

Powys Local Biodiversity Partnership

Powys LBAP Review

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Action Plans and Nature Recovery Plan

Background

Action plan needs to tie in with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016:

Looking at sustainable management of natural resources:

...using natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide.



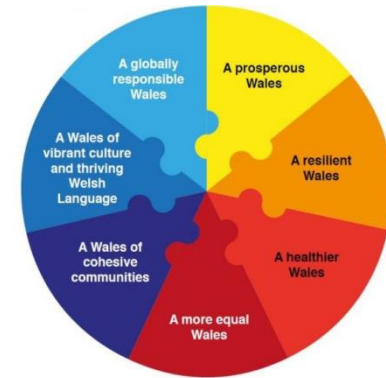
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Background – Key facts arising from SoNaRR:

- “Poorly managed natural resources and ecosystems increase the long-term risks to well-being”
- “Meeting these challenges needs fresh ideas and a radical, new, more joined-up way of thinking and doing things.”
- recommended approach is to help identify **opportunities** to deliver integrated, nature-based solutions

The challenges are

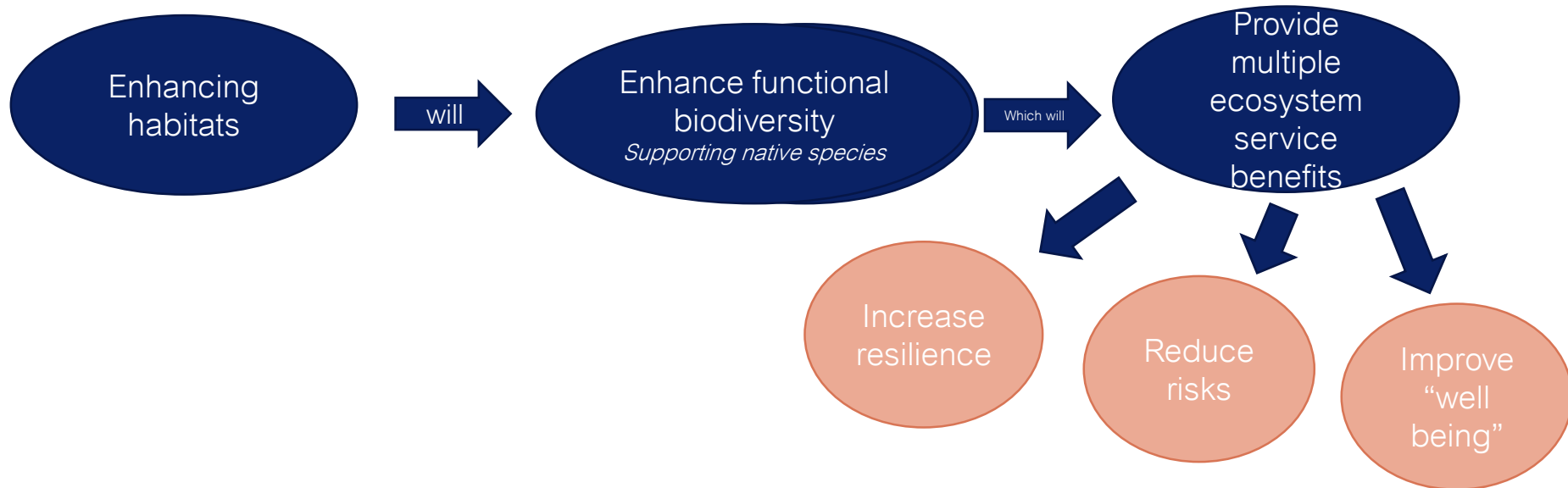
- *“All species are directly affected by changes in habitat quality and quantity”*
- *“Fragmentation and eutrophication are particular problems for many species”*



Our natural resources make a significant contribution to all of the Well-being goals

