Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Developing the County's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy

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Developing the County's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Programme

1. What is a Local Nature Recovery Strategy?
2. An overview of the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

(Short break if time allows)

3. How the LNRS can be used to inform nature recovery.




Why do we need to recover nature?

More species have seen their populations decrease than increase

- **38% have decreased**
- **34% little change**
- **27% have increased**

The abundance of 753 terrestrial and freshwater species has fallen on average by

19%

Strong declines in some insect groups which provide key ecosystem functions such as pest control & pollinators

34% **18%**

Distributions of invertebrates have on average decreased across the UK

13%

The distribution of half of flowering plant species have decreased across Great Britain

54%

16% of species are threatened with extinction from Great Britain

151 of 10,008 assessed have already become extinct.

Source: State of Nature Report 2023

Of the 3,684 species in Kent that have had their UK threat status assessed, **372 (10%) are threatened with extinction.**

Kent's population is growing at **above average** rates.

Fragmentation, loss of connectivity, under-management and scrub encroachment have **reduced the area of chalk grassland** in Kent.

Only **69% of Kent's SSSIs** in **favourable condition**

Area of land under **conservation management** in Kent **declined by 3.8%** 2016-20.

Levels of **small particulate air pollution** in **Kent are double** recommended average maximum limit.

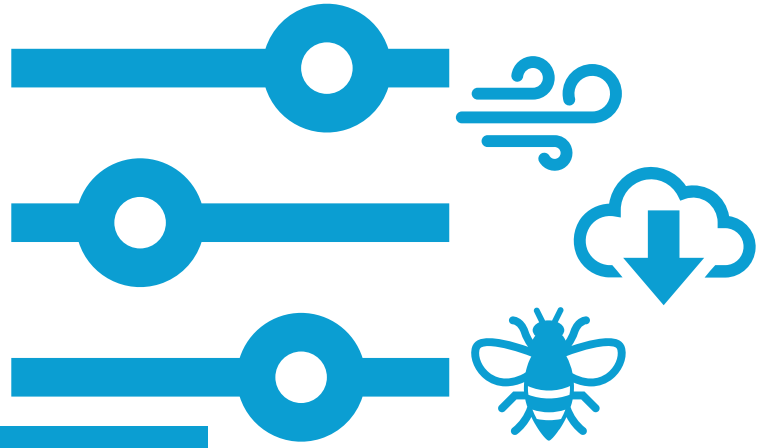
In 2019, **79% of rivers and lakes** monitored in Kent for phosphorous **did not meet the required standard** for good ecological status.

Source: State of Nature in Kent Report 2022

Ecosystem services

Supporting

Provisioning



Regulating

Cultural

Environment Act commitments

- **Restore or create** in excess of 500,000 hectares of a range of **wildlife-rich habitat** outside protected sites by 2042.
- **Halt the decline of species** abundance by 2030. Ensure that species abundance is at least 10% greater than 2030.
- **Reduce the risk of species' extinction** by 2042.
- **Increase total tree and woodland cover** from 14.5% of land area now to 16.5% by 2050.

With 2022 as baseline.

"Local Nature Recovery Strategies are a critical new tool for driving the national ambition to increase species abundance and reduce risk of species extinctions"

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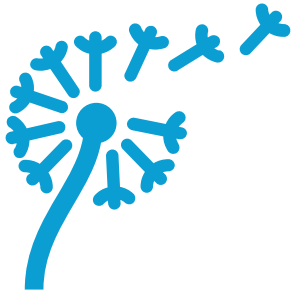
What are Local Nature Recovery Strategies?

Legal requirement - Environment Act 2021.



48 across England – no gaps or overlaps.

Led by regulations and statutory guidance, a developed with Defra grant.

Landscape-scale.

Locally developed by appointed Responsible Authority.

Collaboratively developed.

Will agree the local priorities and associated actions for nature recovery and wider environmental benefits, that collectively will deliver a nature recovery network for England, ending the decline of nature and supporting its recovery.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Kent and Medway LNRS

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

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

What the Strategy will and won't do

Will not draw localised, detailed or definitive boundaries but **will identify areas where action is likely to provide the greatest gains**.

Will not dictate actions or instruct their implementation but **will identify potential measures that could be taken to support the recovery of nature**.

Will not force landowners and managers to make changes to the way they use and manage the land or their operations but **will incentivise action** by linking delivery of the strategy priorities to a wide range of government grants and funding.

Will not offer statutory protection land or prevent development from happening but **will inform future local plans**, in terms of land use planning, and **inform development management**, in relation to biodiversity net gain.

Will not end in 2025. Once published, the real work begins in respect of delivery. Further the strategy itself **will be reviewed, revised and republished** on a regular cycle, which must happen every 3 to 10 years.

✓Action and investment directed to areas of greatest need and benefit.

✓Losses and impacts directed away from most valuable assets.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Principles of strategy development

1. Consider the **landscape character**, the **catchment functions** and **ecosystem links** across the county.
2. Focus on **addressing the most significant impacts** arising from the pressures and challenges facing nature.
3. Target efforts to our **most significant and important habitats**, locally and nationally.
4. Concentrate on **habitats that are threatened** in extent, degraded in quality or are at risk from climate change.
5. Give detailed consideration to the needs of **threatened species**, identifying bespoke interventions needed and ensuring that any management considers species requirements within the habitats they're associated with.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Principles of strategy development

6. Aim to support both the **local and national priorities and ambitions** for nature, green and blue infrastructure and the wider environment.
7. Identify the **actions and delivery mechanisms** needed to achieve the priorities for the county's nature, and target these to the areas of the county that are in **most need of action** and/or **wider benefits** can be delivered.
8. Maximise opportunities for delivering **nature-based solutions** by directing action to where the design of nature recovery action can also deliver environmental improvements that are needed in that area.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Participatory development

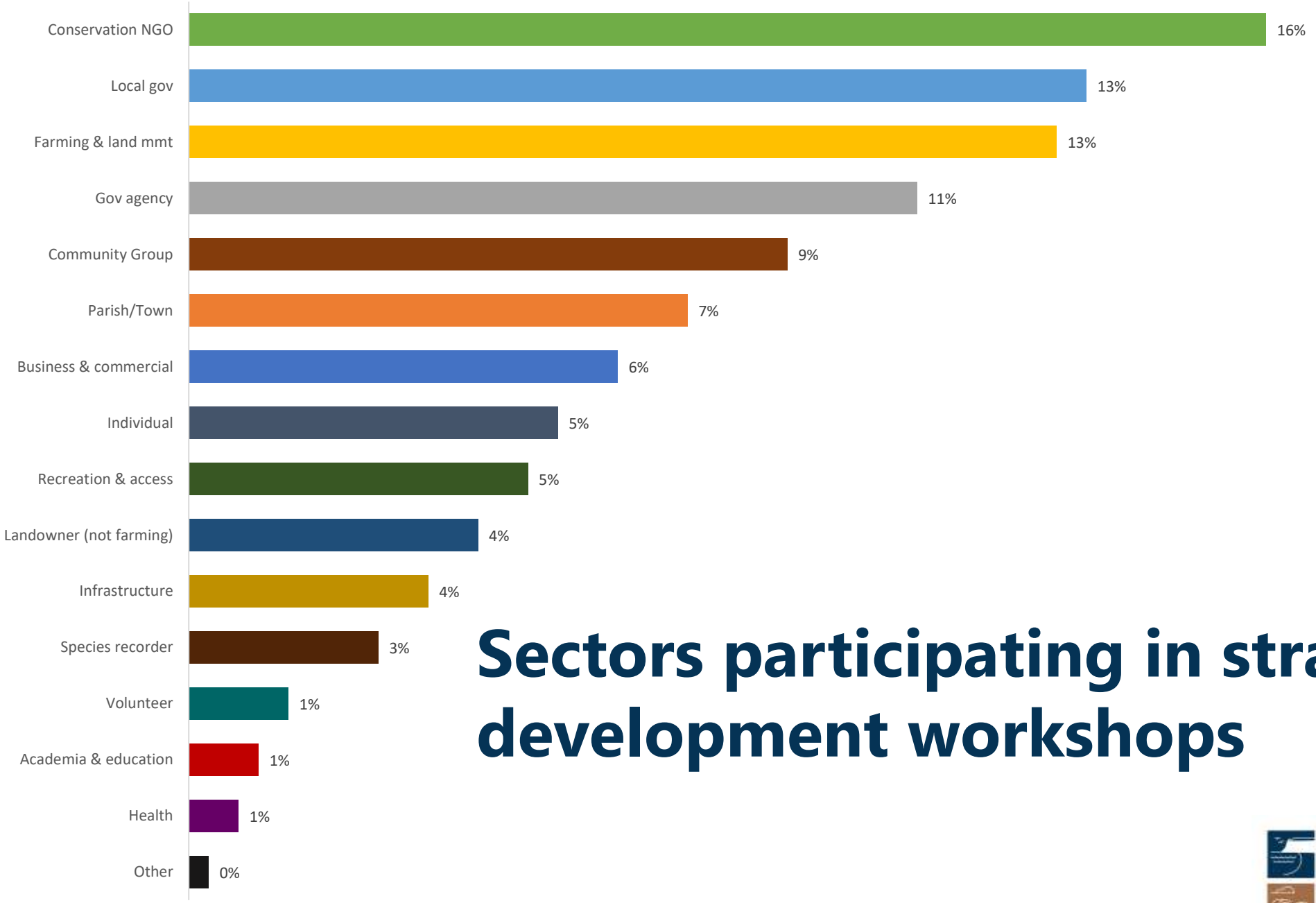
- Based on most up to date data and evidence.
- Developed with the input of experts.
- Informed by those with local knowledge and practical experience.
- Transparent process.




Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Stakeholder engagement >1000 individuals



Sectors participating in strategy development workshops

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

678 workshop attendees represented 285 different organisations, bodies, businesses, affiliations etc

- Abbey Farm
- Addington Parish Council
- Adonis Blue
- Affinity Water
- Alkham Parish Council
- Alkham Valley Society
- Alkham Village
- Aquatie Consultancy SVS
- Ashford Borough Council
- Aylesford Parish Council
- Barratt Homes
- Bearsted Climate Action Network
- Bird Wise East Kent
- Bird Wise North Kent
- Birling Estate
- Borden Wildlife Group
- Borough Green Parish Council
- Brett Group
- British Horse Society
- British Trust for Ornithology
- Bumblebee Conservation Trust
- Butterfly Conservation
- Canterbury Christ Church University
- Canterbury City C
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- Chilh
- Chisle
- CLA
- Commo
- Commiss
- Communi
- CPRE Cante
- CPRE Dover
- CPRE Kent
- CPRE Thanet
- Creative Retreats and Holidays
- CTS Forum Eco Group
- Dane Valley Woods
- Darent Landscape Recovery
- Dartford Borough Council
- Deal and Walmer Town Council
- Ditton Parish Council
- Dover District Council
- East Kent Catchment Partnership
- East Kent Working Group
- Eastling Parish Council
- Ebbsfleet Development Corporation
- Eckley Farms
- Elham Environment Group
- Elmley Nature Reserve
- Environment Agency
- Environment Bank
- Environmental Scientist
- Explore Kent
- Farmer
- Farm
- us,
- nds of Kingsmead Field
- Friends of Lower Halstow
- Brickfields
- Friends of Milton Creek C'side Park
- Friends of Nethergong Penn
- Friends of Oaken Wood
- Friends of Old Park
- Friends of Reculver
- Friends of River Eden Ecosytem
- Friends of Victoria Park, Ashford
- Friends of West Cliff Bank
- FWAG
- Gads Hill Farm
- Get Wild
- GH Dean & Co Ltd
- Golding Homes
- Gravesham Borough Council
- Great Cheveney Farm (Marden Cluster)
- Greenfriars S
- Consu
- ssociation
- ildlife Trust
- Kentish Stour CMP
- Kingsdown Parish Council
- KMBRC
- Land agent
- Leeds Castle
- Little Hook Farm, Charing
- Lloyd Bore Ltd
- Lower Medway IDB
- Maidstone Borough Council
- Maidstone Climate Action Network
- Marden Famer Cluster
- Marden Parish Council
- Marden Wildlife
- olt and Son, Faversham
- John Thatt & Co. (Hoo Peninsular Farmer Cluster)
- KCC Countryside Access & PROW
- Kent & East Sussex Railway
- Kent & Medway NHS
- Kent and Medway Economic Partnership
- Kent Bat Group
- Kent Botanical Recording Group
- Kent County Council
- Kent County Council Countryside Access & PROW
- Kent County Council Highways
- Kent County Council Kent Plan Tree
- Kent County Council Public Health
- Kent County Council W
- Kent Downs Nat
- Landsca
- K
- Marine Management Organisation
- MBLA (Landscape Architects)
- Medway Council
- Medway Valley Countryside Partnership
- Meopham Parish Council
- Ministry of Defen
- Monkton N
- Mo
- ppins Farm Pembury
- Port of Dover
- Port of London Authority
- Port of Ramsgate
- Price Whitehead
- Project Associates
- Rainham Community Orchard
- Rainham Eco Hub
- Ramblers
- Raybel Charters CIC
- RD Apple Growers
- Rebel Farmer
- Resident
- Resident
- Resident
- Resident
- RH & LV Carpenter
- RSPB
- Rural Consultant
- Save Minster Marshes
- Scenic Green Trail
- SEA
- Selling Parish
- SES W
- Visit Ken
- V
- ouncil
- roup
- uncil
- arms Ltd
- and Trust
- Wye with Hinxhill PC
- ZSL
- Cliffend Green Group
- Causer
- e Borough Council
- Tempo Time Credits
- Tenterden Town Council
- Tenterden Wildlife
- Thames Estuary Partnership
- Thanet Coast Project
- Thanet District Council
- The Rural Planning Practice
- The Windmill, Willesborough
- Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council
- Tree and Pond Wardens
- Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
- Tunstall Parish Council
- Uckfield Town Council
- UK Youth For Nature
- University of Greenwich
- University of Kent
- Valley Conservation Society
- Verdant Carbon Ltd
- Victoria Park, Ashford
- Vineyard Farm LTD

In addition to

- Board and Delivery Group
- Supporting Authorities Group (LPAs)
- Dedicated advisors from Natural England, Environment Agency and Forestry Commission
- Technical Advisory Groups:
  - Data, evidence and mapping
  - Species recovery
  - Land management and land use
  - Freshwater
  - Coastal
  - Communications

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

The Strategy is indebted to the extensive contributions of all partners and stakeholders who contributed so much time, expertise and support throughout the process.

