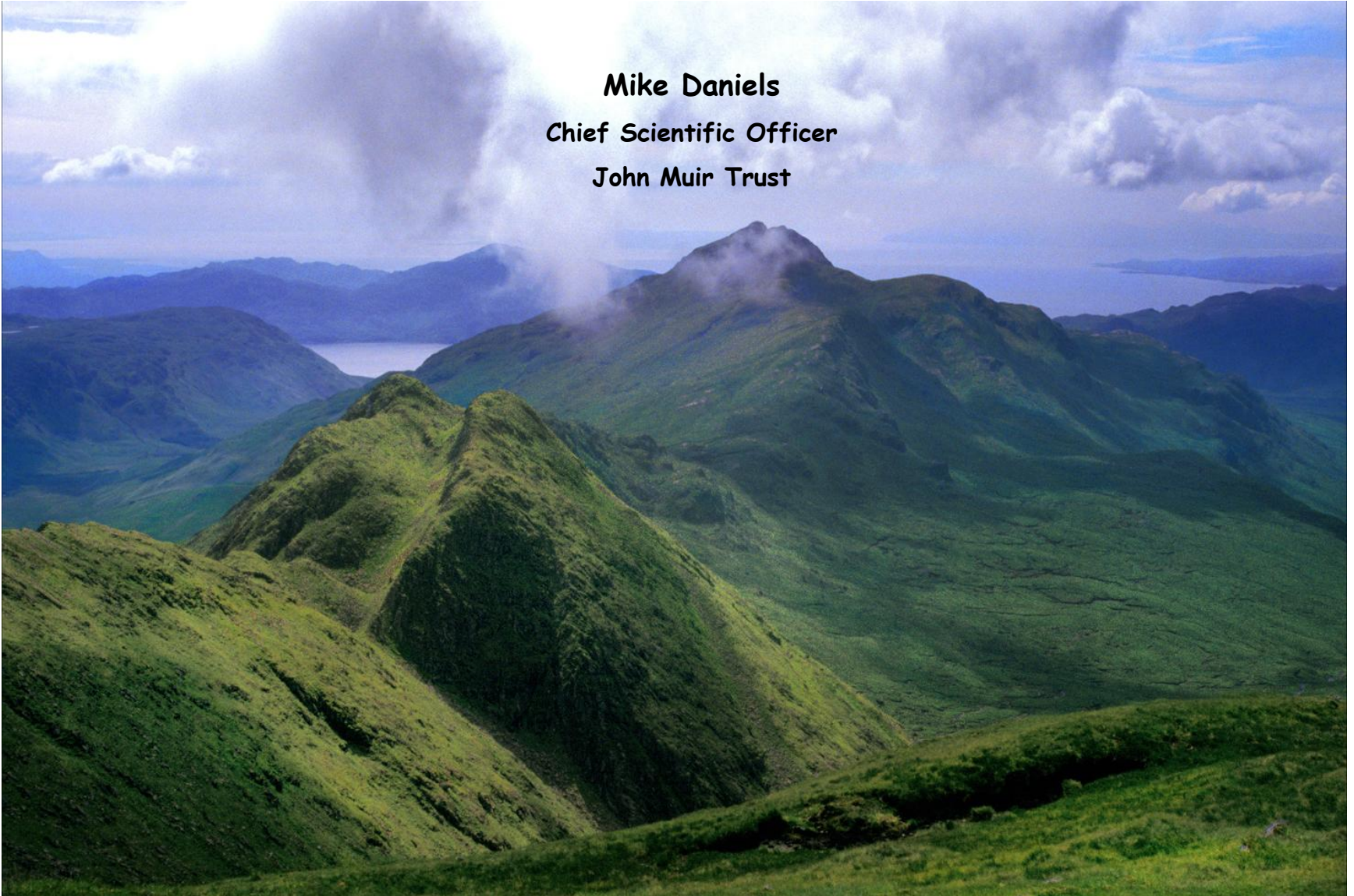


# DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE WILD LAND MANAGEMENT - Wild Land Management Standards

**Mike Daniels**

**Chief Scientific Officer**

**John Muir Trust**





# Outline of talk:

- John Muir Trust
- Purpose & structure of standards
- Progress & plans





*The Trust's object is to conserve and protect wild places with their indigenous animals, plants and soils for the benefit of present and future generations*

