



Local Nature Recovery Strategies for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight

Coastal and Marine Workshop for the Solent

Priorities Habitats and Species

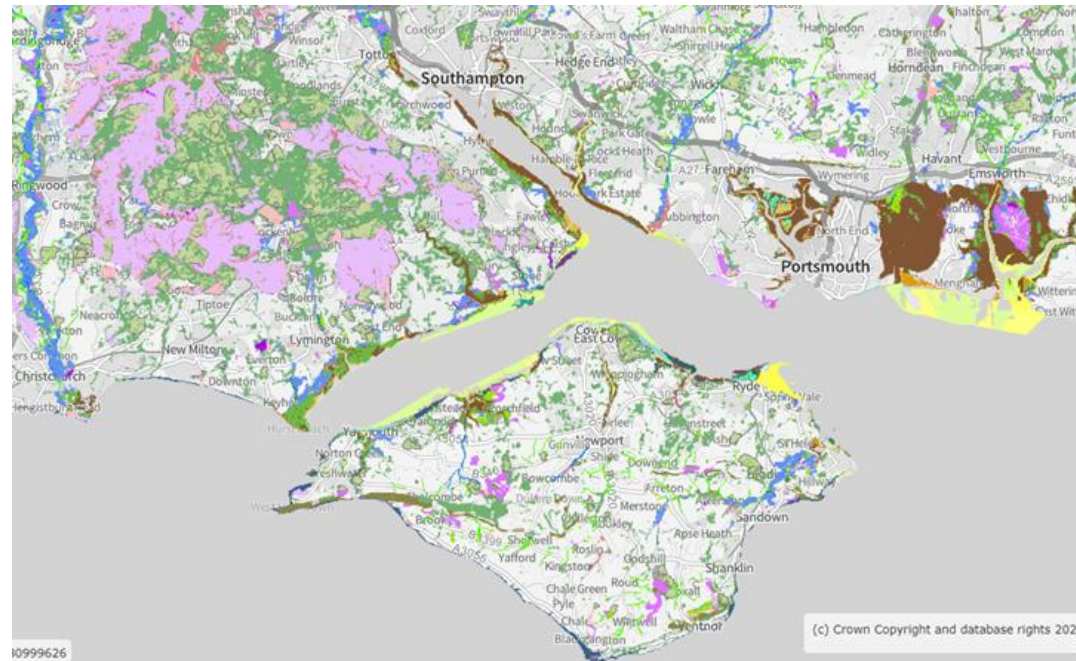
Nicky Court, Manager, Specialist Environmental Services and Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
Hampshire County Council

Why do we need Local Nature Recovery Strategies?

England is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world, ranking 228th out of 240 countries

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are gifted with many important habitats; ancient woodlands, chalk streams, species-rich grasslands, heathland, and of course, many **coastal and marine habitats**.

And although priority habitats cover 21% of Hampshire and 15% of the Isle of Wight, many sites are in poor condition and fragmented, and so species continue to decline.





What are our overarching national environmental objectives?

