

Planning for Biodiversity in Havant & Beyond

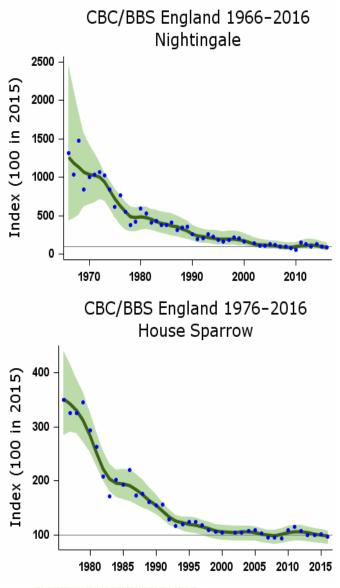
Havant FoE Event – 27th November 2018

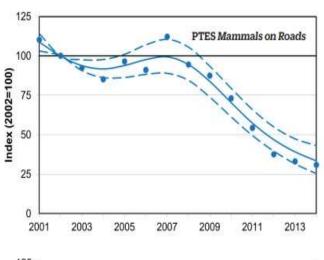
David Rumble



Part 1 – The National Picture

Declines in Wildlife





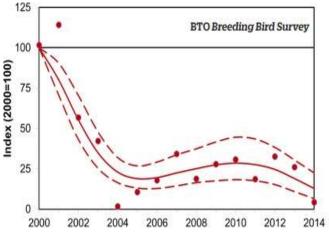


Figure 1 Surveys recording hedgehogs in rural areas: solid lines show smoothed trends; dashed lines show 95% confidence limits. Estimates for each year (circles) are calculated as an index relative to the 'base year', either 2002 (Mammals on Roads) or 2000 (Breeding Bird Survey).



State of Nature 2016



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A new norm?



National Planning Policy Framework

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Ministry of Housing, Communi Local Government by Command of Hur Majesty

July 2018

Cm 9680

Biodiversity Net Gain

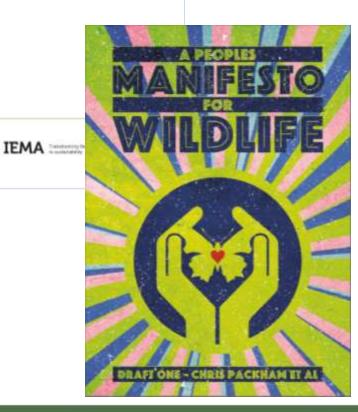
Good practice principles for development



Improve the Environment

HM Government

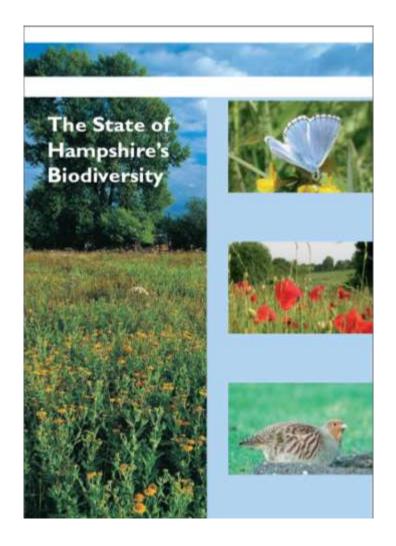




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Part 2 – The Local Picture

Declines in Wildlife



- Ringed Plover ~85%
 Hampshire decline over
 30 years (now UK red list)
- ~6 breeding pairs in
 Havant Borough very
 vulnerable, but
 regionally important



