



**Hampshire &  
Isle of Wight**

# Winchester BAP

*a local biodiversity action plan  
for the district of Winchester*

## Executive Summary

November 2005

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following organisations and individuals deserve special thanks for providing data and advice for the production of *Winchester BAP: a local biodiversity action plan for the district of Winchester*:

- \* Botanical Society of the British Isles
- \* British Trust for Ornithology
- \* Butterfly Conservation
- \* English Nature
- \* South Downs Joint Committee
- \* Environment Agency
- \* Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group
- \* Forestry Commission
- \* Forest of Bere Project Officer
- \* Game Conservancy Trust
- \* Hampshire Amphibian and Reptile Group
- \* Hampshire Bat Group
- \* Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
- \* Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership
- \* Hampshire County Council
- \* Hampshire Mammal Group
- \* Hampshire Ornithological Society
- \* Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
- \* SE Otters & Rivers Project Officer
- \* Test & Itchen Landcare Officer
- \* Winchester City Council

Continued support and collaboration will be required to ensure that the actions for this plan are implemented. Contact between organisations and individuals on the progress of this plan will be made possible through the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership, and the Winchester District Natural Environment Forum.

Written by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust's Biodiversity Information Team  
(David Rumble, Deborah King, Kirsten Knap and Jenny Thomas).

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**This Executive Summary is an outline of the full version of *Winchester BAP: a local biodiversity action plan for the district of Winchester*. It is based on the structure of the full version, which should be consulted for relevant details.**

## INTRODUCTION

### ***What is Biodiversity?***

*“Biodiversity includes all species of plants and animals, and the complex ecosystems that sustain them.”*

(Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan, 1998)

Biodiversity is under threat from human activities both locally and globally. In the UK we have lost over 100 species during the last century and there is a continued threat of losing many more species and wildlife habitats, even from our own district. If we are to develop our human activities sustainably, we must have due regard for biodiversity. In return, quality of life will be assured for ourselves and for future generations.

### ***What is a Local Biodiversity Action Plan?***

#### **Global**

In 1992 the UK was one of 150 countries that signed the Convention on Biological Diversity at the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

#### **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**

In response the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was published in January 1994 and forms the national strategy for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.

#### **Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire**

The Hampshire BAP reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and sets detailed conservation targets for the most important habitats and species.

More information about the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire can be found at: [www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk](http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk).

#### **Winchester Biodiversity Action Plan**

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester is a way of implementing action for biodiversity and achieving national objectives using local knowledge and experience.

*Everyone has a vital role to play to help meet these objectives. This can be through the way we garden, providing food and shelter for wildlife, volunteering for a wildlife organisation, assisting with wildlife surveys, managing natural areas, farming in an environmentally sensitive way or making decisions and policies that affect biodiversity.*

## **SECTION 1: A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester**

Winchester City Council has commissioned Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust to produce a review of the biodiversity within Winchester district and to identify how that biodiversity can be protected, enhanced and maintained in the future.

This document embodies Winchester district's unique position as an important link in the political and biological landscape. We need to create links between organisations and between areas of high wildlife value in the landscape, hence the vision which is set out in this plan. *Winchester BAP* aims to help achieve sustainable biodiversity across Winchester district and beyond, through local level action.

### ***1.1 What will an LBAP for Winchester district achieve?***

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester district can help to identify local priorities within the district where projects can achieve Hampshire's biodiversity targets, with visible results on the ground. This will be achieved in cooperation with other organisations in the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership and Winchester District Natural Environment Forum.

