#### **2022 Spring Seminar - Going Wild in Brighton & Hove**





#### **Welcome to our Audience**

Albion Hill Community Garden **B&H** CityParks Gardeners **B&H** CityParks Rangers **B&H** Wildlife Forum **Beacon Hill FO** Benfield Wildlife & Conservation Group **Blakers Park FO** Brighton & Lewes Downs Biosphere (Living Coast) **Brighton Greenway FO Brighton Permaculture Trust Brunswick in Bloom Brunswick Square FO** Campaign for the Protection of Rural England CityParks Ranger Volunteers – 'Neil's Nomads' Craven Woods FO **Davis Park FO** Eastbrook Community Garden Froglife Greentides Network Hollingbury & Burstead Woods FO Hove Park FO Keep the Ridge Green Norfolk Square Gardening Group

Nurture Through Nature **Ovingdean Preservation Society** Palmeira & Adelaide FO Palmeira & Adelaide Garden fund Preston Park FO PI OT 22 Portslade Green Gym **Oueens Park FO Regency Square Gardening Group** Rottingdean in Bloom **Roundhill Green Spaces** Special Branch Tree Nursery St Ann's Wells Gardens FO **St Peters Churchyard Volunteers** Stanford & Cleveland Community Garden Surrenden Field FO Sussex Wildlife Trust The Level Communities Forum Three Cornered Copse Waterloo Street Community Garden Westdene Green FO Wildflower Conservation Society Wish Park FO



BRIGHTON & HOVE GREEN SPACES FORUM

## Welcome to our Speakers

Dr Chris Sandom – Senior Lecturer in Biology, University of Sussex
David Larkin – Conservation Manager, B&H CityParks
Paul Gorringe – B&H CityParks – Waterhall Park Ranger



## AGENDA

- Vivienne Barton Welcome & Introductions
- Chris Sandom Key note speaker
- David Larkin Key note speaker
- Break for Refreshments
- Paul Gorringe Key note speaker
- Open Forum



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# **Dr Chris Sandom**



( is Survey) too bey



Rewilding: What is it? How do you do it? What are the outcomes?

Dr Chris Sandom, Senior Lecturer University of Sussex



@nature\_based@rewildingsussex@rewildings (cience)

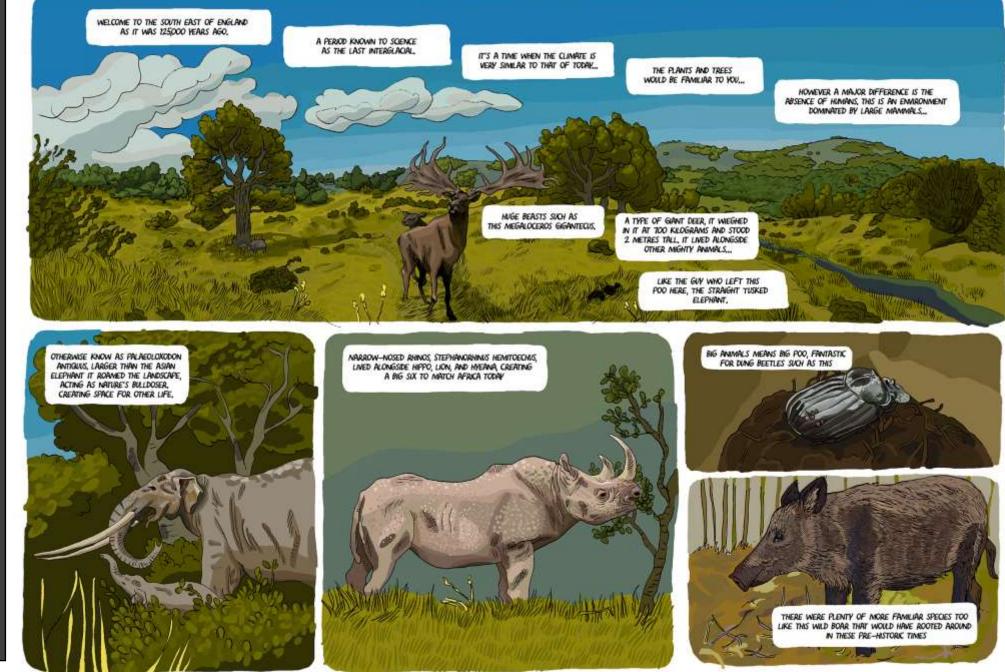
Affiliations:



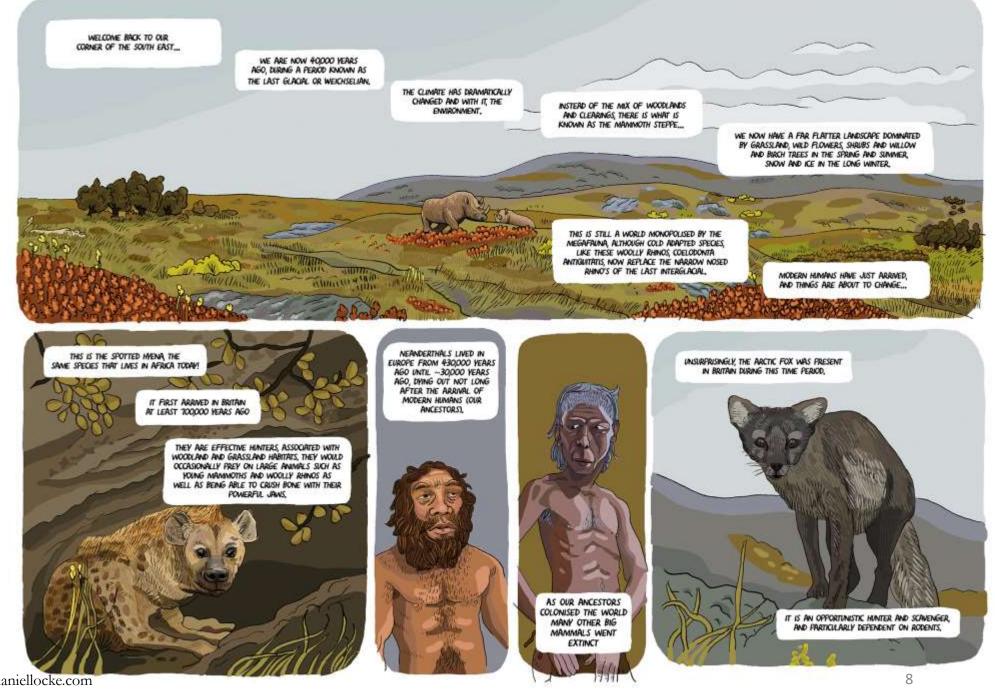
#### Last Interglacial

This is what southern England might have looked like **125,000 years ago,** when the climate was similar to today and before humans (*Homo sapiens*) had arrived in Britain.

