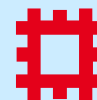


# THE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) PROGRAMME

English Heritage is responsible for a vast range of collections ranging from fine art to archaeology which have a direct link to over 400 sites. They are responsible for approximately 140 sites throughout England including large and small historic properties, purpose built museums and stores.



## ENGLISH HERITAGE

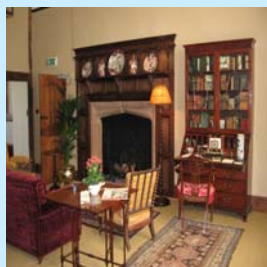
### WHY USE AN IPM PROGRAMME?

A well planned and executed Integrated Pest Management programme will prevent problems occurring and prevent crisis to a collection. In order to develop an IPM strategy it is important to understand and recognise some of the key components of successful pest control with the participation of staff. These are:

- Avoid pests - by keeping pests out
- Prevent pests - by denying them safe haven
- Recognise pests - the main species and the damage they cause
- Assess the problems - by inspection and trapping
- Solve pest problems - improving the environment and carrying out appropriate treatments
- Review IPM procedures - changing them when necessary to improve the strategy.



Brodsworth Hall, South Yorkshire



Interior: Kenilworth Gatehouse

### WHERE DO WE IMPLEMENT?

We currently have an IPM programme in approximately 63 sites to date. These are sites where we house vulnerable collections ie. textiles, wood, paper, leather, silk etc that can be attacked by insect pests. The total number of insect monitoring traps can range from 68 traps at Brodsworth Hall to 4 traps in Bishops Waltham Palace.



Wool flag damaged by larvae of carpet beetles and moths.



Damage to textile caused by Woolly bear larvae.

### WHAT DO WE DO?

We prevent damage to our collections in our Houses and Stores by setting up a personalised and manageable IPM system for each site.

The main principles are:

- Monitoring for insect pests
- Targeting treatment only where it is needed
- Modifying the environment to discourage insect attack.

### SETTING UP A MONITORING SYSTEM

#### 1) Placing Sticky Museum traps

- Location – against walls and in fireplaces
- Number and date each trap
- Use a realistic number of traps.



#### 2) Recording trap locations on site floor plans

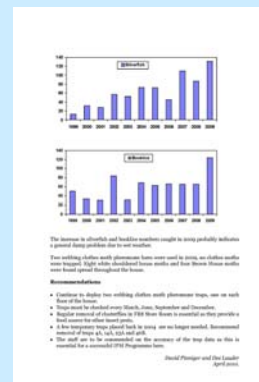
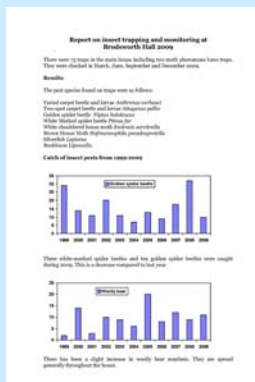


### MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

#### 1) Check traps 4 times a year - late March, June, September and December

- Use a hand magnifier, torch, new traps, record sheet and rubbish bag
- Two people make it easier
- Examine traps in the rooms or gather them together
- Smaller properties will take a morning
- Larger sites may take a day or two
- Only record the pest insects
- Record 'clear' if the trap is empty.

#### 2) Plot results on a quarterly monitoring sheet and house plan over a year resulting in a yearly site report



### BENEFITS OF AN IPM PROGRAMME

- Indicates early warning of possible infestation so preventing damage
- Encourages staff awareness and involvement/ownership
- Looks at the 'whole picture' rather than reacting to an individual crisis
- Implements a well-planned and manageable programme at each site to prevent serious problems from developing
- Targets control using safe methods to achieve better results at lower cost rather than large scale remedial treatments
- Ensures that IPM is relevant to the needs of the building as well as the collections
- Uses other sources, such as local information and expertise
- Encourages the participation of all staff connected to the site.



1:1 training of staff

The Collections Pest Control Manager oversees training, development of ID skills and practices and ongoing support to staff

- This includes pest identification training and basic treatment training
- Ensures importance of positive communication between the Collections Conservation Team, site staff and Estates & Property Maintenance staff
- Provides advice to external organisations and people.