



## **Introduction to Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway**

Making Space for Nature will work with partners and stakeholders to collaboratively developing the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Kent & Medway (LNRS). These strategies have been created as a result of the 2021 Environment Act, with 48 to be created across England with no gaps or overlaps. Developed at a landscape scale by a Responsible Authority (Kent County Council), the LNRS will agree the local priorities and associated actions for nature recovery and wider environmental benefits. Collectively, the 48 LNRSs will deliver a nature recovery network for England, ending the decline of nature and supporting its recovery. Making Space for Nature will develop:

- Spatially framed strategy for nature – focussing action to where its most needed and/or where it will deliver the greatest benefits.
- Framework for joined-up action, developed with those that will be instrumental in its delivery.
- Set of agreed priorities for nature recovery, with measures to deliver.
- Shared vision for nature recovery and the use of nature-based solutions in Kent and Medway.
- Ambitious but realistic and deliverable plan, linked to supporting mechanisms and finance.

More detail on the project can be found at [www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk](http://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk)

## **The MS4N Pressures and Priorities Workshops**

Between 30th January and 20th February 2024, a series of workshops were held to identify the pressures and priorities for nature in Kent and Medway. Five full-day workshops were held at five different locations (Chilham, Ashford, Rainham, Gravesend and East Malling). In total, 200 people attended, representing 137 different organisations, bodies, affiliations etc.

The purpose of the first session was to determine the "why" - identifying the key issues the LNRS needs to consider when setting its priorities of nature. Stakeholders were asked to identify the current, and future, pressures, threats and challenges.

The second session aimed to start to identify the "what" - the priorities the LNRS might include. Stakeholders were asked to identify the outcomes they would like to see for nature - where they wanted to get to in terms of the county's habitats and species. From this, the "priorities longlist" was formed. This longlist will go through a refinement process, using a criteria-based shortlisting approach, to create a proposed list of priorities for nature recovery in Kent and Medway.

This report is a verbatim report of the second session to identify the outcomes for the county's nature. An edited and summarised report will be made available in due course.

The MS4N project team would like to thank all those that attended the workshops and so enthusiastically took part in the discussions.

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
[Appreciation of the] "mutuality of the living system, and all it does for you"		
[reducing fragmentation]		
A strategy for beaver protection in kent to improve resistance of riverside habitats.	Riverside	Beaver
Active restoration of marine habitats	Sabellaria reefs, blue mussell	
Adapting/allowing for climate change		
All species translocations, including for development mitigation carried out using translocation best practises with adequate post-translocation survival rates (should be to the same level as normal translocation)		
Ancient Woodlands protected	Ancient woodland	Nightjars
Any new development carbon neutral, biodiversity positive, connecting people and nature		
Areas to be safe from disturbance for wildlife		Ground nesting birds
Bats - bat bricks in new developments		Bats
Bechsteins, alcatheo, barbistrel bats		Bats
Bee lines along roadsides to increase connectivity		
Better and wider understanding of importance of protection and enhancement of biodiversity through education		
Better connections reconnecting fragmented habitats, landscape scale initiatives		
Better coordination between statutory organisations and other organisations - what are LNRS?		
Better trained open space maintenance crews who are biodiversity focused		
Bigger value placed on habitats and wildlife		
Bigger, better, better connected		
Birds - numbers of different species, sparrows, starlings, ring collar doves, blue tits. --> scrub hedge, town birds.		
Breeding seabird population restored		Seabird
Chalk grassland - correct management	Chalk grassland	
Chalk streams	Chalk streams	
Chalk streams with the right ebb and flow and water quality to flourish	Chalk streams	
Change perception of how and where to encounter nature-from nature reserve focused to more open landscape-scale wild areas - spread out human footfall/disturbance		
Changing attitudes and behaviours towards nature and its protection		
Clean rivers and streams		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Clean rivers with plenty of water (regular and sufficient supply of water)	Freshwater	
Clean water	Rivers and coast	
Cleaner rivers with more wildlife features		Otter, beaver, fish, inverts
Climate change considerations for new planting schemes - drought-tolerant species, disease resistance etc.		
Coastal chalk and other grasslands restored from scrub encroachment	Coastal-chalk-grassland	
Coastal grazing marsh	Coastal grazing marsh	
Coastal reefs identified and protected	Coastal/Marine	
Collaborative work with academic, volunteer, educational work in surveying the changes. Communities involved, using the sponsorship money?		
Connected urban spaces e.g. green rooftops	Green urban	
Control of invasive species (not necessarily all non-native species)		
Decrease in marine invasive species		Invasive oysters
Defined zonation of areas where protected habitats and recreational space overlap		
Deliver WFD targets and NFM priorities	Water	Bullhead, eel, white clawed crayfish and water vole
Developments that include native species in all new builds		
Diversifying planting in urban areas and on new developments - choose native and pollinator-friendly plant varieties		Pollinators
Document habitats so deterioration is known		
EA staffing levels restored		
Education for everyone		
Enforcing coppicing regulation in private woodlands to prevent it happening in nesting season	Woodland	
Encourage wildlife friendly gardening - otherwise how do we influence these existing resources?		
Ensure that rising sea levels don't reduce coastal habitat where sea defences exist	Coastal habitats	
Ensure there is some coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance		
Establish a second population of sand lizard		Sand lizard
Establish naturalistic grazing to create habitat mosaics and restore ecosystem functioning	Grazing	
Every project creating space/forum for local people/members of diverse interest groups to voice their questions/ideas/concerns/suggestions		
Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species		Amber list bird species

