

5 Year Work plan

Year 1

Erect bird and bat boxes

Carry out fixed point photography in spring and autumn

Carry out breeding bird survey

Start removing holly from area 2 in the northwest compartment, start opening up around the gorse and beech and then concentrate on the central area.

Carry out baseline vegetation survey

Use trail camera to monitor badger sett

Prepare and plant new hedging along roadside in NE compartment area 3

Year 2

Carry out annual site safety check and action any work

Carry out fixed point photography in spring and autumn

Carry out breeding bird survey

Use trail camera to monitor badger sett

Maintain footpaths

Check bat boxes

Clear the two areas of rhododendron

Continue clearing holly from Area 2 and 4

Plant new hedging if unable to do in Year 1 and include beside roadside in SW compartment

Maintain new hedge planting, weeding etc

Year 3

Carry out annual site safety check and action any work

Carry out fixed point photography in spring and autumn

Carry out breeding bird survey

Use trail camera to monitor badger sett

Maintain footpaths

Check bat boxes

Continue clearing holly

Maintain new hedge planting, weeding etc.

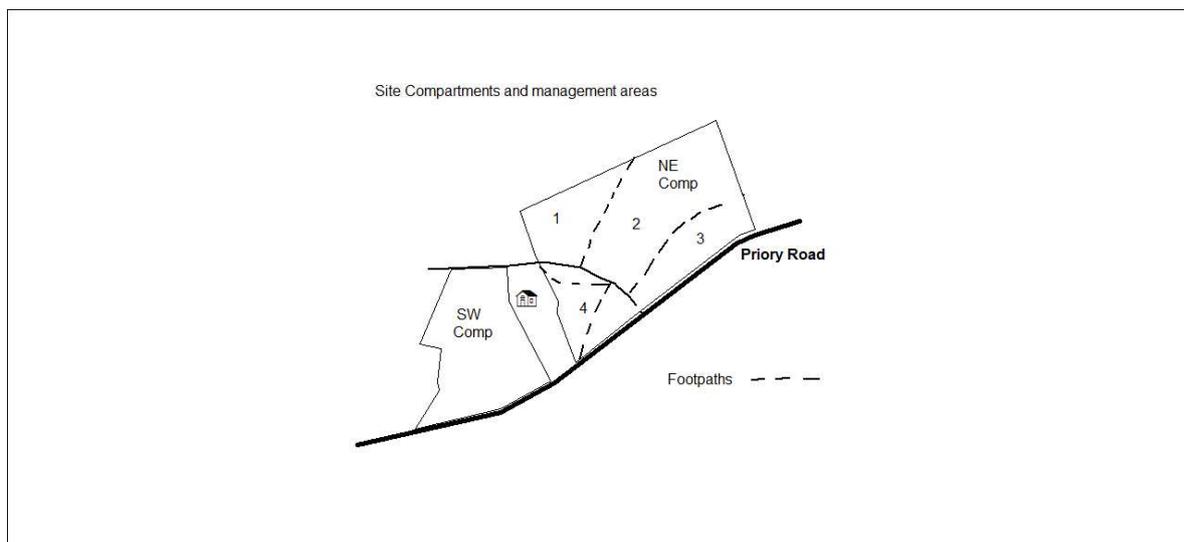
Year 4

Carry out annual site safety check and action any work
Carry out fixed point photography in spring and autumn
Carry out breeding bird survey
Use trail camera to monitor badger sett
Maintain footpaths
Check bat boxes
Continue clearing holly
Maintain new hedge planting, weeding etc.

