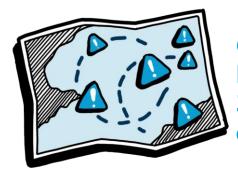


State of nature in Kent



in Kent.

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

Area of land under conservation management in Kent declined by 3.8%

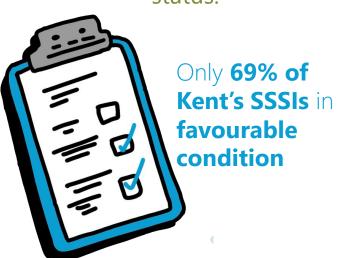


In 2019, 79% of rivers and lakes monitored in Kent for phosphorous did not meet the required standard for good ecological status.



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



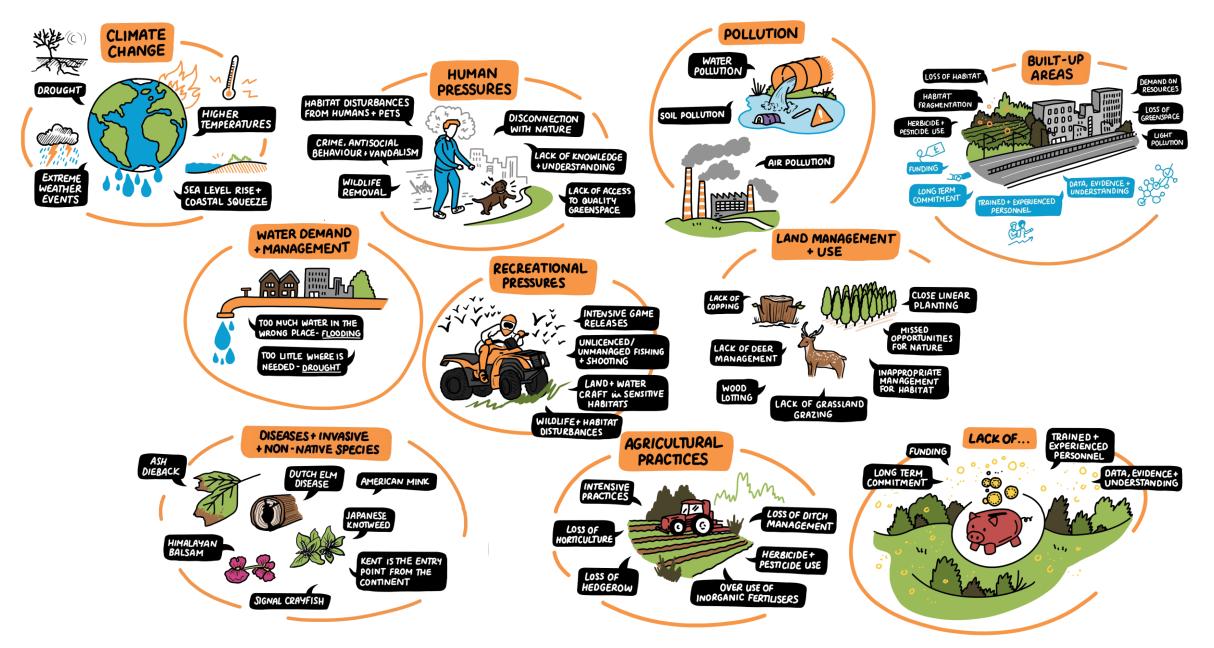




air pollution in Kent are

double recommended

Pressures on nature and our wider environment



What a natural resource we have!



3,400 rare and threatened species

5% of the UK's and 20%

of the South East's chalk grassland

Two National Landscapes 98 Sites of Special Scientific Interest 15 Special Areas for Conservation, 7 Special **Protection Areas and 6 RAMSAR** 11 Marine Conservation Zones **12 National Nature Reserves**



Five of the UK's seven rarest bumblebees

Important stronghold for Turtle Dove and **Nightingale**



482 Local Wildlife Sites 193km Roadside Nature Reserves **Six Important Bird Areas Four Important Plant Areas Four Important Invertebrate Areas**

> ~11% of England's ancient semi-natural woodland

40% of the UK's coastal vegetated shingle at Dungeness









And what a wealth of expertise, experience and ongoing action





Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy

- 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 focussing action to where its most needed and will deliver the greatest benefits.