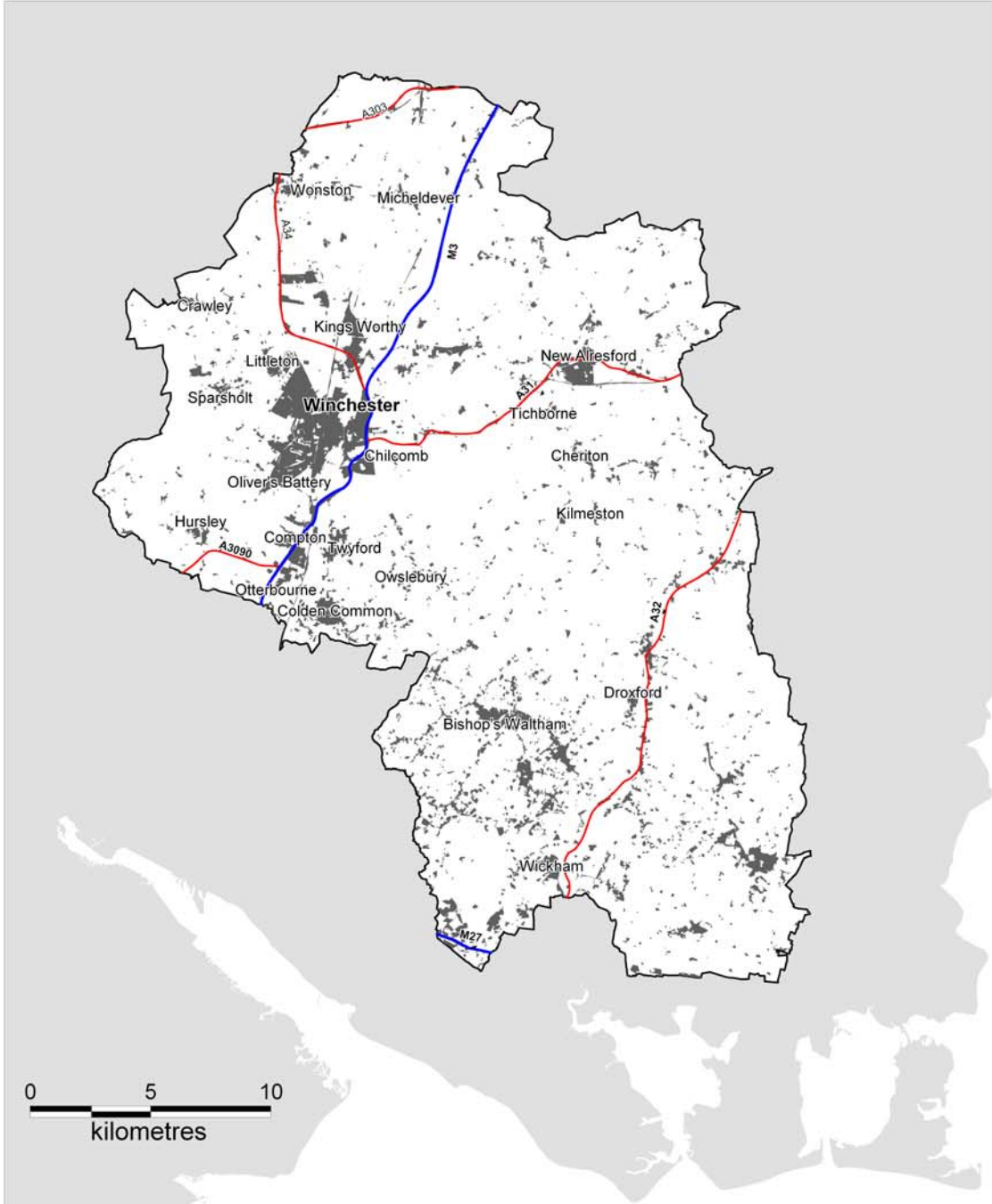
The BAP approach can also provide opportunities for the local community to take part in the process of ensuring sustainable biodiversity.

***The extent of the district can be seen on the following map on the following page.***



**Winchester BAP**  
Winchester District

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust  
Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane  
Curridge, Hampshire  
SO32 2DP



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SINC and habitat data provided by the HBC Partnership

## ***1.2 How can you get involved?***

Looking after wildlife is not only up to landowners and land managers: everyone can help to protect and enhance the environment in which we live, work and play. Each of us can choose to do our bit for conservation, even in our own gardens. There are many organisations which you can join to support the work they do in your district. Alternatively, you may be a community group with an idea who needs some advice about how to proceed and where to get grant aid.

### **Community groups**

Joining or forming a local community group provides the perfect opportunity to get involved in local conservation projects or voice your opinions on conservation issues. The Winchester District Natural Environment Forum is a partnership which aims to help such groups achieve these aims.

