



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office



Department
for International
Development



DPLUS040

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Project Application Form

Submit by Monday 4 August 2014

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form
Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted in blue

Basic Data

1. Project Title (max 10 words)	Securing the future for St Helena's endemic invertebrates
2. UK OT(s) involved	Saint Helena Island
3. Start Date:	1 st April 2015
4. End Date:	31 st March 2017
5. Duration of project (no longer than 24 months)	24 months

Summary of Costs	2015/16	2016/17	Total
6. Budget requested from Darwin	£104,951	£74,381	£179,332
7. Total value of matched funding	£34,599	£24,300	£55,699
8. Total Project Budget (all funders)	£139,550	£98,681	£238,231
9. Names of Co-funders	Natural History Museum, Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium), Buglife, Environmental & Natural Resources Directorate, Environmental Management Division, Buglife, Halcrow/Basil Read, St Helena Distillery		

10. Lead applicant organisation (responsible for delivering outputs, reporting and managing funds)	St Helena National Trust
11. Project Leader name	David Pryce
12. Email address	
13. Postal address	Broadway House, Main Street, Jamestown, STHL 1ZZ, St Helena
14. Contact details: Phone/Fax/Skype	

* Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 11

15. Type of organisation of Lead applicant. Place an x in the relevant box.									
OT GOVT	UK GOVT	UK NGO	Local NGO	X	International NGO	Commercial Company	Other (e.g. Academic)		

16. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than 2 project partners.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Pryce	Sansom	Webb
Forename(s)	David	Benedict	Mick
Post held	Invertebrate Conservation Project Co-ordinator	Head of Environment Management Directorate	Curator
Institution (if different to above)		St Helena Government	Natural History Museum, London
Department	N/A	Environment Management Directorate	Entomology: Coleoptera and Hemiptera
Telephone/Skype			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	
Surname	VanderSpiegel	Farr	
Forename(s)	Didier	Alice	
Post held	Head of unit	Planning Manager	
Institution (if different to above)	Royal Museum For Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium	Buglife, the invertebrate conservation trust	
Department	Biological collection and data management	Conservation Team	
Telephone/Skype			
Email			

17. Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
18-020	Jamie Roberts	Increasing local capacity to conserve St Helena's threatened native biodiversity
20-005	Chris Hillman	Creating community forests to enhance biodiversity and provide educational activities

18. If your answer to Q17 was No, provide details of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as an implementing organisation. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in this application. (If your answer to Q17 was Yes, you may delete these boxes, but please leave Q18)

Project Details

19. Project Outcome Statement: Describe what the project aims to achieve and what will change as a result. (50 words max)

An assessment of the success of conservation work for endemic terrestrial invertebrates and a baseline survey in natural and restored habitats against which future changes can be measured.

A high-resolution record of conservation work undertaken and endemic species regeneration so that spatial changes can be monitored accurately in the future.

20. Background: (What is the current situation and the problem that the project will address? How will it address this problem? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address? (200 words max)

St Helena is a major biodiversity hotspot with 458 known endemic terrestrial invertebrates. However, survey work has been sporadic and has usually been conducted in the 'summer' (December-May); the only island-wide survey (two expeditions in the late 1960's from the Royal Museum for Central Africa), is now out of date and, while thorough, did not employ standardised methodology at each site.

An invertebrate survey comparing natural vegetation, restored and non-native habitat will allow an assessment of the success of conservation work for invertebrates and determine issues that need addressing (e.g. the impacts of invasive predatory species). This will also provide a baseline for future work and determine the effects of seasonality for the first time.

Past revegetation work has seldom been recorded at an accuracy that will allow precise determination of success. Mapping key areas at centimetre accuracy will create a baseline map so that future workers will be able to assess changes accurately. This technology will also allow the collection of ecological data on rare species such as the Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider.

A complete set of resources will be assembled at the Museum of St Helena so that terrestrial invertebrate identification and research can be undertaken on-island.

21. Methodology: Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc). Give details of any innovative techniques or methods. (500 words max)

Initially, two months will be spent each at the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium) and the Natural History Museum (London). High-quality images will be taken of the St Helena material held there; this will allow the creation of keys for groups that currently lack them and also resolve critical taxonomic issues.