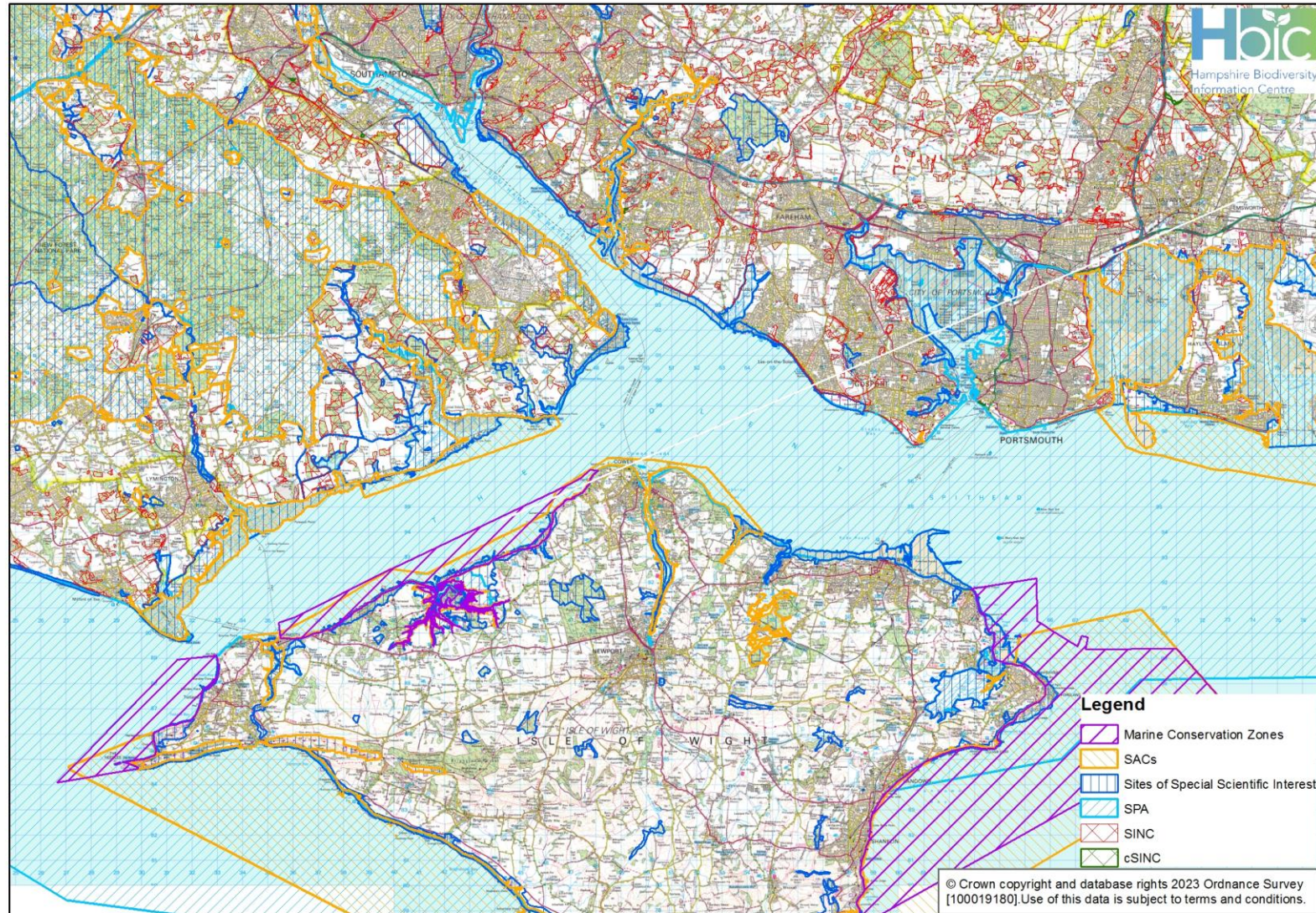
The Government has set the following national targets*:

- 30% of land and sea being protected and managed for nature by 2030.
- 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat, outside of protected sites, to be restored or created by 2042
- The decline in species abundance to be halted by 2030, and then to increase by at least 10% to by 2042
- Improve water quality and availability - reduce nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and sediment pollution from agriculture into the water environment by at least 40% by 2038
- Restore 75% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest to favourable condition by 2042
- Achieve Good Environmental Status for our seas
- Reduce the rates of introduction and establishment of invasive non-native species by at least 50%, by 2030

How will our Local Nature Recovery Strategies contribute to these objectives?

*Taken from Environment Plan 2021 and the Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)