Any questions on the LNRS and development process?

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

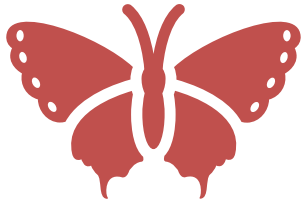
What you will find in the Strategy – part 1

Introduction to LNRS

Background, purpose, elements of the strategy and an overview of its development

Kent and Medway's Natural Landscape

Overview of the area's character and catchments, and the protected/ significant areas



What makes Kent and Medway's nature so special

Overview of the area's habitats and species.

A changing landscape

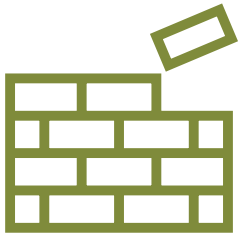
Changes in landcover, habitats and species; pressures, threats and challenges; local and national strategic content.

Nature recovery opportunities in Kent and Medway

Recent gains to be built on, opportunities to enhance/extend and nature-based solutions

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

What you will find in the Strategy – part 2



Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Potential measures, targeted to deliver best gains, widest benefits and NBS

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Local habitat map

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Kent & Medway LNRS principles

Better – improve the quality of our existing habitats and ensure they are in a healthy and functioning state; better conserve and safeguard what we already have.

Bigger – increase the size of our most valuable and important habitat sites.

More – establish new, nature-rich sites that not only provide more space for nature but also provide connectivity between existing core sites.

Joined up – enhance connections between, and join up, sites.

Nature based solutions – work with nature and use natural processes to tackle some of the socio-economic challenges our county faces.

Land management and land use – role of private landowners, land managers and farmers in delivering a better, more coherent and resilient wildlife network.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Kent & Medway LNRS vision

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

High quality habitats are **connected** at both a county and local scale, providing more linked natural space for nature to thrive in and a landscape that wildlife can move through and adapt to change in.

Through actions to protect, manage and restore the county's ecosystems we maximise our resilience (using **nature based solutions**) to the challenges of climate change, tackle health and societal inequality and deliver well-being benefits, whilst simultaneously recovering nature.

Land management and land use throughout Kent and Medway county not only meets the economic and social needs of the county, but also delivers nature recovery gains.

Habitat management, restoration, extension or creation considers and takes account of the **species** that depend upon it, recognising and supporting the interdependencies that exist. It also recognises the contribution that species may make to the habitat and utilises, where appropriate, species within its management to help deliver more dynamic, natural, intact and climate resilient ecosystems.

Kent & Medway LNRS vision

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Our existing **grasslands** are conserved, with appropriate management returned to restore, connect and extend these habitats to deliver high quality, species-rich areas across the county.

The structural diversity of open mosaic habitat found on previously developed land and low level scrub is safeguarded from loss and damage, for the benefit of species that rely on early **successional habitats**.

Kent and Medway's native **woodland, trees and hedgerows** are safeguarded from loss and under appropriate and active management, delivering robust ground flora and soil structures. A mixture of natural regeneration and new establishment, improves connectivity and provides an even greater contribution to climate change mitigation and resilience.

Kent & Medway LNRS vision

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Our **freshwater** habitats are clean, sufficient and stable, in a healthy and good ecological state that supports an abundance and diversity of species. Catchments' functions are restored to deliver a connected mosaic of wet habitats, improving water quality and managing flood risk across the county.

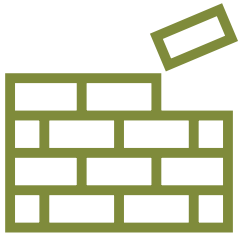
Nature plays a central role in shaping the county's built-up environments, with wildlife provided for in a network of connected green and blue spaces, which are also designed and managed to provide nature based solutions to the challenges facing those living in **urban** areas.

Coastal and estuarine areas are allowed to evolve, with natural processes and progression restored, to enable adaption and resilience to climate change. Management of habitat succession is delivered strategically and holistically, to minimise loss and support a range of high functioning, connected **coastal** habitats.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

A picture paints a thousand words

What you will find in the Strategy – part 2



Principles and vision

Priorities

Outcome we want to see for nature in Kent and Medway, which sits under one of the 10 overarching ambitions.

Plus priority species.

Potential measures

Potential measures, targeted to deliver best gains, widest benefits and NBS

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Local habitat map

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Kent & Medway priority examples

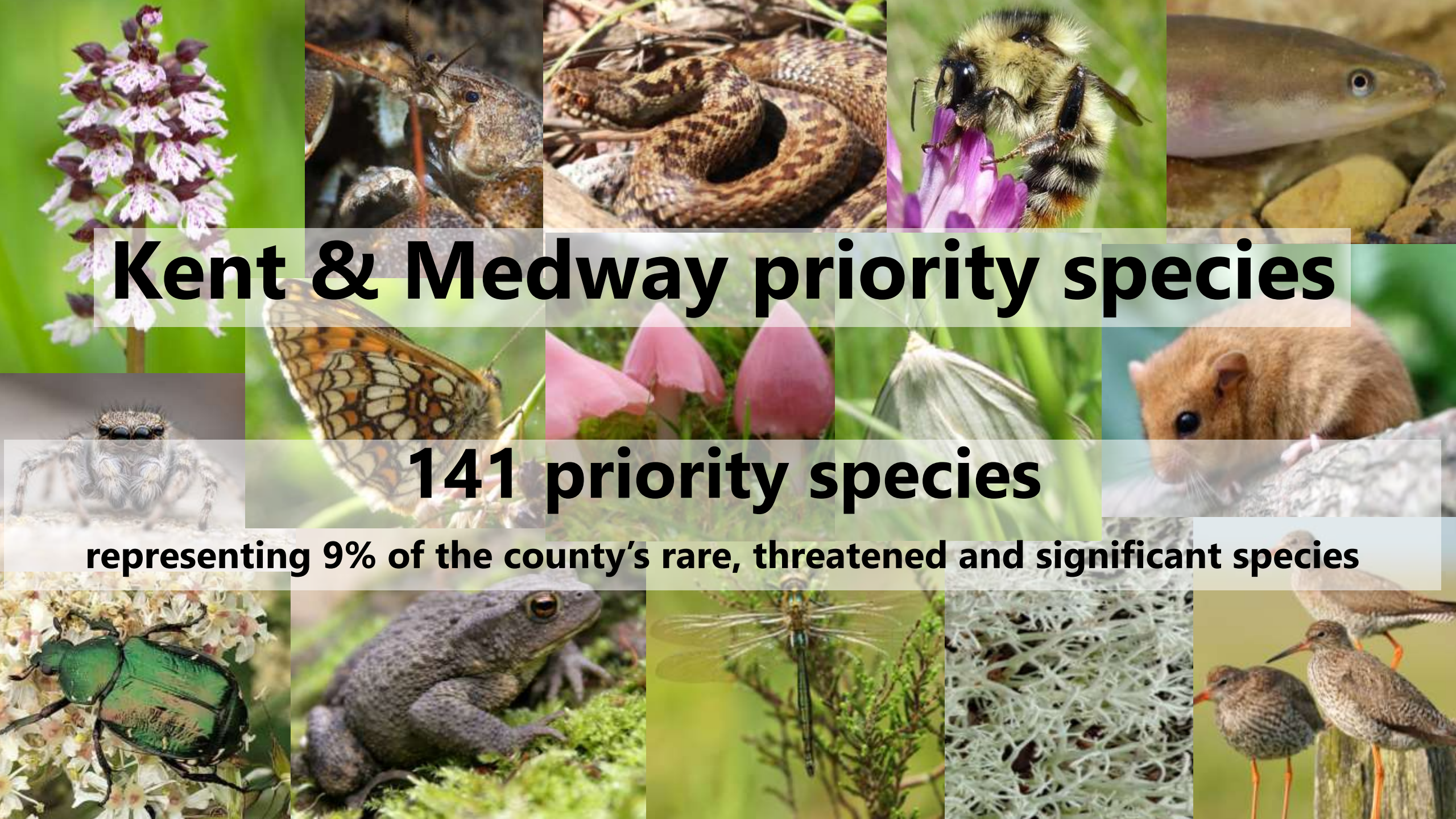
Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

- Fragmentation caused by arterial roads, railway and other major infrastructure retrospectively addressed, **reconnecting** habitats and wildlife pathways.
- Improve soil health and structure by enhanced and increased soil management, so that it is delivering better for invertebrates, carbon sequestration, water retention and management, and production and provisioning **services**.
- Increase in the number of farms employing nature friendly farming practices, sensitive **land management** and delivering targeted action for nature recovery, resulting in farmland across the county that is rich in wildlife.
- Chalk **grasslands** are safeguarded from land use changes and other threats, and restored to a better and species-rich condition. They are connected and buffered across the landscape to promote ecological integrity and resilience, particularly for the purpose of facilitating species movements in response to climate change.
- Safeguard from loss and damage, open mosaic habitats found on previously developed land, that support priority species which rely on early **successional habitats**.

Kent & Medway priority examples

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

- Ancient **woodland**, and ancient and veteran **trees**, are safeguarded from loss, with damaged areas restored through natural processes, management and the removal of invasive trees and plants. Areas of ancient woodland are buffered and better connected.
- Chalk **streams** reach, at minimum, Good Ecological Status or Potential, and provide high quality river habitat with a natural channel form and processes, supporting characteristic flora and fauna, natural and resilient flows along their permanent length, and well managed ephemeral headwater streams. Quality and quantity of water supporting chalk steams and the groundwater bodies they rely on is safeguarded.
- Address habitat fragmentation of the **urban environment**, ensuring urban species can freely move about and developed areas and infrastructure does not impede passage.
- **Coastal** chalk cliffs and reef communities thrive in their natural state and are safeguarded from damage from recreational and leisure activities, development and bottom fishing methods.



Kent & Medway priority species

141 priority species

representing 9% of the county's rare, threatened and significant species

Amphibian	2	Grasshoppers, Crickets & Allies	2
Annelid	1	Lichens	2
Bees, Wasps & Ants	9	Mammal	10
Beetles	18	Millipedes	2
Bird	31	Molluscs	1
Butterflies	13	Moths	16
Caddisflies	1	Reptile	1
Crustacean	1	Spiders	4
Dragonflies & Damselflies	1	True bugs	2
Fish	3	Vascular Plant	16
Fungi	5		Total 141

Species not identified as a priority

Priority - during design of works to deliver a Strategy potential measure, the habitat assemblages of the species longlist should be consulted for the relevant habitat and:

i. Where works are taking place in locations where a long-list species for Kent and Medway is known to occur, the habitats, structures, host species or other features supporting the species concerned should be maintained in extent and quality, and, where possible, should be locally extended, improved and connected.

ii. Where works are taking place in locations where a long-list species for Kent and Medway was previously known to occur and/or might naturally establish populations, planning and delivery of land-use planning, nature conservation activities, or other land-management work should take the needs of the relevant species into account. This should include avoiding action which would decrease the ecological connectivity between potential sites and those sites already supporting the relevant Kent and Medway LNRS long-list species.

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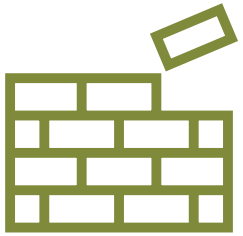
What you will find in the Strategy – part 2



Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Proposed action to deliver the priority, targeted to where it will deliver the greatest gains and benefits.

Potential measures mapping

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Local habitat map

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Example of potential measures

Priority GL2
Existing coastal [18] and floodplain grazing marsh and retaining more freshwater, 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.

GL2.1 Increase opportunities to store winter water on land adjacent to grazing marsh to increase opportunities for "wetting" during spring/summer.

GL2.2 Deliver grazing marsh habitat restoration, extension and creation where it will offer the greatest gains to support the county's important grazing marsh flora and fauna and is designed to minimise recreational disturbance and reduce risk from predation.

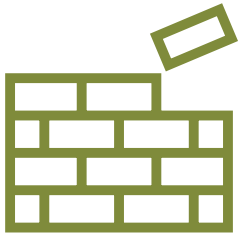
GL2.3 Reconnect rivers with their former natural floodplain and improve the water storage ability of floodplain, in order to protect against climate change impacts and drought.

- Increase in the number of local tree nurseries.
- Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of scrub habitats.
- Reduce demand for water through increasing water efficiency measures, more sustainable use of water and use of alternative sources of water.

