigation techniques assessed and trialled by end Dec 2023 0.4 Requisite legal licences are obtained, and support from 5 nearest landowners, secured by Media and stakeholder engagement response by end Dec Feb 2024 0.5 Final recommendation & decision paper to proceed with eradication operation delivery submitted to FC trustees by end March 2024.	0.1 Detailed maps, published study reports 0.2 Photos of habitat management and infrastructure improvements. GPS plotted extents of gorse management. 0.3 Published mitigation assessment reports. 0.4 Responses to licence applications, Minutes from stakeholder meetings, responses to interview/questionnaire. 0.5 Trustee meeting agenda	<i>Covid-19 Impacts does not prevent delivery of the project outcome.</i> Falklands Conservation (FC) have been dealing with the effects of Covid-19 on existing Darwin projects, along with support from NIRAS-LTSl. Whilst there have been impacts and considerable challenges, the projects have adapted to maintain a pathway to achieving outcomes.
Outputs: 1. Up-to-date technical information is obtained which enables final	1.1 Precise island area, 3-D area and detailed gradient maps produced by March 2023	1.1 Maps and published figures 1.2 Published report	<i>Suitable and sufficient capacity for overseeing and undertaking the work are available.</i>

<p>planning for an aerial baiting operation on New Island.</p>	<p>1.2 Results from non-toxic bait degradation trials on NI in the winter by end Dec 2022.</p> <p>1.3 Results from non-toxic bait availability trials on NI in the winter by March 2023.</p> <p>1.4 An updated four species eradication feasibility assessment by end Dec 2023.</p>	<p>1.3 Published report</p> <p>1.4 Published updated feasibility assessment</p>	<p>A small community and total lack of unemployment reduces the availability of possible fieldwork personnel. FC will draw on RSPB sabbaticals, FC's established network of local volunteers, and scientists associated with NI to resource support for the Project Officer to undertake trials.</p>
<p>2. Preparatory actions and interim control activities on New Island advance operational readiness and ensure key natural feature persistence.</p>	<p>2.1 Invasive gorse area reduced by at least 50% in key rabbit breeding location by Aug 2022</p> <p>2.2 Winter on-site equipment/materials logistics challenges mitigated by end April 2023</p> <p>2.3 Targeted predator control activities for White-chinned Petrel during Sept 2022 -March 2023 and Sept 2023 – March 2024 Y2</p> <p>2.4 NI biosecurity plan produced and implemented by end Dec 2022</p> <p>2.5 Results from assessment of current rodent population genetics by end March 2024</p>	<p>2.1 Photos and GPS polygons</p> <p>2.2 Photos of UTV on site and in use.</p> <p>2.3 Monitoring figures from control activities.</p> <p>2.4 Published biosecurity plan</p> <p>2.5 Published genetic analysis report</p>	<p><i>Contractors are available to carry out the track upgrade work.</i></p> <p>There are continuing challenges within the Islands to secure contractors to undertake construction work, due to high demands. Early engagement of contractors would aim to minimise the likelihood of this, and initial conversations have already commenced.</p>
<p>3. Striated caracara mitigation approaches and needs are</p>	<p>3.1 Desk-based assessment of rationale and objectives of any non-target mortality mitigation for</p>	<p>3.1 Published assessment</p>	<p><i>Suitable aviculturist available.</i></p>

<p>comprehensively assessed, trialled and documented.</p>	<p>Striated Caracara prepared by Aug. 2023.</p> <p>3.2 Updated population estimate for Striated Caracara (breeding and non-breeding) on NI and adjacent areas by end March 2023</p> <p>3.3 Results of Striated Caracara-non-toxic bait interaction trials published by end March 2023</p> <p>3.4 Trial results of Island Refuge and Aversion Training trials with Striated Caracara available by end Feb 2024</p> <p>3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility & desirability of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species by end Dec. 2022</p>	<p>3.2 Published population estimate</p> <p>3.3 Published report</p> <p>3.4 Published report including aviculture plan</p> <p>3.5 Published report</p>	<p>FC and RSPB have a wide network of relevant contacts that would be utilised to secure availability.</p>
<p>4. Stakeholder support, approvals and next steps</p>	<p>4.1 On-balance positive stakeholder (FIG, locally active conservation NGOs, community) feedback by end Jan 2024</p> <p>4.2 Any requisite legal licences obtained by end Jan 2024</p> <p>4.3 A built communications and promotional material base for Stage</p>	<p>4.1 Minutes from stakeholder meetings, responses to interview/questionnaire.</p> <p>4.2 Licence documentation. Minutes from meetings/ written communications</p> <p>4.3 Materials base on file</p>	<p><i>Stakeholders respond positively.</i></p> <p>FC have a long history of working with stakeholders and awareness raising. This would be utilised to maximise understanding and subsequent stakeholder support.</p> <p><i>Licences are granted</i></p>

