



A Management Plan for Stanley Common

FIG Policy and Economic Development Unit

2019 to 2024

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Contents

Abbreviations:.....	5
List of Figures	5
1. Introduction:	7
2. Background:	9
2.1. Natural Environment:	9
2.1.1. Designations:.....	9
2.1.2. Environmental Aspects:	10
2.1.3. Biological Aspects:.....	12
2.2. Crown Leases and Grazing Permits:.....	16
2.3. Memorials, Monuments and Artistic and Historical Artefacts:	18
2.4. FIG/Public Infrastructure:	19
2.4.1. Road Network and Carparks:	19
2.4.2. Power Supply:	20
2.4.3. Water Supply and drainage:	20
2.4.4. Fencing:.....	20
2.4.5. Telecommunications masts and aerials:.....	21
2.4.6. Navigation Aids to Mariners:	21
2.5. Shooting Ranges.....	21
2.6. Horse Grazing:.....	22
2.7. Minefields:	23
2.8. Tourism:	24
2.9. Recreation:.....	25
2.10. Waste:	30
2.11. Peat Cutting, Sand Extraction etc.:	30
2.11.1. Sand Extraction:	31
2.11.2. Peat Cutting:	31
2.11.3. Other sediment cover removal:.....	32
2.12. Category A and B land:.....	32
3. Management Objectives:.....	33
3.1. Designations and Natural Habitat:.....	33
3.2. Memorials, Monuments, and Artistic and Historical Artefacts:	41
3.3. Crown Leases	42
3.4. Fencing	42

3.5.	Shooting Ranges.....	43
3.5.1.	Rookery Bay and Phillip’s Point:.....	43
3.5.2.	Kiel Canal Archery Range:	44
3.6.	Peat Cutting, Sand Extraction and other soil extraction.....	45
3.6.1.	Peat Cutting:	45
3.6.2.	Sand Extraction:	46
3.6.3.	Other soil extraction:	46
3.7.	Tourism	47
3.7.1.	Battle Fields:.....	47
3.7.2.	Gypsy Cove:.....	48
3.7.3.	Rookery Bay:	49
3.7.4.	Yorke Bay:	49
3.8.	Recreation.....	50
3.8.1.	General.....	50
3.8.2.	Dog Walking	52
3.8.3.	Off-roading.....	53
3.8.4.	Fishing	54
3.9.	Minefields	55
3.10.	Horse Grazing.....	56
3.11.	Animal Burial.....	58
3.12.	Waste Management.....	59
3.13.	Category A and B land development:	60
4.	References	61
5.	Appendix 1	62
6.	Appendix 2	63

Abbreviations:

DNR	Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Officer	The Environmental Officer in FIG's Policy and Economic Development Unit
ESB	Environmental Studies Budget
ExCo	Executive Council
FIDF	Falkland Islands Defence Force
FIG	Falkland Islands Government
FIMCo	Falkland Islands Meat Company
FITB	Falkland Islands Tourist Board
GLS	FIG's Government Legal Services
IPA	Important Plant Area
MPA	Mount Pleasant
NNR	National Nature Reserve
PWD	Public Works Department
Ordinance	Commons Ordinance 2017
RDA	Range Danger Area
RFIP	Royal Falkland Islands Police
TBC	To be confirmed

List of Figures

Figure 1: A map of Stanley Common showing Category A and B land.	8
Figure 2: Dusen's Moonwort.....	9
Figure 3: Cape Pembroke Important Plant Area.....	10
Figure 4: Long-tailed Meadowlark	14
Figure 5: Two-banded plover	15
Figure 6: Gorse at Gypsy Cove	16
Figure 7: Location of all Crown Leases.....	17
Figure 8: Location of all memorials, monuments, etc on Stanley Common.....	19
Figure 9: Location of roads.	20
Figure 10: Location of Navigation Aids	21
Figure 11: Location of Range Danger areas	22
Figure 12: Horse Grazing Paddocks.....	23
Figure 13: Minefields on Stanley Common.....	24
Figure 14: Passive recreation on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 2,419,240 points marked per 250 m ² to 217,040,000 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.....	26
Figure 15: Watersport recreation on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 182,835 points marked per 250 m ² to 19,989,900 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.	27

Figure 16: Berry and flower picking (harvesting) on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 247,976 points marked per 250 m2 to 44,139,700 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use..... 27

Figure 17: Dog walking on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 94,226 points marked per 250 m2 to 48,526,600 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use. 28

Figure 18: Off-roading in a car on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 449,122 points marked per 250 m2 to 9,880,690 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use. 29

Figure 19: Off-roading by adults on a motor or quad bike on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 99,346 points marked per 250 m2 to 13,511,100 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use..... 29

Figure 20: Off-roading by children on a motor or quad bike on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 0 points marked per 250 m2 to 856,750 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use..... 30

Figure 21: Sand Extraction Area..... 31

Figure 22: Areas where peat cutting is still practiced..... 32

1. Introduction:

Stanley Common is an area of public land surrounding the capital of the Falkland Islands, Stanley. As with most areas of common land, it was set aside for the benefit of the community and to meet its needs. In recent years the use of Stanley Common has shifted from predominantly grazing opportunities for people in town to being used for primarily recreational purposes. Use of the Common has evolved over many years and it is important that we update our policies and legislation to ensure that this important resource is appropriately managed and protected.

Not only is Stanley Common of importance to the community but also to the natural environment. The areas of Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke have been designated as a National Nature Reserve (NNR) since 1973 and Cape Pembroke is an Important Plant Area (IPA) of the Falkland Islands. Throughout the Common a wide range of native and endemic as well as rare plants and animals can be found. Wild animals in the Common are protected under the NNR designation.

The Commons Ordinance 2017 was published in the Falkland Islands Gazette on 31st January 2018 (Supplement 1). It has not yet commenced in effect. The Ordinance will provide for the designation of Stanley Common as Common land and extend its area to the west to include Two Sisters Camp. The Ordinance also provides for other areas throughout the Islands to be designated as Common land.

Section 11 of the Ordinance permits the Lands Committee (in consultation with the Environmental Committee) to make by-laws to regulate the uses of and activities on Stanley Common. For this purpose, the Common is sub-divided into Category A land and Category B land – as summarised in section 2.12 below. Bylaws may also be made for the development of any Category B land (see section 3.13). In addition, the Lands Committee (in consultation with the Environmental Committee) may develop “guidance on the use of Category A Stanley Common Land and Category B Stanley Common Land to facilitate the implementation of this Ordinance and any bylaws.” This management plan is intended to serve the purpose of this guidance and is to be underpinned by by-laws as referred to in section 11.

This management plan seeks to provide for the pro-active management of Stanley Common with both the community and natural environment in mind. Its aim is to clearly identify management actions that embrace a vision for the future of Stanley Common for generations to come.

It is our Community’s vision that:

“Stanley Common is a place for the Community, accessible to all, for shared opportunities and with good infrastructure. It is a place of recreational freedom and activities such as walking, cycling, horse riding, dog walking and community sport. Our Common looks to provide for conserving and protecting unique wildlife and nature and our heritage and culture such as peat cutting and memorials.”

Stanley Common Workshop, June 2018.

The aim of this management plan is to:

- Provide pro-active management measures for Stanley Common

- To achieve a balance between use by the community and the natural treasures that are found on the Common.

This management plan was created in consultation with the Community of the Falkland Islands according to the steps in Appendix 2

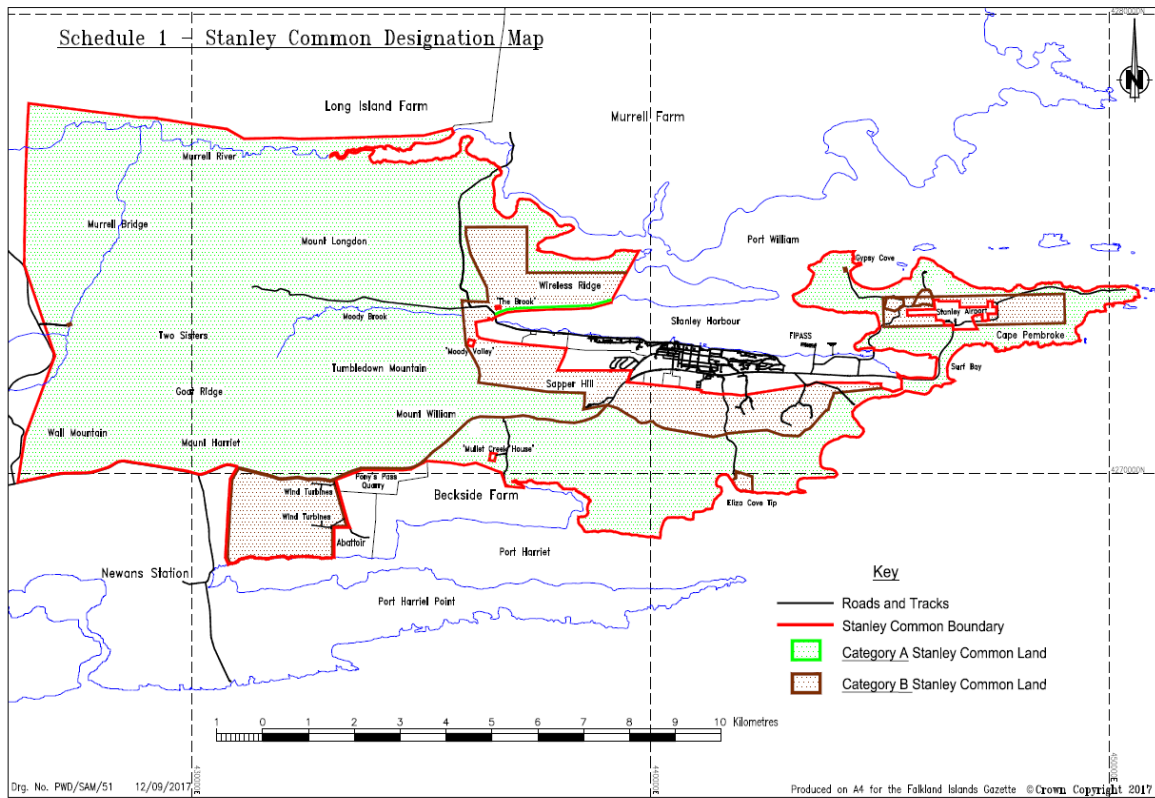


Figure 1: A map of Stanley Common showing Category A and B land.

2. Background:

This section will give an overview of all the existing infrastructure, management activities and recreational activities on Stanley Common as well as their location. It also seeks to paint a picture of the natural variety of habitats and landscapes as well as associated flora and fauna on Stanley Common.

2.1. Natural Environment:

Stanley Common is a hugely diverse area and the whole area is a NNR. The area known as Cape Pembroke is an IPA.

2.1.1. Designations:

2.1.1.1. Common Land:

Stanley Common was declared in 1849 as common land for use of the population of the town in perpetuity. Common land in this instance is land which is subject to common rights for the benefit of the community as a whole. The extent of the Common has changed since then but often lacked definition: “the fenced land bounding Stanley on the south, east and west” in 1963, while the “Cape Pembroke Peninsula” was added in 1981. Only in 1999 with the passage of the Stanley Common Ordinance 1999 was the area of land clearly defined.

2.1.1.2. National Nature Reserve (NNR)

The whole of Stanley Common was designated as a NNR in 1973 under what was then the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Order. This has now been adopted under the updated Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. It was intended that the areas known as Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula were to be wild animal and bird sanctuaries. In order to achieve this, the following regulations were imposed under the order. “That any person who within the said area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird shall be guilty of an offence against the [Ordinance]” and “That any person who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal shall be guilty of an offence against the said Ordinance”. This will remain in effect for the entirety of Stanley Common as it was made.

As an NNR, previous management plans encompassed specific areas within Stanley Common which have now mostly lapsed, namely the Murrel River, Gypsy Cove and Yorke Bay Pond. These were reviewed and included in this document in their reviewed and revised form.



Figure 2: Dusen's Moonwort

2.1.1.3. Important Plant Area

Cape Pembroke was classified as meeting the criteria for an IPA by Upson (2012). There are 66 different species of native plant, four species of endemic plants and 21 habitat types on Cape

Pembroke and the IPA covers 923 ha with an altitude range of 0-15 m.

Cape Pembroke was classified (based on IPA Criteria B) for the exceptional botanical richness it provides. This includes the Neutral grasslands and the Spider Flower (*Arachnitis uniflora*), a neutral grassland indicator species, of which there are only around 30 individual examples. “This is the largest population on record in the Falkland Islands and Cape Pembroke is only one of two known locations. The number of individuals that flower can vary widely from year to year and it is only the flower which is visible above ground” (Upson, 2012). Another species categorising the area under Criteria B is Dusen’s Moonwort (*Botrychium dusenii*) of which there are over 400 individual fronds found. This again is a neutral grassland indicator species and is a nationally threatened species. Cape Pembroke is only one of four areas in the Falklands that support this species. Finally, Cape Pembroke was also listed for its recovering bluegrass dune grassland habitat under Criteria C.

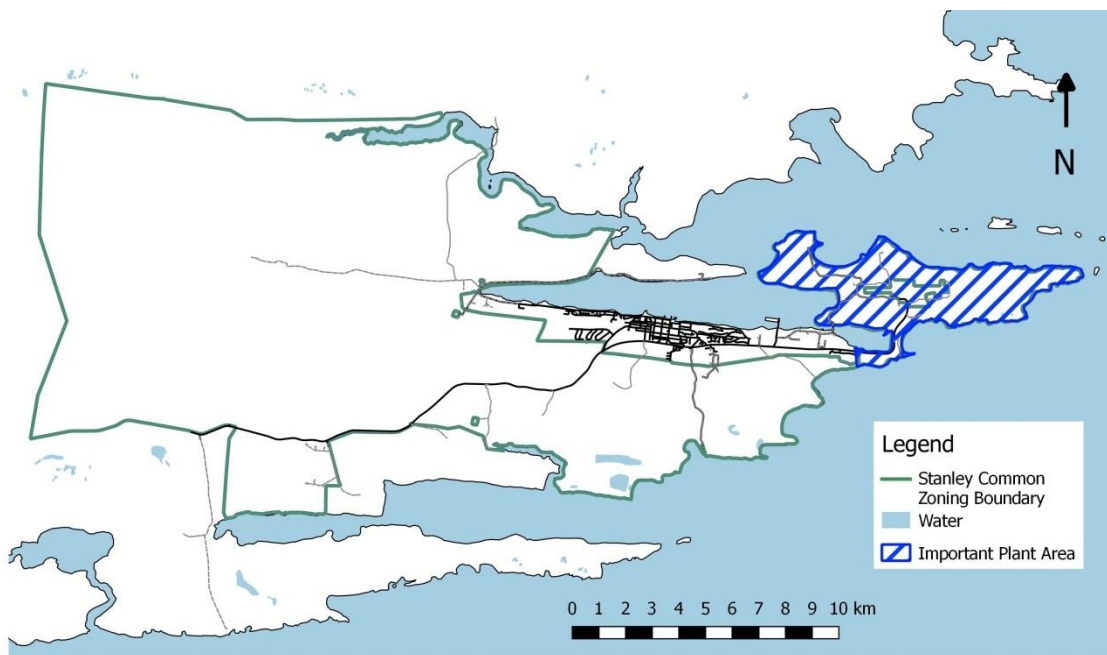


Figure 3: Cape Pembroke Important Plant Area

2.1.2. Environmental Aspects:

2.1.2.1. Climate:

The climate of Stanley Common is the same as that of Stanley. This is characterised as a maritime climate in the tundra and sub-polar zones according to the Köppen classification. The climate of Stanley Common is influenced by the offshoot of the circumpolar current known as the Falklands Current. As typical of a maritime climate the temperature range is small with average temperatures between 0°C and 13°C. Temperatures are rarely below freezing and seldom exceed 24°C. At a latitude of 51°S, Stanley Common experiences long daylight hours during the summer months of November to February and short daylight hours in the winter months. The area is notoriously windy with winds in excess of 18 knots 40% of the time. The wind is prevailing westerly and the average

wind speed is 16 knots. Stanley Common is probably one of the wettest areas of the Falkland Islands with about 681 mm of rain a year.

2.1.2.2. Geology:

Stanley Common is part of the Port Stanley formation. The rocks are from the Upper Devonian to Carboniferous eras and are composed of quartz arenite and subarkosic sandstones. Minor secondary mineralization led to the development of pyrite. Recrystallisation has also occurred within the rock between the quartz-grains, which show quartz re-growth around the grains' surface. This has caused the porosity and the permeability of some of the beds to be very low. Very small and rarely exposed pockets of shale may be observed within the formation.

20,000 years ago, the sea level was higher than it is today and there was a raised beach around the Stanley Area. Cape Pembroke was a separate island and surrounded by cobbles and pebbles on all shores. As sea levels began to drop, spits began to form and eventually a tombolo formed to join Cape Pembroke to the mainland. Parts of this tombolo and the wave-formed platform it created are still visible today. However, the area is now covered in peat and sand.