Designations across the Solent



Irreplaceable habitats

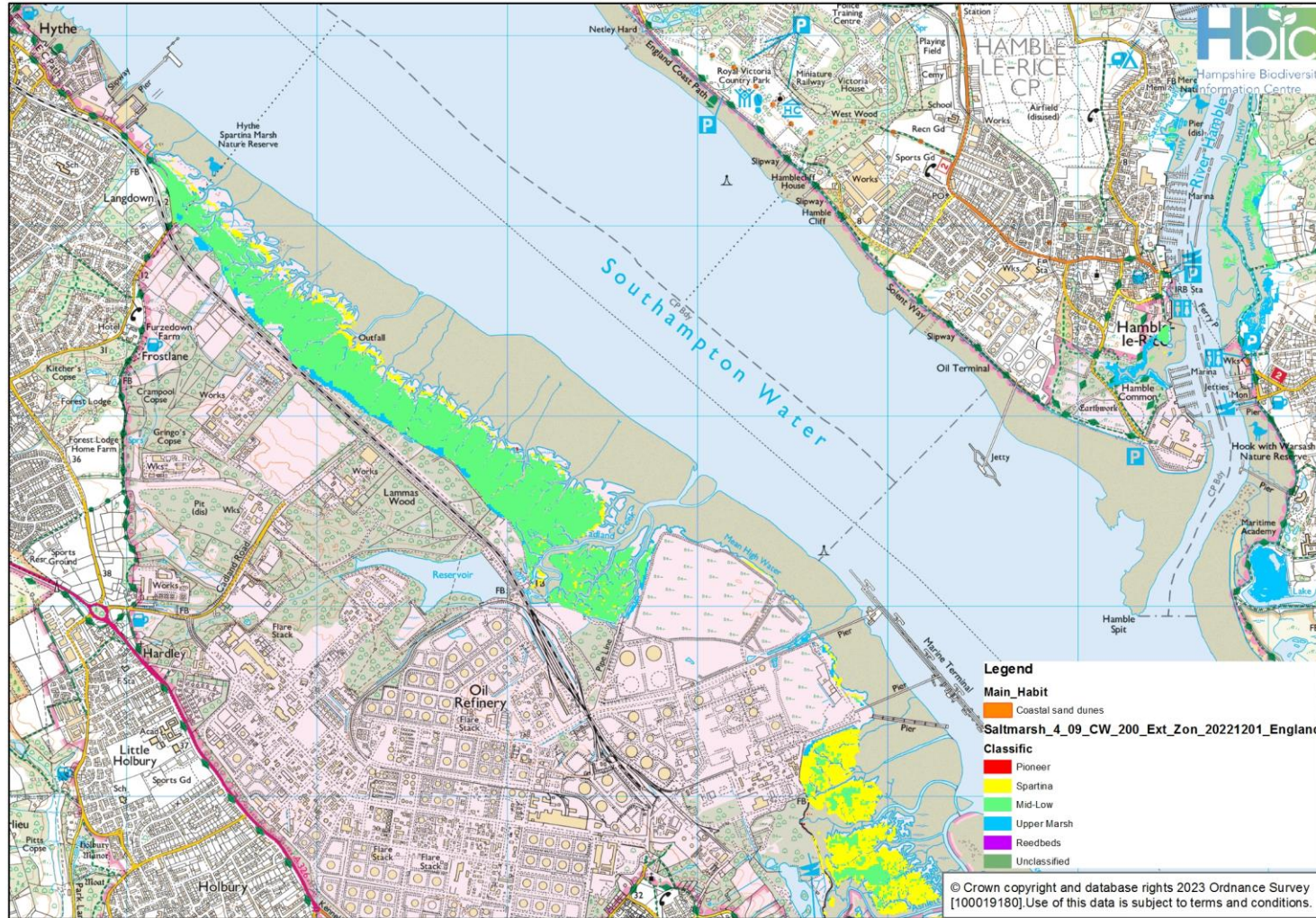
Only irreplaceable habitats can be mapped on the LNRS Local Habitat Map.

For coastal habitats only sand dune and Spartina saltmarsh can be mapped..