Shrill Carder Bee
Kentish Clown Beetle
Ophonus puncticollis (Beetle)
Pride of Kent Rove Beetle
Barn Owl
Brent Goose
Corn Bunting
Lapwing
Redshank
Yellow Wagtail

Rufous Grasshopper
Brown Hare
European Water Vole
West European Hedgehog
Fisher's Estuarine Moth
Marsh Mallow Moth
Slender Hare's-ear
Least Lettuce
Greater Water-parsnip

What you will find in the Strategy – part 2



Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Potential measures mapping

Targeted to deliver best gains, widest benefits and nature-based solutions

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Local habitat map

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

How potential measures were mapped

- Data and evidence to inform and define the mapping of each potential measure was identified – determined if measure could be mapped and whether there was sufficient information to enable the action to be targeted to where it was most needed or where action would be most beneficial.

- Not all measures could be mapped because of insufficient data/knowledge or the appropriate mapping approach was too costly or time consuming.

- The initial approach meant that some areas of the county appeared from the mapping to have no potential or importance for nature recovery, when instead these were areas where measures largely related to improving management (and therefore there was little on which to prioritise one area over another), or the available data just simply wasn't sufficient to enable the required refinement.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

How potential measures were mapped

- The approach was therefore taken to map every potential measure that could be mapped, even if this was only to the extent of basing opportunity on existence of habitat type or potential for that habitat type.

- Potential measures mapping was reviewed and refined with stakeholders and partners, ground truthing the desk-based mapping work, further focusing/targeting to more defined areas and considering deliverability.

- Further refinement of the potential measures mapping focused on opportunities to address wider environmental challenges by nature-based solutions and other benefits such as health and access.

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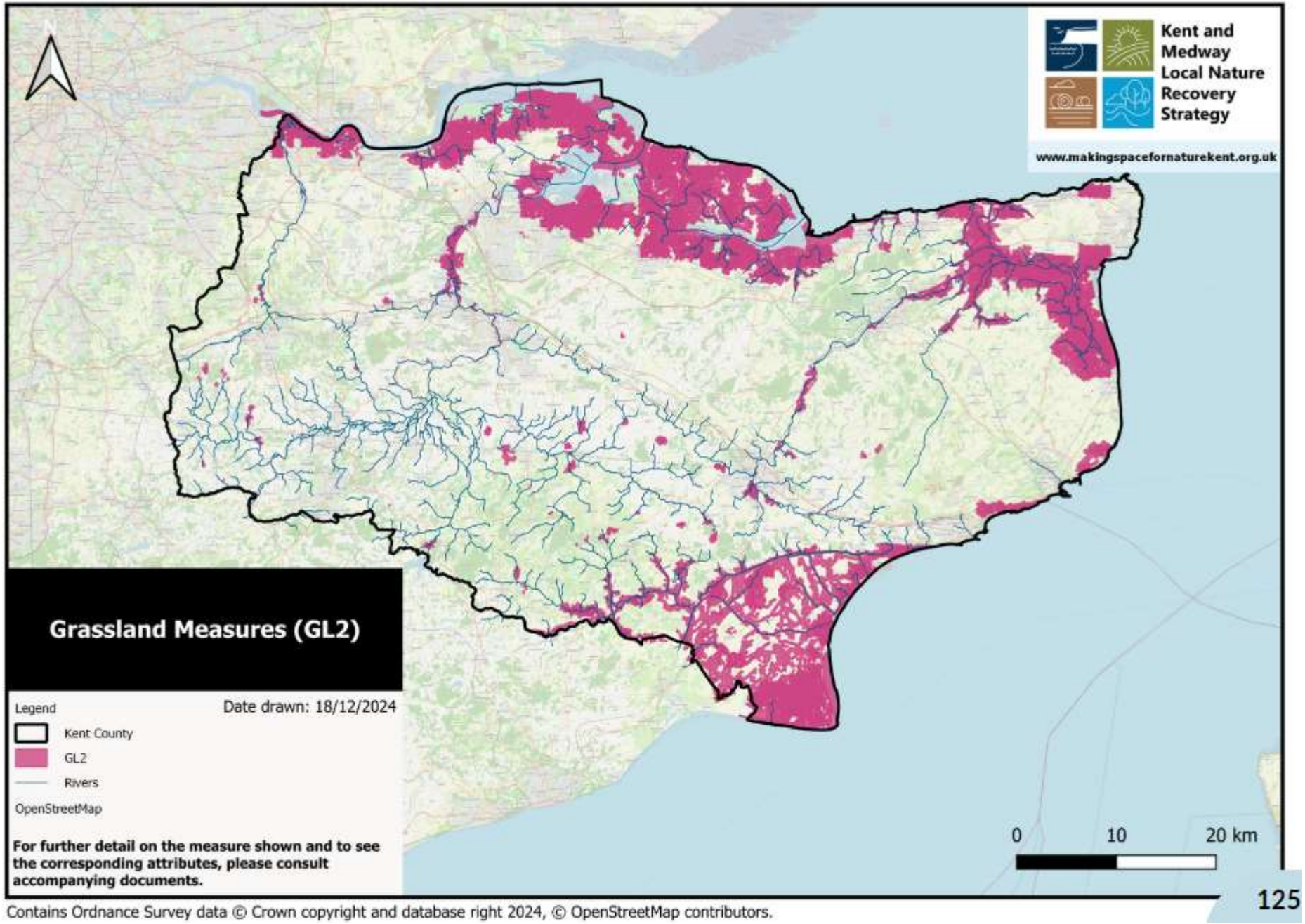
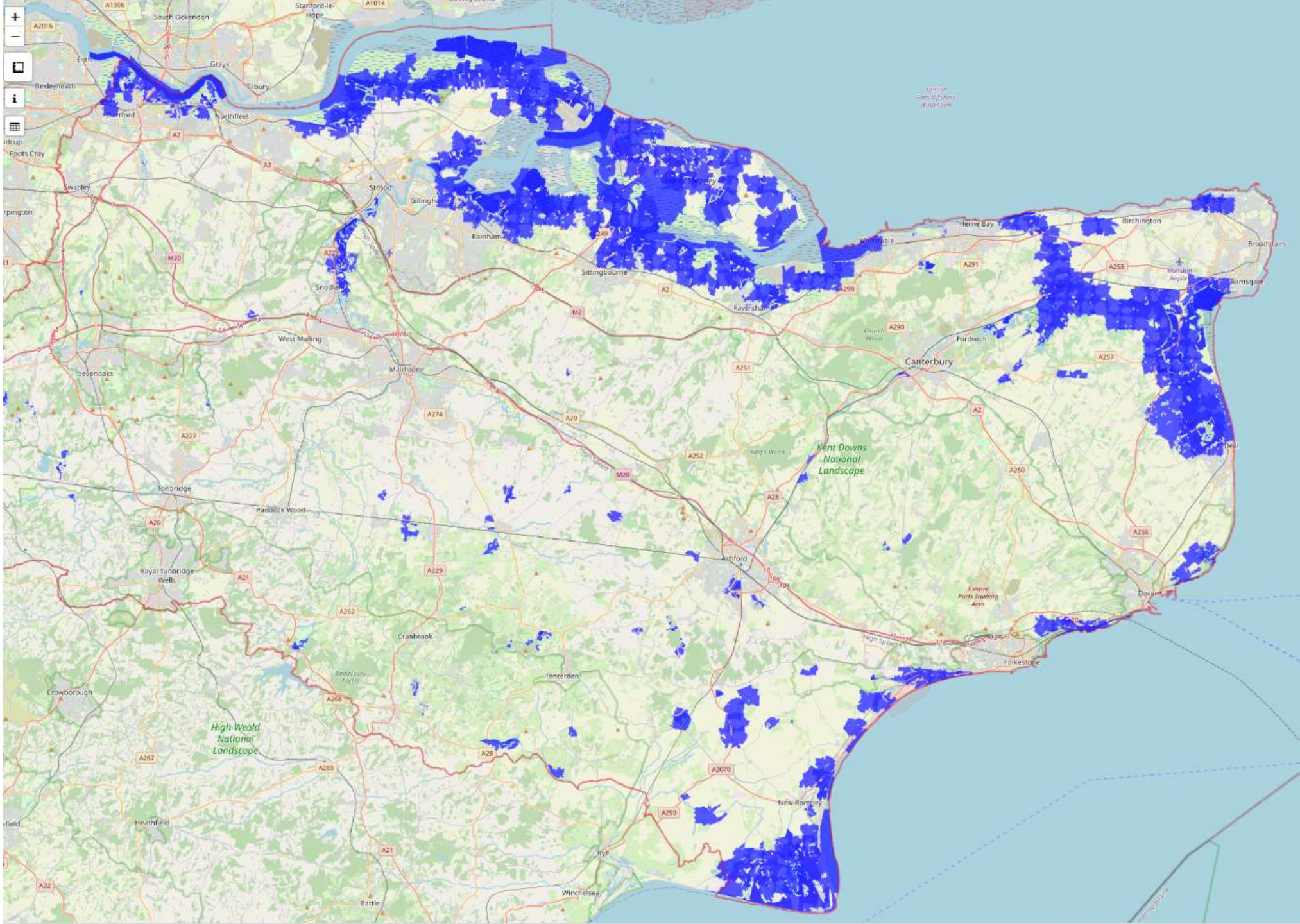
Example of potential measures mapping in Strategy

GL2 grassland measures – that being Existing coastal and floodplain grazing marsh restored to better condition and retaining more freshwater, 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.



Example of potential measures mapping online

GL2.2 - Deliver grazing marsh habitat restoration, extension and creation where it will offer the greatest gains to support the county's important grazing marsh flora and fauna and is designed to minimise recreational disturbance and reduce risk from predation.



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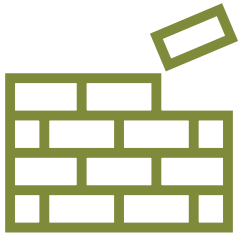


Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Potential measures mapping

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Mapped national conservation sites, local nature reserves, local wildlife sites & irreplicable habitat

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

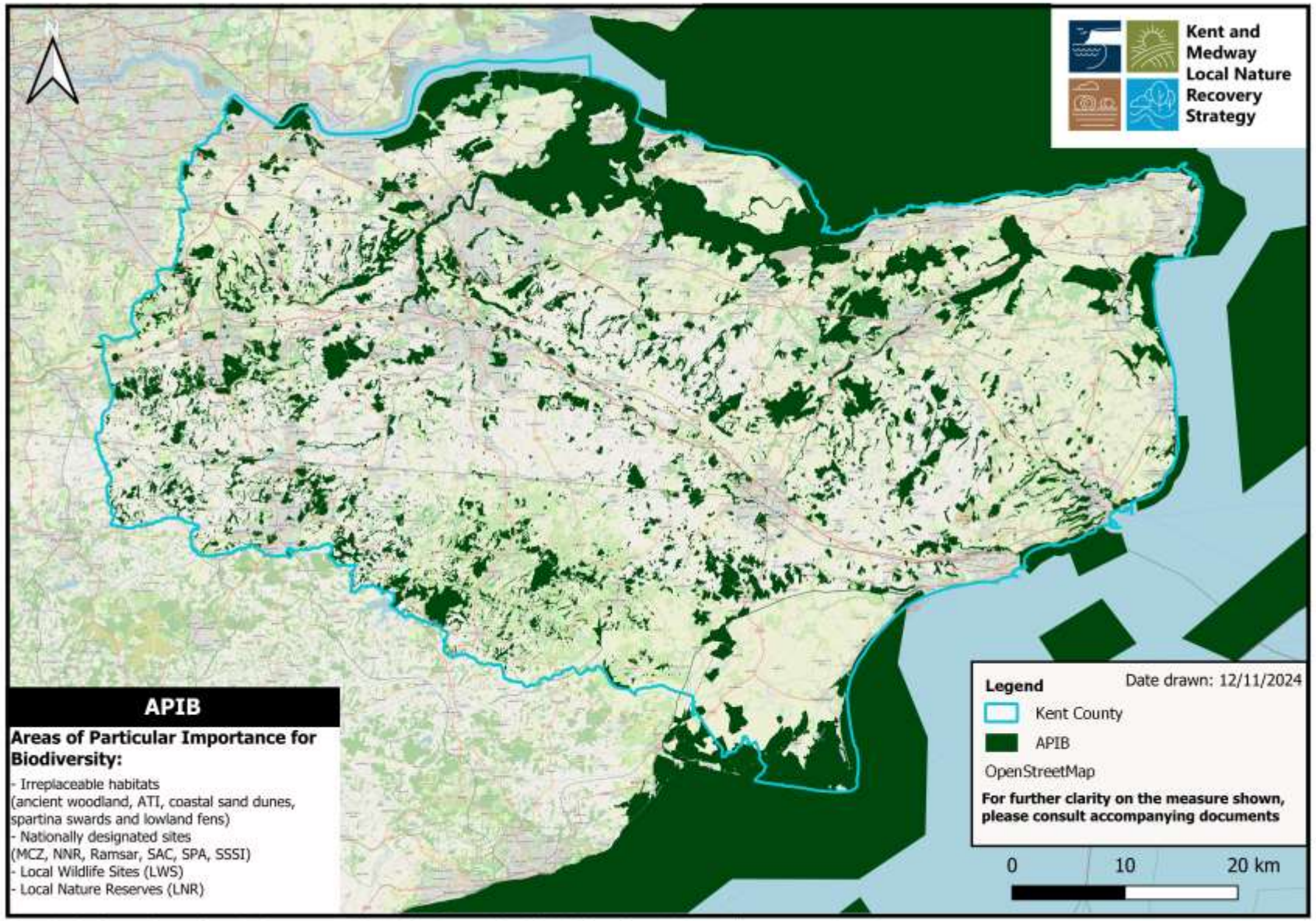
Local habitat map

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity

Mapped as per regulations to include:

- Nationally designated sites.
- Local wildlife sites.
- Local nature reserves.
- Irreplaceable habitats present in Kent – ancient woodland, ATI, coastal sand dunes, spartina swards and lowland fens.