Even more recently, following the last Ice Age, the environment stabilised and peat formation began. Peat is now roughly 13,500 years old. Sand was blown in on the Cape Pembroke area forming sand dunes and vegetation took root to stabilise these. These dunes however, have not been stable throughout the Islands' geological past and are very susceptible to small changes in the island's climate.

2.1.2.3. Habitat Types

Stanley Common includes almost every single habitat type of the Falkland Islands, from the mountainous region in the west to the coastal habitats in the east. The coastal habitats around Stanley Harbour, the south coast and further onto Cape Pembroke consist of some rocky areas with shingle and some small cliffs verging onto cliff habitats in some regions. In other coastal areas, particularly at Surf Bay and Cape Pembroke, sand dune habitats are common. Dunes are often stabilised by marram grass and other plants such as sea cabbage, stonecrop and sheep's sorrel. Finally, in some coastal regions (in particular Hooker's point and Gypsy Cove), Tussac habitats can be found. Mainland tussac habitats are one of the most vulnerable habitats on the Islands and so these areas are "roped" off at Gypsy Cove. Falklands Conservation undertakes regular habitat recovery and planting exercises of both native blue grass and tussac grass.

Further inland at Cape Pembroke and in the lower-lying areas of Stanley Common there are acid grassland, dwarf shrub heath and scrub lands. "Acid grasslands are dominated by white grass with short rush dominating in the wetter regions." (Liddle, 2007). Grassland habitats are home to some of our most iconic passerines including the grass-wren, common snipe, black-throated finch and Falklands thrush. These areas extend into the mountainous regions to the west of Stanley Common and include inland rock, although some of the higher areas on Cape Pembroke are of this habitat as well.

Wetlands are also wide spread behind the coastal margins of Stanley Common. These include coastal greens such as at Whalebone Cove and wet habitats consisting of ponds such as those found along

the south coast and on Cape Pembroke. These wet habitats provide a good habitat for a number of duck and wading bird species such as the yellow-billed teal, Patagonian crested duck, double-banded plovers, rufous chested dotterels and Magellanic oyster catchers.

Falklands Conservation has led on a number of projects to restore habitats around the Islands including small areas of the Common. These efforts have included planting tussock and bluegrass from tillers and a range of native plants from seed.

2.1.3. Biological Aspects:

2.1.3.1. Protected and Rare Plants

Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke in particular are havens for protected and rare plants on the Falkland Islands. These are summarised in the table below which includes some key notes about the Stanley Common populations (according to Liddle, 2007 and Upson, 2011).

Species	Known Locations	Notes
Spider Flower	Yorke Bay Pond and Cape Pembroke	The Cape Pembroke location is one of only two locations on East Falkland where the flower occurs. This plant is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. On the National Red List for plants it was scored as endangered on the threat category.
Dusen's Moonwort	Yorke Bay Pond and Mary Hill	Dusen's Moonwort is known in only four locations across the Islands and is easily overlooked in short turf. This plant is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. On the National Red List for plants, it was scored as endangered on the threat category.
Small Dusky Sedge	Cape Pembroke	This plant is very scarce and native and is found in areas of marshy grassland and pond margins across Cape Pembroke. On the national red list of plants it was scored as vulnerable on the threat category.
Sage's sedge	Cape Pembroke	This species is a native but not endemic species and is only currently known at Cape Pembroke with only one other historical record at Teal River to Hill Cove made in the 1950s. The current habitat is near a former quarry and tip site with the habitat vulnerable to changes in hydrology. On the National Red List of plants, it was scored as endangered.
Pale Yellow Orchid	Cape Pembroke; Yorke Bay Pond	The largest population of this plant is found at Cape Pembroke where there are over

		600 individuals. Some uncertainty exists though over whether the species that is found on Stanley Common is indeed the same species or a close relative of the same genus. This species is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999 and is listed on the National Red List for plants as vulnerable.
Adder's tongue	North-end of Surf Bay	This plant has fewer than 1000 remaining individuals on the island and is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. It is listed as vulnerable on the National Red List for plants.
Falkland Rock-cress	Wireless Ridge	There are currently fewer than 1000 specimens remaining on the Islands and sub-populations are usually found away from grazing areas and consist of fewer than 20 individuals. It is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999 and listed as vulnerable in the National Red List for plants.
Yellow Orchid	Murrell River	This is the tallest of Falklands orchids and reaches up to 40 cm tall. It is not protected and not listed on the National Red List for plants but still identified as rare.
Dog Orchid	Gypsy Cove, Yorke Bay Pond, Whalebone Cove and Phillip's point	The Dog Orchid is the most common orchid in the Falkland Islands but difficult to find as it only flowers for a short time. It is not protected and not listed on the National Red List but is still identified as rare.
Fuegian Arrow Grass	Canopus Hill	Fuegian Arrow Grass is not listed under the National Red List nor is it protected. However, it is still noted as being scarce.
Gaudichaud's Orchid	Cape Pembroke and Stanley Airport	Gaudichaud's Orchid is a native plant that can be difficult to find and identify, the flower may not open in dry weather. It is not listed under the National Red List nor is it protected. However it is noted as being scarce.

Other native and endemic plants are wide-spread on Stanley Common. There are a total of 66 native plants and four endemic species commonly found: Coastal Nassauvia, Lady's Slipper, Vanilla Daisy and Woolly Falkland Ragwort. It should be noted that Cape Pembroke in particular contains more plants than previously

2.1.3.2. Wildlife

Stanley Common is prized for its wildlife and contains many species native and endemic to the Falkland Islands. All wildlife on Stanley Common is protected under law including the Upland Goose

and the (usually seasonally exempted) Yellow-Billed Teal and Crested Duck. The coastal areas around the Common boast a wide array of birdlife and in a recent survey undertaken by Poncet (2014) counted 26 different bird species on Cape Pembroke in winter and 27 different bird species in summer, and 23 different species in winter around Stanley Harbour (24 in summer). On average there are 54 birds/km along the coastline of Cape Pembroke. According to Poncet (2014), this distribution is made up of a mixture of passerines, waders and some iconic species such as the Kelp Goose, Falkland Steamer Duck (Logger Duck), Sooty Shearwaters, Magellanic Penguins and Gentoo Penguins.

Passerines are small land birds and during Poncet's survey (2014), seven of the species observed



Figure 4: Long-tailed Meadowlark

were native. These were the Falkland Thrush, Black-Chinned Siskin, Black-Throated Finch, Tussac Bird, Long-Tailed Meadowlark, Grass Wren and Falkland Pipit. These occur along the coastline of Stanley Common. They are most common in Stanley itself and on the south-side of the Canache followed by Surf Bay. Generally passerines are less conspicuous in the winter and easier to detect in the summer when they exhibit breeding behaviours including singing, courtships and nest building (Falklands Conservation, 2011). Tussac birds are

common but mostly on rat free islands; they migrate to the mainland at Cape Pembroke from nearby rat-free islands. The Falkland Thrush is widespread and found in a variety of habitats, particularly in areas with ferns and diddle-dee as shelter. Black-Chinned Siskins and Black-Throated Finches feed on seeds from tussac and diddle-dee and there are distinct differences in male and female Finches.

Kelp Geese and Upland Geese are also commonly found around Stanley Common and represent probably some of the most numerous birds (see Poncet, 2014 and Falklands Conservation, 2011). Kelp Geese are most common at Cape Pembroke and Christina Bay but can be observed anywhere along the shoreline of Stanley Common (Poncet, 2014). Upland Geese are probably the most numerous species of wildfowl on Stanley Common and are present year round (Falklands Conservation, 2011). Other species of waterfowl on Stanley Common include species of ducks and grebes such as the Speckled Teal, Silver Teal, Flightless Steamer Duck, Patagonian Crested Duck and White-Tufted Grebe. The ponds on Cape Pembroke and on Philip's Point provide an excellent environment for such species. For example, the Silver Teal is found in weed-filled ponds where it feeds on aquatic vegetation and invertebrates. Most of these species can be found year round (Falklands Conservation, 2011). The Flightless Steamer Duck, or Logger Duck, is wide-spread on beaches and in sheltered harbours and creeks. In recent years, sightings of the ruddy-headed goose have also increased in the Cape Pembroke area.

Wading and shorebirds include the Magellanic and Blackish Oystercatchers, White-Rumped Sandpiper, Two-Banded Plover and the Rufous Chested Dotterel. The White-Rumped Sandpiper is

migratory and joins the other species in summer and is common on sand beaches and by creeks and ponds; it feeds on Sandhoppers and other marine invertebrates. Two-Banded Plovers are commonly found in coastal areas on sand beaches and around creeks and they feed on small invertebrates at the surf's edge and in rotting kelp. Rufous-chested dotterel's will feed on insects, larvae and marine invertebrates but are at risk from rats and cats taking eggs and chicks. Oyster Catchers are widely found along rock and sandy beaches. They feed on limpets and mussels.

Gulls and seabirds are also commonly found along the shorelines of Stanley Common with a mixture of Petrels, Gulls, Cormorants and other seabirds found along the coast. Amongst these Kelp and Dolphin Gulls are probably the most visibly abundant both along the coastlines of Cape Pembroke and



Figure 5: Two-banded plover

near the tip at Eliza Cove (Falklands Conservation, 2011). Rock

Cormorants are also very common around the coastlines of Stanley Common above the high watermark where they make nests out of surrounding material. There have been reports of burrowing Sooty-Shearwaters in respect of burrows found on Cape Pembroke and these are also commonly seen from nearby islands. However the presence of predatory rodents and cats means these are less common on the mainland.

Several species of Penguin rest and breed on the shorelines of Stanley Common. Most notably these are the burrowing Magellanic (Jackass) Penguins which are found in colonies at Rookery Bay and at Gypsy Cove and Hadassah Bay. Magellanic Penguins begin returning to their burrows each year in September and begin egg-laying in mid-October (Woods and Woods, 1997). A Gentoo colony is found at Yorke Bay, which has recently been found as breeding. The Gentoos are found there year-round and the colony site is currently still located within a minefield fenced area, however, this is due to be cleared by March 2020.

Stanley Common is home to a range of raptor species with the Turkey Vulture being probably the most common but other species which are rarer such as the Red-Backed Hawk have also been reported on Stanley Common. Although it is possible to gain a derogation licence to shoot Turkey Vultures where livestock is under threat, this is not possible for Stanley Common. Turkey Vultures are a new world vulture who are carrion feeders. As such they can be found in dense numbers at Eliza Cove tip and where there is a dead carcass (Strange, 1992). They will roost in trees around Stanley as well.

2.1.3.3. Non-Native and Invasive Species:

Unfortunately invasive species are common around Stanley Common due to its proximity to Stanley. Their management is not clear. Invasive are both plant and animal species such as rodents, mammals and insects. The Biodiversity Framework's Biosecurity and Invasives Strategy ranked invasive species according to their threat to biodiversity and invasive potential, based on the outputs

from the South Atlantic Invasive Species Project which classed 261 invasive species found on the Falkland Islands. This strategy is aimed to “contain and reduce the spread and populations of priority terrestrial and marine invasive species to minimise their harmful impacts by 2020”. Limited spatial identification of the location of known invasives is available. Further compiling will be required.

Known plant invasives on Stanley Common include but are not limited to Thistles, Calafate and Gorse. Gorse and Calafate are ranked amongst the most threatening invasive species on the Islands. Past efforts to control Gorse have been undertaken at Gypsy Cove where Gorse is a threat to the native Tussac habitat. Some occurrences of Calafate, especially in the montane regions have also



Figure 6: Gorse at Gypsy Cove

been reported, though these are still singular outlying plants. Non-native Marram grass, although not as high scoring in terms of invasiveness, has considerably added to the stabilisation of the sand dunes

found both at Yorke Bay and Surf Bay and the wind-blown peat on Cape Pembroke. The spread of non-native species, which are not ranking highly in terms of invasiveness should be monitored if this changes.

Animal invasives are found across several taxa on Stanley Common including insects, mammals and occasionally birds. Feral cats have been reported on Cape Pembroke as well as Norwegian Ship Rats. These are also found closer to Stanley and at the Eliza Cove Tip site. In areas of Stanley Common closest to Stanley, there have been reports of the non-native European Earwig.

2.2. Crown Leases and Grazing Permits:

At present the following crown leases and grazing licences are held on Stanley Common. These have specific licence agreements attached to them that outline the responsibilities of the lease holder and the Crown, duration of the lease and what happens when the site is surrendered at the end of the lease. The location of all crown leases is shown below:

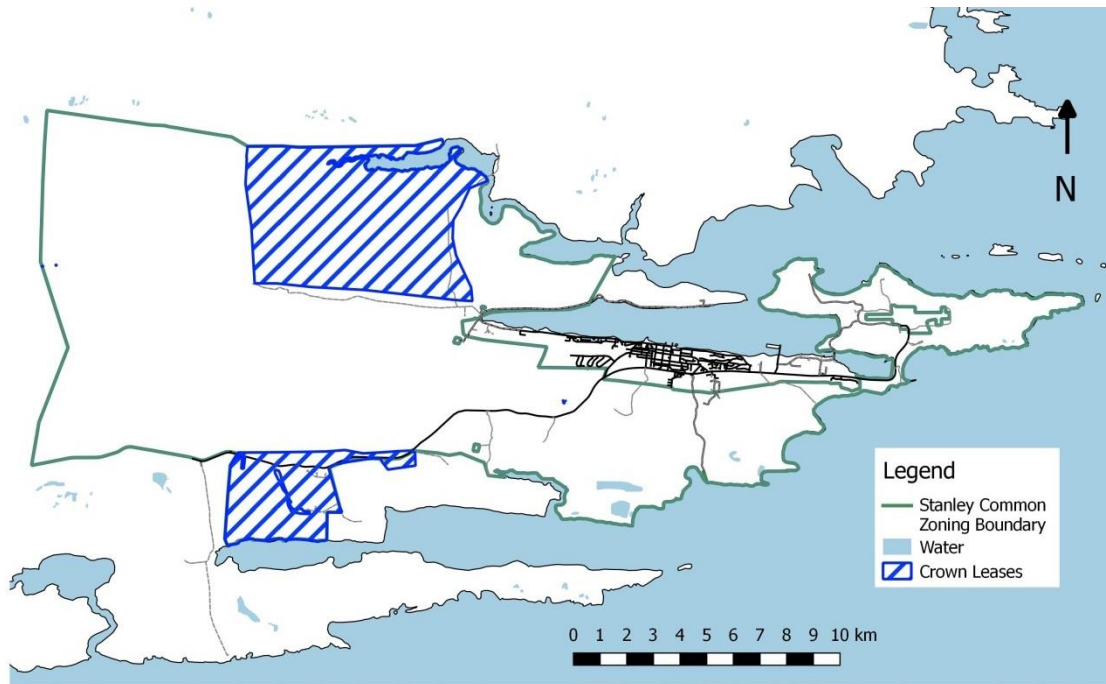


Figure 7: Location of all Crown Leases

Crown Lease Number 250: Kuzma Mario Zuvic-Bulic:

Crown Lease Number 250 was located near the summit of Mount William where a telecommunications aerial used to sit. This site has now been surrendered although a concrete block remains at the site of the aerial.

Crown Lease Number 379: Grazing Licence: Neil Watson:

Crown Lease Number 379 is a grazing licence for the area known as Mount Longdon. This area is leased for the sole purpose of grazing sheep, cattle and/or horses and the named lease holder is the late Neil Watson (although the lease is now operated by his beneficiaries). The lease was granted on 25th March 2005. The area covered the grazing licence is managed in accordance with that licence and allows for public access.

Crown Lease Number 415: Kuzma Mario Zuvic Bulic:

Crown Lease Number 415 is located near the summit of Sapper Hill. This is the location of a communication mast located at Sapper Hill and the lease holder is Kuzma Mario Zuvic Bulic trading as KMZ Electronics. The lease was granted on 14th May 2007 for a period of 25 years from 1st January 2006 to 1st January 2031. Security fences are in place surrounding the site to prevent any accidents. Upon surrender at the end of the lease term, it is the tenant's responsibility to remove any and all structures erected and to make good any damage caused.

Crown Lease Number 416: Kuzma Mario Zuvic Bulic:

Crown Lease Number 416 is located near the summit of Sapper Hill. This is the location of a communication mast located at Sapper Hill and the lease holder is Kuzma Mario Zuvic Bulic trading as KMZ Electronics. The lease was granted on 14th May 2007 for a period of 25 years from 1st January 2006 to 1st January 2031. This area is managed in accordance with the lease. Security fences in place

are the responsibility of the tenant. Upon surrender, the tenants have covenanted to remove any and all structures erected and to make good any damage caused.

Crown Lease Number 418: Grazing Licence:

Crown Lease Number 418 is a grazing licence issued annually to FIMCO for the temporary grazing of sheep and cattle. The location of this is to the south of the quarry at Pony's pass. This land is managed in accordance with the grazing licence and provides for public access.