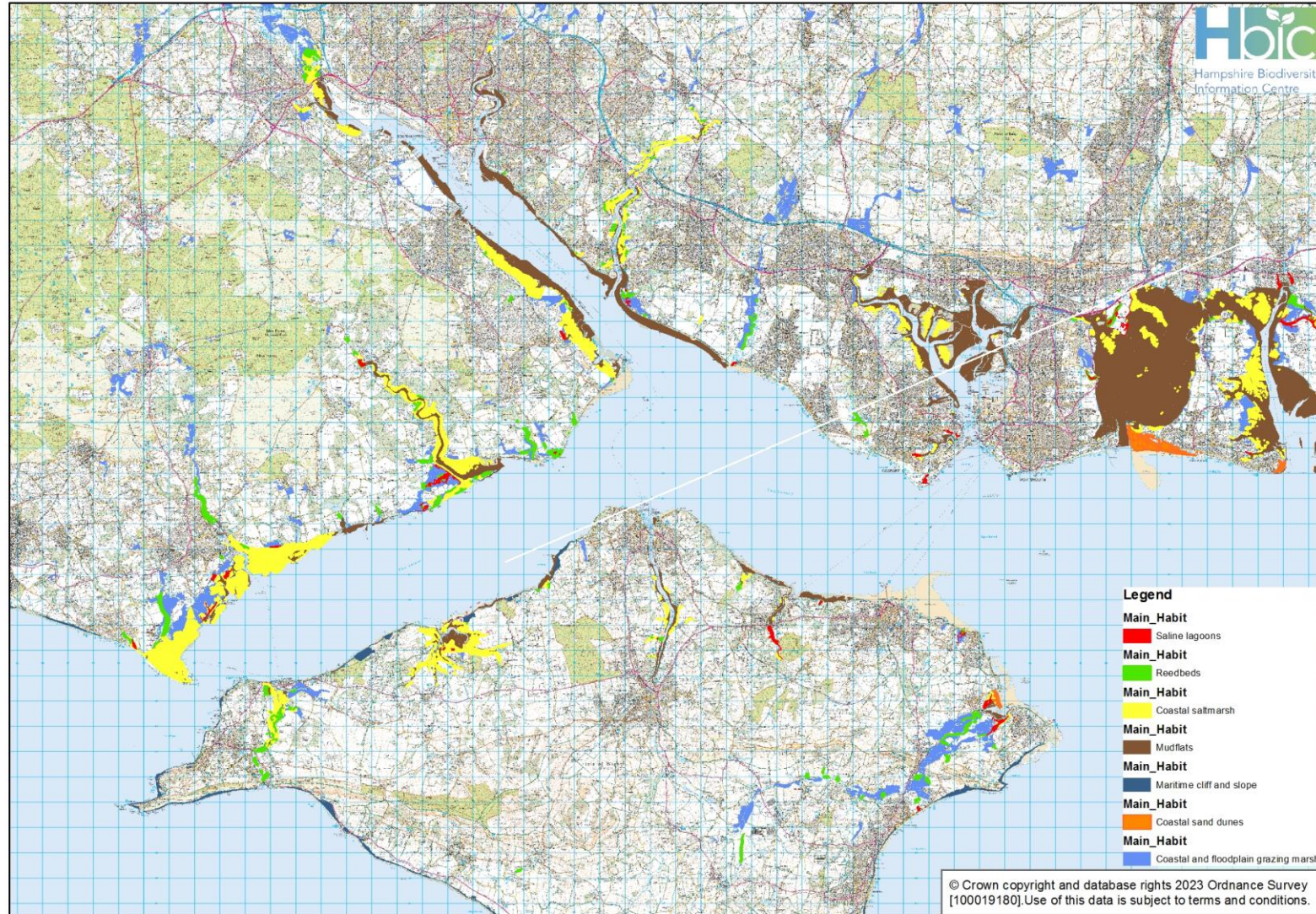
Irreplaceable marine habitats are still to be defined



