Puzzling through Connectivity: Placing it in partnership decision-making



Presentation by Tim Graham NIA Programme Manager



Puzzling through Connectivity: Placing it in partnership decision-making

- Partnership and place
- Partnership ideas and ambition
- An example from connecting Gateway Sites
- Connectivity Indicator and Evidence Base
- Partnership Context and Restoration Planning

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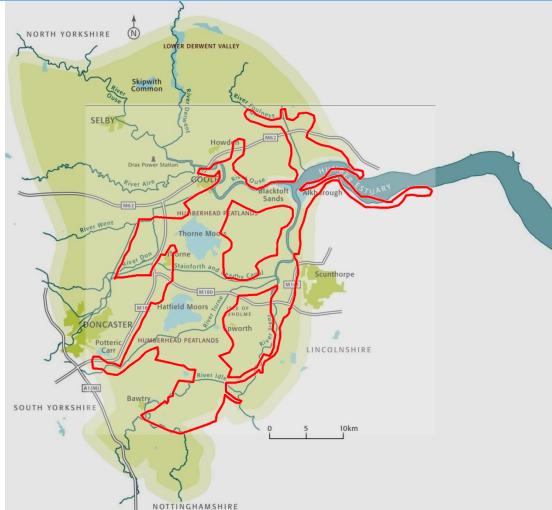


The Humberhead Levels





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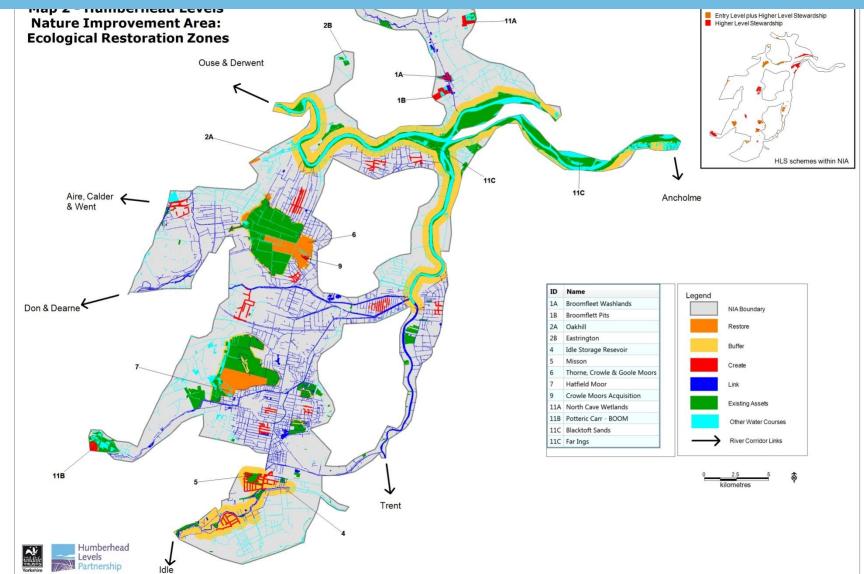






master What do we want from connectivity? R Aire ar Ings NNF Goole Waterways Museum Blacktoft Sands NR ontefract kefield COLNSHIRE **Scunthorpe** rnsle Bentley Hatfield Moors NF Brigg Rotteric Carr NR Swintor Market Rotherham Rasen Gainsborough FRHAM Idle Valley NR

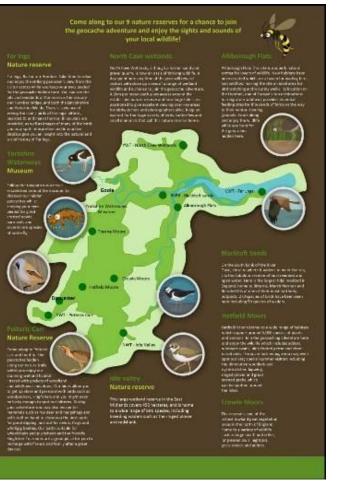
What do we want from connectivity?



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What were we wanting to connect?

- Visitor Infrastructure
- Key partners
- KPI's
 - Increased visitors
 - Joint events
 - Volunteer coordination
 - Marketing materials
 - Activity network





What were we wanting to connect?

- Infrastructure
- Elements of our ecological network
 - Core Sites
 - Wider landscape
 - New sites
- Dispersing populations
- Condition and habitat information
- Monitoring
- Planning and reporting



A Context for Dispersal

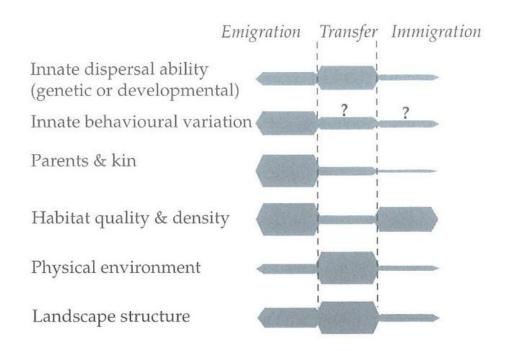


Figure 1.2 General overview of the importance of different causal factors in the dispersal process. Bar width indicates the relative importance of each factor in each of the three stages of the dispersal process. See text for further explanation.