Crown Lease Number 497: Cable and Wireless South Atlantic Limited:

Crown Lease Number 497 is located to the south-west of Stanley at Sapper Hill. This is the location for the telecommunications masts located at Sapper Hill and Cable and Wireless South Atlantic Limited (now known as Sure South Atlantic Limited) is the lease holder. The lease was granted on 6th of July 2011 and runs for a period of 25 years from 1st March 2008 until 1st March 2033. This area is managed in accordance with the lease. Upon its surrender, it is the tenant's responsibility to remove all structures except concrete hardstanding and make good any damage caused.

Crown Lease Number 579: The Regents of the University of California:

Crown Lease Number 579 is located in the western part of Stanley Common next to the North Camp road. This lease is the location of the Mount Kent Seismic Station and the lease holders are The Regents of the University of California. The lease was made on 24th November 2016 between the Crown and The Regents of the University of California for a period of 10 years until 1st April 2026, with the option to extend for a further 10 years. The research permit linked to the seismic station is R21.2016 with the research permit holder being Dr. Peter Davis at the University of California, San Diego. This research permit is valid until 31st December 2021 and permits data collection for seismic activity. The land leased is managed in accordance with the lease. Fencing structures surrounding and on the premises are maintained by the tenant and should prevent members of the public interfering with the structures. The local contact is Sure.

2.3. Memorials, Monuments and Artistic and Historical Artefacts:

Throughout the Common there are a range of memorials, monuments and historical artefacts dating back to the Falklands Conflict in 1982, the Second World War (1939-1945), the First World War (1914-1918) and beyond. These hold a special place in the history of the Falkland Islands and in the community. The map below shows the location of the better known memorials though this list is not exhaustive and one should recognise the importance that the natural landscape to the west of Stanley played during the conflict.

Those that wish to erect a new memorial may do so through a written application to the Governor. This includes the retrospective approval for any memorial existing on the Common given in accordance with the Stanley Common (Erection of Memorials) Regulations 2014 (which sets out the relevant requirements).

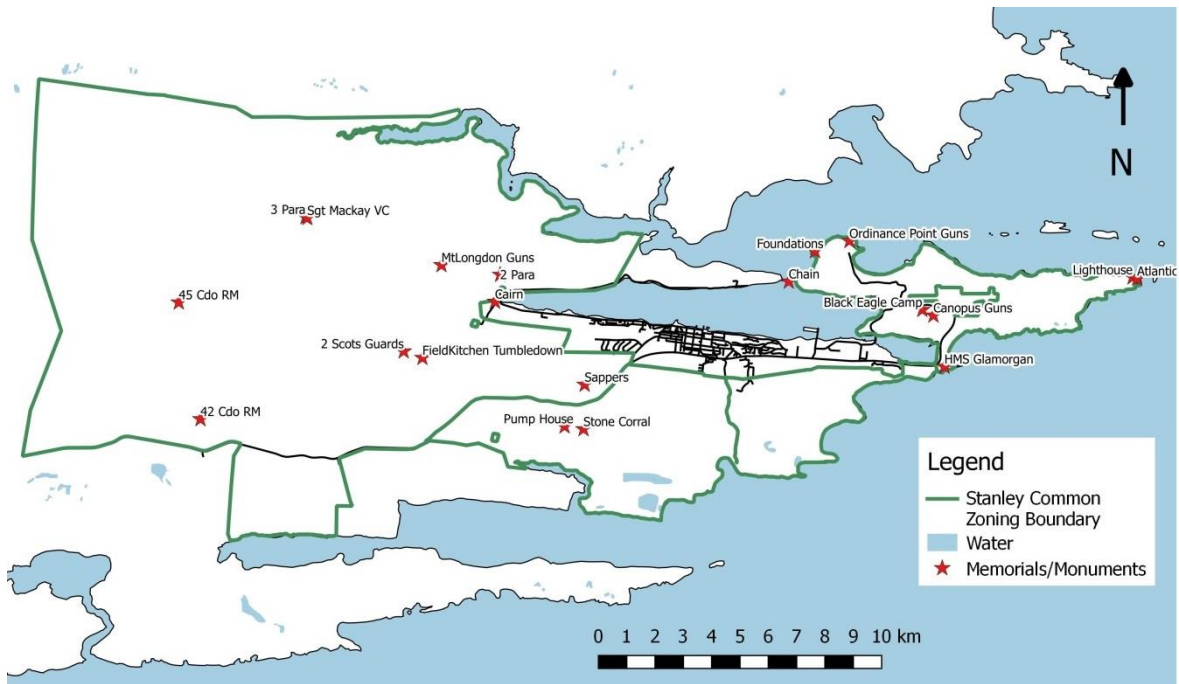


Figure 8: Location of all memorials, monuments, etc on Stanley Common

In addition to historical memorials, monuments and artefacts, Rob Yssel’s solar system sculptures are also of importance to the community. These represent all planets in the solar system (including the Sun and Pluto), placed in proportion to their respective distances. Some of these sculptures are found on Stanley Common and form a walkable trail. These are to be protected by the Ordinance.

2.4. FIG/Public Infrastructure:

Throughout the Common, various pieces of infrastructure are located. These are all vital to the public services and utilities provided to Stanley for the benefit of the general public and Stanley’s safety, and are managed by FIG. These include the road network, car parking, power provision, water supply and marine safety. These are found predominantly on land designated as Category B under the Ordinance.

2.4.1. Road Network and Carparks:

The road network is shown on the map below. The maintenance of the roads and the maintenance schedule are the responsibility of PWD - Roads Section who will decide when and which roads need to be improved or repaired in the interests of road users and the general public. The map was produced based on data correct as at June 2018 and shows both surfaced and unsurfaced roads. This section of the Management plan is included as a sign-post to PWD. The Ordinance states the construction of the road to the FIDF ammunitions store is permitted by FIG.

Carparks on the Common include the carpark at Mt. Harriet, Gypsy Cove and Cape Pembroke. As with the road network, the maintenance of these is the responsibility of PWD.

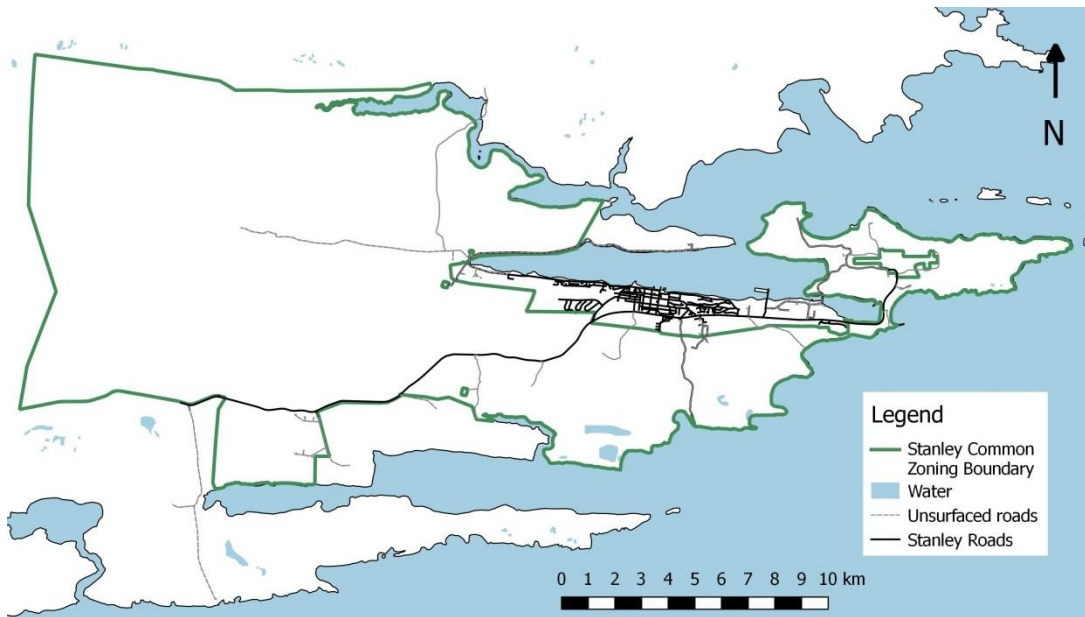


Figure 9: Location of roads.

2.4.2. Power Supply:

Approximately 40% of Stanley's power comes from the wind farm located south of the MPA road at Sand Bay. At present there are 6 wind turbines, operated by the PWD – Power Section. Here again this section in the management plan is a sign-post to the Power Section for any issues. The laying of power cables to the FIDF ammunitions store which is located on Stanley Common is permitted in accordance with the Ordinance, as is the laying of power cables to the Medium Wave Transmitter on Mt. William by both FIG and communications providers, and the development of Sapper Hill for the purpose of the supply of electricity by FIG.

2.4.3. Water Supply and drainage:

There are two catchments which supply Stanley with fresh water. These are located either side of the Two Sisters. The primary water supply is from Moody Valley with the Murrell River Catchment area as an alternate water supply. The development of Moody Valley and the Murrell River Catchment area by FIG for the purpose of supplying and preserving the supply of water to the town of Stanley is permitted under the Ordinance.

Trenching is common on Stanley Common especially where needed for infrastructural needs. An exact map or location of trenches is not available nor is the extent of trenches.

2.4.4. Fencing:

The responsibility of fencing on Stanley Common is shared amongst 4 different FIG departments: DNR – Agriculture, Environmental Officer, FIDF and the PWD. The DNR - Agriculture is responsible for maintenance of fencing around horse grazing paddocks and holds the relevant budget for this. The Environmental Officer is responsible for some of the fencing at Cape Pembroke (in particular the fence line from Gypsy Cove to Hadassah Bay and at the lighthouse on Cape Pembroke). This is to prevent grazing of these areas. FIDF holds the contract for all fencing around minefields and its maintenance. Unfortunately the precise locations of all minefield fences are not available but they surround each minefield. PWD is responsible for any boundary fencing of Stanley Common. Where

management actions are required these are addressed separately in this management plan. Fencing around all grazing permit areas and crown lease areas is the responsibility of the permit holder.

2.4.5. Telecommunications masts and aerials:

The majority of telecommunications masts and aerials found on Stanley Common are on leased land and found at Sapper Hill. However, some exceptions exist - the radio mast located between Mount William and Mount Tumbledown and the mast at Christina Bay. Both of these are maintained by KMZ Electronics Ltd. The aerial mast is FIG-owned.

2.4.6. Navigation Aids to Mariners:

At present there are two navigation aids located on Stanley Common. These are found at Cape Pembroke and Navy Point indicated in the map below. The maintenance and upkeep of these are the responsibility of the FIG DNR – Fisheries (contact - the Harbour Master). This includes the fencing surrounding the light at Cape Pembroke.

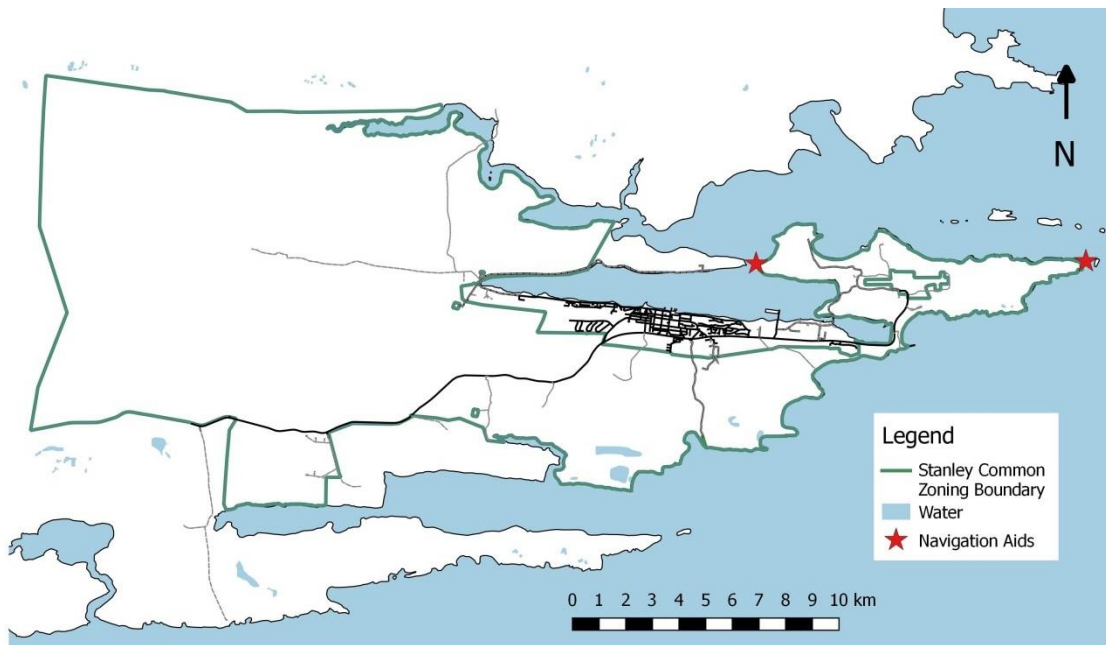


Figure 10: Location of Navigation Aids

2.5. Shooting Ranges

Three main ranges are found on Stanley common. The Archery range straddles the Common Boundary on Kiel Canal. The shooting range at Philip’s Point and Rookery Bay are entirely on Stanley Common. The ranges are used by FIDF and the RFIP. Furthermore, the ranges are used by a number of clubs including the Gun Club, Rifle Club, Archery Club and Shotgun Club. This is captured under the Ordinance as “Rookery Bay Rifle Range, Phillips Point gun Range and the Kiel Canal Road Archery Range” as areas for recreational target practice under the supervision of clubs formed for the purpose.

Safety is a key priority on these ranges, not just for those involved in target practice activities but for the wider general public using the area for recreational practice. The Archery range on Kiel Canal

Road is fenced off and uses clear flag signals to show when the range is in use. The range danger area (RDA) here is very limited but range safety cover is usually provided. This is in line with best practice principles. Safety is also a key priority for the users of the other two ranges. Historically these ranges had RDAs which were predominantly in minefield areas that were closed off to the general public. As minefields have been cleared, a clear plan and direction are now needed to maintain public safety as highlighted in section 3.5.

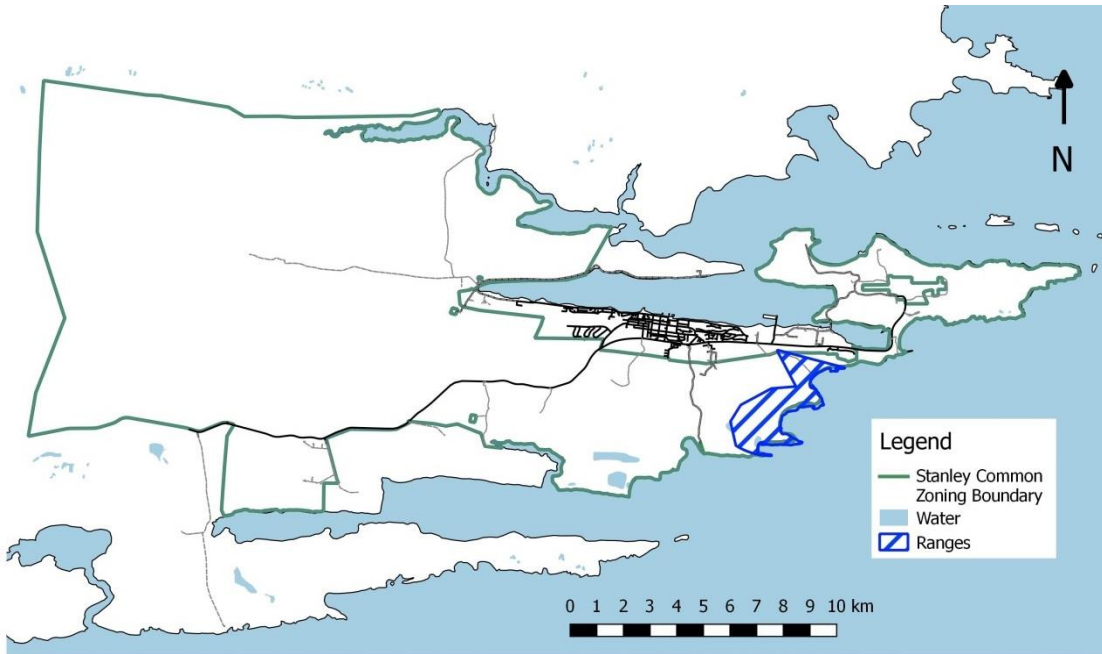


Figure 11: Location of Range Danger areas for Rookery Bay and Philip’s Point.

2.6. Horse Grazing:

There has been a long history of horse grazing on Stanley Common with horses usually owned by residents in Stanley allowed to graze on Stanley Common. Horse grazing on Stanley Common has been historically managed by the DNR - Agriculture with permits issued under the Stanley Common Ordinance 1999. Grazing permits were available for the summer season, winter season or entire year with permit fees charged accordingly. Grazing is rotational and uses 6 different paddocks across the Common. Annual grazing rotations vary across Stanley Common with winter grazing usually on the Cape Pembroke peninsula. Due to the limited amount of feed available on the Cape Pembroke peninsula, maximum grazing numbers have been set in the past.