Spartina saltmarsh



All Priority
habitats
within the
'terrestrial'
coastal
zone

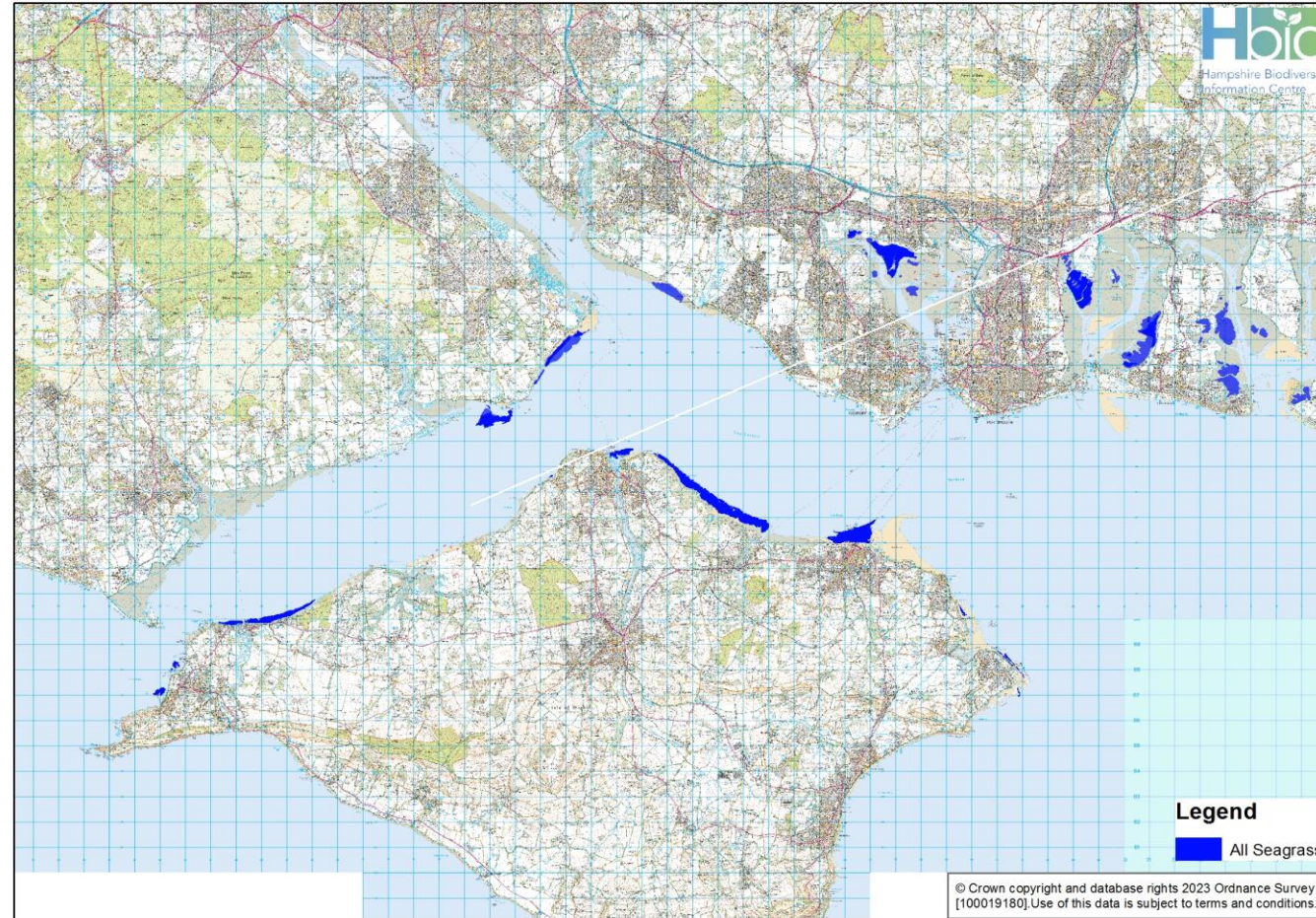


Seagrass beds are a
UK Priority Habitat

In Scotland they are
called a Priority
Marine Feature

This map shows ‘all
years and all
species”.

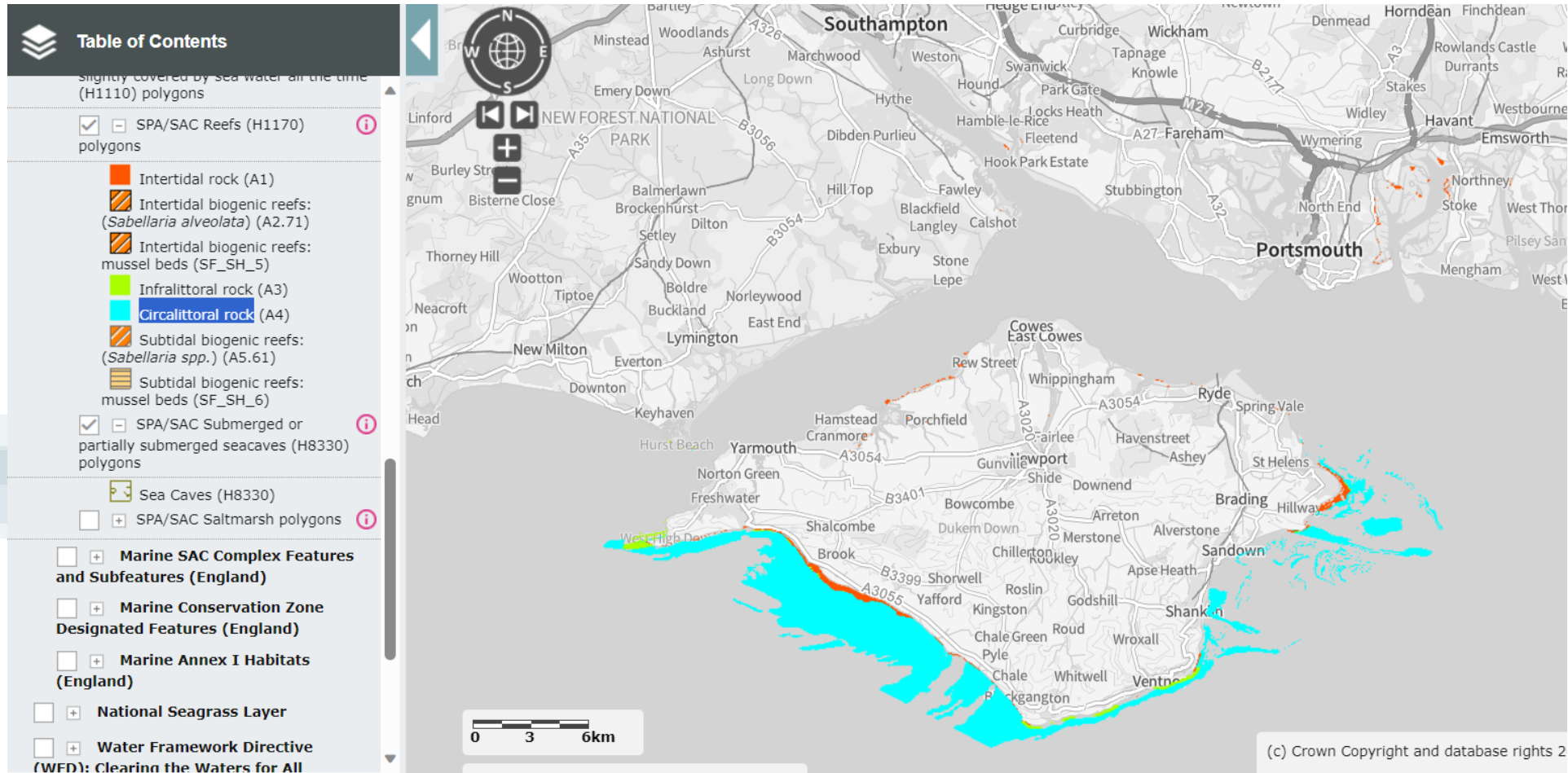
The data can be split
by year and by
species