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Extend Ashford green river corridor		
Far greater use of brownfield sites for development	Intertidal chalk	
Farming is integral with conservation	Farmland	
Favourable conservation status for: turtle doves, aquatic mammals - water voles, otters, beavers		Turtle doves, water voles, otters
Financially viable nature friendly farming		
Grassland - diverse mix, include if not exclusively chalky. East Kent chalk and flower rich grasslands. Continuity of large scale grasslands.		
Grassland edges and roadside verges		
Greater monitoring of development promises		
Green corridors connecting existing habitats in urban areas		
Green corridors that allow active travel		
Green infrastructure connects habitats		
Green space in the centre of town		
Grey squirrels removed from Kent		Grey Squirrels
Habitat management using natural processes		
Happier people- people feel more empowered/ ownership over nature, a cultural connection		
Hedgerows (particularly native hedgerows with fruits)	Hedgerows	
Herpetofauna --> great crested newts, linkage to climate change, attenuation a priority --> drying of habitats		
Hold the heavy rain in the land		
Hold water in landscape, more flood plains, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams.	Rivers	
House martins		House martins
Identify key species where efforts for them will lever in resources for other species - e.g bison		
Improve connectivity		
Improve tolerance and respect for wildlife		
Improved coastal habitats for wildlife	Coastal	
Improved filtration in water treatment		
Improved habitat corridor matrix		
Improved hedgerow quality, bigger and less fragmented	Hedgerow	
Improved knowledge of native wildlife and habitats		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Incentives for farms to use environmentally friendly fertilisers and practices		
Increased biodiversity and connectivity of woodland		
Increased planting of hedgerows and trees		
Increased woodland management as part of economy - e.g coppice with standards		
Increase in all species diversity and abundance		
Increase in bee and pollinator species		Pollinators
Increase in invertebrate population		invertebrates
Increase in suitable wetlands	Wetland habitats	
Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland	Grassland	
Increase of turtle doves and other farmland bird species		Turtle doves
Increased abundance of hazel dormouse		Hazel dormice
Increased abundance of turtle doves/species recovery		Turtle doves
Increased area of woodlands across Kent	Woodland	
Increased biodiversity on farmland increased protection of policing to protect important habitats i.e. bison	Farmland	
Increased biodiversity in urban areas		
Increased biodiversity to improve resilience		
Increased farmland in sensitive management		
Increased habitat mosaics		
Increased tree canopy in villages, towns and new developments		
Industrial areas to be used for solar, not fields - this should be protected land for nature		
Infrastructure with nature at its heart (avoiding concreting over, no green space in design)		
Insects get splatted on windscreens again! Because of a network of invetebrate corridors		Bees, moths
Introduction of climate resilient plant species		
Investing in better soil health	Soil	
Joined up and properly managed ancient woodland - removal of invasive tree species	Ancient woodland	
Kent has major arterial routes - connecting habitats across these roads - look at areas of high road deaths from non-flying animals (exclude pheasants as an invasive species).		
Landowner commitment to habitat management	Agriculture	
Landscape connectivity using trees and hedgerows, backed with relevant training and maintenance		
Landscape corridors for nature.	Wetlands, grasslands, woodlands	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Landscape-scale management of mink and grey squirrel for benefits of freshwater species and woodlands (water voles and woodland sequestration)	Freshwater/ woodlands	Mink, grey squirrel, water voles
Large field boundaries		
Large scale connectivity/wildlife corridors		
Lichens - air quality indicators		Lichen
Living hedges planted in housing developments - connectivity with wider environment		Birds - but others
Local agriculture connected with the community. Skills transfer involved in habitat creation.		
Long grass, not cut so short by councillors, include variety of mown and not mown areas in towns		
Long-term management plans for urban green spaces - who's going to monitor and pay for it? The pressure is the lack of finance for these areas. The solution is connecting people to these green spaces - volunteers to help manage their own local green space.	Urban parks and gardens	
Managed and protected areas that reflect Kent's characteristics		
Missing species restored- UK extinct and Kent extirpated		Extinct
Monitor wildlife so loss of species is recorded		
More connectivity between reserves/parks [good habitat areas]		
More corridors and connections, including tunnels e.g. for toads	Ancient woodland, hedges	Toads, bats
More farmer education		
More hedgerows/tall hedgerows		
More invertebrates, as they are key to the food chain.		
More local involvement with Local Plans.		
More organised surveying to identify biodiverse areas		
More ponds	Wetland	
More recognition of importance of traditional management techniques e.g. coppicing, in providing habitat		
More recognition of our heritage, maintain industrial ponds, man made but provide habitat	Ponds	
More sites with management plans [for nature]		
More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing		
Motorbikes stopped from destroying woodlands		
MPAs in good management		
Native species thriving		
Native tree planting - diversity and consider resilience and suitability to location		
Natural crossings of artificial roads and rail links		

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes**  
**Chilham**

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Nature connectivity e.g. wildlife highways, green bridges, over and under roads	Wildlife highways, green bridges	
NE Kent Coast and the Wantsum channel		
Near-shore marine environments restored and protected including sea grasses and oysters	Marine	Sea grasses, oysters
Nethergong river - beavers, insects, wintering birds, coastal marshland, network of ditches and drains		
New and embraced policies and laws for all development with proper and meaningful wildlife surveys		
No biodiversity deserts		
No more pollution/action taken when pollution incidents occur		
North Kent coastal marshes	Coastal marsh	
Orchids		Orchids
Our ancient woodlands are functioning well	Ancient woodlands	
People coming back into deep relationship with land through revival of land based culture		
Pine martens restored		Pine martens
Planning stage needs to consider green corridor. Open Spaces in development for hedgerows, wildlife corridors. Tree planting. Highway verges, small scale green habitats.		
Planning that integrates nature into developments - is nature sensitive		
Ponds - great crested newts	Ponds	Great crested newt
Population increase of kelp and other marine animals		Kelp
Priority given to health of waterways in planning decisions - there are different ways of doing things		
Priority habitats and species to be protected from development		
Private gardens - legislation to prevent hard core/gravel/pebble/artificial turf		
Project planning including connection with education institutions, from pre-school to life-long learning, to develop long-term culture of care for nature		
Properly plan for sea level rise - to the benefit of marine and coastal habitats		
Protected sites in favourable condition (SSSIs etc)		
Protection of habitats with internationally important species numbers		
Protection of our coastal wildlife - people/dog free zones all year round.	Coasts	Waders and ground nesting birds
Reconnecting people with nature		
Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species returned		



## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Red squirrels restored		Red squirrels
Reduction in invasive species abundance		Invasive species
Reduced fertiliser use --> continuous hedges, wide margins and ponds, copses, land sharing --> nature friendly farming		
Reduced loss of biodiversity due to development		
Reduction in river pollution from roadside run-off		
Regenerative farming - less pesticide, herbicides and fungicides		
Regulations on heights and widths of hedgerows - management needs to improve, they are currently cut too early (or at the wrong time of year), cut too thin and too low. Include buffer strips.	Hedgerows	
Restoration of coastal habitats	Coasts	
Restoration of coastal habitats to restore saltmarsh and coastal marshes	Saltmarsh	
Restoration of estuaries and coasts	Estuarine habitat	
Restoration of oak canopy woodlands	Oak canopy woodland	
Restoration of river habitats - restore natural processes to restore natural communities	Freshwater	
Restoration of river headwaters	Freshwater/river	
Restoration of species specific habitat that's been lost from Kent		
Restoration that is sympathetic to the natural water regime, restoring natural resilience of ecosystems/water/river systems	Freshwater/Esp Chalk	
Restoring and extending habitat on unpolluted headwaters - particularly upstream of priority habitats		
Review of SSSI boundaries - to extend where needed		
Riparian buffers to rivers - for wildlife and to protect against run off		
Rivers and streams are of good quality	Freshwater	
Role of gardens and urban areas for nature recovery properly recognised	Urban green space	
Safeguard amphibious species against drying up of wet areas as a result of climate change		Amphibians
Scrub recognised as a priority habitat and increased scrub areas	Scrub	
Shared learning and education, why do things look the way they look		
Small blue butterfly		Small blue butterfly
Spaces for wilder habitats to allow and facilitate diversification and new species to thrive as a result of changing climates. Future proofing what species may be coming our way.		
Species assemblages intact and functioning		
Support for regenerative food production		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Chilham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Support/partner with industry/business that are committed to nature solutions/green transition/sustainable credentials		
Supporting urban pockets of habitat/ecosystems and the connectivity (gardens, graveyards, universities)		
Swifts - swift bricks/boxes in new developments		Swifts
Sympathetic planning in peri-urban/suburban to mitigate habitat loss/fragmentation		
Turtle doves - grassland, tree, scrub; very mixed, Kent is a stronghold		Turtle doves
Understanding the value of habitats compared to materialistic things. What one person may consider to be important may not be what the community regards as important		
Unpolluted watercourses with wide margins for wildlife and numerous ponds	Ponds	
Urban gardens for birds	Urban green space	
Urban green spaces and allotments managed better for wildlife	Urban green space	
Urban habitats for swifts, bats		
Use inclusive language - avoid acronyms and jargon		
Wetlands and peatlands for nutrient neutrality	Wetland and peatland	
Wild headlands and grasslands	Headlands and grassland	
Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths	Meadows	
Wildlife features in new builds - bee hives, bat boxes, green roofs and edible living walls		
Wildlife is critical/ fundamental/essential for habitat management		
Wintering coastal birds	Coastal mud and grazing marsh	Coastal birds
Woodland birds - reverse declines in existing woods	Woodland	Woodland birds
Work with farmers to understand the problems they face in farming more sustainably		

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes  
Ashford**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant habitat</b>	<b>Relevant species</b>
3-D buffer strips along Stour, along the entire length of river		Beavers, water voles, otters
A greater acreage of farmland under ELMS, better awareness		
A landscape scale vision for restoring vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent. Extend and interconnect island habitats.		Orchids
All rare bumblebees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges		Bumblebees
App/ GPS trace to see what habitats rare species are using to increase understanding and awareness		Turtle dove, nightingale, birds, beavers
Avoidance and reduction of external lighting, particularly highways		Nocturnal/ diurnal species
Beaver reintroduction for management of waterways		Beaver
Better data availability - records being fed into databases and made available to decision makers to use. (Concern over data being held back by developers etc).		
Better ditch management and farming practices (specifically Romney Marsh) and get rid of mink	Ditches	Water vole
Better education on why it is important to keep small greenspaces for increased permeability		
Better management of grassland for invertebrate overwintering		Grizzled skipper
Better protection and funding for already established habitats (seems emphasis for funding is for new habitats)		
Better protection and harsher consequences for protected species and habitats		
Better recognition/value of niche/unique habitats in Kent		
Better river management - chalk streams - mitigating against nutrient run off into rivers		
Better road verge management- change of Parish requirements		Pollinators
Bigger, better, more joined up		
Buffer strips along every field		Arable dormouse
Businesses/large companies using climate change checklists- e.g. net zero policies aimed at biodiversity and not outsourced, must stay in Kent as well as habitat creation and carbon sequestration. Projects better planned for local area		
Care for deteriorating hedgerows/ unmanaged boundary lines of trees	Hedgerows (rural & urban)	
Chalk stream protection without neglecting other water courses. Particularly those designated as SSSI.	Rivers	
Change attitude towards standing deadwood - to increase standing deadwood for saprophytes (rare habitat in UK)		
Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates	Freshwater	Invertebrates
County approach for invasive species removal		American Mink, H.balsam, floating pennywort, giant hogweed, signal crayfish removal. To improve river native species like white crayfish.
County level join up, landscape scale and riparian corridors.	Rivers, floodplain	
Creation of complex habitats along rivers - 3D mosaics, deadwood, scrub, lightwells, beaver ponds to act as a buffer to agri-chemicals	Rivers	Bats, kingfishers, nightingales.
Denser hedgerows		
Developments creating sufficient recreational space to reduce pressure on nature reserves		
Diversity of planting in urban environments, balconies, gardens, reduce run-off, reduce pests		
Encourage everyone to plant a fruit tree		
Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated - all are connected through biodiversity corridors		
Every child to see a kingfisher		Kingfisher
Every community has its own wildflower meadow - most of Kent was once meadows!	Meadow/grasslands	
Expand Marine Conservation Zones, quantify species in them, monitor movement, make bigger	Marine	
Get more water on the land - and all year round not just winter	Marine	Lapwing, marsh harriet, grey wagtail, snipe, true fox sedge, breeding waders
Greater density/profusion of butterflies (number and species)		Butterflies
Greater education on what good biodiversity is - doesn't always have to be evergreen all the time		

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes  
Ashford**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant habitat</b>	<b>Relevant species</b>
Greener spaces in development		
Habitat connectivity - every bridge should be a green bridge - particular focus on main roads running through AONBs.		
Habitat management and enhancement to increase number of specific species		
Habitats to be managed in an achievable way and so the sole responsibility is not placed on landowners.		
Healthier coast - including creation of new coastal habitats	Coastal habitats	
Hedge Pledges to fill in gaps- increased quality and connectivity	Hedge	
Hedgehog populations back to pre-1950 scale		Hedgehogs
Identify and record habitat and species on brownfield sites to create an opportunity map and protect from development	Brownfield sites	
Improved Chalk Stream (Dour) management specifically for increased wildlife not 'engineering' reasons	Chalk Streams	
Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites	Hedgerows, ditches, meadows, buffer strips	
Improved natural management of river systems for wetland habitats- beavers, leaky dams, refilling	Wetland habitats	Beavers
Improvement of water quality. Largescale SUDS, wetland creation for filtration etc		
Improving action for salmon will act as an umbrella for other species due to improving mobility issues, water quality, beavers	Marine, waterways	Salmon
Improved education and public awareness (in terms of why habitats are managed in certain ways)		
Increased wetland cover, including through features such as SUDs	Grassland, reedbed, wet woods	
Increased woodland cover, including through silvopasture	Woodland	
Increase environmental education in schools, bring back climate change education		
Increase in priority species		Nightingale, turtle dove
Increase native species		
Increase network of farms providing educational access and target urban schools		
Increase recognition for underrepresented species and groups		Waxcup/grassland fungi
Increased habitats for beavers and reduce human impact and other conflicts going forwards. Developments need to take this into consideration		Beavers.
Increased intertidal habitat resilient to climate change- managed retreat	Intertidal	
Increasing habitat connectivity - especially in urban planning (joined up thinking and connectivity rather than individual approaches)	Everything but specifically urban areas, floodplain, meadows and trees.	
Infilling and maintaining hedges (more traditionally) as well as planting new ones		
Joined up approach to habitat management, more discussion between relevant organisations		
Key populations to be recognised in the LNRS and protected		Nightingale, turtle dove, gulls (BTO), rare plant species, invertebrates and plants.
Land Optimisation - grow food on good high quality arable land. Reduce work on unsuitable arable land that could be used for nature	Arable land	
Landscape diversity in farming - polycultures, mixed farming, small scale to allow for thriving nature	Farmland/ soil	Farmland species
LA's to prioritise native species in planting schemes		native species
Less intensive mowing, more coverage of wild flower meadows	Grasslands	Flowers Insects
Less unsustainable agriculture on floodplain.	Floodplain	
Lowland meadow connectivity		Meadow species
Make Kent the bee tourism capital of the UK. Champion them so it makes Kent residents proud		Bees
Minimise wildlife crime i.e. Hare Coarsing		Hares
Monitored 20-30 years plans for all mitigation methods- improved long term management, joined up and functional		
More and improved feeding and breeding habitat for turtle doves		Turtle dove