Though horse grazing is controlled on Stanley Common through this management plan, horse riding is not controlled and is popular amongst horse owners, particularly in the areas shown on the map below.

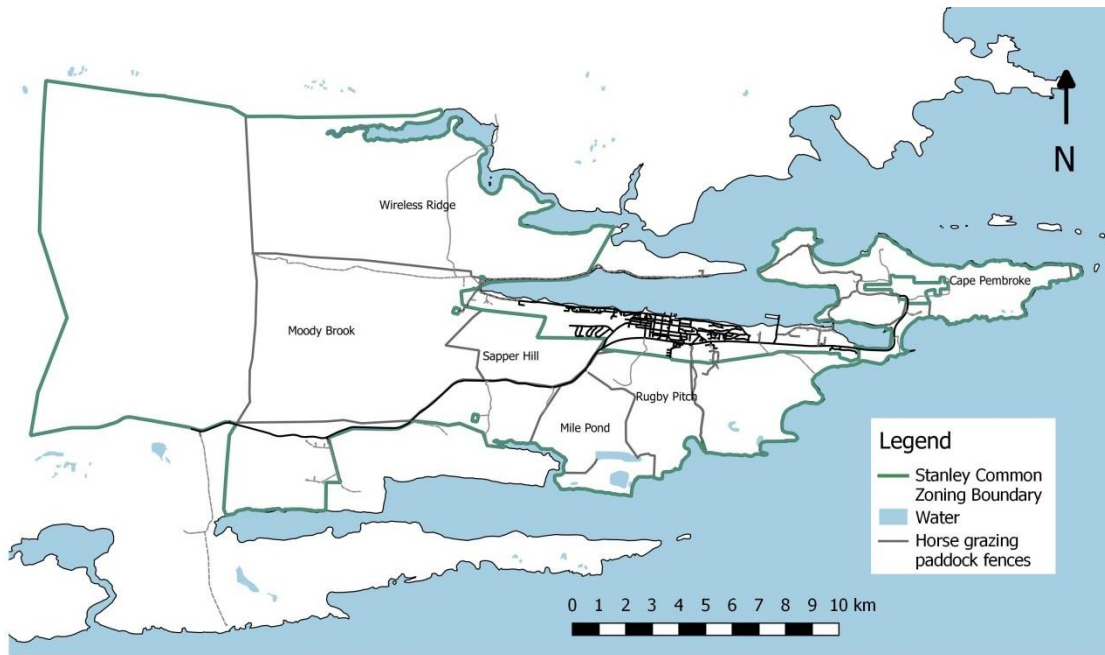


Figure 12: Horse Grazing Paddocks

2.7. Minefields:

Following the 1982 Falkland Islands Conflict, 122 minefields and 7 suspect areas were left. The majority, approximately 90, of these minefields were found in the vicinity of Stanley with a significant number of these on Stanley Common. Since 2009 these minefields have been gradually cleared with only the minefields at Rookery Bay and Yorke Bay remaining. All these minefields are due to be cleared by summer 2020. Minefields and their clearance status (correct as at October 2018) are identified on the map below. The clearance of the remaining minefields at Yorke Bay and Rookery Bay is imminent and so appropriate management actions for the future of these minefields is necessary to ensure their ability to recover from demining activities and that wildlife at these sites is suitably protected. Pervious demining activities have gradually released a number of minefield sites which are now becoming accessible to the public.

During demining, actual mine locations are initially identified through the use of mechanical flails to cut lanes into the known minefield site. This means that the top layer of ground and all vegetation is removed and checked for signs of mines. Following this, once mines are found, a similar method is used to follow the mine line, checking along this for any mines before the manual digging up the ground and any vegetation to remove the mines. Though these activities disturb the natural habitat, they are necessary to ensure human safety is preserved and equally importantly to ensure all mines are accounted for, this then allows the safe release of Stanley Common land for public use.

In cleared minefields, ExCo paper 193/13 agreed that minefield fences should be kept around recently cleared minefields. This was to prevent undue disturbance, such as any off-roading and excessive grazing, allowing the minefields to recover gradually. However, once a minefield is cleared and declared as such, it is safe for the general public to enter. It was agreed to monitor habitat recovery twice a year in each of the minefields to ascertain as to when a minefield has recovered sufficiently for the fence to be taken down. To assess this activity (which would take a considerable amount of time away from core activities), a Masters student from the University of the Redlands

was tasked with developing an automated method for identifying the rate of recovery in each minefield.

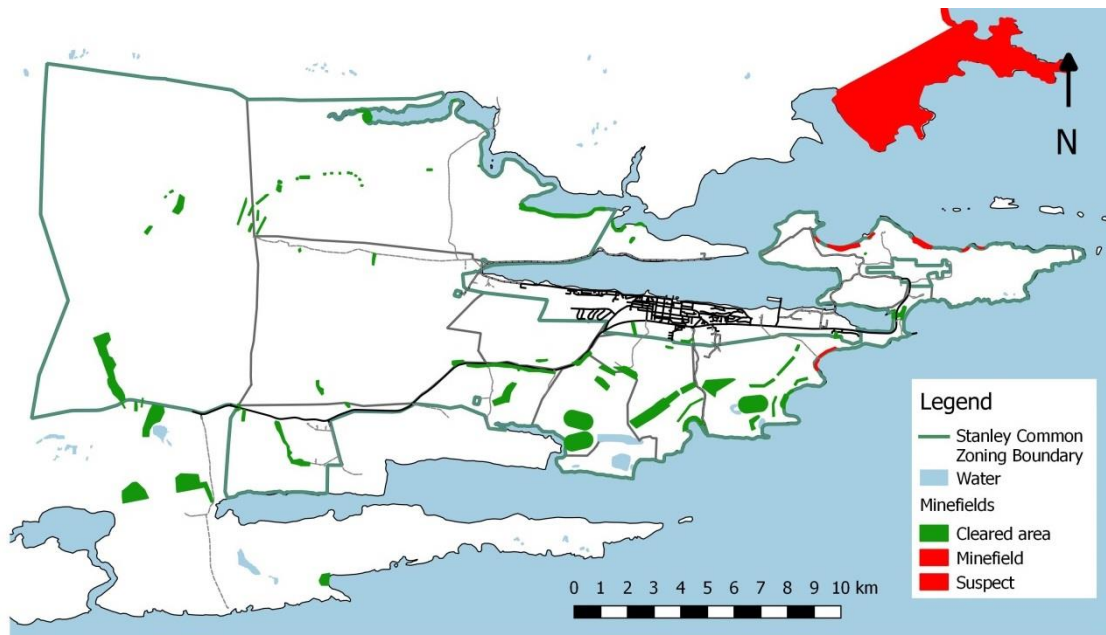


Figure 13: Minefields on Stanley Common

2.8. Tourism:

The Falkland Islands received approximately 62,000 cruise ship- and land-based tourists in 2017 (Tourism Statistics, 2017). The majority of these tourists visit Stanley and approximately half will visit sites around Stanley Common either for their historic or natural significance. At present tourists visiting Stanley Common are offered guided battle field tours, trips to see penguins, guided nature trips and of course self-guided tours and walks. There are typically three different types of “destination”: the hilly areas to the west of Stanley, penguin colonies and the wider Common (if on a self-guided or guided nature trek).

Battlefield tours take place in areas of historic significance and battlefields from the 1982 conflict. These tours take place to the west of Stanley in the “hilly” parts of Stanley Common. Routes do vary between different tour operators. However, these tours provide a significant cultural benefit to the Islands by educating visitors on their history. These types of tours are booked by cruise ship passengers and also by land-based tourists and for historic visiting purposes.

At the date of this Management Plan trips to see penguins on Stanley Common are usually to Gypsy Cove. Gypsy Cove, its infrastructure and wardens, are currently managed through the Environmental Officer at the site. Gypsy Cove has a maintained circular path about 1 km long. The path to Gypsy Cove itself is fenced off to the west and east as this is where penguin burrows are located. The path borders the minefield fence to the east. At Gypsy Cove, the path is only fenced off to the east to prevent access into Gypsy Cove itself where there are more burrows and, potentially, mines. On busy days (>500 cruise ship passengers) wardens are employed to monitor and manage the

interactions between visitors and the general public. At present wardens are employed such that on days when there are:-

- Between 500 and 1000 passengers, there are 2 wardens;
- between 1000 and 2000 passengers, there are 3 wardens; and
- over 2000 passengers there are 4 wardens.

Wardens are asked to ensure that people do not stray off the path both for the visitor's safety but also for the sake of the wildlife. It is the aim of site management at Gypsy Cove to ensure that visitors do not have a negative impact on wildlife and that wildlife can continue to thrive at this site.

In addition to wardens and maintaining infrastructure, Gypsy Cove is the only visitor site on Stanley Common where public toilets are available on cruise ship days. These are operated and maintained by FITB. However, planning permission exists to develop a permanent unit on a site adjacent to the carpark at Gypsy Cove. A small car park exists to the west of the site entrance. Gypsy Cove is also non-smoking and bins are in place here to prevent littering.

Mine clearance activities are likely to result in additional penguin colonies, currently within minefields becoming new popular visitor sites. This includes Rookery Bay where Magellanic Penguins are found and Yorke Bay where there are Gentoo Penguins behind the minefield line. Tours may also stop en-route to a site to show visitors when wildlife has come up to rest or moult in various locations.

Both guided and self-guided nature treks are available to visitors to the Islands, offering a range of areas forming part of Stanley Common. Nature treks guided by guides are varied in where they go. However, they usually end at a more popular tourist site such as Gypsy Cove and have a focus on the natural environment. Popular walks described in leaflets enable tourists and visitors as well as locals to self-guide themselves along these routes. Often there are no waymarkers, merely a guide in the booklet as to where popular points of reference are.

2.9. Recreation:

Recreational use is the most prevalent use of Stanley Common today. Stanley Common is understood to be a largely recreational area which supports a wide range of activities. To better understand the spread of the recreational use of Stanley Common, a survey was conducted in April/May 2018 by the Policy and Economic Development Unit. This survey had 230 responses from across the community, marking 28 different types of recreational activity. The results and comments from this survey were then used to develop management recommendations which were taken to a community workshop in June 2018. The recommendations for management actions were thus developed and are reflected the management actions included in this management plan. It should be noted that at the time of the writing of this management plan, Rookery Bay and Yorke Bay were still mined and so not open for recreational activities.

Activities such as wildlife watching, walking, running, playing, picnicking, photography, cycling, conservation, beach-combing and camping were grouped together as passive activities. These are

activities that generally leave no trace or may even improve the environment and our understanding of it. The activities on the Cape Pembroke peninsula, along the southern coastline and on the hills to the west of Stanley gave rise to the highest response rate.

Also included amongst these activities is the model aircraft club’s landing strip which is located south of the bypass on Stanley Common. This management plan recognises this site for the model aircraft club.

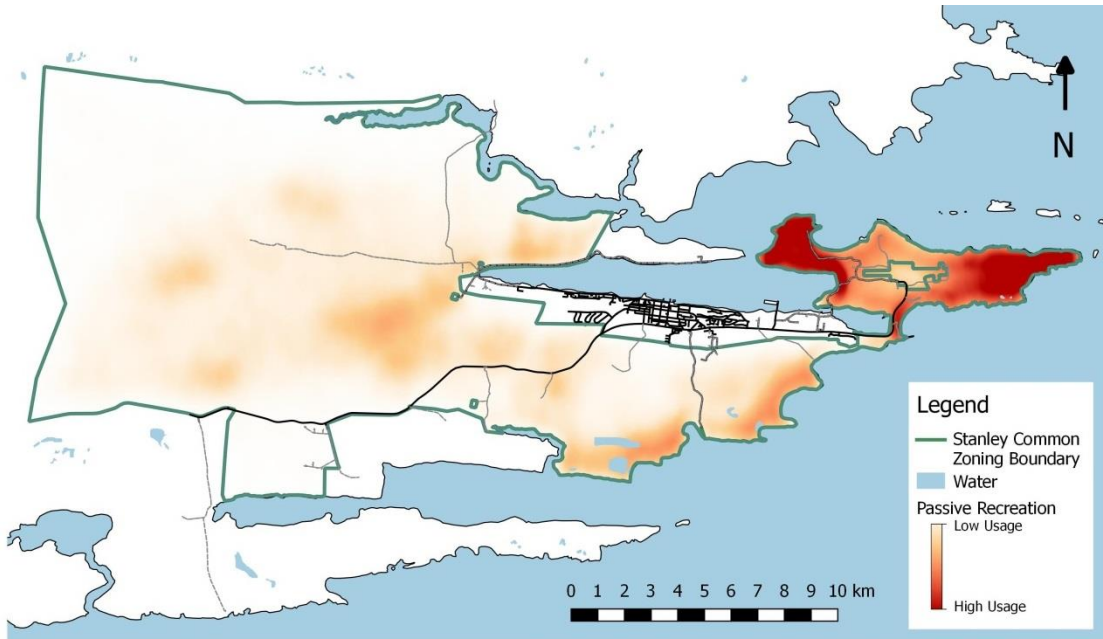


Figure 14: Passive recreation on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 2,419,240 points marked per 250 m² to 217,040,000 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

Water sports activities are dependent to some extent on Stanley Common with the surrounding shoreline used as a point from which to launch boats or as a basis for activities, including swimming, surfing and fishing. These activities mostly take place on the Murrell River to the west of the causeway and Drunken Rock Pass. Also strongly marked are the Mullet Creek area and the area around Surf Bay as well as the coastline of the Cape Pembroke Peninsula.

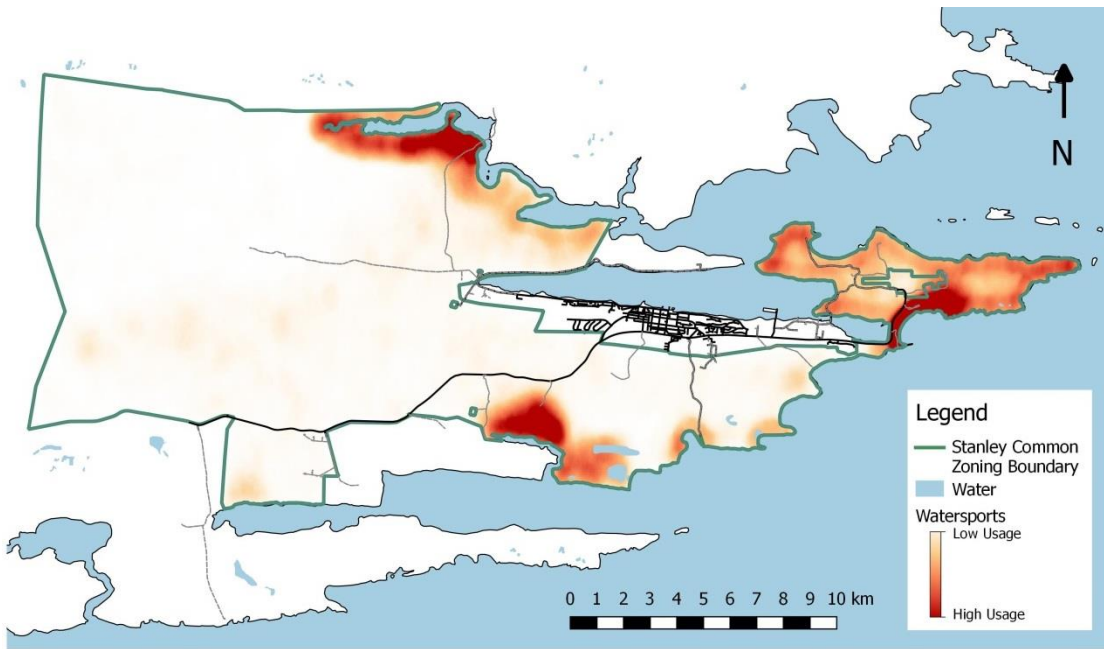


Figure 15: Watersport recreation on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 182,835 points marked per 250 m2 to 19,989,900 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

Flower and berry picking also form a particular past time when berries or flowers are in season. The strongest response rates related to the Cape Pembroke peninsula, areas where the shooting ranges are located and to some extent, the hills to the west of Stanley. Generally berry and flower picking is at a low level on Stanley Common and does not present a risk to the environment at present intensity.

