

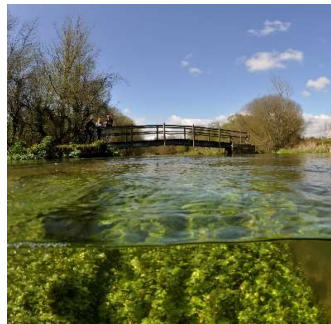


Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Developing the County's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Creating the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy draft priorities shortlist

April 2024



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Introduction

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) will set out the priorities, in terms of habitats and species, for recovering or enhancing biodiversity and consider the contribution that this may also make to addressing wider environmental issues with nature-based solutions. In addition to identifying the county's priorities for nature recovery and enhancement, the project will also define the potential practical actions necessary to progress towards achievement of the priorities.

This is an important stage of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy preparation, as it establishes what the strategy is seeking to achieve and the potential measures needed to support the ambitions. Whilst working with partners and stakeholders is important to the whole process, it is during this part of the project that we particularly require meaningful engagement - the stakeholders will be the delivery partners for the Strategy's priorities and actions. We also want to ensure that the priorities reflect what's most important to the people and organisations in Kent – to ensure it really is a LOCAL Nature Recovery Strategy, reflecting our local nature and environmental needs.

This report provides a detailed account of how we have developed the first draft of priorities for the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. The next few pages outline the process and the rest of the report provides the outcomes of each stage of this process.

If you have any questions or comments on the process, outcomes or resulting priorities please contact the project at makingspacefornature@kent.gov.uk

The draft priorities will be the focus of three workshops in May; with a further four workshops after this to identify the potential measures (actions) that will deliver these ambitions for nature recovery. You can find details of the workshops on the project's website - www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/events/

Process for creating the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy draft priorities shortlist



1. Creation of priority long list with Kent and Medway's stakeholders

At the end of January and throughout February 2024, a series of workshops were held across the county to identify with stakeholders the pressures facing nature and the priorities that needed to be the focus of action to tackle these pressures and recover nature.

These five workshops were attended by a total over 200 people, representing 137 different organisations, bodies, businesses, affiliations etc. All sectors identified as relevant to the development of the LNRS were represented at the workshop, with exception of the health sector - the project has subsequently followed up with this stakeholder grouping.

Full details of who attended and reports presenting the outputs of these workshops can be found on the project website - www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/getinvolved/workshop-reports/

Input to this initial stage was also achieved via online surveys and self-led workshops, using a toolkit provided by the project.

The outputs of this stakeholder input were:

- Pressures, threats and challenges for Kent and Medway's nature - those identified at the workshop were reviewed to determine which were in scope for the LNRS to address or influence and then edited into a list to be used in the priorities shortlisting process. The list also served as a check towards the end of the priorities development work to ensure all pressures were being addressed. The pressures collated with also be used to inform the strategy area description.
- Priorities for Kent and Medway's nature - over 800 priorities that stakeholders identified they would like to see for the county. These form the starting foundation of the LNRS priorities development.

The 800 priorities for nature were categorised under common themes, with repeated priorities combined. Some of the proposed priorities strayed more into potential measures – these were retained but distinguished from potential priorities.

The **creation of the priorities long list** from the stakeholder input is provided on page 9.

The resulting **LNRS priorities long list** (consisting of 243 proposed priorities), can be found on page 56.

2. Development of a priorities shortlisting approach

In order to refine the priorities long list and ensure the final LNRS priorities focus action and investment to where it is most needed and will deliver the greatest benefit, a shortlisting process was created. The draft of this process was published in early February and stakeholders were invited to feedback on the proposed approach, to ensure it was a fair and equitable selection process. Following feedback, the final approach was published on March 2024.

Full details of the approach can be found on the website
<https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/MS4N-priorities-shortlisting-approach-revised-following-feedback-adopted.pdf>

The feedback report is also available online at
<https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/MS4N-Shortlisting-approach-feedback-report-20.03.24-1-7.pdf>

3. Priorities shortlisting step 1

Step 1 of the priorities shortlisting approach was to exclude any priorities considered out of scope of the LNRS, based on the requirements of the LNRS Statutory Guidance and LNRS Regulations. This meant that potential priorities were only retained if they:

- a) Contributed to a National Environmental Objective.
- b) Addressed a pressure identified for the strategy area.
- c) Related to a habitat or species (any potential priority relating to a co-benefit was excluded)
- d) Were not site specific or could be made not site specific.

Applying this first refinement approach excluded approximately 19% (45 from the 243) of the proposed priorities in the long list. The large majority of these excluded priorities related to:

- improving statutory protection
- planning, legislation and policy
- funding and financing
- data and monitoring
- public awareness, knowledge and understanding
- access
- land use

These will be captured (alongside pressures outside the scope of the LNRS to address) in a report that looks at what else needs attention if the nature recovery strategy is to succeed.

The **results of shortlisting step 1** is provided on page 82.

Before proceeding to step 2 of the shortlisting, any proposed priorities relating to specific species were removed. This is because priority species for the LNRS will be identified under dedicated LNRS species priorities work, following guidance on species prioritisation from Natural England. This reduced the list further from 198 to 133 proposed priorities.

The **proposed species priorities removed** from the list can be viewed on page 109.

Once the dedicated species prioritisation work has been concluded, the species priorities removed from the long list will be reviewed. Any not already picked up will be considered by the Species Recovery Technical Advisory Group. More information on the species prioritisation work can be found online at www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/strategy-development/defining-our-priorities-and-actions-for-species-recovery/

4. Priorities shortlisting step 2 - applying the shortlisting criteria

Step 2 of the priorities shortlisting approach was to assess the remaining long list priorities against a number of considerations, taking account of whether or not they met the shortlisting criteria.

A priority was not required to meet all criteria of the eight assessment categories to qualify for the shortlist. However the application of the scoring meant the significance of the priority to the purpose of the LNRS could be assessed and ranked. There were eight considerations in the assessment.

For the purposes of this first round of shortlisting, the following were assessed:

- Local and national significance.
- Contribution to national targets.
- Urgency.
- Climate change impacts
- Maximising benefits.

Full details of the qualifying criteria used can be found online at www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/MS4N-priorities-shortlisting-approach-revised-following-feedback-adopted.pdf

The remaining three considerations of pre-existing initiatives, deliverability and cross-boundary considerations will be applied at a later stage when further refinement is needed and the potential measures for each priority better understood. These three considerations will help identify the feasibility of the priority.

The **application of the shortlisting criteria to the proposed priorities** can be found on page 112.

Once scored, the priorities were ranked into a top, middle, lower or no scoring bracket - the **results of the scoring and ranking** can be found on page 115.

Finally, where appropriate, similar and compatible priorities were combined, removing some of the lower and no scoring proposed priorities.

This **further priorities refinement** can be found on page 118.

Combining similar priorities took the list from 133 priorities to 96 priorities.

It is important to note that because of the generalised nature of some of the proposed priorities, they did not score highly against the selection criteria which were focussed on specific habitats and species. Consequently, some priorities, such as those that relate to connectivity and fragmentation, do not appear as a high ranked priority within the scoring system - even though the recovery of many of the priority habitats and species will depend on the delivery of these overarching priorities. As such, the scoring is only to be read as an indicator and it was used as such within the shortlisting process - rather than it being a defining step. It is anticipated that the importance of these priorities will become clearer when the associated potential measures are identified, with a habitat and species focus. Priorities that fall under this, are identified in the table on pages 115-117. In subsequent iterations of the priorities, these are denoted with a high priority label recognising the critical role they have in recovering nature in Kent and Medway.

5. LNRS priorities shortlist drafting

Once the shortlisting criteria had been applied, the final stage in preparing the first draft of the LNRS priorities shortlist was to review the emerging list, ensuring all identified pressures and priority habitats were addressed. As well as adding in new priorities where required, this review also looked for opportunities to further refine the list, by combining more priorities, ensuring there was no duplication, considering if the priority might be better allocated as a potential measure and a final check that the remaining priorities were in the LNRS scope.

As this stage it was also decided that that the wide ranging priorities relating to groups of species, e.g. farmland birds, invertebrates etc, were also removed. This was on the basis that species would be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. As with the previous specific species removal, these priorities will be retained and revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.

The **considerations and thinking behind the drafting of the LNRS priorities** can be seen on page 129.

This final refinement took the draft LNRS shortlist from 96 to 61 priorities.

The **first draft priorities shortlist** presented to the Making Space for Nature Board and Delivery Group can be found on page 139.

Members of the MS4N Board and Delivery Group can be found online at www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/project-governance-partners-and-stakeholders/

The purpose of the MS4N Board and Delivery Group review of the first draft of the priorities shortlist was to advise on:

- whether there had been appropriate application of the priorities shortlisting process.
- some queries over specific priorities within the draft shortlist.
- any priorities considered not appropriate.
- any priorities considered missing.
- whether the exclusion of priorities was appropriate and if the exclusion of priorities were sufficiently justified.
- any other aspects of the priorities.

The Board and Delivery Group were also asked to consider whether the draft priorities list was at a suitable stage to be shared with stakeholders and used as a framework for the development of the LNRS's potential measures.

The **Board and Delivery Group's recommendations for amendments and additions to the draft list** can be found on page 146. As a result of the review, the priorities increased to 69.

Both the Board and the Delivery Group signed off the draft LNRS priorities shortlist to be shared with stakeholders and used as a framework for the development of the LNRS's potential measures.

The resulting 69 **finalised draft LNRS priorities shortlist** can be found on page 158.

Development of Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy long list with outcomes identified by workshops and via other stakeholder participation routes

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Access			
West Malling	Access for walkers and horse riders- if people can't see it they won't care about protecting it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures. - Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity. - Undisturbed areas of nature - Better access for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to connect with nature. - Reconnect people with nature. - Nature accessible to all - People should have easy access to nature and green spaces for their health and wellbeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined zonation of areas where protected habitats and recreational space overlap. - Carefully placed Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space. - Developments creating sufficient recreational space to reduce pressure on nature reserves. - Fenced areas where dogs can run loose, so that they don't need to run loose in wildlife-rich areas or farmland. - No disturbance zone - people and pets. - Change perceptions of how and where to encounter nature – i.e. not just on nature reserves. - Motorbikes stopped from destroyed woodlands. - No public access to some places for benefit of wildlife. - Use of physical barriers. - People/dog free zones on coast all year round. - Better education to encourage reconnect with nature. - Every child to see a kingfisher. - People coming back into deep relationship with land through revival of land based culture. - Disability access. - Use inclusive language - avoid acronyms and jargon. - Green social prescribing. - Pay landowners for this public good, where access is delivered. - More public community orchards.
West Malling	carefully placed SANGs etc		
Gillingham	create a better place for pedestrians and cyclists		
Chilham	Defined zonation of areas where protected habitats and recreational space overlap		
Ashford	developments creating sufficient recreational space to reduce pressure on nature reserves		
West Malling	fenced areas where dogs can run loose, so that they don't need to run loose in wildlife-rich areas (or farmland)		
West Malling	Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures		
Gillingham	more cycle areas to improve connectivity to nature		
Chilham	motorbikes stopped from destroyed woodlands		
Gillingham	No disturbance zone - people and pets		
Self led workshops	People should have easy access to nature and green spaces for their health and wellbeing.		
Shorne	Protected landscape for ecology development as well as publicly accessible space [i.e. no public access to some places for benefit of wildlife]		
Chilham	Protection of our coastal wildlife - people/dog free zones all year round.		
Chilham	reconnecting people with nature		
Gillingham	support blue/green prescribing/ enable access to nature-health and wellbeing. accessible to all e.g. wheelchair users		
West Malling	Undisturbed areas of nature		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Shorne	Undisturbed habitats (physical barriers to people)		
Chilham	use inclusive language - avoid acronyms and jargon		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Air quality			
West Malling	improved air quality	- Improved air quality	
Chilham	Lichens - air quality indicators		
Amphibians			
West Malling	Amphibians	- Great crested newt - Better habitat/ponds for amphibians. - Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.	
Shorne	better habitat/ponds for amphibians		
Shorne	more great crested newts		
Chilham	Safeguard amphibious species against drying up of wet areas as a result of climate change		
Ancient woodland			
Gillingham	Ancient woodland	- No loss of existing ancient woodland. - Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	- Absolute protection from development. - Better management. - Joined up. - Identification of ancient and veteran trees. - Removal of invasive tree species. - Hedgerow planting. - Targeted planning and mapping.
West Malling	Ancient woodland - existing ancient woodland needs absolute protection from development, fragmented a.w. needs expanding and joining up for climate resilience		
Shorne	Ancient woodland indicator species- bluebells etc		
Chilham	Ancient Woodlands protected		
West Malling	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.		
Shorne	identification of ancient and veteran trees		
Shorne	Protected ancient woodlands		
Gillingham	Protection of ancient woodland		
Self led workshops	Protection of woodland – particularly ancient woodland		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Birds			
West Malling	Barn owls	- Barn owls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invertebrate rich grassland. - Reduced disturbance from human (and dog) activity. - Nesting opportunities. - More and improved feeding and breeding habitat. - Mixed mosaic habitats - grassland, tree, scrub. - More nest boxes on public buildings. - New and expanded saline and fresh water coastal lagoons to provide breeding and high tide roost opportunities for waders and shore birds. - Protection of coastal mud and grazing marsh.
Chilham	Birds - numbers of different species, sparrows, starlings, ring collar doves, blue tits. --> scrub hedge, town birds.	- Blue tits	
Chilham	breeding seabird population restored	- Choughs	
West Malling	Choughs - as a flagship/indicator species	- House martins	
Chilham	evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	- House sparrows	
Shorne	Healthy populations of nightingales	- Lapwing	
Shorne	Healthy populations of turtle doves	- Nightingales	
Chilham	House martins	- Nightjars	
Gillingham	house sparrow habitat to be protected and expanded in urban settings	- Ring collar doves	
Chilham	Increase of turtle doves and other farmland bird species	- Ringed plovers	
West Malling	Lapwing	- Skylarks	
Ashford	more and improved feeding and breeding habitat for turtle doves	- Starlings	
Shorne	More choughs, flagship species that can be driver for habitat improvement because rely on invertebrate rich grassland	- Storks	
Gillingham	more nest boxes on public buildings	- Swifts	
Shorne	More ringed plovers - as a champion for shore nesting species, benefits for them will improve the situation for other breeding shore birds. Success will indicated a reduction in disturbance [by humans and dogs etc]	- Turtle doves	
Shorne	more skylarks	- Breeding seabird population restored.	
Shorne	more swifts and migratory birds	- Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	
Ashford	new and expanded saline and fresh water coastal lagoons to provide breeding and high tide roost opportunities for waders and shore birds	- Increase of farmland bird species.	
West Malling	Nightingales	- Increase in breeding birds.	
West Malling	Skylarks	- More migratory birds.	
Gillingham	stop the persecution of birds of prey	- Climate resilient bird habitats	
Shorne	stork nesting opportunities	- Increase in wintering coastal birds.	
West Malling	Swifts	- Reverse decline in woodland birds.	
West Malling	Turtle doves		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chilham	turtle doves - grassland, tree, scrub; very mixed, Kent is a stronghold		
Chilham	Wintering coastal birds		
Chilham	Woodland birds - reverse declines in existing woods		
Brownfield			
Chilham	Far greater use of brownfield sites for development	- Greater use of brownfield sites for development.	- Identify and record habitat and species on brownfield sites to create an opportunity map.
Ashford	Identify and record habitat and species on brownfield sites to create an opportunity map and protect from development	- Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	- Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land being recognised as high wildlife value.
Ashford	Open mosaic habitat being recognised as high wildlife value. Brownfield sites often not recognised by planners and politicians.		- Brownfield sites better recognised by planners and politicians.
Chalk grassland			
Shorne	calcareous grassland managed	- Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	-Correct grassland management.
Shorne	Chalk downland		- Restoration from scrub encroachment and scrub encroachments stopped.
Chilham	Chalk grassland - correct management	- More chalk grassland in conservation management.	- Grassland management to increase habitat/plants for pollinators.
Shorne	Chalk grasslands restored, support high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change [scrub encroachments stopped]		- Installation of grazing fencing.
Chilham	coastal chalk and other grasslands restored form scrub encroachment		
Shorne	High quality chalk downland		
West Malling	increase quality of chalk streams and chalk grasslands		
Ashford	More chalk grassland management to increase habitat/plants for pollinators		
Ashford	More chalk grassland in conservation management (a lot has not been grazed for a long time, due to cost of fencing)		
Shorne	More chalk grasslands		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chalk streams			
Ashford	Chalk stream protection without neglecting other water courses. Particularly those designated as SSSI.	- High quality, healthy chalk streams.	- Chalk streams with the right ebb and flow and water quality to flourish. - Chalk streams restored. - Management specifically for increased wildlife. - Chalk stream protection without neglecting other water courses, particularly those designated as SSSI.
Chilham	Chalk streams		
Chilham	Chalk streams with the right ebb and flow and water quality to flourish		
Shorne	High quality chalk streams		
Ashford	Improved Chalk Stream (Dour) management specifically for increased wildlife not 'engineering' reasons		
Shorne	improved chalk rivers and streams		
Gillingham	improved chalk streams		
West Malling	increase quality of chalk streams and chalk grasslands		
Shorne	Restored chalk streams, in healthy condition.		
Chemicals			
Self led workshops	Control access to banned herbicides / pesticides online.	- Pesticide free Kent. - Reduction of synthetic chemicals.	- Pesticides banned from use in public areas. Tighter regulation of pesticides to limit use as much as possible. - More integrated pest management. - Adopt more conservation management practices in agri industry.
Ashford	pesticide free Kent for invertebrates		
Email	Pesticides banned from use in public areas		
West Malling	Reduction of synthetic chemicals and adopt more conservation management practices in agri industry		
Ashford	Tighter regulation of pesticides to limit use as much as possible, more integrated pest management		
Climate change			
Chilham	adapting/allowing for climate change	- Climate resilient, connected landscapes. - Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.	- Adapting/allowing for climate change. - Targets beaten rather than questionably met - a REAL sense of emergency. - Introduction of climate resilience plant species. - Climate change considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistance etc. - Spaces for wilder habitats to allow and facilitate diversification and new species to thrive as a result of changing climates. - Future proofing for what species may be coming our way.
Shorne	Climate resilience (in all areas)		
West Malling	Climate resilient connected landscapes		
Gillingham	Global warming targets persuade with ambition. Targets beaten rather than questionably met - a REAL sense of emergency		
Chilham	increased biodiversity to improve resilience		
Chilham	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.		
Chilham	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.		
Coast			
Shorne	Areas of coast protected from human/dog disturbance	- Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.	- Areas of coast protected from human/dog disturbance. - Coastal management addressing coastal squeeze,