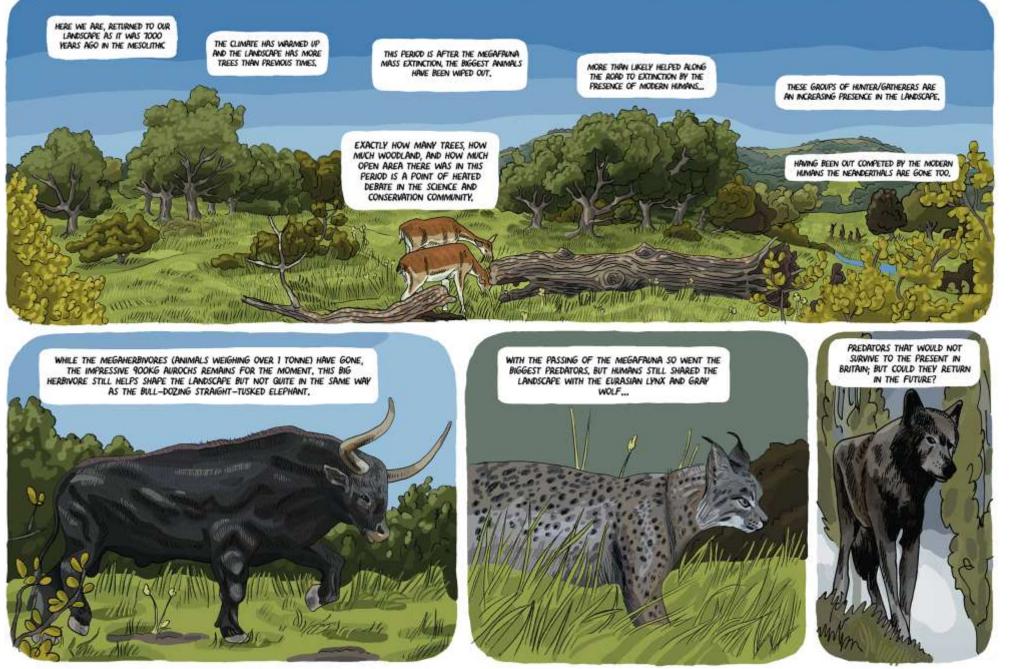
The plants and animals we are trying to conserve today evolved in these landscapes that were partly created by big animals, such as the straight-tusked elephant, narrow-nosed rhino, and giant deer.



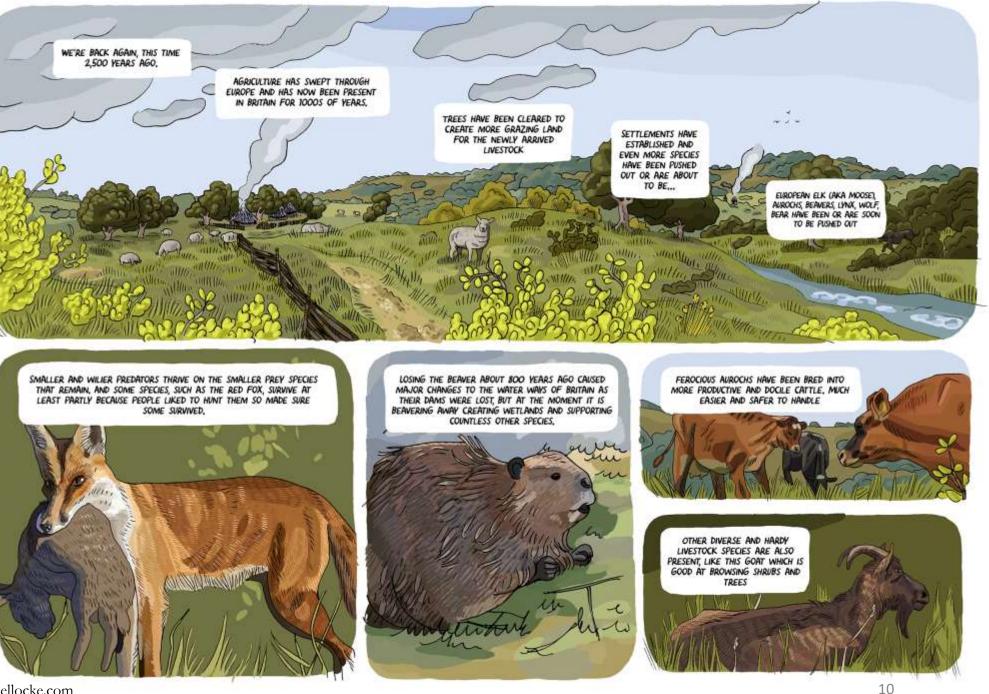
Last Glacial 40,000 years ago, during the last ice age, humans arrived in Britain and continued to push the megafauna (big animals, >10kg) to extinction.



Early Holocene 10,000 years ago the climate warmed up again. The biggest animals were gone by now, humans were effective hunters alongside the wolf and lynx keeping remaining herbivores at lower numbers allowing more trees to establish than in the last interglacial.