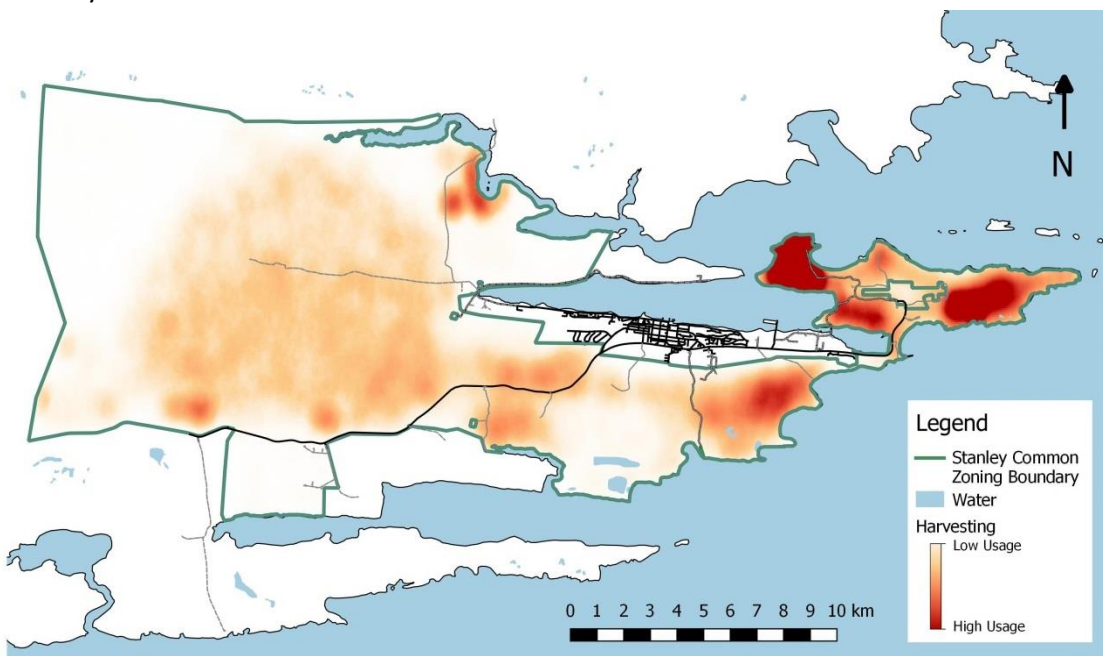


Figure 16: Berry and flower picking (harvesting) on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 247,976 points marked per 250 m2 to 44,139,700 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

Dog Walking is another very popular past time on Stanley Common but has given rise to some issues as noted on the survey forms. These issues mostly related to dogs not under control and chasing wildlife as well as to dog fouling of popular areas such as beaches and common walking routes. Areas most popular for dog walking are the Cape Pembroke peninsula as well as Eliza Cove and the hills to the west of Stanley to a lesser extent.

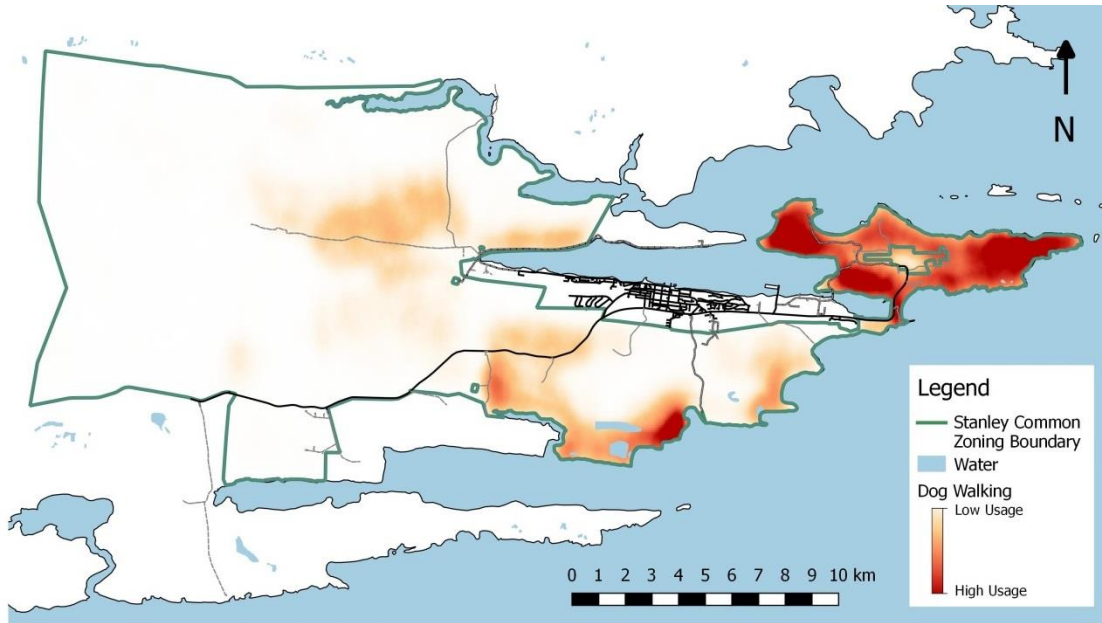


Figure 17: Dog walking on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 94,226 points marked per 250 m² to 48,526,600 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

Motorised activities also form an important past time on Stanley Common. The survey divided adult use from child use, and separated out different types of motorised vehicle as the intensity of use and the environmental impact can greatly vary between them. Generally quad bikes and motorbikes have a smaller footprint and impact than four-wheel drives with vehicles driven by children assumed to have a lower impact still. During the workshop, the type of motorised driving was also discussed. General off-roading has a lower impact than dirt tracking as the idea behind off-roading is not to become stuck but to travel from A to B, as opposed to dirt-tracking where the aim is to get the car covered in mud. Quad and motor biking are popular amongst adults on the Cape Pembroke peninsula, in particular the areas around Yorke Bay and Gypsy Cove as well as to the north-east of Stanley Airport. For children, who are only legally allowed to drive off-road and do so only on quad bikes and motorbikes, the areas to the north of Stanley airport and to the south of the Stanley bypass to the west of the road to the Eliza Cove tip are popular. Off-roading by car is the most popular activity across Stanley Common with hot spots in the hills to the west of Stanley, along the southern coastline and on Cape Pembroke. These activities probably give rise to most conflicts due to their environmental impact. Clear management targets are required to overcome these.

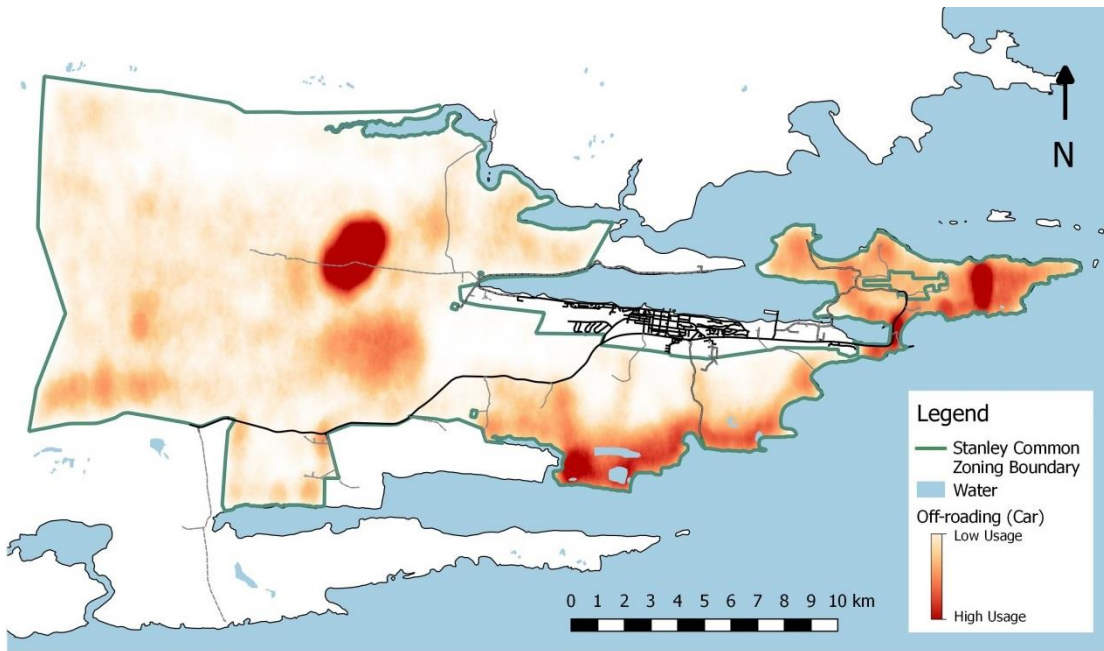


Figure 18: Off-riding in a car on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 449,122 points marked per 250 m2 to 9,880,690 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

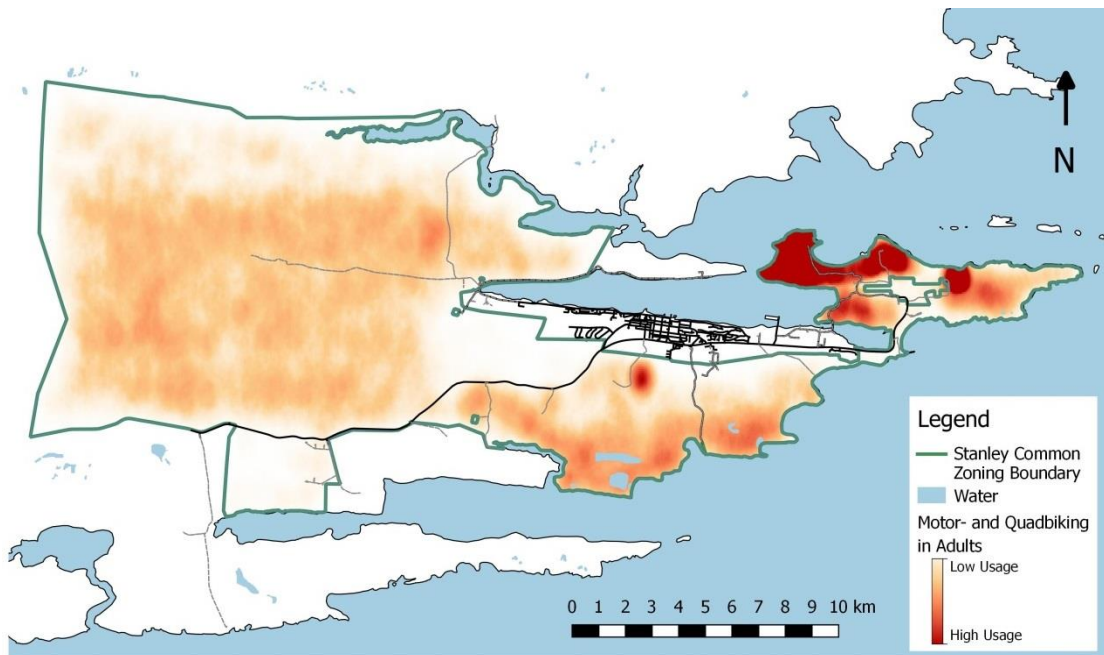


Figure 19: Off-riding by adults on a motor or quad bike on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 99,346 points marked per 250 m2 to 13,511,100 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

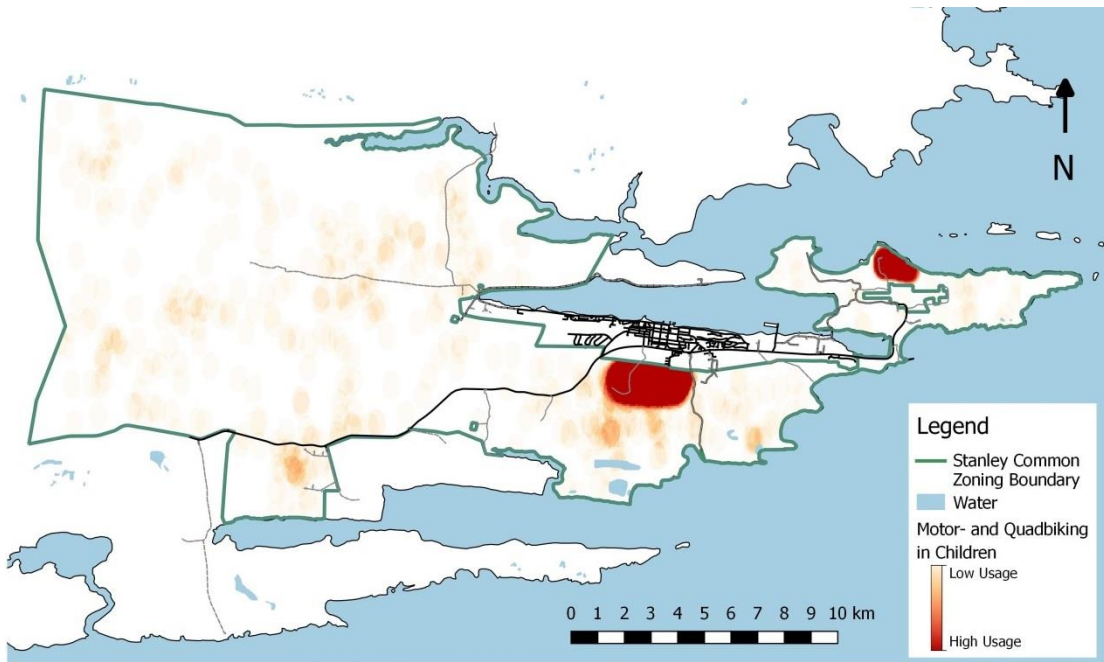


Figure 20: Off-roading by children on a motor or quad bike on Stanley Common as noted by the April/May 2018 consultation. Colours are relative to the overall area for the activity. Minimum here were 0 points marked per 250 m2 to 856,750 points. Points are an arbitrary indication for the amount of use.

2.10. Waste:

Until recently, waste was dealt with on the Islands by means of a disposal site at Mary Hill Quarry, a disposal site at Eliza Cove and some small scale uncontrolled incineration at the Sand Bay Abattoir. A newly adopted Waste Management Strategy will modernise and improve waste management practices across the Falklands to limit environmental impacts. This will be focused on segregated waste stream management. The site at Mary Hill Quarry, a now disused quarry, is located on the Cape Pembroke peninsula to the west of Stanley Airport. The site is used as a dump site for inert wastes (predominantly metal and wood) and no toxins should enter this site. The site located at Eliza Cove is the general refuse site. It is open to the public and used for most refuse from Stanley. Segregation of products is not enforced and seldom practised with some hazardous waste ending up in the site as well. The site has no environmental controls and openly burns all waste to reduce its volume.

2.11. Peat Cutting, Sand Extraction etc.:

Various forms of soil, peat and sand extraction have previously taken place on Stanley Common and the level of such extractions has varied considerably in past years. Types of extractions include sand extraction, peat cutting and top soil extraction.

2.11.1. Sand Extraction:

Sand extraction takes place from the dunes at Yorke Bay in the area defined below. This has traditionally been mechanical as well as manual but since July 2016, mechanical extraction has been ended due to concerns over the quantity of sand extracted and the environmental implications. Schedule 3 to the Ordinance allows for sand extraction (by hand only and not through mechanical means) at Yorke Bay dunes and for water supply facilities in the surrounds of Mullet Creek House. Sand in large quantities is now available through the quarry at Pony’s Pass.

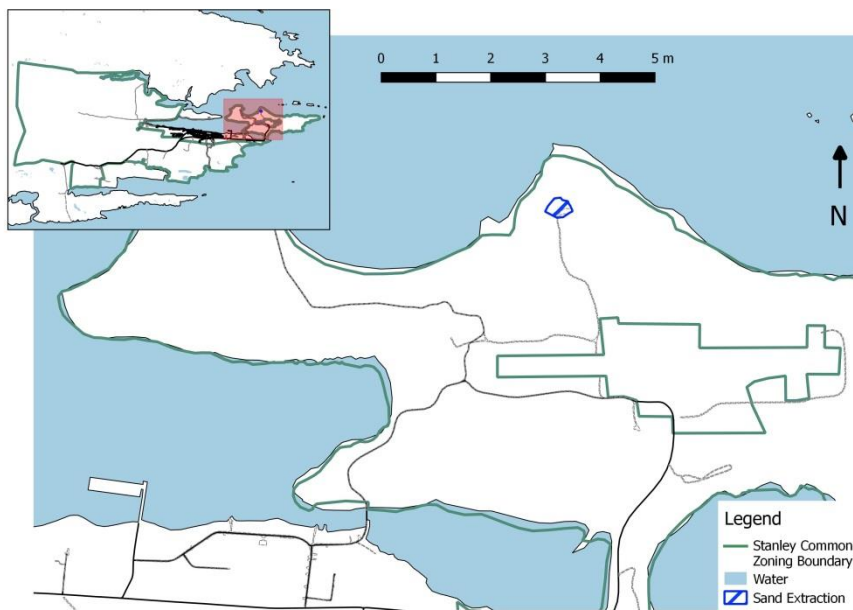


Figure 21: Sand Extraction Area

2.11.2. Peat Cutting:

There has been a long history of peat cutting on Stanley Common. Peat used to be the main source of fuel for Stanley till the 1980s and a peat bank was assigned to every plot. This was managed by a peat cutting officer who, at the start of peat-cutting in October of each year, allocated peat banks. Following two peat slips in the 1880s, peat banks were relocated to the southern slope from Stanley on Stanley Common. Data on the allocation of peat banks is sparse to date with those who cut peat using their historic banks. Peat cutting on Crown Land is regulated under the Land Ordinance 1949, whereby the person cutting peat needs to apply to the Governor for consent to do so.

