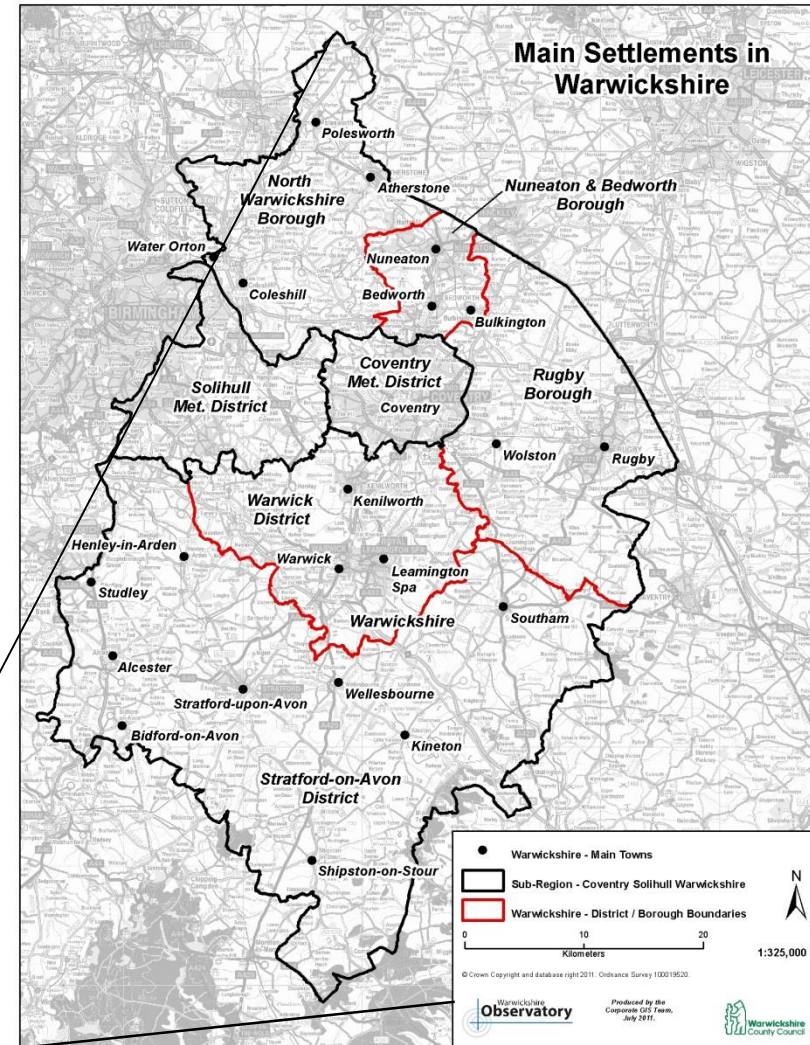


Landscape Decision Making for All

By
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Team Leader:
Ecology,
Historic Environment
& Landscape



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Thursday 11th October 2018

maps.warwickshire.gov.uk/greeninfrastructure

Contents

The Double Us (Ws)

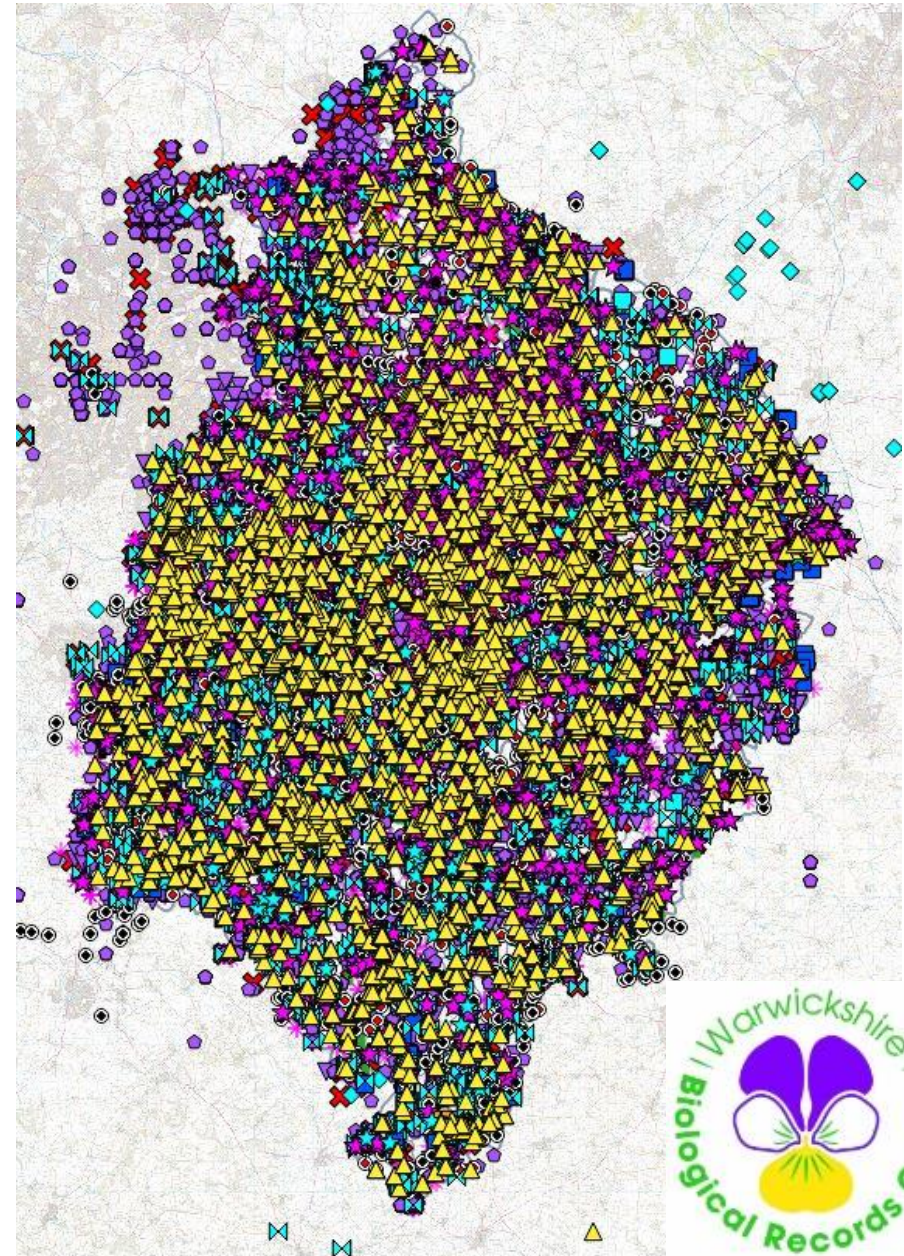
Who

What

Where

When

Why



WHO

... is the strategy aimed at
... will use it

- Planners
- Developers
- Planning Inspectors
- Neighbourhood Plans
- Estate Managers
- Farmers
- Nature Reserve Managers
- Public Open Space officers
- Ecologists
- Government lot (Defra, NE, EA, FC)

...All the above ?



240 Parish
Councils



WHAT

... do you want them to do?

- Protect stuff
- Look after stuff
- Enhance stuff
- Create stuff

... stuff?

- Species
- Habitat

➤ Which ones?

...does success look like?



WHERE

... do you want them to do stuff?

