

How to interpret and integrate biodiversity plans in today's spatial planning imbroglio





Boyd Escott 2014 Biodiversity Planning Forum







What to expect from this talk...

- No solutions....just requests
- No detail examples only
- and finally, no acronyms.





Why this title?

imbroglio

/Im brauliau/ ()

noun

an extremely confused, complicated, or embarrassing situation.

'the abdication imbroglio of 1936'

synonyms: complicated situation, complication, complexity, problem, difficulty, predicament, plight, trouble, entanglement, confusion, muddle mess, quandary, dilemma: More

archaic
 a confused heap.





Broad scale biodiversity planning environment

CSIR Mandate Introduction ction 3: Objects of CSIR: The CS No. "The o e national interest and in fields Nati from the private or public sectors. which Mandate of 1 t may be assigned to the CSIR by and th that con **DEA Mandate** or und pers Envir and t In line with its statutory mandate the board is responsible for. The Our Dep The management of nature conservation within the Province of KwaZulu - Natal both inside and outside the protected areas and; the An Er The development and promotion of ecotourism facilities within the protected areas. cons and susta vari In addition to the above, the board is also guided by the recommendation of the King Report on Corporate Governance. Our Wat The duties and objectives of the board are: Wee and o To provide strategic leadership; imple To monitor the operational performance of management; Our To protect the organisation's financial position; To ensure that the organization adheres to high standards of ethics and corporate behaviour; To review and adopt the appropriate risk management and regulatory compliance policies; To set policies, standards and objectives and ensure implementation by the Executive Management Committee. We hope to gain a lot of expertise and experience from them and their valued inputs to the operations of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



Request

We desparately need a single reference document which clearly outlines:

- key reference datasets that HAVE to be considered.
- clearly outline how the different different products relate to one another
- standardisation of buffers.





Example of buffer variations currently in play (not exhaustive)

	KZN CBA/ESA: ESA (100m on CBA wetlands)
	FEPA: generic buffer is 100m from outside edge of wetland; buffer for septic tanks on wetland FEPAs
152m	PARC Habitat Management Guidelines for Amphibians and Reptiles of the Midwest - Above and beyond the permanent wetland buffer, provide the adjacent, upland habitat required by many wetland species, which should be 500ft (152m) or wider if possible
250m	FEPA: buffer for boreholes near wetland FEPAs
275m	Burke VJ & Gibbons JW 'Terrestrial Buffer Zones and Wetland Conservation: A Case Study of Freshwater Turtles in a Carolina Bay' Conservation biology 9(6) (1995), 1365-1369 - 275-m upland buffer zone to protect 100% of the nest and hibernation sites. Insulating 90% of the sites required a 73-m buffer zone
500m	FEPA: 500m buffer for treatment plants & and herbicide & pesticide applications (excl alien clearing) near wetland FEPA
	KZN CBA/ESA: 500m on FEPA priority wetlands (ESA)
	Dept Water Affairs: 500m around wetland as a trigger for Water Use License
1km	FEPA: 1km buffer on 100m wetland FEPA buffer for mining
site specific	EKZNW Handbook: site specific based on slope, erosion potential, rainfall, vegetation cover, wetland type and functionality, habitat for threatened species, development type impact (noise, pollution, runoff, invasive species, sediments, firebreaks)



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- Nacelle's, Felicity's and Mervyn's comment on standardisation for species of common distribution