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chilham	Ensure that rising sea levels don't reduce coastal habitat where sea defences exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal habitats not lost. - Healthier coastal ecosystems. - Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change. - Improved coastal habitats for wildlife. - Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries. - Vegetative shingle habitat increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resulting from sea-level rise and hard sea defences. - Reduction in disturbance, waste and water pollution. - Creation of new coastal habitats. - Managed realignment.
Chilham	Ensure there is some coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance		
Ashford	Healthier coast - including creation of new coastal habitats		
West Malling	Healthier coastal ecosystems through reduction in disturbance and waste and water pollution		
Chilham	improved coastal habitats for wildlife		
Ashford	increased intertidal habitat resilient to climate change-managed realignment		
Gillingham	increased intertidal habitats- saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats oyster beds, fish nursery areas		
Gillingham	Managed realignment to create saltmarsh and other intertidal habitat		
Shorne	More areas of managed retreat		
West Malling	preserve and enhance biodiversity of coastal and marine areas - particular characteristic of Kent		
Chilham	Properly plan for sea level rise - to the benefit of marine and coastal habitats		
Ashford	protect Kent coast by cleaner waterways, reduced pollution and improve and protect coastal habitat		
Gillingham	Protecting areas of future coastline - for climate change species to move into		
Chilham	Restoration of coastal habitats		
Chilham	Restoration of coastal habitats to restore saltmarsh and coastal marshes		
Chilham	Restoration of estuaries and coasts		
Shorne	Vegetated shingle		
Ashford	Vegetative shingle habitat increased		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Connectivity			
Chilham	A network connection habitats with a focus on working around barriers: roads, railways, housing [reducing fragmentation]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale. - A network of connected habitats at a local scale. - Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places. - Connect larger populations of species. - Improve connectivity of rivers. - Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats. - Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated. - Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address existing barriers of roads and railways. - Reduce future fragmentation from roads and railways by designing in connectivity from start. - Woodlands. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Wildlife corridors. - Green bridges. - Wildlife tunnels. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Integrated blue and green infrastructure emulating the natural succession of habitats across land and water. - Wildlife corridors/stepping stones across the county, working in partnership with landowners. - Address existing barriers housing. - Reduce future fragmentation from housing by designing in connectivity from start. - Wildlife highways in new developments. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Green corridors connecting existing habitats in urban areas. - Green corridors that also allow active travel. - Wildlife corridors in and out of towns. - Increased wildlife corridors along road verges and roundabouts. - Joined up thinking and connectivity, rather than individual approaches, in urban planning. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Network of invertebrate corridors. - Eel pass. - Fish pass. - Otter pass. - Riparian corridors. - Establish biodiversity corridors. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Meadows. - Buffer strips.
Chilham	landscape scale initiatives		
Shorne	Better connected habitats (less fragmentation)		
Shorne	better considerations for wildlife highways in new developments		
Gillingham	Complementary areas established to create a network for wildlife		
Shorne	Connect larger populations		
Gillingham	Connected habitats		
West Malling	Connected habitats - bridges over roads, woodlands (on farms and urban areas), hedgerows		
West Malling	Connected habitats - rivers - eel and fish pass, otter pass, riparian corridors		
Gillingham	Connection across intertidal/subtidal/transitional habitats		
Gillingham	Connection of inland wildlife areas to coast/rivers		
West Malling	Connectivity - create wildlife corridors, woodland and hedgerows. Join them up with natural regen or planting		
West Malling	Connectivity across environments for migration to warmer/colder wetter/drier places		
Ashford	Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated - all are connected through biodiversity corridors		
Shorne	Great connectivity between green infrastructure in the urban area and rural areas, habitat connections and great access to nature for people		
Shorne	Greater connectivity on a landscape scale		
Gillingham	Green bridges to connect habitats		
Gillingham	green corridors along roads		
Chilham	green corridors connecting existing habitats in urban areas		
Chilham	green corridors that allow active travel		
Chilham	Green infrastructure connects habitats		
Self led workshops	Habitat connectivity		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Ashford	Habitat connectivity - every bridge should be a green bridge - particular focus on main roads running through ANOBs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Lowland meadow connectivity. - Reconnection of floodplains. - Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat.
Chilham	Improve connectivity		
Ashford	Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites		
Chilham	Improved habitat corridor matrix		
West Malling	improvement of wildlife corridors in and out of towns		
Email	Increased wildlife corridors along road verges and roundabouts		
Ashford	Increasing habitat connectivity - especially in urban planning (joined up thinking and connectivity rather than individual approaches)		
Chilham	Insects get splatted on windscreens again! Because of a network of invertebrate corridors		
Gillingham	integrated blue and green infrastructure emulating the natural succession of habitats across land and water		
Chilham	Landscape connectivity using trees and hedgerows, backed with relevant training and maintenance		
Chilham	Landscape corridors for nature.		
Chilham	Large scale connectivity/wildlife corridors:		
Ashford	Lowland meadow connectivity		
West Malling	more and more biodiversity rich corridors		
Chilham	More corridors and connections, including tunnels e.g. for toads		
Shorne	more green corridors		
Gillingham	more wildlife corridors, hedgehog highways, more connectivity		
Chilham	Natural crossings of artificial roads and rail links		
Chilham	over and under roads		
Gillingham	Nature corridors - coastal, woodland, grassland		
Ashford	protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat		
Ashford	Recognition and creation of wildlife corridors		
Gillingham	reconnection of floodplains		
West Malling	retained, connected and improved wildlife corridors		
Gillingham	Wild areas that flow into each other		
Gillingham	Wildlife corridors/stepping stones across county, working in partnership with landowners		
Ashford	wildlife corridors and bridges- no mow summer		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Ashford	Wildlife corridors that incorporate ditch and hedge features		
Self led workshops	Wildlife underpasses for mammals. Bridges over roads. Appropriate designed for target species		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Data & monitoring			
Ashford	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better data availability. - More organised surveying to identify biodiverse areas so they can be better protected. - Monitor rare and threatened species, to understand loss and where they are thriving. - Robust monitoring of delivery, restoration, maintenance. - Better understanding of nature-based solution opportunities. - Monitor habitat conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wildlife records fed to KMBRC. -Data available to decision makers. -Better sharing of data to landowners for free. -Map out migration routes. - Map out breeding sites. - Baseline surveys of vulnerable brownfield sites to determine value before planning consent. - Better knowledge of niche/unique habitats in Kent. - Collaborative work with academic, volunteer, educational work in surveying the changes. - Improvement of baseline data prior to developments. - Increased citizen science to support monitoring. - Tracking app to see what habitats rare species are using, - Greater monitoring of development promises. - Monitored 20-30 years plans for all mitigation methods. - Monitoring of action outcomes. - More research into the capacity of native intertidal seagrass to sequester carbon. - Use indicator species (for the specific habitat) as a guide to a 'healthy' habitat. - Apex predators as an indicator of thriving habitats. - Ground truthing ecosystem improvement.
Shorne	better sharing of data to landowners for free		
Self led workshops	Map out and protect migration routes as well as breeding sites e.g. for toads, migratory birds.		
Chilham	monitor wildlife so loss of species is recorded		
Ashford	monitored 20-30 years plans for all mitigation methods-improved long term management, joined up and functional		
Chilham	More organised surveying to identify biodiverse areas		
Gillingham	more research into the capacity of native intertidal seagrass to sequester carbon		
Shorne	More surveying		
West Malling	Use indicator species (for the specific habitat) as a guide to a 'healthy' habitat. Specifically lowland meadows and ancient woodlands.		
Deer management			
Shorne	bambi burgers!	- Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	
Shorne	deer control		
West Malling	Deer population managed to reduce impacts		
Shorne	Reduction in deer populations		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Development			
Chilham	Any new development carbon neutral, biodiversity positive, connection people and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments. - Compulsory wildlife features in new builds. - More emphasis on sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting people to nature. - Minimum biodiversity standards for new builds. - New housing estates must provide habitat, one for one for each house built. - Open Spaces in development for hedgerows, wildlife corridors. - Bee bricks. - Bat bricks/boxes. - Swift bricks/boxes. - Green roofs. - Edible and living walls. - Living, multi-species hedges. - Increased tree canopy. - Any new development to be demonstrably carbon neutral, biodiversity positive, connecting people and nature. - New housing must have solar and green areas/gardens. - Compulsory energy saving measures in new builds.
Gillingham	Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments - canopy, understory, grass		
Gillingham	minimum biodiversity standards for new builds		
Ashford	More emphasis on sustainable development		
Gillingham	more green areas through developments		
Gillingham	New housing estates must provide habitat 1 for 1 for each house built		
Gillingham	new housing must have solar and green areas/gardens		
Chilham	Planning stage needs to consider green corridor. Open Spaces in development for hedgerows, wildlife corridors. Tree planting. Highway verges, small scale green habitats.		
Chilham	Planning that integrates nature into developments - is nature sensitive		
Chilham	reduced loss of biodiversity due to development		
West Malling	swift boxes, bee bricks etc on all new builds, including commercial buildings		
Chilham	Swifts - swift bricks/boxes in new developments		
Chilham	Wildlife features in new builds - bee hives, bat boxes, green roofs and edible living walls		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Education and awareness			
Chilham	[appreciation of the] "mutuality of the living system, and all it does for you"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciation of the mutuality of the living system, and all it does for you. - Changing understanding of, attitudes and behaviours towards, nature and its protection; increased value. - Better understanding of purpose/role of habitat management in helping wildlife. - 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. - Encourage careers in environment and sustainability. - Greater understanding of food production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on why nature matters. - Education on importance of protection and enhancement of biodiversity. - Improved knowledge of native wildlife and habitats. - Increase awareness of biodiversity challenges. - Education of children in school on biodiversity. - Explain climate change in understandable terms. - Information explaining why land is being managed a certain way, e.g. coppicing, areas not being mown etc. - Education on what good biodiversity is - doesn't always have to be evergreen all the time. - Better knowledge and advice on potential careers. - Transferable skills in the environmental sector. - More practical education about growing food.
West Malling	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.		
Shorne	allowing other authorities to use land for public awareness		
Ashford	App/ gps trace to see what habitats rare species are using to increase understanding and awareness		
Chilham	Better and wider understanding of importance of protection and enhancement of biodiversity through education		
Gillingham	better educating of children in school on biodiversity and explain climate change in understandable terms		
Ashford	better education on why it is important to keep small greenspaces for increased permeability		
Gillingham	Better education to encourage awareness of need for wildlife in urban areas/reconnect with nature		
Shorne	better information to educate people on why land is being managed a certain way- e.g. coppicing		
Gillingham	better knowledge and advice on sustainable career roles		
Chilham	better trained open space maintenance crews who are biodiversity focused		
Chilham	change perception of how and where to encounter nature- from nature reserve focused to more open landscaper-scale wild areas - spread out human footfall/disturbance		
Chilham	changing attitudes and behaviours towards nature and its protection		
Gillingham	educate people on what can and cant be flushed down the toilet o solve pollution issues		
Self led workshops	Educate school children about the importance of not leaving litter.		
Shorne	education and better awareness of biodiversity challenges		
Chilham	education for everyone		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chilham	Encourage wildlife friendly gardening - otherwise how do we influence these existing resources?		
Ashford	Encourage everyone to plant a fruit tree		
West Malling	encouraging people to work on their own gardens- kwt fund competition for most eco-friendly garden		
West Malling	Farmer understanding that promotion and adoption of biodiversity methods are a benefit - awareness and education		
West Malling	Greater education of why nature matters		
Ashford	Greater education on what good biodiversity is - doesn't always have to be evergreen all the time		
Chilham	happier people- people feel more empowered/ ownership over nature, a cultural connection		
Chilham	improve tolerance and respect for wildlife		
Chilham	improved knowledge of native wildlife and habitats		
West Malling	improved links between green prescribing and people becoming more engaged and protective of nature- pay landowners for this public good where access is delivered		
Shorne	Improved national and local education and communications to residents [climate change, benefits of changes to management of amenity areas, verges etc]		
Ashford	Improved education and public awareness (in terms of why habitats are managed certain ways)		
Ashford	Increase environmental education in schools, bring back climate change education		
Ashford	Increase network of farms providing educational access and target urban schools		
Gillingham	integrated education and skills across all levels of education. nature taught as a base, all subjects can be taught through the natural world		
Chilham	Local agriculture connected with the community. Skills transfer involved in habitat creation.		
Gillingham	More appreciation of the importance of nature to our health/mental health, our food production and the air we breathe		
Shorne	More citizen science		
Gillingham	More community groups involved in local nature recovery		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Ashford	more education instilled in local authority staff who input into development/planning		
Chilham	More farmer education		
Ashford	more joining 'your countryside next door' to link the countryside		
West Malling	More practical education about growing food		
Chilham	More recognition of our heritage, maintain industrial ponds, man made but provide habitat		
Chilham	People coming back into deep relationship with land through revival of land based culture		
Chilham	Project planning including connection with education institutions, from pre-school to life-long learning, to develop long-term culture of care for nature		
Self led workshops	Public engagement and education about 'untidy' gardens and road verges, and litter		
Ashford	Reclassify weed plants like dandelions, inform people about the importance of weeds [as forage]		
Chilham	shared learning and education, why do things look the way they look		
Gillingham	transferrable skills in the environmental sector		
Chilham	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		
Shorne	value our habitats better- education, behaviour, maintenance		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Farmland			
Ashford	A greater acreage of farmland under ELMS, better awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery. - Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS. - Farmland rich in wildlife. - Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services. - Land optimisation. - Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery. - Local agriculture connected with the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better use & adoption of field margins. - Buffer strips along every field. - Large field boundaries. - Water course buffers. - Increase, gap up and maintain hedgerows. - Year-round supply of resources for birds and pollinators in mixed hedgerow. - Greater join up through farm clusters. - Pond creation. - Copses. - Winter crops for bird feed. - Compassionate farming. - Rotational management with farmland birds in mind. - Incentives for farms to use environmentally friendly fertilisers. - Targeted stewardship. - Reduced pesticide, herbicide and fungicide use. - Reduced fertiliser use. - Permaculture. - Seasonal farmland that rests up for periods. - Increase protection of priority farmland species. - Increase populations of farmland birds. - Protected areas of species-rich farmland (containing birds of conservation concern). - Undisturbed arable wildflowers. - Cover crops. - Nitrogen fixing. - Grow food on good high quality arable land. - Reduce agriculture on unsuitable arable land and set aside for nature. - Landscape diversity in farming - polycultures, mixed farming, small scale to allow for thriving nature. - Less unsustainable agriculture on floodplain. - More agroforestry. - More silvopasture. - Preservation of farmland for crop production not development. - More land based work, with businesses, farmers and foresters taking care of smaller plots of land in contrast to large scale agriculture.
West Malling	Better use & adoption of field margins		
Ashford	Buffer strips along every field		
Chilham	farmland is integral with conservation		
Shorne	Farmland - compassionate farming, rotational, management with farmland birds in mind		
West Malling	farmland rich in wildlife benefitting species such as turtle doves		
Gillingham	Improved carbon sequestration in our arable settings, improved soil fertility and improved invertebrate habitats		
Chilham	incentives for farms to use environmentally friendly fertilisers and practices		
West Malling	Increase protection of priority farmland species. Field boundaries and targeted stewardship		
Chilham	increased biodiversity on farmland increased protection of policing to protect important habitats i.e. bison		
Chilham	Increased farmland in sensitive management		
Ashford	Land Optimisation - grow food on good high quality arable land. Reduce work on unsuitable arable land that could be used for nature		
Ashford	Landscape diversity in farming - polycultures, mixed farming, small scale to allow for thriving nature		
Chilham	Large field boundaries		
Ashford	Less unsustainable agriculture on floodplain.		
West Malling	More agroforestry		
Gillingham	More farmland birds		
Ashford	more nature friendly farming- reduced pesticides, increased hedgerows and water course buffers		
Shorne	More organisation of sustainable farming- less intensive/factory farming		
West Malling	more silvopasture		
Gillingham	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		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Gillingham	Nature based farming - by joining up - cluster approach		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide farmers with enthusiastic feedback from the public to ultimately create a better relationship between landowner and public. - Support farmers to find alternative methods. - Provide knowledge and education. - Farmer understanding that promotion and adoption of biodiversity methods are a benefit. - Network of advisors and support or landowners working to improve their land for wildlife. - Encourage and support communication between farmers. - Encourage and support uptake in farmer clusters. - Work with farmers to understand the problems they face in farming more sustainably. - Working with farmers and vineyards to ensure nature friendly sustainable practices are used. - Increase network of farms providing educational access and target urban schools.
Self led workshops	Nature friendly farming		
West Malling	Permaculture		
Shorne	Pond creation across farmland		
Email	Preservation of farmland for crop production not development		
Shorne	Protected areas of species-rich farmland (containing birds of conservation concern)		
West Malling	Provide farmers with enthusiastic feedback from the public to ultimately create a better relationship between landowner and public		
Chilham	Reduced fertiliser use --> continuous hedges, wide margins and ponds, copses, land sharing --> nature friendly farming		
Ashford	reduced pesticides in agriculture in Kent		
Chilham	Regenerative farming - less pesticide, herbicides and fungicides		
Gillingham	Seasonal farmland that rests up for periods = more nature		
West Malling	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.		
Chilham	Support for regen food production		
West Malling	To reverse the loss of bird species decline, mitigate bird habitat degradation and support farmland birds with winter crops for bird feed = insensitive farmers to do conservation techniques		
Shorne	Undisturbed arable wildflowers		
Chilham	work with farmers to understand the problems they face in farming more sustainably		
Shorne	Working in tune with farming		
Self led workshops	Working with farmers and vineyards to ensure nature friendly sustainable practices are used.		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Fish			
Gillingham	Eel friendly sluices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brown trout - Eels - Native fish species - Improved fish passage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.
Gillingham	Eels		
West Malling	Eels		
Gillingham	Fish/eel passes to open migratory pathways e.g. Beult river/weir removal		
Shorne	Healthy populations of brown trout		
Ashford	Improving action for salmon will act as an umbrella for other species due to improving mobility issues, water quality, beavers		
Gillingham	more eels		
West Malling	Native fish species		
Flood management			
West Malling	Flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land. - Hold water in the landscape (infiltration) – more floodplains, wet grassland, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams etc. - Floodplain grassland – hold water in landscape. - Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement). - Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches,
West Malling	Flood mitigation - e.g. wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land		
West Malling	Floodplain grassland - biodiversity, water quality, holding water in landscape, climate resilience (flood/drought)		
West Malling	Floodplains		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Freshwater			
Ashford	3-D buffer strips along Stour, along the entire length of river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in ditch management. - Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape. - Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water. - Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates. - Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features. - Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land. - More ponds, including dew ponds - Reedbeds resilient to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better ditch management and farming practices. - County level join up, landscape scale and riparian corridors. - County-wide, strategic approach for beaver reintroduction and protection for natural management of waterways and improved resilience of riverside habitats. - Control pollution of rivers. - Better river management. - Preventing/minimising/mitigating nutrient run off into rivers. - Deliver WFD targets and natural flood management priorities. - Improved sewage treatment operations. - Engagement with drainage boards and farmers. - Softer landscaping. - Wide margins/buffer strips along the entire length of rivers. - Creation of complex habitats along rivers - mosaics, deadwood, scrub, lightwells, beaver ponds, buffers agri-chemicals. - Riverbanks protected from livestock. - Trees along riverbanks. - Improved natural management of river systems for wetland habitats. - Beavers. - Leaky dams. - Re-profiling. - Incentives to install ponds for amphibians in gardens. - Long term management to stop them drying out.
Ashford	Better ditch management and farming practices (specifically Romney marsh) and get rid of mink		
Ashford	Better river management - chalk streams - mitigating against nutrient run off into rivers		
West Malling	better watercourses in the landscape in terms of quality including upstream		
Gillingham	Blue zones type development in Kent 'garden cities or towns'		
Self led workshops	Clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams, and coastline.		
Chilham	Clean rivers and streams		
Chilham	Clean rivers with plenty of water (regular and sufficient supply of water)		
Chilham	Clean water		
Ashford	clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates		
Chilham	Cleaner rivers with more wildlife features		
Chilham	Climate change considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant species, disease resistance etc.		
West Malling	Control pollution of rivers		
Ashford	County level join up, landscape scale and riparian corridors.		
Ashford	Creation of complex habitats along rivers - 3D mosaics, deadwood, scrub, lightwells, beaver ponds to act as a buffer to agri-chemicals		
Chilham	Deliver WFD targets and NFM priorities		
Chilham	Extend Ashford green river corridor		
Shorne	Freshwater marshes - bitterns and rails		
Shorne	Fully functioning rivers and ponds		
Ashford	Get more water on the land - and all year round not just winter		
West Malling	Healthy and plentiful rivers - healthy rivers underpin all habitats and many species		
Chilham	Herpetofauna --> great crested newts, linkage to climate change, attenuation a priority --> drying of habitats		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Ashford	improved natural management of river systems for wetland habitats- beavers, leaky dams, reprofiling		
Shorne	improved quality of watercourses		
West Malling	Improved riparian habitats, and reduced pollution of water courses with softer landscaping to target: water voles, beaver, shrews, otters		
West Malling	improved river conditions, sewage treatment operations, engagement with drainage boards and farmers		
Ashford	Improvement of water quality. Largescale SuDS, wetland creation for filtration etc		
Gillingham	incentives to install ponds for amphibians in gardens		
Shorne	Marsh and wet grassland		
Gillingham	More in-channel river improvement		
Chilham	More ponds		
Gillingham	More ponds		
Shorne	more ponds		
West Malling	More ponds		
Ashford	more ponds and freshwater sources		
West Malling	more ponds for newts and amphibians		
Self led workshops	More ponds, including dew ponds.		
Ashford	More reedbeds with long term management to stop them drying out which will occur more due to climate change.		
Chilham	Nethergong river - beavers, insects, wintering birds, coastal marshland, network of ditches and drains		
Shorne	Ponds		
Chilham	Ponds - great crested newts		
West Malling	protect the riverbanks from livestock by having fences and leaving them to grow trees etc		
Email	Protection for Marshes and Wetlands - particularly in Thanet area		
Shorne	Removal of redundant manmade infrastructure in watercourses e.g. weirs to allow connection and movement of fish such as trout and salmon		
Chilham	Restoration of river habitats - restore natural processes to restore natural communities		
Chilham	Restoration of river headwaters		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chilham	Restoration that is sympathetic to the natural water regime, restoring natural resilience of ecosystems/water/river systems		
West Malling	restored waterways- catchment by catchment		
Chilham	Restoring and extending habitat on unpolluted headwaters - particularly upstream of priority habitats		
West Malling	Rewiggling of rivers		
Chilham	Riparian buffers to rivers - for wildlife and to protect against run off		
Shorne	Riparian habitats protected in all catchments		
Gillingham	river restoration		
Shorne	river restoration and flow management		
West Malling	Riverfly species		
Chilham	rivers and streams are of good quality		
Gillingham	Rivers connected to flood plains that have rich assemblages of species		
Gillingham	Riparian zones		
Ashford	sustainable management of river habitat, e.g. beavers		
Gillingham	To be able to swim in rivers without getting ill		
West Malling	upstream catchments to have flows slowed by woody leaky dams, marshes and beavers- improves biodiversity		
Ashford	Wet areas of river catchments being used as key areas for nature recovery where small meadow systems and ponds survive.		
West Malling	wildlife rich watercourse- benefitting the wider riparian ecosystem and associated activities e.g. fishing		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Funding and approach			
Shorne	A coordinated approach and funding to back it	- Funding to back a coordinated approach.	- Long term planning, with continuity of funding for projects over the long term.
Shorne	Adaptable funding for ecosystem improvements	- Adaptable funding for ecosystem improvements.	- Identify key species where efforts for them will lever in resources for other species.
Chilham	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)	- Funding and financing to support nature recovery actions. - Better funding for already established habitats (seems emphasis for funding is for new habitats). - Environment Agency staffing levels restored.	- Think big to attract investment - Better funding for recorder groups. - Easily accessible financial incentives to homeowners and landowners for ecological improvements.
West Malling	Apex predators as an indicator of thriving habitats	- Better balance of land use for the long term (agriculture, housing, renewables).	- Financially viable nature friendly farming.
Gillingham	Baseline surveys of vulnerable brownfield sites to determine value before planning consent	- Coordination between stakeholders.	- Investing in farmers and landowners - sponsorship/marketing.
Gillingham	better balance of land for the long term(agriculture, housing, renewables)	- Bigger, better, more joined up. - Biodiversity net gain having a positive impact on nature recovery.	- More investment into urban and per-urban environments.
Chilham	better coordination between statutory organisations and other organisations - what are LNRS?	- Local planning authorities delivering nature recovery.	- Funding to establish better baselines.
Shorne	better funding for recorder groups	- Holistic approach to policy and legislation. - Increased employment in relevant sectors.	- Spread resources on all areas of Kent and not just AONBs. - Spatial prioritisation to deliver multi-outcome habitat restoration - climate resilience, water supply/quality, biodiversity
Ashford	better recognition/value of niche/unique habitats in Kent	- Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.	- Buy in at all levels for LNRS – high profile champion.
Chilham	bigger value placed on habitats and wildlife	- Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.	- Better coordination between statutory organisations and other organisations.
Chilham	Bigger, better, better connected	- More sustainable as a county.	- Community involvement increased – Friends groups, Toad Patrols etc.
Ashford	bigger, better, more joined up		- Support/partner with industry and business that are committed to nature solutions, green transition and sustainable credentials.
West Malling	BNG etc - set the precedent high in Kent for everyone else to follow. Aim high, do it well and set the standards.		- Project planning including connection with education institutions, from pre-school to life-long learning, to develop long-term culture of care for nature.
Shorne	BNG having a positive impact		- Every project creating a forum for local people and interest groups to voice their questions, ideas, concerns and suggestions.
Ashford	businesses/large companies using a climate change checklists- e.g. net zero policies aimed at biodiversity and not outsources, must stay in Kent as well as habitat creation and carbon sequestration. Projects better planned for local area		- Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS. - Set the precedent high in Kent for everyone else to follow.
West Malling	Central government understanding rural life		- Aim high, do it well and set the standard.
Chilham	Collaborative work with academic, volunteer, educational work in surveying the changes. Communities involved, using the sponsorship money?		- More detail in local plans about ecological conservation.
Self led workshops	Community involvement, good examples - Friends Groups and Toad Patrols		- More resources to enable enforcement to make sure mitigation sites are of high quality.
Self led workshops	Competent people across Kent to deliver the LNRS. Buy in at all levels – high profile champion.		- More local involvement with Local Plans.