- Strategic Areas
- Semi-strategic Areas
- Non-Strategic Areas

... what data is needed to evidence where

- Species
- Habitat

At what scale:

- International
- National
- Regional
- Local

Figure 3.1: Top-down, horizontal and bottom-up pressure in strategy development, service delivery, and reporting

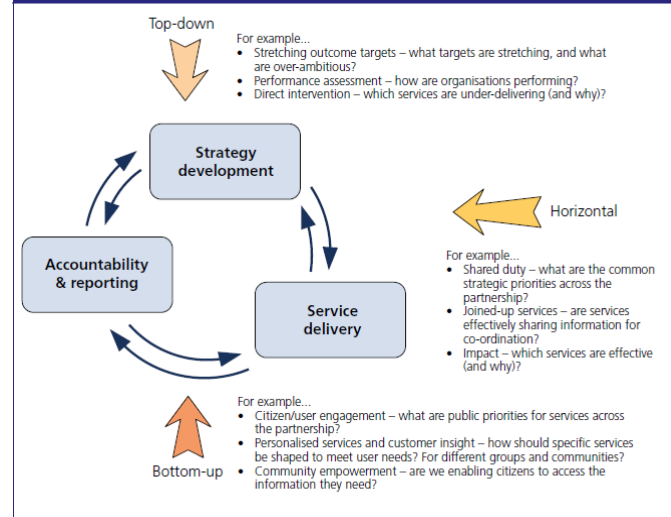
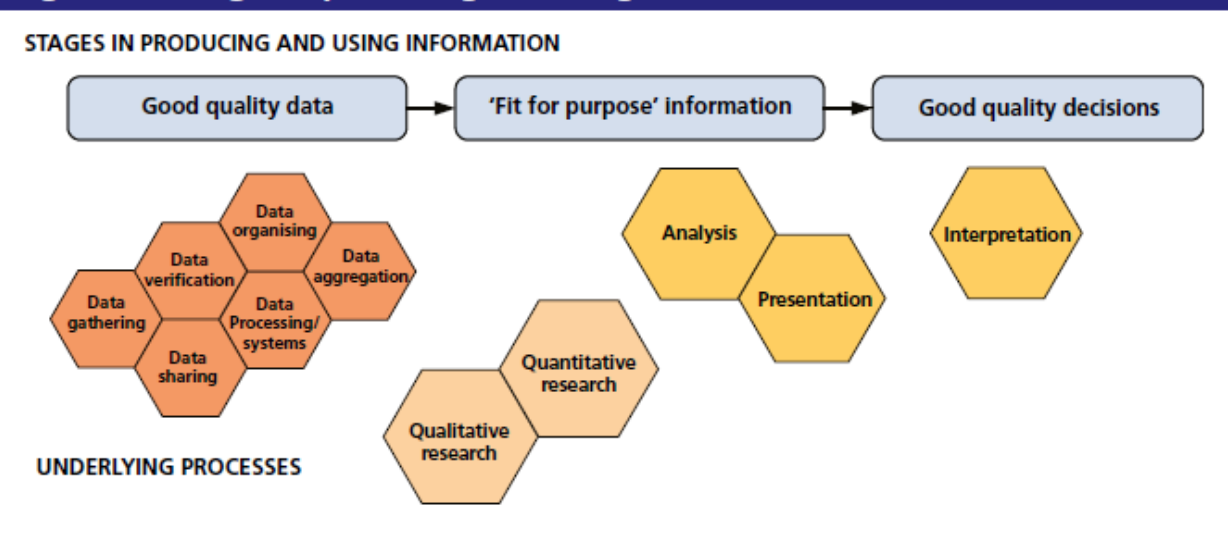


Figure 2.1: Stages in producing and using information



WHEN

... do you want them to do stuff?

- Today
- Tomorrow
- Next Year
- 5 years
- 25 years
- 100 years

... and for how long

- 1 year
- 5 years
- 10 years
- 30 years
- perpetuity



WHEN

... should it stop or change?

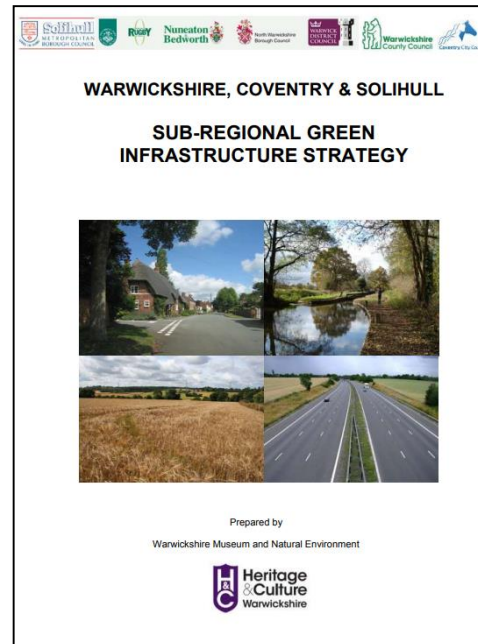
- Biodiversity Net Gain
 - Ultimately = More Land
- Favourable Conservation Status
 - GCNs – District, Region, Country, International commitments
 - Bats – Local, Regional, International populations?

...when it all works (what works)

...when it all functions (how do we know)

Tom will answer this one this afternoon!

WARWICKSHIRE, COVENTRY & SOLIHULL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

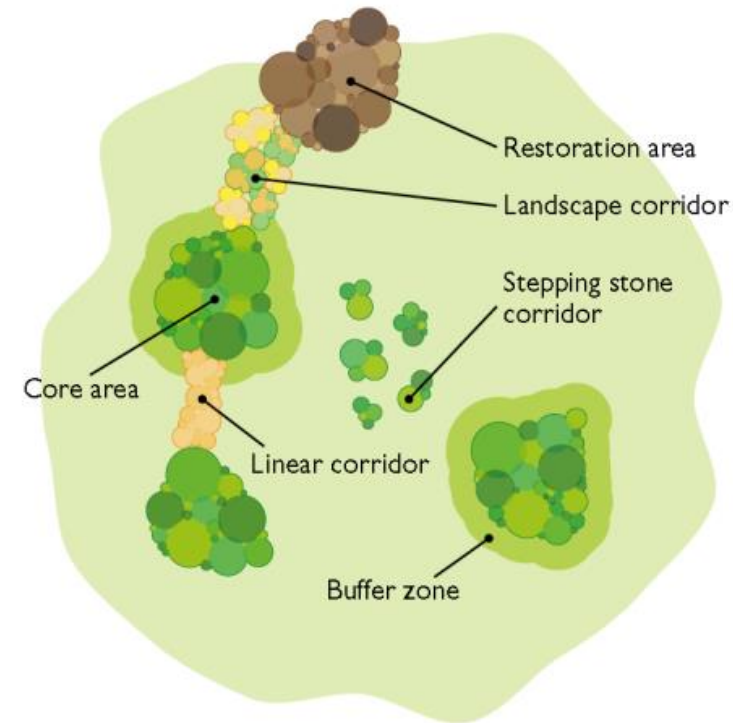


Vision

A diverse and well-managed Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Green Infrastructure network that underpins the quality of life for communities. This will be the result of a well-connected, accessible and biodiversity resilient landscape, supporting economic growth, social health and climate change adaptation.