Year 5

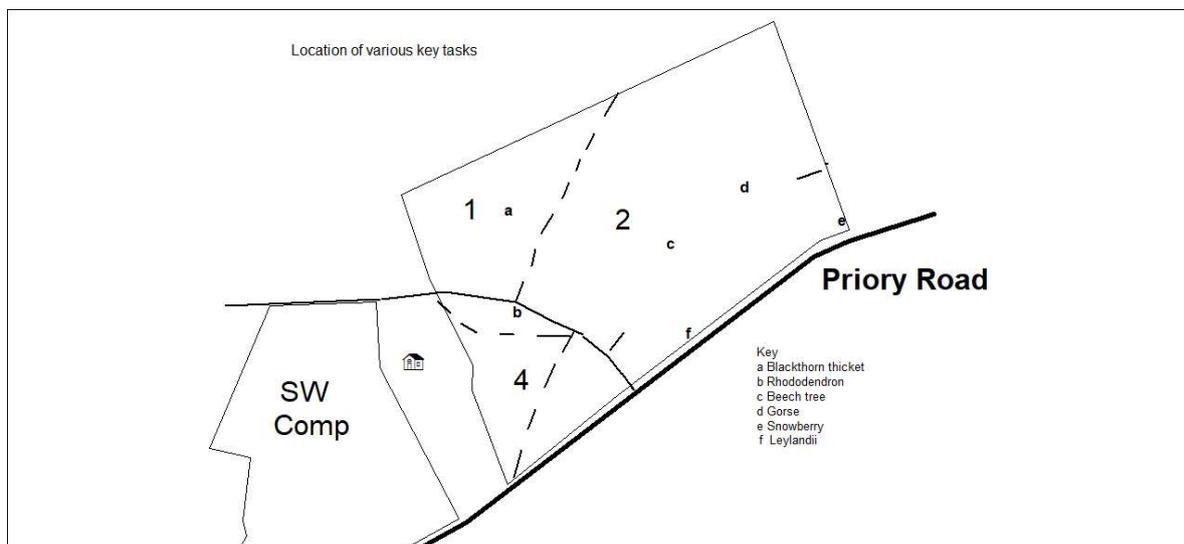
Carry out annual site safety check and action any work
Carry out fixed point photography in spring and autumn
Carry out breeding bird survey
Use trail camera to monitor badger sett
Maintain footpaths
Check bat boxes
Continue clearing holly
Maintain new hedge planting, weeding etc.
Carry out vegetation survey and compare with previous.

Map 1.



Site compartments and management areas

Map 2



Location of key tasks and problem species

Appendix

Free trees and shelters can be obtained from Suffolk County Council Tree Wardens scheme and TCV The Conservation Volunteers www.tcv.org.uk Usually available each autumn. If the Parish council/volunteer team registers with TCV they can access other information and training.

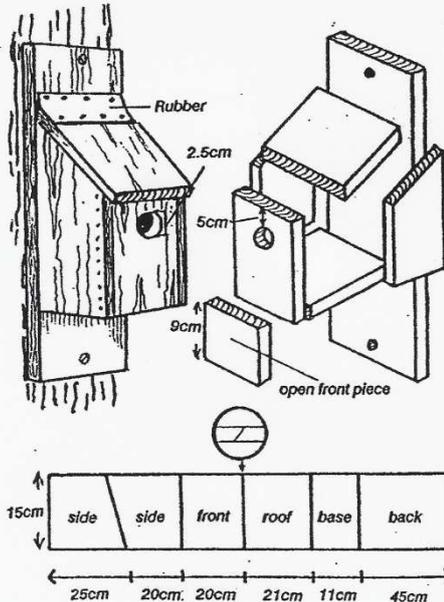


HELPING BIRDS AND BATS

Birds and bats suffer from a shortage of suitable nesting and roosting places as well as food. You can help them by providing boxes, and keep many birds alive through the winter with a well-stocked bird table.

BIRD BOXES

There are all sorts of nestboxes, which cater for a wide variety of birds. See the 'Want to Know More' section for more details.



The design illustrated is for a simple closed box to attract tits, sparrows or nuthatches. This can be easily modified into an open box for robins or flycatchers by cutting away part of the front panel. Vary the entry hole size according to the type of bird you want to attract.

Entry hole sizes

Blue tit 25mm
Tree sparrow 28mm
Nuthatch 28-30mm

Great tit 25mm
House sparrow 29mm

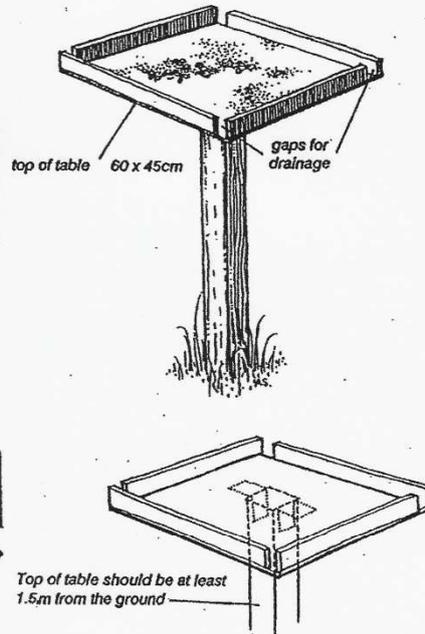
Site the box in a sheltered position on a tree or wall, facing north east to south east to avoid prevailing wet winds and the heat of the midday sun.