### **Gardening for wildlife**

Gardening with wildlife in mind can be practised whatever the garden size. Choosing flowers that provide a source of nectar and pollen to butterflies and bees can bring even a window box to life! The only thing to remember is that wildlife needs four things to survive - shelter, food, water and places to breed. Providing these essential elements will be the winning formula.

### **Schools**

A sustainable environment is an integral part of the National Curriculum. Many organisations within the Winchester district give children the opportunity to explore and enjoy the countryside, understand its importance and realise that they have a role in caring for its future.

### **Species groups**

There are many species groups active in Hampshire covering almost all specialist interests. Becoming a member is a great way to get involved with local conservation projects and to meet like-minded people and there are opportunities to take part in training days, surveys and practical habitat management.

### **Business support**

Businesses can play their part by sponsoring a local conservation project or a species group. These measures positively contribute to the local environment and can enhance business reputation. Businesses can also contribute to the wider environment by adopting environmentally sustainable business objectives .

## **SECTION 2: Local Planning & Biodiversity**

### ***2.1 Planning Policy & Biodiversity***

The Government has set out its national planning policy on the protection of biodiversity, stating that development should be sustainable, having a minimal impact on biodiversity and enhancing it wherever possible. This is to be achieved through planning decisions which aim to prevent harm to biodiversity as well as maintaining, enhancing, restoring or adding to existing biodiversity.

### ***2.2 Local Plans***

Local Plans have now been replaced with the Local Development Framework (LDF). The Winchester District Local Development Scheme, produced in March 2005, covers three years and sets out the Council's programme for the production of documents that will form part of Winchester District's Local Development Framework.

### ***2.3 Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value***

The district's planners must consider sites of international, national and local biodiversity importance as they develop Winchester's LDF. Important sites host rare habitats and species or act as significant networks for wildlife.

### ***2.4 Local Planning & Winchester BAP***

The current planning system provides Winchester City Council the opportunity to enhance and protect biodiversity and to engage the community in shaping the future of their environment. The LDF should promote sustainable development ensuring that biodiversity conservation and enhancement forms an integral part of local planning and in this respect *Winchester BAP* will form an important part of the planning process.

## **SECTION 3: An Audit of Biodiversity in Winchester District**

### ***3.1 Winchester District: Character and Features of the Landscape***

The Winchester district is a large area extending from Micheldever in the north to Portsdown Hill in the south. The district has a varied landscape with a great diversity of habitats including chalk downland, arable farmland, river valleys, woodland and clay lowland pastures.

The most valuable wildlife habitats in the area are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) of which there are 20 in the area. Other sites of particular importance to the district have been designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) but much of the area outside of these recognised areas, including urban areas, are also rich in biodiversity.

**Human Influences** - Biodiversity, and the landscape in which it exists, has been shaped by the activities and interventions of humans for millennia.

**Physical Influences** - The geology of the district has had an important influence on the biodiversity of the area. The bedrock of Winchester district is predominantly chalk with a combination of sands, silts and clay in the Hampshire Basin to the south of the district.

### ***3.2 Designated Sites***

#### **Value and Enhancement of Designated Sites**

Designated sites currently represent the most important areas for biodiversity in the Winchester district, but it is essential that they are themselves maintained in a favourable condition for biodiversity. This requires sustained and sometimes drastic management such as removing scrub and trees from grasslands or clearing ponds; many sites require grazing for conservation purposes.

It is also important that these sites are managed as part of the wider countryside and not as isolated islands for wildlife. In order to achieve sustainable biodiversity, a network of wildlife corridors between conservation sites needs to exist. Sites need to be of an adequate size to be sustainable and should be buffered from adverse effects. In Winchester district nearly 8000 hectares of land is designated for its conservation value, representing about 12% of the land area.

#### **Special Protection Areas (SPA) & Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)**

In Winchester district there are a small number of internationally important wildlife areas. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) e.g. River Itchen - are designated under the Habitats Directive. Special Protection Areas (SPAs) e.g. Upper Hamble Estuary - are designated because of their importance for rare or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Ramsar sites - are designated on the basis of their internationally important wetlands and correspond with Winchester's SPA area

#### **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**

There are 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the district. They cover a range of habitat types including chalk downland, chalk rivers and associated wetlands, and ancient woodland and represent the best examples of each habitat type based on national criteria. Examples in Winchester District include familiar locations such as St. Catherine's Hill, Crab Wood, Botley Wood and Old Winchester Hill.