(Matthysen, 2012)



The Connectivity Indicator

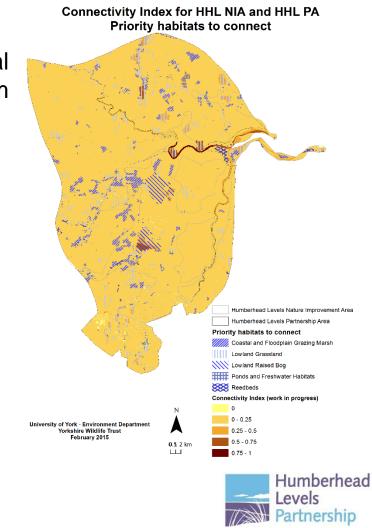
THE UNIVERSITY of York

The basic principle of the patch-wise functional connectivity metric applied here are taken from Moilanen and Nieminen (2002):

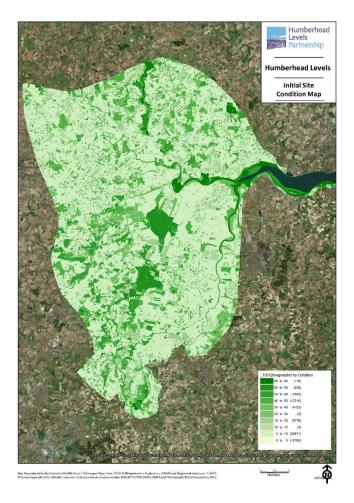
$$s_i = \sum_{i \neq j}^n exp\left(-\alpha d_{ij}\right) A_j C_j$$

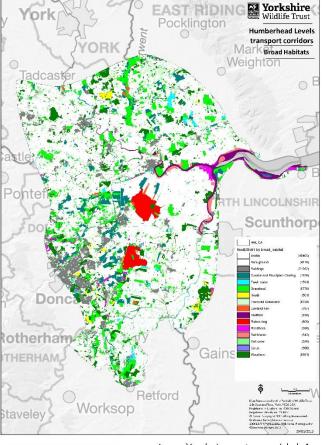
Scales: Local 5km; Landscape Unit; NIA/NCA Species: low; medium; high

Edge ratio Fragmentation



Building an Evidence Base



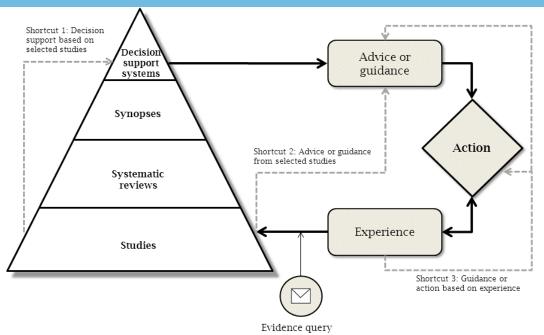


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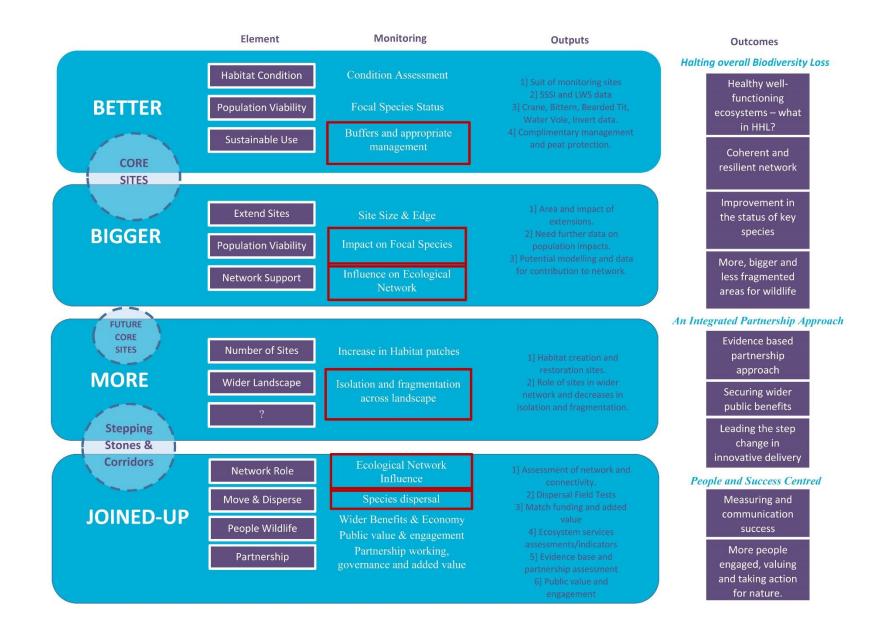
Building an Evidence Base



Sutherland *et al*'s 7 Step Framework

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Ask an answerable question |
| 2 | Track the best evidence to answer question |
| 3 | Critically appraise the evidence |
| 4 | Integrate evidence with expertise and |
| | context |
| 5 | Implement intervention |
| 6 | Monitor and evaluate outcome |
| 7 | Actively disseminate knowledge |