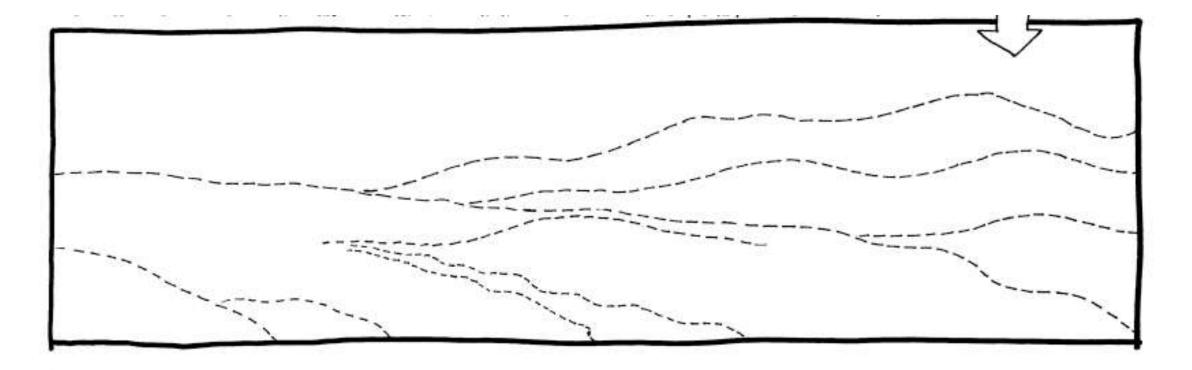


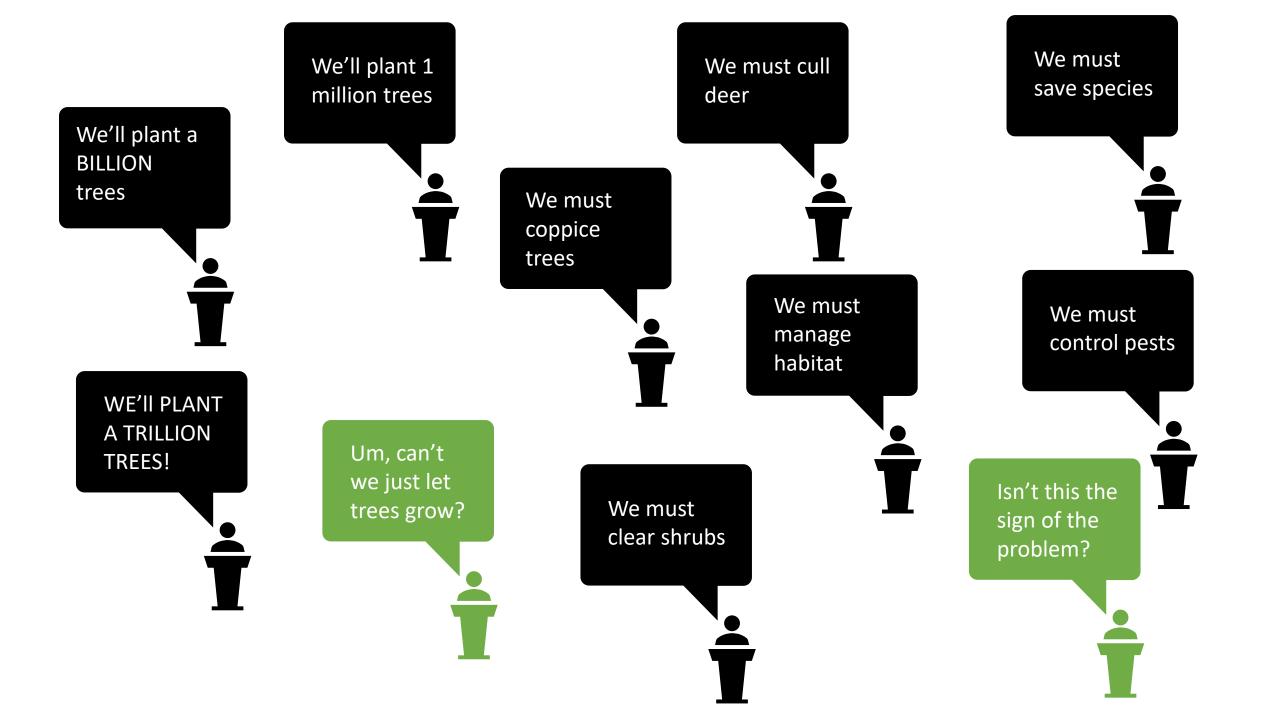


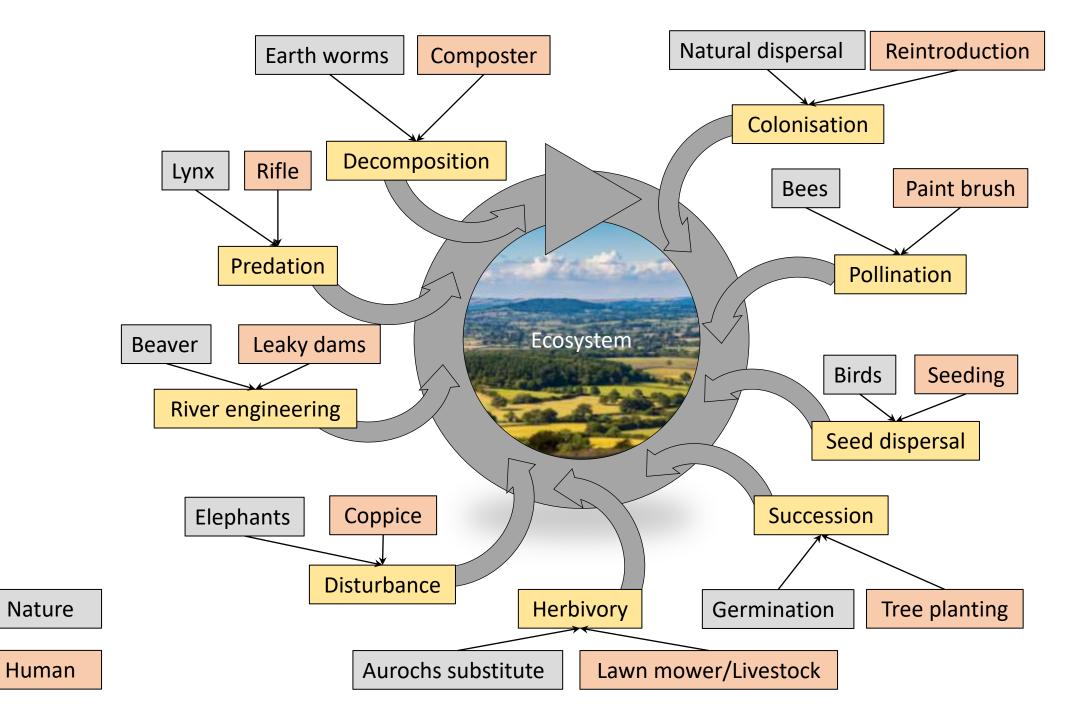


Industrial agriculture, plantation forestry, and urban expansion has left very little space for nature and resulted in a big decline in biodiversity and reduced the benefits nature provides people.