SPA/SAC Supporting intertidal and subtidal features – mudflats and sandbanks



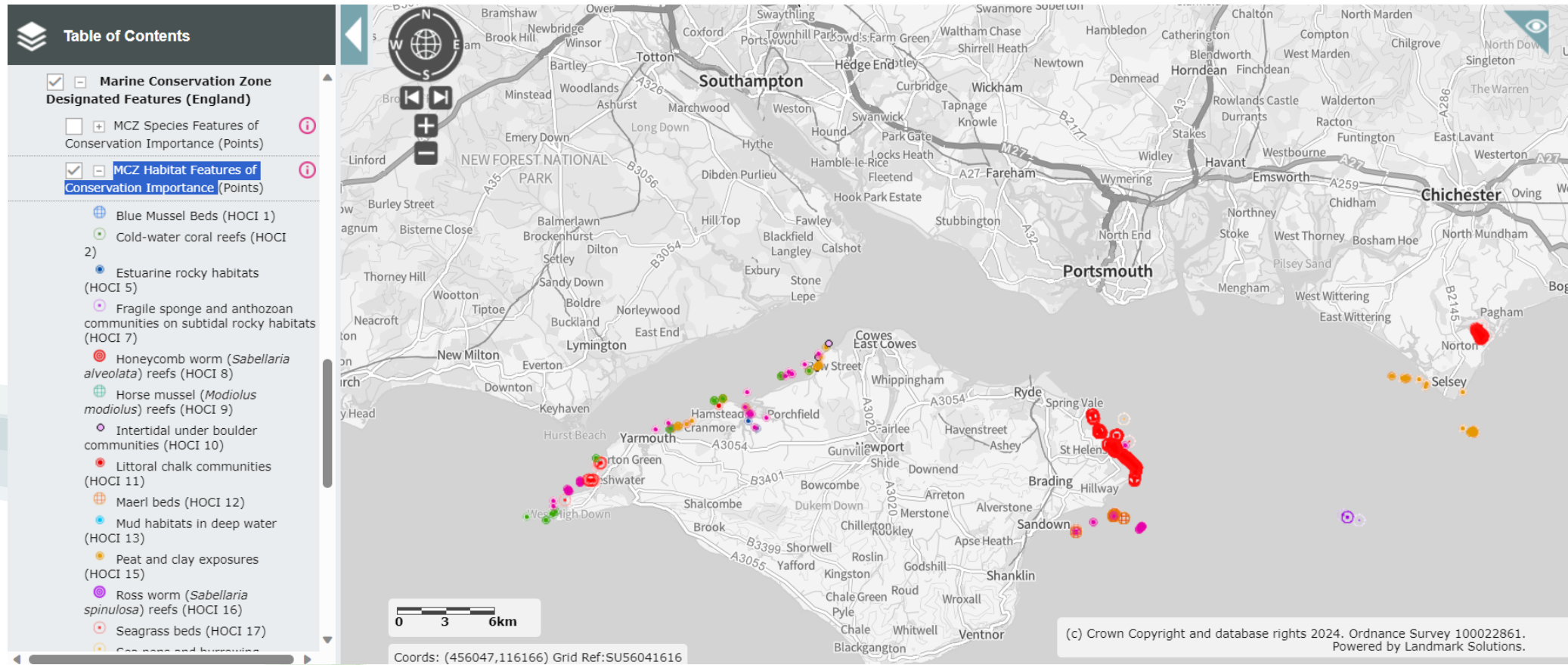
SPA/SAC Supporting intertidal and subtidal features - reefs