Condition Data and Scoring

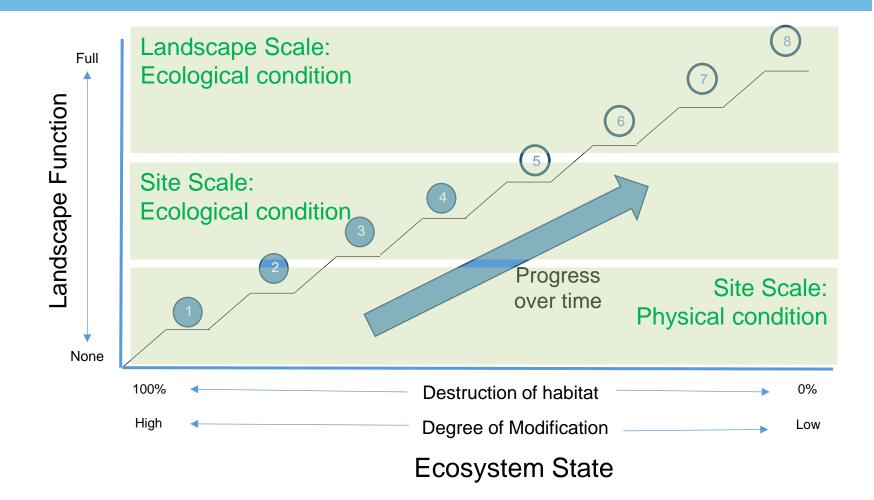
- Common Standards monitoring
- LWS survey
- NE Structured Surveillance methodology
- Phase 1 Survey

| Score | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | to | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | to | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | to | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | to | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | to | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | to | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | to | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | to | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | to | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| re | | Net | work Areas | | | | |
|----|----|--|------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | 1 | | | | | |
| 0 | 80 | Core Areas in +ve management to Priority Habitats in core areas | C | ORE | | | |
| 0 | 60 | Sites in unfavourable condition | | | | | |
| 0 | 50 | Site no longer Priority Habitat but restorable | | Restoration | | | |
| 0 | 40 | Sites restorable over longer-term | | | | | |
| 0 | 30 | Degraded areas with potential | γ, | | | | |
| 0 | 20 | Sustainable Use: Buffer Zones | | | | | |
| 0 | 15 | Sustainable Use: wider benefits | | ustainable Ise | | | |
| 0 | 10 | and general countryside measures | L | | | | |
| 0 | 5 | | 0 | | | | |



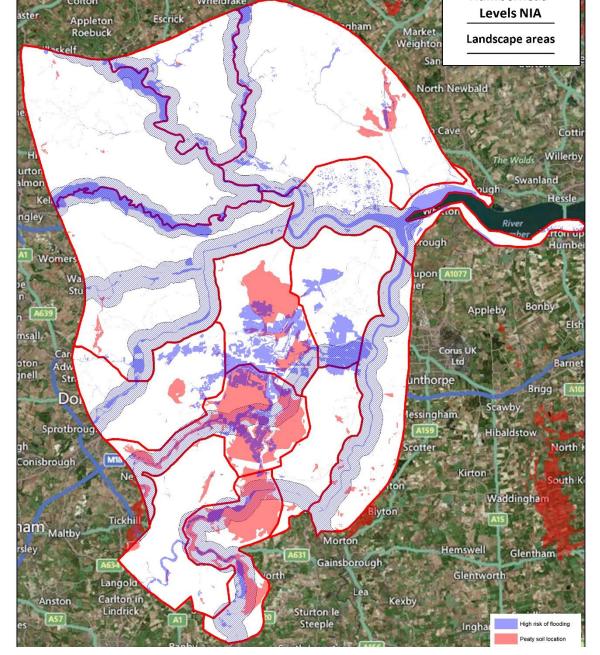
Conceptual Model for Restoration



Inspiring landscapes and vibrant communities in a changing climate (Modified from Hobbs and Harris, 2001)



| Ecosystem State | | Possibly Indicator Type | Measurable | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beyond HHL capacity? | ß | No or minimal intervention landscape | Whether George M likes you or not. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e Scale Ecological Condition | 14 | Landscape process: optimal habitat change and adaptation | Monitored % habitat change | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | ₿ | Landscape process: flood plain | % are washland and natural floodplain | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| cologi | 12 | Landscape process: sediment and WFD | WFD monitoring and +ve eco status | | | | | | | | * | * | | | | |
| Landscape Scale E | 0 | Optimal spatial planning and species indicators increasing/viable | ? | | | | | | 0 | * | * | | | | | |
| Landsca | 0 | Species resource requirements met | Habitat requirements for key species met at landscape level | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | Species population status | Indicator populations viable and on target | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | * | * | * | * | | | |
| | 8 | Improving condition | | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | * |
| | 0 | Priority Habitat Indicator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site Scale Ecological Condition | 6 | species species assembly and structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| й й й | 6 | Vegetation establishment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Hydrological planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tion ale | 8 | Land forming earth works Bedrock and soil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brite Scale Physical Condition | | reformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site Phy Con | 6 | Extraction cessation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





Thank You – Any Questions?