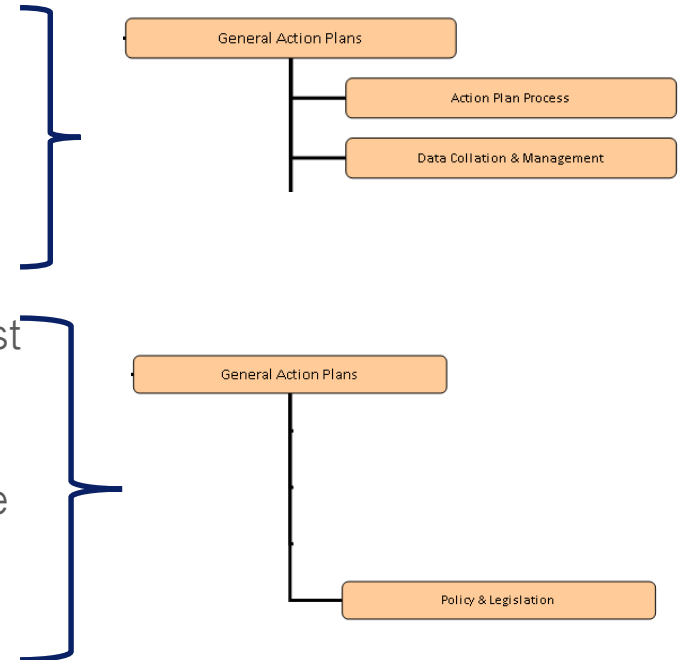
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Ecosystem approach:



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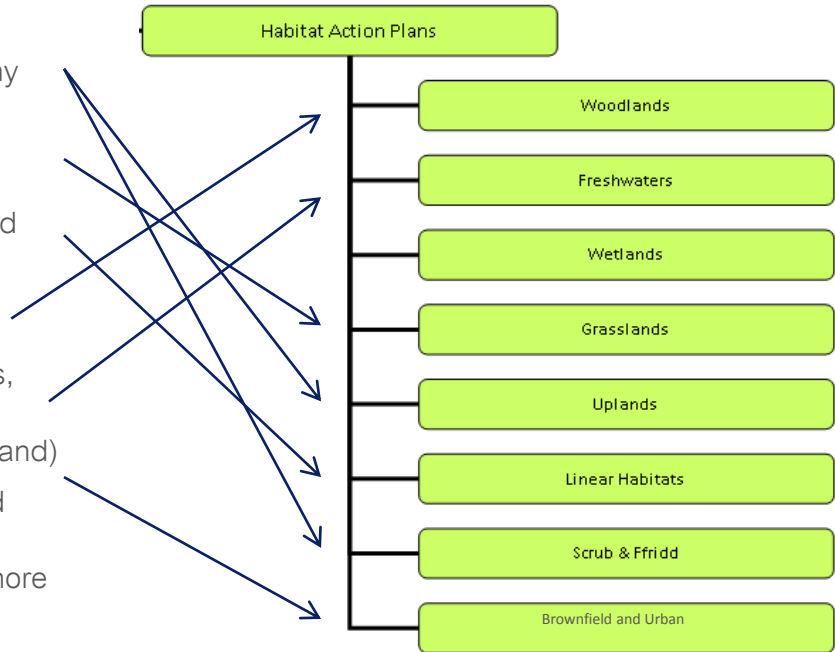
- Introduction
- Technical summary of methodology and data used
- Ecosystem approach
 - Keep and protect the best habitats (they give the most multi benefits)
 - Bring the not perfect habitats into good condition
 - Celebrate the semi-natural habitats and communicate how useful they are both for the species they support and the ecosystem services they provide
 - Where to re-create for maximum advantage



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SoNaRR categories

- Mountains, moors and heaths (including upland marshy grassland, lowland heaths and fridd)
- Semi-natural grassland
- Enclosed Farmland (primarily intensively managed grasslands and arable, but also including orchards and field boundaries)
- Woodland (including semi-natural woodland and coniferous plantations);
- Freshwater (including groundwater, rivers and streams, lakes and standing water, and lowland fens and bogs)
- Urban environments (including previously developed land)
- Coastal margins (including saltmarsh, sand dunes and seacliffs)
- Marine (including coastal and estuarine, intertidal, inshore/subtidal)



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For each habitat:

1. Protect the best

Describe the best examples and types of habitats (e.g. the type of woodlands and the SAC's and SSSI's)

2. Improve the good in poor condition

Where are those good semi-natural habitats in poor condition which could easily be enhanced

3. Celebrate and describe the semi-natural / modified habitats

These are the habitats which could be helped by communicating the value of the ecosystem services which they support and actions community groups and individuals could take to enhance those they manage.

4. Re-create for maximum impact

By analysing the networks and species it is possible to calculate areas which would have most benefit for restoration of functioning habitat ecosystems

Map how these are supported by the networks

Map how they intersect with the species assemblages

Describe the important species they support



Communication plan

Audience	Communication Objectives	Message	Channel	Timing
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Which groups are our audience for this work?



Methodology for Species conflation

1. Collate species of local importance
2. Scored based on their status i.e. EPS, WCA5, S7, BoCC, Red Data
3. Using resolution of the record for weighting
4. Duplicate removal (not abundance rather presence)
5. Normalise for recorder bias



Thank you

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