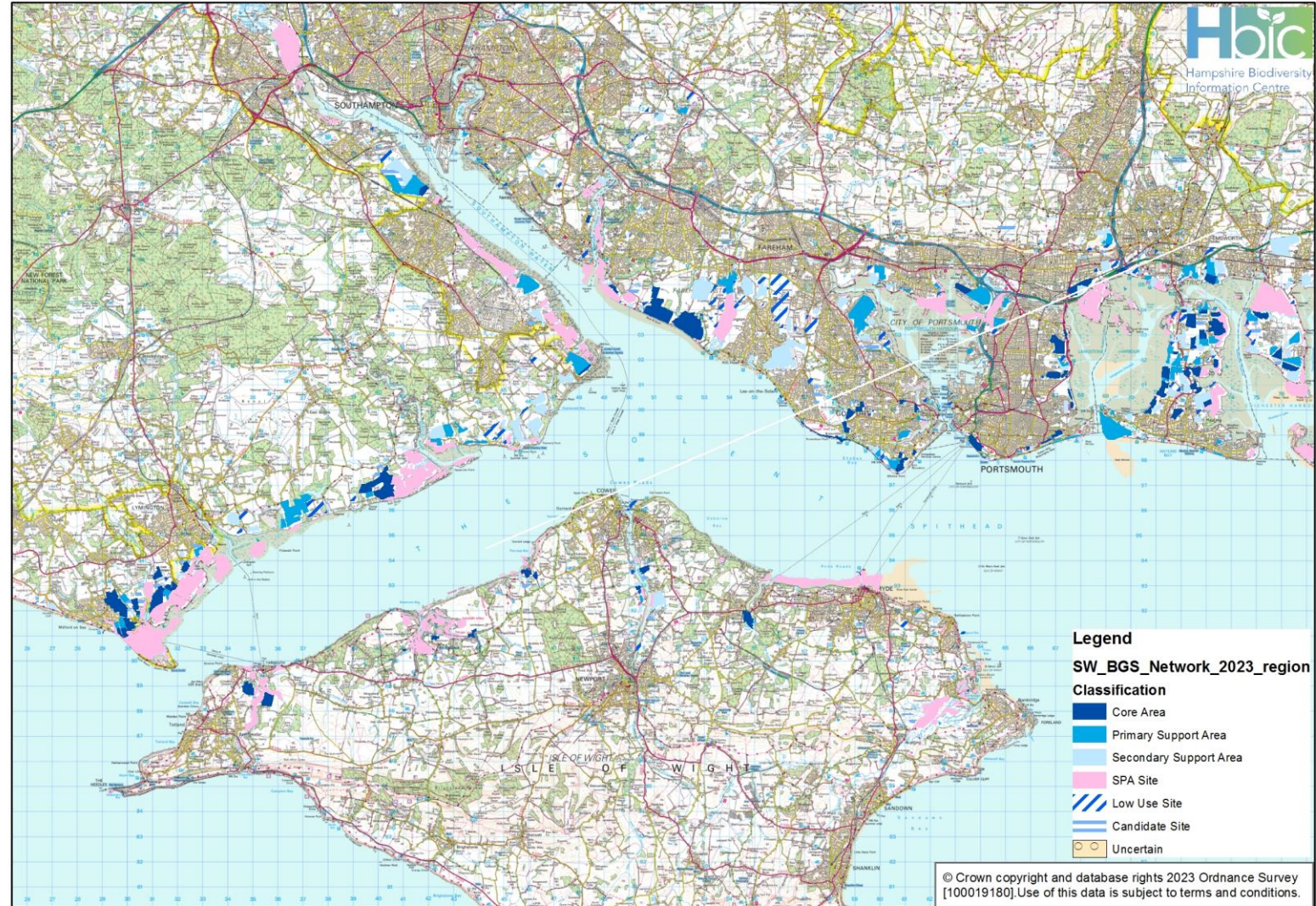
Marine SAC Complex Features and Sub features