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes  
Ashford**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant habitat</b>	<b>Relevant species</b>
More chalk grassland management to increase habitat/plants for pollinators		
More chalk grassland in conservation management (a lot has not been grazed for a long time, due to cost of fencing)		Chalk
More education instilled in local authority staff who input into development/planning		
More emphasis on sustainable development		
More enforcement to make sure mitigation sites are of high quality		
More joining 'your countryside next door' to link the countryside		
More native woodland that is climate change resilient	Woodlands	
More nature friendly farming- reduced pesticides, increased hedgerows and water course buffers	Farmland	
More ponds and freshwater sources	Ponds/freshwater	
More reedbeds with long term management to stop them drying out which will occur more due to climate change.		Reedbeds.
More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh to benefit breeding waders	Grazing marsh	Waders
Network of advisors and support or landowners working to improve their land for wildlife		
New and expanded saline and fresh water coastal lagoons to provide breeding and high tide roost opportunities for waders and shore birds	Saline and fresh water coastal lagoons	Waders/shore birds
Open mosaic habitat being recognised as high wildlife value. Brownfield sites often not recognised by planners and politicians.		Turtle dove, nightingale, Giddled skipper, Orange Conch
Pesticide-free Kent for invertebrates		Invertebrates
Protect Kent coast by cleaner waterways, reduced pollution and improve and protect coastal habitat	Waterways, coastal	
Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat		
Protection for front gardens- less being paved over for electric cars etc, habitats loss but also leads to surface run off	Urban green space	
Protection/restoration/creation of floodplain/saltmarshes at scale for biodiversity and water/floodplain benefit	Floodplain/saltmarshes	
Reclassify weed plants like dandelions, inform people about the importance of weeds [as forage]		Pollinators
Recognition and creation of wildlife corridors		
Recognition and importance placed on nature friendly farming as a protector of soil ecosystems. Specifically continuous crop cover over winter for wildlife.	Soil (health)	
Reduced light pollution/ more dark skies and potentially planning for people to access		Bats
Reduced pesticides in agriculture in Kent	Agriculture	
Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes, improved habitat of freshwater habitat	Freshwater lakes	Carp
Reintroduction of beaver and pine martin		Beaver and pine martin
Restore and lime up heathlands and bogs	Heaths	Nightjar, Dartford Warbler, adder, cottone-sedge, sundew
Scrub is valued and protected as important habitat to benefit a range of species including nightingale	Scrub	Nightingale
Sustainable management of wet woodland and river habitat, e.g. beavers	Wet woodland/river habitat	Beaver
The right tree planted in the right place		Trees
Tighter regulation of pesticides to limit use as much as possible, more integrated pest management		Pollinators
Training for contractors about habitats and importance	Hedges, rivers, roadsides and woodland	
Urban environment entirely eco-friendly with the use of green infrastructure and swift/swallow boxes	Green urban	Swift/swallow
Urban planning to incorporate wildlife friendly developments to allow movement of animals, native species being planted, hedgehog holes, swift bricks		Swift, hedgehogs, dormice, birds.
Vegetative shingle habitat increased	Vegetated shingle	Fiery clearwing moth, curled dock (moth lays eggs on dock)
Well managed and diverse urban grassland, corridors and verges	Urban grassland	
Well managed new woodland		
Wet areas of river catchments being used as key areas for nature recovery where small meadow systems and ponds survive.	River catchments	GCN, true fox-sedge,

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes**  
**Ashford**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant habitat</b>	<b>Relevant species</b>
Wildlife corridors are highlighted and protected in local plans	Wildlife corridors	
Wildlife corridors and bridges- no mow summer	Wildlife corridors and bridges	
Wildlife corridors that incorporate ditch and hedge features	Hedgerows	
Woodland edge habitats - rides, different heights, help protect animals and insects from predators as they exit woodland		Birds, pollinators