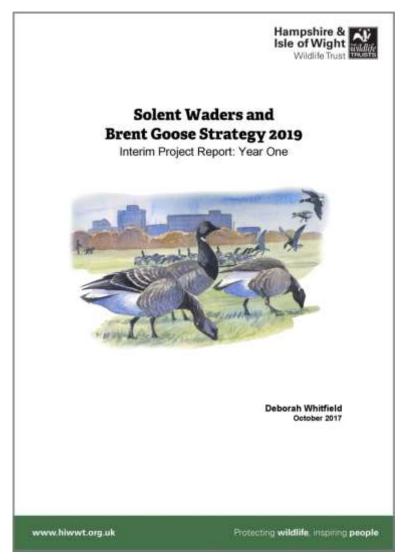


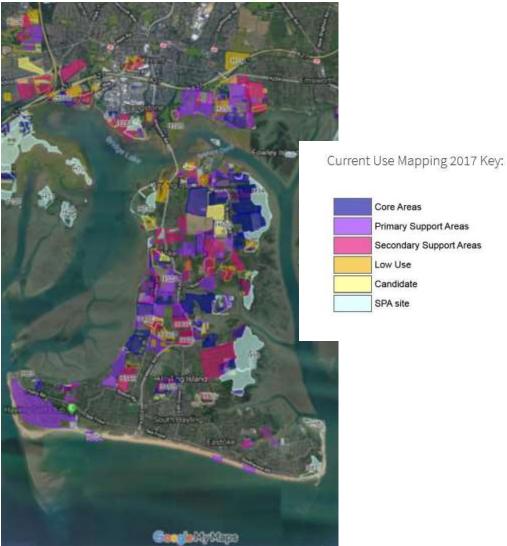
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Solent Waders & Brent Geese





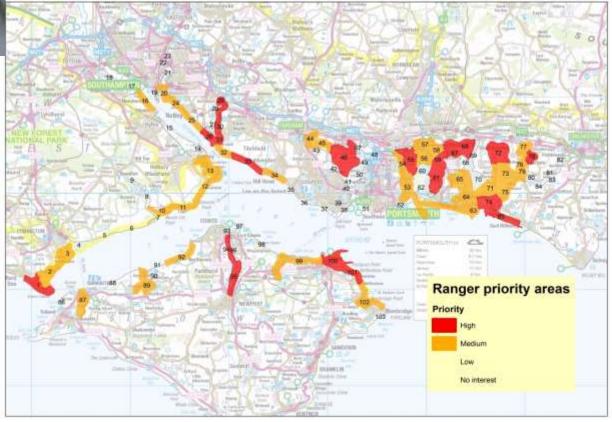
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Strategic Mitigation