On St Helena invertebrate monitoring stations will be established at 24 sites across the island. A standardised methodology, focussing on quantitative rather than qualitative sampling will be used to collect separate four-weekly samples for one year.

At each site there will be a permanent Malaise trap and pitfall traps. However, the bottle will only be attached to the Malaise trap when sampling and the pitfalls will be sealed between visits to avoid the risk of over-sampling. Standardised sweep-netting, suction sampling and soil-litter samples will also be collected with each sample.

Samples will be identified each month to species level wherever possible. Assessment of the risk the sampling poses to the species present at the site will be made each month; a precautionary approach will see a site moved if excessive damage to the fauna is perceived to be occurring.

Rainfall, the key habitat determinant on the island, will be measured at six sites to help determine the effects of climate and seasonality on invertebrates; on completion of the invertebrate sampling these will

be used to set up a daily rainfall monitoring network across the island.

The purchase of a quality binocular zoom microscope, a compound microscope and other key equipment will allow the identification of nearly all invertebrates on-island for the first time. Invertebrates collected will be used to test and refine keys and guides created during the previous invertebrate project; specimens of all species found will be added to the Museum of St Helena collection. On completion of the project the microscopes and a complete set of resources for invertebrate identification will be passed to the Museum so that future survey and research work can take place. Specialist museum database software will be purchased for the Museum so that the specimen data can be stored and retrieved accurately.

A centimetre-accurate differential GPS system will be purchased for the St Helena National Trust; this will be used for precise habitat mapping and survey work.

Previous planting undertaken at the Millennium Forest, High Peak and Blue Point will be mapped in high resolution. In addition, accessible areas of natural regeneration will be accurately recorded so that future changes can be monitored.

Precise monitoring of Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider* activity with this equipment will allow a first assessment of the population size, determine the relative strengths of the populations and allow the creation highly accurate range maps.

St Helena National Trust staff will receive training in the use of this equipment so that it can be used in-house for any future survey work arising.

*A rare but undescribed endemic species with all three of its known populations adjacent to airport construction sites.

22. How does this project:

- a) Deliver against the priority issues identified in the assessment criteria
- b) Demonstrate technical excellence in its delivery
- c) Demonstrate a clear pathway to impact in the OT(s)

(500 words max)

a) Priority issues.

This project clearly addresses one of the Darwin Plus priority funding areas: **Developing data systems on biodiversity (and human activities affecting biodiversity) to help develop policies and management plans (including *baseline survey* and subsequent monitoring)**. The project will undertake a baseline survey of both invertebrates, conservation effort to date and of areas of natural regeneration against which future changes can be assessed.

It also partially addresses parts of two others as an assessment of non-native invertebrate predators will be undertaken and the baseline survey, taking place across different vegetational and climate zones, could also be used to assess vertical shifts in distribution as a result of global warming.

The project delivers tools and resources that directly contribute to St Helena Government's (SHG) **National goal 3 of the St Helena Sustainable Development Plan**, '*Effective management of the environment*'; **Principle 2 of SHG's Land Development Control Plan**, '*Conserve and manage the natural ... heritage of the Island to benefit tourism and the Island community*' and the SHG **Environment Charter**, to '*ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species and landscape features through...appropriate management structures and mechanisms.*'

This project directly contributes to articles 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 17 of the **Convention on Biological Diversity**.

b) Technical excellence.

The use of quantitative sampling methodologies is of paramount importance when assessing the health

of a habitat. This project seeks to deliver this by using a standardised methodology across multiple sites thus allowing direct comparison between sites. St Helena is almost unique in the OTs as its terrestrial invertebrate fauna relatively small (~1337 species) and quite well studied. With the collection of additional taxonomic information at the start of the project it should be possible to identify nearly all specimens to species level or morphotype accurately and rapidly; this will give information on habitat quality across multiple functional groups thus increasing the robustness of the survey.

The available data suggest that seasonality is present in the terrestrial invertebrate fauna, however, the precise nature of this and how it varies between species is not known. Conducting the survey over a full year will allow an assessment of this for the first time.

c) Pathway to impact.

While St Helena is too small to warrant a full-time invertebrate specialist officer, this project will deliver all of the tools required to identify the known species by relative non-specialists (A-level biology equivalent) for the first time. This project will ensure that invertebrate identification can be undertaken on-island for the first time without having to resort to overseas specialists for the nearly all taxonomic groups.

With the future need to conduct invertebrate surveys where any large-scale development is planned this project will ensure that the relevant tools and information are available for this to be done on-island. Gaining knowledge of how the invertebrate fauna changes through the year will also inform how the short scale nature of this type of survey will relate to the seasonal distribution of invertebrates.

23. Who are the **stakeholders for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them. (250 words max)**

St Helena Government: Have been fully consulted on the project and are prepared to support it with the use of personnel, equipment and facilities where necessary.

The Natural History Museum: Has been consulted and will allow access to their collections for the purpose of specimen photography in June-July 2015; they will also provide advice on sampling and specimen identification.

The Royal Museum for Central Africa: This Museum has been consulted about the project and is happy to allow access to the collections in April-May 2015 for the purpose of specimen photography, they will also provide advice on sampling and specimen identification.

Buglife, the Invertebrate Conservation Trust: Have been fully consulted on the project. They will advise on technical aspects of the survey work and assist with the location of specialists to help analyse data. They will also assist with international awareness raising and publicity.

Basil Read and Halcrow at the Airport construction site are aware of the need to survey the Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider and are happy to provide access to the otherwise closed construction site for this to be undertaken.

The Museum of St Helena has been consulted and will gain considerable resources as a result of the project that it currently does not have access to.

24. Institutional Capacity: Describe the implementing organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project. (500 words max)

The St Helena National Trust (SHNT) is a charity responsible for the protection, enhancement and

promotion of St Helena's unique environmental and cultural heritage.

As lead partner, the SHNT will manage the delivery of the project, employ project staff and link with the other partners. The SHNT has successfully delivered several other large projects including the RSPB / Defra / OTEP / DFID funded Wirebird Predator Control Project, the two Darwin Initiative projects outlined in Question 17. It is currently the lead partner in the Darwin Plus projects 'Laying the foundations for invertebrate conservation on St Helena'.

SHNT has recently expanded and with the creation of SHNT (Guarantee) Ltd in 2013 it can now undertake contracts for survey work, monitoring and restoration work in the natural and built environment. It has recently expanded from three to seven paid employees and has a further six employees as a result of externally funded projects.

Within the Environment and Natural Resources Directorate of the St Helena Government there is extensive experience of working with projects to deliver environmental research and conservation improvement. The Directorate has relatively extensive resources at its disposal to assist projects where a clear conservation goal can be achieved, particularly where the output from the project will provide data to help support the development or improvement of site or habitat management plans.

Terrestrial Conservation Section (TCS) has been delivering conservation focussed projects and environmental commitments for over 15 years. The Directorate encourages cross sector partnership involvement in environmental projects. This brings benefits of wider engagement and additional capacity and is a model that has worked successfully in recent years.

The Natural History Museum and the Royal Museum for Central Africa are both world class centres for taxonomic research and hold the two principal collections of invertebrates from St Helena, between them holding more than 95% of the specimens collected on the island. Both institutions welcome collaborative research and are happy to assist with the project.

Buglife is the only organisation in Europe devoted to the conservation of all invertebrates. The aim of the organisation is to halt the extinction of invertebrate species and to achieve sustainable populations of invertebrates. The organisation has 23 employees based at three offices in the UK. They have extensive experience in working with the media to promote the conservation of invertebrates both in the UK and abroad.

25. Expected Outputs

Output (<i>what will be achieved e.g. capacity building, action plan produced, alien species controlled</i>)	Indicators of success (<i>how we will know if its been achieved e.g. number of people trained/ trees planted</i>)	Status before project/baseline data (<i>what is the situation before the project starts?</i>)	Source of information (<i>where will you obtain the information to demonstrate if the indicator has been achieved?</i>)
1. Conservation management will be improved in terms of the Island's endemic invertebrates.	<p>1a) The invertebrate survey will be completed and all identifiable specimens identified to species level or morphotype.</p> <p>1b) An assessment of the health of key areas of endemic plants for their associated invertebrates will have been made.</p> <p>1c) An assessment of the success of conservation work in terms of the associated</p>	<p>St Helena's 457 known endemic terrestrial invertebrate species have attracted interest, however, this has been sporadic.</p> <p>While some endemic species appear to be doing well there is serious concern for many others.</p> <p>There has been no proper baseline survey since 1967 and many changes have occurred</p>	<p>A report on the invertebrate survey will be produced detailing its findings; it will include information on how well conservation work is working in terms of endemic invertebrates and recommendations on how this work can be improved in the future.</p> <p>A report will be produced on the non-native predators that significantly impact on</p>

	<p>endemic invertebrates will have been made.</p>	<p>since then.</p> <p>There is little or no information on how successful current plant-based conservation work is in terms of the associated endemic invertebrates.</p>	<p>endemic species and potential measures that could be undertaken to reduce this impact.</p> <p>All species records will be entered into the SHG database and also made available to download from the SHNT website.</p>
<p>2. A complete invertebrate identification toolkit will have been assembled.</p>	<p>2a) A near-complete set of keys will have been compiled and tested. [It should be noted that this will not be possible for some groups where there is considerable taxonomic uncertainty or where the species require highly specialist knowledge, skills or techniques to identify them].</p> <p>2b) The Museum reference collection will be considerably expanded with reference specimens from the survey. Over 50% of species known from the island should be represented in the collection.</p>	<p>Some keys and guides have been prepared but there are some big gaps in knowledge that can not be overcome at this stage without extensive visits to the Natural History Museum in London and the Royal Museum for Central Africa at Tervuren in Belgium.</p>	<p>All of these keys and guides will be available to download from the St Helena National Trust website.</p> <p>It is planned to use this information to produce a book in the future.</p> <p>A file containing detailed information on specimens held in the Museum of St Helena invertebrate reference collection will be produced.</p>
<p>3. The three main areas of restoration work undertaken will have been mapped at high resolution.</p>	<p>Restoration work at the Millennium Forest, High Peak and Blue Point will be accurately mapped with the locations of at least 10,000 plants recorded.</p>	<p>The locations of most plantings are known but these have only been surveyed at around 3 metre accuracy which is not sufficient to relocate individual plants. Until now plants were set out in groups of five, so that if you find a single plant you know there should be four more within a metre or so.</p>	<p>Accurate maps of the conservation work will be available on the National Trust and SHG GIS systems. Excel files of the raw data will also be placed on the SHNT website to allow access by external parties.</p>
<p>4. Areas of natural regeneration will have been recorded at high resolution.</p>	<p>At least 26 days will have been spent accurately mapping at least five areas of accessible natural regeneration.</p>	<p>Current GPS systems available to the conservation community on-island are not sufficiently accurate to relocate an individual plant, this makes assessing long-term changes difficult.</p>	<p>Accurate maps of the regeneration will be available on the National Trust and SHG GIS systems. Excel files of the raw data will also be placed on the SHNT website to allow access by external parties.</p>

5. Increased knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider.	At least 52 days will be spent over the period of one year accurately surveying the Mole Spider.	The areas where it occurs are known, but it has only been surveyed at a maximum of around 3 metre accuracy. There is no information on spatial or temporal variation in activity.	Days spent surveying will be recorded. Detailed maps of the spider's home range will be plotted and, through partner organisations, an ecologist consulted to determine an estimate of population numbers.
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26. Expected Outcomes: How will each of the outputs contribute to the overall outcome of the project? (100 words max)

Improvements in conservation of the Island's terrestrial invertebrates will result from an increased knowledge of their distribution and seasonal abundance; we will have a better understanding as to how well current conservation work is helping their associated species.

Identification of most invertebrates will be enabled on-island for the first time without resort to specialist taxonomists abroad.

Precise maps of restoration work and an accurate record of the current state of sites where natural regeneration is occurring will be created against which future changes can be measured.

Increased capacity at SHNT to record conservation work and conduct future monitoring.

27. Main Activities

Output 1	Conservation management will be improved in terms of the Island's endemic invertebrates.
1.1	Visit the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium to photograph specimens.
1.2	Visit the Natural History Museum in London to photograph specimens.
1.3	Conduct a year-long invertebrate survey.
1.4	Identify specimens.
1.5	Produce reports.
1.6	Re-assess any Red Listed species where new data may affect the listing
1.7	Make data available.
Output 2	A complete invertebrate identification toolkit will have been assembled.
2.1	Take data from Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and the outputs from the 'Laying the foundations' project to create resource set.
2.2	Create accurate, tested invertebrate keys.
2.3	Improve the field guide with new information and photographs.
2.4	Improve the Museum of St Helena reference collection.

2.5	Make the contents of the reference collection available online.
Output 3	The three main areas of restoration work undertaken will have been mapped at high resolution.
3.1	Map the Millennium Forest.
3.2	Map High Peak.
3.3	Map Blue Point.
3.4	Make data available.
Output 4	Areas of natural regeneration will have been recorded at high resolution.
4.1	Map Flagstaff Scrubwoods.
4.2	Map Pipe Path Scrubwoods.
4.3	Map Signal House Scrubwoods
4.4	Map Peak Dale Gumwoods.
4.5	Map Blue Point Scrubwoods.
4.6	Make data available.
Output 5	There will be increased knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider.
5.1	Repeatedly map the molehills to see spatiotemporal movement.
5.2	Assess population size (outside assistance may be required here).
5.3	Make data available.

28. Risks			
Description of the risk	Likelihood the event will happen (H/M/L)	Impact of the event on the project (H/M/L)	Steps the project will take to reduce or manage the risk
Endemic invertebrate species may be negatively impacted by the survey.	L	L	Samples from key sites will be prioritised for identification so that an assessment can be made as to whether unacceptably large numbers of rare species are being caught. Traps will be moved if damage is perceived to be occurring
Intentional damage to monitoring sites by external parties (this has happened in the UK)	L	L	Most survey sites will be placed out of sight and signage will be erected explaining the purpose of the trap and who to contact for more information.
Change of personnel	L	L-M	Replacement of staff other than the Project Manager should be easily achievable as there is a sufficient pool of people in the island workforce. Replacing the project manager would be trickier as a specialist skill-set and knowledge is required for the post

29. Sustainability: How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project has come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this? (200 words max)
<p>The project will ensure that the tools and resources to identify the majority of the Island species are readily available to those that need them. A reference collection, microscopes and keys to identify most species will have been created at the Museum of St Helena. Resources will also be created so that most average people can go to those resources and teach themselves how to use them. This will enable invertebrate surveys and research to be undertaken on island for the first time. The resources will also be available to visiting researchers and it will be stipulated that any future terrestrial invertebrate research that is undertaken in the island that involves the collection of specimens will see a proportion of those specimens added to the Museum collection.</p> <p>The project will provide a baseline survey against which future changes (positive or negative) can be accurately evaluated and careful record keeping will ensure that the data is available for future generations.</p> <p>Training SHNT staff in the use of differential GPS equipment will also benefit other projects both at the current time and on into the future (recording Wirebird nests, accurately surveying built heritage etc.)</p>

30. Monitoring & Evaluation: How will the project be monitored and who will be responsible? Will there be any independent assessment of progress and impact? When will this take place, and by whom? (250 words max)

The project will be Managed by David Pryce who will be responsible for management of the field staff and quarterly reports. A stakeholder steering group will meet quarterly to assess progress and provide advice.

The St Helena National Trust (SHNT) has a duty to ensure that all projects managed by it are delivered on-time, to budget and meeting all agreed targets. Regular meetings will be held with the Director to assess project progress. The Board of Trustees of SHNT will be given monthly progress reports. The project manager will report back to the steering committee and Darwin Plus contact.

All financial information will be recorded by the SHNT Secretary and Administrative Assistant on their Sage accounting software. The Trust accounts are audited annually to international standards by the SHG auditing department.

Any changes to the project as a result of unforeseen circumstances will be agreed in full consultation with the Darwin Plus contact, SHNT Director and the Steering Group.

The project completion report is after the project is over and is linked to the final payment.

31. Financial controls: Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. (Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?)

All project funding will be routed through the SHNT accounts which are audited annually to international standards by the SHG auditing department. All monies will be placed into a designated account and will be monitored by the Director, Secretary and Board of Trustees. The Project Manager will manage the budget and ensure that all goods purchased are value for money and fit for purpose. The end of project audit will be undertaken by the SHG auditing department.

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

33. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget. (200 words max)

The Museum visits at the start of the project have been carefully costed so that research fees, accommodation and transport are all adequately funded.

Staff costs, overheads and other costs at SHNT are all in line with other projects of this scale. The Surveyor post salary is in line with that of an experienced GIS technician in SHG.

The key piece of capital investment (centimetre-accurate differential GPS) has been selected in consultation with the SHG GIS team who regularly use this equipment. It was decided that the purchase of used but reconditioned equipment would offer the best value for money as this has been the method used several times by the section.

All other equipment has been carefully selected so that it is fit for purpose and suitable for use on the Island. The project leader is a professional entomologist and knows what tools and equipment will be required to deliver the project successfully.

Much of the matched funding is based on intangible benefits; the derivation of the figures and any assumptions is explained in the budget spreadsheet.

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2014)

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Conservation management will be improved in terms of the Island's endemic invertebrates.									
1.1 Visit the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium to photograph specimens.	2	■							
1.2 Visit the Natural History Museum in London to photograph specimens.	2	■	■						
1.3 Conduct a year-long invertebrate survey.	12		■	■	■	■	■		
1.4 Identify specimens.	15		■	■	■	■	■		
1.5 Produce reports.	3							■	
1.6 Re-assess any Red Listed species where new data may affect the listing.	1							■	
1.7 Make data available.	1								■
Output 2									
2.1 Take data from Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and the outputs from the 'Laying the foundations' project to create resource set.	15			■	■	■	■	■	
2.2 Create accurate, tested invertebrate keys.	15			■	■	■	■	■	
2.3 Improve the field guide with new information and photographs.	15			■	■	■	■	■	
2.4 Improve the Museum of St Helena reference collection.	15			■	■	■	■	■	
2.5 Make the contents of the reference collection available online.	1								■
Output 3 The three main areas of restoration work undertaken will have been mapped at high resolution.									
3.1 Map the Millennium Forest.	3			■	■				

3.2	Map High Peak.	1											
3.3	Map Blue Point.	1											
3.4	Make data available.	1											
Output 4	Areas of natural regeneration will have been recorded at high resolution.												
4.1	Map Flagstaff Scrubwoods.	1											
4.2	Map Pipe Path Scrubwoods.	1											
4.3	Map Signal House Scrubwoods	1											
4.4	Map Peak Dale Gumwoods.	2											
4.5	Map Blue Point Scrubwoods.	1											
4.6	Make data available.	1											
Output 5	There will be increased knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the Prosperous Bay Plain Mole Spider.												
5.1	Repeatedly map the molehills to see spatiotemporal movement.	12											
5.2	Assess population size	3											
5.3	Make data available.	1											

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of the **St Helena National Trust**

I apply for a grant of **£179,332** in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. *(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are can be found at <http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/>

Name (block capitals)	JEREMY DEREK HARRIS
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR

Signed



Date:

04/08/2014

Application Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Y
Have you checked the Darwin Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Y
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Y
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Y
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Y
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	Y
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the principals?	Y
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations?	N* See note
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years' annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Y

* PLEASE NOTE: A letter had been completed by SHG but not been sent through to the Project Leader before close of work on the final date of submission in oversight. This will be forwarded as soon as a copy becomes available on Tuesday.

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT Monday 4 August 2014 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of Darwin Plus. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Plus monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (i.e. name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra/FCO/DFID websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Governor's Offices outside the UK, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.