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Access for the movement of small mammals		Small mammals
All native planting		Native saplings
Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland	
Baseline surveys of vulnerable brownfield sites to determine value before planning consent	Brownfield	
Better balance of land for the long term (agriculture, housing, renewables)		
Better educating of children in school on biodiversity and explain climate change in understandable terms		
Better education to encourage awareness of need for wildlife in urban areas/reconnect with nature		
Better knowledge and advice on sustainable career roles		
Better surface water drainage		
Big hedgerows species rich		
Blue zones type development in Kent 'garden cities or towns'	Green urban	
Buffering - pollution filtering nutrients before reaching sensitive sites		
Complementary areas established to create a network for wildlife		
Connected habitats		
Connection across intertidal/subtidal/transitional habitats	Intertidal	
Connection of inland wildlife areas to coast/rivers		
Considered planting for winter food sources for migratory birds		
Create a better place for pedestrians and cyclists		
Ecosystem restoration across the Hoo Peninsula		
Educate people on what can and can't be flushed down the toilet to solve pollution issues		
Eel friendly sluices		
Eels		Eels
Effective NbS to capture clean water from urban areas		
Enforce wildlife friendly gardens	Gardens	
Existing woodland	Woodland	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Expansion of habitats through land-use change		
Fish/eel passes to open migratory pathways e.g. Beult river/weir removal		Fish/eels
Global warming targets persuade with ambition. Targets beaten rather than questionably met - a REAL sense of emergency		
Grassland/meadows	Grasslands and meadows	
Grasslands	Grassland	
Greater interconnectivity - nature, agencies (inc developers), public		
Greater protection measures for hedgerows/trees		
Greater protection of moth species		Moths
Greater urban tree and hedge cover	Urban	
Green bridges to connect habitats		
Green corridors along roads		
Habitats which mimic pre-industrial natural habitats eg. native oyster beds, woodlands	Woodlands, coastal	Oyster
Hedgehogs		Hedgehogs
Hedgerows	Hedgerows	
House sparrow habitat to be protected and expanded in urban settings		House Sparrows
Improved carbon sequestration in our arable settings, improved soil fertility and improved invertebrate habitats		
Improved chalk streams	Chalk streams	
Improvement of baseline data prior to developments		
Improvement in terrestrial and marine/coastal habitats	Terrestrial, marine, coastal	
Incentives to install ponds for amphibians in gardens	Ponds	Amphibians
Increased intertidal habitats- saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats oyster beds, fish nursery areas	Intertidal	
Increased tree canopy as part of new developments		
Integrated blue and green infrastructure emulating the natural succession of habitats across land and water	Green blue urban	
Integrated education and skills across all levels of education. Nature taught as a base, all subjects can be taught through the natural world		
Invertebrates		Invertebrates
Investing in farmers and landowners - sponsorship/marketing		



## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Investment in water infrastructure		
Land set aside for woodland creation	Woodland	
Less pollution in rivers and sea by development companies paying for increased treatment capacity		
Managed realignment to create saltmarsh and other intertidal habitat	Saltmarsh	
Marine LNRS extension needed	Marine	
Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments - canopy, understory, grass	Green urban	
Minimum biodiversity standards for new builds		
Mobile marine protected areas - for key lifecycle evens - recognising dynamic nature of marine environment	Marine	
More design and investment needed in sewage infrastructure		
More allotments		
More amenity grass to be turned into rough grass and meadow	Rough grassland / meadow	
More appreciation of the importance of nature to our health/mental health, our food production and the air we breathe		
More areas of grassland and woodland	Grassland / woodland	
More carbon sequestering habitats, long term viable		
More community groups involved in local nature recovery		
More cycle areas to improve connectivity to nature		
More eels		Eels
More farmland birds		
More green areas through developments		
More hedgerows	Hedgerows	
More in-channel river improvement	Rivers	
More land based work- buisnesses, farmers and foresters taking care of smaller plots of land in contrast to large scale agriculture		
More native oysters cleaning up the water	Marine	Oysters
More nest boxes on public buildings	Green urban	Birds
More open to public community orchards	Orchards	
More orchards	Orchards	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
More ponds	Ponds	
More research into the capacity of native intertidal seagrass to sequester carbon	Intertidal	Seagrass
More standard trees, and more woodland planting	Woodland	
More sustainable woodland management		
More wildlife friendly farming practices - covering crops to protect soil, nitrogen fixing plants in borders, year round supply of resources for birds and pollinators in hedgerow, low impact farming	Agriculture	
More wildlife corridors, hedgehog highways, more connectivity		Hedgehog
More wildlife friendly amenity spaces in urban settings		
Nature based farming - by joining up - cluster approach		
Nature closer to towns		
Nature corridors - coastal, woodland, grassland		
NBS used for flood defence		
New housing estates must provide habitat 1 for 1 for each house built		
New housing must have solar and green areas/gardens		
No disturbance zone - people and pets		
No planting monoculture woodlands	Woodlands	
Orchards	Orchards	
Oyster hatchery		
Oysters		Oysters
Policy change around development and industry - nature first or at least work out what nature needs and fit around it		
Protect and enhance saltmarsh	Saltmarsh	
Protect mature orchards	Orchards	
Protecting areas of future coastline - for climate change species to move into	Coasts	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Protection of ancient woodland	Ancient woodland	
Reconnection of floodplains	Floodplains	
Reduced carbon emissions in Kent		
Reedbeds at outfall areas - to absorb nitrates	Reedbed	
Replacing fences with hedges	Hedgerows	
Reptiles and amphibians - particularly the adder		Adders
Restore bilberry and wild cranberry and wildservice tree		Wild berries and wild service trees
River restoration	Freshwater	
Rivers connected to flood plains that have rich assemblages of species	Rivers/floodplains	
Riparian zones	Riparian zones	
Saltmarsh creation	Saltmarsh	
Seagrass	Seagrass	
Seahorses returning to Kent		Seahorses
Seasonal farmland that rests up for periods = more nature		
Soil connectivity to be considered, to prevent isolation of species such as slow worms, and dispersal of soil organisms		Slow worms
Soil health - invertebrates, carbon storage	Soils	
Stop the persecution of birds of prey		Birds of prey
Stronger protections to preserve what we've got		
Support blue/green prescribing/ enable access to nature- health and wellbeing. Accessible to all e.g. wheelchair users		
Support to all bumblebee species		Bumblebees
Sustainable abstraction		
To be able to swim in rivers and seas without getting ill		
Transferrable skills in the environmental sector		
Unpolluted rivers - a reduction in run-off		
Urban greening- trees on streets for shading and cooling, green in urban areas for permeability		
Urban spaces to offer more habitats - brambles, nettles, log piles, bee-banks, scrub species		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Gillingham

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Vaccinated badgers from TB		Badgers
Water improvements	Water	
Water quality	Rivers/sea	
Water voles		Water voles
Wealth from "green jobs" flowing into coastal communities	Coastal	
Wild areas that flow into each other		
Wildlife corridors/stepping stones across county, working in partnership with landowners		
Wildlife features in gardens	Gardens	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes

### Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
A coordinated approach and funding to back it		
Acceptance of new methods of soil and nutrient management improvements in urban space	Urban greenspace	
Adaptable funding for ecosystem improvements		
Allowing other authorities to use land for public awareness		
Ancient woodland indicator species- bluebells etc	Woodland	Bluebell
Areas of coast protected from human/dog disturbance	Coast	
Bambi burgers!		
Better connected habitats (less fragmentation)		
Better considerations for wildlife highways in new developments		
Better funding for recorder groups		
Better habitat/ponds for amphibians	Ponds	Amphibians
Better information to educate people on why land is being managed a certain way- e.g. coppicing		
Better sharing of data to landowners for free		
Better soil health	Soil	
Better thought into extraction/quarry restoration		
BNG having a positive impact		
Calcareous grassland managed	Calcareous grassland	
Chalk downland	Chalk downland	
Chalk grasslands restored, support high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change [scrub encroachments stopped]	Chalk grasslands	
Chalk reefs and rocky forshore	Chalk reefs	
Chalk woods with orchids	Chalk woods/orchids	
Climate resilience (in all areas)		
Coastal estuaries and marshes	Coastal estuaries and marshes	
Combat light pollution, put dark skies policies in all villages		
Connect larger populations		
Conservation grazing		
Control of invasive species		
Dark skies		
Dead trees in woodlands		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Deadwood (standing and fallen)	Deadwood	
Deer control		Deer
Easily accessible financial incentives to home and landowners for ecological improvements	Hedgerows, trees in gardens	
Education and better awareness of biodiversity challenges		
Enforcement of regulation		
Farmland - compassionate farming, rotational, management with farmland birds in mind	Arable	Turtle dove, curlew, lapwing
Focus around species or habitats - eg endangered or locally important		
Freshwater marshes - bitterns and rails	Marsh	Bittern
Fully functioning rivers and ponds		
Gardens - wildlife friendly	Gardens	
Giant hogweed management		Invasive
Glow worms reestablished		Glow worms
Great connectivity between green infrastructure in the urban area and rural areas, habitat connections and great access to nature for people		
Greater accountability for developers		
Greater connectivity on a landscape scale		
Green roofs		
Greener oriented streets and cities- green bridges, better public transport	Urban	
Groundtruthing ecosystem improvement		
Habitat mosaics		
Healthy populations of adders		Adders
Healthy populations of adonis blue/small blue		Adonis blue/small blue
Healthy populations of brown trout		Brown Trout
Healthy populations of nightingales		Nightingales
Healthy populations of turtle doves		Turtle Doves
Healthy populations of wart-biter crickets		Wart-biter crickets
Heathland	Heathland	Adders, common lizards, slow worms, woodcock, stonechat, nightjar
Hedgehog highways		Hedgehog
Hedgerows	Hedgerows	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes

### Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Hedgerows and margins		
High quality chalk downland	Chalk Downland	
High quality chalk streams	Chalk streams	
High quality scrub and hegerow mosaic	Scrub	
Higher proportion of species-rich grassland in permanent pasture	Grassland	
Holistic approach to policy and legislation and more support for officers- KCC police grants		
Identification of ancient and veteran trees	Woodland	
Improved chalk rivers and streams	Chalk rivers and streams	
Improved national and local education and communications to residents [climate change, benefits of changes to management of amenity areas, verges etc]	Urban greenspace	
Improved quality of watercourses	Watercourses	
Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches, slowing down rainfall run off, increased suitable wet woodland	Wet woodland	
Increase in management and size of heathlands	Heathland	
Increased job security, tied to longer term project approach, to attract young people to conservation/green jobs [currently most project based which is very insecure and therefore not attractive].		
Increased number and width of hedgerows and field margins	Hedgerows	
Increased numbers of beaver in other catchments		Beavers
Joined up enegy production- e.g. solar panels down central reservation of motorway		
Joined up habitat improvements through various schemes		
Large areas of native woodland	Native woodland	
Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have		
Long term management of intermediate habitats such as scrub, disturbed ground etc	Intermediate habitat / Scrub	
Long term planning (e.g. modelling of coastal erosion and plans to create new areas for habitat lost) and continuity of funding for projects over the long term.		
Management of laurels and rhododendron		Invasive
Marine and freshwater	Marine and freshwater	
Marsh and wet grassland	Marsh and wet grassland	Snipe, woodcock, lapwing
More abundance and diversity of species		All!
More areas of managed retreat	Marshland	
More beneficial landscape for pollinators- wildflower grasslands	Wildflower grassland	Pollinators

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes

### Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
More chalk grasslands		
More choughs, flagship species that can be driver for habitat improvement because rely on invertebrate rich grassland	Chalk grasslands	Chough
More citizen science		
More coppiced woodland, continuation of the coppice cycle is necessary for wildlife, e.g. cow wheat only appears if there is enough sunshine through canopy, it is eaten by grubs of heath fritillary,	Coppiced woodland	Nightingales Heath Fritillary
More coppiced woodlands	Woodland	
More great crested newts		Great crested newts
More green corridors		
More green spaces in urban areas - dwellings and public realm	Urban environment	
More hedgerows	Hedgerows	
More hedges in residential areas instead of fences- grant for planting urban hedges?	Green urban	
More heritage fruit trees		Heritage fruit trees
More invertebrate diversity and abundance due to more water bodies, ponds, log stacks etc	Ponds/wetlands	Invertebrates
More investment into urban and per-urban environments, baselines and management plans/funding		
More lowland heathland	Lowland heath	
More organisation of sustainable farming- less intensive/factory farming		
More ponds	Ponds	
More resources for county/district level to enforce/ police/fund after developments		
More ringed plovers - as a champion for shore nesting species, benefits for them will improve the situation for other breeding shore birds. Success will indicate a reduction in disturbance [by humans and dogs etc]		Ringed plovers
More skylarks		Skylarks
More surveying		
More sustainable as a county- composting, water collection		
More wetlands		
More wood pasture	Wood pasture	
More swifts and migratory birds		Swifts and migratory birds
Mosaic and species-rich ancient/semi-natural woodland	Woodland	
Mosaic scrubland	Mosaic scrubland	



## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes

### Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
No artificial grass		
No more fences, just hedgerows	Hedgerows	
Pond creation across farmland	Farmland	
Ponds		Toads, great diving beetles, grass snakes
Protected ancient woodlands		
Protected and managed scrub	Scrub	
Protected areas of species-rich farmland (containing birds of conservation concern)	Farmland	Farmland birds
Protected landscape for ecology development as well as publicly accessible space [i.e. no public access to some places for benefit of wildlife]		
Protection and restoration of grazing marsh	Grazing marsh	Lapwing/curlew/wading and migratory birds
Protection of ecosystem services areas	Rivers, bogland, heathland	
Reduction in deer populations		
Reduction/erradication of mink		
Reduction/erradication of signal crayfish		
Re-establish pine martens		Pine Martens
Re-established populations of brown hairstreak/white letter hairstreak butterfly		Brown hairstreak/white letter hairstreak
Reinforcing current protections and protected areas		
Removal of redudant manmade infrastructure in watercourses e.g weirs to allow connection and movement of fish such as trout and salmon		Trout, salmon
Reptiles		Reptiles
Restoration of saltmarsh/estuary islands	Saltmarsh	
Restored chalk streams, in healthy condition.	Chalk rivers	
Riparian habitats protected in all catchments	Riparian habitats	
River restoration and flow management	rivers	
Robust monitoring of restoration/maintenance		
Salt marsh and grazing marsh	Salt marsh, coastal grazing marsh	
Scrub/heath/shrubs/glades/rides/coppices - moasics and open habitats - increases invertebrates and birds (especially ground nesting)		
Scrubland for nightingale	Scrubland	Nightingale