- Founded in 1983
- Scottish based, UK remit
- 10,000 members

- Policy & campaign
- Awareness & John Muir Award
- Land management



# Land management - *ownership*



- Iconic wild land
- Make a difference / conserve
- Exemplary management

24,000 ha

# Land management - *partnership*



- Shared vision
- Support good management
- Demonstrate exemplary management

100,000 ha



# Define clear standards for management of wild land



# Wild Land Management Standards

- Process, not necessarily product
- Clear & simple
- Web based



# Structure of standards



Six themes

Twelve standards

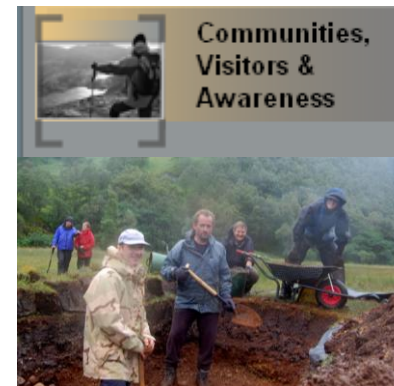
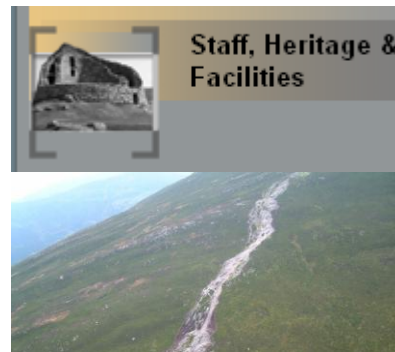
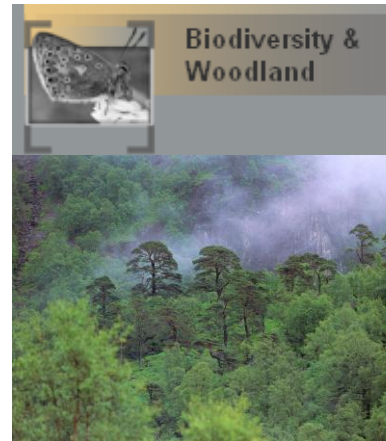
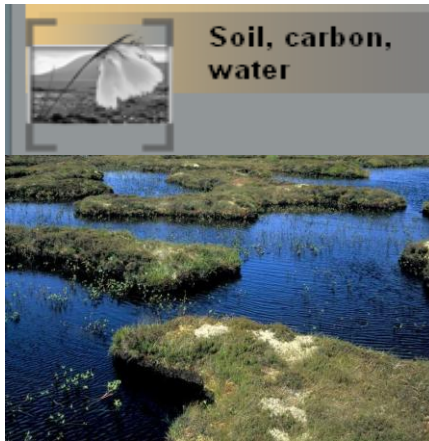
Twenty eight elements

*Twenty - minimum*

*Eight - enhancement*



# Themes



# Standards



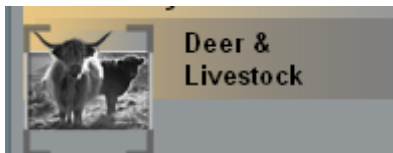
1. Produce plan



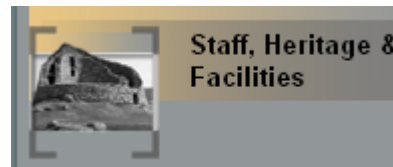
2. Protect geodiversity



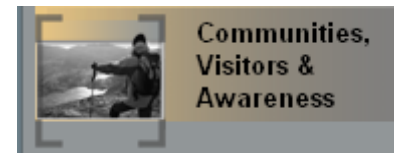
3. Maintain 'favourable condition'
4. Encourage natural processes