Marine Conservation Zone Habitat Features of Conservation Importance



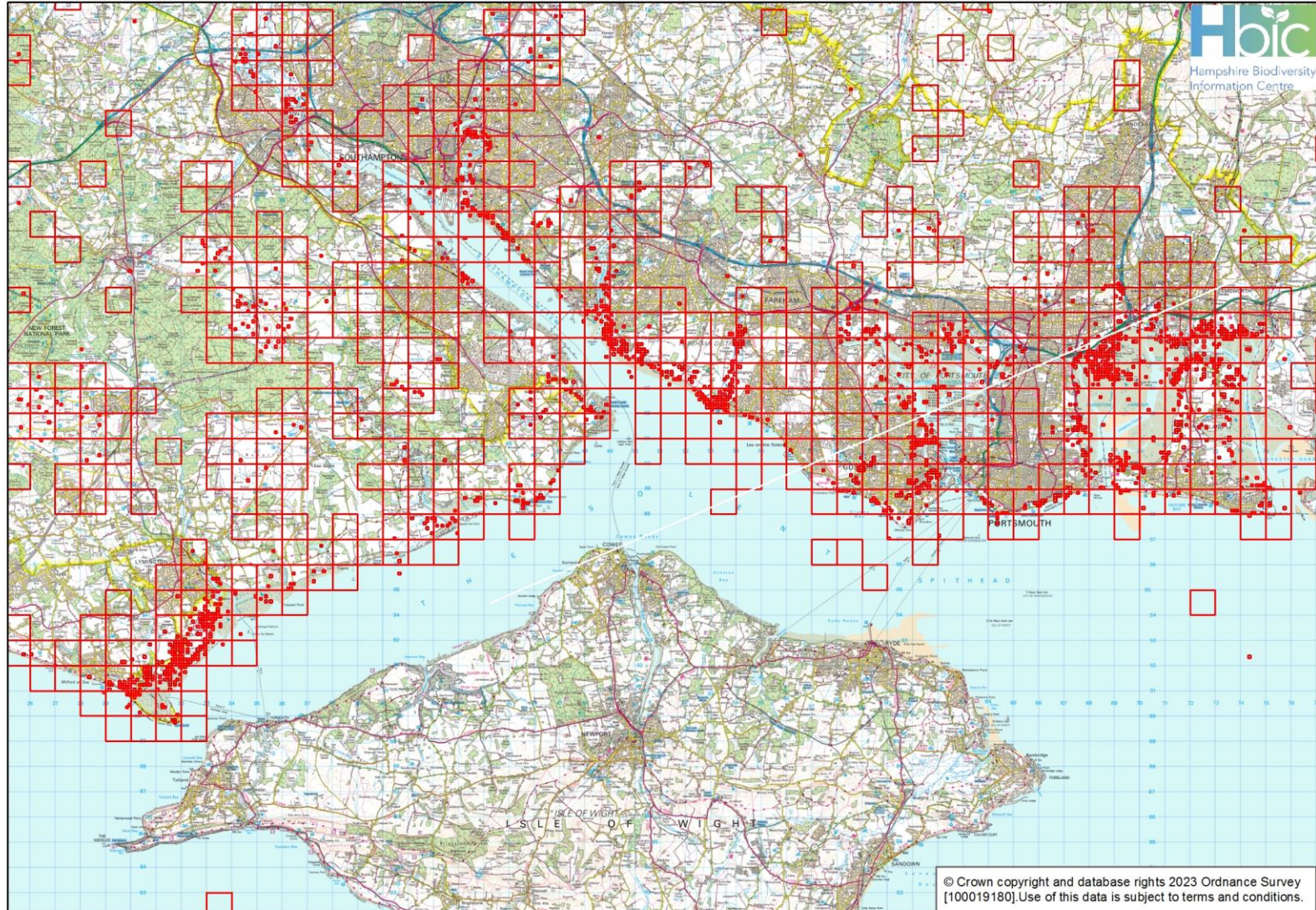
Wader and Brent Geese Strategy Sites



SPA Bird Records

Bar-tailed godwit Non-breeding
Black-tailed godwit Non-breeding
Common tern Breeding
Curlew Non-breeding
Dark-bellied brent goose Non-breeding
Dunlin Non-breeding
Grey plover Non-breeding
Little tern Breeding
Mediterranean gull Breeding
Pintail Non-breeding
Red-breasted merganser Non-breeding
Redshank Non-breeding
Ringed plover Non-breeding
Roseate tern Breeding
Sanderling Non-breeding
Sandwich tern Breeding
Shelduck Non-breeding
Shoveler Non-breeding
Teal Non-breeding
Turnstone Non-breeding
Wigeon Non-breeding

205,000 records



Other Solent Priority Species

Atlantic Salmon
Brown/sea trout
Bullhead
Lamprey (river, sea and brook
all in Solent)
European Eel
Native Oysters
Stalked jellyfish
Short snouted seahorse
Long snouted seahorse
Lagoon sandworm
Tentacled lagoon worm
Peacock's Tail algae
Sabellaria sp.

European Eel (HBIC)