WHO

- Planners
- Developers
- Planning Inspectors
- Neighbourhood Plans
- Estate Managers
- Farmers
- Nature Reserve Managers
- Public Open Space officers
- Ecologists
- Government Organisations (NE, EA, FC)
- **The Public**

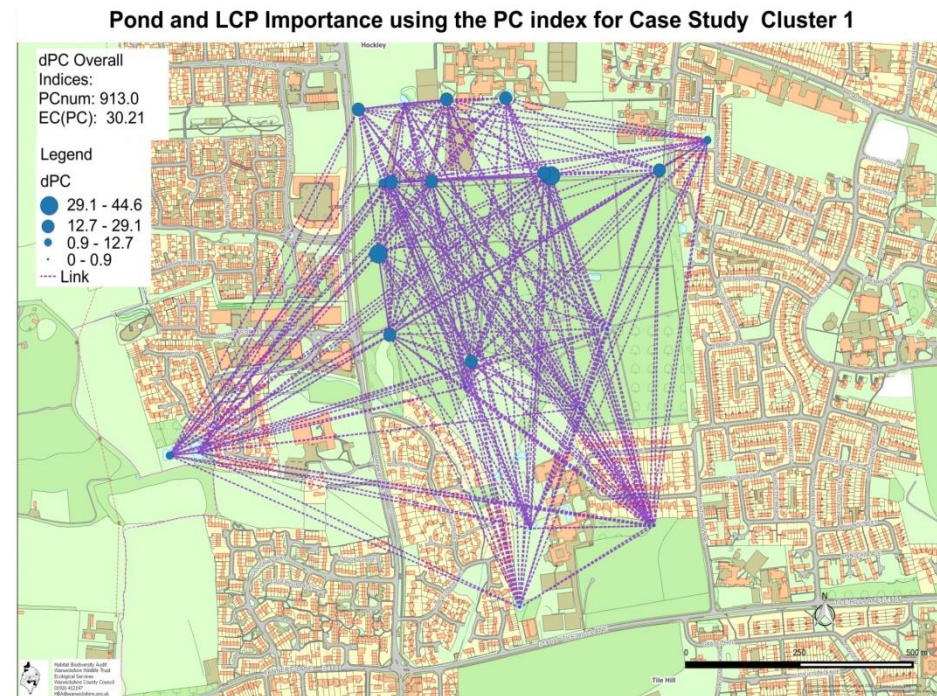
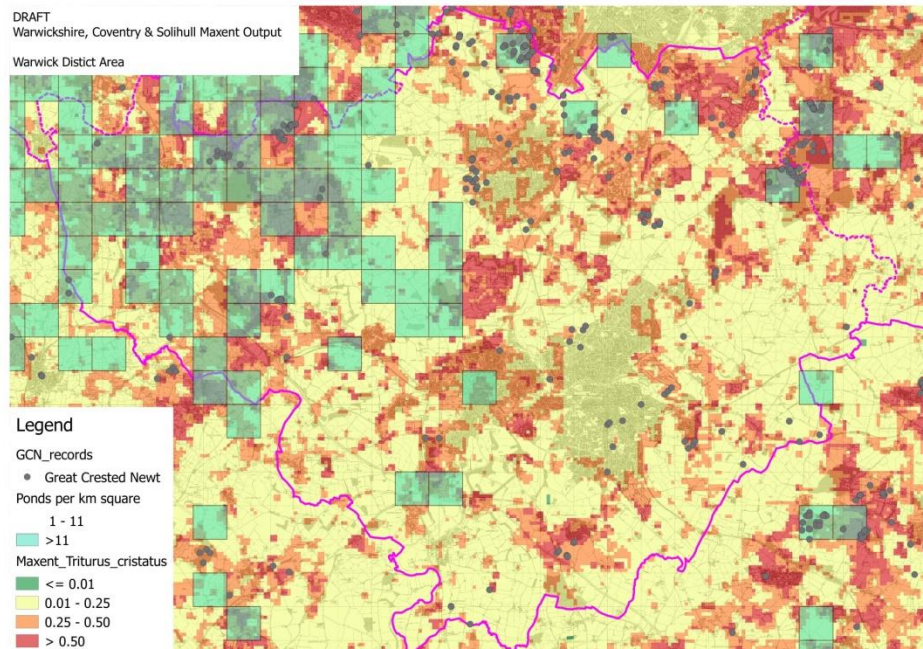


All the above

WHAT

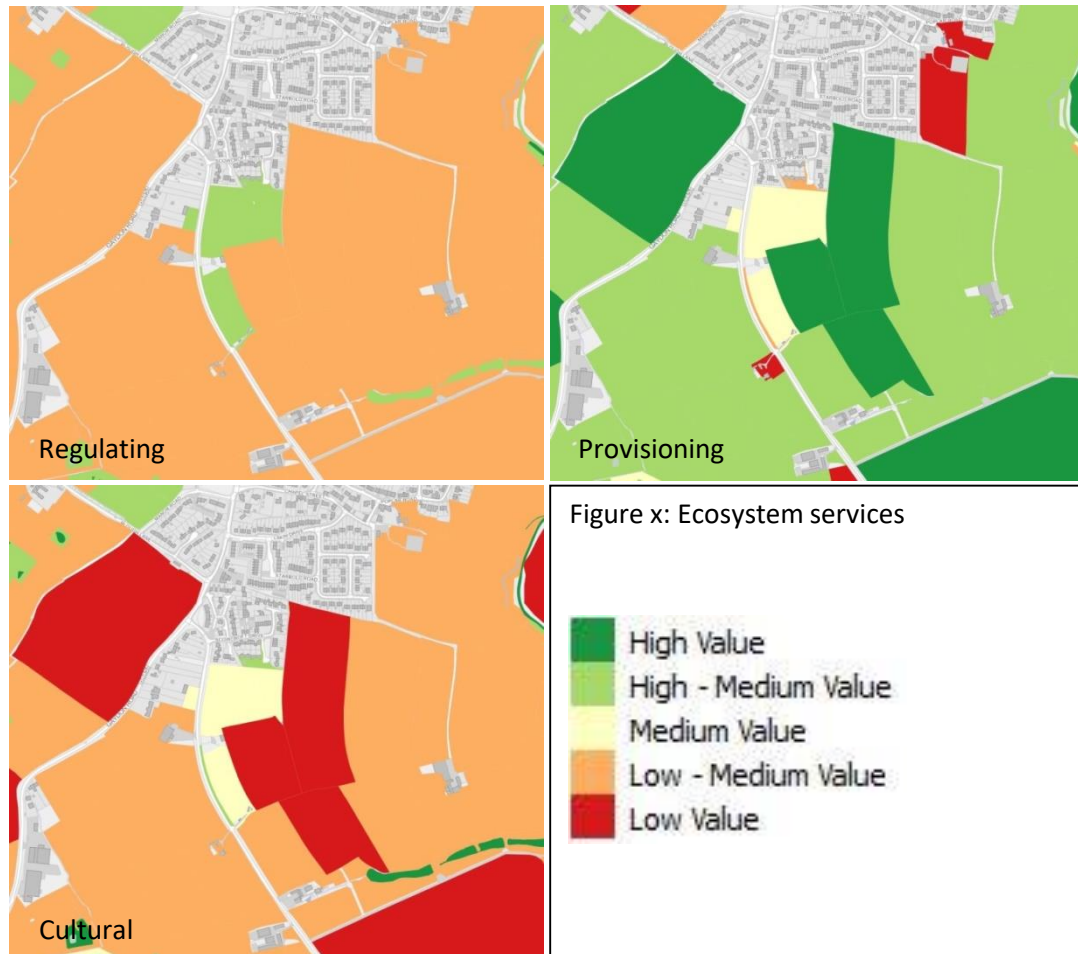
- Protect Habitats
- Enhance Habitats
- Create Habitats