#### **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) are non-statutory designations identified because of their importance to wildlife on a county scale - many also contain UKBAP Priority Habitats. There are nearly 600 SINC's within the district, including 369 woodland sites, 170 grassland sites, 4 sites with heathland, 17 sites with wetland habitats and 25 sites designated solely for priority species. These sites represent a major proportion of the key biodiversity areas and are recognised as such in the Local Plan process. Familiar SINC's in the district include the River Meon, West Wood and West Walk.

#### **Other Designations**

The East Hampshire Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), offers a certain level of protection to 17,617ha of landscape in the district, forming a part of the proposed South Downs National Park.

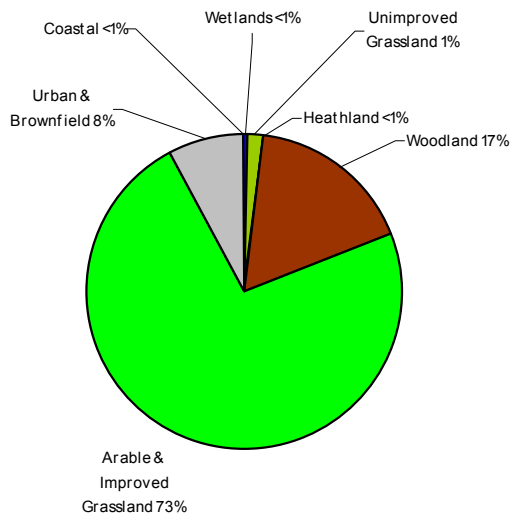
#### **Nature Reserves**

Local nature reserves have conservation importance and whose management is secured through ownership or a management agreement with the local authority or by a conservation organisation.

### ***3.3 Priority Habitats for Biodiversity***

Habitats have been identified as priority or non-priority: priority habitats are those which are rare, declining in area or host to priority species





**Proportion of Winchester district containing the broad habitat types.** *The district is primarily an agricultural area, with significant areas of woodland and built-up areas. Non-woodland priority habitats constitute less than 3% of the area.*

### Hampshire BAP Habitats in Winchester District

(\* = priority BAP habitats – note that all of these priority habitats are also listed under Section 74 of the Countryside & Rights of Way Act)

Habitat type	Area in Winchester District (hectares)
Rivers, Streams & Canals*	81
Standing Open Water*	81
Fen, Marsh, Carr Swamp & Reedbed*	277
Lowland Wet Grassland*	62
Coastal Grazing Marsh*	1
Unimproved Neutral Grassland*	451
Unimproved Calcareous Grassland*	338
Unimproved Acid Grassland*	7
Arable & Horticulture	37304
Improved & Semi-Improved Grassland	13389
Dwarf Shrub Heath*	22
Pasture Woodland & Parkland*	385
Broadleaved Woodland*	7444
Ancient Hedgerows*	(not available)
Urban	3922

### ***3.4 Priority Species for Biodiversity***

Species which are declining rapidly, or are confined to a limited area are likely to meet the criteria for designation as a BAP priority species. Plants, insects, molluscs, amphibians, birds and mammals are all represented. In the Winchester district, there are records of at least 159 out of 444 Hampshire BAP priority species; representing 36% of the county's priority species list.

### ***3.5 Threats***

Over the past hundred years or so in the Winchester district there has been a large loss of biodiversity which has been caused by a range of factors, mostly human in origin. Where these factors persist or increase, they represent a major threat to the biodiversity of the district, and must be carefully managed so as to minimise their adverse effects:

#### **Fragmentation**

Over the centuries, large tracts of semi-natural habitat have been broken up into small disconnected fragments due to a variety of reasons including agricultural improvement and urbanisation. This breaking-up of habitats results in small isolated populations of species that are more likely to become extinct in the locality. Opportunities do exist to minimise these threats, however, through schemes, careful planning, creation of wildlife corridors and wildlife-friendly gardening.

