Managing for Nature – parks and green space



Context – Ecological Emergency

One City Ecological Emergency Strategy

Space for nature At least 30% of land in Bristol to be managed for the benefit of wildlife by 2030

One City Plan

- Double the abundance of wildlife by 2040
- Double tree canopy by 2045

What is 'Managing for Nature'?

Managing land that focuses on providing habitats for wildlife and contributes to ecological connectivity.

Definition

- Land with active habitat management plan, or
- Nature conservation maintenance specification.



Managing for Nature – our approach

Informed by ecological data – habitat and species data and ecological trends

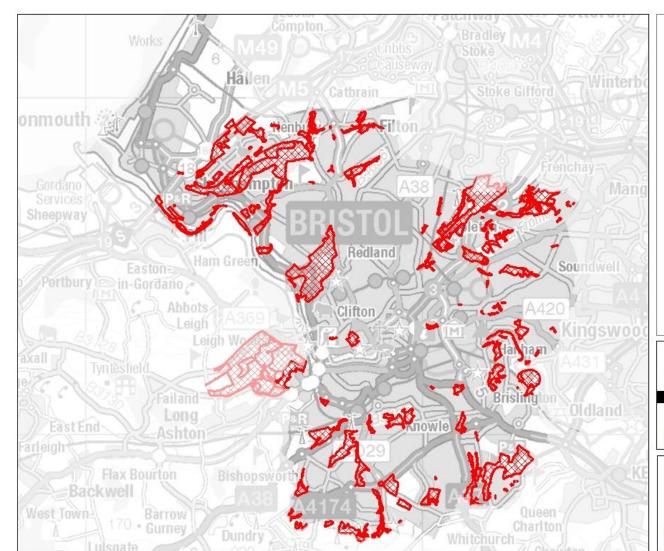
Strategic application – contributing to a coherent and resilient ecological network – bigger, better and more joined up

Community collaboration - recognising the value communities place on having wildlife in their green spaces and opportunities for contact with nature

Founded on ecological principles – maintenance regimes informed by a sound understanding of ecology

Ecological data

- Up-to-date data to inform Bristol Ecological Network
- Prioritising protection of existing valuable habitats
- Identifying opportunities for habitat creation / enhancement
- Baseline for Biodiversity Net Gain calculations as offset site.



Parks & Green Spaces that have had habitat surveys (UKHab) carried out



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PARKS & GREEN SPACES

Scale: @A4 1:80,157 Date: 14/10/2022



COMMUNITIES DIRECTORATE COMMUNITIES SERVICES & Asset Management Team,

GIS & Assetmanagement Feam, Bristol Parks Service Bower Ashton Depot, Kennel Lodge Rd, bristolparks@bristol.gov.⊔k

Strategic application

Ecological networks – bigger, better

and more joined up

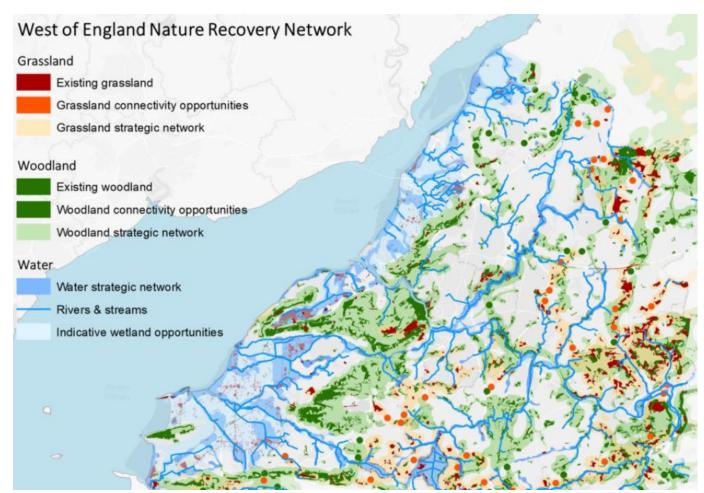
West of England Nature Recovery Network



Bristol Ecological Network

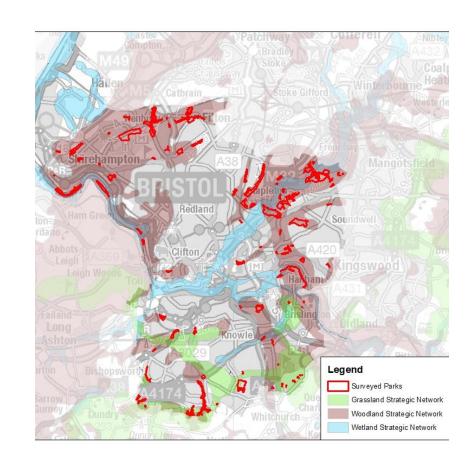


PGSS Nature Theme – nature recovery prioritisation

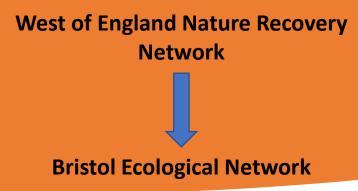


Parks Nature Recovery Project

- West of England Nature Recovery Network: grassland, woodland and wetland networks
- ❖ 130 parks and green spaces of natural or informal typology surveyed to classify existing habitat and assess current condition
- ❖ Habitat creation/enhancement proposals put forward for over half of them. A range of habitats proposed, with a mosaic of different habitat types at many of the sites including woodland, orchards, large native open grown trees, hedgerows, species-rich scrub, species-rich grassland, tussocky grassland, and ponds.
- Local consultation involving key stakeholders