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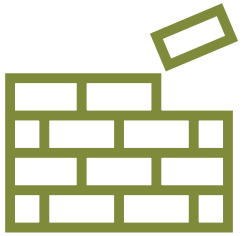


Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Potential measures mapping

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Mapped opportunity and target areas.

Local habitat map

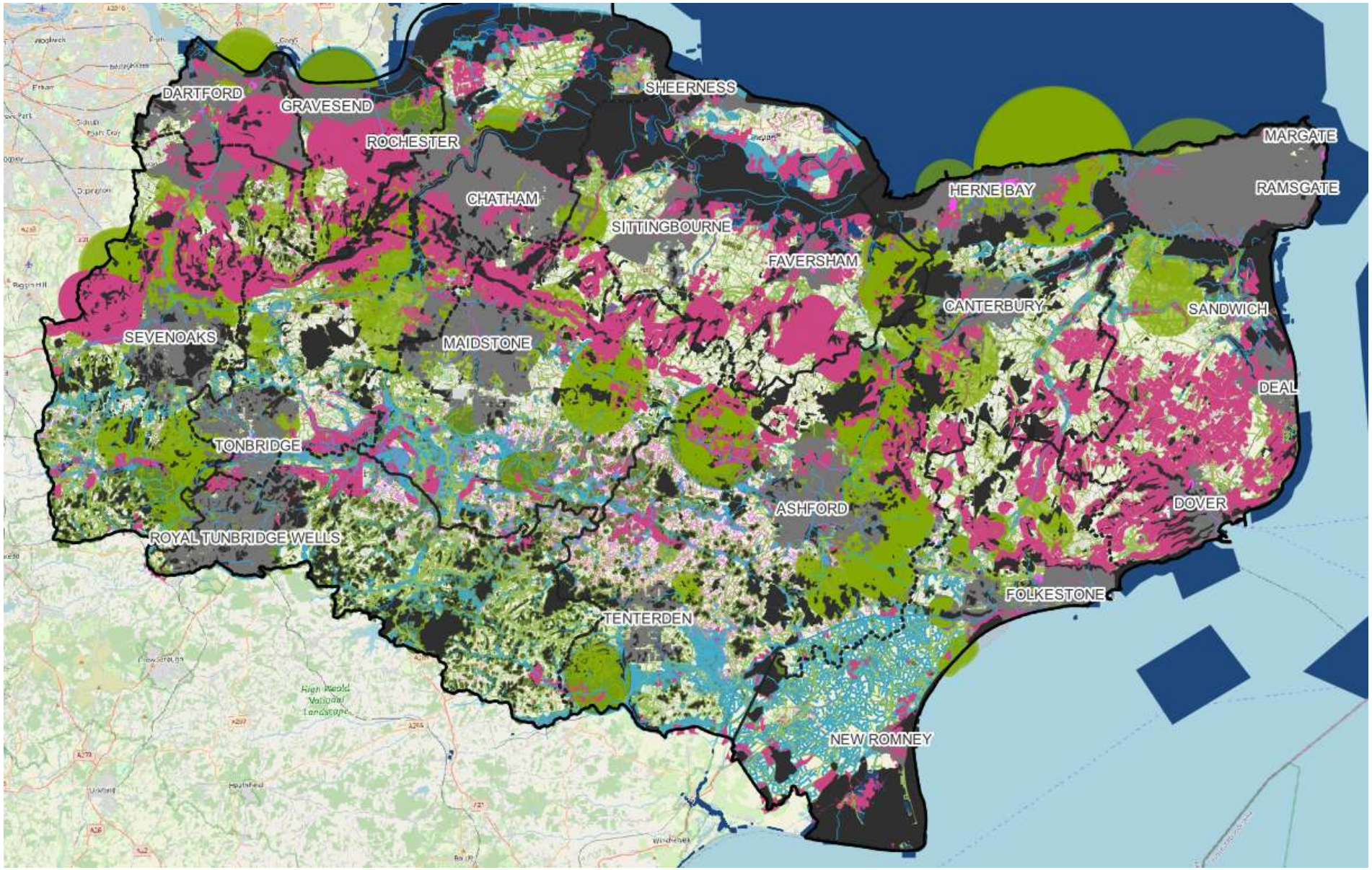
Creating the Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity map

1. Foundation was the mapped potential measures.
2. Measures that were insufficiently refined (either because they were widely applicable or because of mapping limitations) were excluded – largely this excluded measures which were not focused on restoration, creation or connection.
3. Refined these further by considering wider environmental challenges that could be addressed by nature-based solutions and other wider benefits such as health and access.
4. Connectivity modelling was used to refine the mapping further. Placed priority on:
   - areas of low species flow
   - connectivity bottlenecks
   - buffering and/or linking of existing "areas of particular importance".

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

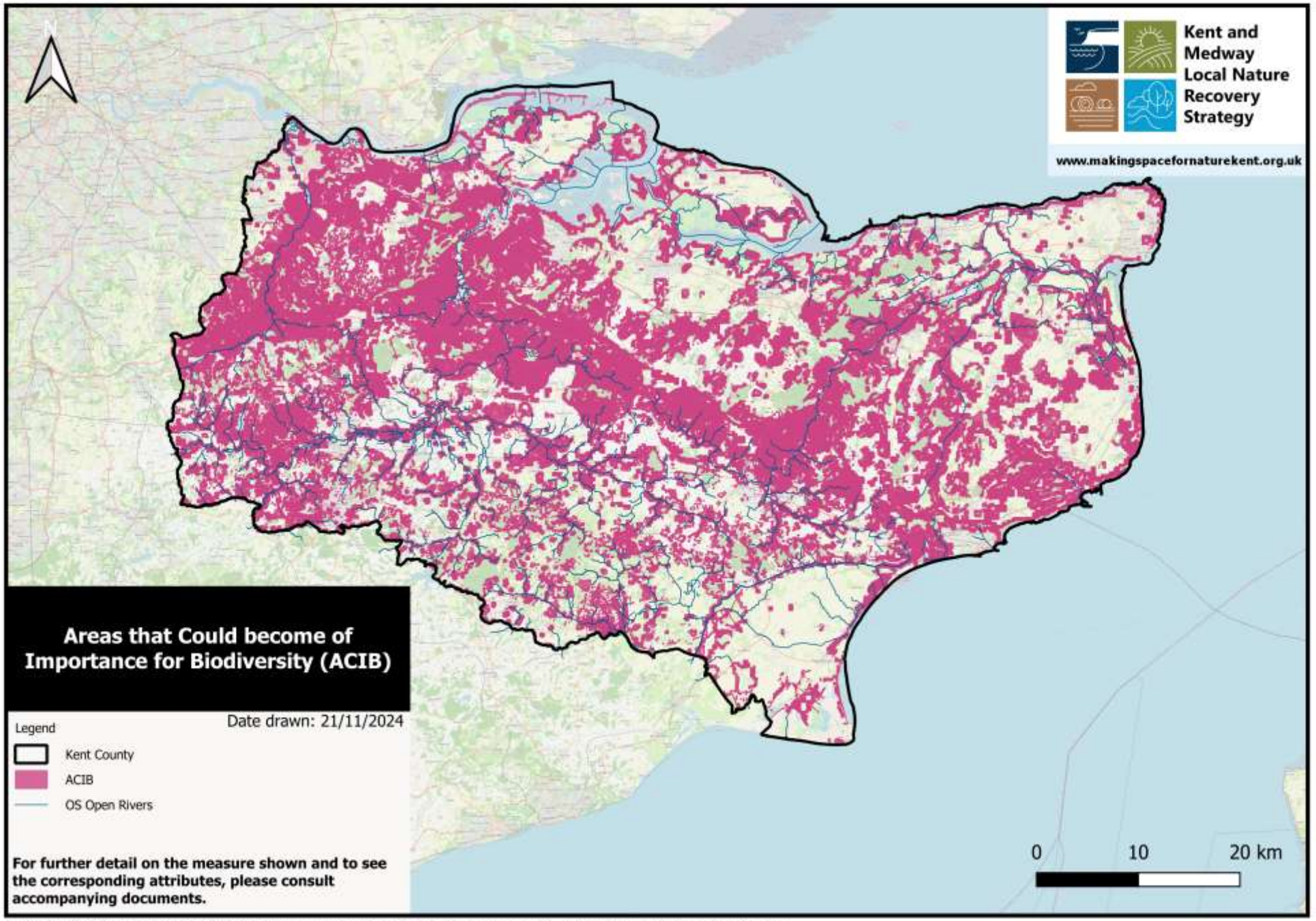
The need to target!

Everywhere has the potential to be an important area for nature.

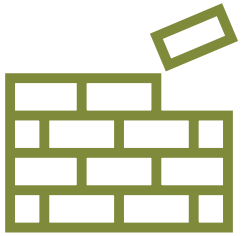


Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity

- 38% coverage
- 146,721 hectares



What you will find in the Strategy – part 2



Principles and vision

Priorities

Potential measures

Potential measures mapping

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB)

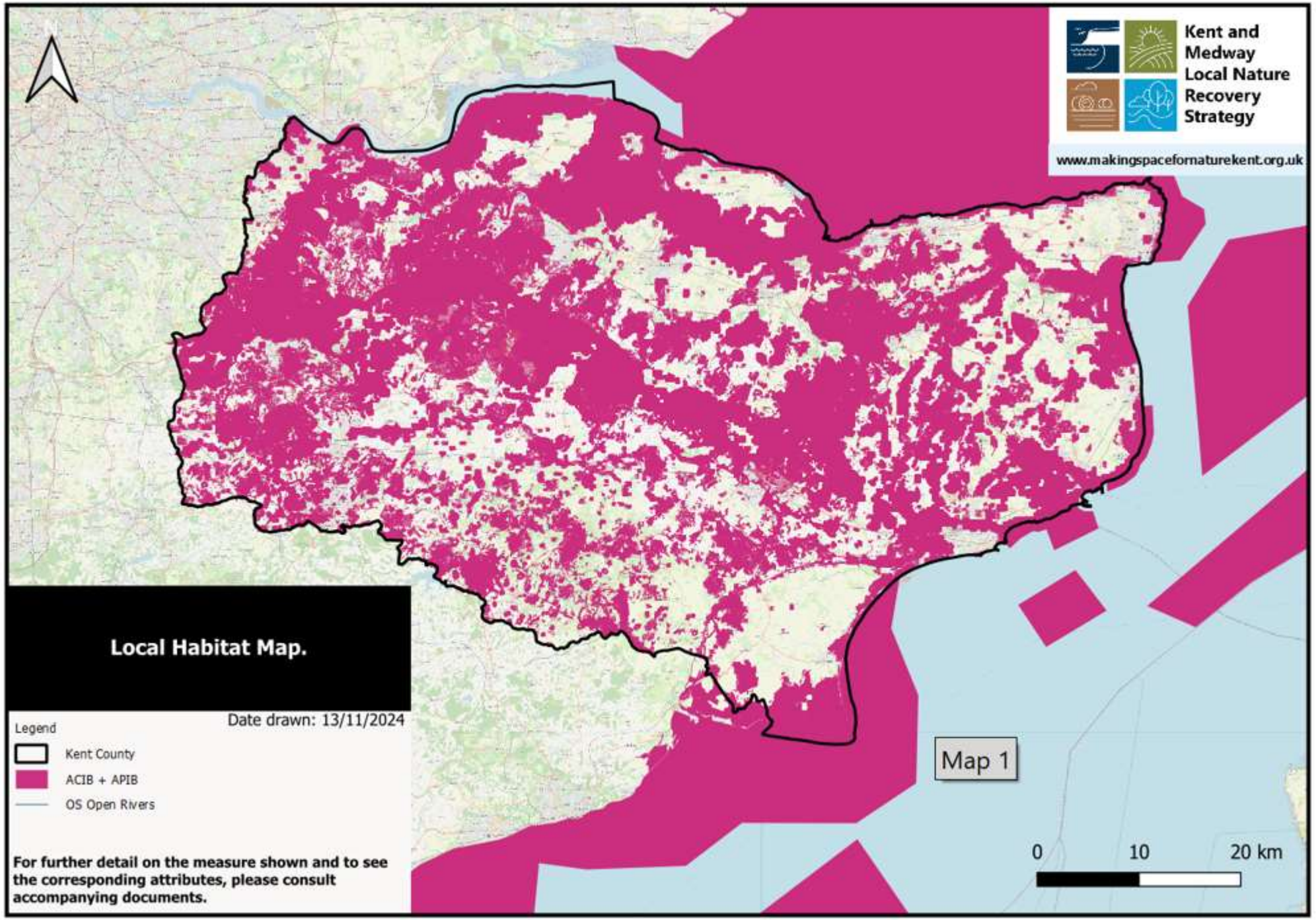
Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACIB)

Local habitat map

APIB and ACIB combined to identify areas of strategic significance.