We are producing a **Protected Species Strategy** to compliment the GI Strategy

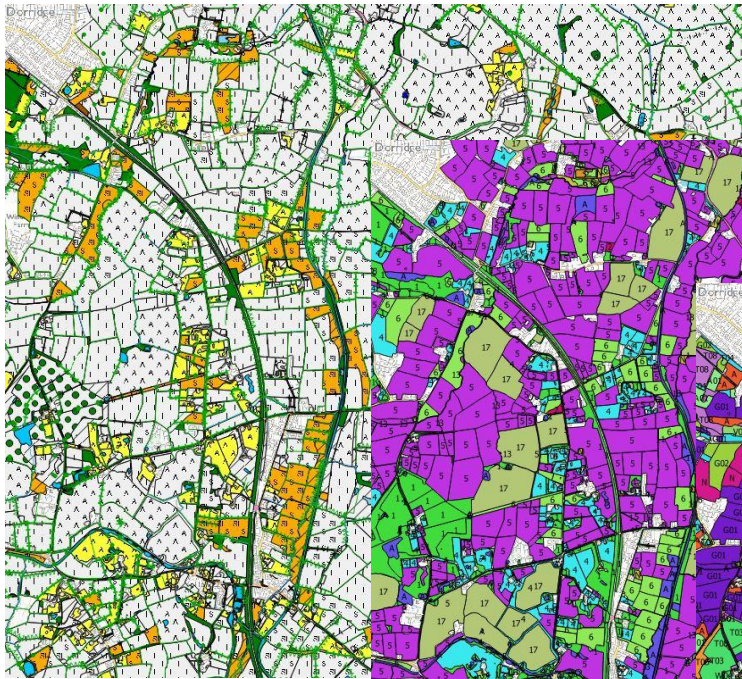


WHAT

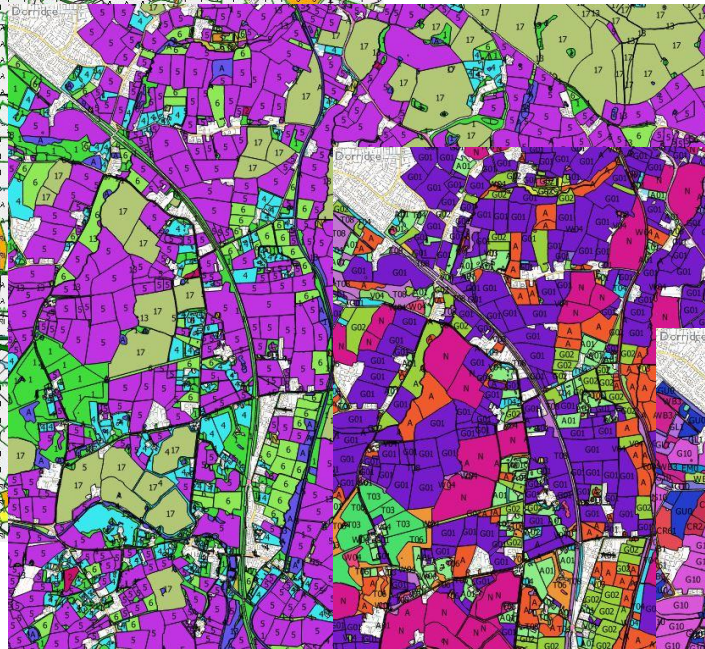
Ecosystem Services?



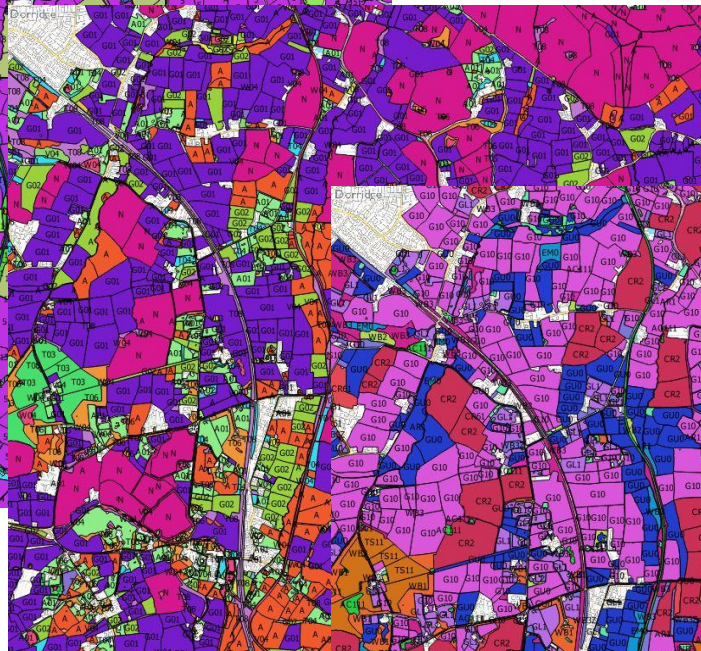
WHERE



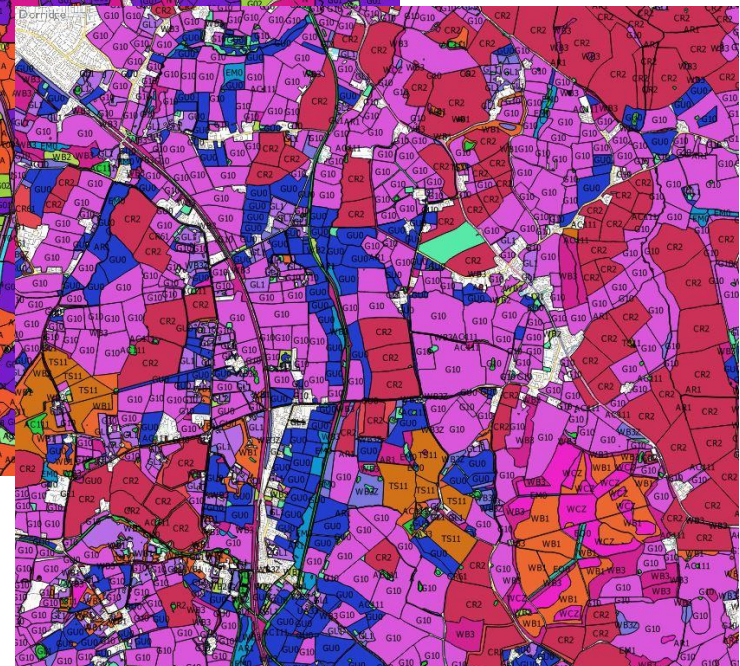
Phase 1



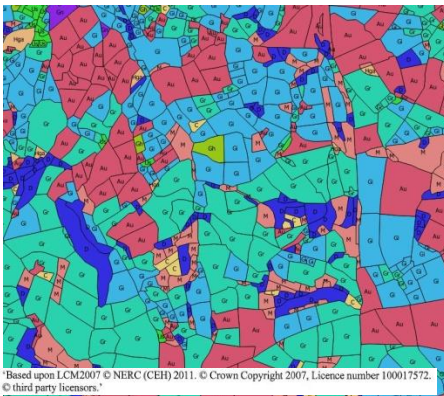
Broad Habitat



FEP



IHS



Random Colours

Random Colours

Land Cover Mapping (2007)

HABITAT BIODIVERSITY AUDIT
 Warwickshire Historic and Natural Environment
 Warwick Street
 Warwick
 CV34 4TH
 Tel: 01926 412 197
 Email: hba@warwickshire.gov.uk

STRATEGIC WOODLAND AREAS

Area (ha) of habitat per 1km square

Area (ha) of habitat per 1km square	Category
20 to 100	Semi-strategic
5 to 19.99	Strategic
< 5	Non-strategic

© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2012. Ordnance Survey (OS) is the sole source of the data shown on the map. The Warwick Biodiversity Audit for Warwickshire, Coventry and Leicestershire was completed by the Warwickshire Biodiversity Audit for Warwickshire, Coventry and Leicestershire. The data shown on the map is for information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The data shown on the map is for information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.