	<p>II (including preparation for further fundraising) by end Dec 2023</p> <p>4.4 Feedback from potential partners for restoration attempt by end Feb 2024</p>	<p>4.4 Minutes from meetings/ written communications</p>	<p>Licences are approved by FIG through advisory committee. Consequently licence approval cannot be guaranteed; however, FC will only submit licence requests based on sound justification. FC have had many successful licence applications to date and this experience would be applied to ensure best chances of licence approval.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Obtain satellite imagery for NI that will allow relevant calculations and map outputs for the site</p> <p>1.2 Undertake bait degradation trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait.</p> <p>1.3 Undertake bait availability trials during June-August 2022 using non-toxic bait</p> <p>1.4 Contract specialist to undertake an update of the feasibility study for invasive mammal removal at NI</p> <p>2.1. Mechanical reduction of gorse extent around the settlement.</p> <p>2.2 Purchase electric utility vehicle by June 2023.</p> <p>2.3 White-chinned petrel colony population survey, monitoring of predator pressure and targeted feral cat control activities.</p> <p>2.4 New Island biosecurity plan prepared, published and implemented by FC and all visitors.</p> <p>2.5 Obtain rat, mouse and rabbit tissue samples from NI and undertake genetic analysis</p> <p>3.1 Produce clear rationale and objectives for Striated Caracara mitigation</p> <p>3.2 Population survey of striated caracara on NI and adjacent areas during June-August 2022 (winter) and Oct 2022 - March 2023 (summer)</p> <p>3.3 Striated caracara-bait interaction trial using non-toxic bait delivered during June-August 2022.</p> <p>3.4 Trials of Island Refuge and Aversion Training by December 2023</p> <p>3.5 Desk-based assessment of the feasibility of advance knockdown of rabbits that may provide source of secondary poisoning for non-target species</p> <p>4.1 Communications Strategy produced and executed</p> <p>4.2 Meetings arranged to discuss proposals and licence applications submitted to FIG</p> <p>4.3 Assembly of a built communications and promotional material base for actual restoration attempt (including preparation for further fundraising)</p> <p>4.4 Meetings/discussion with potential partners and summaries of feedback</p>			

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the Darwin Plus Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the [Darwin Plus website](#) for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please note that this project started prior to the Project Standard Indicators being introduced, and therefore the below indicators have been applied at the end of Yr1. It was not possible to identify 5 core indicators.

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DPLUS Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUS - C02	Number of new conservation or species stock assessments published .	Number of new species censuses for the New Island Group.	Number	Taxa	0		0	1
DPLUS - C03	New assessments of habitat conservation action needs published.	New assessments of habitat conservation action needs of White chinned petrels published.	Number,	Habitat	0		0	1
DPLUS - C05	Number of projects contributing data, insights, and case studies to national Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) related reporting processes and calls for evidence	Number of projects contributing data, insights, and case studies to national Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) related reporting processes and calls for evidence	Number	MEA	0		0	1
DPLUS-C09	Species reference collections made (known to science, new to science).	DNA reference collection made of invasive mammals on New Island.	number	taxa	0		0	4
DPLUS-C10	Number of case studies published.	Number of case studies on mitigation trials published.	number	Type	0		0	2
DPLUS-C12	Social Media presence.	Social media presence.	Number of impressions	Facebook page reach	5,857		5,857	10,000
				Twitter impression	34,547		34,547	70,000
DPLUS-C15	Number of Media related activities.	Number of Media related activities.	Number	Articles	2		2	3
				Local TV	2		2	2
				Local Radio	1		1	2
				Local Newspaper	1		1	2
DPLUS-D12	Area of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under active restoration.	Area of invasive gorse that is under active restoration.	Ha	Control	1.08 ha		1.08 Ha	1.62 Ha

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	