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Self led workshops	Competitions to design wildlife friendly devices e.g. escape route from water troughs, drain ladders that can be left in all year.		- Priority given to health of waterways in planning decisions.
Email	Compulsory energy saving measures in new builds - green energy infrastructure mounted on existing buildings and not greenfield sites.		- Stricter conditions in planning.
Email	Compulsory environmental measures in new builds - e.g. hedgehog highways and bird boxes		- Sympathetic planning in peri-urban/suburban to mitigate habitat loss and fragmentation.
Chilham	document habitats so deterioration is known		- Bigger value placed on habitats and wildlife in decision making.
Chilham	EA staffing levels restored		- Enforcement of regulation.
Shorne	Easily accessible financial incentives to home and landowners for ecological improvements		- Good planning policy to support nature recovery.
Gillingham	Enforce wildlife friendly gardens		- Wildlife corridors are highlighted and protected in local plans.
Shorne	enforcement of regulation		- Planning stage needs to consider green corridor – open spaces in development, hedgerows, wildlife corridors, tree planting, highway verges, small scale green habitats.
Chilham	Financially viable nature friendly farming		- Planning that integrates nature into developments - is nature sensitive.
Self led workshops	Good planning policy to support nature recovery.		- Reduced loss of biodiversity due to development.
Shorne	Greater accountability for developers		- LPA officers that input into development/planning are educated on ecological needs etc.
Gillingham	Greater interconnectivity - nature, agencies (inc developers), public		- Projects better planned for local area.
Chilham	greater monitoring of development promises		- Any carbon/biodiversity offsetting should remain in Kent.
Shorne	ground truthing ecosystem improvement		- Central government understanding rural life.
Ashford	Habitats to be managed in an achievable way and so the sole responsibility is not placed on landowners.		- Increased job security, tied to longer term project approach, to attract young people to conservation/green jobs.
Shorne	holistic approach to policy and legislation and more support for officers-kkc police grants		- More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing.
Chilham	Identify key species where efforts for them will lever in resources for other species - e.g. bison		- Composting
Gillingham	Improvement of baseline data prior to developments		- Rainwater harvesting and other water collection.
Shorne	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].		- Reduced carbon emissions.
Gillingham	Investing in farmers and landowners - sponsorship/marketing		
Ashford	Joined up approach to habitat management, more discussion between relevant organisations		
Shorne	joined up habitat improvements through various schemes		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
West Malling	Land exchange, habitat specific landscaping in built environments		
Chilham	landowner commitment to habitat management		
Shorne	less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have		
Shorne	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.		
Self led workshops	Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent biodiversity strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife / habitats.		
West Malling	More detail in local plans about ecological conservation and further enforcement of conservation methods.		
Ashford	more enforcement to make sure mitigation sites are of high quality		
Shorne	More investment into urban and per-urban environments, baselines and management plans/funding		
Gillingham	more land based work- businesses, farmers and foresters taking care of smaller plots of land in contrast to large scale agriculture		
Chilham	More local involvement with Local Plans.		
Shorne	more resources for county/district level to enforce/ police/fund after developments		
Ashford	Network of advisors and support or landowners working to improve their land for wildlife		
Chilham	New and embraced policies and laws for all development with proper and meaningful wildlife surveys		
Gillingham	Policy change around development and industry - nature first or at least work out what nature needs and fit around it		
Chilham	priority given to health of waterways in planning decisions - there are different ways of doing things		
Chilham	private gardens - legislation to prevent hard core/gravel/pebble		
Shorne	Robust monitoring of restoration/maintenance		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
West Malling	Spatial prioritisation to deliver multi-outcome habitat restoration - climate resilience, water supply/quality, biodiversity		
West Malling	Spread resources on all areas of Kent and not just AONBs		
Shorne	stricter conditions in planning		
Chilham	Support/partner with industry/business that are committed to nature solutions/green transition/sustainable credentials		
Chilham	Sympathetic planning in peri-urban/suburban to mitigate habitat loss/fragmentation		
Shorne	Think big to attract investment		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Gardens			
Shorne	Gardens - wildlife friendly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife friendly gardens. - Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage wildlife features in gardens. - Provide education/advice on wildlife friendly gardening. - Encourage everyone to plant a fruit tree. - Enforce wildlife friendly gardens. - Better education on why it is important to keep small greenspaces for increased permeability. - Legislation to prevent hard core/gravel/pebble/fake grass.
Ashford	protection for front gardens- less being paved over for electric cars etc, habitats loss but also leads to surface run off		
Chilham	Role of gardens and urban areas for nature recovery properly recognised		
Gillingham	Wildlife features in gardens		
Grassland			
Chilham	Grassland - diverse mix, include if not exclusively chalky. East Kent chalk and flower rich grasslands. Continuity of large scale grasslands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland. - Continuity of large scale grasslands. - Grassland edges and roadside verges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher proportion of species-rich grassland in permanent pasture
Chilham	Grassland edges and roadside verges		
Self led workshops	Grassland protection		
Gillingham	Grassland/meadows		
Gillingham	Grasslands		
Shorne	Higher proportion of species-rich grassland in permanent pasture		
Chilham	Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland		
Gillingham	more areas of grassland and woodland		
Shorne	more beneficial landscape for pollinators- wildflower grasslands		
Chilham	Wild grasslands		
Grazing marsh			
Shorne	Coastal estuaries and marshes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and restoration of grazing marsh.
Chilham	Coastal grazing marsh		
Ashford	benefit breeding waders		
Shorne	protection and restoration of grazing marsh		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Greenspace			
Self led workshops	Amenity value of a green space should not be above wildlife value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits. - Increase in public greenspace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenity value of a green space not placed be above wildlife value. - More connectivity between greenspace. - Public spaces/parks allowed to grow more wild. - More amenity grass to be turned into rough grass and meadow. - Training for contractors about habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland and corridors. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes. - Quality greenspace provision through development.
Ashford	greener spaces in development		
Chilham	More connectivity between reserves/parks [good habitat areas]		
Email	Public spaces/parks allowed to grow more wild		
Habitats			
West Malling	Dynamic habitats which evolve and change e.g. scrub to woodland, coastal changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent. - More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides. - Dynamic habitats which evolve and change. - Expansion of habitats through land-use change. 	
Gillingham	Ecosystem restoration across the Hoo Peninsula		
Gillingham	Expansion of habitats through land-use change		
Gillingham	habitats which mimic pre-industrial natural habitats e.g. native oyster beds, woodlands		
Gillingham	improvement in terrestrial and marine/coastal habitats		
Chilham	managed and protected areas that reflect Kent's characteristics		
West Malling	Natural regeneration of habitats		
Shorne	Veteran landscape features - e.g. veteran trees		
Heathland			
Shorne	Heathland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in extent of lowland heathland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in management. - Restore and lime up heathlands and bogs.
Shorne	increase in management and size of heathlands		
Shorne	More lowland heathland		
Ashford	Restore and lime up heathlands and bogs		
Chilham	Wild heathlands		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Hedgerows			
Gillingham	Big hedgerows species rich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows. - Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows. - Native hedgerows with fruits. - High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care for deteriorating hedgerows. - Improve unmanaged boundary lines of trees. - Increased planting of hedgerows and trees - Infilling and maintaining hedges (more traditionally) as well as planting new ones. - Hedge Pledges to fill in gaps.
Ashford	Care for deteriorating hedgerows/ unmanaged boundary lines of trees		
Ashford	Denser hedgerows		
West Malling	encourage developers to put in multi-species hedges		
Ashford	Hedge Pledges to fill in gaps- increased quality and connectivity		
Gillingham	Hedgerows		
Shorne	Hedgerows		
West Malling	Hedgerows		
Chilham	Hedgerows (particularly native hedgerows with fruits)		
Shorne	Hedgerows and margins		
Shorne	High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic		
Chilham	Improved hedgerow quality, bigger and less fragmented		
Chilham	Increased planting of hedgerows and trees		
Shorne	increased number and width of hedgerows and field margins		
Ashford	Infilling and maintaining hedges (more traditionally) as well as planting new ones		
Chilham	Living hedges planted in housing developments - connectivity with wider environment		
Gillingham	more hedgerows		
Shorne	More hedgerows		
Chilham	More hedgerows/tall hedgerows		
Shorne	more hedges in residential areas instead of fences- grant for planting urban hedges?		
Shorne	No more fences, just hedgerows		
West Malling	Plant more hedgerows		
Self led workshops	Reintroduction of wildlife supporting hedgerows		
Gillingham	replacing fences with hedges		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Infrastructure			
Chilham	Infrastructure with nature at its heart (avoiding concreting over, no green space in design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure with nature at its heart. - Investment in water infrastructure. - Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise concreting over, - Green space in design. - Road/kerb designed to prevent/mitigate wildlife falling down drains. - Traffic speed management in protected areas. - Increased use of nature based solutions for water treatment. - Retrofit green bridges. - Retrofit tunnels.
Gillingham	investment in water infrastructure		
Chilham	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).		
West Malling	sewage treatment by new housing developments i.e. reed beds		
Self led workshops	Suitable design or road kerbs to prevent wildlife falling down drains, plus ladders for drains and water troughs.		
Self led workshops	Traffic speed management – lower speeds in protected areas		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Invasive, non native and pests			
Shorne	Control of invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deer population managed to reduce impacts. - County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species. - Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species. - Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland. - Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes. - Restrict imported plants and food to control entry of invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deer control. - H.balsam. - Floating pennywort. - Giant hogweed. - Signal crayfish. - Pacific oysters.
Chilham	Control of invasive species (not necessarily all non native species)		
Ashford	County approach for invasive species removal		
Chilham	Decrease in marine invasive species		
Shorne	giant hogweed management		
Chilham	landscape-scale management of mink and grey squirrel for benefits of freshwater species and woodlands (water voles and woodland sequestration)		
Chilham	reduction in invasive species abundance		
Ashford	reduction of carp in freshwater lakes, improved habitat of freshwater habitat		
West Malling	reduction of the areas covered or impacted by invasive species		
Shorne	Reduction/eradication of mink		
Shorne	Reduction/eradication of signal crayfish		
West Malling	Removal of invasive species (Himalayan balsam, mink, pennywort, hemlock, carp)		
West Malling	Restrict imported plants and food to control entry of invasive species		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Invertebrates			
Chilham	Bee lines along roadsides to increase connectivity	- Adonis blue	- Bee lines along roadsides to increase connectivity.
Ashford	All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges	- Brown hairstreak	- Make Kent the bee tourism capital of the UK.
Ashford	Better management of grassland for invertebrate overwintering	- Bumblebees	- Champion them so it makes Kent residents proud.
Self led workshops	Butterfly scrapes	- Fiery clearwing moth	- Better management of grassland for invertebrate overwintering.
Self led workshops	Focus on pollinating insects.	- Glow worms	- More water bodies, ponds, log stacks etc.
Shorne	Glow worms reestablished	- Grizzled skipper	- Butterfly scrapes
Ashford	Greater density/profution of butterflies (number and species)	- Hoverflies	
Shorne	Healthy populations of adonis blue/small blue	- Small blue	
Shorne	Healthy populations of wart-biter crickets	- Solitary bees	
Chilham	Increase in bee and pollinator species	- Stag beetle	
Chilham	Increase in invertebrate population	- Wart-biter crickets	
Gillingham	Invertebrates	- White letter hairstreak	
Ashford	Make Kent the bee tourism capital of the UK. Champion them so it makes Kent residents proud	- All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	
Chilham	More invertebrates, as they are key to the food chain.	- Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.	
Shorne	More invertebrate diversity and abundance due to more water bodies, ponds, log stacks etc	- Greater density/profution and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).	
West Malling	Pollinators - solitary bees, hoverflies	- Increase in bee and pollinator species.	
Shorne	reestablished populations of brown hairstreak/white letter hairstreak		
Chilham	Small blue butterfly		
Shorne	Stag beetles		
Gillingham	support to all bumblebee species		
Shorne	Wider diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Land management			
Ashford	Better road verge management- change of parish requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use management. - Road network. - Water management. - Increased nature friendly land management. - Improve hedgerow management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better thought into extraction/quarry restoration. - Better road verge management. - Management of verges to aid flood control etc. - Training for contractors about biodiversity, habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban verges. - Well managed hedgerows. - Wildflowers on road verges. - Better surface water drainage. - Conservation grazing to create habitat mosaics and restore ecosystem functioning. - Considered planting for winter food sources for migratory birds. - Habitat management/enhancement for targeted species. - Increased use of natural processes in land management. -Less intensive mowing, more coverage of wild flower meadows. - Management of laurels and rhododendron. - More recognition of importance of traditional management techniques e.g. coppicing, in providing habitat. - More sites with management plans for nature. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland, corridors and verges. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes. - Regulations on heights and widths of hedgerows. - Cut at right time. - Cut to right width and height. - Include buffer strips with hedgerows. - Replacing fences with hedges.
Gillingham	better surface water drainage		
Shorne	better thought into extraction/quarry restoration		
Shorne	Conservation grazing		
Gillingham	Considered planting for winter food sources for migratory birds		
Chilham	Establish naturalistic grazing to create habitat mosaics and restore ecosystem functioning		
Ashford	habitat management and enhancement to increase number of specific species		
Chilham	habitat management using natural processes		
Ashford	Less intensive mowing, more coverage of wild flower meadows		
Chilham	Long grass, not cut so short by councillors, include variety of mown and not mown areas in towns		
Shorne	Long term management of intermediate habitats such as scrub, disturbed ground etc		
Shorne	management of laurels and rhododendron		
West Malling	Management of verges to aid flood control etc		
Gillingham	More amenity grass to be turned into rough grass and meadow		
Chilham	More recognition of importance of traditional management techniques e.g. coppicing, in providing habitat		
Chilham	More sites with management plans [for nature]		
Shorne	no artificial grass		
Chilham	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.		
Ashford	Training for contractors about habitats and importance		
Ashford	well managed and diverse urban grassland, corridors and verges		
Shorne	well managed hedgerows especially roadside		
Self led workshops	Wildflowers on road verges		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Light pollution			
Ashford	Avoidance and reduction of external lighting, particularly highways	- Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.	- Avoidance and reduction of external lighting (particularly highways). - Dark skies policies in all villages.
Shorne	combat light pollution, put dark skies policies in all villages		
Shorne	Dark skies		
Ashford	Reduced light pollution/ more dark skies and potentially planning for people to access		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Mammals			
Chilham	a strategy for beaver protection in Kent to improve resistance of riverside habitats.	- Alcathoe bat	- No badger cull for Kent.
Gillingham	access for the movement of small mammals	- Badger	- Badgers vaccinated against TB.
	Awareness and conservation of the hedgehog - better garden access (better planning) and habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable movement of habitat	- Barbistrel bat	- Bat bricks in new developments.
West Malling		- Bats	- Leaky dams for beavers.
West Malling	Bats	- Beaver (increased numbers of beaver in other catchments)	- Awareness and conservation for hedgehogs.
Chilham	Bats - bat bricks in new developments	- Bechsteins bat	- Better garden access for hedgehogs (better planning).
Ashford	Beaver reintroduction for management of waterways	- Hazel dormouse	- Habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable hedgehog movement.
Chilham	Bechsteins, alcathoe, barbistrel bats	- Hedgehog (populations back to pre-1950 scale)	- Hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments.
Shorne	hedgehog highways	- Otter	- Hedgehog highways.
Ashford	Hedgehog populations back to pre 1950 scale	- Water vole	- Protection of water vole habitat.
	hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments	- Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.	- Access for the movement of small mammals.
West Malling			
Gillingham	Hedgehogs		
Chilham	increased abundance of hazel dormouse		
Ashford	Increased habitats for beavers and reduce human impact and other conflicts going forwards. Developments need to take this into consideration		
Shorne	Increased numbers of beaver in other catchments		
West Malling	leaky dams for beavers		
Self led workshops	No badger cull for Kent		
West Malling	Otters		
West Malling	Protection of water voles and their habitats		
Shorne	support increase in otter populations		
Gillingham	vaccinated badgers from tb		
Gillingham	Water voles		
West Malling	Water voles		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Marine			
Chilham	Active restoration of marine habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine Protected Areas in good management. - Greater protection to marine environment. - Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected. - Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent. - Clean waters. - Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore. - Kelp. - Seagrass. - Seahorses returning to Kent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active restoration of marine habitats. - Mobile Marine Protected Areas, for key lifecycle events, recognising dynamic nature of marine environment. - Expand Marine Conservation Zones. - Quantify species in MCZ. - Monitor movement. - Coastal reefs identified and protected. - Population increase of marine species.
Chilham	Coastal reefs identified and protected		
Ashford	Expand Marine Conservation Zones, quantify species in them, monitor movement, make bigger		
Shorne	Marine and freshwater		
Gillingham	Marine LNRS extension needed		
Gillingham	Mobile marine protected areas - for key lifecycle events - recognising dynamic nature of marine environment		
Chilham	MPAs in good management -		
Chilham	near-shore marine environments restored and protected including sea grasses and oysters		
Chilham	population increase of kelp and other marine animals		
West Malling	preserve and enhance biodiversity of coastal and marine areas - particular characteristic of Kent		
Gillingham	Seagrass		
Gillingham	seahorses returning to Kent		
Gillingham	To be able to swim in seas without getting ill		
Shorne	Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore		
Meadow			
Ashford	Every community has its own wildflower meadow - most of Kent was once meadows!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every community has its own wildflower meadow. - Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths. 	
Chilham	wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Misc.			
Ashford	Every child to see a kingfisher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing - more sustainable as a county- composting, water collection - reduced carbon emissions in Kent - Wealth from "green jobs" flowing into coastal communities - wildlife is critical/ fundamental/essential for habitat management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every child to see a kingfisher - Every project creating space/forum for local people/members of diverse interest groups to voice their questions/ideas/concerns/suggestions - Green roofs - Rain water harvesting - including from commercial buildings - Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS.
Chilham	Every project creating space/forum for local people/members of diverse interest groups to voice their questions/ideas/concerns/suggestions		
Shorne	Green roofs		
Chilham	More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing		
Shorne	more sustainable as a county- composting, water collection		
Chilham	NE Kent Coast and the Wantsum channel		
Chilham	North Kent coastal marshes		
West Malling	Rain water harvesting - including from commercial buildings		
Self led workshops	Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS.		
Gillingham	reduced carbon emissions in Kent		
Gillingham	Wealth from "green jobs" flowing into coastal communities		
Chilham	wildlife is critical/ fundamental/essential for habitat management		
Mosaic			
Shorne	Habitat mosaics	- Increased mosaics of habitat.	- Scrub, heath, shrubs, glades, rides and coppices.
Chilham	Increased habitat mosaics,		
Self led workshops	Mosaic of habitats		
Shorne	Mosaic scrubland		
West Malling	Mosaics of habitats		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Nature based solutions			
West Malling	Better distribution of waste materials i.e. composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water. - Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions. - More carbon sequestering habitats. - Nature-based solutions used for flood management. - Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services. - Restore natural processes to the landscape. - Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reedbeds at outfall areas - to absorb nitrates. - Effective nature-based solutions to capture clean water from urban areas. - Wetlands and peatlands for nutrient neutrality.
Gillingham	Effective NbS to capture clean water from urban areas		
West Malling	Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions		
Gillingham	more carbon sequestering habitats, long term viable		
Gillingham	NBS used for flood defence		
Shorne	Protection of ecosystem services areas		
Gillingham	Reedbeds at outfall areas - to absorb nitrates		
West Malling	restoring natural processes to the landscape		
West Malling	Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement)		
Chilham	Wetlands and peatlands for nutrient neutrality		
Shorne	Whole river systems - Nbs to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity)		
Orchards			
Shorne	more heritage fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect ancient and mature orchards. - Orchards of traditional varieties.
Gillingham	more open to public community orchards		
Gillingham	More orchards		
West Malling	more traditional orchards		
Gillingham	Orchards		
Self led workshops	Protect ancient orchards.		
Gillingham	Protect mature orchards		
Shorne	Thriving, wildlife-rich orchards of traditional varieties		
Planting			
Chilham	Developments that include native species in all new builds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting delivering for nature. - Right tree, planted in the right place. - Climate change resilient planting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native species. - Pollinator friendly plant varieties. - Diversifying planting in urban areas and on new developments. - Considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistant plants.
Chilham	Diversifying planting in urban areas and on new developments - choose native and pollinator friendly plant varieties		
Ashford	Diversity of planting in urban environments, balconies, gardens, reduce run-off, reduce pests		
Ashford	LA's to prioritise native species in planting schemes		
Ashford	the right tree planted in the right place		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Plants			
Ashford	A landscape scale vision for restoring vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent. Extend and interconnect island habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curled dock - Orchids - Vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent restored. - Watercress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A landscape scale vision for orchid restoration. - Extend and interconnect island orchid habitats.
Gillingham	all native planting		
Chilham	Introduction of climate resilience plant species		
Chilham	Orchids		
West Malling	Orchids		
West Malling	Watercress		
Protection			
Chilham	Areas to be safe from disturbance for wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better protection of migration routes and breeding sites. - Wildlife areas to be safe from disturbance. - Better protection for established habitats. - Full protection of National Nature Reserves, SSSI, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites. - Extend protection measures. - No pollution. - Better protection from development impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas with less access – set aside for nature and biodiversity. - Better protection and harsher consequences. - Protected from development. - In favourable condition. - Review of SSSI boundaries and extend where needed. - Greater protection measures for hedgerows and trees. - Greater protection of moth species. - Protected status for the low weald – S.England’s largest flood plain. - Protection of habitats with internationally important species numbers. - Stronger protections to preserve what we've got. - Action taken when pollution incidents occur. - New, and embraced, policies and laws for all development with proper and meaningful wildlife surveys. - Policy change around development and industry – nature first (or at least work out what nature needs and fit around it).
West Malling	Areas with less access - set aside for nature and biodiversity		
Ashford	Better protection and funding for already established habitats (seems emphasis for funding is for new habitats)		
Ashford	better protection and harsher consequences for protected species and habitats		
Email	Full protection of National Nature Reserves, SSSI, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites		
Gillingham	greater protection measures for hedgerows/trees		
Gillingham	greater protection of moth species		
Chilham	Priority habitats and species to be protected from development		
Chilham	Protected sites in favourable condition (SSSIs etc)		
West Malling	protected status for the low weald - southern England's largest flood plain		
Chilham	protection of habitats with internationally important species numbers		
Shorne	Reinforcing current protections and protected areas		
Chilham	Review of SSSI boundaries - to extend where needed		
Gillingham	Stronger protections to preserve what we've got		
Ashford	wildlife corridors are highlighted and protected in local plan		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Reintroductions			
Chilham	pine martens restored	- Beaver reintroduction - Pine marten reintroduction - Red squirrel reintroduction	
Chilham	red squirrels restored		
Shorne	Reestablish pine martens		
Ashford	reintroduction of beaver and pine martin		
Renewable energy			
Chilham	Industrial areas to be used for solar, not fields - this should be protected land for nature	- Reduce loss of natural space to solar energy infrastructure.	- Industrial areas to be used for solar. - Solar panels of all new builds. - Solar panels down central reservation of motorway. - Solar panels on buildings and roofs.
West Malling	Introduction of requirements to include solar panels of all new builds		
Shorne	joined up energy production- e.g. solar panels down central reservation of motorway		
Shorne	Solar panels on buildings not potential wildlife areas		
West Malling	Solar panels on roofs not in fields		
Reptiles			
West Malling	Adders	- Adder - Sand lizard - Slow worm	- Establish a second population of sand lizard
West Malling	Slow worm		
Chilham	establish a second population of sand lizard		
Shorne	Healthy populations of adders		
Shorne	Reptiles		
Gillingham	Reptiles and amphibians - particularly the adder		
Saltmarsh			
Gillingham	Protect and enhance saltmarsh	- Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	- Delivered at a scale to provide biodiversity and flood management benefit. - Restoration of saltmarsh islands.
Ashford	Protection/restoration/creation of floodplain/saltmarshes at scale for biodiversity and water/floodplain benefit		
Shorne	restoration of saltmarsh/estuary islands		
Shorne	Salt marsh and grazing marsh		
Gillingham	Saltmarsh creation		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Scrub			
Shorne	High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic	- Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	- Scrub is valued and protected as important habitat. - Scrub is managed.
Shorne	Protected and managed scrub		
Ashford	scrub is valued and protected as important habitat to benefit a range of species including nightingale		
Chilham	Scrub recognised as a priority habitat and increased scrub areas		
Shorne	Scrub/heath/shrubs/glades/rides/coppices - mosaics and open habitats - increases invertebrates and birds (especially ground nesting)		
Shorne	Scrubland for nightingale		
Shellfish			
Gillingham	more native oysters cleaning up the water	- Blue mussel - Native oyster	- Hatchery
Gillingham	Oyster hatchery		
Gillingham	Oysters		
Soil			
Shorne	better soil health	- Improved soil health.	- Investment to support better soil health. - Recognition and importance placed on nature friendly farming as a protector of soil ecosystems, including continuous crop cover in winter. - Soil connectivity, to prevent isolation of species and support dispersal of soil organisms.
Chilham	investing in better soil health		
Ashford	Recognition and importance placed on nature friendly farming as a protector of soil ecosystems. Specifically continuous crop cover over winter for wildlife.		
Gillingham	Soil connectivity to be considered, to prevent isolation of species such as slow worms, and dispersal of soil organisms		
Shorne	Soil health		
Gillingham	Soil health - invertebrates, carbon storage		
West Malling	soil improvement		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Species			
Chilham	Favourable conservation status for: turtle doves, aquatic mammals - water voles, otters, beavers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in all species diversity and abundance. - Increase in priority species. - Increase in native species / native species thriving. - Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated). - Better outcomes from species translocations. - No biodiversity deserts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key populations to be recognised in the LNRS and protected. - Species assemblages intact and functioning. - Increase recognition for underrepresented species and groups. - Natural colonisation. - All species translocations carried out using translocation best practises with adequate post-translocation survival rates.
Chilham	increase in all species diversity and abundance		
Ashford	Increase in priority species		
Ashford	Increase native species		
Ashford	Increase recognition for underrepresented species and groups		
Chilham	increased abundance of turtle doves/species recovery		
Ashford	Key populations to be recognised in the LNRS and protected		
Chilham	Missing species restored- uk extinct and Kent extirpated		
Shorne	More abundance and diversity of species		
West Malling	More native species - can increase species diversity though natural colonisation and reduces risks of non-native invasive species and pests.		
Chilham	Native species thriving		
Chilham	No biodiversity deserts		
Chilham	Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species returned		
Chilham	Restoration of species specific habitat that's been lost from Kent		
Chilham	species assemblages intact and functioning		
Shorne	species richness and abundance		
Squirrel management			
Chilham	Grey squirrels removed from Kent	- Grey squirrel population managed to reduce impacts.	
West Malling	Squirrel population managed to reduce impacts		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Urban			
West Malling	A greater focus on increasing biodiversity in urban spaces - more trees, more green spaces, integrating nature into development, urban and peri urban agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces. - Connected urban spaces. - Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More trees – urban forestry. - More hedgerows. - Hedges in residential areas, instead of fences. Could there be a grant for planting urban hedges. - More green spaces. - Wildflower meadows. - Provide more habitats – brambles, nettles, log piles, bee-banks, scrub. - Integrate nature into development. - Urban and peri-urban agriculture. - More wild areas in urban parks. - Green bridges. - Better management of urban and suburban greenspace. - Connect people to these green spaces and generate volunteers to help manage their own local green space. - Connect people to wildlife – education. - More allotments. - Swift, swallow and bat boxes/bricks. - Hedgehog highways. - Better utilisation of spaces for more urban greening and more nature friendly spaces e.g. wildflowers on roundabouts/central reservations. - Appropriate, native planting. - Soil and nutrient management. - Green roof tops. - Hedgehog highways. - Urban planning to allow movement of wildlife. - Trees on streets for shading and cooling. -Green in urban areas for permeability.
Shorne	Acceptance of new methods of soil and nutrient management improvements in urban space		
West Malling	better allowance and provision for nature in urban areas		
Chilham	Connected urban spaces e.g. green rooftops		
West Malling	incorporating more wild areas in urban parks benefitting all wildlife including invertebrates		
Gillingham	Greater urban tree and hedge cover		
Chilham	green space in the centre of town		
Shorne	Greener oriented streets and cities- green bridges, better public transport		
West Malling	Increase biodiversity in urban communities through better management of urban and suburban greenspace		
Chilham	Increased biodiversity in urban areas		
Chilham	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.		
Gillingham	more allotments		
Shorne	More green spaces in urban areas - dwellings and public realm		
Email	More trees/hedges and wildflowers in urban areas		
Gillingham	More wildlife friendly amenity spaces in urban settings		
Gillingham	Nature closer to towns		
Chilham	Supporting urban pockets of habitat/ecosystems and their connectivity (gardens, graveyards, universities)		
Shorne	Urban and peri-urban ecosystems		
Ashford	urban environment entirely eco-friendly with the use of green infrastructure and swift/swallow boxes		
West Malling	urban forestry promoted - tree cite of the world statue for our towns and cities		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Chilham	urban gardens for birds		
Chilham	Urban green spaces and allotments managed better for wildlife		
Shorne	Urban greening and more nature friendly spaces e.g. wildflowers on roundabouts/central reservations		
Gillingham	urban greening- trees on streets for shading and cooling, green in urban areas for permeability		
West Malling	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., e.g. QR codes linked to info on native species along popular footpaths		
Shorne	Urban habitats - native planting, making the best of new developments, good management of urban greenspace		
Chilham	urban habitats for swifts, bats		
Shorne	Urban parks with greater percentage of biodiversity areas within them		
Ashford	Urban planning to incorporate wildlife friendly developments to allow movement of animals, native species being planted, hedgehog holes, swift bricks		
Gillingham	Urban spaces to offer more habitats - brambles, nettles, log piles, bee-banks, scrub species		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Water management			
Chilham	Hold the heavy rain in the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits. - Reduced abstraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land. - Hold water in the landscape (infiltration) – more floodplains, wet grassland, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams etc. - Floodplain grassland – hold water in landscape. - Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement). - Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches, slowing down rainfall run off, increased suitable wet woodland.
Chilham	Hold water in landscape, more flood planes, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams.		
West Malling	Holding water in landscapes / infiltration		
Chilham	Improved filtration in water treatment		
Shorne	Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches, slowing down rainfall run off, increased suitable wet woodland		
Gillingham	sustainable abstraction		
Gillingham	Water improvements		
Water pollution			
Gillingham	less pollution in rivers and sea by development companies paying for increased treatment capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced water pollution. - Reduced abstraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffering - pollution filtering nutrients before reaching sensitive sites. - Reduction in roadside runoff. - Educate people on what can and can't be flushed down the toilet. - Improved filtration in water treatment. - Increased water treatment capacity. - Increased investment in sewage infrastructure. - Sustainable abstraction.
Gillingham	more design and investment needed in sewage infrastructure		
Gillingham	Buffering - pollution filtering nutrients before reaching sensitive sites		
Chilham	No more pollution/action taken when pollution incidents occur		
Chilham	Reduction in river pollution from roadside run-off		
Gillingham	Unpolluted rivers - a reduction in run-off		
Chilham	unpolluted watercourses with wide margins for wildlife and numerous ponds		
Gillingham	Water quality		
Wetland			
Ashford	Increased wetland cover, including through features such as SUDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of SUDS.
Chilham	Increase in suitable wetlands		
Shorne	More wetlands		
West Malling	Wetland		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Wildlife crime			
Ashford	Minimise wildlife crime i.e. Hare Coursing	- Reduce wildlife crime.	- Lampers. - Hare coursing.
West Malling	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).		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Woodland			
Ashford	Change attitude towards standing deadwood - to increase standing deadwood for saprophytes (rare habitat in UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase standing and fallen deadwood. - Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change. - More wetland woodland. - Woodland management increasing biodiversity. - Increased connectivity of woodland. - Better protection and management. - A more diverse ecology of woodlands. - More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle. - Improve management of private woodlands - Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change attitudes. - Habitat connectivity. - More standard trees. - More woodland planting. - More wood pasture. - Planting trees and woodland resilient to pest, disease, climate change. - Recognised as a rare and unique habitat of national importance. - Ghyll woodland. - Alder, willow, poplar planting. - Designed to deliver for wildlife. - Enabled through economic return on management e.g. coppicing. - Mosaic and species-rich ancient/semi-natural woodland. - Protection from deer grazing - deer management. - Woodland edge habitats – rides and different heights. - Guidance, advice and support. - Buffer zones. - Native tree planting. - Species diversity. - Consider resilience and suitability to location. - No planting monoculture woodlands. - Restoration of oak canopy woodlands and elm. - Restoration of bilberry, wild cranberry and wild service tree. - Encourage chestnut and hazel coppice. - Go beyond the national 16.5% canopy cover targets. - Kent Plan Tree aim of 19% met by 2030. - Silvo pasture. - More wood pasture. - Increase canopy cover in villages and towns (trees outside woodlands). - Land set aside for woodland creation.
Shorne	Dead trees in woodlands		
Shorne	Deadwood (standing and fallen)		
Chilham	embracement of private woodlands where coppicing takes place at nesting time		
Gillingham	Existing woodland		
West Malling	national importance		
West Malling	Go beyond the national 16.5% canopy cover targets.		
Self led workshops	Good woodland management – appropriate for wildlife		
Chilham	Increased biodiversity and connectivity of woodland		
Ashford	Increased woodland cover, including through silvo pasture		
Chilham	Increased woodland management as part of economy - e.g. coppice with standards		
West Malling	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		
Chilham	Increased area of woodlands across Kent		
Gillingham	Increased tree canopy as part of new developments		
Chilham	increased tree canopy in villages, towns and new developments		
Chilham	Joined up and properly managed ancient woodland - removal of invasive tree species		
West Malling	Kent Plan Tree aim of 19% met by 2030		
Gillingham	Land set aside for woodland creation		
Shorne	Large areas of native woodland		
Shorne	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,		
Shorne	more coppiced woodlands		
Ashford	More native woodland that is climate change resilient		

Workshop	Outcomes identified at workshop etc	Priorities for longlist informed by workshop outcomes	Potential measures for longlist informed by workshop outcomes
Gillingham	More standard trees, and more woodland planting		
Gillingham	more sustainable woodland management		
West Malling	more trees for small mammals and birds		
West Malling	More wet woodland- alder, willow, poplar		
Shorne	More wood pasture		
West Malling	more Wood pasture		
Shorne	Mosaic and species-rich ancient/semi-natural woodland		
	native tree planting - diversity and consider resilience and suitability to location		
Chilham	no planting monoculture woodlands		
Gillingham	our ancient woodlands are functioning well		
Chilham	Planting trees and woodland resilient to pest, disease, climate change		
West Malling	quality and quantity of woodland increasing		
West Malling	Resilient oak woodland (and associated species)		
West Malling	Restoration of oak canopy woodlands		
Chilham			
Gillingham	restore bilberry and wild cranberry and wild service tree		
West Malling	Restore elm to the landscape		
Ashford	sustainable management of wet woodland, e.g. beavers		
West Malling	Trees in hedgerows - disease resistant elms		
Ashford	Well managed new woodland		
Shorne	Wet woodland		
West Malling	Wet woodlands		
	woodland - restore and maintain our woods e.g. encourage chestnut and hazel coppice		
West Malling	Woodland edge habitats - rides, different heights, help protect animals and insects from predators as they exit woodland		
Ashford			
	Woodland management - coppice, deer management, protection of marsh tit, dormice, bluebells		
West Malling			
	Woodland management (coppicing/protection from deer grazing)		
Shorne			
West Malling	Woods managed to improve biodiversity		
Shorne	Chalk woods with orchids		

Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy priorities long list

1. HABITATS

1.1 Ancient woodland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
No loss of existing ancient woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absolute protection from development. - Better management. - Joined up. - Identification of ancient and veteran trees. - Removal of invasive tree species.
Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hedgerow planting. - Targeted planning and mapping.

1.2 Chalk grassland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct grassland management. - Restoration from scrub encroachment and scrub encroachments stopped. - Grassland management to increase habitat/plants for pollinators.
More chalk grassland in conservation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of grazing fencing.

1.3 Chalk streams

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
High quality, healthy chalk streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chalk streams with the right ebb and flow and water quality to flourish. - Chalk streams restored. - Management specifically for increased wildlife. - Chalk stream protection without neglecting other water courses, particularly those designated as SSSI.

1.4 Coast

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.	- Areas of coast protected from human/dog disturbance.
Coastal habitats not lost.	- Coastal management addressing coastal squeeze, resulting from sea-level rise and hard sea defences.
Healthier coastal ecosystems.	- Reduction in disturbance, waste and water pollution. - Creation of new coastal habitats.
Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change.	- Managed realignment.
Improved coastal habitats for wildlife.	
Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries.	
Vegetative shingle habitat increased.	

1.5 Freshwater

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improvements in ditch management.	- Better ditch management and farming practices.
Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape.	- County level join up, landscape scale and riparian corridors. - County-wide, strategic approach for beaver reintroduction and protection for natural management of waterways and improved resilience of riverside habitats.
Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water.	- Control pollution of rivers. - Better river management. - Preventing/minimising/mitigating nutrient run off into rivers. - Deliver WFD targets and natural flood management priorities. - Improved sewage treatment operations. - Engagement with drainage boards and farmers.
Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates.	
Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features.	- Softer landscaping. - Wide margins/buffer strips along the entire length of rivers. - Creation of complex habitats along rivers - mosaics, deadwood, scrub, lightwells, beaver ponds, buffers agri-chemicals. - Riverbanks protected from livestock. - Trees along riverbanks.
Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land.	- Improved natural management of river systems for wetland habitats. - Beavers. - Leaky dams. - Re-profiling.
More ponds, including dew ponds	- Incentives to install ponds for amphibians in gardens.
Reedbeds resilient to climate change.	- Long term management to stop them drying out.

1.6 Grassland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland.	- Higher proportion of species-rich grassland in permanent pasture.

Continuity of large scale grasslands.	
Grassland edges and roadside verges	

1.7 Grazing marsh

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders.	- Protection and restoration of grazing marsh.

1.8 Heathland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in extent of lowland heathland	- Increase in management. - Restore and lime up heathlands and bogs.