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes Shorne

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Soil health		
Solar panels on buildings not potential wildlife areas		
Species richness and abundance		
Stag beetles		Stag beetles
Stork nesting opportunities		Stork
Stricter conditions in planning		
Support increase in otter populations		Otters
Think big to attract investment		
Thriving, wildlife-rich orchards of traditional varieties	Orchards	
Undisturbed arable wildflowers		
Undisturbed habitats (physical barriers to people)		
Urban and peri-urban ecosystems		
Urban greening and more nature friendly spaces e.g. wildflowers on roundabouts/central reservations	Grasslands	Pollinators
Urban habitats - native planting, making the best of new developments, good management of urban greenspace	Urban	
Urban parks with greater percentage of biodiversity areas within them	Urban parkland	
value our habitats better- education, behaviour,maintenance		
Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	
Veteran landscape features - e.g. veteran trees		
Well managed hedgerows especially roadside	Hedgerows	
Wet woodland	Wet woodland	
Whole river systems - NbS to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity)	Rivers	
Wider diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised		Moths and butterflies
Woodland management (coppicing/protection from deer grazing)		
Working in tune with farming		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes West Malling

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
A greater focus on increasing biodiversity in urban spaces - more trees, more green spaces, integrating nature into development, urban and periurban agriculture		
A greater understanding and emphasis on landscape scale conservation and mitigation - increase landscape scale connectivity, biodiversity and abundance by applying the correct methods that support the specific habitat.		
Access for walkers and horse riders- if people can't see it they won't care about protecting it		
Adders		Adder
Amphibians		Amphibians
Ancient woodland - existing ancient woodland needs absolute protection from development, fragmented a.w. needs expanding and joining up for climate resilience	Ancient woodland	
Apex predators as an indicator of thriving habitats		Apex predators
Areas with less access - set aside for nature and biodiversity		
Awareness and conservation of the hedgehog - better garden access (better planning) and habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable movement of habitat	Urban areas	Hedgehog
Barn owls		Barn owls
Bats		Bats
Better allowance and provision for nature in urban areas	Urban	
Better distribution of waste materials ie composting		
Better management of ancient woodland with better protection against development. Increased connectivity with hedgerow planting. Subsidies to provide land owners with incentive. But with targeted planning and mapping.	Hedgerows and ancient woodland.	
Better use & adoption of field margins		
Better watercourses in the landscape in terms of quality including upstream		
BNG etc - set the president high in Kent for everyone else to follow. Aim high, do it well and set the standards.		
Carefully placed SANGs etc		
Central government understanding rural life		
Choughs - as a flagship/indicator species		Choughs
Climate resilient connected landscapes		
Connected habitats - bridges over roads, woodlands (on farms and urban areas), hedgerows	Green bridges	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes West Malling

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Connected habitats - rivers - eel and fish pass, otter pass, riparian corridors	Rivers	
Connectivity - create wildlife corridors, woodland and hedgerows. Join them up with natural regen or planting		
Connectivity across environments for migration to warmer/colder wetter/drier places		
Control pollution of rivers		
Deer and squirrel population managed to reduce impacts		
Dynamic habitats which evolve and change eg scrub to woodland, coastal changes		
Eels		Eels
Incorporating more wild areas in urban parks benefitting all wildlife including invertebrates	Urban parks	Invertebrates
Encourage developers to put in multi-species hedges	Hedgerows	
Encouraging people to work on their own gardens- KWT fund competition for most eco-friendly garden	Gardens, urban	
Farmer understanding that promotion and adoption of biodiversity methods are a benefit - awareness and education		
Farmland rich in wildlife benefitting species such as turtle doves	Farmland	Turtle doves
Fenced areas where dogs can run loose, so that they don't need to run loose in wildlife-rich areas (or farmland)		
Flood control		
Flood mitigation - eg wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land		
Floodplain grassland - biodiversity, water quality, holding water in landscape, climate resilience (flood/drought)	Floodplain grassland	
Floodplains	Floodplain	
Gill Woodland recognised as a rare and unique habitat of national importance	Gill woodland	
Go beyond the national 16.5% canopy cover targets.		
Greater education of why nature matters		
Healthier coastal ecosystems through reduction in disturbance and waste and water pollution	Coastal	
Healthy and plentiful rivers - healthy rivers underpin all habitats and many species	Rivers	
Hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments		Hedgehog
Hedgerows	Hedgerows	
Holding water in landscapes / infiltration		
Improved air quality		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes West Malling

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Improved links between green prescribing and people becoming more engaged and protective of nature- pay landowners for this public good where access is delivered		
Improved riparian habitats, and reduced pollution of water courses with softer landscaping to target: water voles, beaver, shrews, otters	Riparian habitat	Water vole, beaver, shrew, otter
Improved river conditions, sewage treatment operations, engagement with drainage boards and farmers	River	
Improvement of wildlife corridors in and out of towns	Urban	
Increase biodiversity in urban communities through better management of urban and suburban greenspace	Urban	
Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions		
Increase protection of priority farmland species. Field boundaries and targeted stewardship		Hare, harvest mice, deer, turtle doves.
Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures		
Increase quality of chalk streams and chalk grasslands		
Increase woodland and ecotone through buffer zones around woodlands. Better protection, management and guidance. A more diverse ecology of woodlands with more funding to encourage uptake. Increase dormouse numbers		Dormouse
Introduction of requirements to include solar panels of all new builds		
Kent Plan Tree aim of 19% met by 2030		
Land exchange, habitat specific landscaping in built environments		
Lapwing		Lapwing
Leaky dams for beavers	Rivers	Beavers
Management of verges to aid flood control etc		
More agroforestry		
More and more biodiversity rich corridors		
More detail in local plans about ecological conservation and further enforcement of conservation methods.		
More native species - can increase species diversity through natural colonisation and reduces risks of non-native invasive species and pests.		
More ponds		
More ponds for newts and amphibians	Ponds	Newts, amphibians
More practical education about growing food		
More silvopasture	Silvopasture	