Rewilding asks us: how much wild nature do we want/need back in our landscapes (and seas)?







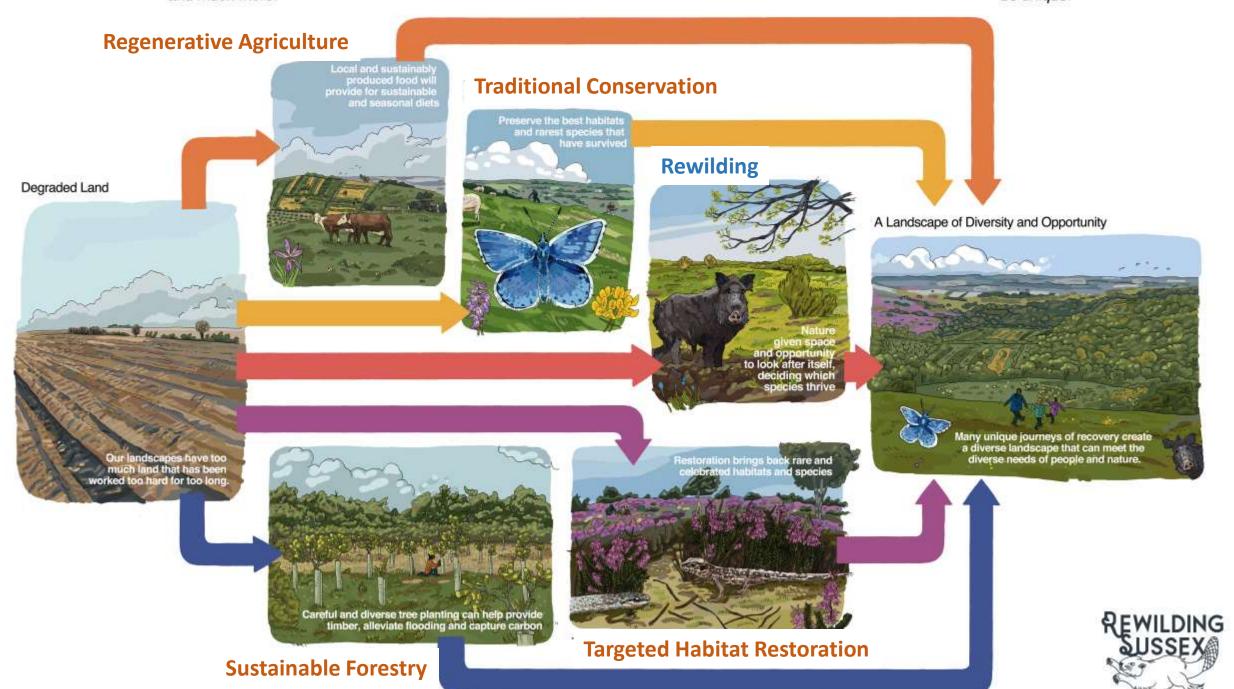








Rewilding means reintroduce a permanent solution rather than perpetuate a management action.



Artwork by Dan Locke

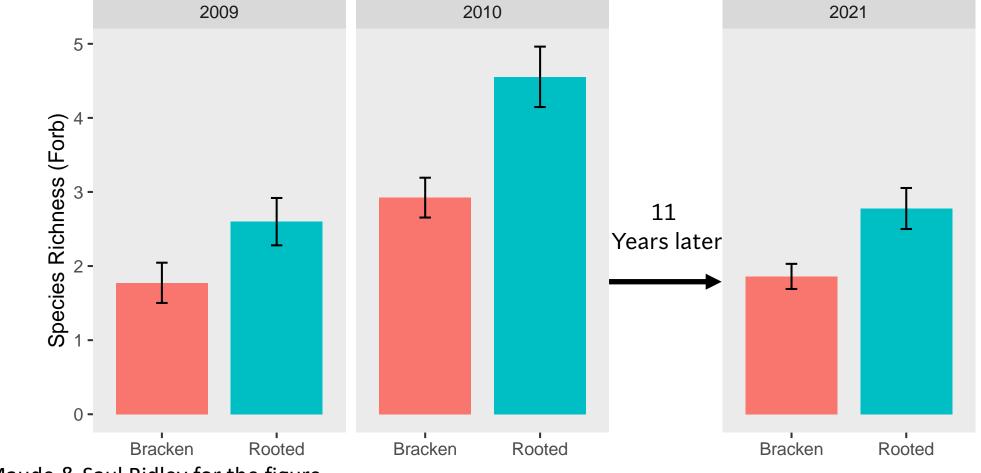


#### Alladale Wilderness Reserve



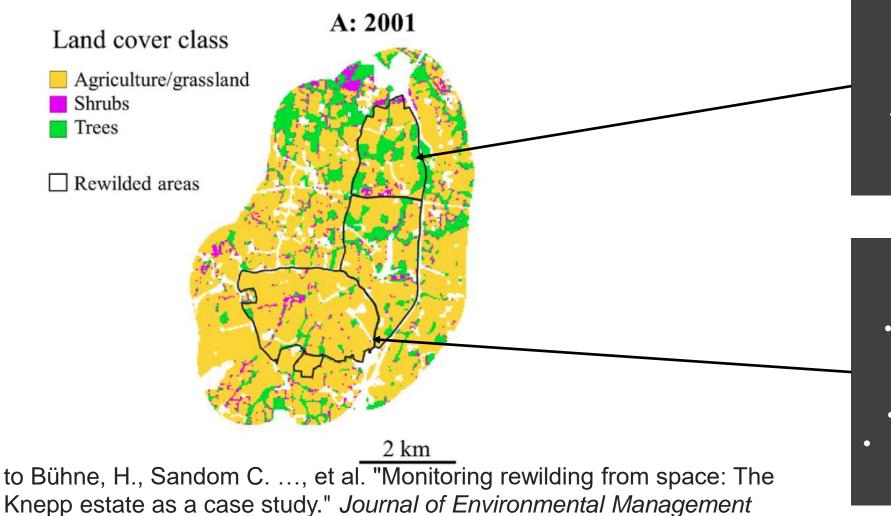
# Flowering plant **species richness** still significantly **higher** in rooted areas **11 years after rooting**!