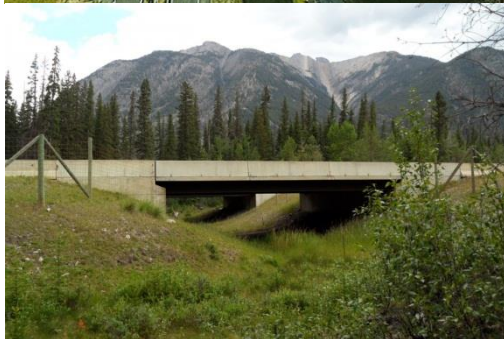
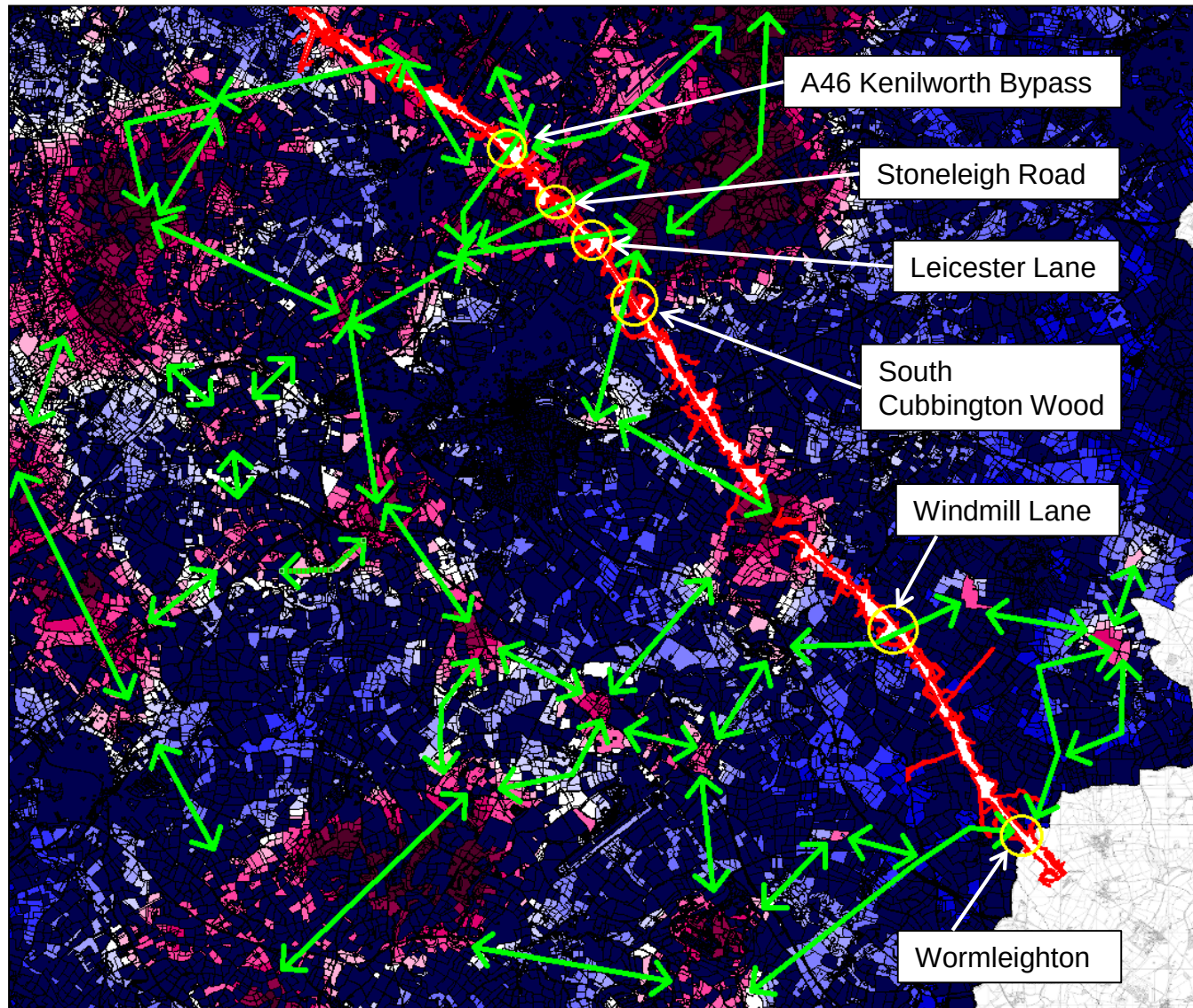
WHERE

Major Infrastructure

Connectivity Model

LEGEND

-  High Connectivity
-  Medium / High Connectivity
-  Medium Connectivity
-  Medium / Low Connectivity
-  Low Connectivity
-  Indicative species movement
-  Critical Conflict Points along HS2 Proposed Route