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes West Malling

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
More traditional orchards	Orchards	
More trees for small mammals and birds	Trees	Small mammals, birds
More wet woodland- alder, willow, poplar	Wet woodland	Alder, willow, poplar
More Wood pasture	Wood pasture	
Mosaics of habitats		
Native fish species		Fish
Natural regeneration of habitats		
Nightingales		Nightingales
Orchids		Orchids
Otters		Otter
Permaculture		
Plant more hedgerows	Hedgerows	
Planting trees and woodland resilient to pest, disease, climate change		
Pollinators - solitary bees, hoverflies		Pollinators
Preserve and enhance biodiversity of coastal and marine areas - particular characteristic of Kent	Coastal, marine	
Protect the riverbanks from livestock by having fences and helping them to grow trees etc	Riverbanks	
Protected status for the Low Weald - Southern England's largest flood plain	Low Weald flood plain	
Protection of water voles and their habitats		Water voles
Provide farmers with enthusiastic feedback from the public to ultimately create a better relationship between landowner and public		
Quality and quantity of woodland increasing		
Rain water harvesting - including from commercial buildings		
Reduce wildlife crime - farmers cannot protect landscapes and species against lampers. Increasing safety concern for farmers and wildlife (3X farmers raised this concern in group).		Hare
Reduction of synthetic chemicals and adopt more conservation management practices in agri industry		
Reduction of the areas covered or impacted by invasive species		
Removal of invasive species (himalayan balsam, mink, pennywort, hemlock, carp)	Invasives	Invasives
Resilient oak woodland (and associated species)	Oak woodland	
Restore elm to the landscape		Elm
Restored waterways- catchment by catchment	Waterways	
Restoring natural processes to the landscape		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes West Malling

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Restrict imported plants and food to control entry of invasive species		
Retained, connected and improved wildlife corridors	Corridors	
Rewigging of rivers		
Riverfly species		Riverflies
Sewage treatment by new housing developments ie reed beds	Reed beds	
Skylarks		Skylark
Slow worms		Slow worm
Soil improvement	Soil	
Solar panels on roofs not in fields		
Spatial prioritisation to deliver multi-outcome habitat restoration - climate resilience, water supply/quality, biodiversity		
Spread resources on all areas of Kent and not just AONBs		
Support farmers to find alternative methods, provide knowledge, education, whilst encouraging communication between farmers and uptake in farmer clusters. To ultimately protect wildlife and habitats in agro ecosystems.		
Swift boxes, bee bricks etc on all new builds, including commercial buildings		Swifts
Swifts		Swifts
To reverse the loss of bird species decline, mitigate bird habitat degradation and support farmland birds with winter crops for bird feed = incentivise farmers to do conservation techniques		Birds
Trees in hedgerows - disease resistant elms		Elms
Turtle doves		Turtle doves
Undisturbed areas of nature		
Upstream catchments to have flows slowed by woody leaky dams, marshes and beavers- improves biodiversity	Rivers	
Urban forestry promoted - tree city of the world status for our towns and cities		
Urban greenspace - needs planting to be appropriate to replace habitats lost in development, important for residents mental health, linked to wider environments for wildlife resilience, education, presentation of wildlife benefits to residents etc., eg. QR codes linked to info on native species along popular footpaths	Urban greenspace	
Use indicator species (for the specific habitat) as a guide to a 'healthy' habitat. Specifically lowland meadows and ancient woodlands.	Ancient woodlands and meadows.	
Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement)		

**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes  
West Malling**

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Watercress		Watercress
Watervoles		Water vole
Wet woodlands	Wet woodland	
Wetland	Wetland	
Wildlife rich watercourse- benefitting the wider riparian ecosystem and associated activities e.g. fishing	Watercourses	
Woodland - restore and maintain our woods eg encourage chestnut and hazel coppice		
Woodland management - coppice, deer management, protection of marsh tit, dormice, bluebells	Woodland	Marsh tit, dormouse, bluebells
Woods managed to improve biodiversity		



**Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes**  
**Self-Led Workshops**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant habitat</b>	<b>Relevant species</b>
Amenity value of a green space should not be above wildlife value.		
Butterfly scrapes		Butterflies
Clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams, and coastline.	Rivers - coast	
Community involvement, good examples - Friends Groups and Toad Patrols		
Competent people across Kent to deliver the LNRS. Buy in at all levels – high profile champion.		
Competitions to design wildlife friendly devices e.g. escape route from water troughs, drain ladders that can be left in all year.		
Control access to banned herbicides / pesticides online.		
Educate school children about the importance of not leaving litter.		
Focus on pollinating insects.		Pollinators
Good planning policy to support nature recovery.		
Good woodland management – appropriate for wildlife	Woodland	
Grassland protection	Grasslands	
Habitat connectivity		
Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent biodiversity strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife / habitats.		
Map out and protect migration routes as well as breeding sites e.g. for toads, migratory birds.		Toads, migratory birds
More ponds, including dew ponds.	Ponds	
Mosaic of habitats		
Nature friendly farming		
No badger cull for Kent		Badger
People should have easy access to nature and green spaces for their health and wellbeing.		
Protect ancient orchards.	Orchards	
Protection of woodland – particularly ancient woodland	Ancient woodland	
Public engagement and education about 'untidy' gardens and road verges, and litter	Road verges	
Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS.		
Reintroduction of wildlife supporting hedgerows	Hedgerows	
Suitable design or road kerbs to prevent wildlife falling down drains, plus ladders for drains and water troughs.		
Traffic speed management – lower speeds in protected areas		
Wildflowers on road verges	Wildflowers/road verges	
Wildlife underpasses for mammals. Bridges over roads. Appropriately designed for target species		
Working with farmers and vineyards to ensure nature friendly sustainable practices are used.		

## Making Space for Nature workshop - outcomes

Sent in via email

Outcome	Relevant habitat	Relevant species
Compulsory energy saving measures in new builds - green energy infrastructure mounted on existing buildings and not greenfield sites.		
Compulsory environmental measures in new builds - eg hedgehog highways and bird boxes	Urban habitats	Hedgehogs, birds
Full protection of National Nature Reserves, SSSI, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites	NNRs, SSSI, SPAs and Ramsars	
Increased wildlife corridors along road verges and roundabouts	Urban habitats	
More trees/hedges and wildflowers in urban areas	Urban habitats	
Pesticides banned from use in public areas		
Preservation of farmland for crop production not development	Arable farmland	Harvest mice, voles, insects,
Protection for Marshes and Wetlands - particularly in Thanet area	Wetlands and marshland	Cormorant, Skylark, Moorhen, Cettis Warbler, Meadow pipit, Reed bunting, Mallard, Curlew, Fieldfare, Great crested Grebe, Little Egret, Mute Swan, Marsh Harrier, Yellow Hammer, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Terns, Herring gull, Geese, Herons. Water voles, foxes, bats, wading birds
Public spaces/parks allowed to grow more wild	Urban habitats	