

Hertfordshire Ecological Network Mapping

Introduction

A project was carried out in 2011-2013 producing a new Hertfordshire habitat inventory with latest available data and then using these data to generate potential habitat network maps. Potential habitat network maps identify how our habitats are spatially related to each other and where the highest priorities are for expanding them and linking them together. This strategic approach ensures that efforts can be targeted to where they are of most potential benefit. It also ensures that the right combination of habitats are created in the right places, reflecting the historical context and physical factors and minimising unintended consequences of locking out the potential to restore functioning networks of one habitat for the sake of another.

The Hertfordshire Ecological Network mapping project was managed by a steering group that included representatives of the County Council and DEFRA bodies and the guidance document (below) has been approved by the Hertfordshire Local Nature Partnership Planning Task Group that includes representatives from Herts Ecology, the County Council, District Councils and landowners.

For more detail on the project, please visit <https://bit.ly/2tR5jYw>

How to interpret the maps

The guidance below is based on an advisory document, produced by the Hertfordshire Local Nature Partnership Planning Task Group, which is available here: <https://bit.ly/2MNDhUu>

The guidance below is based around identifying appropriate actions and principles to apply to the different areas on the map. For any development proposal the first stage is to identify how the different features within the dataset are distributed across the proposed development area. This will involve viewing the map component of the dataset and interrogating the associated data table for each of the map features within and around the proposed site. For ease of use, the map component of the dataset is colour-coded by the overarching categories in the first column of the data table.

Green areas on the map (values of 1 in the first column of the data table)

- These patches contain habitats listed within S41 of the NERC Act and should be avoided by development and protected by the development management system.
- Adjacent or surrounding development should provide for the enhancement of these habitats through ongoing positive conservation management. The data table identifies the habitat type that must be maintained.
- Development causing significant harm to these patches should normally be refused. Where there is unavoidable harm in the context of overriding public interest, the mitigation hierarchy should be applied. Depending on the circumstances, all other areas on the map could potentially be candidate areas for applying appropriate compensation measures. The same actions described for restoring and creating habitats to enhance ecological networks equally apply to compensation measures. NB a simple 1:1 ratio of compensation for habitat area damaged is unlikely to be enough due to the poor success rate and risks involved in creating new habitats to the same standard as those lost. In reality the ratio is likely to be much higher, in some cases up to a 1:10 ratio of harm to compensation area. Other habitat types are considered irreplaceable (eg. ancient woodland) and can never be adequately compensated if lost.

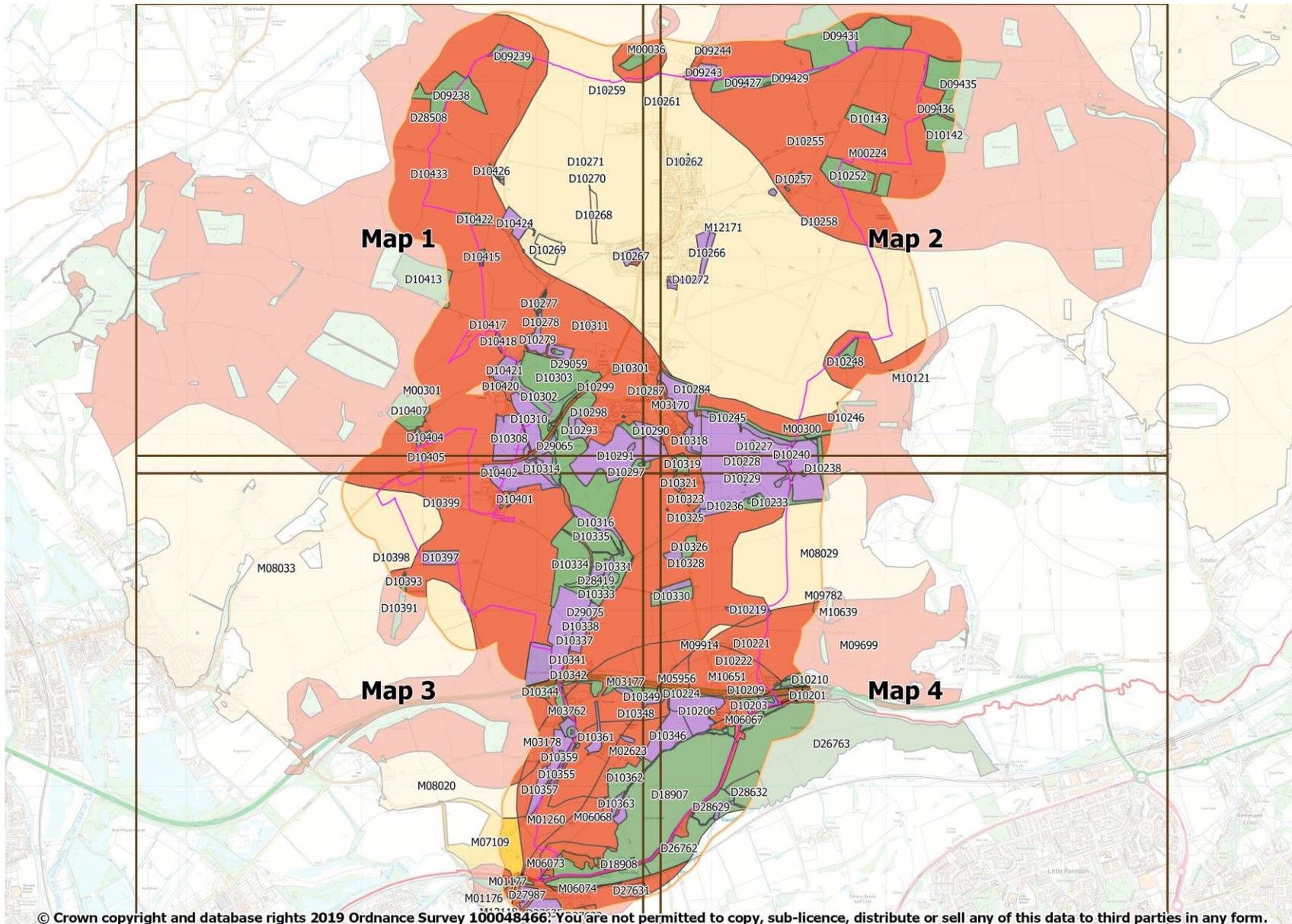
Purple areas on the map (values of 2 in the first column of the data table)