1.9 Hedgerows

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows.	- Care for deteriorating hedgerows. - Improve unmanaged boundary lines of trees.
Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows.	- Increased planting of hedgerows and trees - Infilling and maintaining hedges (more traditionally) as well as planting new ones. - Hedge Pledges to fill in gaps.
Native hedgerows with fruits.	
High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic.	

1.9 Marine

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Marine Protected Areas in good management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active restoration of marine habitats. - Mobile Marine Protected Areas, for key lifecycle events, recognising dynamic nature of marine environment.
Greater protection to marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand Marine Conservation Zones. - Quantify species in MCZ. - Monitor movement. - Coastal reefs identified and protected.
Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population increase of marine species.
Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent.	
Clean waters.	
Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore.	

1.10 Meadow

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Every community has its own wildflower meadow.	
Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths.	

1.11 Mosaic habitats

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increased mosaics of habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scrub, heath, shrubs, glades, rides and coppices.

1.12 Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Greater use of brownfield sites for development.	
Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and record habitat and species on brownfield sites to create an opportunity map. - Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land being recognised as high wildlife value. - Brownfield sites better recognised by planners and politicians.

1.13 Orchards

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect ancient and mature orchards. - Orchards of traditional varieties.

1.14 Saltmarsh/grazing marsh

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivered at a scale to provide biodiversity and flood management benefit. - Restoration of saltmarsh islands.

1.15 Scrub

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scrub is valued and protected as important habitat. - Scrub is managed.

1.16 Soil

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improved soil health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment to support better soil health. - Recognition and importance placed on nature friendly farming as a protector of soil ecosystems, including continuous crop cover in winter. - Soil connectivity, to prevent isolation of species and support dispersal of soil organisms.

1.17 Woodland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase standing and fallen deadwood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change attitudes.
Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat connectivity. - More standard trees. - More woodland planting. - More wood pasture. - Planting trees and woodland resilient to pest, disease, climate change.
More wetland woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognised as a rare and unique habitat of national importance. - Ghyll woodland. - Alder, willow, poplar planting.
Woodland management increasing biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed to deliver for wildlife. - Enabled through economic return on management e.g. coppicing. - Mosaic and species-rich ancient/semi-natural woodland. - Protection from deer grazing - deer management.
Increased connectivity of woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodland edge habitats – rides and different heights.
Better protection and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance, advice and support. - Buffer zones.
A more diverse ecology of woodlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native tree planting. - Species diversity. - Consider resilience and suitability to location. - No planting monoculture woodlands. - Restoration of oak canopy woodlands and elm. - Restoration of bilberry, wild cranberry and wild service tree.
More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage chestnut and hazel coppice.
Improve management of private woodlands	
Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Go beyond the national 16.5% canopy cover targets. - Kent Plan Tree aim of 19% met by 2030. - Silvo pasture. - More wood pasture. - Increase canopy cover in villages and towns (trees outside woodlands). - Land set aside for woodland creation.

1.18 Urban

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
<p>A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More trees – urban forestry. - More hedgerows. - Hedges in residential areas, instead of fences. Could there be a grant for planting urban hedges. - More green spaces. - Wildflower meadows. - Provide more habitats – brambles, nettles, log piles, bee-banks, scrub. - Integrate nature into development. - Urban and peri-urban agriculture. - More wild areas in urban parks. - Green bridges. - Better management of urban and suburban greenspace. - Connect people to these green spaces and generate volunteers to help manage their own local green space. - Connect people to wildlife – education. - More allotments. - Swift, swallow and bat boxes/bricks. - Hedgehog highways. - Better utilisation of spaces for more urban greening and more nature friendly spaces e.g. wildflowers on roundabouts/central reservations. - Appropriate, native planting. - Soil and nutrient management.
<p>Connected urban spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green roof tops. - Hedgehog highways. - Urban planning to allow movement of wildlife.
<p>Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees on streets for shading and cooling. - Green in urban areas for permeability.

1.19 Wetland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods.	- Use of SUDS.

1.20 Habitats (general)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	
More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	- Maintain industrial ponds.
Dynamic habitats which evolve and change.	- Long term management of intermediate habitats such as scrub, disturbed ground etc.
Expansion of habitats through land-use change.	- Natural regeneration of habitats

2. CONNECTIVITY

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address existing barriers of roads and railways. - Reduce future fragmentation from roads and railways by designing in connectivity from start. - Woodlands. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Wildlife corridors. - Green bridges. - Wildlife tunnels. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Integrated blue and green infrastructure emulating the natural succession of habitats across land and water. - Wildlife corridors/stepping stones across the county, working in partnership with landowners.
A network of connected habitats at a local scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address existing barriers housing. - Reduce future fragmentation from housing by designing in connectivity from start. - Wildlife highways in new developments. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Green corridors connecting existing habitats in urban areas. - Green corridors that also allow active travel. - Wildlife corridors in and out of towns. - Increased wildlife corridors along road verges and roundabouts. - Joined up thinking and connectivity, rather than individual approaches, in urban planning.
Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved habitat corridor matrix.
Connect larger populations of species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Network of invertebrate corridors.
Improve connectivity of rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eel pass. - Fish pass. - Otter pass. - Riparian corridors.
Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats.	
Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish biodiversity corridors. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Meadows. - Buffer strips. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Lowland meadow connectivity. - Reconnection of floodplains. - Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish biodiversity corridors.

Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites

- Hedgerows.
- Ditches.
- Meadows.
- Buffer strips.
- Improved habitat corridor matrix.
- Lowland meadow connectivity.
- Reconnection of floodplains.
- Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat.

3. SPECIES

3.1 Amphibians

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Great crested newt	
Better habitat/ponds for amphibians.	
Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.	

3.2 Birds

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Barn owls	
Blue tits	
Choughs	- Invertebrate rich grassland.
House martins	
House sparrows	
Lapwing	
Nightingales	
Nightjars	
Ring collar doves	
Ringed plovers	- Reduced disturbance from human (and dog) activity.
Skylarks	
Starlings	
Storks	- Nesting opportunities.
Swifts	
Turtle doves	- More and improved feeding and breeding habitat. - Mixed mosaic habitats - grassland, tree, scrub.
Breeding seabird population restored.	
Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	
Increase of farmland bird species.	
Increase in breeding birds.	- More nest boxes on public buildings.
More migratory birds.	
Climate resilient bird habitats	- New and expanded saline and fresh water coastal lagoons to provide breeding and high tide roost opportunities for waders and shore birds.
Increase in wintering coastal birds.	- Protection of coastal mud and grazing marsh.
Reverse decline in woodland birds.	

3.3 Fish

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Brown trout	- Fish passes to open migratory pathways.
Eels	- Eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.
Native fish species	
Improved fish passage.	- Fish/eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.

3.4 Invertebrates

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adonis blue	
Brown hairstreak	
Bumblebees	
Fiery clearwing moth	
Glow worms	
Grizzled skipper	
Hoverflies	
Small blue	
Solitary bees	
Stag beetle	
Wart-biter crickets	
White letter hairstreak	
All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	- Bee lines along roadsides to increase connectivity. - Make Kent the bee tourism capital of the UK. - Champion them so it makes Kent residents proud.
Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.	- Better management of grassland for invertebrate overwintering. - More water bodies, ponds, log stacks etc.
Greater density/profution and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).	- Butterfly scrapes
Increase in bee and pollinator species.	

3.5 Mammals

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Alcathoe bat	
Badger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No badger cull for Kent. - Badgers vaccinated against TB.
Barbistrel bat	
Bats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bat bricks in new developments.
Beaver (increased numbers of beaver in other catchments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaky dams for beavers.
Bechsteins bat	
Hazel dormouse	
Hedgehog (populations back to pre-1950 scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness and conservation. - Better garden access (better planning). - Habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable movement. - Hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments. - Hedgehog highways.
Otter	
Water vole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of water vole habitat.
Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access for the movement of small mammals.

3.6 Marine species

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Blue mussel	
Kelp	
Native oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hatchery.
Sabellaria	
Sea grass	
Seahorses returned to Kent.	

3.7 Plants and fungi

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Curled dock	
Orchids	
Vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A landscape scale vision for restoration. - Extend and interconnect island habitats.
Watercress	
Waxcup	
Grassland fungi	

3.8 Reintroductions

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Beaver	

Pine marten	
Red squirrel	

3.9 Reptiles

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adder	
Slow worm	
Sand lizard	- Establish a second population.

3.10 Species (general)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in all species diversity and abundance.	- Key populations to be recognised in the LNRS and protected. - Species assemblages intact and functioning.
Increase in priority species.	
Increase in native species / native species thriving.	- Increase recognition for underrepresented species and groups. - Natural colonisation.
Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated).	
Better outcomes from species translocations.	- All species translocations carried out using translocation best practises with adequate post-translocation survival rates.
No biodiversity deserts.	

4. PEST SPECIES AND INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	- Deer control.
County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	- H.balsam. - Floating pennywort. - Giant hogweed. - Signal crayfish. - Pacific oysters.
Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species.	
Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland.	
Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes.	
Restrict imported plants and food to control entry of invasive species.	

5. CLIMATE CHANGE

5.1 Climate resilience

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Climate resilient, connected landscapes.	- Adapting/allowing for climate change. - Targets beaten rather than questionably met - a REAL sense of emergency. - Introduction of climate resilience plant species. - Climate change considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistance etc.
Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.	- Spaces for wilder habitats to allow and facilitate diversification and new species to thrive as a result of changing climates. - Future proofing for what species may be coming our way.

5.2 Flood management

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits.	- Wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land. - Hold water in the landscape (infiltration) – more floodplains, wet grassland, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams etc. - Floodplain grassland – hold water in landscape. - Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement). - Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches, slowing down rainfall run off, increased suitable wet woodland.

5.3 Nature based solutions (NBS)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reedbeds at outfall areas - to absorb nitrates. - Effective nature-based solutions to capture clean water from urban areas.
Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions.	
More carbon sequestering habitats.	
Nature-based solutions used for flood management.	
Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services.	
Restore natural processes to the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetlands and peatlands for nutrient neutrality.
Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity).	

6. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**6.1 Air quality**

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improved air quality	

6.2 Chemicals

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Pesticide free Kent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pesticides banned from use in public areas. Tighter regulation of pesticides to limit use as much as possible. - More integrated pest management.
Reduction of synthetic chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt more conservation management practices in agri industry.

6.3 Light pollution

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance and reduction of external lighting (particularly highways). - Dark skies policies in all villages.

6.4 Water quality

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduced water pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffering - pollution filtering nutrients before reaching sensitive sites. - Reduction in roadside runoff. - Educate people on what can and can't be flushed down the toilet. - Improved filtration in water treatment. - Increased water treatment capacity. - Increased investment in sewage infrastructure.
Reduced abstraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable abstraction.

6.5 Other pollution

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce plastics/litter pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate school children about the importance of not leaving litter.

7. FARMLAND

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better use & adoption of field margins. - Buffer strips along every field. - Large field boundaries. - Water course buffers. - Increase, gap up and maintain hedgerows. - Year-round supply of resources for birds and pollinators in mixed hedgerow. - Greater join up through farm clusters. - Pond creation. - Copses. - Winter crops for bird feed.
Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compassionate farming. - Rotational management with farmland birds in mind. - Incentives for farms to use environmentally friendly fertilisers. - Targeted stewardship. - Reduced pesticide, herbicide and fungicide use. - Reduced fertiliser use. - Permaculture. - Seasonal farmland that rests up for periods.
Farmland rich in wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase protection of priority farmland species. - Increase populations of farmland birds. - Protected areas of species-rich farmland (containing birds of conservation concern). - Undisturbed arable wildflowers.
Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover crops. - Nitrogen fixing.
Land optimisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grow food on good high quality arable land. - Reduce agriculture on unsuitable arable land and set aside for nature. - Landscape diversity in farming - polycultures, mixed farming, small scale to allow for thriving nature. - Less unsustainable agriculture on floodplain. - More agroforestry. - More silvopasture. - Preservation of farmland for crop production not development. - More land based work, with businesses, farmers and foresters taking care of smaller plots of land in contrast to large scale agriculture.
Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide farmers with enthusiastic feedback from the public to ultimately create a better relationship between landowner and public. - Support farmers to find alternative methods. - Provide knowledge and education. - Farmer understanding that promotion and adoption of biodiversity methods are a benefit. - Network of advisors and support or landowners working to improve their land for wildlife. - Encourage and support communication between farmers. - Encourage and support uptake in farmer clusters.

Local agriculture connected with the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Work with farmers to understand the problems they face in farming more sustainably.- Working with farmers and vineyards to ensure nature friendly sustainable practices are used.- Increase network of farms providing educational access and target urban schools.
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8. MANAGED GREENSPACE

8.1 Gardens

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Wildlife friendly gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage wildlife features in gardens. - Provide education/advice on wildlife friendly gardening. - Encourage everyone to plant a fruit tree. - Enforce wildlife friendly gardens.
Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education on why it is important to keep small greenspaces for increased permeability. - Legislation to prevent hard core/gravel/pebble/fake grass.

8.2 Public greenspace

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenity value of a green space not placed be above wildlife value. - More connectivity between greenspace. - Public spaces/parks allowed to grow more wild. - More amenity grass to be turned into rough grass and meadow. - Training for contractors about habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland and corridors. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes.
Increase in public greenspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality greenspace provision through development.

8.3 Land management

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Land use management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better thought into extraction/quarry restoration.
Road network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better road verge management. - Management of verges to aid flood control etc. - Training for contractors about biodiversity, habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban verges. - Well managed hedgerows. - Wildflowers on road verges.
Water management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better surface water drainage.
Increased nature friendly land management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation grazing to create habitat mosaics and restore ecosystem functioning. - Considered planting for winter food sources for migratory birds. - Habitat management/enhancement for targeted species. - Increased use of natural processes in land management. - Less intensive mowing, more coverage of wild flower meadows. - Management of laurels and rhododendron. - More recognition of importance of traditional management techniques e.g. coppicing, in providing habitat. - More sites with management plans for nature. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland, corridors and verges. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes.
Improve hedgerow management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations on heights and widths of hedgerows. - Cut at right time. - Cut to right width and height. - Include buffer strips with hedgerows. - Replacing fences with hedges.

8.4 Planting

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Planting delivering for nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native species. - Pollinator friendly plant varieties. - Diversifying planting in urban areas and on new developments.
Right tree, planted in the right place.	
Climate change resilient planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistant plants.

9. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

9.1 Development

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting people to nature. - Minimum biodiversity standards for new builds. - New housing estates must provide habitat, one for one for each house built. - Open Spaces in development for hedgerows, wildlife corridors.
Compulsory wildlife features in new builds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bee bricks. - Bat bricks/boxes. - Swift bricks/boxes. - Green roofs. - Edible and living walls. - Living, multi-species hedges. - Increased tree canopy.
More emphasis on sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any new development to be demonstrably carbon neutral, biodiversity positive, connecting people and nature. - New housing must have solar and green areas/gardens. - Compulsory energy saving measures in new builds.

9.2 Infrastructure

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Infrastructure with nature at its heart.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise concreting over, - Green space in design. - Road/kerb designed to prevent/mitigate wildlife falling down drains. - Traffic speed management in protected areas.
Investment in water infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased use of nature based solutions for water treatment.
Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrofit green bridges. - Retrofit tunnels.

9.3 Renewable energy

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce loss of natural space to solar energy infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial areas to be used for solar. - Solar panels of all new builds. - Solar panels down central reservation of motorway. - Solar panels on buildings and roofs.

10. PEOPLE

10.1 Access

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined zonation of areas where protected habitats and recreational space overlap.

<p>Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carefully placed Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space. - Developments creating sufficient recreational space to reduce pressure on nature reserves. - Fenced areas where dogs can run loose, so that they don't need to run loose in wildlife-rich areas or farmland. - No disturbance zone - people and pets. - Change perceptions of how and where to encounter nature – i.e. not just on nature reserves. - Motorbikes stopped from destroyed woodlands.
<p>Undisturbed areas of nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No public access to some places for benefit of wildlife. - Use of physical barriers. - People/dog free zones on coast all year round.
<p>Better access for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to connect with nature.</p>	
<p>Reconnect people with nature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education to encourage reconnect with nature. - Every child to see a kingfisher. - People coming back into deep relationship with land through revival of land based culture.
<p>Nature accessible to all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disability access. - Use inclusive language - avoid acronyms and jargon.
<p>People should have easy access to nature and green spaces for their health and wellbeing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green social prescribing. - Pay landowners for this public good, where access is delivered. - More public community orchards.

10.2 Awareness

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Appreciation of the mutuality of the living system, and all it does for you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on why nature matters.
Changing understanding of, attitudes and behaviours towards, nature and its protection; increased value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on importance of protection and enhancement of biodiversity. - Improved knowledge of native wildlife and habitats. - Increase awareness of biodiversity challenges. - Education of children in school on biodiversity. - Explain climate change in understandable terms.
Better understanding of purpose/role of habitat management in helping wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information explaining why land is being managed a certain way, e.g. coppicing, areas not being mown etc. - Education on what good biodiversity is - doesn't always have to be evergreen all the time.
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.	
Encourage careers in environment and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better knowledge and advice on potential careers. - Transferrable skills in the environmental sector.
Greater understanding of food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More practical education about growing food.

11. SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

11.1 Data and monitoring

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better data availability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife records fed to KMBRC. - Data available to decision makers. - Better sharing of data to landowners for free.
More organised surveying to identify biodiverse areas so they can be better protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out migration routes. - Map out breeding sites. - Baseline surveys of vulnerable brownfield sites to determine value before planning consent. - Better knowledge of niche/unique habitats in Kent. - Collaborative work with academic, volunteer, educational work in surveying the changes. - Improvement of baseline data prior to developments. - Increased citizen science to support monitoring.
Monitor rare and threatened species, to understand loss and where they are thriving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tracking app to see what habitats rare species are using,
Robust monitoring of delivery, restoration, maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater monitoring of development promises. - Monitored 20-30 years plans for all mitigation methods. - Monitoring of action outcomes.
Better understanding of nature-based solution opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More research into the capacity of native intertidal seagrass to sequester carbon.
Monitor habitat conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use indicator species (for the specific habitat) as a guide to a 'healthy' habitat. - Apex predators as an indicator of thriving habitats. - Ground truthing ecosystem improvement.

11.2 Funding and financing

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Funding to back a coordinated approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term planning, with continuity of funding for projects over the long term.
Adaptable funding for ecosystem improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key species where efforts for them will lever in resources for other species. - Think big to attract investment
Funding and financing to support nature recovery actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better funding for recorder groups. - Easily accessible financial incentives to homeowners and landowners for ecological improvements. - Financially viable nature friendly farming. - Investing in farmers and landowners - sponsorship/marketing. - More investment into urban and per-urban environments. - Funding to establish better baselines. - Spread resources on all areas of Kent and not just AONBs.
Better funding for already established habitats (seems emphasis for funding is for new habitats).	
Environment Agency staffing levels restored.	

11.3 General approaches to planning and nature recovery

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better balance of land use for the long term (agriculture, housing, renewables).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial prioritisation to deliver multi-outcome habitat restoration - climate resilience, water supply/quality, biodiversity

Coordination between stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buy in at all levels for LNRS – high profile champion. - Better coordination between statutory organisations and other organisations. - Community involvement increased – Friends groups, Toad Patrols etc. - Support/partner with industry and business that are committed to nature solutions, green transition and sustainable credentials. - Project planning including connection with education institutions, from pre-school to life-long learning, to develop long-term culture of care for nature. - Every project creating a forum for local people and interest groups to voice their questions, ideas, concerns and suggestions. - Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS.
Bigger, better, more joined up.	
Biodiversity net gain having a positive impact on nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set the precedent high in Kent for everyone else to follow. - Aim high, do it well and set the standard.
Local planning authorities delivering nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More detail in local plans about ecological conservation. - More resources to enable enforcement to make sure mitigation sites are of high quality. - More local involvement with Local Plans. - Priority given to health of waterways in planning decisions. - Stricter conditions in planning. - Sympathetic planning in peri-urban/suburban to mitigate habitat loss and fragmentation. - Bigger value placed on habitats and wildlife in decision making. - Enforcement of regulation. - Good planning policy to support nature recovery. - Wildlife corridors are highlighted and protected in local plans. - Planning stage needs to consider green corridor – open spaces in development, hedgerows, wildlife corridors, tree planting, highway verges, small scale green habitats. - Planning that integrates nature into developments - is nature sensitive. - Reduced loss of biodiversity due to development. - LPA officers that input into development/planning are educated on ecological needs etc. - Projects better planned for local area. - Any carbon/biodiversity offsetting should remain in Kent.
Holistic approach to policy and legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central government understanding rural life.
Increased employment in relevant sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased job security, tied to longer term project approach, to attract young people to conservation/green jobs. - More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing.
Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.	
Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.	
More sustainable as a county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composting - Rainwater harvesting and other water collection. - Reduced carbon emissions.

11.4 Protection

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better protection of migration routes and breeding sites.	

Wildlife areas to be safe from disturbance. Better protection for established habitats.	- Areas with less access – set aside for nature and biodiversity.
Full protection of National Nature Reserves, SSSI, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites.	- Better protection and harsher consequences. - Protected from development. - In favourable condition. - Review of SSSI boundaries and extend where needed.
Extend protection measures.	- Greater protection measures for hedgerows and trees. - Greater protection of moth species. - Protected status for the low weald – S.England's largest flood plain. - Protection of habitats with internationally important species numbers. - Stronger protections to preserve what we've got.
No pollution.	- Action taken when pollution incidents occur.
Better protection from development impacts.	- New, and embraced, policies and laws for all development with proper and meaningful wildlife surveys. - Policy change around development and industry – nature first (or at least work out what nature needs and fit around it).

11.5 Wildlife crime

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce wildlife crime.	- Lampers. - Hare coursing.

Priorities shortlisting step 1 - initial assessment of the priorities long list, excluding any out of scope priorities, based on the requirements of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy statutory guidance (2023) and LNRS Regulations (2023) and Environment Act Section 106 (2021)

Stage 1 assessment criteria	
a) Potential priority contributes to National Environmental Objectives?	Include
b) Potential priority addresses a pressure identified for the strategy area?	Include
c) Potential priority relates to a co-benefit rather than habitats or species?	Exclude
d) Potential priority relates to a specific site?	Exclude, unless it can be amended to a more general priority that meets other requirements.

1. HABITATS

1.1 Ancient woodland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
No loss of existing ancient woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absolute protection from development. - Better management. - Joined up. - Identification of ancient and veteran trees. - Removal of invasive tree species.
Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hedgerow planting. - Targeted planning and mapping.

1.2 Chalk grassland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct grassland management. - Restoration from scrub encroachment and scrub encroachments stopped. - Grassland management to increase habitat/plants for pollinators.
More chalk grassland in conservation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of grazing fencing.

1.3 Chalk streams

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
High quality, healthy chalk streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chalk streams with the right ebb and flow and water quality to flourish. - Chalk streams restored. - Management specifically for increased wildlife. - Chalk stream protection without neglecting other water courses, particularly those designated as SSSI.

1.4 Coast

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.	- Areas of coast protected from human/dog disturbance.
Coastal habitats not lost.	- Coastal management addressing coastal squeeze, resulting from sea-level rise and hard sea defences.
Healthier coastal ecosystems.	- Reduction in disturbance, waste and water pollution. - Creation of new coastal habitats.
Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change.	- Managed realignment.
Improved coastal habitats for wildlife.	
Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries.	
Vegetative shingle habitat increased.	

1.5 Freshwater

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improvements in ditch management.	- Better ditch management and farming practices.
Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape.	- County level join up, landscape scale and riparian corridors. - County-wide, strategic approach for beaver reintroduction and protection for natural management of waterways and improved resilience of riverside habitats.
Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water.	- Control pollution of rivers. - Better river management. - Preventing/minimising/mitigating nutrient run off into rivers. - Deliver WFD targets and natural flood management priorities. - Improved sewage treatment operations. - Engagement with drainage boards and farmers.
Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates.	
Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features.	- Softer landscaping. - Wide margins/buffer strips along the entire length of rivers. - Creation of complex habitats along rivers - mosaics, deadwood, scrub, lightwells, beaver ponds, buffers agri-chemicals. - Riverbanks protected from livestock. - Trees along riverbanks.
Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land.	- Improved natural management of river systems for wetland habitats. - Beavers. - Leaky dams. - Re-profiling.
More ponds, including dew ponds	- Incentives to install ponds for amphibians in gardens.
Reedbeds resilient to climate change.	- Long term management to stop them drying out.

1.6 Grassland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland.	- Higher proportion of species-rich grassland in permanent pasture.
Continuity of large scale grasslands.	
Grassland edges and roadside verges	

1.7 Grazing marsh

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders.	- Protection and restoration of grazing marsh.

1.8 Heathland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in extent of lowland heathland	- Increase in management. - Restore and lime up heathlands and bogs.

1.9 Hedgerows

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows.	- Care for deteriorating hedgerows. - Improve unmanaged boundary lines of trees.
Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows.	- Increased planting of hedgerows and trees - Infilling and maintaining hedges (more traditionally) as well as planting new ones. - Hedge Pledges to fill in gaps.
Native hedgerows with fruits.	
High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic.	

1.9 Marine

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Marine Protected Areas in good management.	- Active restoration of marine habitats. - Mobile Marine Protected Areas, for key lifecycle events, recognising dynamic nature of marine environment.
Greater protection to marine environment.	- Expand Marine Conservation Zones. - Quantify species in MCZ. - Monitor movement. - Coastal reefs identified and protected.
Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected.	- Population increase of marine species.
Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent.	
Clean waters.	
Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore.	

1.10 Meadow

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Every community has its own wildflower meadow.	
Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths.	

1.11 Mosaic habitats

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increased mosaics of habitat.	- Scrub, heath, shrubs, glades, rides and coppices.

1.12 Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Greater use of brownfield sites for development.	
Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and record habitat and species on brownfield sites to create an opportunity map. - Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land being recognised as high wildlife value. - Brownfield sites better recognised by planners and politicians.

1.13 Orchards

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect ancient and mature orchards. - Orchards of traditional varieties.

1.14 Saltmarsh/grazing marsh

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivered at a scale to provide biodiversity and flood management benefit. - Restoration of saltmarsh islands.

1.15 Scrub

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scrub is valued and protected as important habitat. - Scrub is managed.

1.16 Soil

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improved soil health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment to support better soil health. - Recognition and importance placed on nature friendly farming as a protector of soil ecosystems, including continuous crop cover in winter. - Soil connectivity, to prevent isolation of species and support dispersal of soil organisms.

1.17 Woodland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase standing and fallen deadwood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change attitudes. - Habitat connectivity. - More standard trees. - More woodland planting. - More wood pasture. - Planting trees and woodland resilient to pest, disease, climate change.
Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change.	
More wetland woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognised as a rare and unique habitat of national importance. - Ghyll woodland. - Alder, willow, poplar planting.
Woodland management increasing biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed to deliver for wildlife. - Enabled through economic return on management e.g. coppicing. - Mosaic and species-rich ancient/semi-natural woodland. - Protection from deer grazing - deer management.
Increased connectivity of woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodland edge habitats – rides and different heights.
Better protection and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance, advice and support. - Buffer zones.
A more diverse ecology of woodlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native tree planting. - Species diversity. - Consider resilience and suitability to location. - No planting monoculture woodlands. - Restoration of oak canopy woodlands and elm. - Restoration of bilberry, wild cranberry and wildservice tree.
More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage chestnut and hazel coppice.
Improve management of private woodlands	
Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Go beyond the national 16.5% canopy cover targets. - Kent Plan Tree aim of 19% met by 2030. - Silvo pasture. - More wood pasture. - Increase canopy cover in villages and towns (trees outside woodlands). - Land set aside for woodland creation.