Thanks to Dan Maude & Saul Ridley for the figure

### Knepp Wildlands Project



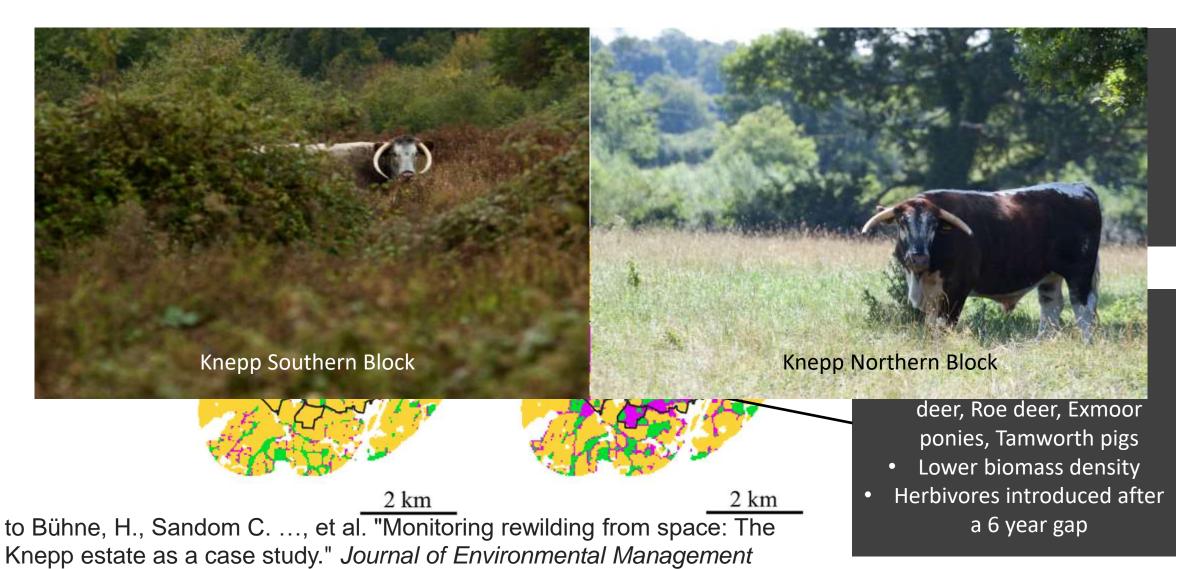
#### Northern Block235ha

- Cattle, Roe deer
- High biomass density
- Herbivores introduced immediately
- Native grasses seeded

#### Southern Block

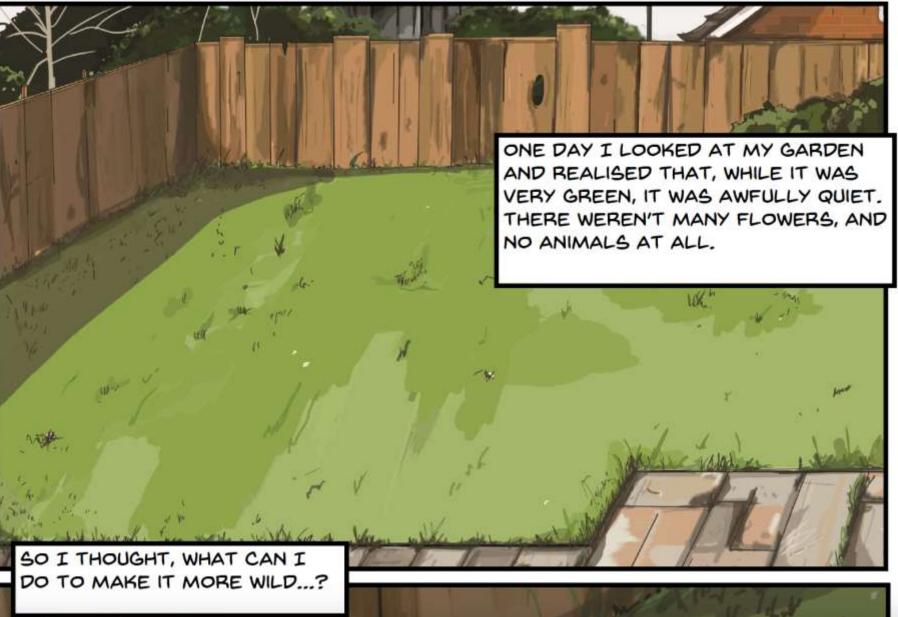
- 450ha
- Cattle, Red deer, Fallow deer, Roe deer, Exmoor ponies, Tamworth pigs
- Lower biomass density
- Herbivores introduced after a 6 year gap