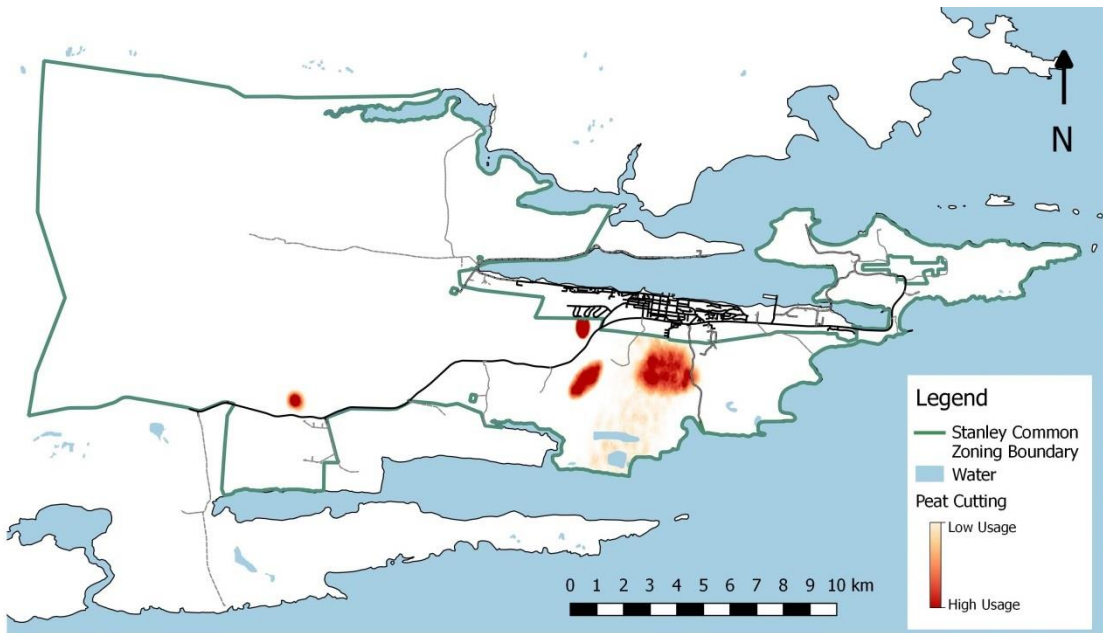


Figure 22: Areas where peat cutting is still practiced.

2.11.3. Other sediment cover removal:

In the past other sediment extraction has occurred on Stanley Common in the form of top soil extraction. As far as is known, this is now no longer happening on Stanley Common.

2.12. Category A and B land:

Following public consultation in the development of the Ordinance, it was decided to split Stanley Common into two categories of land - Category A land and Category B land which are identified in a map of Stanley Common. This was to ensure that Stanley Common was provided with as much protection as possible whilst still addressing any public needs. The development potential and uses of each category are identified in the Ordinance.

Any development of Category A land is prohibited. However, various uses of Category A land are permitted (subject to permission granted by the Governor), including the cutting and taking away of peat, firearms training by FIDF and RFIP and other training for FIDF, the Fire and Rescue Service or any other organisation approved by the Governor. The grazing of animals on Category A land is also permitted, subject to a DNR - Agriculture permit. In addition, the Ordinance permits the Lands Committee (in consultation with the Environmental Committee) to make by-laws to regulate the further uses of Category A land, including in relation to sports and recreation, amenity land, acts of remembrance and nature conservation.

Similar uses to those set out above for Category A land are also available for Category B land. In addition, Category B land can be used to bury animals, subject to a permit being obtained from the DNR - Agriculture, and to throw or deposit (or cause to be thrown or deposited) any waste or other noxious matter, subject to any conditions prescribed for that purpose. Accordingly, the two current waste disposal sites are permitted on Category B land, subject to meeting such conditions. Under the Ordinance, the Lands Committee (in consultation with the Environmental Committee) may make by-

laws to regulate the further uses of Category B land, including in relation to amenity land, firearms and other training, and development.

Unlike Category A land, Category B land can be developed for public purposes, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. This development is referred to in section 3.13.

3. Management Objectives:

It is the aim of this management plan to create management actions and identify management goals for the Common in the best interests of both the general public and the natural environment. All management actions are issue- or threat-based. The management objectives and proposed policies are broken down for each area. Also indicated is where legislative changes and bye-laws may come into effect.

3.1. Designations and Natural Habitat:

Stanley Common is a NNR as designated under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. Cape Pembroke is also an IPA. The suggested management targets have been developed to ensure threats to the natural habitat are appropriately controlled.

3.1.1. Key Issues and Threats to the natural habitat:

3.1.1.1. Management Plan:

This document outlines the management plan for Stanley Common and is to be reviewed and updated on a 5-yearly basis (or more often as required). Overall oversight of the plan falls to the Environmental Officer.

The production and adoption of a management plan achieves key international targets of sustainable land-use management and is a requirement to implement the Commons Ordinance 2017.

3.1.1.2. Grazing and harvesting:

Inappropriate grazing and the harvesting of native plants can damage the unique habitat any ecosystem represents through altering the fine balance many ecosystems observe. As a result grazing of animals and harvesting of plants needs to be managed carefully in order to ensure equilibrium of the environment

Threat:

Grazing: Where grazing is too intensive for the environment and habitat, the latter can undergo adverse change. Current grazing is managed through the application of grazing permits through the

DNR - Agriculture. Horse grazing is the most common type of grazing and is referred to in section 3.10 of this plan. Livestock grazing tends to be more intensive than horse grazing. However, there are currently only two livestock grazing permit-holders. Stanley Common has shifted from agricultural to recreational uses. Increased grazing may change the social dynamic and affect the environment of Stanley Common.

Harvesting: Harvesting of native vegetative plant matter (other than berries) has never occurred on Stanley Common. The harvesting of native vegetative plant matter at a commercial scale can negatively impact the plants and environment and cause risks such as increased erosion leading to biodiversity and habitat loss. However, harvesting of berries is a local pastime which usually does not disturb the native flora and poses no risks to biodiversity. The harvesting of berries is managed separately from the harvesting of vegetative plant matter.

Area:

All of Stanley Common but in particular areas where there are vulnerable native habitats.

Management Targets:

Target	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To implement current grazing permits where these have been granted and allow for the renewal to these permits	Ongoing	DNR - Agriculture and GLS
B	To amend legislation to limit the issue of new grazing permits on Stanley Common for horses only.	2019	DNR - Agriculture, Environmental Officer and GLS
C	To develop regulations/by-laws that prevent the commercial harvesting of any vegetative plant matter other than berries on Stanley Common.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

Impacts:

There will be no impact on Common users.

3.1.1.3. Human-caused fire risk:

Human-caused or anthropogenic fire risk is where fires are started accidentally or on purpose by humans. These are a threat not only to our own well-being but also to the natural environment and need to be managed carefully.

Threat:

The threat of human-caused fire risk to the natural environment is great and can lead to the vast disturbance and destruction of the environment. This causes the loss of major habitats and the destruction of plants. Not only is the risk of human-caused fire great to the natural environment, but with the Common’s proximity to Stanley itself, it can also be a danger to its residents. The best way to address the risk from human-caused fires is through prevention by means of the issue of guidelines noted below. Though disasters such as wildfires are deemed a low priority threat on the Biodiversity Framework 2016 - 2030, they are recognised as having the potential to have a considerable effect on the local environment which can lead to major losses in biodiversity. As such, adopting these guidelines is in the interest of the natural environment as well as our health and safety.

Area:

All of Stanley Common. This management plan recognises that the risk is greater during the dry months of October to April and in areas where there is dense and dry vegetation cover. The management plan also recognises that areas of peat are also at risk from anthropogenic fires.

Management Targets:

Target	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To issue the following guidance to Common Users regarding fire risk on Stanley Common using the appropriate mediums. This will be measured by having no accidental fires on Stanley Common.	2019	Environmental Officer and Fire & Rescue Services

Guidelines on preventing human caused fire risk:

A Camping fire not a “Camp Fire”

Always build your fire well away from any dry grass, twigs and nearby bushes, such as fern - the last thing you want to start is an out of control Camp Fire.

Build your fire in a designated fire pit or well away from your tent. The last thing you want is the wind to pick up sparks and blow them onto your highly flammable tent.

If camping overnight ensure the fire is completely out before going to bed by pouring water over the embers.

Never leave a fire unattended.

Open Fires and BBQ’s

Starting a fire can involve as much art as science. Using accelerants such as petrol and methylated spirits produces particular risks; when poured onto a fire/wood, they vaporise and can ignite much quicker than expected, and this isn't easily visible – at best, you might have singed eyebrows, at worst, significant burns.

You should be able to step away from a fire without tripping/climbing over anything. That means no tents, no clutter – essentially, if the fire starts you can step away freely, pause and lower/douse the fire, and then get on with cooking.

For open fires, it is always a good idea to have a bucket of earth, sand or water to hand, or a fire blanket to help put the fire out.

Badly disposed barbecues, such as those buried under sand can, cause significant injuries and burns to children as the ground retains heat for several hours after the barbecue has been extinguished. Be sure that fires and barbecues are completely out and disposable BBQ's are not left as rubbish.

Cooking stoves

Cooking stoves use pressurised camping gas or methylated spirits. Understanding how the stoves work and what combination of equipment can be used is important.

Gas cartridges come in several types (mainly screw in/puncture) and often are only for use with certain models or makes. Check the manufacturer's guide for the use of the gas canister and its safe and proper disposal. You should never puncture gas canisters and never put used or full canisters onto an open fire.

BBQ lovers should take the following precautions:

- When choosing a barbecue, stability is essential - ensure the one you choose is strong and sturdy;
- Check your barbecue is in good condition (particularly if you have not used it for some time) and look for loose or damaged parts that may need adjustment or repair;
- Consider the location - level ground, away from fences, sheds and overhanging trees, which have been known to catch fire;
- Never light a barbecue in an enclosed space;
- Prepare the barbecue early to ensure it is at the right temperature by the time you want to cook;
- Particular care should be taken in hot, dry weather to reduce the risk of starting a forest or grass fire;
- Never pour petrol, methylated spirits or other accelerants on to a barbecue. Some of the most serious barbecue-related accidents happen when people do this and the barbecue 'explodes' in their faces;
- Use long-handled tools;
- Be careful of steam when opening foil parcels;
- Remember that the metal parts of a barbecue can become hot - don't try to move it until it has cooled down;
- Don't leave children unsupervised near a barbecue;
- Make sure the barbecue is fully extinguished before you leave it;
- Take care when getting rid of a disposable barbecue, or barbecue coals - ensure they have cooled down before placing them in a bin.

Tips for barbecuing in a public place:

- If you are planning to have a barbecue in a public place, ensure that you are allowed to do so at the location you intend to use - and never leave the barbecue unattended;
- Always obtain the land owner's permission;
- Particular care should be taken in hot, dry weather to reduce the risk of starting a grass fire;
- Take care when getting rid of a disposable barbecue or barbecue coals - ensure they have cooled down before placing them in a bin;
- Always take YOUR RUBBISH home for proper disposal.
- Barbecues should be fun, and will be safe if you prepare properly.

Impacts:

This section only provides information for the raising of awareness to prevent fire risks ensuring a safe environment for all users.

3.1.1.4. Litter and debris:

Littering is not only unsightly but also detrimental to the natural environment. As a result, litter and littering needs to be addressed for Stanley Common. A further problem includes the large amounts of scrap metal and other debris left on Stanley Common. This section ties in with Section 3.12 of this management plan on Waste Management and is issued in conjunction with the Litter Ordinance 1986, seeking to reinforce it with respect to Stanley Common. Litter and debris have both been taken into account here due to their many commonalities. Litter includes, but is not limited to, cigarette butts, food and drink packaging and dog excrement bags. Debris includes, but is not limited to, rusty old wire fencing and other metal remnants. Artefacts left from the Falklands Conflict 1982 are not considered to be debris or litter as they form an important cultural aspect to the Islands.

Threat:

Litter and debris are harmful to the wildlife and environment. Aside from the unsightliness both litter and debris provide an active threat to both flora and fauna. Wildlife may find itself becoming entangled in litter and debris or even ingest them, causing a threat of life. Any flora is at threat from being smothered by debris and litter. Further environmental concerns include the potential for toxins to enter the environment and lead to contamination of soil, water and air. The following management actions address this and are aimed at reducing littering and in general tidying up Stanley Common. Issues of litter relating to the rubbish tips at Eliza Cove and Mary Hill are found in Section 3.12.

Area:

All of Stanley Common. The presence of litter and debris is a problem across all used areas of Stanley Common.

Management Actions:

Target	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To tidy up all debris (in particular scrap metal and old fencing) on Stanley Common and remove this to the Mary Hill tip (by means of a public event). This does not include war memorabilia from the 1982 conflict and minefield fences.	End of 2020	Environmental Officer and PWD
B	To implement the following policy set out below.*	2019	All FIG
C	To implement and enforce the Litter Ordinance 1986 across Stanley Common through the use of awareness-raising and signs in public areas. Any person found littering shall be fined in accordance with that Ordinance.	2019	Environmental Officer
D	To help reduce littering, to provide public rubbish receptacles at Whalebone Cove car park, Rookery Bay, Cape Pembroke Lighthouse and Mt. Harriet car park and ensure these are emptied on a monthly basis unless needs dictate otherwise.	2019	Environmental Officer and PWD

*Policy relating to debris on Stanley Common:

When an FIG Officer or FIG Contractor repairs fencing or undertakes any other work on Stanley Common, they must ensure all excess materials are cleared away or appropriately disposed of, such that no debris or excess material remain on the Common.

Impacts:

Achieving the actions laid out above with respect to littering and debris will aid Stanley Common in becoming a cleaner and tidier place. The public will also have greater access to rubbish receptacles to ensure they can appropriately throw away their waste. Removal of debris will also make Stanley Common a safer place for the community, their animals and pets and wildlife in general.

3.1.1.5. Oil Spill Risk and Natural Disasters

Oil spill risks are a threat to the natural environment of Stanley Common both from smaller terrestrial spills to larger marine spills ending up on the shores of Stanley Common. Small terrestrial spills need to be reported to the Environmental Officer. Larger spills need to be handled in accordance with the Oil Spill Response Plan and the Major Incident Plan.

All natural disasters need to be handled in accordance with the Major Incident Plan.

3.1.1.6. Invasive Species:

Invasive species are a threat to the biodiversity, flora and fauna of Stanley Common particularly where vulnerable habitats are found. Spread of non-native species needs to be monitored and action taken to identify when these may need to be controlled. To tackle this problem the following management actions are proposed.

Threat:

Plant Invasive Species: Gorse, Thistles and Calafate. Efforts should be made to eradicate and control Calafate in the first instance followed by any isolated specimens of Gorse and Spear Thistles. If other species take hold, then these should be assessed according to their invasiveness and appropriate control mechanisms applied.

Animal Invasive Species: Feral Cats and rodents. Feral Cats, should be controlled and, where possible, euthanised. Areas where rodents are found in large numbers should be controlled.

Areas:

All of Stanley Common but with special focus on the more vulnerable habitats of Cape Pembroke and along vector infrastructure such as fence lines and roads for plants. For animal invasives where concentrations are highest: Eliza Cove and Cape Pembroke.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To identify and control all occurrences of Calafate on Stanley Common. This is already within the work-plan of the DNR - Agriculture for their Calafate control project.	2020	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture
B	To assess and then control 50% of all occurrences of Gorse on Stanley Common. Focusing particularly at Gypsy Cove, Cape Pembroke and alongside roads and fence lines with a view to carry out further control should this be feasible.	2023	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture
C	To control 100% of feral cat populations at Eliza Cove tip and Cape Pembroke by implementing a specific plan to be developed with the benefit of expertise of DNR's Veterinary Section. This will include trapping and euthanasia or neuter-release methods.	2023	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture Veterinary Section
D	To set effective control methods for rodent presence on Cape Pembroke to minimise the effect on native bird species measured by an increase in native bird species during a pre and	2023	Environmental Officer

	yearly post-control surveys.		
E	Where possible, to restore all areas of eradicated plants by planting a native plant appropriate to the area.	2023	Environmental Officer
F	To monitor the presence of any new and existing invasive and non-native species and assess their threat on an annual basis; catalogue all reports of new and existing invasive species on Stanley Common; and control new instances of invasive species where possible.	2023	Environmental Officer

Impacts:

These targets are unlikely to affect the public in any specific way. Members of the public may however come across bait stations or cat traps used for control. The achievement of these targets could be positive for members of the public through providing enhanced biodiversity to enjoy.

3.1.1.7. Habitat and Vegetation Loss

Threat:

Habitat loss is a threat to the natural environment and biodiversity through the decrease of habitable area for animals and loss of plants that leads to environmental risks such as erosion and reduction of carbon stores. Habitat loss is a key threat that can have many causes and associated issues which are reflected on in more detail in this section and sections 3.6, 3.8 and 3.9. Treating the cause of further habitat and vegetation loss is dealt with through these sections; however, remediating areas where habitat and/or vegetation loss has already occurred is equally as important. If areas of habitat and/or vegetation loss are recovered these can not only provide exciting new habitats for species but also lead to greater cultural enjoyment.