#### **Intensive Agriculture**

After World War II, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) led to increased agricultural intensification to ensure a continued food supply. Where intensive agriculture persists, a threat remains to the remaining wildlife sites. Reform of the CAP and agri-environment schemes such as Environmental Stewardship represent opportunities to reverse these threats to biodiversity.

#### **Lack of Management**

Many important wildlife habitats in the region are suffering from a lack of sustained management. Whilst the lack of appropriate management remains, biodiversity will continue to decline. However, wildlife is favoured where traditional methods of management persist, such as coppicing and grazing, which may yield marketable products ensuring management is sustained.

#### **Urbanisation**

The huge planned expansion of housing in the South East of England will lead to the establishment of housing developments and the associated infrastructure. As well as the fragmentation and loss of natural habitats caused by building, there are other increased pressures on wildlife sites when places are developed: increased demand for water can have dramatic consequences for wetland wildlife.

#### **Pollution**

In places where agricultural land extends to the edges of streams and rivers, runoff threatens these watercourses. Spraying chemicals on farmland near to other sensitive habitats can be very harmful to them. If simple methods are employed to reduce or manage pollution, its threat is diminished.

### **Introduced Species**

Many species of plants and animals exist in the wider countryside because they have been introduced, deliberately or inadvertently. This represents a growing threat in many habitats as these species are often highly competitive or predatory, smothering or destroying native species.

### **Climate Change**

The global temperature is increasing at an unprecedented rate, as are the incidences of uncharacteristic weather events such as floods, droughts and storms. An increase in annual temperatures may result in colonisation by species from southern Europe and the loss of our native species from the district. Drought has serious implications for wetland habitats, many of which depend on a constant supply of freshwater.

## ***3.6 Opportunities***

### **Land Management Schemes**

Agri-environment schemes offer payments to farmers to promote farming compatible with the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside. The Environmental Stewardship scheme has been launched in England in order to encourage a large number of farmers and land managers across wide areas of land to deliver conservation of biodiversity.

### **Landscape-Scale Projects**

The Itchen Navigation Heritage Project and the Forest of Bere Project are examples of projects which offer opportunities in the district to enhance biodiversity at a landscape scale, by restoring, enhancing, and increasing the connectivity of habitats.

## **SECTION 4: Planning for Sustainable Biodiversity**

### ***4.1 A Vision for the future of biodiversity in Winchester District***

Biodiversity is maintained over large swathes of landscape, hence why it is important to think at a large scale, a 'landscape scale', when considering biodiversity. The sites in the district with the highest biodiversity are generally designated sites such as SSSIs and SINCs which should form the backbone of landscape scale conservation initiatives. Other areas have the potential to link up and enhance the network of prime sites which should be managed so as to maximise their biodiversity.

### ***4.2 Mapping Biodiversity***

The extent of each of the BAP habitats and sites designated for their biodiversity value have been mapped for the Winchester district, and their distribution can be seen in the maps of the full version of Winchester BAP. In summary, these priority habitats are clustered around the wetlands of the Rivers Itchen, Dever, Meon and Hamble; along the chalk ridges of the district's downlands; and in the woodlands of the ancient Forest of Bere.

### ***4.3 Biodiversity Action Across the District***

A series of information pages are provided in the full version of Winchester BAP outlining the following aspects of biodiversity, with links to the Hampshire BAP initiatives.

#### **Wetland Habitats**

Wetland habitats are those which are dependent on high water levels for all or part of the year such as fens, marsh, wet woodland, swamp and reedbeds. They also include rivers, streams, ponds and lakes, all of which are fragile havens for biodiversity.

#### **Chalk Grassland**

Chalk grasslands exist on the dry chalky soils of downland areas less suitable for cultivation and traditionally used for grazing livestock. They have not been 'improved' by modern agricultural practices, and host a rich butterfly and wildflower community.

#### **Neutral Unimproved Grassland**

Neutral unimproved grasslands exist on the wetter, neutral soils of river valleys and the ancient pastures in the south of the district. The habitat type is characterised by rushes and rough grasses in wetter grazed areas, and colourful, wildflower-rich hay meadows.

#### **Heathland**

Small areas of heathland remain on the sandy, free draining soils of the Forest of Bere. Within this landscape there is a scattered mosaic of a small number of heather-dominated sites and open commons, dominated by acidic grasslands.