#### Knepp Wildlands Project



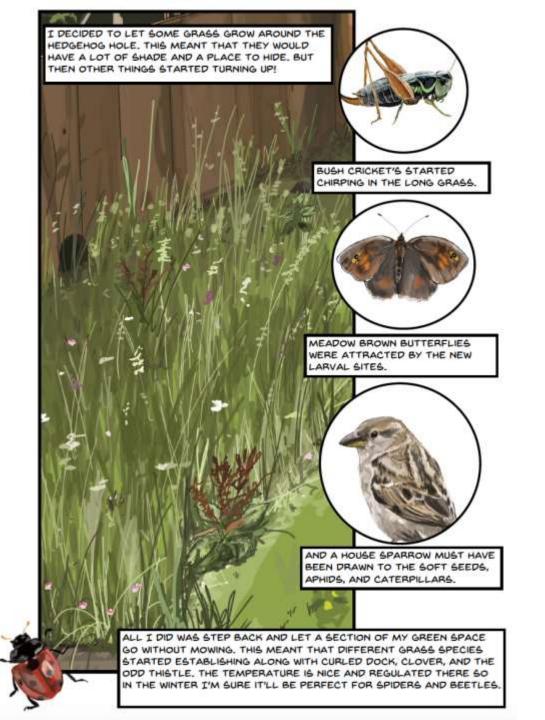
#### Wilding a Garden

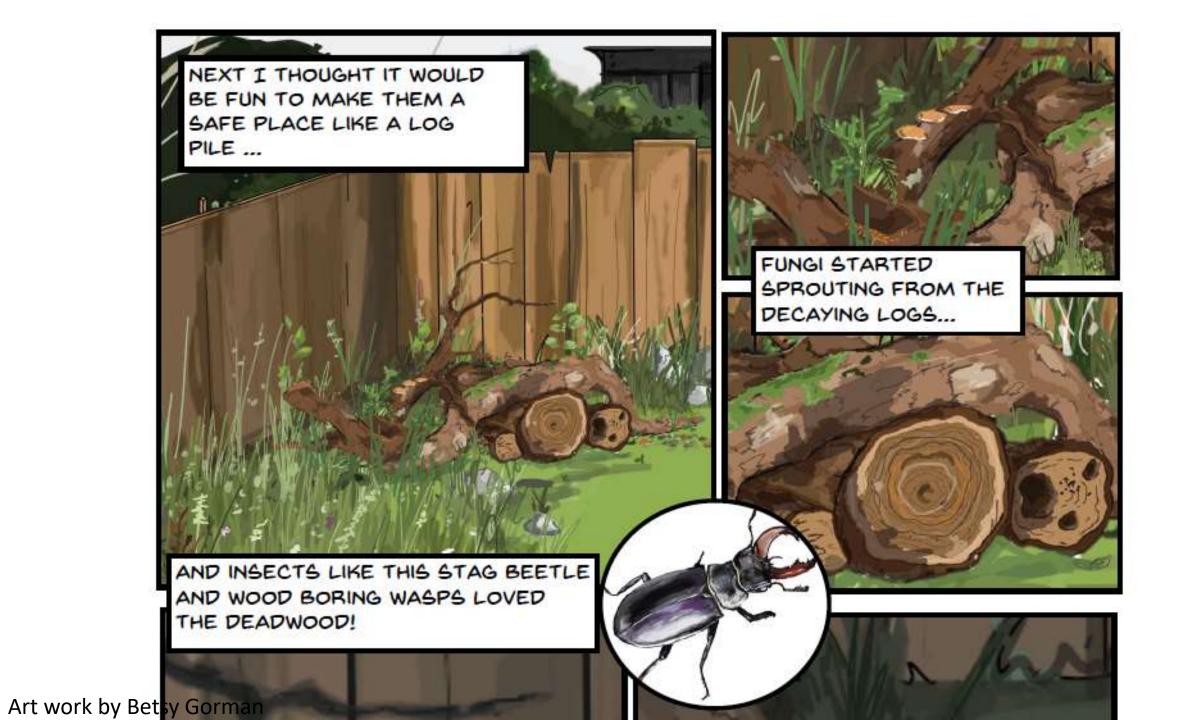
BY BETSY GORMAN





WHAT NEXT ...?





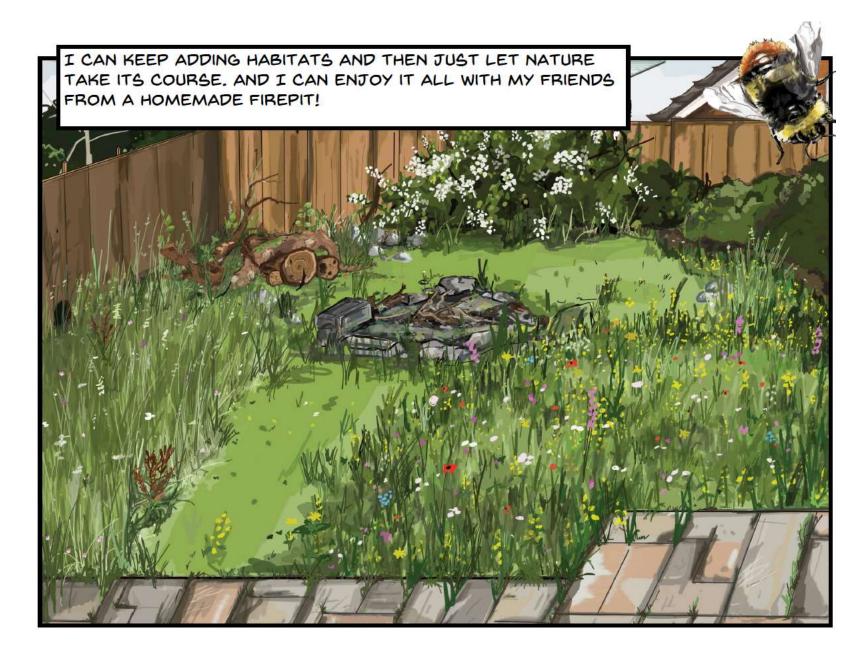




WHEN NIGHT CAME, SOME MORE ANIMALS MADE AN APPEARANCE, INCLUDING A HEDGEHOG. IT MUST HAVE BEEN ATTRACTED BY THE SHELTER AND INSECTS THAT HAD STARTED TO MAKE THE DECAYING WOOD THEIR HOME.

ALL THIS LIFE FROM A PILE OF WOOD! IT WAS REALLY SIMPLE TO DO. I LEFT SOME WOODY CUTTINGS FROM TREES AND LARGER PIECES OF WOOD IN A SHADY CORNER OF MY GREEN SPACE. I MADE SURE THEY WERE CONNECTED TO THE GROUND AND COMPACT SO IT STAYED HUMID. I'VE DONE THIS ON MY BALCONY TOO USING A BUCKET FILLED WITH SOIL AND WOOD PIECES.

I'M GOING TO KEEP ADDING WOOD AS IT DECAYS AND RECORD WHAT ELSE TURNS UP!