Areas:

Eroded areas around Stanley Common, in particular at Hooker’s Point and on Cape Pembroke.

Management Targets:

Target	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To encourage habitat restoration and subsequent monitoring in eroded areas of Stanley Common by funding, within reason, all applications made to the ESB to undertake such work.	2023	Environmental Officer

Impacts:

Habitat restoration work has a positive impact on the community, both as an activity that can be carried out socially but also through the subsequent results of a natural environment.

3.1.1.8. Biodiversity Monitoring

Issue:

Biodiversity monitoring sits at the heart of the Biodiversity Framework’s Ecoregions, Habitats, Species and Sites strategy 2016 – 2020. Monitoring environments forms a key part of assessing which issues and threats affect them and can form part of a reactive management strategy. A good approach is to monitor sensitive sites which have site criteria associated with them against those criteria. Cape Pembroke is an IPA for its botanical richness and a key tool in avoiding the loss of such richness is through carrying out monitoring surveys of the state of this criterion with reference to when it was first created.

Area:

Cape Pembroke.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To carry out a 10 year monitor survey of the Cape Pembroke IPA for its botanical richness and the numbers of rare plants.	2021-2022	Environmental Officer

Impact:

Results of this survey can help shape the future of the management of Stanley Common and feed into future management plans.

3.2. Memorials, Monuments, and Artistic and Historical Artefacts:

Issue:

Memorials, monuments and Artistic and Historical Artefacts, structures and Sites (referred to herein collectively as “**memorials**” for brevity) are an important part of the Falkland Islands’ culture and history. It is thus important that these memorials are protected from any vandalism, demarcations, removal or destruction.

Area:

All areas where memorials are located in.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To produce regulation/by-laws to prevent the wilful vandalism, demarcation, removal or destruction of any memorial. Where such a memorial needs to be repaired, removed or replaced, Lands Committee shall be consulted.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

Impacts:

No negative impacts are envisaged from this management target as the need for extra protection for memorials of cultural significance is widely recognised.

3.3. Crown Leases

Crown leases will be managed in accordance with current practice with the secretary of the Lands Committee being the first point of contact for any issues.

3.4. Fencing

Issue:

The fencing budget is split between four departments in FIG, who manage both the budget and in some cases the fencing contract. In each of these cases the type of fencing is appropriate for the remit of the department. This can lead to issues of the oversight over fencing on Stanley Common being lost and an increase in confusion over which department presides over which type of fencing. The below management action is to be used to alleviate this issue, giving one department responsibility for the oversight of fencing.

Area:

All Stanley Common.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To appoint PWD as the central coordination point for all fencing matters within FIG.	2019	PWD

Impacts:

This will improve clarity over fencing and also give the public one central point of contact within government.

3.5. Shooting Ranges

The shooting ranges at Rookery Bay and Phillip’s Point as well as the Archery range at Kiel Canal form a key part of Falklands Life and in some cases a key component of our national protection. These ranges are suitably located close to Stanley and have in the past had RDAs mostly behind a minefield fence. Further management of these areas is now needed to ensure that these activities can continue and the safety of the public is upheld. The below sections are subdivided into the shooting and fire arms ranges at Rookery Bay and Phillip’s Point and the Archery Range at Kiel Canal.

3.5.1. Rookery Bay and Phillip’s Point:

Issue:

Since the clearing of the minefields in the Rookery Bay and Phillip’s Point area, the area has opened up to the public for general recreational uses. This produces some conflict as shooting activities need to continue while members of the public now have free access to the area. During shooting activities, members of the public could be at risk. The Ordinance lists Rookery Bay Rifle Range and Phillip’s Point Gun Range as areas for recreational target practice under the supervision of clubs formed for the purpose, enabling the use of these areas for fire arms target practice.

Area:

These management targets apply specifically to the area between Eliza Cove and Rookery Bay where target practice takes place. The current RDA template is found in the map below but may change in line with the management targets.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	This is a temporary measure. To provide enhanced protection for the general public around range danger areas according to the guidance below*.	2019	FIDF, All Fire Arms Clubs and Environmental Officer
B	To scope and construct a new range, merging all existing ranges into one and thus decrease the total area that the separate ranges would cover. This should be in the vicinity	2023	FIDF, All Fire Arms Clubs and Environmental Officer

	of the current ranges so as not to alter land-use patterns significantly.		
C	To prevent access by any unauthorised vehicles to the ranges to avoid any shooting infrastructure being damaged.	2019	FIDF, GLS

*Temporary Range Danger Area guidance:

The aim of these provisions is to prevent any accidents that may be caused by members of the general public walking onto the shooting ranges. In order to achieve a safe firing range at both Rookery Bay ranges and Phillip’s Point range in the interim until a new range is built the following tasks need to be achieved:

- Erect sturdy fencing around the existing RDAs
- Denote that the fence forms the boundary of a RDA using appropriate signs
- Use red flags to denote when range is in use
- Provide appropriate signage to warn the general public of live firing when red flags are flying, the area that is affected (and the location of the sign) and the times when the range is in use. These signs should be erected at all popular access points including the coastline.
- On a quarterly basis, to advertise the location of the ranges and to warn the public not to cross the fence when the range is in use and flags are flying in both the Penguin News and on the radio.

Impacts:

The impact from the implementation of these management targets is expected to be largely positive. If management target B is achieved, this would have a positive impact as the area being used and restricted will be smaller. Management target A allows for the use of this area by the general public when the ranges are not in use. While this management plan does require restricting public access at certain times, there is an overriding need to ensure public safety during shooting activities. The location of the ranges on Stanley Common is important due to their proximity to Stanley and the flat landscape. Management target C is a necessary restriction to ensure public safety and to ensure that that the ground remains suitable for a range and that no shooting infrastructure is inadvertently damaged.

3.5.2. Kiel Canal Archery Range:

The Archery range at Kiel Canal extends slightly onto Stanley Common, although is predominantly located outside the Common. The range is for archery and is run and maintained by the Archery Club. In order to ensure public safety throughout, adequate fencing, signage and flags to warn when the range is in use should be provided. This is the responsibility of the Archery Club.

3.6. Peat Cutting, Sand Extraction and other soil extraction

Management of peat cutting, sand extraction and top soil extraction as well as any other sediment cover extraction are addressed in this section. It is the aim of this section to strike a balance between the socio-economic benefits of extraction and preserving the natural environment. It is noted that these activities have been practised for some time.

3.6.1. Peat Cutting:

Issue:

Peat cutting is a historic activity of cultural significance on Stanley Common. However, no modern maps exist, documenting the peat banks belonging to which plots. Peat is also no longer the primary source of fuel for the Islands. While in some select cases still providing fuel for cooking and heating, the activity is now largely a matter of upholding traditions and sharing these traditions with visitors. As an activity of cultural heritage, it deserves to be upheld and ensure that this is in line with the Lands Ordinance 1949 paragraph 44 on Cutting peat on Crown lands “Any person who cuts or causes to be cut any peat on Crown lands without the consent of the Governor commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine...”. The below management actions seeks to provide for such consent.

Areas:

The areas identified on the map below as areas where peat cutting still takes place during the Stanley Common consultation.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To provide anyone still cutting peat with the appropriate permission to ensure they can carry on this tradition. Anyone cutting peat will be invited to contact the Environmental Officer and inform them of their peat cutting area. Anyone wishing to start cutting peat on a bog belonging to their plot should also inform the Environmental Officer.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

Impacts:

Negative impacts are not expected. Positive impacts would result from the recognition of the importance of peat cutting to the culture of the Falkland Islands.

3.6.2. Sand Extraction:

Issue:

Sand extraction currently happens at a low level at Yorke Bay. This is by hand only with any mechanical extraction forbidden. Extensive manual extraction could lead to the unsustainable harvesting of sand from Yorke Bay and so extraction should be kept to a low level for personal consumption only. Suitable regulations/by-laws should prevent the extraction of sand from other areas.

Area:

The area where sand can be collected for private and personal use is marked on the map below.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To permit only manual (by hand) sand extraction at Yorke Bay within the designated area.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS
B	To erect signs informing the public that only manual sand extraction is possible at Yorke Bay and outlining the area clearly.	2019	Environmental Officer and PWD
C	To monitor sand extraction on a biennial basis from Yorke Bay to assess the environmental impact.	2023	Environmental Officer

Impact:

No significantly impacts (negative or positive) are expected as sand can still be obtained in larger quantities from the quarry at Pony’s Pass.

3.6.3. Other soil extraction:

Issue:

Other soil extraction from Stanley Common could lead to unsustainable harvesting of such resources - for example, excess erosion where the vegetative covering is removed.

Area:

All of Stanley Common.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To develop regulations/by-laws to prevent the collection of any top soil or other sediment extraction (except sand and peat) across Stanley Common	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

Impact:

No significant impacts are envisaged as this is already common practice. However, previous top soil extraction should not be allowed to set an example for others to follow in the future.

3.7. Tourism

Popular tourism sites around Stanley Common include the battle field sites in the hills to the west of Stanley and Gypsy Cove. Following the clearance of minefields, both Rookery Bay and Yorke Bay may become key tourist sites in the future due to the wildlife found here. The management of tourists at these sites is subdivided below.

3.7.1. Battle Fields:

Issue:

There are no particular issues with battle fields other than those that have been raised in section 3.2. However, it should be noted that battlefields are sites of historical importance and form the location of several self-guided walking tours. It is now proposed to install waymarkers along these self-guided walk routes to allow for easier navigation. Protection for the historical importance of battle fields is covered in section 3.2.

Area:

This section is concerned with areas to the west of Stanley and the north of the Darwin road.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To ensure that sign posts and waymarkers for self-guided trips are appropriately installed and in line with planning permissions.	2023	FITB, Environmental Officer, Planning and Building Services

Impact:

An overall positive impact is expected from the achievement of these management tasks as they will provide better infrastructure and protect sites of important cultural heritage.

3.7.2. Gypsy Cove:

Issue:

Gypsy Cove is a popular tourist destination with up to 1000 visitors visiting the site on a single day during the tourist season. Visitor management needs to be balanced with the protection of the natural environment and wildlife. Having and maintaining good visitor infrastructure as well as ensuring that the site is maintained as a wildlife site are key. These management targets should outline the necessary infrastructure and protection for the general public. The site at Gypsy Cove encompasses the footpath itself but stretches to Hadassah Bay as well.

Area: Gypsy Cove, Ordnance Point, Hadassah Bay and the west end of Yorke Bay.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To prevent grazing at Hadassah Bay or Gypsy Cove by ensuring that the fence is maintained and no horses are able to cross this fence line, and that suitable mechanisms for the entrance and exit to the path at Gypsy Cove are employed.	2020	Environmental Officer
B	To ensure that appropriate road access is maintained to Gypsy Cove and its Car Park.	On-going	PWD
C	To erect a new permanent toilet block and shelter.	2020	PWD, FITB
D	To maintain the circular footpath with its start and finish at the car park with appropriate signage, the visitor platforms, the tourist information signs, and all fencing on both sides of the footpath.	On-going	Environmental Officer
E	To maintain no littering and no smoking signage.	On-going	Environmental Officer
F	To ensure that wardens are provided at Gypsy Cove as follows: - 500-1000 visitors = 2 wardens; - 1000-2000 visitors = 3 wardens; - 2000+ visitors = 4 wardens. the role of the warden is to manage visitor interactions with wildlife; and that wardens are supplied with high-visibility vests and have access to a	On-going	Environmental Officer

	<p>first aid kit. They are also able to prevent tourists and visitors from venturing down the rocks and off the path which would put both visitors and wardens in danger.</p>		
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Impact:

An overall positive impact is expected from the achievement of these management tasks as they will provide better infrastructure for all visitors whilst ensuring protection of this site.

3.7.3. Rookery Bay:

Issue:

Rookery Bay is a recently cleared minefield with a rifle range running alongside it. Since the clearance of the adjoining minefields, the site is becoming more popular with tour providers due to the presence of Magellanic Penguins. However, it is important that management targets be implemented to provide protection for the wildlife at the site and to ensure that the use of the rifle range is not impeded. It is thus the intention of this section to ensure that these two factors are balanced.

Area: Rookery Bay.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To provide for reactive management so that if the site becomes more popular with tour operators, appropriate warden coverage is provided in accordance with Gypsy Cove.	2019 onwards	Environmental Officer

Impact:

It is proposed to limit development of this site into a significant tourism destination, due to its proximity to the rifle range. However, access by tourists and tour guides will be monitored rather than restricted and extra wardens will be deployed if necessary to protect wildlife.

3.7.4. Yorke Bay:

Issue:

The entirety of Yorke Bay is currently protected by a minefield fence. However, once this minefield is clear and the fence taken down, there is the opportunity for Yorke Bay to become a popular tourist destination due to its pristine white beaches and the Gentoo colony. Thus management targets are needed to ensure this spot is appropriately managed and protected.

Area: Yorke Bay

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To plan the development of Yorke Bay as a managed tourism site for both tourists and locals. This could include development of similar infrastructure to what exists at Gypsy Cove (including a sign-posted path, a viewing platform to see Gentoo Penguins, warden coverage and tourist information signs). The exact needs will be assessed with the tourism sector, based on expected tourism demands.	2019 onwards	FITB, Environmental Officer, FIG Tourism Development Specialist.
B	Once this area has been cleared that at least one warden is placed at the site when over 500 cruise ship passengers are expected to visit.	2019 onwards	Environmental Officer

Impact:

These management targets are expected to have a positive impact both from the tourism and conservation perspectives, providing that we implement appropriate management of tourism and wildlife interactions as is done at Gypsy Cove.

3.8. Recreation

Several recreational activities on Stanley Common have given rise to disputes. In particular, dog-walking and off-roading are both perceived to have a negative impact on the environment. These activities were discussed across a range of areas on Stanley Common during the workshop held on the 5th of June 2018 and the management targets here reflect these discussions. Generic management targets are also required for fishing (particularly with respect to where it may be undertaken) and other general recreational uses.

3.8.1. General

Issue:

For the overall recreational enjoyment of the Falkland Islands countryside, a countryside code was developed. To improve the recreational enjoyment of Stanley Common, it is important to publicise the code and ensure it is available for all users of Stanley Common.

Area:

All Stanley Common.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To make copies of the Falkland Islands Countryside Code available to all users of Stanley Common by having copies in the Environmental Officer's office, on the FIG website and more widely around Stanley. It should also be used to inform newcomers to the Islands.	2019	Environmental Officer

Falkland Islands Countryside Code:

1. Always ask permission before entering private land.
2. Keep to paths wherever possible. Leave gates open or shut as you find them.
3. Be aware of the high fire risks throughout the Islands. Be extremely careful when smoking not to start fires. Take cigarette butts away with you.
4. Do not drop litter*. Take your rubbish home with you.
5. Do not disfigure rocks or buildings.
6. Do not touch, handle, injure or kill any wild bird or other wild animal*.
7. Never feed wild animals.
8. Always give animals the right of way. Remember not to block the routes of seabirds and seals coming ashore to their colonies.
9. Try to prevent any undue disturbance to wild animals. Stay on the outside of bird and seal colonies. Remain at least 6 m (20 ft) away. When taking photograph or filming, stay low to the ground. Move slowly and quietly. Do not startle or chase wildlife from resting or breeding areas.
10. Some plants are protected and should not be picked*. Wildflowers are there for all to enjoy.
11. Whalebones, skulls, eggs or other such items may not be exported from the Falkland Islands*. They should be left where they are found.

* Such actions may constitute an offence in the Falkland Islands and on conviction, could result in fines.

Impact:

The Falkland Islands Countryside Code is a matter of common-sense and so the guidance that it provides is not expected to cause a negative impact.

3.8.2. Dog Walking

Issue:

Dog walking is a popular pastime. Stanley Common provides a positive environment for walking dogs. However, in recent years the number of pet dogs in Stanley has increased, resulting in an increase in the number of dogs being walked on the Common. This can cause conflict where dogs are not under control and may excitedly run to people they don't know or chase after wildlife. Conflict is also caused through dog fouling on Stanley Common.

Area: All of Stanley Common, in particular areas where dog walking is popular.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To provide guidance requiring all dogs to be kept under control on Stanley Common. "Under control" means that dogs are either on a lead or will reliably and within reason come to their owner upon being called and their owner has them within their sight at all times.	2019	Environmental Officer; GLS; all dog owners
B	To adopt regulations/by-laws to discourage dogs from chasing or disturbing wildlife, by extending the responsibility of the owner for the dog and its actions.	2019	Environmental Officer; GLS; all dog owners
C	On all common walkways and beaches, to encourage the collection and appropriate disposal of dog fouling in extension of the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Ordinance 2000. Any bagged dog fouling should not be left by the wayside for later collection but should be removed by the owner. Common walkways should be identified together with all dog owners as a first step prior to the implementation of regulation.	2019	Environmental Officer; GLS; all dog owners

Impact:

Management targets propose to clearly set out owners' responsibilities to manage their dogs. Here the aim is to balance the needs of the environment and those of the community, recognising that dogs are an important part of people's lives.