1.18 Urban

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
<p>A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More trees – urban forestry. - More hedgerows. - Hedges in residential areas, instead of fences. Could there be a grant for planting urban hedges. - More green spaces. - Wildflower meadows. - Provide more habitats – brambles, nettles, log piles, bee-banks, scrub. - Integrate nature into development. - Urban and peri-urban agriculture. - More wild areas in urban parks. - Green bridges. - Better management of urban and suburban greenspace. - Connect people to these green spaces and generate volunteers to help manage their own local green space. - Connect people to wildlife – education. - More allotments. - Swift, swallow and bat boxes/bricks. - Hedgehog highways. - Better utilisation of spaces for more urban greening and more nature friendly spaces e.g. wildflowers on roundabouts/central reservations. - Appropriate, native planting. - Soil and nutrient management.
<p>Connected urban spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green roof tops. - Hedgehog highways. - Urban planning to allow movement of wildlife.
<p>Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees on streets for shading and cooling. - Green in urban areas for permeability.

1.19 Wetland

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods.	- Use of SUDS.

1.20 Habitats (general)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	
More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	- Maintain industrial ponds.
Dynamic habitats which evolve and change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term management of intermediate habitats such as scrub, disturbed ground etc. - Natural regeneration of habitats
Expansion of habitats through land-use change.	

2. CONNECTIVITY

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address existing barriers of roads and railways. - Reduce future fragmentation from roads and railways by designing in connectivity from start. - Woodlands. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Wildlife corridors. - Green bridges. - Wildlife tunnels. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Integrated blue and green infrastructure emulating the natural succession of habitats across land and water. - Wildlife corridors/stepping stones across the county, working in partnership with landowners.
A network of connected habitats at a local scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address existing barriers housing. - Reduce future fragmentation from housing by designing in connectivity from start. - Wildlife highways in new developments. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Green corridors connecting existing habitats in urban areas. - Green corridors that also allow active travel. - Wildlife corridors in and out of towns. - Increased wildlife corridors along road verges and roundabouts. - Joined up thinking and connectivity, rather than individual approaches, in urban planning.
Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved habitat corridor matrix.
Connect larger populations of species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Network of invertebrate corridors.
Improve connectivity of rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eel pass. - Fish pass. - Otter pass. - Riparian corridors.
Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats.	
Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish biodiversity corridors. - Hedgerows. - Ditches. - Meadows. - Buffer strips. - Improved habitat corridor matrix. - Lowland meadow connectivity. - Reconnection of floodplains. - Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat.

Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establish biodiversity corridors.- Hedgerows.- Ditches.- Meadows.- Buffer strips.- Improved habitat corridor matrix.- Lowland meadow connectivity.- Reconnection of floodplains.- Protected habitat in a favourable condition with linked buffer habitat.
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3. SPECIES

3.1 Amphibians

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Great crested newt	
Better habitat/ponds for amphibians.	
Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.	

3.2 Birds

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Barn owls	
Blue tits	
Choughs	- Invertebrate rich grassland.
House martins	
House sparrows	
Lapwing	
Nightingales	
Nightjars	
Ring collar doves	
Ringed plovers	- Reduced disturbance from human (and dog) activity.
S Skylarks	
Starlings	
Storks	- Nesting opportunities.
Swifts	
Turtle doves	- More and improved feeding and breeding habitat. - Mixed mosaic habitats - grassland, tree, scrub.
Breeding seabird population restored.	
Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	
Increase of farmland bird species.	
Increase in breeding birds.	- More nest boxes on public buildings.
More migratory birds.	
Climate resilient bird habitats	- New and expanded saline and fresh water coastal lagoons to provide breeding and high tide roost opportunities for waders and shore birds.
Increase in wintering coastal birds.	- Protection of coastal mud and grazing marsh.
Reverse decline in woodland birds.	

3.3 Fish

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Brown trout	- Fish passes to open migratory pathways.
Eels	- Eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.
Native fish species	
Improved fish passage.	- Fish/eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.

3.4 Invertebrates

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adonis blue	
Brown hairstreak	
Bumblebees	
Fiery clearwing moth	
Glow worms	
Grizzled skipper	
Hoverflies	
Small blue	
Solitary bees	
Stag beetle	
Wart-biter crickets	
White letter hairstreak	
All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	- Bee lines along roadsides to increase connectivity. - Make Kent the bee tourism capital of the UK. - Champion them so it makes Kent residents proud.
Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.	- Better management of grassland for invertebrate overwintering. - More water bodies, ponds, log stacks etc.
Greater density/profution and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).	- Butterfly scrapes
Increase in bee and pollinator species.	

3.5 Mammals

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Alcathoe bat	
Badger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No badger cull for Kent. - Badgers vaccinated against TB.
Barbistrel bat	
Bats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bat bricks in new developments.
Beaver (increased numbers of beaver in other catchments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaky dams for beavers.
Bechsteins bat	
Hazel dormouse	
Hedgehog (populations back to pre-1950 scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness and conservation. - Better garden access (better planning). - Habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable movement. - Hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments. - Hedgehog highways.
Otter	
Water vole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of water vole habitat.
Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access for the movement of small mammals.

3.6 Marine species

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Blue mussel	
Kelp	
Native oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hatchery.
Sabellaria	
Sea grass	
Seahorses returned to Kent.	

3.7 Plants and fungi

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Curled dock	
Orchids	
Vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A landscape scale vision for restoration. - Extend and interconnect island habitats.
Watercress	
Waxcup	
Grassland fungi	

3.8 Reintroductions

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Beaver	
Pine marten	
Red squirrel	

3.9 Reptiles

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adder	
Slow worm	
Sand lizard	- Establish a second population.

3.10 Species (general)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase in all species diversity and abundance.	- Key populations to be recognised in the LNRS and protected. - Species assemblages intact and functioning.
Increase in priority species.	
Increase in native species / native species thriving.	- Increase recognition for underrepresented species and groups. - Natural colonisation.
Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated).	
Better outcomes from species translocations.	- All species translocations carried out using translocation best practises with adequate post-translocation survival rates.
No biodiversity deserts.	

4. PEST SPECIES AND INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	- Deer control.
County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.balsam. - Floating pennywort. - Giant hogweed. - Signal crayfish. - Pacific oysters.
Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species.	
Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland.	
Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes.	
Restrict imported plants and food to control entry of invasive species.	

5. CLIMATE CHANGE

5.1 Climate resilience

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Climate resilient, connected landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapting/allowing for climate change. - Targets beaten rather than questionably met - a REAL sense of emergency. - Introduction of climate resilience plant species. - Climate change considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistance etc.
Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spaces for wilder habitats to allow and facilitate diversification and new species to thrive as a result of changing climates. - Future proofing for what species may be coming our way.

5.2 Flood management

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland creation especially in the headwaters on less productive land. - Hold water in the landscape (infiltration) – more floodplains, wet grassland, ponds, scrapes, meanders, woody dams etc. - Floodplain grassland – hold water in landscape. - Vegetation around water courses to mitigate flooding (upstream of settlement). - Improvement in upstream catchments - infilling ditches, slowing down rainfall run off, increased suitable wet woodland.

5.3 Nature based solutions (NBS)

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reedbeds at outfall areas - to absorb nitrates. - Effective nature-based solutions to capture clean water from urban areas.
Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions.	
More carbon sequestering habitats.	
Nature-based solutions used for flood management.	
Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services.	
Restore natural processes to the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetlands and peatlands for nutrient neutrality.
Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity).	

6. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

6.1 Air quality

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Improved air quality	

6.2 Chemicals

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Pesticide free Kent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pesticides banned from use in public areas. Tighter regulation of pesticides to limit use as much as possible. - More integrated pest management.
Reduction of synthetic chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt more conservation management practices in agri industry.

6.3 Light pollution

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance and reduction of external lighting (particularly highways). - Dark skies policies in all villages.

6.4 Water quality

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduced water pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffering - pollution filtering nutrients before reaching sensitive sites. - Reduction in roadside runoff. - Educate people on what can and can't be flushed down the toilet. - Improved filtration in water treatment. - Increased water treatment capacity. - Increased investment in sewage infrastructure.
Reduced abstraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable abstraction.

6.5 Other pollution

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce plastics/litter pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate school children about the importance of not leaving litter.

7. FARMLAND

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better use & adoption of field margins. - Buffer strips along every field. - Large field boundaries. - Water course buffers. - Increase, gap up and maintain hedgerows. - Year-round supply of resources for birds and pollinators in mixed hedgerow. - Greater join up through farm clusters. - Pond creation. - Copses. - Winter crops for bird feed.
Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compassionate farming. - Rotational management with farmland birds in mind. - Incentives for farms to use environmentally friendly fertilisers. - Targeted stewardship. - Reduced pesticide, herbicide and fungicide use. - Reduced fertiliser use. - Permaculture. - Seasonal farmland that rests up for periods.
Farmland rich in wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase protection of priority farmland species. - Increase populations of farmland birds. - Protected areas of species-rich farmland (containing birds of conservation concern). - Undisturbed arable wildflowers.
Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover crops. - Nitrogen fixing.
Land optimisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grow food on good high quality arable land. - Reduce agriculture on unsuitable arable land and set aside for nature. - Landscape diversity in farming - polycultures, mixed farming, small scale to allow for thriving nature. - Less unsustainable agriculture on floodplain. - More agroforestry. - More silvopasture. - Preservation of farmland for crop production not development. - More land based work, with businesses, farmers and foresters taking care of smaller plots of land in contrast to large scale agriculture.

<p>Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide farmers with enthusiastic feedback from the public to ultimately create a better relationship between landowner and public. - Support farmers to find alternative methods. - Provide knowledge and education. - Farmer understanding that promotion and adoption of biodiversity methods are a benefit. - Network of advisors and support of landowners working to improve their land for wildlife. - Encourage and support communication between farmers. - Encourage and support uptake in farmer clusters. - Work with farmers to understand the problems they face in farming more sustainably. - Working with farmers and vineyards to ensure nature friendly sustainable practices are used.
<p>Local agriculture connected with the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase network of farms providing educational access and target urban schools.

8. MANAGED GREENSPACE

8.1 Gardens

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Wildlife friendly gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage wildlife features in gardens. - Provide education/advice on wildlife friendly gardening. - Encourage everyone to plant a fruit tree. - Enforce wildlife friendly gardens.
Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education on why it is important to keep small greenspaces for increased permeability. - Legislation to prevent hard core/gravel/pebble/fake grass.

8.2 Public greenspace

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenity value of a green space not placed be above wildlife value. - More connectivity between greenspace. - Public spaces/parks allowed to grow more wild. - More amenity grass to be turned into rough grass and meadow. - Training for contractors about habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland and corridors. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes.
Increase in public greenspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality greenspace provision through development.

8.3 Land management

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Land use management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better thought into extraction/quarry restoration.
Road network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better road verge management. - Management of verges to aid flood control etc. - Training for contractors about biodiversity, habitats and importance. - Well managed and diverse urban verges. - Well managed hedgerows. - Wildflowers on road verges.
Water management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better surface water drainage.
Increased nature friendly land management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation grazing to create habitat mosaics and restore ecosystem functioning. - Considered planting for winter food sources for migratory birds. - Habitat management/enhancement for targeted species. - Increased use of natural processes in land management. - Less intensive mowing, more coverage of wild flower meadows. - Management of laurels and rhododendron. - More recognition of importance of traditional management techniques e.g. coppicing, in providing habitat. - More sites with management plans for nature. - Well managed and diverse urban grassland, corridors and verges. - Prioritise native species in planting schemes.
Improve hedgerow management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations on heights and widths of hedgerows. - Cut at right time. - Cut to right width and height. - Include buffer strips with hedgerows. - Replacing fences with hedges.

8.4 Planting

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Planting delivering for nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native species. - Pollinator friendly plant varieties. - Diversifying planting in urban areas and on new developments.
Right tree, planted in the right place.	
Climate change resilient planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considerations for new planting schemes - drought tolerant and disease resistant plants.

9. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

9.1 Development

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting people to nature. - Minimum biodiversity standards for new builds. - New housing estates must provide habitat, one for one for each house built. - Open Spaces in development for hedgerows, wildlife corridors.
Compulsory wildlife features in new builds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bee bricks. - Bat bricks/boxes. - Swift bricks/boxes. - Green roofs. - Edible and living walls. - Living, multi-species hedges. - Increased tree canopy.
More emphasis on sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any new development to be demonstrably carbon neutral, biodiversity positive, connecting people and nature. - New housing must have solar and green areas/gardens. - Compulsory energy saving measures in new builds.

9.2 Infrastructure

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Infrastructure with nature at its heart.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise concreting over, - Green space in design. - Road/kerb designed to prevent/mitigate wildlife falling down drains. - Traffic speed management in protected areas.
Investment in water infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased use of nature based solutions for water treatment.
Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrofit green bridges. - Retrofit tunnels.

9.3 Renewable energy

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce loss of natural space to solar energy infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial areas to be used for solar. - Solar panels of all new builds. - Solar panels down central reservation of motorway. - Solar panels on buildings and roofs.

10. PEOPLE

10.1 Access

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined zonation of areas where protected habitats and recreational space overlap.
Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carefully placed Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space. - Developments creating sufficient recreational space to reduce pressure on nature reserves. - Fenced areas where dogs can run loose, so that they don't need to run loose in wildlife-rich areas or farmland. - No disturbance zone - people and pets. - Change perceptions of how and where to encounter nature – i.e. not just on nature reserves. - Motorbikes stopped from destroyed woodlands.
Undisturbed areas of nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No public access to some places for benefit of wildlife. - Use of physical barriers. - People/dog free zones on coast all year round.
Better access for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to connect with nature.	
Reconnect people with nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education to encourage reconnect with nature. - Every child to see a kingfisher. - People coming back into deep relationship with land through revival of land based culture.
Nature accessible to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disability access. - Use inclusive language - avoid acronyms and jargon.
People should have easy access to nature and green spaces for their health and wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green social prescribing. - Pay landowners for this public good, where access is delivered. - More public community orchards.

10.2 Awareness

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Appreciation of the mutuality of the living system, and all it does for you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on why nature matters.
Changing understanding of, attitudes and behaviours towards, nature and its protection; increased value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on importance of protection and enhancement of biodiversity. - Improved knowledge of native wildlife and habitats. - Increase awareness of biodiversity challenges. - Education of children in school on biodiversity. - Explain climate change in understandable terms.
Better understanding of purpose/role of habitat management in helping wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information explaining why land is being managed a certain way, e.g. coppicing, areas not being mown etc. - Education on what good biodiversity is - doesn't always have to be evergreen all the time.
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.	
Encourage careers in environment and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better knowledge and advice on potential careers. - Transferrable skills in the environmental sector.
Greater understanding of food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More practical education about growing food.

11. SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

11.1 Data and monitoring

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better data availability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife records fed to KMBRC. - Data available to decision makers. - Better sharing of data to landowners for free.
More organised surveying to identify biodiverse areas so they can be better protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out migration routes. - Map out breeding sites. - Baseline surveys of vulnerable brownfield sites to determine value before planning consent. - Better knowledge of niche/unique habitats in Kent. - Collaborative work with academic, volunteer, educational work in surveying the changes. - Improvement of baseline data prior to developments. - Increased citizen science to support monitoring.
Monitor rare and threatened species, to understand loss and where they are thriving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tracking app to see what habitats rare species are using,
Robust monitoring of delivery, restoration, maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater monitoring of development promises. - Monitored 20-30 years plans for all mitigation methods. - Monitoring of action outcomes.
Better understanding of nature-based solution opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More research into the capacity of native intertidal seagrass to sequester carbon.
Monitor habitat conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use indicator species (for the specific habitat) as a guide to a 'healthy' habitat. - Apex predators as an indicator of thriving habitats. - Ground truthing ecosystem improvement.

11.2 Funding and financing

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Funding to back a coordinated approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term planning, with continuity of funding for projects over the long term.
Adaptable funding for ecosystem improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key species where efforts for them will lever in resources for other species. - Think big to attract investment
Funding and financing to support nature recovery actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better funding for recorder groups. - Easily accessible financial incentives to homeowners and landowners for ecological improvements. - Financially viable nature friendly farming. - Investing in farmers and landowners - sponsorship/marketing. - More investment into urban and per-urban environments. - Funding to establish better baselines. - Spread resources on all areas of Kent and not just AONBs.
Better funding for already established habitats (seems emphasis for funding is for new habitats).	
Environment Agency staffing levels restored.	

11.3 General approaches to planning and nature recovery

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better balance of land use for the long term (agriculture, housing, renewables).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial prioritisation to deliver multi-outcome habitat restoration - climate resilience, water supply/quality, biodiversity
Coordination between stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buy in at all levels for LNRS – high profile champion. - Better coordination between statutory organisations and other organisations. - Community involvement increased – Friends groups, Toad Patrols etc. - Support/partner with industry and business that are committed to nature solutions, green transition and sustainable credentials. - Project planning including connection with education institutions, from pre-school to life-long learning, to develop long-term culture of care for nature. - Every project creating a forum for local people and interest groups to voice their questions, ideas, concerns and suggestions. - Reach out to retired ecologists to support the LNRS.
Bigger, better, more joined up.	
Biodiversity net gain having a positive impact on nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set the precedent high in Kent for everyone else to follow. - Aim high, do it well and set the standard.
Local planning authorities delivering nature recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More detail in local plans about ecological conservation. - More resources to enable enforcement to make sure mitigation sites are of high quality. - More local involvement with Local Plans. - Priority given to health of waterways in planning decisions. - Stricter conditions in planning. - Sympathetic planning in peri-urban/suburban to mitigate habitat loss and fragmentation. - Bigger value placed on habitats and wildlife in decision making. - Enforcement of regulation. - Good planning policy to support nature recovery. - Wildlife corridors are highlighted and protected in local plans. - Planning stage needs to consider green corridor – open spaces in development, hedgerows, wildlife corridors, tree planting, highway verges, small scale green habitats. - Planning that integrates nature into developments - is nature sensitive. - Reduced loss of biodiversity due to development. - LPA officers that input into development/planning are educated on ecological needs etc. - Projects better planned for local area. - Any carbon/biodiversity offsetting should remain in Kent.
Holistic approach to policy and legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central government understanding rural life.
Increased employment in relevant sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased job security, tied to longer term project approach, to attract young people to conservation/green jobs. - More support for local and circular economy e.g. using coppiced poles locally for fencing.

Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.	
Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.	
More sustainable as a county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composting - Rainwater harvesting and other water collection. - Reduced carbon emissions.

11.4 Protection

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Better protection of migration routes and breeding sites.	
Wildlife areas to be safe from disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas with less access – set aside for nature and biodiversity.
Better protection for established habitats.	
Full protection of National Nature Reserves, SSSI, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better protection and harsher consequences. - Protected from development. - In favourable condition. - Review of SSSI boundaries and extend where needed.
Extend protection measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater protection measures for hedgerows and trees. - Greater protection of moth species. - Protected status for the low weald – S.England's largest flood plain. - Protection of habitats with internationally important species numbers. - Stronger protections to preserve what we've got.
No pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action taken when pollution incidents occur.
Better protection from development impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New, and embraced, policies and laws for all development with proper and meaningful wildlife surveys. - Policy change around development and industry – nature first (or at least work out what nature needs and fit around it).

11.5 Wildlife crime

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Reduce wildlife crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lampers. - Hare coursing.

Specific species removed from priorities long list before application of shortlisting criteria

The selection of priority species for the Local Nature Recovery Strategy is a stand alone task, which must follow Natural England guidance. For Kent and Medway, this is overseen by a Species Recovery Technical Advisory Group comprising over 30 of the county's species specialists, experts and county recorders. The species identified as priorities through stakeholder engagement were removed before the application of the shortlisting criteria. These will be retained and reviewed against outcomes of the LNRS species prioritisation work to ensure compatibility. The below lists the species extracted and retained for this purpose.

Amphibians

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Great crested newt	

Birds

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Barn owls	
Blue tits	
Choughs	- Invertebrate rich grassland.
House martins	
House sparrows	
Lapwing	
Nightingales	
Nightjars	
Ring collar doves	
Ringed plovers	- Reduced disturbance from human (and dog) activity.
Skylarks	
Starlings	
Storks	- Nesting opportunities.
Swifts	
Turtle doves	- More and improved feeding and breeding habitat. - Mixed mosaic habitats - grassland, tree, scrub.

Fish

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Brown trout	- Fish passes to open migratory pathways.
Eels	- Eel passes to open migratory pathways. - Eel friendly sluices. - Weir removal.
Native fish species	

Invertebrates

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adonis blue	
Brown hairstreak	
Bumblebees	
Fiery clearwing moth	
Glow worms	
Grizzled skipper	
Hoverflies	
Small blue	
Solitary bees	
Stag beetle	
Wart-biter crickets	
White letter hairstreak	

Mammals

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Alcathoe bat	
Badger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No badger cull for Kent. - Badgers vaccinated against TB.
Barbistrel bat	
Bats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bat bricks in new developments.
Beaver (increased numbers of beaver in other catchments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaky dams for beavers.
Bechsteins bat	
Hazel dormouse	
Hedgehog (populations back to pre-1950 scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness and conservation. - Better garden access (better planning). - Habitat connectivity between urban and suburban areas to enable movement. - Hedgehog routes between gardens and new developments. - Hedgehog highways.
Otter	
Water vole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of water vole habitat.

Marine species

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Blue mussel	
Kelp	
Native oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hatchery.
Sabellaria	
Sea grass	
Seahorses returned to Kent.	

Plants and fungi

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Curled dock	
Orchids	
Vulnerable orchid species unique to Kent restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A landscape scale vision for restoration. - Extend and interconnect island habitats.
Watercress	
Waxcup	
Grassland fungi	

Reintroductions

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Beaver	
Pine marten	
Red squirrel	

Reptiles

Proposed priorities	Potential measures
Adder	
Slow worm	
Sand lizard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a second population.

Priorities shortlisting step 2 - assessment of the priorities long list, resulting from step 1 and with specific species removed, against the Kent and Medway LNRS shortlisting criteria

Detail of shortlisting criteria to be found at:

<https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/MS4N-priorities-shortlisting-approach-revised-following-feedback-adopted.pdf>

Scored as 3 if meeting criteria

Scored as 2 if meeting criteria

Theme	Proposed priority	Local and national significance	Contribution to national targets	Contribution to purposes of Kent's protected landscapes	Urgency	Climate change impacts	Maximising benefits	Total score
Access	Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures.				3		2	5
Access	Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity.				3			3
Access	Undisturbed areas of nature				3			3
Air quality	Improved air quality				3		2	5
Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	3	3	3	3	3	2	17
Ancient woodland	No loss of existing ancient woodland.	3	3	3	3	3		15
Chalk grassland	Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	3	3	3		3	2	14
Chalk grassland	More chalk grassland in conservation management.	3	3	3		3		12
Chalk streams	High quality, healthy chalk streams.	3	3	3	3	3	2	17
Climate resilience	Climate change resilient planting.					3	2	5
Climate resilience	Climate resilient bird habitats.					3	2	5
Climate resilience	Climate resilient, connected landscapes.			3		3	2	8
Climate resilience	Dynamic habitats which evolve and change.						2	2
Climate resilience	Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.				3	3	2	8
Climate resilience	Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places.				3	3	2	8
Climate resilience	Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.					3	2	5
Coast	Coastal habitats not lost.				3	3		6
Coast	Healthier coastal ecosystems.		3			3		6
Coast	Improved coastal habitats for wildlife.					3		3
Coast	Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent.			3	3			6
Coast	Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries.	3				3		6
Coast	Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.				3	3		6
Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale.				3			3
Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a local scale.				3			3
Connectivity	Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.				3		2	5
Connectivity	Bigger, better, more joined up.				3			3
Connectivity	Connect larger populations of species.		3		3			6
Connectivity	Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated.						2	2
Connectivity	Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes.				3		2	5
Connectivity	Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites		3		3		2	8
Farmland	Farmland rich in wildlife.							0
Farmland	Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery.		3					3
Farmland	Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.							0
Farmland	Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS.		3					3
Farmland	Increased nature friendly land management.				3			3

Theme	Proposed priority	Local and national significance	Contribution to national targets	Contribution to purposes of Kent's protected landscapes	Urgency	Climate change impacts	Maximising benefits	Total score
Grassland	Continuity of large scale grasslands.			3				3
Grazing marsh	More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders.	3	3		3	3		12
Grazing marsh	Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	3	3		3	3		12
Hedgerow	Improve hedgerow management.	3	3	3	3			12
Hedgerow	Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows.	3	3	3	3			12
Hedgerow	Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows.	3	3	3	3			12
Hedgerow	Native hedgerows with fruits.	3	3	3	3			12
Intertidal	Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore.	3	3	3	3			12
Intertidal	Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats.	3	3		3	3	2	14
Intertidal	Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change.	3	3		3	3	2	14
Light pollution	Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.			3			2	5
Lowland heath	Increase in extent of lowland heathland	3	3	3	3			15
Marine	Greater protection to marine environment.		3					3
Marine	Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected.	3	3	3	3			12
Marine	Marine Protected Areas in good management.		3					3
Meadow	Every community has its own wildflower meadow.	3	3	3	3			12
Meadow	Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths.	3	3	3	3			12
Mosaic	Increased mosaics of habitat.			3				3
NBS	Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water.	3	3				2	8
NBS	Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits.	3					2	5
NBS	More carbon sequestering habitats.						2	2
NBS	Nature-based solutions used for flood management.	3					2	5
NBS	Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services.						2	2
NBS	Restore natural processes to the landscape.						2	2
NBS	Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity).	3	3				2	8
OMH	Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	3			3			6
Pests and disease	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.					3	2	5
Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland.	3						3
Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species.							0
Pests and disease	Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes.							0

Theme	Proposed priority	Local and national significance	Contribution to national targets	Contribution to purposes of Kent's protected landscapes	Urgency	Climate change impacts	Maximising benefits	Total score
Ponds	Better habitat/ponds for amphibians.	3	3		3			9
Ponds	More ponds, including dew ponds	3	3		3	3		12
Reedbeds	Reedbeds resilient to climate change.				3	3	2	8
Rivers	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water.	3	3		3	3	2	14
Rivers	Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features.	3	3		3	3	2	14
Rivers	Improve connectivity of rivers.	3	3		3	3	2	14
Rivers	Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape.		3			3		6
Scrub	High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic.	3	3	3		3		12
Scrub	Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	3	3	3		3		12
Soil quality	Improved soil health				3		2	5
Soil quality	Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services.				3		2	5
Species	All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	3	3					6
Species	Breeding seabird population restored.		3					3
Species	Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates.		3					3
Species	Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species		3					3
Species	Greater density/profusion and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).		3					3
Species	Improved fish passage.		3					3
Species	Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions.						2	2
Species	Increase in all species diversity and abundance.		3					3
Species	Increase in bee and pollinator species.		3					3
Species	Increase in breeding birds.		3					3
Species	Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.		3					3
Species	Increase in priority species.	3	3					6
Species	Increase in wintering coastal birds.		3					3
Species	Increase of farmland bird species.		3					3
Species	More migratory birds.							0
Species	No biodiversity deserts.							0
Species	Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated).		3	3				6
Species	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.		3					3
Species	Reverse decline in woodland birds.		3					3
Species	Increase in native species / native species thriving.		3	3				6
Species-rich grassland	Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland.			3	3	3		9
Traditional orchards	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees.	3	3	3	3			12

Theme	Proposed priority	Local and national significance	Contribution to national targets	Contribution to purposes of Kent's protected landscapes	Urgency	Climate change impacts	Maximising benefits	Total score
Urban	A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.						2	2
Urban	Compulsory wildlife features in new builds.						2	2
Urban	Connected urban spaces.							0
Urban	Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive.					3	2	5
Urban	Infrastructure with nature at its heart.							0
Urban	Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass.						2	2
Urban	Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments.						2	2
Urban	Planting delivering for nature.							0
Urban	Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits.						2	2
Urban	Wildlife friendly gardens.							0
Vegetative shingle	Vegetative shingle habitat increased.	3	3		3			9
Verges	Grassland edges and roadside verges				3			3
Verges	Road network delivering for nature.				3			3
Water management	Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land.	3	3		3	3	2	17
Water management	Improvements in ditch management.							0
Water management	Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods.	3	3			3	2	11
Water management	Reduced abstraction.	3	3				2	8
Water quality	Clean waters.		3				2	5
Water quality	Reduced water pollution.	3	3	3			2	11
Wet woodland	More wetland woodland.	3	3	3	3	3	2	17
Woodland	A more diverse ecology of woodlands.	3	3	3	3	3		15
Woodland	Better protection and management of woodland.	3	3	3	3	3		15
Woodland	Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	3		3				6
Woodland	Improve management of private woodlands		3	3				6
Woodland	Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent.		3				2	5
Woodland	Increase standing and fallen deadwood.							0
Woodland	Increased connectivity of woodland.	3	3	3	3	3		15
Woodland	Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change.	3	3	3	3	3	2	17
Woodland	More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle.	3	3	3	3			12
Woodland	Right tree, planted in the right place.	3	3	3				9
Woodland	Woodland management increasing biodiversity.	3	3	3	3	3		15
	Expansion of habitats through land-use change.							0
	Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.							0
	Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.							0
	More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.							0

Priorities shortlisting step 2 - outcome of assessment against shortlisting criteria

Overarching priorities, which did not score highly against the selection criteria because of their generalised nature but nonetheless are considered critical to nature recovery are identified by a hatching pattern. In subsequent tables, these are identified with a high priority label, also hatched.