5. Minimise impacts



6. Train staff
7. Maintain heritage
8. Improve carbon balance
9. Reduce visual impacts



10. Provide for responsible access
11. Engage with local communities
12. Engage with visitors



# Elements



## Protecting geodiversity



**Ethos:** Careful stewardship of the rocks and soils on which land use depends

**Approach:** Light touch, minimum intervention and disturbance

This standard contains three elements:



Exposing soils, burning, grazing, pollution



Maximise water tables (remove drainage)



Minimise pollution



1

2

3



## Exposing soils, burning, grazing pollution



The removal of  
the soils



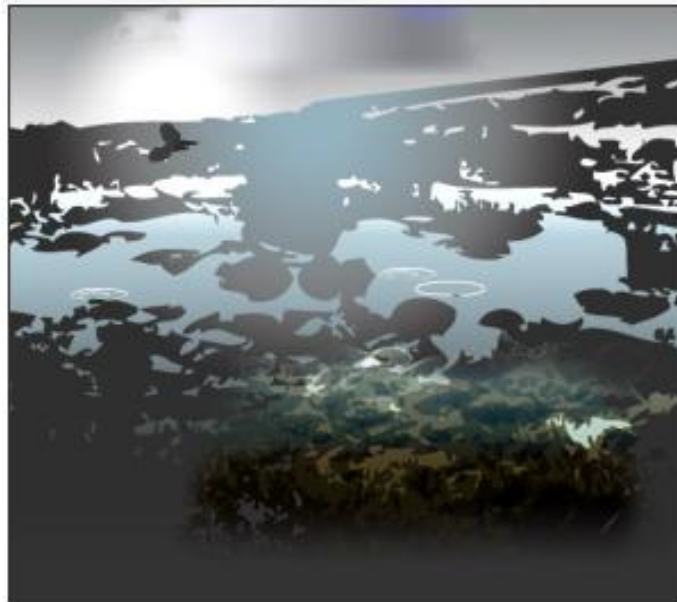
natural protective  
covering of vegetation  
leaves it exposed and  
vulnerable to damage. Exposed  
soil can be eroded by wind and  
water removing the organic  
layers and thus any potential to

revegetate.

These events have been caused by the climate and the water cycle.



1 2 3



## Maximise water tables on peatlands (remove drainage)

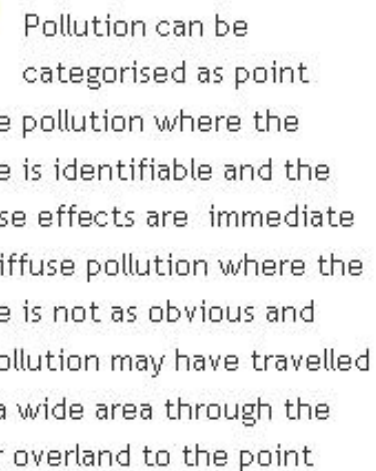


Peat forms in waterlogged conditions where the lack of oxygen prevents micro organisms such as bacteria and fungi from rapidly decomposing dead plant material. As peat forms, the



roots of plants lose contact with the ground water and their only sources of nutrients are rainwater and the atmosphere.

A range of plants which have adapted to these conditions grow in peat bogs



Case should be taken to ensure that the data and comments are correct and that the data are




# Management planning



# Self audit






## Self-audit

Try the Self-audit. The following checklist is designed to give a quick assessment of compliance with John Muir Trust Wild Land Management Standards

- ↗ outwith control or N/A
- ✗ not being achieved
- ✓ being achieved

Section	Standard	Element		Audit		
 Planning	Management planning 		 Audit existing state and condition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
			 Establish survey & monitoring programme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
			 Develop SMART actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
			 Consult on plan with	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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# Encourage application to:



- JMT management plans ✓
- Partnerships (community / private)
- Other wild land managers