3.8.3. Off-roading

Issue:

Off-roading by cars, motorbikes and quadbikes on Stanley Common is the most contentious issue. Off-roading can permanently affect the natural environment, leaving scars on the landscape and the environment prone to erosion risk. However, off-roading is also part of the Falkland Islands culture and heritage, and management targets should recognise the difference between different vehicles and types of off-roading.

Area:

All of Stanley Common. Management actions apply to specific areas on Stanley Common which will be referred to in the management objective.

Management Targets:

For the sake of the management targets:

- Dirt-tracking covers any form of off-roading in any type of vehicle where the aim of the off-roading is to become repeatedly purposefully bogged, kick up dirt or mud beyond what is needed to get out of the bog, make donuts or in any other way cause the landscape to become excessively scarred. It is synonymous with other local terms such as “mud-tracking”.
- Off-roading means driving off-road in order to travel between two points or improve off-road driving skills.

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To adopt regulations/by-laws to prevent dirt-tracking on all of Stanley Common to preserve the natural environment.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS
C	To adopt regulations/by-laws which prevent the driving of any motorised vehicles (including electric vehicles and any type of quad or motorbike) on any beaches, sanded or dune areas. Dune areas are found both at Yorke Bay and on Cape Pembroke to the east of Stanley Airport. This does not apply to mobility devices.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS
D	To continue to allow young motorists (who do not hold a driving licence) the ability to ride their motorbikes or quads on all of Stanley Common and in conjunction with the other targets set herein.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS
E	To continue to ensure that Yorke Bay Pond is fenced and to prohibit (by regulations/by-laws) the driving	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

	of any vehicles in the fenced area.		
F	To give delegated authority to an officer in the Policy and Economic Development Unit to close any off-road track to public use if this track becomes too wet for general use.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS

Impact:

Management target A May result in some restriction to motorised vehicle activity, but will not restrict off-roading on established tracks. The effect of dirt tracking on the environment is generally negative and therefore should be managed to ensure preservation of the Stanley Common for enjoyment by all in perpetuity. This was developed at the Stanley Common Workshop in June 2018.

Management target C will also restrict some activity. However, it is designed to ensure that areas popular with walkers, bird watchers etc are not used as main tracks and remain safe for them to use. Visibility in duned areas is reduced and this management target is also necessary to prevent accidents. This was developed at the Stanley Common Workshop in June 2018.

Management Target D will enable young motorists to continue to learn how to drive their “bikes” off-road in a safe environment.

Management Target E does not impact on any current activity and is meant to maintain this area into the future.

Management Target F was developed at the Stanley Common Workshop in June 2018 and would provide for flexible management and the prevention of any unnecessary erosion. It will also help to ensure that tracks do not unnecessarily get eroded.

3.8.4. Fishing

Issue:

The Murrell is a popular local fishing ground for trout in the open season and fishing for trout is generally controlled through the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999. However, in order to ensure the natural environment is protected and public safety is ensured around those wishing to fish on the Murrell River some extra precautions were put in place. Firstly, in order to allow trout stocks to be maintained anglers felt that there should be no fishing above the site known as Drunken Rock pass. Secondly, the culvert at the road to the Murrell Farm can pose a significant danger to the general public due to fast moving water.

Area:

Murrell River.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
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A	To prevent any fishing within 100m of the culvert and causeway linking to the Murrell Farm, and any fishing upstream of Drunken Rock Pass. Access to the Murrell Farm is controlled by the land owners. This will be done through replacing the signage in this area.	2019	Environmental Officer and GLS
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Impact:

No impacts are expected as this is just a reiteration of the management actions from previous plans.

3.9. Minefields

The last minefields on Stanley Common are expected to be fully cleared by the summer of 2020, within the lifetime of this management plan. Thus management actions need to address both already cleared minefields and those shortly to be cleared.

Issue:

Demining activities are vital to allow the land to be released back to the community in the interests of public health and safety and to provide increased amenity space. However, clearance activities, although carried out with the highest degree of environmental sensitivity have resulted in larger areas around these minefields experiencing some form of habitat disturbance and therefore, they will need to recover appropriately (as per ExCo decision 193/13) before being opened to grazing or off-roading. However, it is important to recognise that not all minefields are the same in terms of habitat. For example, the minefield at Yorke Bay is composed of sand dunes with very little habitat recovery likely to be necessary.

Area:

All of Stanley Common, a map of the existing minefields is shown in section 2.7.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To support the development of a remote sensing tool to identify habitat recovery in each minefield on a twice-yearly basis.	2019	Environmental Officer
B	Following the suitable recovery of a cleared minefield, to remove all minefield fences for such minefield	On-going	Environmental Officer, FIDF

	(in the case of all minefields except Yorke Bay).		
C	To remove the minefield fences at Yorke Bay once this has been cleared; and to use wooden pillars to stabilise the dunes.	2019/2020	Environmental Officer, FIDF
D	To promote habitat restoration trials on demined sites through enabling to fund all relevant projects through the ESB	On-going	Environmental Officer

Impact:

The impact from clearing minefields and opening these up to the public is positive. The decision to delay making all areas immediately to the public is taken to allow the habitat to recover.

3.10. Horse Grazing

Horses, sheep and cattle are grazed on Stanley Common under the current grazing permit system. Two grazing permits for sheep and/or cattle exist on Stanley Common and it is intended to uphold these (as mentioned in section 3.1.1.2). Horse-grazing is treated as a separate issue on Stanley Common in this section.

Issue: Horse-grazing can be a contentious issue on Stanley Common and common ground needs to be achieved to meet the needs of horse owners grazing their horses on the Common, other users of the Common and the authorities managing the area. The management action set out below will seek to address these issues and clearly define the role of horse-owners and the DNR - Agriculture which manages the grazing of horses. Issues have also arisen previously regarding the state of fences on Stanley Common.

Area:

All of Stanley Common (in particular, those areas marked in the map in section 2.6). Grazing rotation is variable but horses are only kept on Cape Pembroke during the winter months and then moved to other areas.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To implement the policy on horse grazing outlined below. This was developed in consultation with all horse owners, the DNR - Agriculture and Environmental Officer.	2019	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture
B	To ensure all horse owners apply for the appropriate permit and receive a copy of their permit, and that the issue of permits is duly recorded	2019	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture

	electronically. [The permit application form is included here in Appendix 1.]		
C	To assess funding and cost options for repairing fences on Stanley Common to provide a one-off stock-proofing of all fences.	2019	Environmental Officer and DNR - Agriculture

Horse Grazing Policy:

This Horse Grazing Policy forms part of this plan and complements the Ordinance. This policy outlines the grazing permit process and summarises the roles, requirements and responsibilities of both FIG and the horse owner under the Ordinance. It is the aim of this policy to achieve a safe environment for horses, their owners and our community.

Horse Grazing is a permissible activity on Stanley Common provided that:

- a) A valid permit has been obtained from the DNR for each animal
- b) The conditions within the permit are met and all fees are paid

Grazing permits are issued at the discretion of the DNR (or a suitable person/department designated on its behalf). New applications for grazing permits can be made to the DNR. An annual notice will be made public for existing permits to be renewed. Grazing fees are laid out in Schedule 3 to the Ordinance and can be amended by order.

In deciding whether to issue a permit, the DNR takes into consideration the amount and quality of feed available on the Common and the maximum carrying capacity in accordance with the Ordinance. In the event that the carrying capacity is reached, no new grazing permits will be granted.

It is the horse owner’s responsibility to obtain a grazing permit. It is recommended that all horse owners keep up-to-date records of worming, veterinary treatment, hoof trimming and breeding as good practice, although this is not a requirement for a permit. The DNR Veterinary Section maintains a standard Code of Practice for the Welfare of Horses. A copy of this document is available on the DNR website and horse owners should familiarise themselves with this.

Grazing permits provide for the ability to graze horses in areas of Stanley Common as designated by the DNR. This does not provide the horse-owner with exclusive use of the area which will remain accessible to the general public. Rights of passage in and through Stanley Common on horseback is not restricted, and a grazing permit is not required for horses that are ridden/exercised on the Common but are not being kept or grazed there.

The DNR as receiver of grazing fees and issuer of permits is responsible for maintaining fences and gates in a stock-proof condition as well as ensuring that appropriate signage is placed at each access point to an active grazing area, stating: “Horses grazing, please keep gates closed”. Damaged, broken or ineffective fencing should be reported to the DNR promptly. Where a horse is found damaging fencing, it is its owner’s responsibility to repair the fence to stock-proof condition. To ensure fences,

gates and cattle grids are in a suitable condition, FIG will aim to maintain these subject to available resources.

Conditions imposed on the grant of a grazing permit must be met and are set out below:

- Horse owners must adhere to the Code of Practice for the Welfare of Horses at a minimum.
- Horses are to be moved as advised by the DNR. Decisions regarding horse movements will be influenced by the availability and quality of grazing. Horse owners will be notified in writing at least fourteen days in advance of exact moving dates.
- Animals that repeatedly:
 - cause damage to the Common land or infrastructure (including fencing, monuments etc.),
 - cause a public nuisance,
 - are a danger to the public and/or FIG staff, or
 - cause problems for other horses and/or horse owners,may have their grazing permits revoked, in which case those animals must be removed from the Common.
- No stallions may be kept on Stanley Common and any unmarked colts upon reaching maturity must either be moved to private land elsewhere or castrated by a veterinary surgeon

In order to ensure that any complaints about a horse or any allegation of a breach of these conditions is fairly handled, such complaints or allegations will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in line with a specified process. Any evidence relating to the complaint or allegation will be documented by DNR as far as possible. If a complaint or allegation is justified, a solution will be sought in conjunction with the owner in a collaborative manner. This is likely to require the owner to resolve the issue and bear any costs incurred, and the issue of a warning as to future conduct. Persistent or repeat failure to meet the conditions and any warnings, or justified complaints on a regular basis may result in a permit being revoked, a fine being imposed in accordance with the Ordinance and/or steps taken by the Veterinary Section (particularly regarding animal welfare).

The DNR will have responsibility for managing compliance with the permits granted and enforcing any breach of these conditions. FIG is not responsible for any claims, loss, damage and/or expenses resulting from the grazing of horses on Stanley Common.

Impacts:

The impact of implementing the horse grazing policy are likely to be positive for both the environment and the horse owners. The policy was developed in consultation of horse owners, DNR - Agriculture and the Environmental Officer. During these consultations, a need to repair the poor stock-proofing of the fences surrounding some horse grazing paddocks was noted.

3.11. Animal Burial

Issue: When larger pet animals on Stanley Common pass away, this can often be troubling to the owners and give rise to the question of their appropriate burial.

Area: All of Stanley Common.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	When an animal dies on Stanley Common, to ensure the animal is buried at a site designated by the DNR - Agriculture. Where this is not possible, the appropriate method of burial should be discussed with the DNR - Agriculture.	2019	DNR - Agriculture

Impacts:

No impacts (negative or positive) are anticipated from this management target.

3.12. Waste Management

The two waste management disposal sites will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Strategy and any other guidance, policy and legislation adopted as part of that Strategy. The Strategy should reflect that Stanley Common is a NNR.

Issue:

Waste tips are usually unsightly and if not properly installed can have detrimental effects on the environment. The waste disposal site at Eliza Cove is both unsightly and a source of pollution for the natural environment through wind-blown debris. The site at Mary Hill is slightly more contained and wind-blown debris is not as prevalent. Both of these sites are to be addressed under the Waste Management Strategy adopted by FIG in May 2018 to improve waste management through segregated waste stream treatment.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To manage the Eliza Cove waste disposal site in accordance with the waste management strategy through improving infrastructure around the site in the short term (by 2019) and close the site and landscape this in the long term (by 2023)	2019 and 2023	PWD and Environmental Officer
B	To make management improvements to the Mary Hill waste disposal site as detailed in the Waste Management Strategy	2019	PWD

Impacts:

The impacts from this are expected to be largely positive improving the environmental impacts that both of these sites pose.

3.13. Category A and B land development:

Issue:

Category A and B land are identified in the Ordinance. This section describes the criteria for developing Category B land and the relevant restrictions on Category A land.

Management Targets:

Targets	Objective	Target Date	Responsible Party
A	To respect the prohibition on the development of Category A land set out in the Ordinance (except to the extent it may be redesignated as Category B land); and to observe the requirements summarised below regarding the development of Category B land.	ongoing	All FIG

Guidance for the development of Common Land:

The development of Category A land is prohibited under the Ordinance. However, should it prove necessary to develop land currently forming part of Category A, the following steps should be taken:-

1. A proposal for the development of the land would be produced by the applicant, in consultation with the relevant FIG departments, Planning and Building Services and the Environmental Officer. This proposal should include full details of the proposed development and the reason why the proposed site was chosen.
2. As Category A land cannot be developed under the Ordinance, it would be necessary to remove the piece of land required for development from Category A first and redesignate it as Category B land. The Ordinance provides for regulations to be made to facilitate this. It would also be necessary to transfer an equivalent sized piece of Category B land to Category A land to ensure the overall amount of Category A land remains the same.
3. Prior to any re-designation of Category A land, a public consultation on the proposals should be run for a minimum of eight weeks. This would be instituted with a public announcement in both the radio and written media (including social media), notifying the public of the proposed site and the proposed changes to the Common land and inviting the public to give their views on the changes in writing.
4. Any decision to amend the boundaries of Category A land would be taken by Executive Council, taking into account the views expressed in the public consultation. It is also intended to consider the views of the Lands Committee on any proposed redesignation of Category A land.

The development of Category B land is permitted, subject to conditions:

1. The Ordinance provides for regulations to be made to permit the construction of specified infrastructure (including roads, water and electricity supply, sewerage, telecoms and mining) on Category B land, subject to conditions – i.e., the land is required for public purposes and is the most appropriate site for the infrastructure.
2. Subject to adoption of the relevant regulations, a proposal for the development of the land would be produced by the relevant FIG department. This proposal should include full details of the development and the reason why the proposed site was chosen. During this stage, the Environmental Officer and Planning and Building Services should be consulted.
3. Any proposal would be subject to public consultation in the manner prescribed by the Ordinance. A planning application for the development should also be submitted in line with the Planning Ordinance 1991.
4. The development needs to be approved by Executive Council. In this, it is likely to consider the recommendations of both Lands Committee and Planning and Building Committee.

Impacts:

No impacts (negative or positive) are envisaged as a result of this management target.

4. References

Falklands Conservation (2011). Assessment of bird strike risk at Stanley Aerodrome, Falkland Islands: A report to Falkland Islands Government. Falklands Conservation.

Liddle, A. (2007). Plants of the Falkland Islands. Falklands Conservation: London. 95 pp.

Poncet S. (2014). Report on a baseline survey of coastal birds, mammals and wildlife habitats of Stanley Harbour, Navy Point and Cape Pembroke. Beaver Island LandCare.

Strange, I.J. (1992). A field guide to the Wildlife of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. Harper Collins: London. 187 pp.

Upton, R. (2012). Important Plant Areas of the Falkland Islands. Unpublished Report, Falklands Conservation. 80 pp.

Woods, R., and Woods, A. (1997). Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Falkland Islands. Anthony Nelson: Shropshire, UK. 189 pp.

5. Appendix 1

[INSERT ISSUING AUTHORITIES HEADER]

APPLICATION FOR A GRAZING PERMIT ON STANLEY COMMON

Please complete this application for a grazing permit on Stanley Common. Grazing permits are subject to available space on the Common and to the conditions set out below. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to ask the Department of Natural Resources.

Owner:

Name:			
Contact Address:			
Contact Telephone:	Day:	Work:	Evening:
Contact e-mail:			

Horses

Details of all animals kept on the Common whether constantly or at intervals (please add columns or copy this table for each horse):

Name:	
Breed (if known):	
Colour:	
Age:	
Gender:	
Identifying features (marks, socks, spots, brands etc.)	

Grazing period:

- Summer (1 October – 31 May)
- Winter (1 June – 30 September)
- Full Year
- Daily, date range: from _____ to _____ (inclusive)

Conditions:

Please ensure you have read and understood the FIG grazing policy and the Code of Practice for the Welfare of Horses

Please note that grazing horses on Stanley Common is entirely at your own risk. FIG assumes no liability.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

For Office Use Only:			
Date received:		Date Granted:	
Officer Processing:		Permit Number:	

6. Appendix 2

Steps taken during the development of this management plan are found in this Gaant chart.

Activity	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
Information gathering of all issues relating to Stanley Common.														
One-on-one consultations with specialist interest groups														
Public Engagement with the general public														

Gathering information on the recreational activity on Stanley Common														
Workshop to reflect the types of management targets needed														
Writing of the plan														
Public consultation on the draft plan														
Review of the draft plan														
Approval at Environment Committee														
Approval at Lands Committee														
Approval at Executive Council														