Priority bracket	Theme	Proposed priority	Total score
Scoring 10 or more against shortlisting criteria	Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	17
	Chalk streams	High quality, healthy chalk streams.	17
	Water management	Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land.	17
	Wet woodland	More wetland woodland.	17
	Woodland	Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change.	17
	Ancient woodland	No loss of existing ancient woodland.	15
	Lowland heath	Increase in extent of lowland heathland	15
	Woodland	A more diverse ecology of woodlands.	15
	Woodland	Better protection and management of woodland.	15
	Woodland	Increased connectivity of woodland.	15
	Woodland	Woodland management increasing biodiversity.	15
	Chalk grassland	Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	14
	Intertidal	Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats.	14
	Intertidal	Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change.	14
	Rivers	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water.	14
	Rivers	Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features.	14
	Rivers	Improve connectivity of rivers.	14
	Chalk grassland	More chalk grassland in conservation management.	12
	Grazing marsh	More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders.	12
	Grazing marsh	Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	12
	Hedgerow	Improve hedgerow management.	12
	Hedgerow	Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows.	12
	Hedgerow	Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows.	12
	Hedgerow	Native hedgerows with fruits.	12
	Intertidal	Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore.	12
	Marine	Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected.	12
	Meadow	Every community has its own wildflower meadow.	12
	Meadow	Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths.	12
	Ponds	More ponds, including dew ponds	12
	Scrub	High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic.	12
	Scrub	Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	12
	Traditional orchards	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees.	12
	Woodland	More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle.	12
Water management	Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods.	11	
Water quality	Reduced water pollution.	11	

Priority bracket	Theme	Proposed priority	Total score
Scoring 5 or more against shortlisting criteria	Ponds	Better habitat/ponds for amphibians.	9
	Species-rich grassland	Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland.	9
	Vegetative shingle	Vegetative shingle habitat increased.	9
	Woodland	Right tree, planted in the right place.	9
	Climate resilience	Climate resilient, connected landscapes.	8
	Climate resilience	Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.	8
	Climate resilience	Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places.	8
	Connectivity	Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites	8
	Reedbeds	Reedbeds resilient to climate change.	8
	NBS	Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity).	8
	Water management	Reduced abstraction.	8
	NBS	Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water.	8
	Coast	Coastal habitats not lost.	6
	Coast	Healthier coastal ecosystems.	6
	Coast	Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent.	6
	Coast	Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries.	6
	Coast	Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.	6
	Connectivity	Connect larger populations of species.	6
	OMH	Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	6
	Rivers	Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape.	6
	Species	All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	6
	Species	Increase in priority species.	6
	Species	Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated).	6
	Species	Increase in native species / native species thriving.	6
	Woodland	Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	6
	Woodland	Improve management of private woodlands	6
	Access	Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures.	5
	Air quality	Improved air quality	5
	Climate resilience	Climate change resilient planting.	5
	Climate resilience	Climate resilient bird habitats.	5
	Urban	Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive.	5
	Climate resilience	Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.	5
	Connectivity	Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.	5
	Connectivity	Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes.	5
	Light pollution	Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.	5
	Pests and disease	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	5
	Soil quality	Improved soil health	5
	Soil quality	Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services.	5
	NBS	Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits.	5
	NBS	Nature-based solutions used for flood management.	5
Water quality	Clean waters.	5	

Priority bracket	Theme	Proposed priority	Total score
Scoring less than 5 against shortlisting criteria	Woodland	Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent.	5
	Access	Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity.	3
	Access	Undisturbed areas of nature	3
	Coast	Improved coastal habitats for wildlife.	3
	Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale.	3
	Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a local scale.	3
	Connectivity	Bigger, better, more joined up.	3
	Farmland	Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery.	3
	Farmland	Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS.	3
	Farmland	Increased nature friendly land management.	3
	Grassland	Continuity of large scale grasslands.	3
	Marine	Greater protection to marine environment.	3
	Marine	Marine Protected Areas in good management.	3
	Mosaic	Increased mosaics of habitat.	3
	Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland.	3
	Species	Breeding seabird population restored.	3
	Species	Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates.	3
	Species	Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	3
	Species	Greater density/profusion and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).	3
	Species	Improved fish passage.	3
	Species	Increase in all species diversity and abundance.	3
	Species	Increase in bee and pollinator species.	3
	Species	Increase in breeding birds.	3
	Species	Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.	3
	Species	Increase in wintering coastal birds.	3
	Species	Increase of farmland bird species.	3
	Species	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	3
	Species	Reverse decline in woodland birds.	3
	Verges	Grassland edges and roadside verges	3
	Verges	Road network delivering for nature.	3
	Climate resilience	Dynamic habitats which evolve and change.	2
	Connectivity	Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated.	2
	NBS	More carbon sequestering habitats.	2
NBS	Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services.	2	
NBS	Restore natural processes to the landscape.	2	
Species	Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions.	2	
Urban	A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.	2	
Urban	Compulsory wildlife features in new builds.	2	
Urban	Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass.	2	
Urban	Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments.	2	
Urban	Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits.	2	
No score against shortlisting criteria	Farmland	Farmland rich in wildlife.	0
	Farmland	Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.	0
	Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species.	0
	Pests and disease	Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes.	0
	Species	More migratory birds.	0
	Species	No biodiversity deserts.	0
	Urban	Connected urban spaces.	0
	Urban	Infrastructure with nature at its heart.	0
	Urban	Planting delivering for nature.	0
	Urban	Wildlife friendly gardens.	0
	Water management	Improvements in ditch management.	0
	Woodland	Increase standing and fallen deadwood.	0
		Expansion of habitats through land-use change.	0
	Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.	0	
	Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.	0	
	More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	0	

Priorities refinement - looking for opportunities to combine similar/compatible suggested priorities

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland habitats connected for climate resilience.	17	Ancient woodland is protected from loss, with damage areas restored through management and the removal of non-native/invasive trees and plants. Areas of ancient woodland buffered and better connected for climate resilience.	AW1	
	Ancient woodland	No loss of existing ancient woodland.	15			
	Chalk grassland	Chalk grasslands restored to high quality, supporting high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	14	Chalk grasslands protected from loss, restored through conservation management and connected across the landscape, supporting a high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	CG1	
	Chalk grassland	More chalk grassland in conservation management.	12			
	Chalk streams	High quality, healthy chalk streams.	17	Chalk streams reaching excellent ecological health, with naturalised and uninterrupted flows, protection from pollution and restoration of the river shape - leading to clean and plentiful water, supporting a diverse flora and fauna.	CS1	
	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	More, better quality and climate resilient grazing marsh, benefiting breeding waders.	12	Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored, with sensitive areas and the breeding waders they support protected from land management and recreational disturbance. Opportunities taken to create and extend areas of this habitat and increase its climate resilience.	GM1	
	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of saltmarsh/grazing marsh habitat.	12			

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
Top priorities scoring bracket	Hedgerow	Increase in large, wide, species rich hedgerows.	12	The extent of species-rich hedgerows through the county is increased, with lost hedgerows replaced, gaps filled and management of existing hedgerows improving the quality as well as quantity.	HR1	
	Hedgerow	Increased quality and connectivity of hedgerows.	12	Improvements in quality and extent providing a coherent network of shelter, nesting and forage for wildlife across the landscape and allowing other habitats to be linked.	HR2	
	Hedgerow	Native hedgerows with fruits.	12			
	Hedgerow	Improve hedgerow management.	12	Hedgerows protected from loss, aggressive management, neglect and chemicals.	HR3	
	Intertidal	Improve connectivity of intertidal, subtidal and transitional habitats.	14	Coastal habitats are allowed evolve, with natural dynamic processes restored, to enable adaption and resilience to climate change.	CL1	
	Intertidal	Increased intertidal habitat (saltmarsh, seagrass, mudflats, oyster beds, fish nursery areas) resilient to climate change.	14	Coastal habitats are protected from loss as a result of coastal squeeze and extended further, with hard and fixed lines of sea defence moved so that intertidal habitats are given the opportunity to migrate landward.	CL2	Potential measures to focus on specific action for seagrass, mudflats, chalk reef, rocky foreshore, oyster beds, fish nursery areas.
	Intertidal	Chalk reefs and rocky foreshore.	12			
	Marine	Intertidal/near shore marine environments restored and protected.	12			
	Lowland heath	Increase in extent of lowland heathland	15	Increase in extent of lowland heathland.	HL1	
	Meadow	Every community has its own wildflower meadow.	12	Protect existing extent, and extend resource, of unimproved, species-rich grassland by returning appropriate, wildlife friendly and traditional management techniques to these habitats.	SRG1	
	Meadow	Wildflower meadows for bees, insects, moths.	12			
Ponds	More ponds, including dew ponds	12	Restore lost ponds and create new ones, protecting all pond habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive plants.	PD1		

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Rivers	Healthy, cleaner and plentiful rivers with more wildlife features.	14	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks and streams with regular and sufficient supply of water, improved connectivity and wildlife features.	RIV1	
	Rivers	Improve connectivity of rivers.	14			
	Rivers	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks, streams and ponds with regular and sufficient supply of water.	14			
	Scrub	Increase of high quality scrub mosaic habitat.	12	Increase the extent of low level, regular management of scrub / successional habitat, providing a mix of young and mature scrub to enable structural diversity and the support of a wide range of species. Reduce the amount of unmanaged scrub and loss of grassland and heathland from its encroachment.	SB1	
	Scrub	High quality scrub and hedgerow mosaic.	12	Link scrub habitat with hedgerows, woodland and other habitats to support wildlife corridors.	SB2	
	Traditional orchards	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards, with heritage fruit trees.	12	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards in sensitive management, with heritage fruit trees.	TO1	
	Water management	Freshwater marshes – get more water on the land.	17	Protect and restore wildlife-rich and functioning freshwater wetlands across the county, providing not only shelter, nurseries and breeding grounds but also carbon sinks and water management.	WT1	
	Water management	Increase in suitable wetlands e.g. grassland, reedbed, wet woods.	11			
	Water quality	Reduced water pollution.	11	LNRS is limited in its ability to reduce water pollution because of the many outside influences beyond the strategy's control. Instead LNRS will focus on priorities that relate to improving water quality. Covered under RIV and NBS priorities.		

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Wet woodland	More wetland woodland.	17	Increase the extent of wet woodland in the county and improve connectivity with the freshwater habitat network.	WW1	
	Woodland	Large areas of native woodland, with increased resilience to climate change.	17	An increase in native woodland, with diverse ecology, well connected and under appropriate management to support natural regeneration and extension.	WD1	
	Woodland	A more diverse ecology of woodlands.	15			
	Woodland	Better protection and management of woodland.	15			
	Woodland	Increased connectivity of woodland.	15			
	Woodland	Woodland management increasing biodiversity.	15			
	Woodland	More coppiced woodland/continuation of the coppice cycle.	12			
	Access	Increase public access to wildlife in appropriate areas with appropriate measures.	5	Protection of habitats and species sensitive to disturbance by improved access management, which supports connectivity and experience of wildlife but ensures our most sensitive sites remain undisturbed.	AC1	Potential measures to focus on the habitats and species and appropriate disturbance measures.
	NBS	Improved air quality	5	Increase of woodland and trees outside woodland to deliver air quality improvements.	NBS1	
	Climate resilience	Climate resilient, connected landscapes.	8	Improve connectivity of the landscape, with dynamic habitats which evolve and change, to support climate change resilience, with particular attention paid to <<habitats>> and <<species>>.	CR1	Need to identify the habitats and species most in need of connectivity to support climate resilience.
	Climate resilience	Increased biodiversity to improve resilience.	8			
	Climate resilience	Landscape scale initiatives to improve connectivity for climate resilience, allowing for migration to warmer/colder and wetter/drier places.	8			
	Climate resilience	Climate resilient bird habitats.	5			
	Climate resilience	Safeguard amphibians against climate change risk of drying up of wet areas.	5			
	Climate resilience	Climate change resilient planting.	5	Tree, and other, planting to be designed for a changing climate using climate and pest/disease resilient species.	CR2	
	Coast	Coastal habitats not lost.	6	CL2		
	Coast	Healthier coastal ecosystems.	6			
Coast	Preserve and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity characteristic of Kent.	6				
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Restoration of coastal habitats (saltmarsh and coastal marshes) and estuaries.	6	GM1			

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
Middle priorities scoring bracket	Access	Sensitive coastal habitat not subject to recreational disturbance.	6	AC1		
	Connectivity	Improved connectivity between key wildlife sites	8	County's key wildlife sites better connected by addressing the fragmentation and barriers preventing movement of species.	CON1	Need to identify which sites in Kent (or species populations) would most benefit from this priority. Potential measures to identify how this connectivity can be provided for - links to other habitat priorities (e.g. hedgerows)?
	Connectivity	Connect larger populations of species.	6			
	Connectivity	Better connectivity for the movement of small mammals.	5			
	Connectivity	Habitat reconnected where fragmented by Kent's major arterial routes.	5	Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, reconnecting habitats and wildlife pathways.	CON2	Potential measures to identify specific sites for retrospective defragmentation.
	Light pollution	Combat light pollution - return of dark skies.	5	Return dark skies to areas of the county for the benefit of diurnal and nocturnal species.	SPP1	Need to consider how we frame this and associated potential measures alongside the safety requirements of street lighting and functional requirements of operations lighting. Is this deliverable? Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	NBS	Whole river systems - nature-based solutions to improve water courses (flood risk, water quality, biodiversity).	8	Work with nature to restore river catchments' functions to improve water quality, manage flood risk and deliver enhanced biodiversity.	NBS2	Potential measures to identify specific catchment habitats to deliver NBS including reedbeds, wetlands, storage ponds, leaky dams, tree planting and reduction of soil compaction.
	NBS	Greater use of nature based solution to manage flood risk and deliver nature benefits.	5			
	NBS	Nature-based solutions used for flood management.	5			
	NBS	Better utilise habitats to deliver cleaner water.	8			
	OMH	Greater protection of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land from loss.	6	Protection from loss and damage of open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land for the benefit of species which rely on the early successional habitats.	OMH1	
Pests and disease	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	5	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	INNS1		

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Ponds	Better habitat/ponds for amphibians.	9	PD1		Specific species requirements will be picked up under priority species and potential measures.
	Reedbeds	Reedbeds resilient to climate change.	8	Increase the extent of inland reedbeds to compensate for the loss of coastal sites as a result of sea-level rise and ensure existing reedbeds are in appropriate management.	RB1	
	Rivers	Improved watercourses (quality) across the landscape.	6	RIV1		
	Soil quality	Improved soil health	5	Reverse the degradation of soil and improve its health throughout the county through enhanced and increased soil management so that it is better delivering for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management and production/provisioning.	SH1	
	Soil quality	Improved soil management, benefiting invertebrates and providing carbon sequestration services.	5			
	Species	All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	6	All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	SPP2	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	Increase in priority species.	6	Kent-specific threatened and iconic animal and plant species recovering, with increases in both abundance and diversity.	SPP3	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	Recovery of Kent's threatened species and missing species restored (UK extinct and Kent extirpated).	6			
	Species	Increase in native species / native species thriving.	6			
	Species-rich grassland	Increase in well-managed, species-rich grassland.	9	SRG1		
	Urban	Greening used to make urban areas climate resilient/adaptive.	5	Increase the extent of green within urban areas to not only provide more habitat for wildlife but also deliver other benefits including urban cooling, air and noise pollution regulation and surface water management.	URB1	
	Vegetative shingle	Vegetative shingle habitat increased.	9	Mobility of vegetated shingle habitat maintained so that there is no net loss from the current extent and all areas of vegetated shingle are returned to a favourable condition.	VS1	

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Water management	Reduced abstraction.	8	RIV1		Reduced abstraction should be a potential measure for priority RV1.
	Water quality	Clean waters.	5	RV1		
	Woodland	Right tree, planted in the right place.	9	WD1		Right tree, right place should be a potential measure for priority WD1.
	Woodland	Deer population managed to reduce impacts.	6	Appropriate deer and grey squirrel management in woodland (and connecting areas) to reduce impacts and support new planting and natural regeneration.	WD2	
	Woodland	Improve management of private woodlands	6	WD1		Working with private woodland owners should be a potential measure for priority WD1.
	Woodland	Increase canopy cover and areas of woodland in Kent.	5	Increase the average canopy cover of Kent through woodland and trees outside woodland to 19%.	WD3	Linked to Kent Plan Tree canopy target.

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Access	Reduced disturbance of wildlife and habitats from human recreational activity.	3	AC1		
	Access	Undisturbed areas of nature	3			
	Climate resilience	Dynamic habitats which evolve and change.	2	CR1		
	Coast	Improved coastal habitats for wildlife.	3	Improved coastal habitats supporting wildlife.	CL3	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific coastal wildlife.
	Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a landscape scale.	3	Habitats connected at both a county and local scale, delivering bigger, better and more joined up with no important wildlife habitats left completely isolated.	CON3	
	Connectivity	A network of connected habitats at a local scale.	3			
	Connectivity	Bigger, better, more joined up.	3			
	Connectivity	Ensure no important wildlife habitats are completely isolated.	2			
	Farmland	Farmland rich in wildlife.	0	Increase in number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.	FM1	
	Farmland	Increased nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, with a greater acreage of farmland under ELMS.	3			
	Farmland	Increased nature friendly land management.	3			
	Farmland	Increased areas of farming delivering for nature recovery.	3	Farmland delivering targeted action for nature recovery.	FM2	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the action should be targeting. Potential measures to include increasing engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.
	Farmland	Increased in engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.	0			
	Grassland	Continuity of large scale grasslands.	3	Improve the connectivity of large scale grasslands.	SRG2	
	Marine	Greater protection to marine environment.	3	Kent's Marine Protected Areas improved and extended.	MAR1	
	Marine	Marine Protected Areas in good management.	3	Kent's Marine Protected Areas protected from decline and recovering, through management of damaging impacts and operations.	MAR2	
	Mosaic	Increased mosaics of habitat.	3	Management of habitats to deliver a connected mosaic of habitats at a large scale, where nature can flourish and species requirements are considered.	SPP4	

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
Lower priorities scoring bracket and no score	NBS	More carbon sequestering habitats.	2	Increase the extent of carbon sequestering habitats in the county, that are purposefully managed to function as a carbon store.	NBS3	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats will be targeted.
	NBS	Protection of areas delivering ecosystem services.	2	Protect habitats delivering critical ecosystem services in the county.	NBS4	Need to expand this priority to draw out the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them.
	NBS	Restore natural processes to the landscape.	2			
	Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of grey squirrel for benefit woodland.	3	WD2		
	Pests and disease	Landscape-scale management of mink for benefit of freshwater species.	0	Management of freshwater invasive plants and pest species to ensure our native freshwater species recover and thrive.	RIV2	Control of mink and carp to be identified as potential measures for RIV2 priority.
	Pests and disease	Reduction of carp in freshwater lakes.	0			
	Species	Breeding seabird population restored.	3	Breeding seabirds recovered to stable populations and wintering coastal bird number increasing.	CL4	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	Clean water for freshwater species and invertebrates.	3	Clean, sufficient, stable and passable freshwater environments to support an increased in freshwater species abundance.	RIV3	
	Species	Evidenced and positive change of UK red and amber listed bird species	3	SPP3		
	Species	Greater density/profusion and diversity of butterflies and moths, native and naturalised (number and species).	3	Greater abundance and diversity of native and naturalised butterflies and moths.	SPP5	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	Improved fish passage.	3	RIV3		
	Species	Increase biodiversity through nature-based solutions.	2	SPP6		
	Species	Increase in all species diversity and abundance.	3	A general and marked increase in all species diversity and abundance.	SPP6	
	Species	Increase in bee and pollinator species.	3	SPP2		
	Species	Increase in breeding birds.	3			Too broad a priority - specific species to be picked up by LNRS priority species.
	Species	Increase in invertebrate diversity and abundance, recognising key role in the food chain.	3	Invertebrates provided better attention and protection, recognising their key role in the food chain.	SPP7	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	Increase in wintering coastal birds.	3	CL4		
	Species	Increase of farmland bird species.	3	Farmland managed to support the recovery of farmland bird species.	FM3	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted. Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Species	More migratory birds.	0	CL4		
	Species	No biodiversity deserts.	0			Too broad a priority.
Species	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	3	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	SPP8	Need to expand this priority to draw out what species-specific habitats will be targeted.	

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Species	Reverse decline in woodland birds.	3	Woodland appropriately managed to reverse the decline of woodland fauna and flora.	WD4	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted. Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.
	Urban	A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.	2	A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.	URB2	
	Urban	Compulsory wildlife features in new builds.	2	URB2		Compulsory wildlife features in new builds to be a potential measure for priority URB2.
	Urban	Connected urban spaces.	0	Address habitat fragmentation of the urban environment, ensuring urban species can freely move about and infrastructure does not impede passage.	URB3	Connecting urban spaces, green features, hedgehog highways etc to be potential measures for priority URB3.
	Urban	Infrastructure with nature at its heart.	0	URB3		
	Urban	Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass.	2	ACC2		Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass to be a potential measure for ACC2.
	Urban	Meaningful introduction of habitat in developments.	2	URB2		Meaningful introduction of habitat in development to be a potential measure for priority URB2.
	Urban	Planting delivering for nature.	0	URB4		Planting delivering for nature to be a potential measure for URB4.
	Urban	Public greenspace delivering wildlife benefits.	2	Public greenspace and land management delivering wildlife benefits.	URB4	
	Urban	Wildlife friendly gardens.	0	Kent's population doing more themselves to deliver for nature.	AC2	Wildlife friendly gardens to be a potential measure for ACC2.
	Verges	Grassland edges and roadside verges	3	The county's highway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks acting as functional networks for wildlife.	CON4	Grassland edges and roadside verges to be a potential measure for CON4.
	Verges	Road network delivering for nature.	3	CON4		Road network delivering for nature to be a potential measure for CON4.
	Water management	Improvements in ditch management.	0			
	Woodland	Increase standing and fallen deadwood.	0	WD4		Increase standing and fallen deadwood to be potential measure for WD4.

	Theme	Suggested priority	Total score	Proposed LNRS priority resulting from suggested priority (priorities)	Proposed LNRS priority ref	Notes
	Misc.	Expansion of habitats through land-use change.	0			Potential measure.
	Misc.	Less focus on 'reintroducing' and more focus on what we have.	0			To be picked up by LNRS priority species.
	Misc.	Make sure focus on priority species and habitats in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy is not to the detriment of other wildlife and habitats.	0			To be noted.
	Misc.	More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	0	More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	URB5	

LNRS priorities shortlist drafting -

(1) additional priorities added to address pressures and priority habitats not already covered

(2) reviewed for opportunities to further refine list (retain or remove) - removing duplicates, combing parities further, considering if better allocated as a potential measure and checking priority was in LNRS scope.

	In top priorities scoring bracket (hatched green relates to a priority too general to be scored into this bracket but identified as critical to nature recovery)
	In middle priorities scoring bracket
	In lower priorities scoring bracket
	No score against criteria
	Potential additional priority to cover a pressure/habitat not addressed elsewhere

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Access and connection	Access and connection	AC1		Protection of habitats and species sensitive to disturbance by improved access management, which supports connectivity and experience of wildlife but ensures our most sensitive sites remain undisturbed.	Retain		Potential measures to focus on the habitats and species and appropriate disturbance measures.	Need to reflect in potential measures how following impacts of access will be addressed habitat damage/degradation; trampling; soil compaction and erosion; wildlife disturbance; migratory and ground nesting bird disturbance; water pollution and littering.
		AC2		Kent's population doing more themselves to deliver for nature.	Retain	This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.	Wildlife friendly gardens to be a potential measure for ACC2. Less garden greenspace lost to paving over/fake grass to be a potential measure for ACC2.	Need to reflect in potential measures how priority will address: - lack of motivation to take personal responsibility for local natural area. - hedges removed for fencing around houses.
		AC??		Priority addressing broad connection and access to nature?	Retain	This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.		If adopted, potential measures would need to demonstrate how the following pressures would be addressed: inequalities; apathy towards nature; plant blindness; fear of nature; lack of knowledge; lack of public support; loss of wellbeing and health advantages.

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Climate change resilience	Climate change resilience	CR1		Improve connectivity of the landscape, with dynamic habitats which evolve and change, to support climate change resilience, with particular attention paid to <<habitats>> and <<species>>.	Retain	<p>Need to identify the habitats and species most in need of connectivity to support climate resilience and expand the priority (or create individual priorities to support climate change resilience of that habitat). Potentially may duplicate habitat specific priorities so will need to be reviewed and decided where it best sits.</p> <p>For habitats NE habitats report suggests: river habitats and standing water bodies; lowland beech and yew woodlands; wet woodlands; coastal grazing marsh; wet and dry lowland heath; fen, marsh and swamp; coastal (machair, saltmarshes, mudflats, saline lagoons). https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6095916432621568</p> <p>For species, suggest LNRS priority species are checked against NE species report and potential measures included within species priorities rather than including here. https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4674414199177216</p>	Need to identify the habitats and species most in need of connectivity to support climate resilience.	From pressures workshop vulnerable habitats in Kent identified as: chalk downland, veteran trees, wetland habitats, chalk streams, wet woodlands, rivers, grazing marsh, heathland. From pressures workshop vulnerable species in Kent identified as: new trees, pollinators, water vole, beaver, kingfisher, aquatic fauna and flora, marine species, shellfish and marine invertebrates.
		CR2		Tree, and other, planting to be designed for a changing climate using climate and pest/disease resilient species.	Remove	Include instead as a potential measure under priority WD3.		
		CR??		Priority relating to climate change impact on water quality (freshwater and saline), including temperature, dissolved oxygen, low flow and increased pollutant concentration?	Remove	Will be picked up under priority CR1 for water habitats.		
		CR??		Priority relating to managing migration of new species (naturalised and invasive/pests)?	Retain	Suggest priority should be included if there are deliverable measures we can identify to manage this.		
		CR??		Priority relating to management of impacts from extreme weather events (e.g. heatwaves, drought, flooding, wildfires, storminess)?	Remove	Impacts of extreme weather will be managed through building resilience to climate change and this will be picked up under priority CR1 for vulnerable habitats.		
		CR??		Priority relating to species migration reducing effectiveness of static protected areas?	Remove	Addressing this is outside scope of LNRS - question on how this is being considered/managed to be noted to NE.		
		CR??		Priority relating to drive for green energy on further competing demands for land and potential further losses of natural habitats.	Remove	Addressing this is outside scope of LNRS and falls within Land use Framework.		