Make sure the box is at least 2 metres off the ground. It should be away from overhanging branches to stop cats getting to the nest.

Clean out the box after the birds have finished with it for the year to prevent a build-up of parasites. Wear gloves to empty out all the old nesting material.

BIRD TABLES

You can construct a simple table from exterior grade plywood attached to a pole with metal brackets.



A lip round the table will prevent food from blowing away, while the gaps in the corners allow drainage.

Make sure you site the table away from shrubs or branches if cats or squirrels are a problem. A roof is not essential, but it will keep the food in better condition for longer. Remember to provide a variety of food - corn or cereals will be good for house sparrows. Fat will attract insect eaters. Put out tempting treats such as peanuts for coal tits, sunflower seed for greenfinches and cheese for robins. Remember - clean the table occasionally.

Birds and Bats



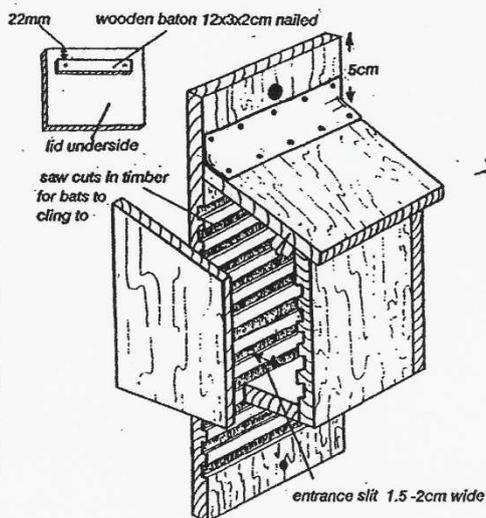
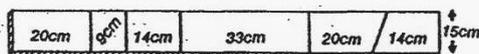
Birds and Bats

BAT BOXES

As well as being one of the most threatened types of mammal in Britain, bats are also among the most misunderstood. Far from being nasty dangerous animals, they are attractive small, furry insect eaters which need all the help they can get!

Bats need a range of roosting sites, including summer daytime roosts, winter hibernation ones and breeding sites. You can help them find a suitable roost by putting up a simple bat box. Just follow the guidelines.

1) Make the box from rough sawn timber to give the bats something to cling to. Make sure the wood is untreated - many wood preservatives can kill bats!



2) The best place to position a bat box is on a tree. Place them in groups round three sides of a tree - bats like to move from one box to another during the day and from season to season as temperatures change.

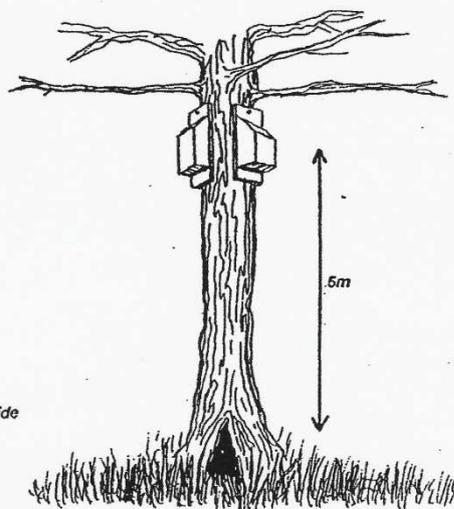
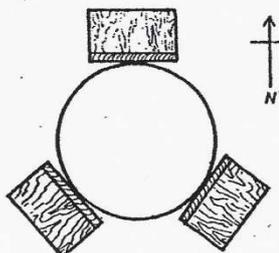


3) Put the boxes as high as possible above the ground to avoid predators - some species of bat such as noctules prefer roosts at least 5m off the ground.

4) Clear away surrounding branches to give them a clear flight path.

5) Boxes can also be located on buildings. A good position is under the eaves to protect them from bad weather.

Bats can take a while to investigate new premises, but if your box is not occupied within three years, try moving it. You can check if the box is being used by looking for crumbly brown or black droppings on the ground.



Positioning bat boxes

Important - it is illegal to disturb any bat when it is roosting, or to kill, injure or handle a bat without a licence. If your bat box is occupied or you find a sick or injured bat, contact your local wildlife trust or bat group.