Local habitat map

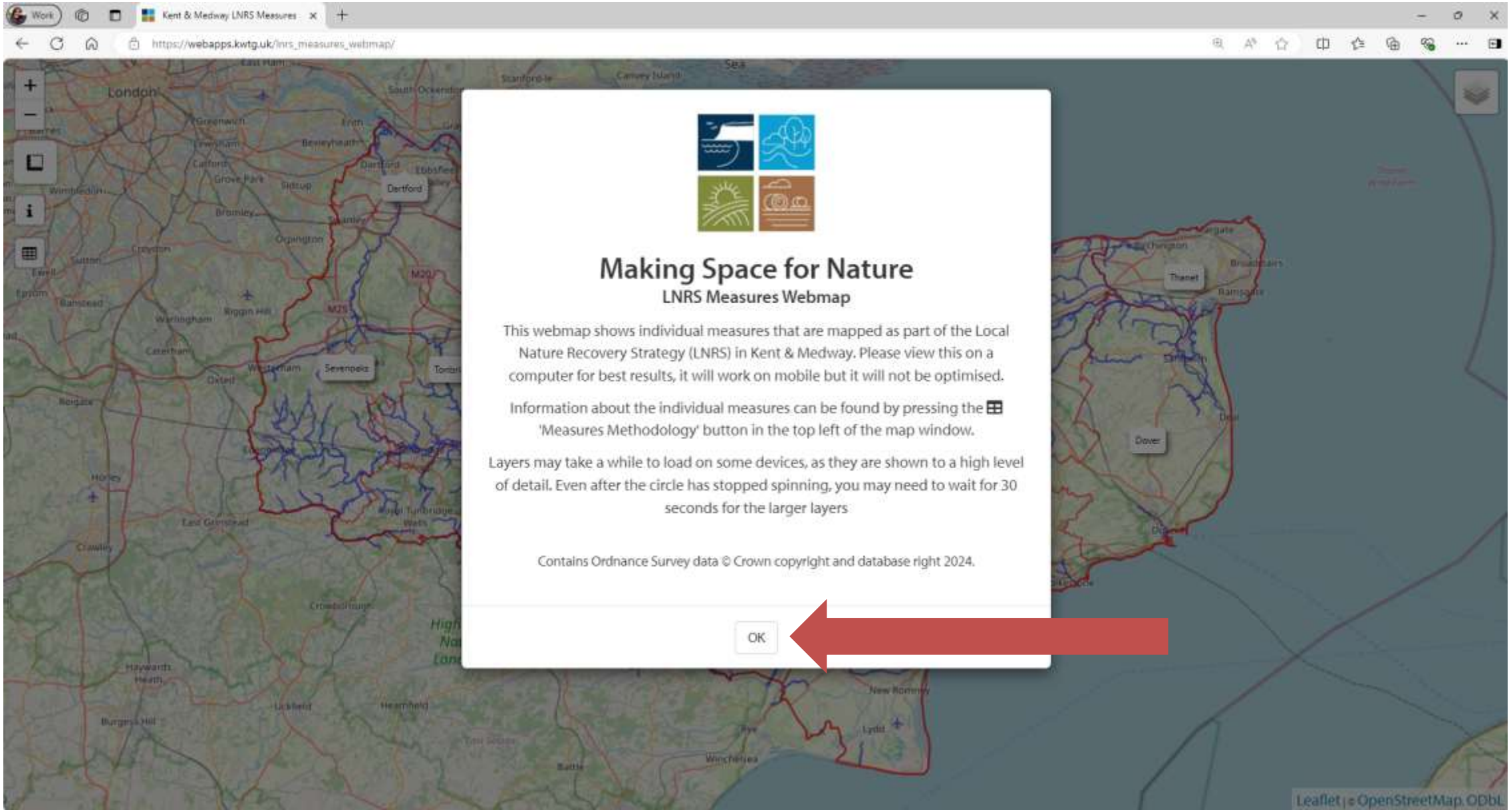
Areas of strategic significance



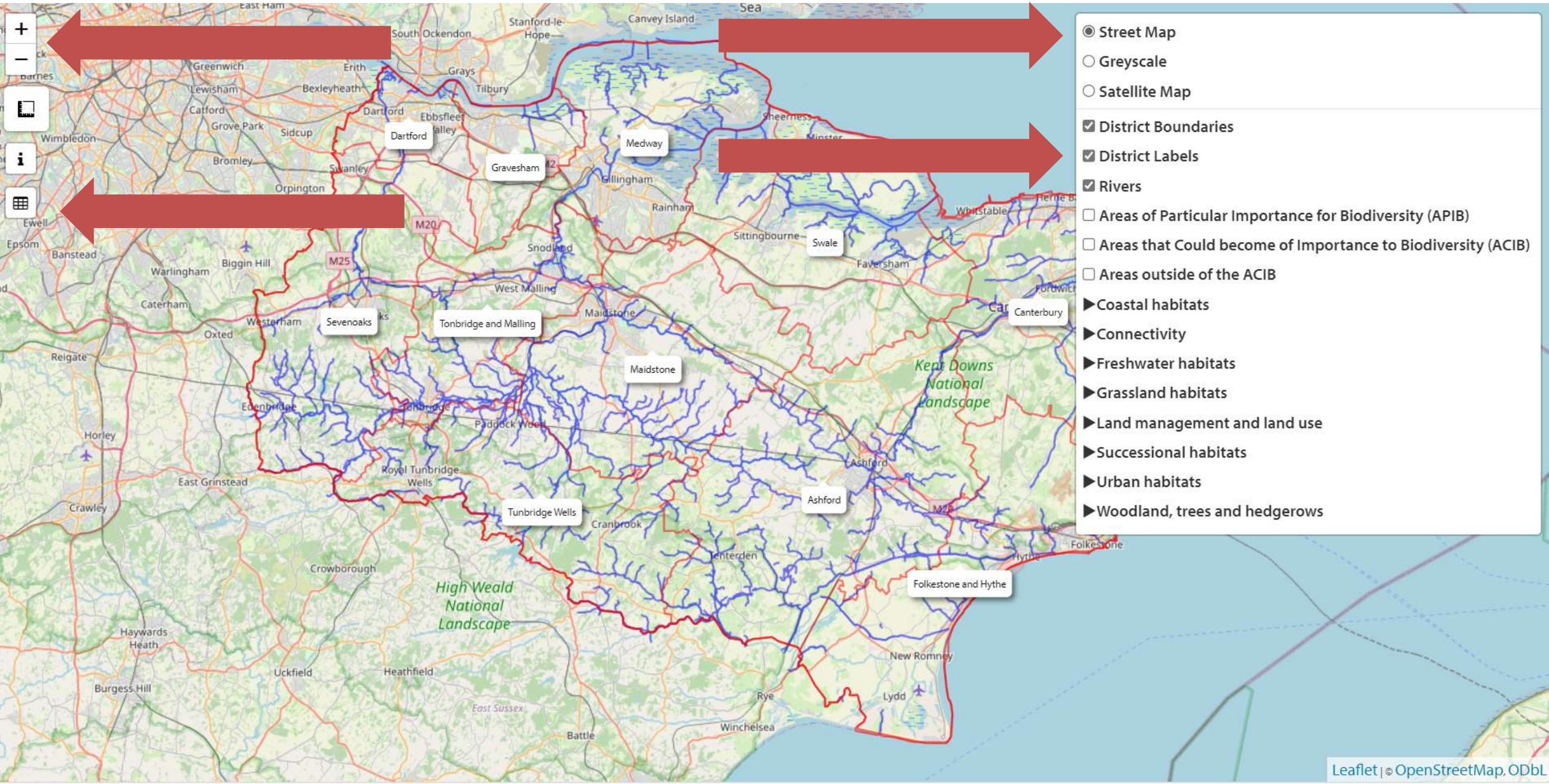
Any questions about LNRS ambitions, priorities, measures and mapping?

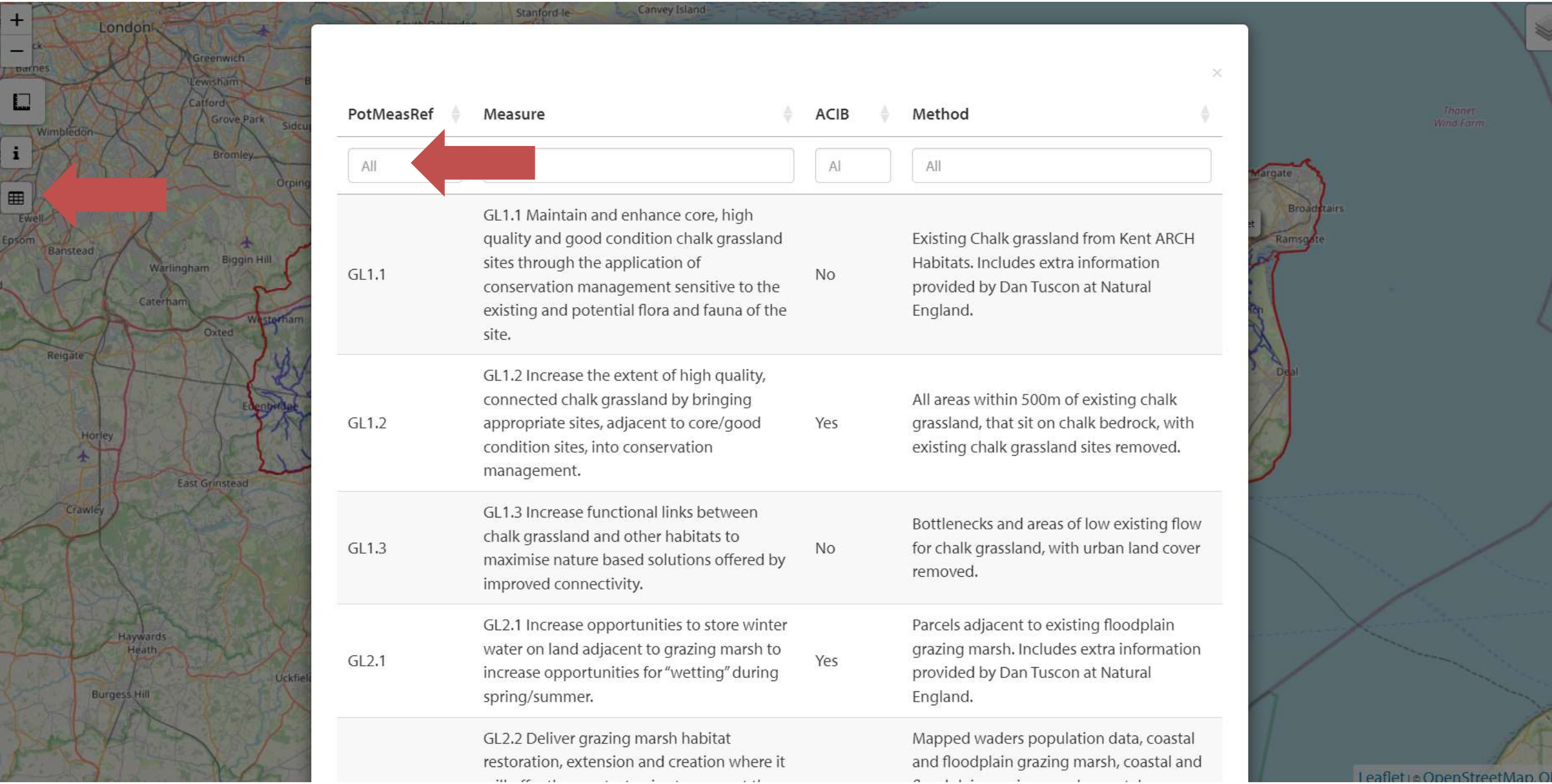
Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

An introduction to the online mapping tool




Dartford
Gravesham
Medway
Swale
Thanet
Canterbury
Dover
Folkestone and Hythe
Ashford
Maidstone
Tunbridge Wells
Tonbridge and Malling
Sevenoaks
Kent Downs National Landscape
High Weald National Landscape
Thanet Wind Farm
London
Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap, ODbL


Street Map
Greyscale
Satellite Map
District Boundaries
District Labels
Rivers
Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB)
Areas that Could become of Importance to Biodiversity (ACIB)
Areas outside of the ACIB
▶Coastal habitats
▶Connectivity
▶Freshwater habitats
▶Grassland habitats
▶Land management and land use
▶Successional habitats
▶Urban habitats
▶Woodland, trees and hedgerows
Dartford
Gravesham
Medway
Swale
Sevenoaks
Tonbridge and Malling
Maidstone
Canterbury
Ashford
Tunbridge Wells
Folkestone and Hythe
Kent Downs National Landscape
High Weald National Landscape
Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap, ODbL



PotMeasRef	Measure	ACIB	Method
All		Al	All
GL1.1	GL1.1 Maintain and enhance core, high quality and good condition chalk grassland sites through the application of conservation management sensitive to the existing and potential flora and fauna of the site.	No	Existing Chalk grassland from Kent ARCH Habitats. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.
GL1.2	GL1.2 Increase the extent of high quality, connected chalk grassland by bringing appropriate sites, adjacent to core/good condition sites, into conservation management.	Yes	All areas within 500m of existing chalk grassland, that sit on chalk bedrock, with existing chalk grassland sites removed.
GL1.3	GL1.3 Increase functional links between chalk grassland and other habitats to maximise nature based solutions offered by improved connectivity.	No	Bottlenecks and areas of low existing flow for chalk grassland, with urban land cover removed.
GL2.1	GL2.1 Increase opportunities to store winter water on land adjacent to grazing marsh to increase opportunities for "wetting" during spring/summer.	Yes	Parcels adjacent to existing floodplain grazing marsh. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.
	GL2.2 Deliver grazing marsh habitat restoration, extension and creation where it		Mapped waders population data, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal and

Directing action for nature recovery

- The Strategy **proposes the action** required for the recovery of nature in Kent and Medway.