My wild garden

Early Sep. 2020



Mid May 2021



Late Sep. 2020



Late July 2021



Mid Oct. 2020



Late Aug. 2021



Photos by Lena Grinsted







Thank you for listening and to my many co-authors & collaborators

Artwork by: Jodie Boucher Instagram: pawtraitsbyjodie



@nature\_based @rewildingsussex @rewildings (cience)

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#### **2022 Spring Seminar - Going Wild in Brighton & Hove**

## **David Larkin**

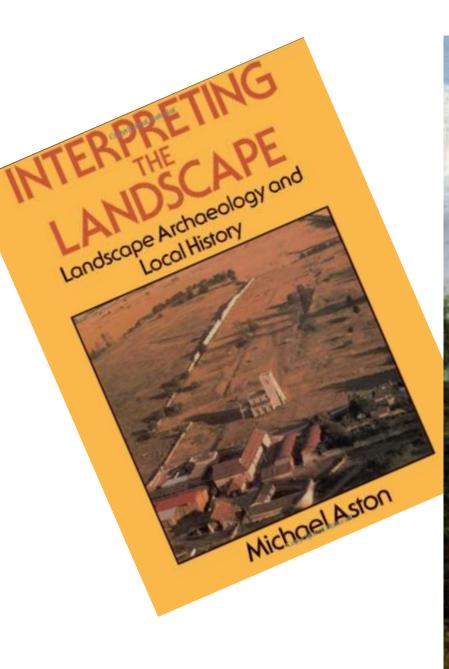


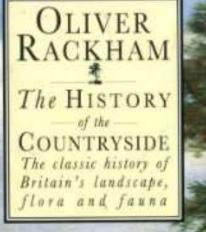
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# WILDING WATERHALL

David Larkin Conservation Manager Brighton & Hove City Council



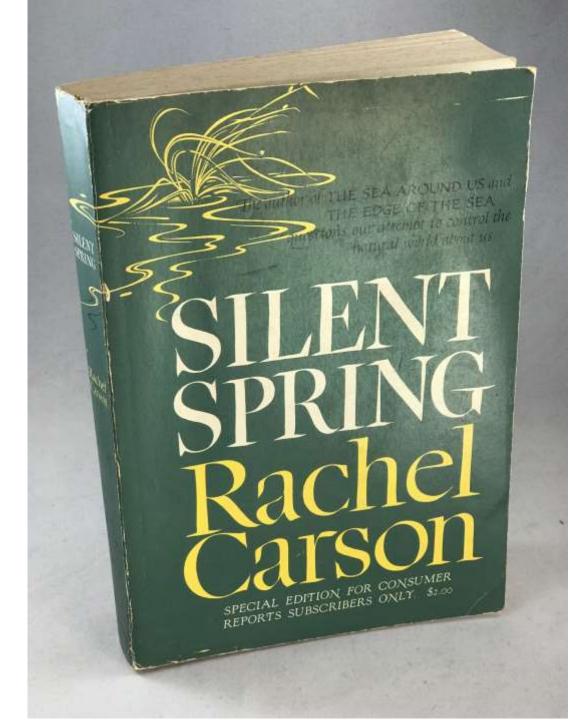






H.C.HOSKIN

AN AND BERRY







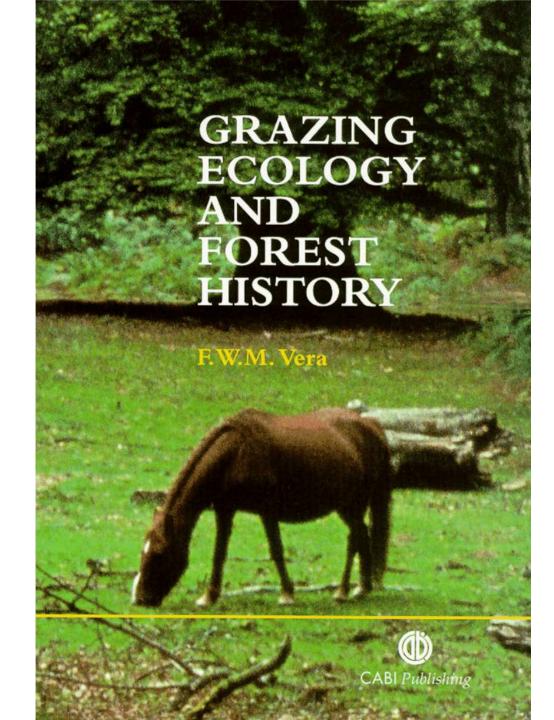
































20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 - TOURISM, DEVELOPMENT & CULTURE COMMITTEE

12.13 RESOLVED- That Committee:

1) Approves the marketing of Hollingbury Park Golf Course and the Waterhall Golf Course on long term leases for either golf or other leisure use. ...

4) Agrees that as part of the further report, committee agrees to consider an additional alternative option, as set out below: Option 5: This option will explore the opportunity and financial viability of bringing both courses back in-house, with the option of converting one or both of the golf courses into different types of leisure facilities, as referred to in 4.3 of this report, and including the option to explore the feasibility of a rewilding project.





23<sup>rd</sup> January 2020 – POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2.1 Agrees to lease Waterhall Golf Course to the Community Interest Company (CIC) described in the bid appended to the Part 2 report for a period of 25 years.



24<sup>TH</sup> September 2020 - TOURISM, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITIES & CULTURE COMMITTEE

27.14 RESOLVED – That Committee:

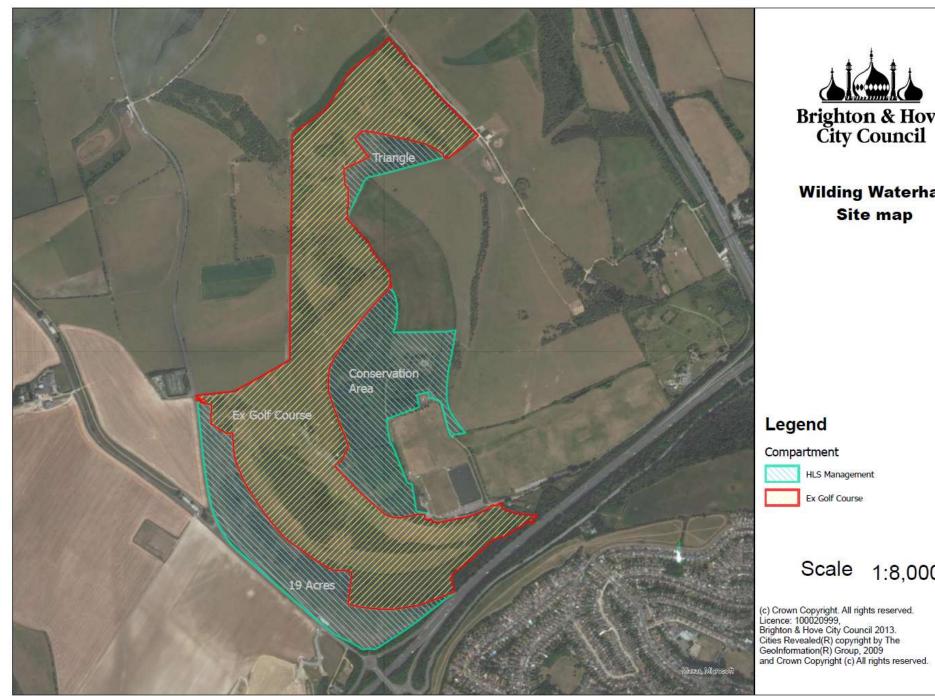
1. Notes that the Community Interest Company (CIC) agreed by Policy & Resources Committee on 23rd January 2020 as the preferred leaseholder for the former Waterhall Golf Course site will not be concluding lease arrangements.