Bristol Ecological Network

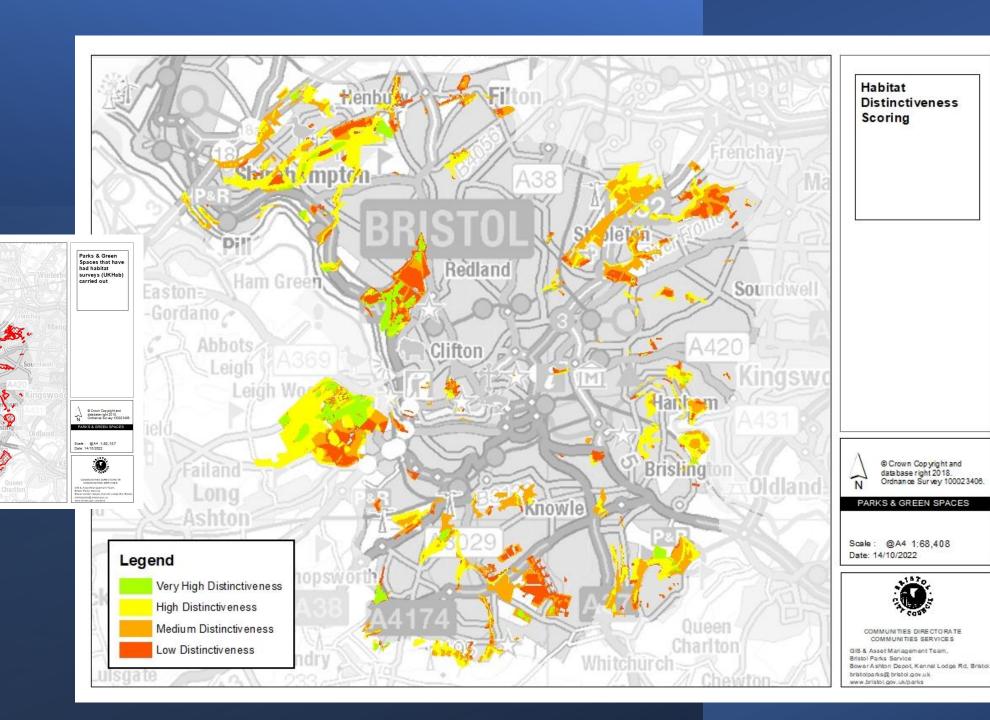


Why a Bristol Ecological network

 Based on the requirements of species more likely to be found in smaller / more fragmented urban areas

What information will it give us and how will we use that to inform decisions?

- Ecological network maps location of core habitats and connecting habitats for woodland, wetland and grassland.
- Identifies opportunities for expanding core habitat areas within green spaces
- Will be used to prioritise the location of habitat creation / enhancement work
- The model will enable us to add additional or updated data in the future to produce more accurate network maps.



PGSS Nature Recovery prioritisation work

Habitat survey data (UK Hab)



Distinctiveness Score (Very high to Low)



Bristol Ecological Network (Woodland, Grassland and Wetland Networks) For example

UK Hab classification = Modified grassland



Distinctiveness score = 1



Bristol Ecological Network = Woodland network



Potential opportunity for tree planting (woodland, orchard of native open grown trees)

Our approach – Community collaboration

- Engagement exercise to seek people's views on where they would like to see green spaces managed for nature and how they would like to be involved.
- Inform spatial priorities for change
- Feed into developing Nature Conservation Volunteering programme
- Consultation on proposed changes to maintenance regimes



Our approach – Founded on ecological principles

New 'managing for nature' maintenance regimes:

- Species-rich grassland cut and collect on sites which are too small for a traditional hay cut.
- Tussocky grassland rotational cut once every 2 or 3 years
- Flowering lawn
- Orchards
- Ponds
- Hedgerows
- Young woodlands



Managing for Nature – Implementing change

- Changes in machinery and land management practices
- Phased over several years
- Securing funding:
 - Trees for Climate fund
 - Sponsorship, e.g. re-launching Meadow Bristol
 - Biodiversity Net Gain
 - Government land management schemes

Timeline

October

- Complete mapping of 'Managing for Nature' baseline
- Incorporate data from Bristol Ecological Network to complete PGSS Nature Recovery prioritisation mapping
- Map potential application of new 'Managing for Nature' maintenance regimes.

November

- Parks Nature Recovery site focused consultation
- City-wide 'Managing for Nature' engagement
- Modelling resource requirements of potential application of new maintenance regimes

December

 Review of modelling; applying prioritisation mapping and incorporating feedback from engagement work.

January/February

Managing for Nature consultation (within PGSS)

February/March

Development of implementation plan