- Mapping indicates **all areas where these potential measures could be delivered**. In some instances, these are wide ranging areas, in others they are specific areas depending on the mapping capability. In all cases, the **mapped areas are indicative**.

- Some management measures to increase the functionality or biodiversity of a habitat are mapped, some not. Mapping indicates where this management may be most needed or result in the greatest gains, the introduction of **appropriate management will deliver benefits wherever it is applied.**

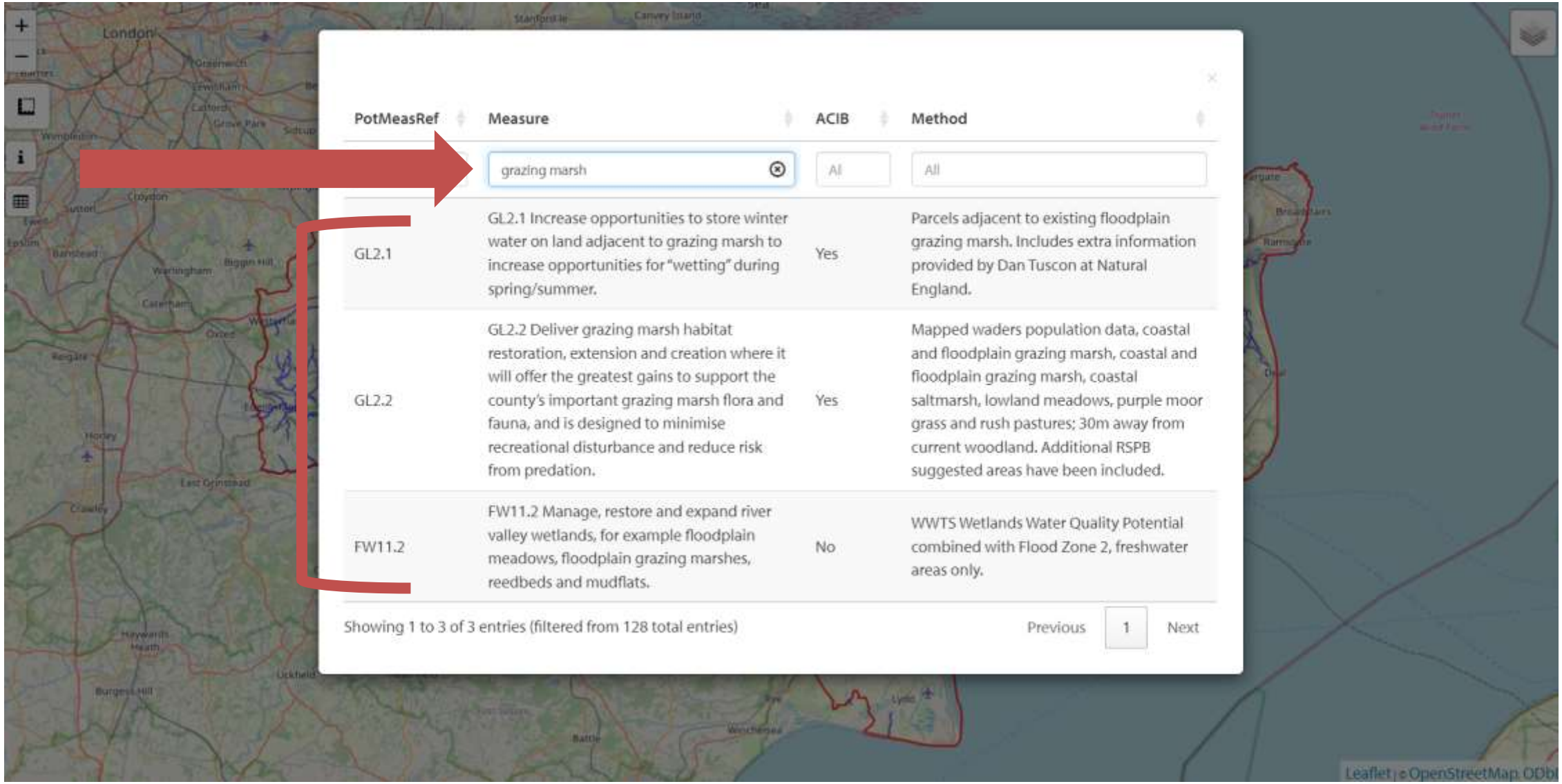
Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Directing action for nature recovery

- Some measures may not be relevant or appropriate when considered in detail at the local level.
- A potential measure may have value locally, that is not reflected when considered strategically at a county scale – therefore its exclusion from the mapping does not indicate that the action is not applicable.
- Site assessments, and other permissions and pre-requisites, will inform the appropriateness of the action.
- The strategy and associated maps do not dictate actions, nor instruct their implementation.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

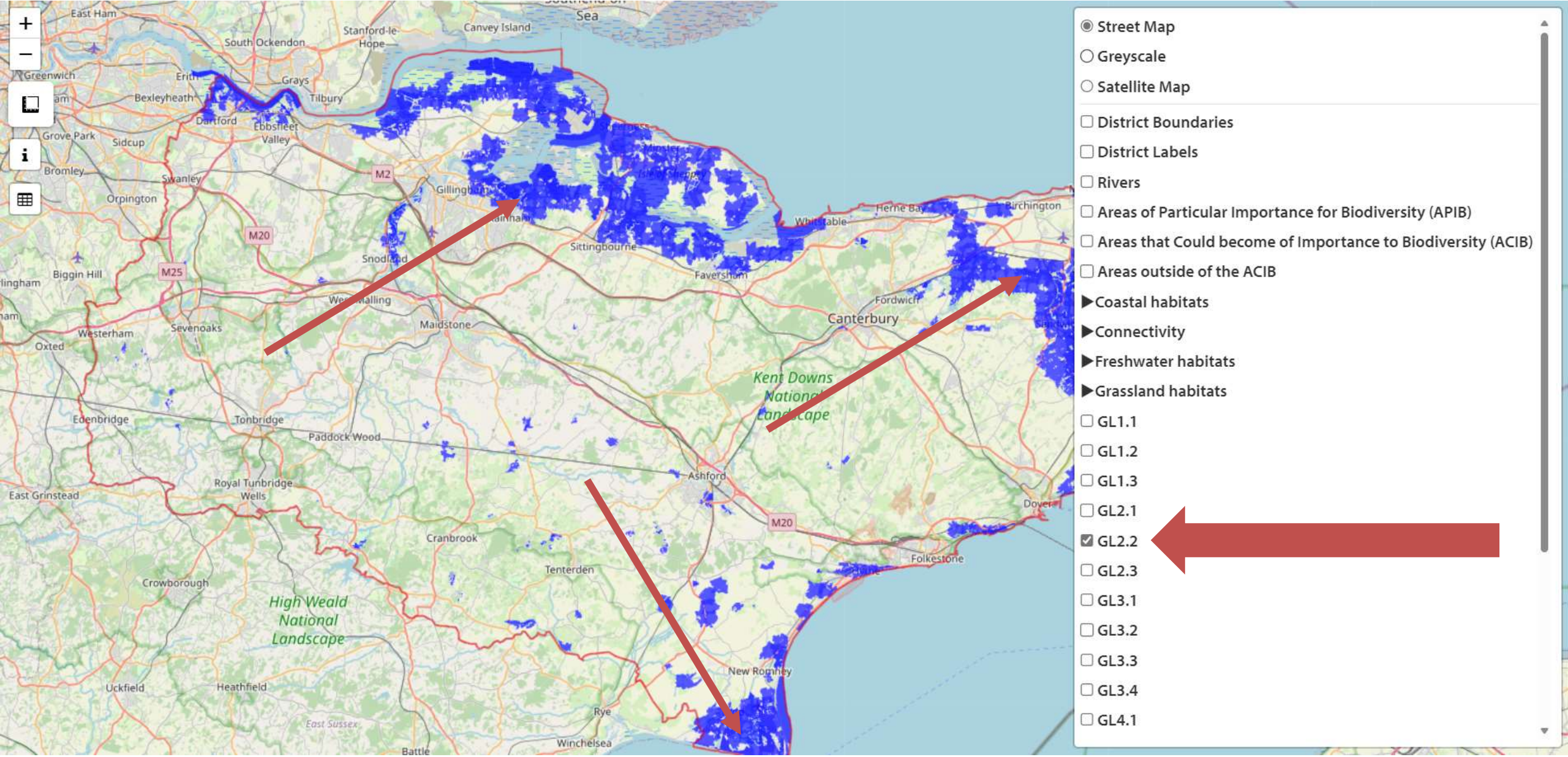
To view where delivery of a potential measure has been mapped for a specific habitat type



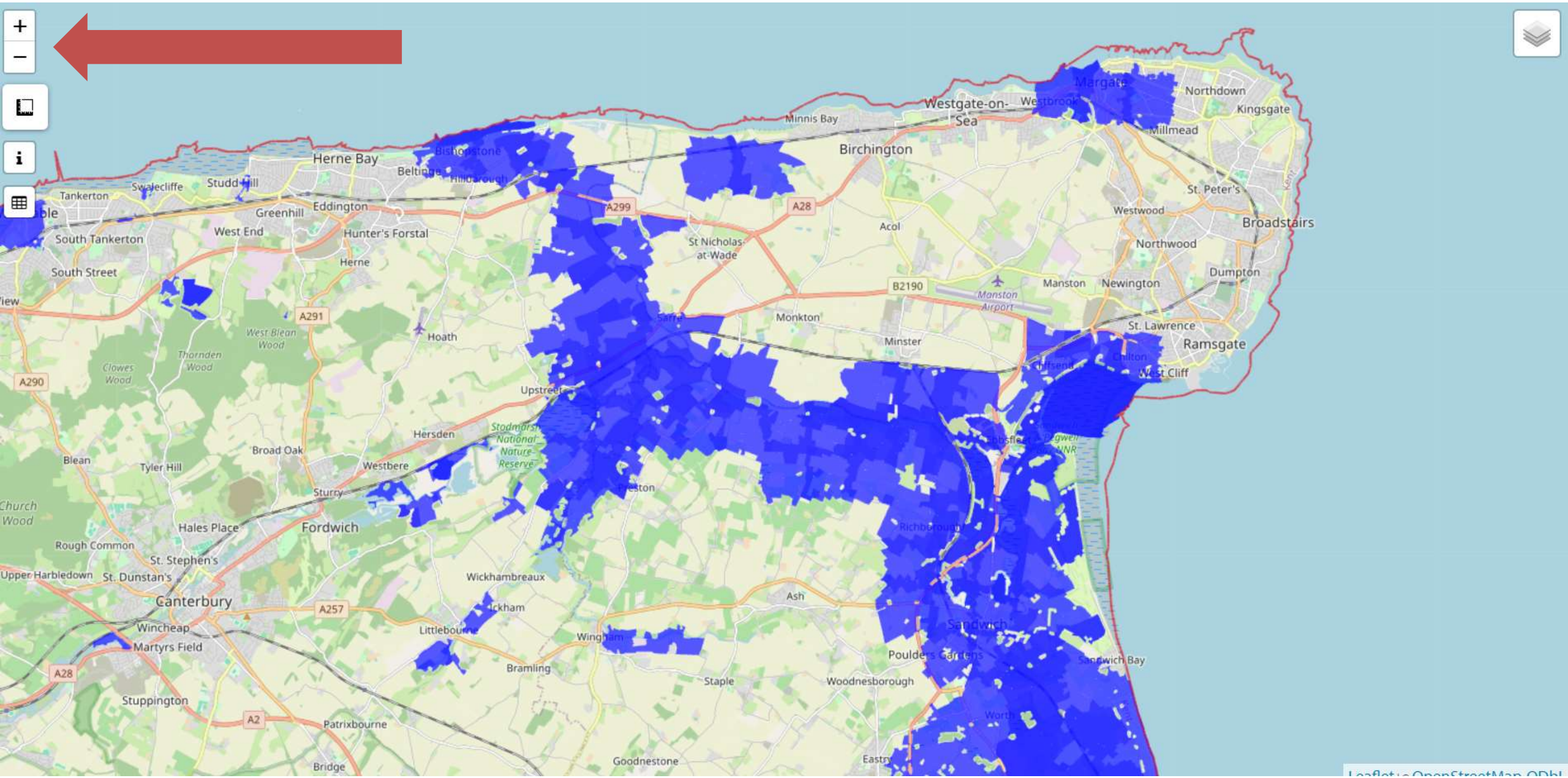
PotMeasRef	Measure	ACIB	Method
	grazing marsh	All	All
GL2.1	GL2.1 Increase opportunities to store winter water on land adjacent to grazing marsh to increase opportunities for "wetting" during spring/summer.	Yes	Parcels adjacent to existing floodplain grazing marsh. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.
GL2.2	GL2.2 Deliver grazing marsh habitat restoration, extension and creation where it will offer the greatest gains to support the county's important grazing marsh flora and fauna, and is designed to minimise recreational disturbance and reduce risk from predation.	Yes	Mapped waders population data, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal saltmarsh, lowland meadows, purple moor grass and rush pastures; 30m away from current woodland. Additional RSPB suggested areas have been included.
FW11.2	FW11.2 Manage, restore and expand river valley wetlands, for example floodplain meadows, floodplain grazing marshes, reedbeds and mudflats.	No	WWTS Wetlands Water Quality Potential combined with Flood Zone 2, freshwater areas only.