www.birdaware.org



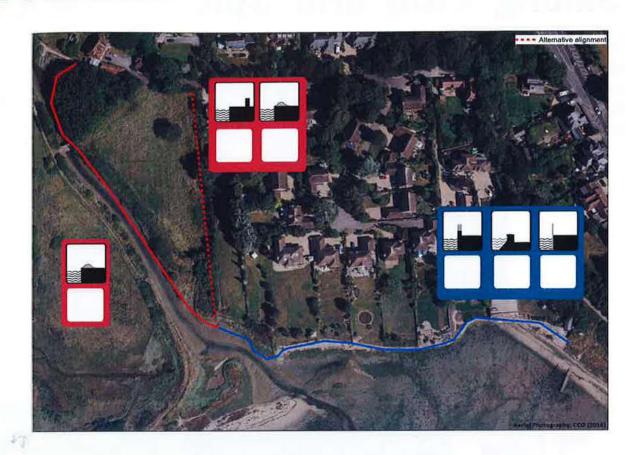


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Langstone Coastal Defence

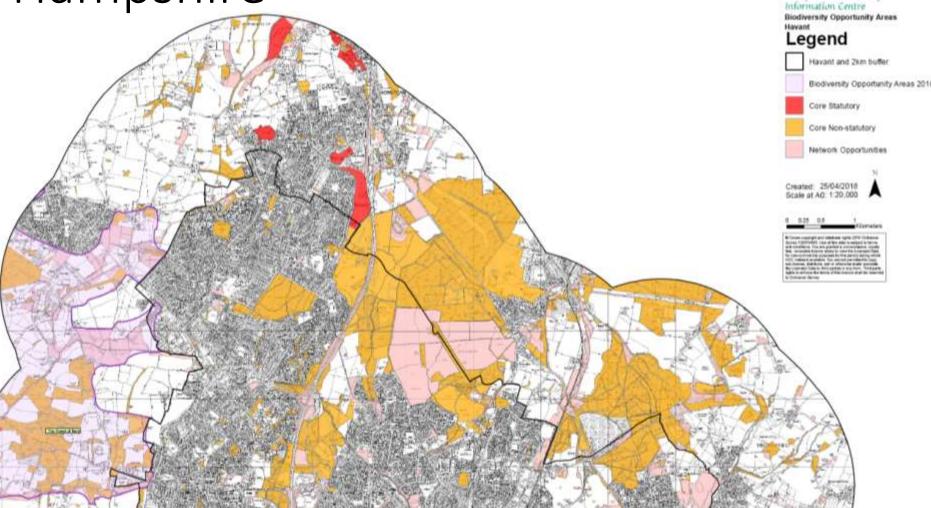
Area 1 - Mill Lane and Harbourside

Havant



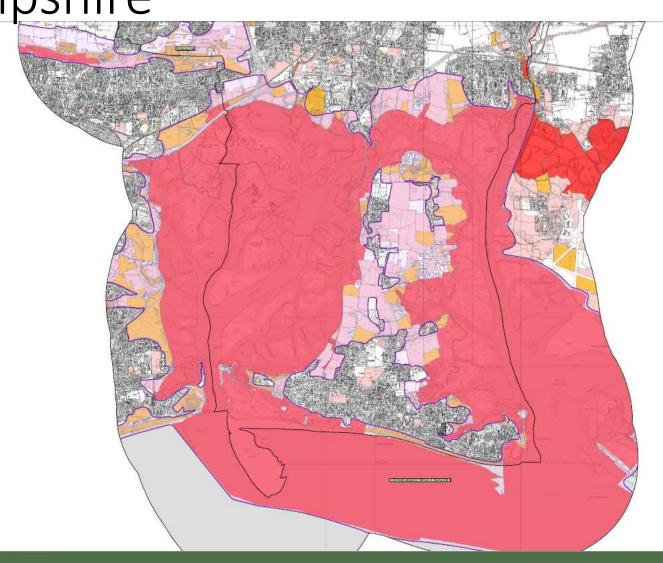


An Ecological Network Map for Hampshire



Hampshire Biodiversity

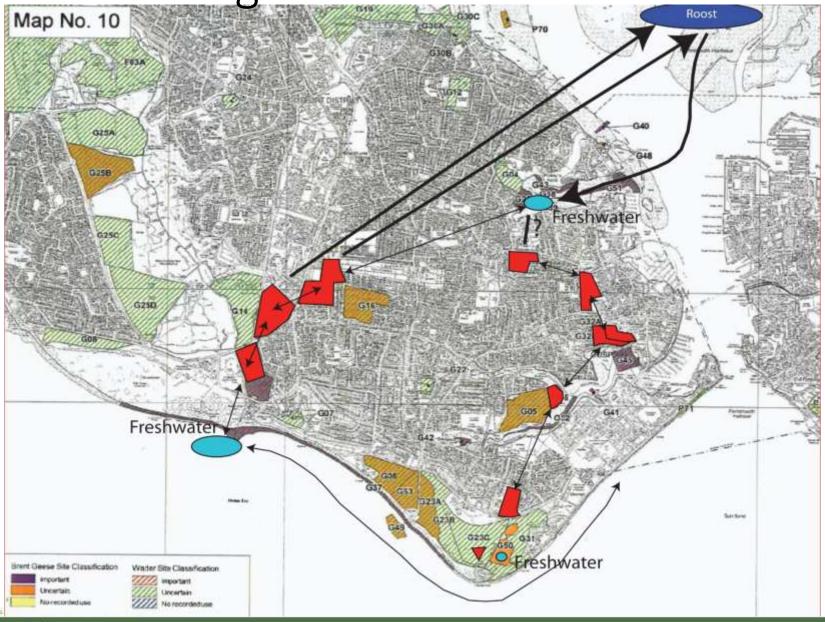
An Ecological Network Map for Hampshire



Urban Ecological Networks



Urban Ecological Networks



Part 3 – What can be done?

An Ecological Network Policy for Hampshire

The Local Ecological Network

<u>Development which results in harm to the local ecological network of......</u> will not be <u>permitted</u> unless the need for and benefits of the development outweighs the-harm; if harm cannot be avoided <u>measures which mitigate or compensate</u> that harm will be required.