 Agrees that the Council's Cityparks Service undertake rewilding at Waterhall and submit funding applications for Countryside Stewardship Grants to support this work. Community engagement will be a major part of the rewilding activities undertaken.









Brighton & Hove City Council Wilding Waterhall Site map

Scale 1:8,000







Waterhall Golf Course Ecological Survey Report June 2020



# Countryside Stewardship





Application Reference 1122912 V1 - Date 30/3/2021 - Page 3 24



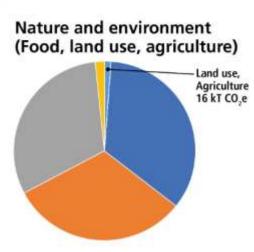
# Changing Chalk



# Brighton & Hove City Council's Carbon Neutral programme

The Carbon Neutral programme is a coordinated programme of projects that aims to continue and accelerate the city's transition to carbon neutrality by 2030.

# Nature and environment - food, land use, agriculture



# Wilding

The aim of wilding is to manage habitats through natural processes as far as is possible. In ancient times, the countryside would have contained large herbivores and predators which would have been the main drivers of natural landscape processes. Getting the delicate balance of herbivores right should allow species rich grasslands to develop in some places and naturally regenerating woodland in others. While natural regeneration of woodland under light grazing takes longer than tree planting it produces a more diverse, resilient woodland in the long run. It is also desirable to replace missing plant species, by planting a limited number of trees that will then provide seeds for the trees of the future. As soils develop, wilding will provide long term carbon sequestration as well as biodiversity benefits.



The pie chart above shows that 16 kilotonnes of greenhouse gases came from nature, agriculture and land use, around 1% of all greenhouse gases from the city of Brighton & Hove in 2018.

# Ranger's



From all of last years' field identifications, we are on 487 species and 43 of these (currently 8.8%) have some form of conservation status. The first two figures will rise but the proportion will go up and down. I would expect over 600 species in the end. It's the exact same methodology that I devised to monitor many of the UK's leading rewilding projects such as Knepp, Ken Hill and Wilder Blean, so we'll be able to see how Waterhall stands up to these as well as being a significant baseline to gauge the effectiveness of the project and inform management in its own right.

























# Waterhall's Reptiles and Amphibians

Today at 10:00 AM BN45 7DB · Brighton Free



Wilding Waterhall - Management and Future Vision.

Tue, May 31, 6:30 PM BN45 7DB • Brighton

Free



Wilding Waterhall - What is Rewilding?

## Mon, May 30, 6:30 PM

BN45 7DB • Brighton Free



The Butterflies and Day Flying Moths of Waterhall

## Sun, May 29, 12:00 PM

BN45 7DB · Brighton



# Creatures of the Night Sat, May 28, 9:00 PM BN45 7DB · Brighton Free





# The Mammals of Waterhall

## Today at 6:00 PM

BN45 7DB • Brighton Free



Dawn Chorus at Waterhall Tomorrow at 6:00 AM BN45 7DB • Brighton Free



# The Wildflowers of Waterhall

## Tomorrow at 1:00 PM

BN45 7DB • Brighton Free



# Waterhall's History and Heritage

# Sat, Jun 4, 10:00 AM BN45 7DB • Brighton

Free



# Waterhall's Invertebrates

## Sun, Jun 5, 2:00 PM

BN45 7DB • Brighton Free











## **Education Ranger**

Jess Mead, started on June 13<sup>th</sup>

#### 15<sup>th</sup> March 2022 ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORT & SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

1) That Committee agrees that the Wilding Waterhall project area ("the Wilding Waterhall Project Area") should consist of the ex-golf course land and the adjoining land being managed for wildlife under the councils Higher Level Stewardship Agreement, as shown on Appendix 1.

2) That Committee agrees that the Wilding Waterhall Project Area should be dedicated as access land and delegates authority to the Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture to take all steps in relation thereto

3) That a further report be brough to this committee if in the view of the Waterhall Management Advisory Group ongoing monitoring is showing that the agreed public access is having an unacceptable impact on the site's biodiversity

4) That the Committee delegates authority to the Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture to take the steps necessary to include the Wilding Waterhall Project Area within the council's dog control zone

5) That Committee agrees that the Wilding Waterhall Project Area should be declared as a Local Nature Reserve and delegates authority to the Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture to take all steps in relation thereto.













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# Paul Gorringe



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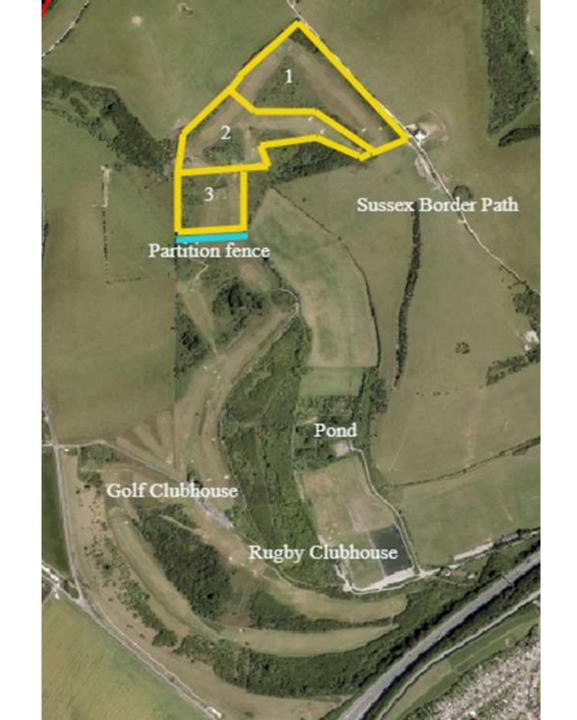














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