- These patches contain habitats not currently qualifying under S41 of the NERC Act but with high potential to do so. Whilst not receiving the same level of statutory and policy-based protection as the green areas, they should nonetheless be avoided by development and protected by the development management system where reasonable to do so. This is because they are important components of ecological networks and it is much quicker, less risky and more cost-effective to restore these habitats than to create new ones elsewhere.
- Enhancements to the ecological network can be carried out through restoring these habitat patches to the most appropriate S41 NERC Act habitat type. This would be provided through a combination of one-off capital works and ongoing positive conservation management. The data table specifies the target habitat type most appropriate to restore these patches to.

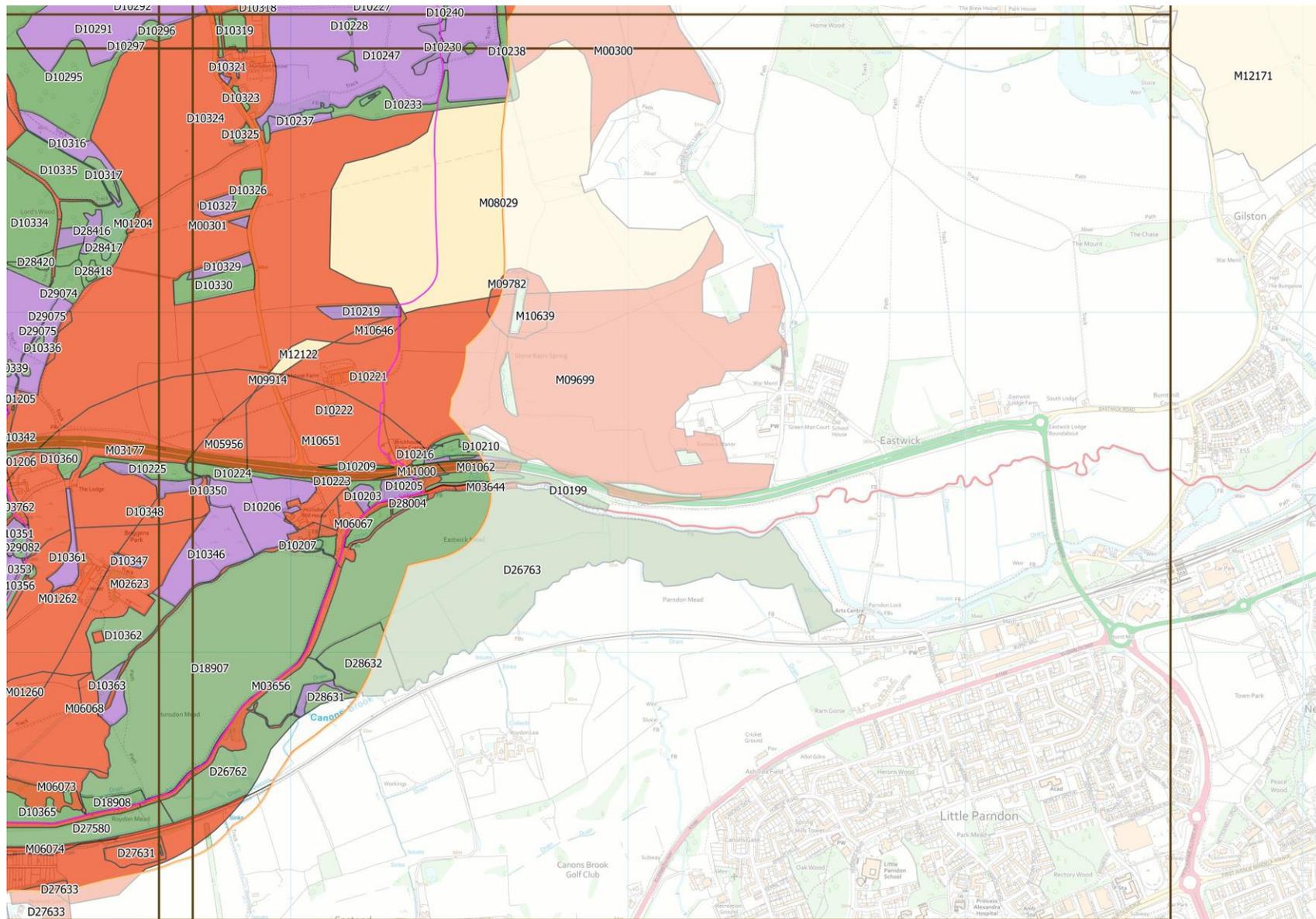
Orange/yellow/cream areas on the map (values of 3a, 3b and 3c in the first column of the data table)

- These patches contain no mapped existing habitats of any significance. Therefore, in the context of the ecological networks dataset, these areas are suitable for appropriate development.
- These areas also form the potential for new habitat corridors to be created to improve ecological network integrity. The dataset identifies the relative priorities for habitat creation to form corridors and other links (eg. habitat 'stepping stones') between existing habitat patches. Orange areas are predicted to be of higher priority than yellow, which are predicted to be of higher priority than cream (values of 3a > 3b > 3c respectively in the first column of the data table). These relative priorities should be taken into account in the design of masterplans, by focusing habitat corridors primarily on the orange areas and then yellow and then cream, as appropriate. Development proposals containing large areas of orange on the map will need to plan the most sensitively and produce the greatest enhancements to the ecological network. The dataset simply predicts relative priority for habitat creation, not necessarily realistic sizes of such projects. Whilst it will normally be unlikely that whole areas coloured in orange on the map would be allocated for creating habitat, it is expected that where orange areas on the map exist, development should aim to provide ecologically functioning corridors from one end of their land to the other.