#### **Woodland**

Ancient woodlands in Winchester district are typically dominated by oak in the low-lying areas and beech on the chalk ridges, other tree species lending a particular character to a woodland. They are important for their ground flora, lichen, ferns and fungi, and reflect the character of the 'wildwood' which covered the district in ancient times.

## **Farmland**

Around 73% of the land in Winchester district is farmed, predominantly as arable land on the chalk soils of the north of the district and on the downland and as pasture in the south of the district and along the river valleys. Opportunities exist for reversing serious loss of wildlife on farmland by creating habitats within the farmed landscape, especially around the edges of arable fields and pastures

## **Corridors**

Wildlife corridors come in various forms, but have one function: to support wildlife populations at a landscape scale by linking-up existing habitats. Hedgerows, and the field margins adjacent to them, provide important wildlife corridors in agricultural landscapes, while rivers and streams connect wetland habitats.

## **Urban Habitats**

It is important to consider the built environment alongside the habitats of the wider countryside: this is particularly so in the city of Winchester through which the River Itchen passes. Urban parks and other public open spaces can be creatively enhanced for wildlife, adding a feature of public interest as well as enhancing biodiversity, for example flower meadows provide a colourful and low-maintenance feature to an edge or corner of a park.

Gardening for wildlife can be cheap, simple and fun: wild flowers, bird feeders and even the smallest pond will add an important dimension to the garden habitat. Artificial homes are commercially available for birds, mammals and insects. As members of the public encounter wildlife on their doorstep, they can also help take part in the range of national and local surveys that gather information about garden wildlife and species.

## **Species**

The habitats in Winchester district support a multitude of species. In total, records have been collated for 159 BAP priority species, and species recording groups need support from volunteers to effectively monitor species population trends. Important local species are outlined throughout Winchester BAP, including where they can be seen, for example

- water vole
- otter
- bats
- lapwing
- great-crested newt
- chalkhill blue butterfly
- southern damselfly
- native crayfish
- orchids
- rare arable plants

## **Engaging People**

It is essential that peoples' awareness and appreciation of biodiversity increases in-line with its conservation. Individuals and communities are often united in their fascination for animals and plants – where better to foster this than in their local area?

Here are just a few ways in which people can become more aware of biodiversity, and have a greater appreciation for it:

- School curriculum and outdoor learning
- Nature reserves and parks
- Wildlife events and talks
- Volunteering
- Community groups

Specific examples, links and contacts are listed in the full version of *Winchester BAP*.

## SECTION 5: Action Plans

### 5.1 A Framework for Action

The approach to conserving biodiversity outlined in *Winchester BAP* can be summarised as follows:

- protecting** sites through the planning process
- maintaining** habitats in favourable condition through appropriate management
- restoring** habitats to favourable condition through remedial management followed by ongoing sustainable management
- opportunities** such as habitat creation, species survey, and enabling the public to engage with biodiversity

The first aspect is mainly the responsibility of Winchester City Council; the others are addressed by a broad partnership of government agencies, charities etc. working with landowners. This forms the basis for a simple ‘traffic-light’ system as a framework for the action plans listed in the full version of *Winchester BAP*. The system is summarised in the table below.

#### *A Traffic-Light System for Action*

Action	Description
<b>ATTAIN &amp; MAINTAIN FAVOURABLE CONDITION</b>	<b>Priority habitat in designated sites managed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• so as to promote recovery to favourable condition where not already favourable</li> <li>• to maintain favourable condition where favourable</li> </ul>
<b>RESTORE TO &amp; MAINTAIN FAVOURABLE CONDITION</b>	<b>Priority habitat outside of designated sites managed to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restore to / attain favourable condition</li> <li>• qualify for conservation designation</li> </ul>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR HABITATS / SPECIES / PEOPLE</b>	Opportunities for habitats, species, and people

### 5.2 Action Table for the Whole District

The table below lists proposed district-wide actions for biodiversity and people’s appreciation of it. The traffic-light system for action has been used, and desired outcomes are listed alongside the proposed activities. Potential partners to progress the action in conjunction with landowners are listed, as well as a suitable timescale for delivering the action.