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Coastal	Coastal habitats	CL1		Coastal habitats are allowed evolve, with natural dynamic processes restored, to enable adaption and resilience to climate change.	Retain		Potential measures to focus on specific action for saltmarsh, mudflats, chalk, foreshore, rocky foreshore, coastal sand dunes, maritime cliff.	Need to reflect in potential measures how the pressure of increased coastal erosion from more storminess will be addressed.
		CL2		Coastal habitats are protected from loss as a result of coastal squeeze, with hard and fixed lines of sea defence moved so that intertidal habitats are given the opportunity to migrate landward.	Retain		Potential measures to focus on specific action for saltmarsh, mudflats, chalk foreshore, rocky foreshore, coastal sand dunes,	
		CL3		Improved coastal habitats supporting wildlife.	Retain	Retain if able to draw out specific habitats, specific coastal wildlife and specific improvements. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific coastal wildlife.	
		CL4		Breeding seabirds recovered to stable populations and wintering coastal bird numbers increasing.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.		
	Vegetated shingle	VS1		Mobility of vegetated shingle habitat maintained so that there is no net loss from the current extent and all areas of vegetated shingle are returned to a favourable condition.	Retain			

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Connectivity	Fragmentation	FRG1		County's key wildlife sites better connected by addressing the fragmentation and barriers preventing movement of species.	Query	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do - to identify which sites in Kent (or species populations) would most benefit from this priority?	Potential measures to identify how this connectivity can be provided for - links to other habitat priorities (e.g. hedgerows)?	
		FRG2		Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, reconnecting habitats and wildlife pathways.	Retain		Potential measures to identify specific sites for retrospective defragmentation.	
	Connectivity	CON1		Habitats connected at both a county and local scale, delivering bigger, better and more joined up with no important wildlife habitats, or species populations, left completely isolated.	Query	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do?		
		CON2		Management of habitats to deliver a connected mosaic of habitats at a large scale, where nature can flourish and species requirements are considered.	Retain			Need to reflect in potential measures how habitat management will take account of seasonal variation/disruption as a result of climate change, reducing availability of forage when needed (disruption of hibernation).
		CON3		The county's highway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks acting as functional networks for wildlife.	Retain		Grassland edges and roadside verges to be a potential measure for CON3. Road network delivering for nature to be a potential measure for CON3.	
	Scrub	SB1		Increase the extent of low level, regular management of scrub / successional habitat, providing a mix of young and mature scrub to enable structural diversity and the support of a wide range of species. Reduce the amount of unmanaged scrub and loss of grassland and heathland from its encroachment.	Retain			
		SB2		Link scrub habitat with hedgerows, woodland and other habitats to support wildlife corridors.	Retain			

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Farmland	Farm and land management	FM1		Increase in number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.	Retain			Need to reflect in potential measures how priority will address maintenance and management of sensitive and semi-natural habitats, hedgerows and field margins.
		FM2		Farmland delivering targeted action for nature recovery.	Retain	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the action should be targeting.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the action should be targeting. Potential measures to include increasing engagement of landowners and farmers in nature recovery.	Need to reflect in potential measures how priority will address: - loss of habitat complexity, mosaics, patchworks. - loss of hedgerows and field margins. - poor soil health. - reduced abundance and diversity of invertebrates and farmland/meadow birds. - limited forage and shelter.
		FM3		Farmland managed to support the recovery of farmland bird species.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species. If retained, will need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted. Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		FM??		Priority relating to farmland supporting the connectivity of habitats through the reestablishment of hedges, margins, meadows and woods?	Remove	Include instead as a potential measure under hedgerow, connectivity and/or FM2 priorities.		Or is the priority made into a potential measure that sits under FM2? Or does this better sit as a priority (or potential measure) under connectivity?
		FM??		Priority relating to reducing agricultural run off/pollution from agricultural practices?	Remove	Include instead as a potential measure(s) under FM1, relating to pollution from fertilisers, pesticides, phosphates, livestock, nitrate.		If adopted, to consider pollution from fertilisers, pesticides, phosphates, livestock, nitrate. Or is the priority made into a potential measure that sits under FM1?
		FM??		Priority relating to soil health (nutrients/pollutants), soil stabilisation (trampling/compaction) and soil depletion (erosion/loss of topsoil)?	Remove	Include instead as a potential measure under FM1 and/or SH1.		Or is the priority made into a potential measure that sits under FM1?
	Hedgerow	HR1		The extent of species-rich hedgerows through the county is increased, with lost hedgerows replaced, gaps filled and management of existing hedgerows improving the quality as well as quantity.	Retain			
		HR2		Improvements in quality and extent providing a coherent network of shelter, nesting and forage for wildlife across the landscape and allowing other habitats to be linked.	Retain			
		HR3		Hedgerows protected from loss, aggressive management, neglect and chemicals.	Retain			
	Soil health	SH1		Reverse the degradation of soil and improve its health throughout the county through enhanced and increased soil management so that it is better delivering for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management and production/provisioning.	Retain			
	Traditional orchard	TO1		More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards in sensitive management, with heritage fruit trees.	Retain			

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Freshwater	Chalk streams	CS1		Chalk streams reaching excellent ecological health, with naturalised and uninterrupted flows, protection from pollution and restoration of the river shape - leading to clean and plentiful water, supporting a diverse flora and fauna.	Retain			
	Ponds	PD1		Restore lost ponds and create new ones, protecting all pond habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive plants.	Retain			
	Rivers	RIV1		Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks and streams with regular and sufficient supply of water, improved connectivity and wildlife features.	Retain		Reduced abstraction to be identified as a potential measure for RIV1 priority.	Need to reflect in potential measures how priority will address: - under AND over management of water bodies . - riverbank encroachment.
		RIV2		Management of freshwater invasive plants and pest species to ensure our native freshwater species recover and thrive.	Remove	Will be picked up under priority INNS1 - potential measures to focus on specific INNS threatening specific habitats.	Control of mink and carp to be identified as potential measures for RIV2 priority.	
		RIV3		Clean, sufficient, stable and passable freshwater environments to support an increase in freshwater species abundance and diversity.	Retain			Need to reflect in potential measures that this priority is to be achievable even under future climate change predictions and impacts on water supply and quality. Need to reflect in potential measures how siltation will be addressed.
		RIV??		Priority relating to the establishment of more native riparian trees, providing riverbank stabilisation and shading of the watercourse, allowing the river environment to be more resilient to climate change?	Retain	Retain if not already covered under CR1.		
Grassland	Chalk grassland	CG1		Chalk grasslands protected from loss, restored through conservation management and connected across the landscape, supporting a high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	Retain			
	Grazing marsh	GM1		Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored, with sensitive areas and the breeding waders they support protected from land management and recreational disturbance. Opportunities taken to create and extend areas of this habitat and increase its climate resilience.	Retain			
	Species rich grassland	SRG1		Protect existing extent, and extend resource, of unimproved, species-rich grassland by returning appropriate, wildlife friendly and traditional management techniques to these habitats .	Retain			
		SRG2		Improve the connectivity of large scale grasslands.	Remove	Include connectivity in SRG1.		
Heathland	Heathland	HL1		Increase in extent of lowland heathland.	Retain			

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Marine	Marine	MAR1		Kent's Marine Protected Areas improved and extended.	Remove	Management and influence of MPAs beyond scope of LNRS.		
		MAR2		Kent's Marine Protected Areas protected from decline and recovering, through management of damaging impacts and operations.	Remove	Management and influence of MPAs beyond scope of LNRS.		
		MAR??		Priority relating to specific marine habitats such as seagrass, chalk reef, rocky reef, sand and gravel, mud, oyster beds, fish nursery areas.	Retain	Need to develop further into individual priorities for specific marine habitats that addresses the threats/pressures. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.		
		MAR??		Priority relating to marine development and impacts on marine animals and seabed?	Remove	To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of marine development relevant to specific marine habitats.		
		MAR??		Priority relating to extraction of marine minerals and subtidal dredging, leading to benthic habitat damage, benthic species loss and beach erosion?	Remove	To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of mineral extraction and subtidal dredging relevant to specific marine habitats.		
		MAR??		Priority relating to damaging fishing practices (over fishing and bottom trawling) - damage to seabed, loss of benthic species, collapsing fish populations and impacts on marine species that depend on the overfish species?	Remove	To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of fishing practices relevant to specific marine habitats.		
		MAR??		Priority relating to leisure pressures on coastal zones and marine environment and resulting marine life disturbance?	Retain			
	Subtidal mud	SM??		Priority relating to subtidal mud?	Retain			
Nature based solutions	Nature based solutions	NBS1		Increase of woodland and trees outside woodland to deliver air quality improvements.	Retain			
		NBS2		Work with nature to restore river catchments' functions to improve water quality, manage flood risk and deliver enhanced biodiversity.	Retain		Potential measures to identify specific catchment habitats to deliver NBS including reedbeds, wetlands, storage ponds, leaky dams, tree planting and reduction of soil compaction.	
		NBS3		Increase the extent of carbon sequestering habitats in the county, that are purposefully managed to function as a carbon store whilst prioritising a nature recovery function.	Retain	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats will be targeted.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats will be targeted.	"...whilst prioritising a nature recovery function" added in response to pressure of "Habitats/planting delivering carbon sequestration/offset not conducive with actual nature recovery need".
		NBS4		Protect habitats delivering critical ecosystem services in the county.	Retain	Need to expand this priority to draw out the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them.	Need to expand this priority to draw out the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them.	
		NBS5		Protect and restore wildlife-rich and functioning freshwater wetlands across the county, providing not only shelter, nurseries and breeding grounds but also carbon sinks and water management.	Retain			Need to reflect in potential measures how lack of water level management will be addressed.

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Species	Invasive and non native species	INNS1		County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.	Retain		Focus of potential measures based on native/priority spp most impacted.	
	Species	SPP1		Return dark skies to areas of the county for the benefit of diurnal and nocturnal species.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	Need to consider how we frame this and associated potential measures alongside the safety requirements of street lighting and functional requirements of operations lighting. Is this deliverable? Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		SPP2		All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		SPP3		Kent-specific threatened and iconic animal and plant species recovering, with increases in both abundance and diversity.	Remove	This is purpose of the LNRS priority species work.	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		SPP5		Greater abundance and diversity of native and naturalised butterflies and moths.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		SPP6		A general and marked increase in all species diversity and abundance.	Remove	This is purpose of the LNRS priority species habitat assemblage work.		
		SPP7		Invertebrates provided better attention and protection, recognising their key role in the food chain.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species.	
		SPP8		Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	Query	Should this be removed, as it is likely to be addressed as part of the potential measures to support the LNRS priority species OR should it be retained and identify broad habitat types to support species assemblages?	Need to expand this priority to draw out what species-specific habitats will be targeted.	

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review
Urban	Urban	OMH1		Protection from loss and damage of open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land for the benefit of species which rely on the early successional habitats .	Retain			
		URB1		Increase the extent of green within urban areas to not only provide more habitat for wildlife but also deliver other benefits including urban cooling, air and noise pollution regulation and surface water management.	Retain			
		URB2		A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.	Remove	Combine with URB1.	Compulsory wildlife features in new builds to be a potential measure for priority URB2. Meaningful introduction of habitat in development to be a potential measure for priority URB2.	Need to reflect in potential measures how loss of connection between urban populations (humans) and wildlife will be addressed.
		URB3		Address habitat fragmentation of the urban environment, ensuring urban species can freely move about and developed areas and infrastructure does not impede passage.	Retain		Connecting urban spaces, green features, hedgehog highways etc to be potential measures for priority URB3.	
		URB4		Public greenspace and land management delivering wildlife benefits.	Retain		Planting delivering for nature to be a potential measure for URB4.	Need to reflect in potential measures how priority will address: - loss of connection between urban populations and wildlife will be addressed. - misplaced intentions – establishment of unsuitable species e.g. trees in the wrong place/landscape. - public estate not used to its potential for nature. - reduction in mowing/increase in left areas/plants allowed to flower.
		URB5		More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.	Remove	Include instead as a potential measure under URB4.		
Wetland	Lowland fen	LF??		Priority relating to lowland fen?	Query			
	Reedbed	RB1		Increase the extent of inland reedbeds to compensate for the loss of coastal sites as a result of sea-level rise and ensure existing reedbeds are in appropriate management.	Retain			

Broad category	Theme	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority	Retain or remove	Justification / further development needed	Notes on priority and potential measures	Notes following pressures review	
Woodland and trees	Ancient woodland	AW??		Priority relating to ancient and veteran trees are protected from loss.	Remove	Include under AW1.			
		AW1		Ancient woodland is protected from loss, with damaged areas restored through management and the removal of non-native/invasive trees and plants.	Retain				
		AW2		Areas of ancient woodland buffered and better connected for climate resilience.	Retain				
	Wet woodland	WW1		Increase the extent of wet woodland in the county and improve connectivity with the freshwater habitat network.	Retain				
	Woodland and trees	WD??		Priority relating to native tree species once prolific in Kent and lost to disease and pests, such as ash dieback and Dutch elm disease, re-established using disease-resistant stock?	Query				
		WD1		An increase in native woodland, with diverse ecology, well connected and under appropriate management to support natural regeneration and extension.	Retain		Right tree, right place should be a potential measure for priority WD1. Working with private woodland owners should be a potential measure for priority WD1.	Need to reflect in potential measures how close linear planting will be addressed.	
		WD2		Appropriate deer and grey squirrel management in woodland (and connecting areas) to reduce impacts and support new planting and natural regeneration.	Retain				
		WD3		Increase the average canopy cover of Kent through woodland and trees outside woodland to 19%.	Retain		Linked to Kent Plan Tree canopy target.		
		WD4		Woodland appropriately managed to reverse the decline of woodland fauna and flora.	Query	Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species. If retained, need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted. Need to determine whether this should sit under LNRS priorities or be part of the LNRS priority species. Increase standing and fallen deadwood to be potential measure for WD4.	Need to reflect in potential measures how loss of understorey will be addressed.	
	Other	Water pollution			Reduce water pollution resulting from.....	Remove	LNRS is limited in its ability to reduce water pollution because of the many outside influences beyond the strategy's control. Instead LNRS will focus on priorities that relate to improving water quality. Covered under RIV and NBS priorities.		Pressures workshop identified issues relating to: nutrient over enrichment; eutrophication; disruption of ecosystem pressures; collapses of food chain; chemical run off from road and land; pesticides and fertiliser runoff; dog and cat flea treatments; industrial waste; high potassium and phosphate levels; algal blooms, dead zones; PFAs, microplastics; sewage.
Other (pressures not addressed within proposed priorities)				Plastics pollution, including plastics in water column and redundant tree guards.	Remove	Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.			
				Illegal activity - damage to protected sites and illegal hunting/poaching.	Remove	Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.			
				Wildlife removal - foraging and stealing orchids and other rare plants.	Remove	Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.			
				Loss of historic habitats - ancient arable fields.	Query				
				Brambles as a problematic species.	Remove	Too detailed for priority - will be picked up under potential measures where an issue.			
				Too much focus on creating new habitat site, when there's not enough funding to preserve and manage current habitat sites	Remove	To be noted.			
		Protected sites not in good management.	Remove	Out of scope of LNRS - to be noted to NE.					

Draft LNRS priorities shortlist - version shared with MS4N Board and Delivery Group for review

	In top priorities scoring bracket (hatched green relates to a priority too general to be scored into this bracket but identified as critical to nature recovery)
	In middle priorities scoring bracket
	In lower priorities scoring bracket
	No score against criteria
	Potential additional priority to cover a pressure/habitat not addressed elsewhere

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Access and connection	Access and connection	AC1	Protection of habitats and species sensitive to disturbance by improved access management, which supports connectivity and experience of wildlife but ensures our most sensitive sites remain undisturbed.		
		AC2	Kent's population doing more themselves to deliver for nature.		This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.
		AC3	Priority addressing broad connection and access to nature?		This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.
Climate change resilience	Climate change resilience	CR1	Improve connectivity of the landscape, with dynamic habitats which evolve and change, to support climate change resilience, with particular attention paid to <<habitats>> and <<species>>.		Need to identify the habitats and species most in need of connectivity to support climate resilience and expand the priority (or create individual priorities to support climate change resilience of that habitat). Potentially may duplicate habitat specific priorities so will need to be reviewed and decided where it best sits. For habitats NE habitats report suggests: river habitats and standing water bodies; lowland beech and yew woodlands; wet woodlands; coastal grazing marsh; wet and dry lowland heath; fen, marsh and swamp; coastal (machair, saltmarshes, mudflats, saline lagoons). https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6095916432621568 For species, suggest LNRS priority species are checked against NE species report and potential measures included within species priorities rather than including here. https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4674414199177216
		CR2	Priority relating to managing migration of new species (naturalised and invasive/pests)?		Suggest priority should be included if there are deliverable measures we can identify to manage this.
Coastal	Coastal habitats	CL1	Coastal habitats are allowed evolve, with natural dynamic processes restored, to enable adaption and resilience to climate change.		
		CL2	Coastal habitats are protected from loss as a result of coastal squeeze, with hard and fixed lines of sea defence moved so that intertidal habitats are given the opportunity to migrate landward.		
		CL3	Improved coastal habitats supporting wildlife.		Retain if able to draw out specific habitats, specific coastal wildlife and specific improvements. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
	Vegetated shingle	VS1	Mobility of vegetated shingle habitat maintained so that there is no net loss from the current extent and all areas of vegetated shingle are returned to a favourable condition.		

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Connectivity	Fragmentation	FRG1	County's key wildlife sites better connected by addressing the fragmentation and barriers preventing movement of species.	Q	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do - to identify which sites in Kent (or species populations) would most benefit from this priority?
		FRG2	Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, reconnecting habitats and wildlife pathways.		
	Connectivity	CON1	Habitats connected at both a county and local scale, delivering bigger, better and more joined up with no important wildlife habitats, or species populations, left completely isolated.	Q	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do?
		CON2	Management of habitats to deliver a connected mosaic of habitats at a large scale, where nature can flourish and species requirements are considered.		
		CON3	The county's highway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks acting as functional networks for wildlife.		
	Scrub	SB1	Increase the extent of low level, regular management of scrub / successional habitat, providing a mix of young and mature scrub to enable structural diversity and the support of a wide range of species. Reduce the amount of unmanaged scrub and loss of grassland and heathland from its encroachment.		
		SB2	Link scrub habitat with hedgerows, woodland and other habitats to support wildlife corridors.		
Farmland	Farm & land management	FM1	Increase in number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.		
		FM2	Farmland delivering targeted action for nature recovery.		Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the action should be targeting.
	Hedgerow	HR1	The extent of species-rich hedgerows through the county is increased, with lost hedgerows replaced, gaps filled and management of existing hedgerows improving the quality as well as quantity.		
		HR2	Improvements in quality and extent providing a coherent network of shelter, nesting and forage for wildlife across the landscape and allowing other habitats to be linked.		
		HR3	Hedgerows protected from loss, aggressive management, neglect and chemicals.		
	Soil health	SH1	Reverse the degradation of soil and improve its health throughout the county through enhanced and increased soil management so that it is better delivering for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management and production/provisioning.		
	Traditional orchard	TO1	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards in sensitive management, with heritage fruit trees.		
	Ancient arable fields	AF1	Prevent the further loss of historic habitats - ancient arable fields.	Q	Is this priority - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere - required?

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Freshwater	Chalk streams	CS1	Chalk streams reaching excellent ecological health, with naturalised and uninterrupted flows, protection from pollution and restoration of the river shape - leading to clean and plentiful water, supporting a diverse flora and fauna.		
	Ponds	PD1	Restore lost ponds and create new ones, protecting all pond habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive plants.		
	Rivers	RIV1	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks and streams with regular and sufficient supply of water, improved connectivity and wildlife features.		
		RIV2	Clean, sufficient, stable and passable freshwater environments to support an increase in freshwater species abundance and diversity.		
		RIV3	Priority relating to the establishment of more native riparian trees, providing riverbank stabilisation and shading of the watercourse, allowing the river environment to be more resilient to climate change?		Retain if not already covered under CR1.
Grassland	Chalk grassland	CG1	Chalk grasslands protected from loss, restored through conservation management and connected across the landscape, supporting a high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.		
	Grazing marsh	GM1	Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored, with sensitive areas and the breeding waders they support protected from land management and recreational disturbance. Opportunities taken to create and extend areas of this habitat and increase its climate resilience.		
	Species rich grassland	SRG1	Protect existing extent, and connect and extend resource, of unimproved, species-rich grassland by returning appropriate, wildlife friendly and traditional management techniques to these habitats .		Should we better define/name the species rich grassland?
Heathland	Heathland	HL1	Increase in extent of lowland heathland.		
Marine	Marine	MAR1	Priority relating to subtidal mud?		Need to further develop marine priorities that address the threats/pressures on this environment. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
		MAR2	Priority relating to sand and gravel?		
		MAR3	Priority relating to rocky reefs?		
		MAR4	Priority relating to seagrass?		
		MAR5	Priority relating to chalk reefs?		
		MAR6	Priority relating to oyster beds?		
		MAR7	Priority relating to fish nursery areas.		
		MAR8	Priority relating to leisure pressures on coastal zones and marine environment and resulting marine life disturbance?		

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Nature based solutions	Nature based solutions	NBS1	Increase of woodland and trees outside woodland to deliver air quality improvements.		
		NBS2	Work with nature to restore river catchments' functions to improve water quality, manage flood risk and deliver enhanced biodiversity.		
		NBS3	Increase the extent of carbon sequestering habitats in the county, that are purposefully managed to function as a carbon store whilst prioritising a nature recovery function.		Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats will be targeted.
		NBS4	Protect habitats delivering critical ecosystem services in the county.		Need to expand this priority to draw out the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them.
		NBS5	Protect and restore wildlife-rich and functioning freshwater wetlands across the county, providing not only shelter, nurseries and breeding grounds but also carbon sinks and water management.		
Species	Invasive & non-native species	INNS1	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.		
	Species	SPP1	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	Q	Should this be removed, as it is likely to be addressed as part of the potential measures to support the LNRS priority species OR should it be retained and identify broad habitat types to support species assemblages?
Urban	Urban	OHM1	Protection from loss and damage of open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land for the benefit of species which rely on the early successional habitats .		
		URB1	Increase the extent of green within urban areas to not only provide more habitat for wildlife and increase but also deliver other benefits including urban cooling, air and noise pollution regulation and surface water management.		
		URB2	Address habitat fragmentation of the urban environment, ensuring urban species can freely move about and developed areas and infrastructure does not impede passage.		
		URB3	Public greenspace and land management delivering wildlife benefits.		
Wetland	Lowland fen	LF1	Priority relating to lowland fen?	Q	Do we need a priority for lowland fen - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere?
	Reedbed	RB1	Increase the extent of inland reedbeds to compensate for the loss of coastal sites as a result of sea-level rise and ensure existing reedbeds are in appropriate management.		
Woodland and trees	Ancient woodland	AW1	Ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees, are protected from loss, with damaged areas restored through management and the removal of non-native/invasive trees and plants.		
		AW2	Areas of ancient woodland buffered and better connected for climate resilience.		
	Wet woodland	WW1	Increase the extent of wet woodland in the county and improve connectivity with the freshwater habitat network.		
	Woodland and trees	WD1	An increase in native woodland, with diverse ecology, well connected and under appropriate management to support natural regeneration and extension.		
		WD2	Appropriate deer and grey squirrel management in woodland (and connecting areas) to reduce impacts and support new planting and natural regeneration.		
		WD3	Increase the average canopy cover of Kent through woodland and trees outside woodland to 19%.		
		WD4	Priority relating to native tree species once prolific in Kent and lost to disease and pests, such as ash dieback and Dutch elm disease, re-established using disease-resistant stock?	Q	Do we need a priority for trees lost to ash dieback and Dutch elm disease - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere?

Removed priorities from LNRS shortlist - shared with MS4N Board and Delivery Group for review

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Broad category	LNRS priority ref	Priority bracket	Proposed LNRS priority		Justification / further development needed
Coastal	CL4		Breeding seabirds recovered to stable populations and wintering coastal bird numbers increasing.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.
Climate resilience	CR??		Priority relating to climate change impact on water quality (freshwater and saline), including temperature, dissolved oxygen, low flow and increased pollutant concentration?		Will be picked up under priority CR1 for water habitats.
	CR??		Priority relating to drive for green energy on further competing demands for land and potential further losses of natural habitats.		Addressing this is outside scope of LNRS and falls within Land use Framework.
	CR??		Priority relating to management of impacts from extreme weather events (e.g. heatwaves, drought, flooding, wildfires, storminess)?		Impacts of extreme weather will be managed through building resilience to climate change and this will be picked up under priority CR1 for vulnerable habitats.
	CR??		Priority relating to species migration reducing effectiveness of static protected areas?		Addressing this is outside scope of LNRS - question on how this is being considered/managed to be noted to NE.
	CR2		Tree, and other, planting to be designed for a changing climate using climate and pest/disease resilient species.		Include instead as a potential measure under priority WD3.
Farmland	FM??		Priority relating to farmland supporting the connectivity of habitats through the reestablishment of hedges, margins, meadows and woods?		Include instead as a potential measure under hedgerow, connectivity and/or FM2 priorities.
	FM??		Priority relating to reducing agricultural run off/pollution from agricultural practices?		Include instead as a potential measure(s) under FM1, relating to pollution from fertilisers, pesticides, phosphates, livestock, nitrate.
	FM??		Priority relating to soil health (nutrients/pollutants), soil stabilisation (trampling/compaction) and soil depletion (erosion/loss of topsoil)?		Include instead as a potential measure under FM1 and/or SH1.
	FM3		Farmland managed to support the recovery of farmland bird species.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined. If retained, will need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
Marine	MAR1		Kent's Marine Protected Areas improved and extended.		Management and influence of MPAs beyond scope of LNRS.
	MAR2		Kent's Marine Protected Areas protected from decline and recovering, through management of damaging impacts and operations.		Management and influence of MPAs beyond scope of LNRS.
	MAR??		Priority relating to damaging fishing practices (over fishing and bottom trawling) - damage to seabed, loss of benthic species, collapsing fish populations and impacts on marine species that depend on the overfish species?		To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of fishing practices relevant to specific marine habitats.
	MAR??		Priority relating to extraction of marine minerals and subtidal dredging, leading to benthic habitat damage, benthic species loss and beach erosion?		To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of mineral extraction and subtidal dredging relevant to specific marine habitats.
	MAR??		Priority relating to marine development and impacts on marine animals and seabed?		To be covered by potential measures to manage/mitigate impacts of marine development relevant to specific marine habitats.
Freshwater	RIV2		Management of freshwater invasive plants and pest species to ensure our native freshwater species recover and thrive.		Will be picked up under priority INNS1 - potential measures to focus on specific INNS threatening specific habitats.
Species	SPP1		Return dark skies to areas of the county for the benefit of diurnal and nocturnal species.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.
	SPP2		All rare bumble bees in Kent have stable population, plenty of forage and expanded ranges.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.
	SPP3		Kent-specific threatened and iconic animal and plant species recovering, with increases in both abundance and diversity.		This is purpose of the LNRS priority species work.
	SPP5		Greater abundance and diversity of native and naturalised butterflies and moths.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.
	SPP6		A general and marked increase in all species diversity and abundance.		This is purpose of the LNRS priority species habitat assemblage work.
	SPP7		Invertebrates provided better attention and protection, recognising their key role in the food chain.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined.
Grass-land	SRG2		Improve the connectivity of large scale grasslands.		Include connectivity in SRG1.
Urban	URB2		A greater focus on providing for and increasing biodiversity in urban spaces.		Combine with URB1.
	URB5		More recognition of our man-made heritage and the habitats it provides.		Include instead as a potential measure under URB4.
Woodland and trees	AW??		Priority relating to ancient and veteran trees are protected from loss.		Include under AW1.
	WD4		Woodland appropriately managed to reverse the decline of woodland fauna and flora.		Will be covered under the dedicated LNRS species priorities work. Priority to be revisited when the species work is concluded, and the priorities species and potential measures defined. If retained, need to expand this priority to draw out what specific species will be targeted.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	Justification / further development needed
			Reduce water pollution resulting from.....		LNRS is limited in its ability to reduce water pollution because of the many outside influences beyond the strategy's control. Instead LNRS will focus on priorities that relate to improving water quality. Covered under RIV and NBS priorities.
Other (pressures not addressed within proposed priorities)			Plastics pollution, including plastics in water column and redundant tree guards.		Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.
			Illegal activity - damage to protected sites and illegal hunting/poaching.		Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.
			Wildlife removal - foraging and stealing orchids and other rare plants.		Out of scope for LNRS to tackle.
			Brambles as a problematic species.		Too detailed for priority - will be picked up under potential measures where an issue.
			Too much focus on creating new habitat site, when there's not enough funding to preserve and manage current habitat sites		To be noted.
			Protected sites not in good management.		Out of scope of LNRS - to be noted to NE.