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries (filtered from 128 total entries)

Previous 1 Next



GL2.2 - Deliver grazing marsh habitat restoration, extension and creation where it will offer the greatest gains to support the county's important grazing marsh flora and fauna and is designed to minimise recreational disturbance and reduce risk from predation.


Herne Bay
Swalecliffe
Studd Hill
Tankerton
Greenhill
Eddington
West End
Hunter's Forstal
South Tankerton
Herne
South Street
A291
A290
West Blean Wood
Thornden Wood
Clowes Wood
Hoath
Broad Oak
Blean
Tyler Hill
Westbere
Hersden
Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve
Upstreet
Sturry
Church Wood
Hales Place
Fordwich
Rough Common
St. Stephen's
Upper Harbledown
St. Dunstan's
Canterbury
A257
Wincheap
Martyrs Field
A28
Stuppington
A2
Patrixbourne
Bridge
Wickhambreaux
Littlebourne
Bramling
Goodnestone
Minnis Bay
Westgate-on-Sea
Birchington
A299
A28
St Nicholas at Wade
Acol
B2190
Monkton
Minster
Preston
Ash
Wingham
Staple
Woodnesborough
Eastry
Sandwich
Sandwich Bay
Poulders Gardens
Richborough
Manston
Manston Airport
Margate
Westbrook
Northdown
Kingsgate
Millmead
St. Peter's
Westwood
Broadstairs
Northwood
Dumpton
Newington
St. Lawrence
Ramsgate
West Cliff
Chilton

Areas of strategic significance

Grant, funding and/or investment – if land falls in this area, and the action aligns with the potential measure(s) identified, this may be classed as strategically significant for any grant, funding and/or investment schemes using this as an indicator.

Defra envisage that the LNRS will:

- Provide information to farmers and land managers with regards to appropriate Countryside Stewardship and Sustainable Farming Incentive options.
- Help landowners to collectively shape nature recovery priorities for their area and encourage collaboration across landscapes.
- Identify opportunities for Landscape Recovery project proposals, and to provide evidence to support their application and project development.
- Help Government when considering applications for funding for specific nature recovery activities, by acting as criteria in applications.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Areas of strategic significance

Biodiversity net gain

- BNG metric strategic significance multiplier relates to the "local habitat map" and the potential measures that fall within this.

- High strategic significance will be applied when the habitat parcel is **located in an area proposed to help deliver the LNRS priorities AND the intervention is consistent with the potential measures proposed for that location**.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Areas of strategic significance

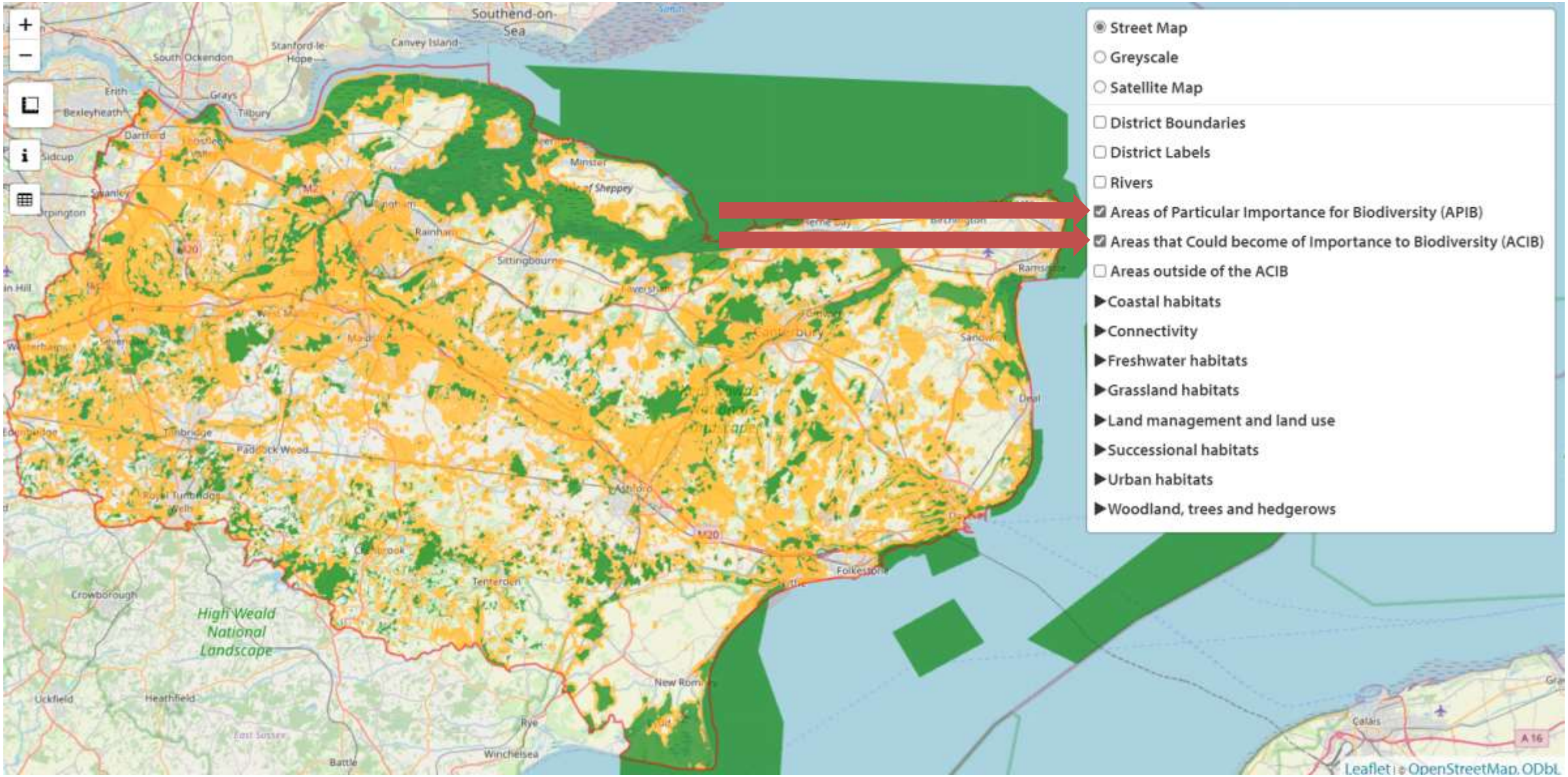
"Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity":

- Do not indicate areas where development should be excluded.
- Do not dictate action nor place limitations on how the land should be used.
- Not currently expected that LNRS can be applied retrospectively to local plans and policies, although may be applied to planning decisions.

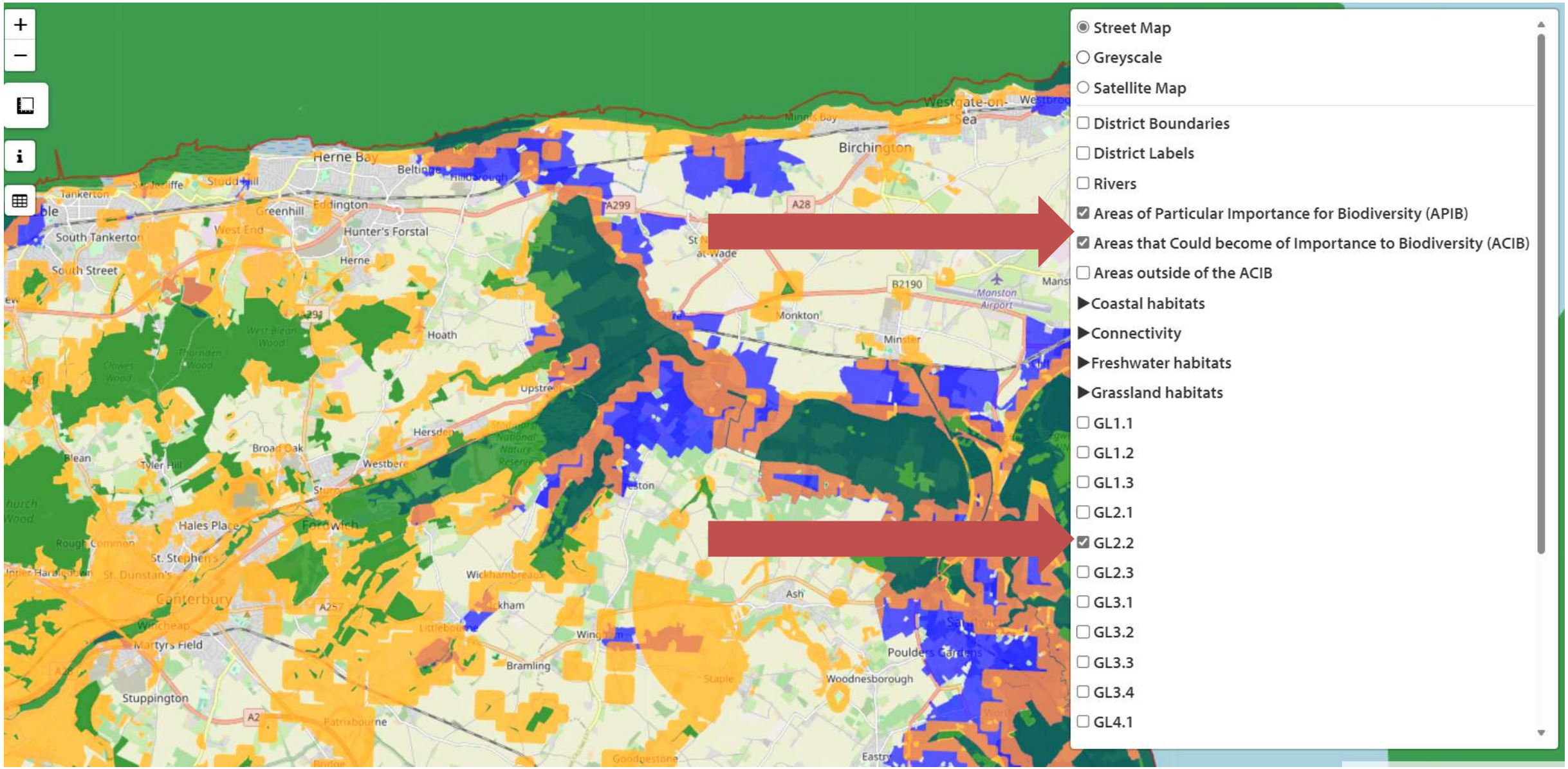
In time, as local plans are revised and updated, the local habitat map and its areas of strategic significance will be an important and statutory source of spatial information to inform land use planning and ensure that nature, and opportunities for its recovery, is considered.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