The following abbreviations are used for the various partners listed:

- DEFRA – Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- EN – English Nature
- EA – Environment Agency
- FC – Forestry Commission
- FWAG – Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group
- HBIC – Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
- HCC – Hampshire County Council
- HWT – Hampshire Wildlife Trust
- SDJC – South Downs Joint Committee
- WCC – Winchester City Council

## Action Table for the Whole District

ACTION (including traffic-light colour system)	• ACTIVITIES →OUTCOMES	PARTNER (S)	TIME SCALE
<b>ATTAIN &amp; MAINTAIN FAVOURABLE CONDITION</b>	Ensure SSSI land is in favourable condition	EN	*▶ *▶
	Ensure SINC land is in favourable condition	HCC HBIC HWT FWAG	* *▶
	Create buffer areas around designated BAP habitat	HWT HCC EA FWAG	*▶
	Ensure land management protects the water ecosystem	EA HWT	**▶ **▶
	Ensure water-levels are managed so as to support wetland biodiversity	EA	*▶ *▶
<b>RESTORE TO &amp; MAINTAIN FAVOURABLE CONDITION</b>	Protect BAP habitat outside of designated sites	HBIC HCC HWT	**▶ **
	Maximise land under Environmental Stewardship Schemes	DEFRA HWT HCC FWAG SDJC	*▶ **▶ *▶ **▶
	Restore priority habitats using sensitive management	HCC FC WCC	**▶ *▶ **▶
<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR HABITATS / SPECIES / PEOPLE</b>	Protect ancient trees in the district	HBIC FC WCC	* ** **▶
	Promote biodiversity and its conservation to the public	HCC SDJC WCC HWT	**▶ *▶
	Organise events which are open to the local community	HCC HWT HBIC	**▶ **▶
	Promote wildlife gardening in settlements	HCC HWT WCC	*▶
	Create wildlife habitats in urban & suburban areas	WCC HCC	*▶ *

\* within 1 year, \*\* within next 3 years, \*\*\* within next 5 years, \*\*\*\* within next 10 years, ▶ then ongoing



### ***5.3 Local Project Areas***

Perhaps the greatest opportunities for local-level action lie in particular ‘hotspots’ for biodiversity, e.g. on land surrounding and linking SSSIs: hence the why much of *Winchester BAP*’s focus is on a series of Local Project Areas.

During the consultation for *Winchester BAP*, partners helped identify Local Project Areas where opportunities for action existed; these areas were further expanded or refined in the light of the biodiversity data available for the location.

Local Project Areas have been selected because they represent:

- areas with potential for linking sites of high biodiversity at a local landscape scale
- areas with current action or with the potential for action under various relevant schemes
- areas with a cluster of opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity through creation and / or restoration of habitats
- areas with concentrations of undesignated sites containing BAP priority habitats
- areas with designated sites in unfavourable condition for wildlife

Actions such as habitat management, advice, and monitoring have been prescribed because:

- recommendations were made by partners with relevant or site-specific expertise
- specific actions apply to them, as listed in relevant Habitat Action Plans or Species Action Plans published as part of Hampshire BAP or the UKBAP
- they have proximity to local communities

Local Project Areas are described and mapped in *Winchester BAP*, and their priority habitats and species listed. Each area also has a list of recommended actions tailor-made to the area. The Local Project Areas are spread across the district, and it is hoped that more Local Project Areas will be identified and added to this BAP in due course. See the map below for their locations in the district.