Applications for development should include adequate and proportionate information to enable a proper assessment of the implications for the Local Ecological Network. They should also be <u>supported by mitigation plans</u> and <u>or compensation plans</u> informed by the assessment of harm which would deliver a <u>net gain for biodiversity</u> and which set out the long term management of any measures.

The Local Ecological Network of comprises international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, national and local nature reserves, ancient woodland and other priority habitats, veteran trees, important hedgerows, watercourses, buffer zones, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them, functionally linked land, sites identified as compensatory measures for the adverse effects on biodiversity, areas identified for habitat restoration or creation, sites with protected and notable species and their habitats and designated Local Green Spaces (see Annex One).

Planning for Biodiversity

Havant Borough Council Havant Biodiversity Action Plan 2011





A new Biodiversity Action Plan?

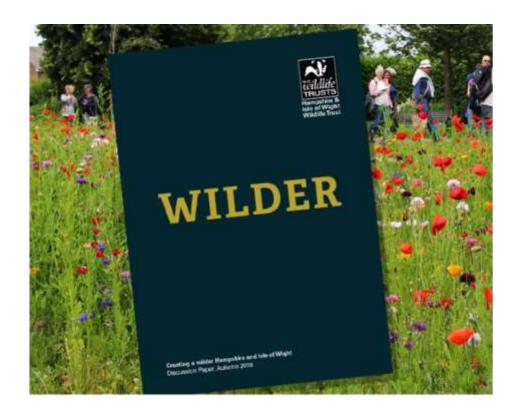
A new Biodiversity Policy?

Some bold new projects?





Campaigns



www.hiwwt.org.uk/wilder-future www.hiwwt.org.uk/environment-act



Wildlife- friendly urban design











My Wild City

Help make Bristol a nature reserve





Avon

Our vision is to turn Bristol into a nature reserve. Working with communities across Bristol to transform our gardens and open spaces, together we can create a nature-rich city that attracts wildlife right up to our doorsteps. By connecting habitats and green spaces, we can create wildlife corridors or 'green highways' so that wildlife can move easily around the city. This city-wide nature reserve will give everyone the opportunity to experience wildlife every day, for their own health and wellbeing.

Using the My Wild City maps

Avon Wildlife Trust has created the My Wild City maps using existing data to show the best opportunities for enhancing nature across the city. Crossing our cities can be challenging for wildlife as green spaces are often separated by human infrastructure, such as buildings and roads. This map shows you the areas in your neighbourhood where you can improve woodland and grassland habitat for wildlife. It shows you the best places to reconnect habitats by linking gardens and other passageways, helping to create wildlife corridors across Bristol.

We are asking people to identify the areas in their neighbourhood where they can take action for wildlife, working with neighbours and the wider community.

Take action for wildlife

Taking action for wildlife can be easy, especially if you make it part of your everyday life. Remember, it doesn't matter the size of your garden, or if you live in a flat, there are still lots of small changes you can make that will benefit wildlife. Find out how you can take action for birds, bees, butterflies and all wildlife at: www. avonwildlifetrust.org.uk/mywildcity

More details can be found on the back of this map.

Better for people, better for wildlife

Making wildlife part of our everyday life is not just better for nature but better for us too. Humans are as much part of nature as any other species – our mental and physical wellbeing is boosted by contact with the natural world. Research shows that just five minutes spent in nature improves people's sense of self-esteem and mood.

7. Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East

Do something amazing for wildlife

Talk to your neighbours and community about what action you can take for wildlife as part of Bristol 2015.



Areas with sealed surfaces, for example carparks

Gardens with opportunity for tree, shrub and wildflower planting

Gardens with opportunity for tree planting

Gardens with opportunity for wildflower planting Gardens without green space, opportunity for bird boxes, planters etc

Existing semi-natural habitat, for example woodland and hadges

Green space with opportunity for further wildlife enhancement.

Other green space, for example sports pitches

Agricultural land which can be enhanced for wildlife

www.avonwildlifetrust.org.uk/mywildcity









Kilometres