Draft LNRS priorities shortlist - agreed revisions following MS4N Board and Delivery Group review

	In top priorities scoring bracket (hatched green relates to a priority too general to be scored into this bracket but identified as critical to nature recovery)
	In middle priorities scoring bracket
	In lower priorities scoring bracket
	No score against criteria
	Potential additional priority to cover a pressure/habitat not addressed elsewhere

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Access and connection	Access and connection	AC1	Protection of habitats and species sensitive to disturbance by improved access management, which supports connectivity and experience of wildlife but ensures our most sensitive sites remain undisturbed.		Protection of these sites is not just through managing access but also other measures - amend priority to reflect this.	
		AC2	Kent's population doing more themselves to deliver for nature.		Agreed to retain but combine into one broad priority. Suggested "Kent's population have a greater connection, and increased engagement, with natural areas and nature; and are inspired themselves to deliver benefits for nature".	This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.
		AC3	Priority addressing broad connection and access to nature?			This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Climate change resilience	Climate change resilience	CR1	Improve connectivity of the landscape, with dynamic habitats which evolve and change, to support climate change resilience, with particular attention paid to <<habitats>> and <<species>>.		Need a new priority (or include as potential measure) that relates to the management of habitat and species loss on a landscape scale, working with neighbouring responsible authorities and their LNRS partners.	<p>Need to identify the habitats and species most in need of connectivity to support climate resilience and expand the priority (or create individual priorities to support climate change resilience of that habitat). Potentially may duplicate habitat specific priorities so will need to be reviewed and decided where it best sits.</p> <p>For habitats NE habitats report suggests: river habitats and standing water bodies; lowland beech and yew woodlands; wet woodlands; coastal grazing marsh; wet and dry lowland heath; fen, marsh and swamp; coastal (machair, saltmarshes, mudflats, saline lagoons). https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6095916432621568</p> <p>For species, suggest LNRS priority species are checked against NE species report and potential measures included within species priorities rather than including here. https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4674414199177216</p>
		CR2	Priority relating to managing migration of new species (naturalised and invasive/pests)?			Suggest priority should be included if there are deliverable measures we can identify to manage this.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Coastal	Coastal habitats	CL1	Coastal habitats are allowed evolve, with natural dynamic processes restored, to enable adaption and resilience to climate change.			
		CL2	Coastal habitats are protected from loss as a result of coastal squeeze, with hard and fixed lines of sea defence moved so that intertidal habitats are given the opportunity to migrate landward.		Suggested that the priority is amended to focus on the wider management of estuaries and their health. To be covered with one priority on estuaries and one on beach habitats.	
		CL3	Improved coastal habitats supporting wildlife.		Saline lagoons will increasingly become an important transitional habitat for coastal species, so a specific priority should be included for this habitat.	Retain if able to draw out specific habitats, specific coastal wildlife and specific improvements. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
	Vegetated shingle	VS1	Mobility of vegetated shingle habitat maintained so that there is no net loss from the current extent and all areas of vegetated shingle are returned to a favourable condition.		Query over feasibility of this priority - as there is no input of shingle in the Kent coastline, and unlikely that new areas can be created, achieving no net loss of vegetated shingle might not be possible.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Connectivity	Fragmentation	FRG1	County's key wildlife sites better connected by addressing the fragmentation and barriers preventing movement of species.	Q	Agreed to retain as a priority. Need to define more fully as to what constitutes key wildlife sites - and address as appropriate in potential measures.	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do - to identify which sites in Kent (or species populations) would most benefit from this priority?
		FRG2	Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, reconnecting habitats and wildlife pathways.			
	Connectivity	CON1	Habitats connected at both a county and local scale, delivering bigger, better and more joined up with no important wildlife habitats, or species populations, left completely isolated.	Q	Agreed to retain as a priority.	Is this is priority or is it what the mapping should be aiming to do?
		CON2	Management of habitats to deliver a connected mosaic of habitats at a large scale, where nature can flourish and species requirements are considered.			
		CON3	The county's highway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks acting as functional networks for wildlife.			
	Scrub	SB1	Increase the extent of low level, regular management of scrub / successional habitat, providing a mix of young and mature scrub to enable structural diversity and the support of a wide range of species. Reduce the amount of unmanaged scrub and loss of grassland and heathland from its encroachment.		Concern that this confuses because it is combining two requirements for scrub under one priority - agreed to separate into two priorities.	
		SB2	Link scrub habitat with hedgerows, woodland and other habitats to support wildlife corridors.			

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Farmland	Farm & land management	FM1	Increase in number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.		Potential measures need to identify nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management. Will need to consider whether this is restricted to land under stewardship schemes/membership of other schemes or bodies or whether the definition can be wider and include more voluntary action.	
		FM2	Farmland delivering targeted action for nature recovery.		New priorities suggested relating to reducing agricultural diffuse pollution on water bodies.	Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the action should be targeting.
	Hedgerow	HR1	The extent of species-rich hedgerows through the county is increased, with lost hedgerows replaced, gaps filled and management of existing hedgerows improving the quality as well as quantity.		Either by amending priority or through potential measures, ensure that the need for hedgerows with not just a better mix of species but also better mix of ages of trees is included.	
		HR2	Improvements in quality and extent providing a coherent network of shelter, nesting and forage for wildlife across the landscape and allowing other habitats to be linked.		HR1 is a code under old HLS scheme so suggest reference changed to avoid confusion.	
		HR3	Hedgerows protected from loss, aggressive management, neglect and chemicals.		Questioned whether protection from chemicals is still needed - are buffer strips and hedgerow regs not doing this?	
	Soil health	SH1	Reverse the degradation of soil and improve its health throughout the county through enhanced and increased soil management so that it is better delivering for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management and production/provisioning.		Change to "Improve soil health and structure....."	
	Traditional orchard	TO1	More and thriving wildlife-rich traditional orchards in sensitive management, with heritage fruit trees.		Oddly worded - change to "An increase in traditional orchards, under sensitive management, supporting an abundance and diversity of wildlife"	
Ancient arable fields	AF1	Prevent the further loss of historic habitats - ancient arable fields.		Q Ancient arable field was not a recognised term or habitat type. However it was agreed that a priority relating to species-rich arable fields and the promotion of "arable weeds" should be include. This will be developed on the advice of Kent Botanical Recording Group, Natural England, Kent Downs National Landscape team and Plantlife. Suggested that instead of a dedicated priority for arable fields, this could be a potential measure that sits under FM1.	Is this priority - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere - required?	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Freshwater	Chalk streams	CS1	Chalk streams reaching excellent ecological health, with naturalised and uninterrupted flows, protection from pollution and restoration of the river shape - leading to clean and plentiful water, supporting a diverse flora and fauna.		Revise priority to: Chalk streams reaching good ecological status and providing high quality river habitat, with natural and uninterrupted flows along their permanent course and well managed ephemeral headwater streams, protected from pollution and with a more natural channel shape, supporting a characteristic flora and fauna.	
	Ponds	PD1	Restore lost ponds and create new ones, protecting all pond habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive plants.		Revise priority to: Restore ponds with high ecological value and creation of new ponds especially as part of a mosaic of habitats, protecting all ponds habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive species, while allowing successional habitats to develop where appropriate.	
		RIV1	Fully functioning, clean and thriving rivers, brooks and streams with regular and sufficient supply of water, improved connectivity and wildlife features.		Revise priority to: All rivers and streams in Kent achieve good ecological status or potential, with more naturally functioning rivers able to move dynamically, free from physical modifications and barriers, supporting more diverse habitats, flows and channel shapes, connecting with their floodplain and a mosaic of habitats including wet woodlands, wet grasslands and temporary wetlands.	
		RIV2	Clean, sufficient, stable and passable freshwater environments to support an increase in freshwater species abundance and diversity.			
		RIV3	Priority relating to the establishment of more native riparian trees, providing riverbank stabilisation and shading of the watercourse, allowing the river environment to be more resilient to climate change?		Revise priority to: Establish wide, more natural buffer strips with a diverse vegetation structure along rivers, streams and springs, providing a balance of light and shade, supporting wetland habitats and protection from pollution.	Retain if not already covered under CR1.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
	Rivers				<p>New priorities suggested:</p> <p>Protect headwater streams and restore a natural channel shape, allowing them to function as part of a mosaic of seasonally wet habitats including grasslands and woodlands, providing resilient flows to rivers and supporting a wide range of wildlife.</p> <p>Restore clay rivers to a more natural channel shape, removing physical modifications and the impacts of historic alterations and restoring a mosaic of connected wetland habitats along the floodplain and headwater streams.</p> <p>Protect rivers and streams from pollution from agricultural pollution, waste water, urban runoff, road runoff, saline intrusion and pollution from historic mines.</p>	
					<p>Standalone groundwater priority to be added - Environment Agency providing wording. Dependent on priority, potentially RIV1 and RIV2 to reference groundwater as well, recognising it is an important component for baseflow in our rivers and resource for nature.</p>	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Grassland	Chalk grassland	CG1	Chalk grasslands protected from loss, restored through conservation management and connected across the landscape, supporting a high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.			
	Grazing marsh	GM1	Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored, with sensitive areas and the breeding waders they support protected from land management and recreational disturbance. Opportunities taken to create and extend areas of this habitat and increase its climate resilience.			
	Species rich grassland	SRG1	Protect existing extent, and connect and extend resource, of unimproved, species-rich grassland by returning appropriate, wildlife friendly and traditional management techniques to these habitats .		<p>Include a standalone priority relating to species-rich lowland meadow (unimproved neutral grassland). Suggested "Existing species-rich lowland meadow is protected from loss and restored and extended through sensitive land management practices to reduce soil nutrient levels. Through the extension of lowland meadow, this habitat is better connected, reducing the risk of isolated meadow species and declines in species richness".</p> <p>Include a standalone priority relating to acid grassland. Suggested "Restore and retain acid grassland through increasing low-intensity grazing/mowing practices. Identify areas where removal of scrub or secondary woodland may present opportunities for further restoration, extension and creation".</p>	Should we better define/name the species rich grassland?
Heathland	Heathland	HL1	Increase in extent of lowland heathland.			

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Marine	Marine	MAR1	Priority relating to subtidal mud?			Need to further develop marine priorities that address the threats/pressures on this environment. To be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
		MAR2	Priority relating to sand and gravel?			
		MAR3	Priority relating to rocky reefs?			
		MAR4	Priority relating to seagrass?			
		MAR5	Priority relating to chalk reefs?			
		MAR6	Priority relating to oyster beds?			
		MAR7	Priority relating to fish nursery areas.			
		MAR8	Priority relating to leisure pressures on coastal zones and marine environment and resulting marine life disturbance?			
Nature based solutions	Nature based solutions	NBS1	Increase of woodland and trees outside woodland to deliver air quality improvements.			
		NBS2	Work with nature to restore river catchments' functions to improve water quality, manage flood risk and deliver enhanced biodiversity.	Should this be moved into river priorities?		
		NBS3	Increase the extent of carbon sequestering habitats in the county, that are purposefully managed to function as a carbon store whilst prioritising a nature recovery function.			Need to expand this priority to draw out what specific habitats will be targeted.
		NBS4	Protect habitats delivering critical ecosystem services in the county.			Need to expand this priority to draw out the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them.
		NBS5	Protect and restore wildlife-rich and functioning freshwater wetlands across the county, providing not only shelter, nurseries and breeding grounds but also carbon sinks and water management.	Should this be a general wetland priority? Increase the extent of natural freshwater wetlands in Kent, restoring degraded wetlands and creating new wetland areas, in particular where wetlands can form part of a dynamic habitat mosaic and support associated habitats such as wet woodlands, wet grasslands and rivers and streams.		

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Species	Invasive & non-native species	INNS1	County approach for invasive species removal, reducing invasive species abundance and the areas covered or impacted by invasive species.		Priority to be removed and dealt with by species recovery work. Consider the need for INNS management and include as a potential measure for relevant habitats and species.	
	Species	SPP1	Restoration of species-specific habitat that's been lost from Kent.	Q	Priority to be removed but where there is a specific habitat priority, that the priority includes (or a potential measure is attached) that acknowledges the need for management to take account of the species that both contribute to, and depend on, that particular habitat. Add in a priority that relates to using species to help deliver more dynamic, natural, intact and climate resilient systems.	Should this be removed, as it is likely to be addressed as part of the potential measures to support the LNRS priority species OR should it be retained and identify broad habitat types to support species assemblages?
Urban	Urban	OHM1	Protection from loss and damage of open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land for the benefit of species which rely on the early successional habitats .			
		URB1	Increase the extent of green within urban areas to not only provide more habitat for wildlife and increase but also deliver other benefits including urban cooling, air and noise pollution regulation and surface water management.		Add specific reference to trees in priority.	
		URB2	Address habitat fragmentation of the urban environment, ensuring urban species can freely move about and developed areas and infrastructure does not impede passage.			
		URB3	Public greenspace and land management delivering wildlife benefits.			
Wetland	Lowland fen	LF1	Priority relating to lowland fen?	Q	Agreed that the LNRS should include a priority for lowland fen. Suggested "restoration of lowland fen and provision of buffers to allow their extent to increase". Suggested that there should be a priority for Lowland raised bog, relating to allowing borders for this limited habitat in Kent to enable it to extend its range. Advice to be sought from Natural England. Both suggested priorities to be covered by one under the habitat type of lowland mire sites.	Do we need a priority for lowland fen - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere?

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
	Reedbed	RB1	Increase the extent of inland reedbeds to compensate for the loss of coastal sites as a result of sea-level rise and ensure existing reedbeds are in appropriate management.		Suggest revision to "Increase the extent of reedbeds across Kent", removing reference to compensation of coastal loss and focus on general extension of this habitat.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Query?	MS4N Board and Delivery Group review	Justification / further development needed
Woodland and trees	Ancient woodland	AW1	Ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees, are protected from loss, with damaged areas restored through management and the removal of non-native/invasive trees and plants.			
		AW2	Areas of ancient woodland buffered and better connected for climate resilience.			
	Wet woodland	WW1	Increase the extent of wet woodland in the county and improve connectivity with the freshwater habitat network.			
	Woodland and trees	WD1	An increase in native woodland, with diverse ecology, well connected and under appropriate management to support natural regeneration and extension.			
		WD2	Appropriate deer and grey squirrel management in woodland (and connecting areas) to reduce impacts and support new planting and natural regeneration.			
		WD3	Increase the average canopy cover of Kent through woodland and trees outside woodland to 19%.			
		WD4	Priority relating to native tree species once prolific in Kent and lost to disease and pests, such as ash dieback and Dutch elm disease, re-established using disease-resistant stock?	Q	Agreed it should be retained but rephrased. Suggested "Restoration of native trees, once prolific in Kent, lost from the wider treescape as a result of disease, pest, climate change and drought (including poplar, ash and elm) to return the ecological functions these trees provided to the county's landscape". Potential measures to include the use more diverse tree species to improve the resilience of the county's treescape". Potentially this could be included under climate change resilience.	Do we need a priority for trees lost to ash dieback and Dutch elm disease - added to address a raised pressure not tackled elsewhere?

Final draft LNRS priorities shortlist - for stakeholder input

	In top priorities scoring bracket (hatched green relates to a priority too general to be scored into this bracket but identified as critical to nature recovery)
	In middle priorities scoring bracket
	In lower priorities scoring bracket
	No score against criteria
	Additional priority to cover a pressure/habitat not addressed elsewhere (consequently not scored in original assessment)

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Grassland	Chalk grassland	CG1	Chalk grasslands protected from loss, restored to better condition through conservation management and connected across the landscape, supporting a high diversity of species, including species tolerant to climate change.	
	Grazing marsh	GM1	Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored to better condition, with sensitive areas and the breeding waders they support protected from land management and recreational disturbance. Opportunities taken to create and extend areas of this habitat and increase its climate resilience.	
	Lowland meadow	LM1	Existing species-rich lowland meadow is protected from loss, restored to better condition and extended through sensitive land management practices to reduce soil nutrient levels. Through the extension of lowland meadow, this habitat is better connected, reducing the risk of isolated meadow species and declines in species richness.	
	Acid grassland	AG1	Restore to better condition and retain acid grassland through increasing low-intensity grazing/mowing practices. Identify areas where removal of scrub or secondary woodland may present opportunities for further restoration, extension and creation.	
	Species rich grassland	SRG1	Protect existing extent, and connect and extend resource, of all species-rich grassland by returning appropriate, wildlife friendly and traditional management techniques to these habitats .	
Heathland	Heathland	HL1	Increase in extent of high quality lowland heathland.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Woodland and trees	Ancient woodland	AW1	Ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees, are protected from loss, with damaged areas restored through management and the removal of non-native/invasive trees and plants.	
		AW2	Areas of ancient woodland buffered and better connected for climate resilience.	
	Wet woodland	WW1	Increase the extent of high quality wet woodland in the county and improve connectivity with the freshwater habitat network.	
	Woodland and trees	WD1	An increase in native woodland, with diverse ecology, well connected and under appropriate management to support natural regeneration and extension.	
		WD2	Appropriate deer and grey squirrel management in woodland (and connecting areas) to reduce impacts and support new planting and natural regeneration.	
		WD3	Increase the average canopy cover of Kent through woodland and trees outside woodland to 19%.	
		WD4	Restoration of native trees, once prolific in Kent, lost from the wider treescape as a result of disease, pest, climate change and drought (including poplar, ash and elm) to return the ecological functions these trees provided to the county's landscape.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Freshwater	Chalk streams	CS1	Chalk streams reaching good ecological status and providing high quality river habitat, with natural and uninterrupted flows along their permanent course and well managed ephemeral headwater streams, protected from pollution and with a more natural channel shape, supporting a characteristic flora and fauna.	
		CS2	Protect the quality and quantity of the groundwater body on which chalk streams and associated habitats rely	
	Ponds	PD1	Restore ponds with high ecological value and creation of new ponds especially as part of a mosaic of habitats, protecting all ponds habitats from run-off pollutants and invasive species, while allowing successional habitats to develop where appropriate.	
	Rivers	RIV1	All rivers and streams in Kent achieve good ecological status or potential, with more naturally functioning rivers able to move dynamically, free from physical modifications and barriers, supporting more diverse habitats, flows and channel shapes, connecting with their floodplain and a mosaic of habitats including wet woodlands, wet grasslands and temporary wetlands.	Potential measures will include: - protecting rivers and streams from pollution from agricultural pollution, waste water, urban runoff, road runoff, saline intrusion and pollution from historic mines. - restore and reconnect floodplain meadows and associated habitats, supporting a mosaic of habitats and providing space for the river to move dynamically
		RIV2	Clean, sufficient, stable and passable freshwater environments to support an increase in freshwater species abundance and diversity.	
		RIV3	Establish wide, more natural buffer strips with a diverse vegetation structure along rivers, streams and springs, providing a balance of light and shade, supporting wetland habitats and protection from pollution.	
		RIV4	Protect headwater streams and restore a natural channel shape, allowing them to function as part of a mosaic of seasonally wet habitats including grasslands and woodlands, providing resilient flows to rivers and supporting a wide range of wildlife.	
		RIV5	Restore clay rivers to a more natural channel shape, removing physical modifications and the impacts of historic alterations and restoring a mosaic of connected wetland habitats along the floodplain and headwater streams.	
Groundwater	GW1	Improve the health of groundwater bodies by protecting them from pollution and over-abstraction, in turn protecting and supporting groundwater-dependent terrestrial and wetland ecosystems.	Potential measures to include increasing extent of natural grasslands in areas where groundwater bodies are particularly impacted by pollution and over abstraction.	
Wetland	Lowland mire sites	LM1	Restoration of lowland mire sites (fen and raised bog), with the provision of buffers to allow the habitat extent to increase.	
	Reedbed	RB1	Increase the extent of high quality reedbeds across Kent and ensure existing reedbeds are in appropriate management.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Coastal	Coastal habitats	CL1	Coastal habitats are allowed evolve, with natural dynamic processes restored, to enable adaptation and resilience to climate change.	
		CL2	Sustainable management of estuaries to be promoted, allowing a range of high functioning coastal habitats such as saltmarsh and mudflats to develop.	The role of managed realignment in delivering this priority to be considered within potential measures development.
		CL3	Loss of beaches and chalk platform as a result of coastal squeeze to be minimised with hard and fixed lines of sea defence moved where appropriate so that these intertidal habitats are given the opportunity to migrate landward.	
		CL3	Improved coastal habitats supporting wildlife.	Will need to identify specific habitats, needed to support specific coastal wildlife improvements - to be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
	Saline lagoons	SL1	Saline lagoons are appropriately protected and managed to increase their resilience and adaptation to climate change and secure their ecological functions, including the role they will play as transitional habitats.	Holding priority to be further developed by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
	Vegetated shingle	VS1	Mobility of vegetated shingle habitat maintained so that there is no unavoidable loss and all areas of vegetated shingle are returned to a favourable condition.	
Marine	Marine	MAR1	Priority relating to subtidal mud?	Need to further develop marine priorities that address the threats/pressures on this environment - to be picked up by Coastal and Marine workshop in April.
		MAR2	Priority relating to sand and gravel?	
		MAR3	Priority relating to rocky reefs?	
		MAR4	Priority relating to seagrass?	
		MAR5	Priority relating to chalk reefs?	
		MAR6	Priority relating to oyster beds?	
		MAR7	Priority relating to fish nursery areas.	
		MAR8	Priority relating to leisure pressures on coastal zones and marine environment and resulting marine life disturbance?	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Connectivity	Fragmentation	FRG1	County's key wildlife sites better connected by addressing the fragmentation and barriers preventing movement of species.	
		FRG2	Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, reconnecting habitats and wildlife pathways.	
	Connectivity	CON1	Habitats connected at both a county and local scale, delivering bigger, better and more joined up with no important wildlife habitats, or species populations, left completely isolated.	
		CON2	Management of habitats to deliver a connected mosaic of habitats at a large scale, where nature can flourish and species requirements are considered.	
		CON3	The county's highway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks acting as functional networks for wildlife.	
	Scrub	SB1	Reduce the amount of unmanaged scrub, and the loss of grassland and heathland from its encroachment.	
		SB2	Increase the extent of low level, scrub/successional habitat, providing a mix of young and mature scrub to enable structural diversity and the support of a wide range of species. Link this scrub habitat with hedgerows, woodland and other habitats to support wildlife corridors.	
	Climate change resilience	Climate change resilience	CR1	Improve connectivity of the landscape, with dynamic habitats which evolve and change, to support climate change resilience, with particular attention paid to <<habitats>> and <<species>>.
CR2			Proactively address the migration of new species into the county as a result of a changing climate, with strategies for both naturalised species and invasive/pests.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
		CR3	Landscape scale management, with partners beyond the county, to address habitat change and species migration as a result of climate change.	Priority developed in response to pressure of climate change speeding up the dynamic and evolving nature of habitats and the need to work at a large landscape scale to address this.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Nature based solutions	Nature based solutions	NBS1	Increase of woodland and trees outside woodland to deliver air quality improvements.	Potentially NBS priorities maybe instead included under relevant habitat(s).
		NBS2	Work with nature to restore river catchments' functions to improve water quality, manage flood risk and deliver enhanced biodiversity.	Potentially NBS priorities maybe instead included under relevant habitat(s).
		NBS3	Increase the extent of carbon sequestering habitats in the county, that are purposefully managed to function as a carbon store whilst prioritising a nature recovery function.	Need to identify what specific habitats will be targeted or provide this detail with potential measures. Potentially NBS priorities maybe instead included under relevant habitat(s).
		NBS4	Protect habitats delivering critical ecosystem services in the county.	Need to identify the critical ecosystem services and the habitats delivering them. Potentially NBS priorities maybe instead included under relevant habitat(s).
		NBS5	Protect and restore wildlife-rich and functioning freshwater wetlands across the county, providing not only shelter, nurseries and breeding grounds but also carbon sinks and water management.	Potentially NBS priorities maybe instead included under relevant habitat(s).
	Species	SPP1	All management of Kent's priority habitats taking account of the needs of the priority species that both contribute to, and depend on, that particular habitat. With management utilising the role of species to help deliver more dynamic, natural, intact and climate resilient ecosystems.	

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Farmland	Farm & land management	FM1	Increase in number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.	Potential measures will identify nature friendly farming practices and sensitive land management. Will need to consider whether this is restricted to land under stewardship schemes/membership of other schemes or bodies or whether the definition can be wider and include more voluntary action.
		FM2	Farmland delivering targeted action for nature recovery.	Will need to identify what specific habitats and what specific farmland wildlife the priority should be targeting - to be done by amending priority or through potential measures.
		FM3	Protect freshwater habitats and groundwater bodies in farmland from agricultural diffuse pollution (caused for example by soil, nutrient or livestock management practices and physical modifications) and the impacts of over-abstraction.	
	Hedgerow	HW1	The extent of species-rich hedgerows through the county is increased, with lost hedgerows replaced, gaps filled and management of existing hedgerows improving the quality as well as quantity.	
		HW2	Improvements in quality and extent providing a coherent network of shelter, nesting and forage for wildlife across the landscape and allowing other habitats to be linked.	
		HW3	Hedgerows protected from loss, aggressive management, neglect and chemicals.	
	Soil health	SH1	Improve soil and structure throughout the county by enhanced and increased soil management so that it is better delivering for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management and production/provisioning.	
	Traditional orchard	TO1	An increase in traditional orchards, under sensitive management, supporting an abundance and diversity of wildlife.	
	Arable weeds	AW1	Restoration of arable fields with a diversity and abundance of arable weeds.	Holding priority to be further developed on the advice of Kent Botanical Recording Group, Natural England, Kent Downs National Landscape team and Plantlife. May be more appropriate as a potential measure under FM1.

Broad category	Theme	Priority bracket & LNRS priority ref	Proposed LNRS priority	Justification / further development needed
Urban	Urban	OHM1	Protection from loss and damage of open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land for the benefit of species which rely on the early successional habitats.	
		URB1	Increase the extent of green space and trees within urban areas to not only provide more habitat for wildlife and increase but also deliver other benefits including urban cooling, air and noise pollution regulation and surface water management.	
		URB2	Address habitat fragmentation of the urban environment, ensuring urban species can freely move about and developed areas and infrastructure does not impede passage.	
		URB3	Public greenspace and land management delivering wildlife benefits.	
Access and connection	Access and connection	AC1	Protection of habitats and species sensitive to disturbance by employing site management, and other measures, which support connection to, and experience of, wildlife but ensures our most sensitive sites remain undisturbed.	
		AC2	Kent's population have a greater connection, and increased engagement, with natural areas and nature; and are inspired to deliver benefits for nature.	This priority does not score against the shortlisting criteria but was a suggestion raised a lot within the workshops; likewise responds to a number of pressures.