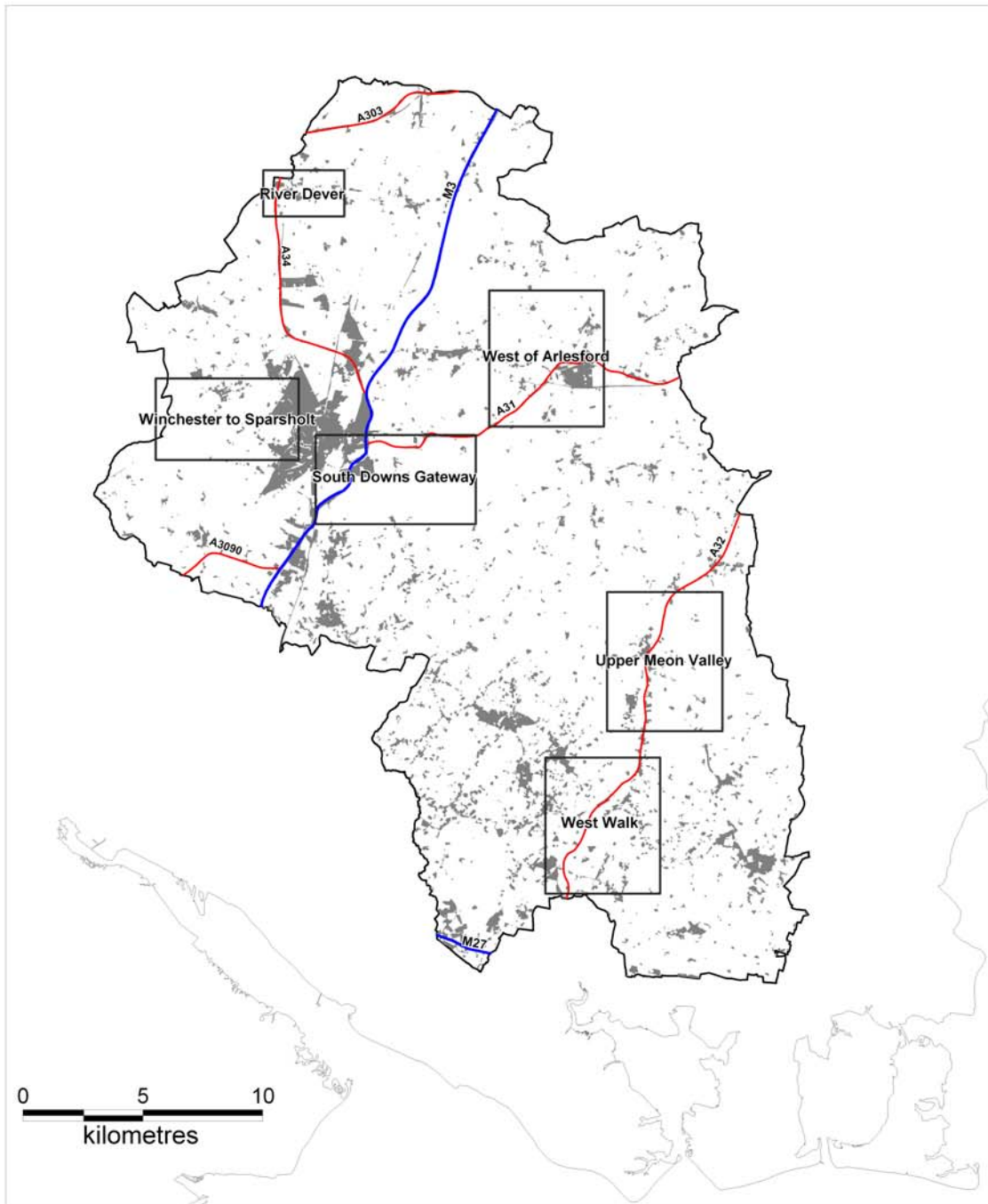


### Winchester BAP Local Project Areas

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust  
Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane  
Curridge, Hampshire  
SO32 2DP



Local Project Areas Winchester District boundary Urban Areas



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SINIC and habitat data are provided by the HBIG Partnership

## **SECTION 6: Monitoring and Review of the LBAP for Winchester District**

Progress on the actions listed in this BAP should be monitored and reviewed by the partners involved, and by the Winchester District Natural Environment Forum. It is suggested that Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership's system for reporting Key Objectives and quantitative Headline Indicators be applied to the actions arising from this BAP. The actions and the corresponding objectives and indicators are listed in *Winchester BAP*.

## **SECTION 7: Additional Information**

Additional information on the following is given in detail in the full version of *Winchester BAP*:

- *BAP Targets for Project Areas*
- *SSSI condition in the district*
- *Hampshire BAP Species: Records from Winchester District* (post 1985)
- *Who Does What? & Useful Contacts*
- *Links to Other Strategies and Initiatives*
- *Glossary*