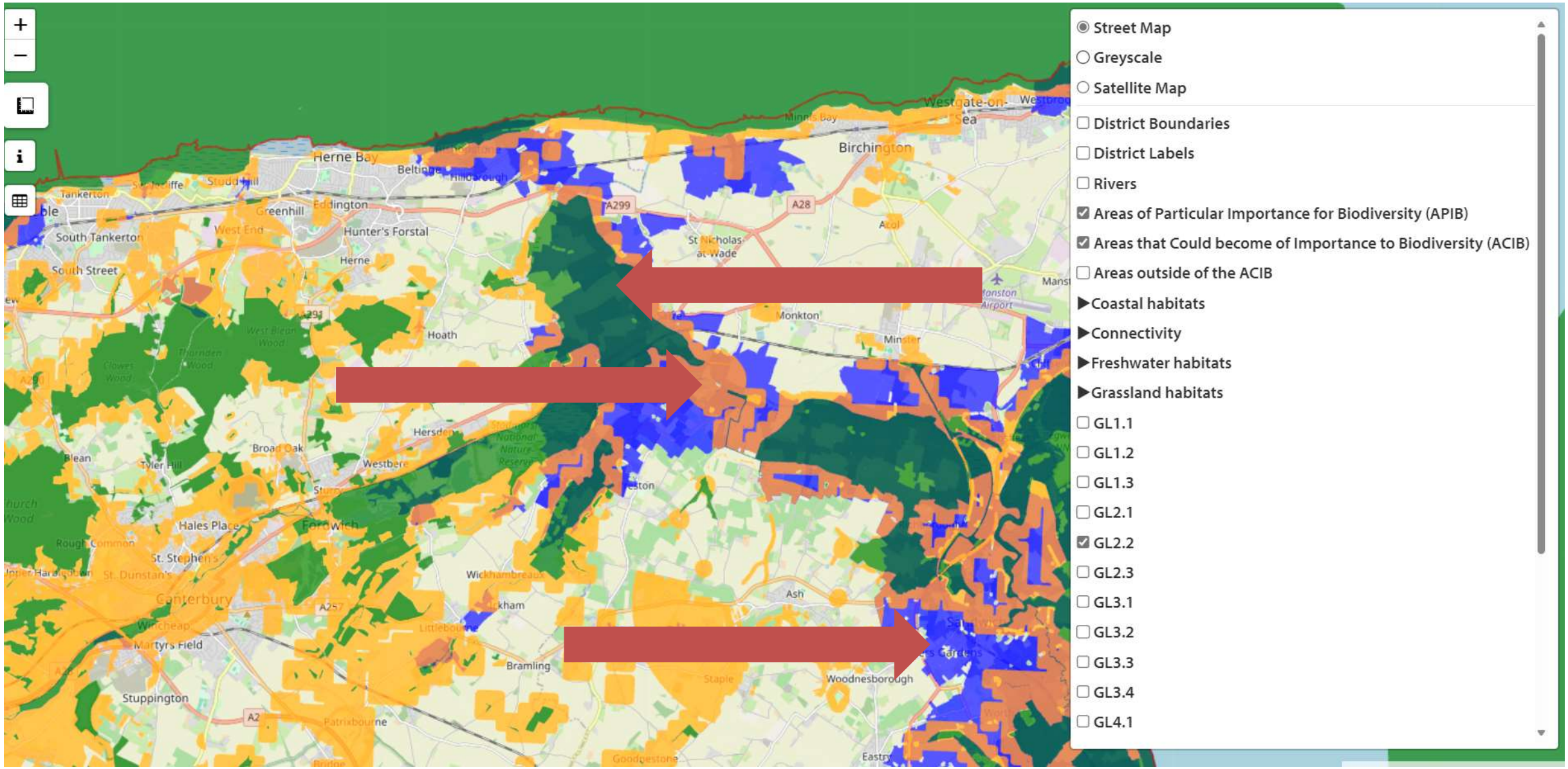
To view areas of strategic significance



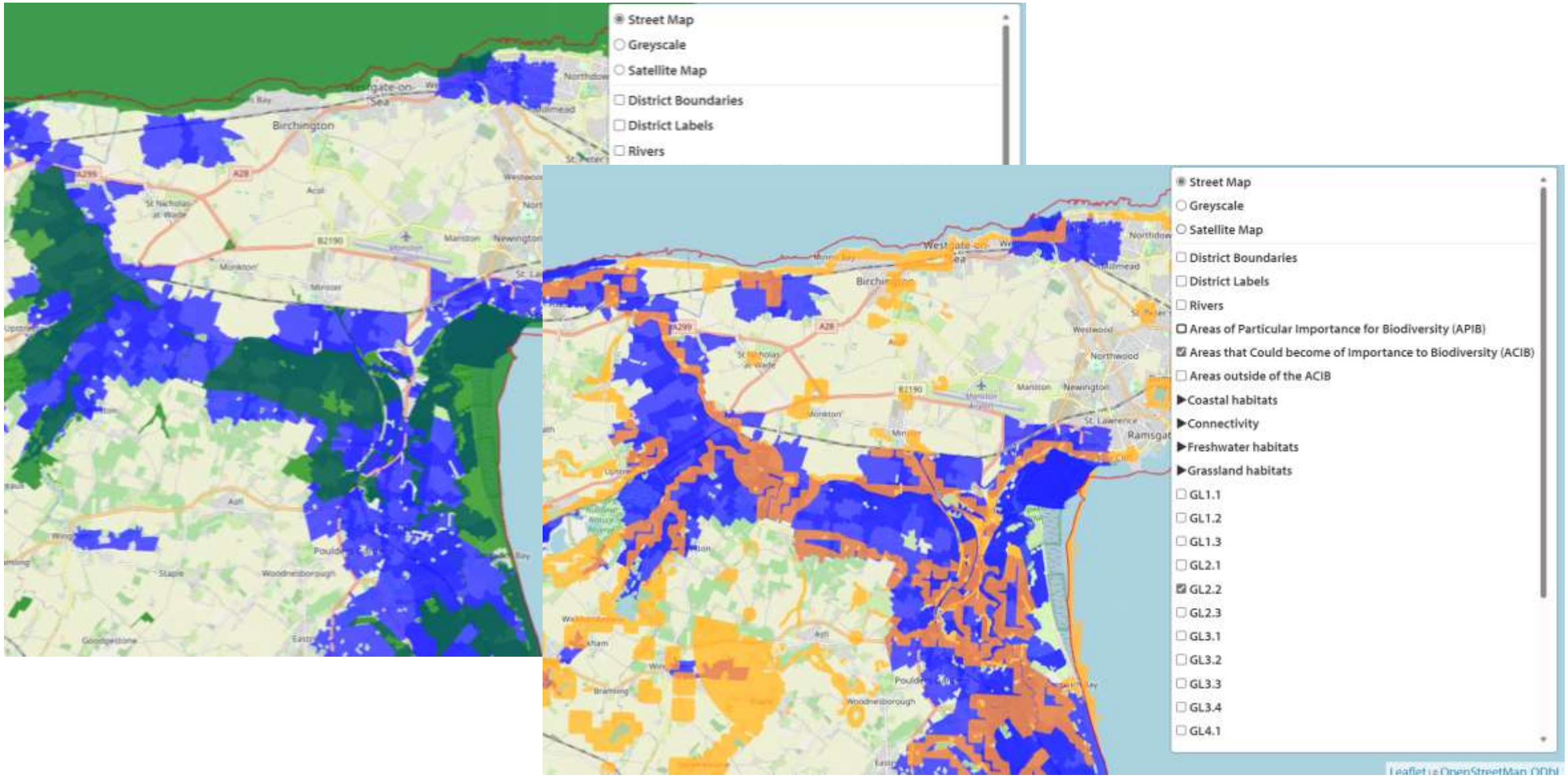
To view if a potential measure is within an area of strategic significance



To view if a potential measure is within an area of strategic significance

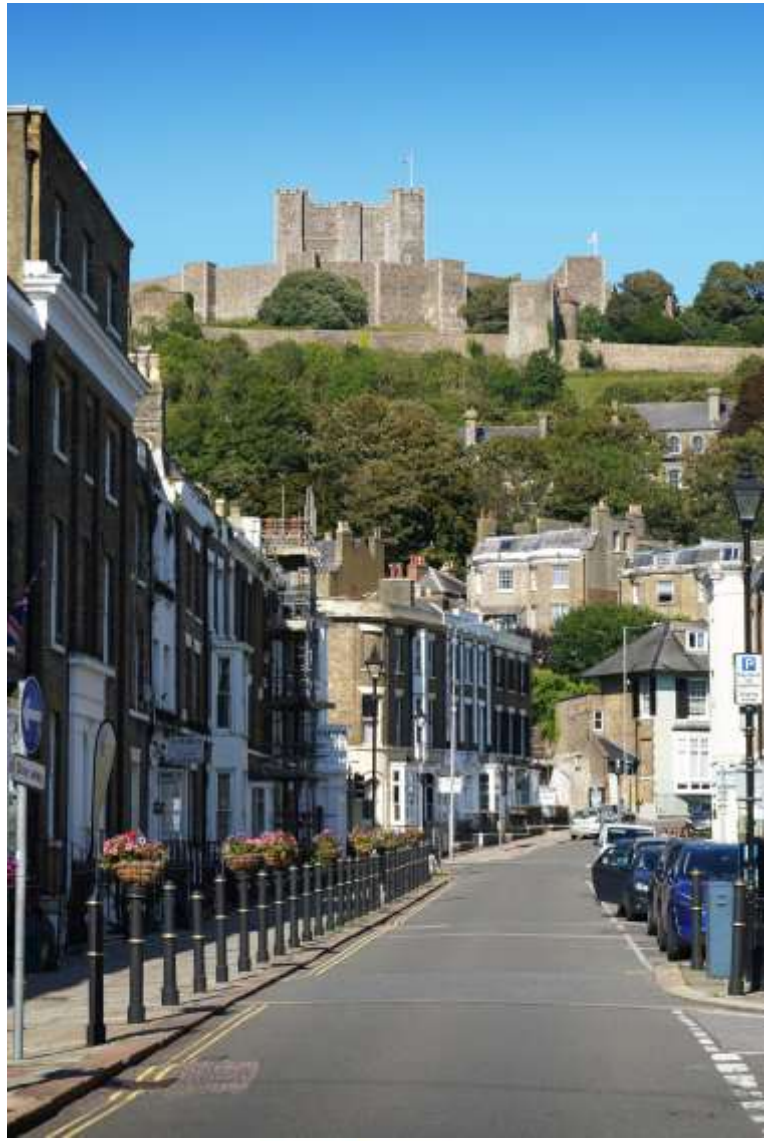


To view if a potential measure is within the APIB or ACIB



Influencing local planning

- Once the Strategy is published, the Strategy area's planning authorities will be **required to take account of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy in the preparation of local, minerals and waste and neighbourhood plans**.
- Important role for the Strategy, ensuring nature, and opportunities for its recovery, is considered within future plans for the county.
- Not currently expected that the Strategy will be applied retrospectively or supersede any land use decisions already taken, including allocated sites.
- The Strategy is not designed as a tool to prevent development nor do the identified "areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity" preclude development.
- Instead, it will inform future local plans and, through its role in biodiversity net gain, guide development in maximising positive outcomes for nature.



Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Prioritising action

In some locations, more than one potential measure is identified – ensures that no opportunity for nature recovery is missed and that broad areas consider a range of habitats, to create the mosaic that nature recovery needs.

Hierarchy of principles to prioritise action:

1. Better – first ensure that appropriate management is in place.
2. Bigger – build on what is there by extending and buffering.
3. More – where there is not the opportunity to extend, establish new.
4. Join up – this principle will be achieved by delivering on the first three principles and focussing this action in the "areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity".

Consideration should also be given to prioritising measures which offer the opportunity to deliver against the Strategy's identified priority species.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Protecting nature

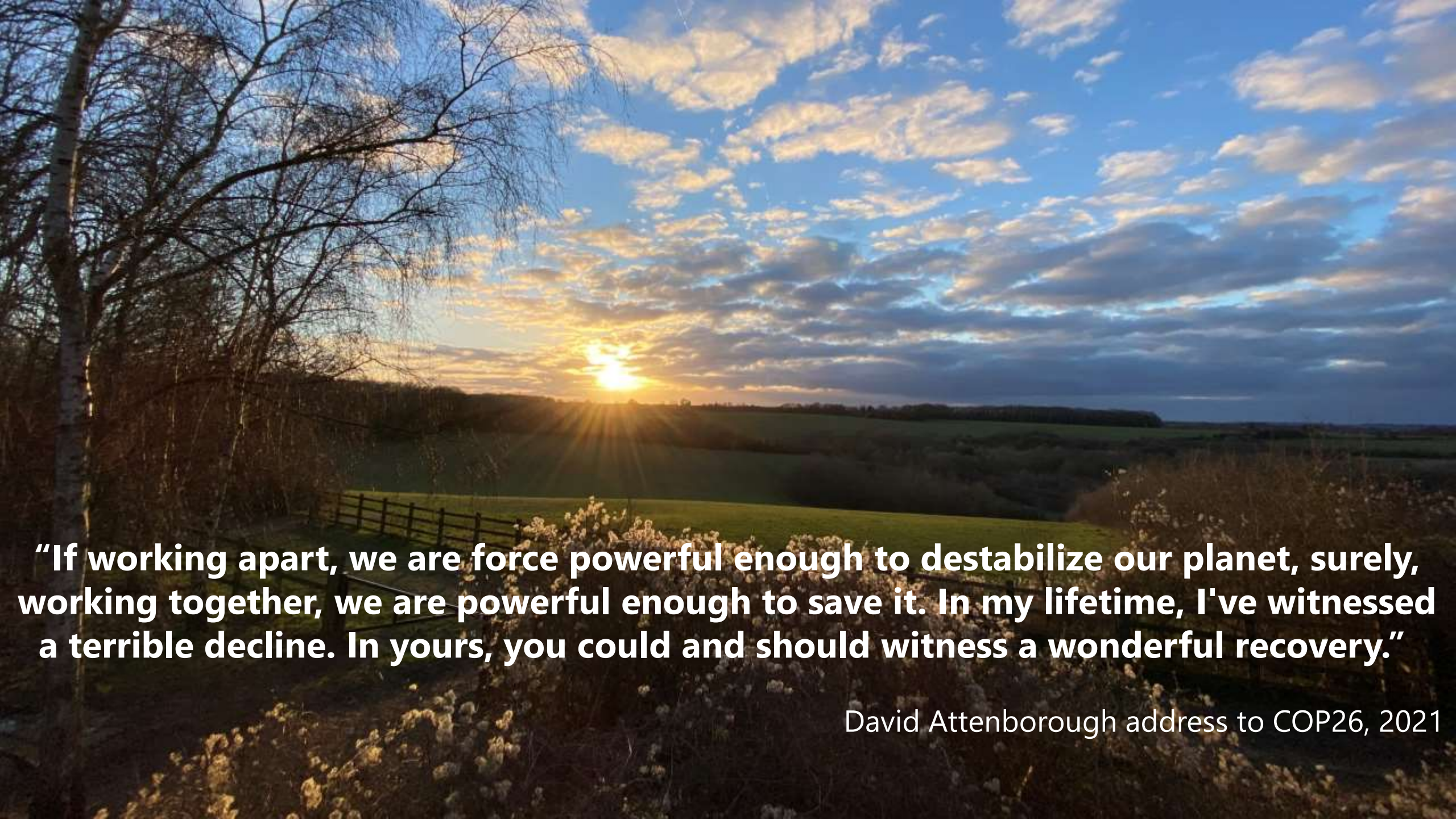
- Strategy provides a framework for nature recovery, directing action to where it is most needed and where it will deliver the greatest gains.

- Does not offer any formal, or otherwise, protection which can only be provided through statutory designations or local planning policy.

- Local authorities may choose to use the Strategy to help identify land that could be set aside for the purposes of nature recovery but there is no requirement on them to do so.

- No element of the mapping should be viewed as some level of protection or prevention.

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway


“If working apart, we are force powerful enough to destabilize our planet, surely, working together, we are powerful enough to save it. In my lifetime, I've witnessed a terrible decline. In yours, you could and should witness a wonderful recovery.”
David Attenborough address to COP26, 2021

Public consultation –
16th January to 12th March 2025

https://letstalk.kent.gov.uk/nature-recovery

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Any further questions?

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway