

## Living space for endangered species in Lund

**By adopting an integrated approach to nature conservation, the municipality of Lund has created living space for endangered species and increased biodiversity in the stork landscape.**

With support from the Local Investment Programme (LIP), the municipality of Lund implemented the “Stork landscape – Landscape conservation and small water bodies” programme in 1998–2001. A total of 1 000 small water bodies were analysed under the programme, around fifty of which were restored. During the same period around 110 hectares of the overgrown commonland on the Romeleåsen ridge – the jointly and traditionally managed grazing land that once lay outside the villages’ arable and meadow land were restored.

The successful work shows how a broad nature conservation effect with a diversity of measures can contribute to protecting endangered species, increasing biodiversity, preserving areas with high natural amenities and increasing the recreational assets of the landscape.

### POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Around 138 ha of small water bodies were restored.
- Around 120 ha of land was improved with respect to biodiversity.
- Numbers of wading birds increased.
- Good breeding results for example for the black tern and the black-headed gull.

Photograph: Peter Johnsen



## **IMPLEMENTATION**

The broad nature conservation initiative was focused on protecting and preserving plants, trees, birds, fish and insects and their habitats. The municipality catalogued, cleared, thinned, planted avenues, restored, erected fences and arranged nesting sites for the black tern, osprey and white-tailed eagle.

It is a positive feature that the measures cover many different environments and species. But experience shows that it is time-consuming, costly and difficult to follow up the results of such extensive projects. The work ought to be constantly in progress and not limited in time in a project, as many species and habitat types require recurring action.

A good internal organisation and staff who can drive projects forward have contributed to the success of the projects.

## **POTENTIAL AND FUTURE BENEFIT**

The natural landscape, natural resources and biodiversity have to be conserved and used in a sustainable way, for instance by restoring woodland, the farmed landscape and wetlands. Having access to and being able to spend time in nature is important to everyone. In the long term this can lead to greater environmental involvement.

When areas of nature worthy of protection were protected, managed and made available, the attractiveness of the area was improved and biodiversity benefited.

## **WHY BEST PRACTICE**

By adopting an integrated approach to nature conservation, the municipality of Lund has created living space for endangered species and increased biodiversity in the landscape. The project has increased knowledge of the municipality's natural amenities, for instance concerning red-listed species on sandy soils, and has prompted suggestions for future projects. Most of the work carried out in the projects has been emulated. Today the municipality is working, for instance, on commonland, sandy soils, old trees and birds. A new nature conservation programme guides the work. The practical nature conservation work has inspired other municipalities, principally in Skåne.

## **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

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## **FACTS**

LIP Lund 1998  
Action 8  
Environmental investment: SEK 7.0m  
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[www.swedishepa.se/bestpractice](http://www.swedishepa.se/bestpractice)  
[www.naturvardsverket.se/mir](http://www.naturvardsverket.se/mir)