- There are no hard and fast rules for determining the scale of habitat corridors because it depends on the context and also the scale of development (with larger developments able to contribute the most). However, corridors should be of a scale to allow them to properly function ecologically. For example, a simple Green Infrastructure corridor consisting of a footpath with only a small verge of habitat is unlikely to function ecologically. As a general principle, the wider, larger and more continuous the corridor, the more it will contribute to the integrity of the ecological network.
- Opportunities for habitat creation projects to comprehensively link up existing habitats within and around the development envelope should be designed into the masterplan. This should be done at the earliest possible stage in the process, normally at the same time as other infrastructure, in order to ensure that contributions are both meaningful and cost-effective. If habitat corridors are designed into the masterplan as an afterthought, good opportunities will be missed and habitat creation projects are likely to be less appropriate and less cost-effective. Worst case scenario would be total and permanent severance of a network. It is highly recommended that expert ecological advice is sought in the earliest stages in the design of a masterplan.
- The dataset identifies the most appropriate predicted habitat types to focus on in any given area on the map. Habitat recommendations are found in the Target habitat type column of the table. Where more than one habitat type is recommended, it may be appropriate to focus on just one of

them or to try and combine all habitat recommendations into the habitat corridor being created. It is strongly recommended that expert ecological advice is sought in cases where more than one habitat type is recommended or where a soil test contra-indicates the recommended habitat type.



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