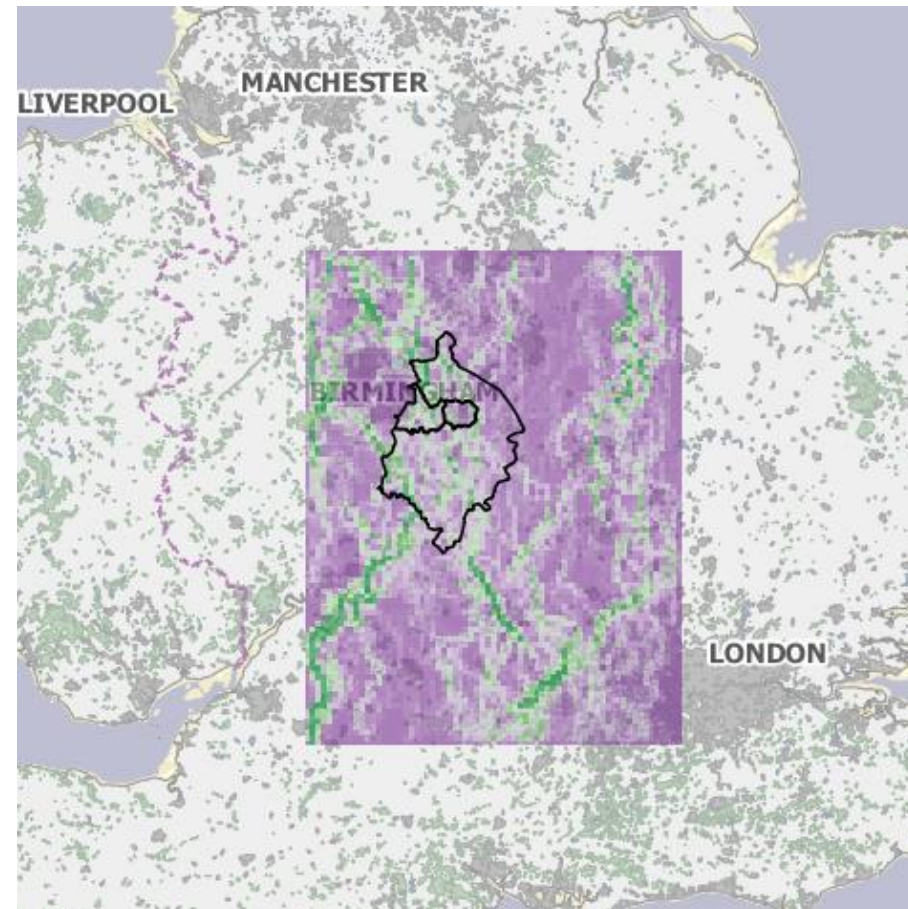


WHERE

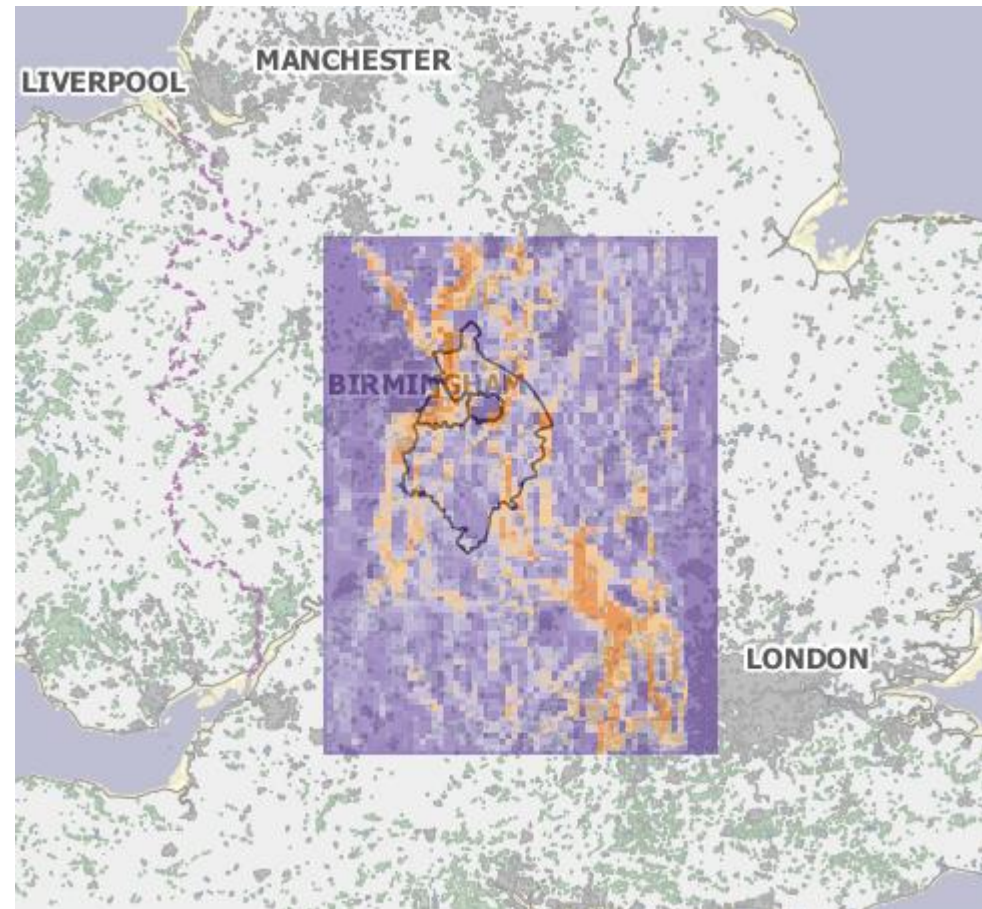
At what scale:

- National
- Regional
- Local

CONDATIS



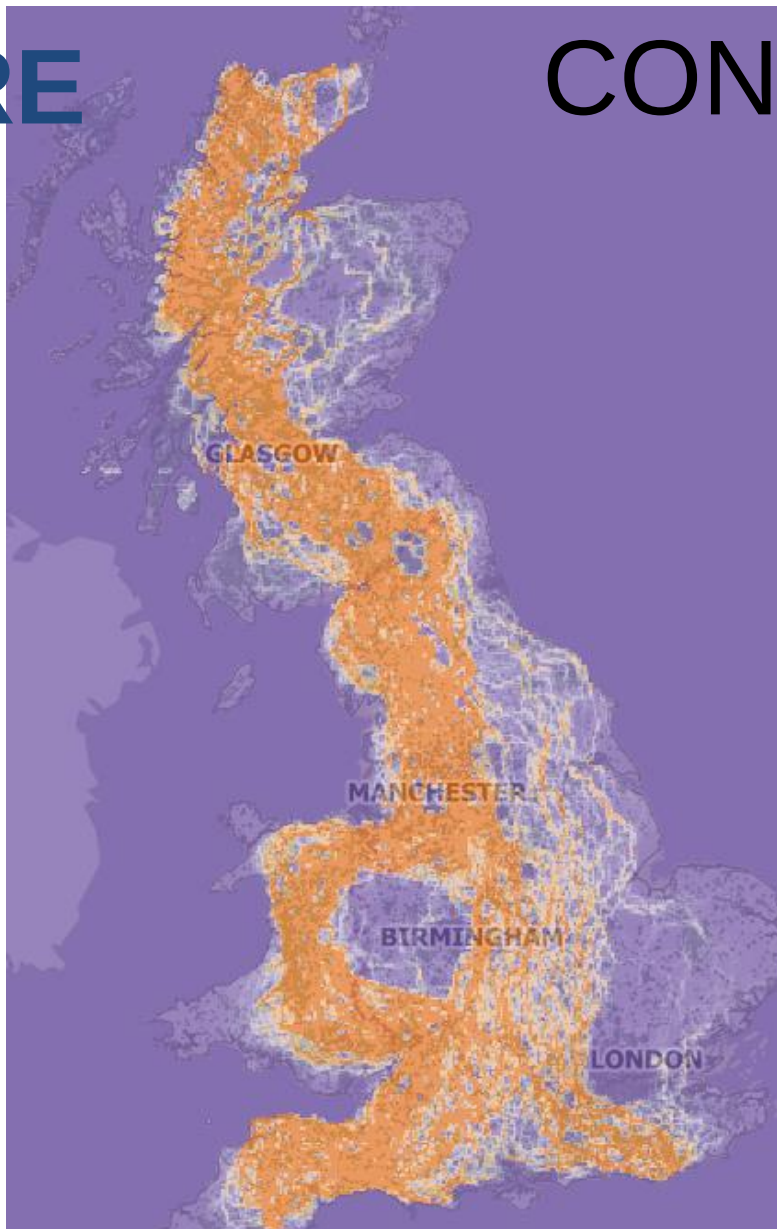
South – North Woodland species Flow



South – North Grassland species Flow¹⁵

WHERE

CONDATIS

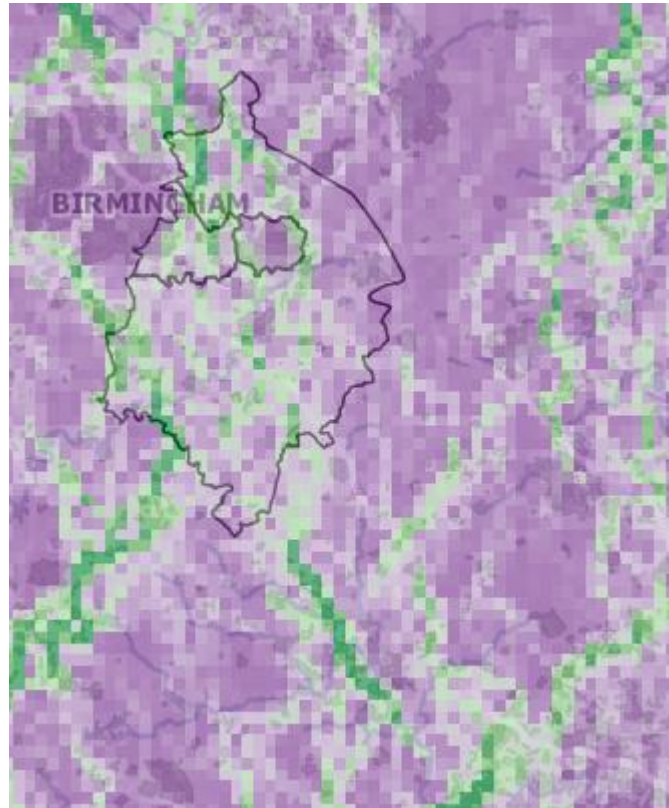


South – North Grassland species Flow

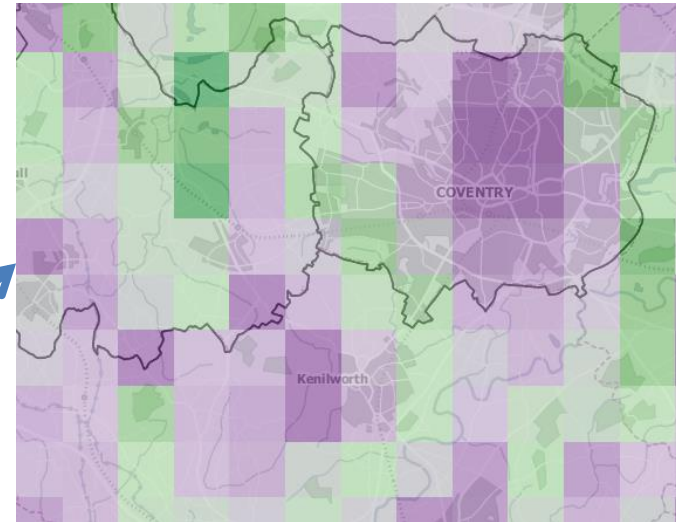


South – North Woodland species Flow

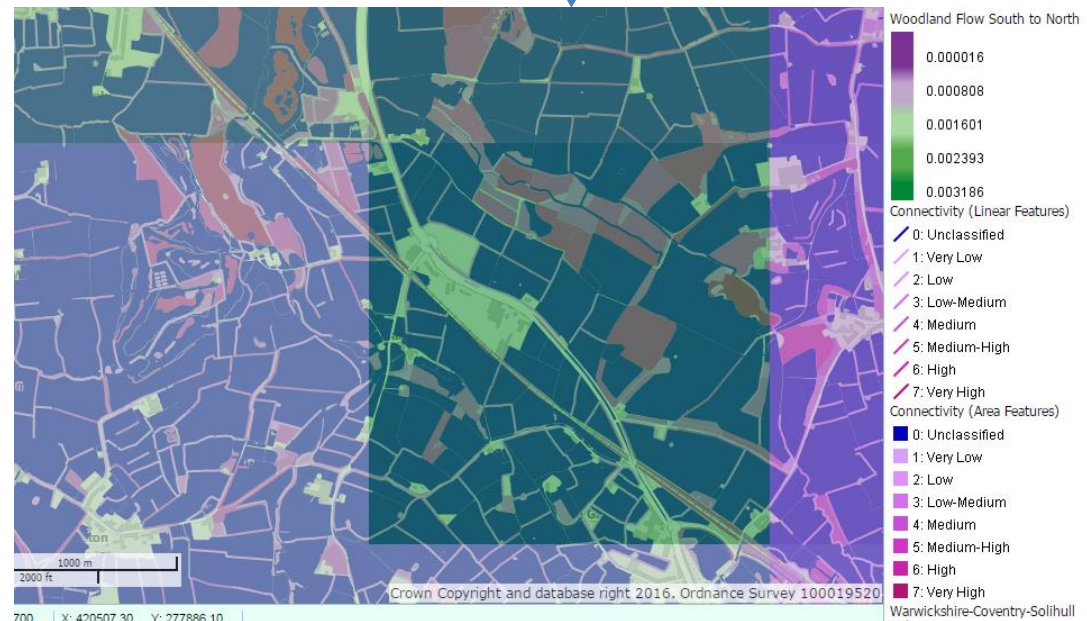
WHERE



National



Regional /
District



Field

WHEN

Biodiversity Net Gain - **Now**

- Biodiversity Offsetting

Favourable Conservation Status

- GCNs – District, Region - **Soon**
- Bats – Local & Regional populations - **Next**

Will stop when meta-populations are functioning, resilient
and are secured forever... maintain

Utopia being measured through Biodiversity Accounting?
Hopefully Tom will answer this one this afternoon!

WHY



WHY

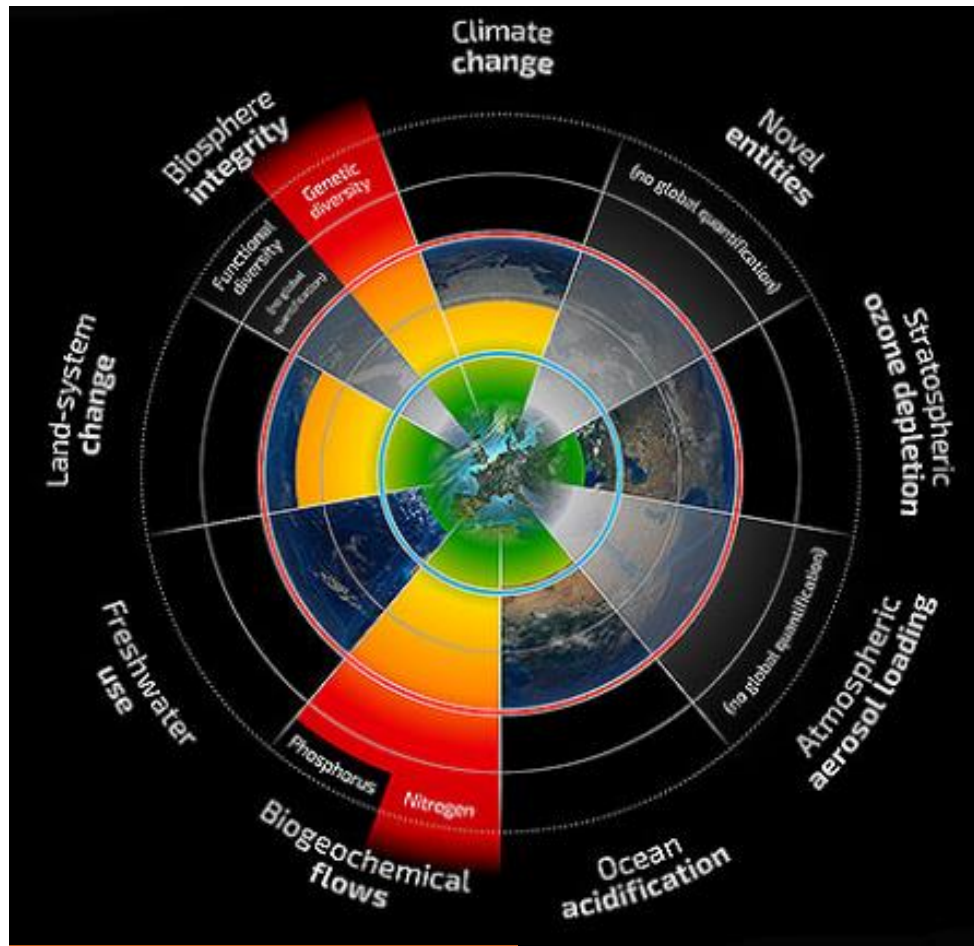


Illustration: F. Pharand-Deschênes /Globaïa

<http://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries/planetary-boundaries/about-the-research/the-nine-planetary-boundaries.html>

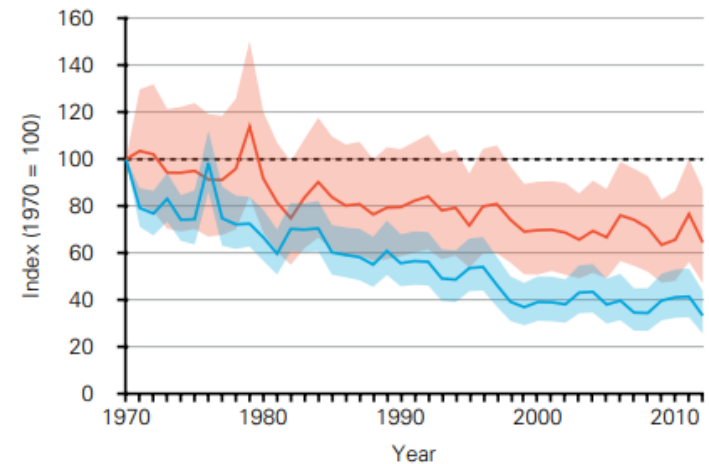


Figure 3

The UK Priority Species Indicator¹ shows the Abundance Index (blue) for 213 priority species, and the Occupancy Index (red) for 111 priority species (measured as the proportion of occupied sites). The shaded areas show the 95% confidence intervals.

