

Views About Management



A statement of English Nature's views about the management of Hubbard's Hill Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

This statement represents English Nature's views about the management of the SSSI for nature conservation. This statement sets out, in principle, our views on how the site's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. English Nature has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of the SSSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the SSSI. Also, there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest.

The management views set out below do not constitute consent for any operation. English Nature's written consent is still required before carrying out any operation likely to damage the features of special interest (see your SSSI notification papers for a list of these operations). English Nature welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the SSSI to ensure that the management of this site conserves and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

Management Principles

A wide range of features are included in the category of static geomorphological sites. These include eskers, dry valleys, raised beaches, static beach and dune systems, ground depressions and patterned ground. All of these sites share the same primary management principle of minimal interference with the features of interest. This is partly because the features generally need to be considered as a whole in order to understand how they have formed and also because some of these sites are easily damaged. However, some positive management may be necessary on some sites to maintain the features that make the site special. This may, for example, involve clearance of vegetation, removal of debris or rubbish and fencing to protect sensitive interest features.

Activities which can cause damage to static geomorphological interest features include developments, coastal protection schemes, removal of material and tree planting. Collecting of geological specimens may also be damaging on some of these sites. A precautionary approach should be adopted before removing or allowing any material to be removed or undertaking any other activity which may cause damage.