National Red Lists

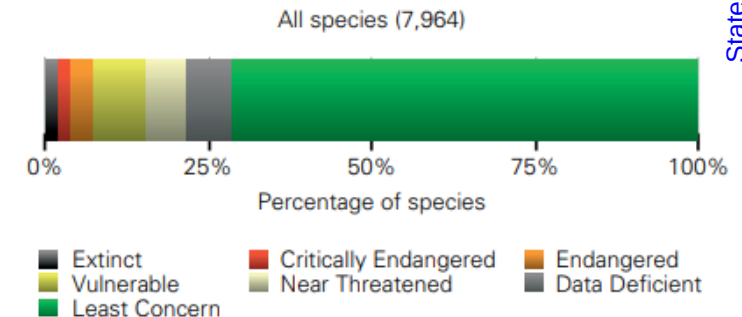


Figure 4

The percentage of species in each risk category, based on the likelihood of extinction from Great Britain. Species considered to be threatened with extinction from Great Britain are those classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable in the latest International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List assessments.

WHY

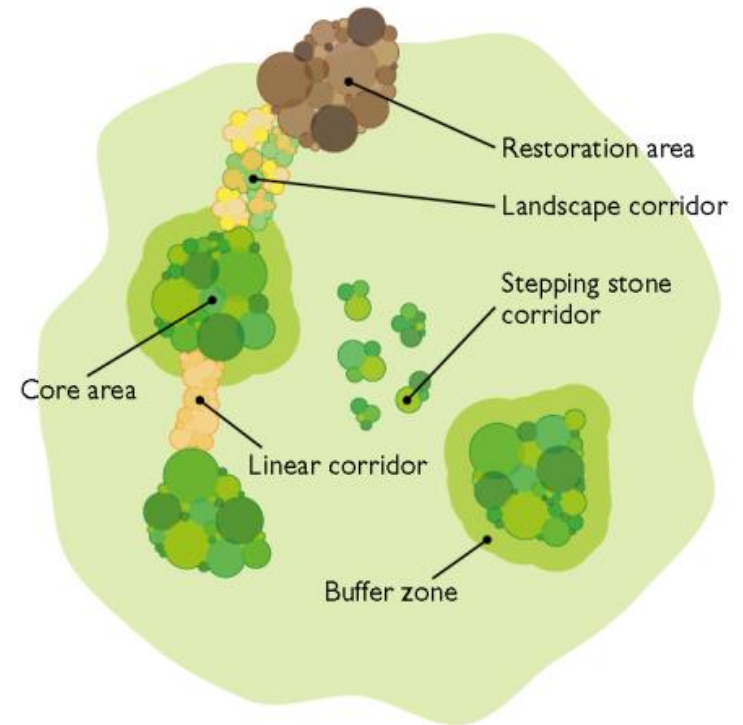
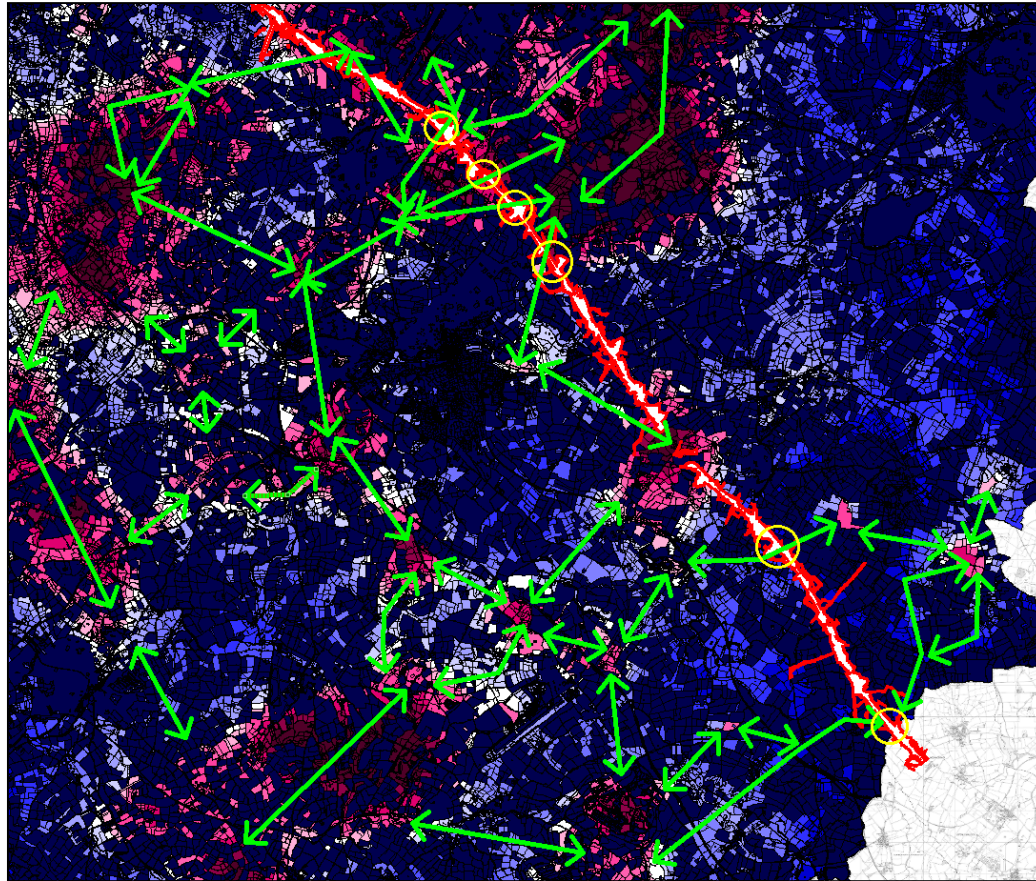
The UK Terrestrial Biodiversity Group has identified 361 species as more likely than not to be extinct by 2020 (Natural England/ Defra, 2015).

- Between 1970 and 2013, 56% of species declined, with 40% showing strong or moderate declines. 44% of species increased, with 29% showing strong or moderate increases. Between 2002 and 2013, 53% of species declined and 47% increased. These measures were based on quantitative trends for almost 4,000 terrestrial and freshwater species in the UK.
- Of the nearly 8,000 species assessed using modern Red List criteria, 15% are extinct or threatened with extinction from Great Britain.
- An index of species' status, based on abundance and occupancy data, has fallen by 16% since 1970. Between 2002 and 2013, the index fell by 3%. This is based on data for 2,501 terrestrial and freshwater species in the UK.
- An index describing the population trends of species of special conservation concern in the UK has fallen by 67% since 1970, and by 12% between 2002 and 2013. This is based on trend information for 213 priority species. A new measure that assesses how intact a country's biodiversity is, suggests that the UK has lost significantly more nature over the long term than the global average. **The index suggests that we are among the most nature-depleted countries in the world.**
- The loss of nature in the UK continues. Although many short-term trends suggest improvement, there was no statistical difference between our long and short-term measures of species' change, and no change in the proportion of species threatened with extinction.

Landscape Ecology or Spatial Ecology

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maps.warwickshire.gov.uk/greeninfrastructure



THE BEGINNING OF THE FUTURE? - Thank you