Principles of strategy development

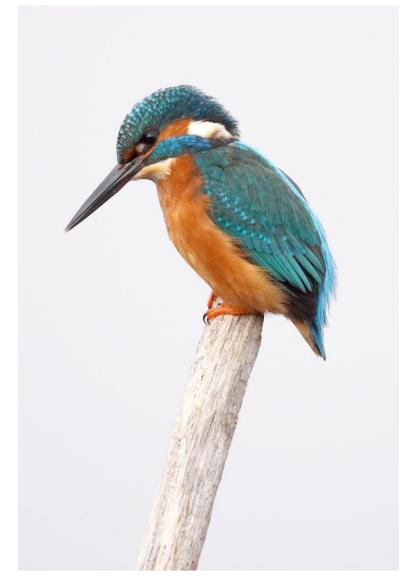
- 1. Consider the **landscape character**, the **catchment functions** and **ecosystem links** across the county.
- 2. Focus on **addressing the most significant impacts** arising from the pressures and challenges facing nature.
- 3. Target efforts to our **most significant and important habitats**, 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.





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 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.





THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINES WAS A COllaborative APPROACH, WITH STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDING: LANDOWNERS, ENVIRONMENTAL / WILDLIFE NGOS, COMMUNITY GROUPS, RESIDENTS, DEVELOPERS, BIODIVERSITY RECORDING GROUPS, TOWN+PARISH COUNCIL, LOCAL GOV ENTAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, RECREATIONAL / ACCESS, UTILITIES. TRANSPORT ON, MARINE, HEALTH

THERE WAS A GOVERNANCE + DELIVERY STRUCTURE THAT OVERSAW

OVER 12 MONTHS, WE HELD WORKSHOPS, ONLINE BRIEFINGS + GUESTIONNAIRES THAT ALLOWED THE PARTICIPATION OF

OVER 1000 PEOPLE IN TOTAL

MAP OF <u>AREAS OF PARTICUL</u>AR

(APIB) WAS ESTABLISHED ..

SUPPORTING AUTHORITIES

THE COUNTY'S PLANNING AUTHORITIES + NATURAL ENGLAND



STRATEGIC+ POLITICAL OVERSIGHT

DELIVERY GROUP

TECHNICAL + SECTORAL ADVICE, STEERING A DELIVERABLE STRATEGY

THE PROCESS:

WIDER STAKEHOLDER GROUP

INPUTTING VIA WORKSHOPS + DEDICATED **MEETINGS TO SHARE INFORMATION + OPINIONS + PARTICIPATE IN** DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY

LNRS PRESENTS a

STATEMENT of BIODIVERSIT PRIORITIES, WITH DELIVERY DIRECTED by the LOCAL HABITAT MAP...



TECHNICAL **ADVISORY** GROUPS

- DATA, EVIDENCE + MAPPING · SPECIES RECOVERY
- · LANDOWNER + FARMER
- ENGAGEMENT + COMMUNICATION
- COUNTRY'S EXPERTS PROVIDING SPECIFIC TECHNICAL GUIDANCE TO ENSURE SOUNDNESS OF THE STRATEGY





COLLECTIVELY the MAPPED POTENTIAL MEASURES CREATE the AREAS that COULD BECOME PART OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE for BIODIVERSITY ...



PRESSURES + CHALLENGES FOR BIODIVERSITY ...



CREATED A LONGUST OF OUR PRIORITIES FOR NATURE ...



REFINED LONGUST USING SELECTION CRITERIA to AGREE on the LNRS PRIORITIES...



IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL MEASURES (ACTIONS) THAT WOULD DELIVER THE LNRS...



WE MAPPED THE POTENTIAL MEASURES tO WHERE THEY WOULD DELIVER the GREATEST BENEFITS ...













Stakeholder engagement > 1000 individuals

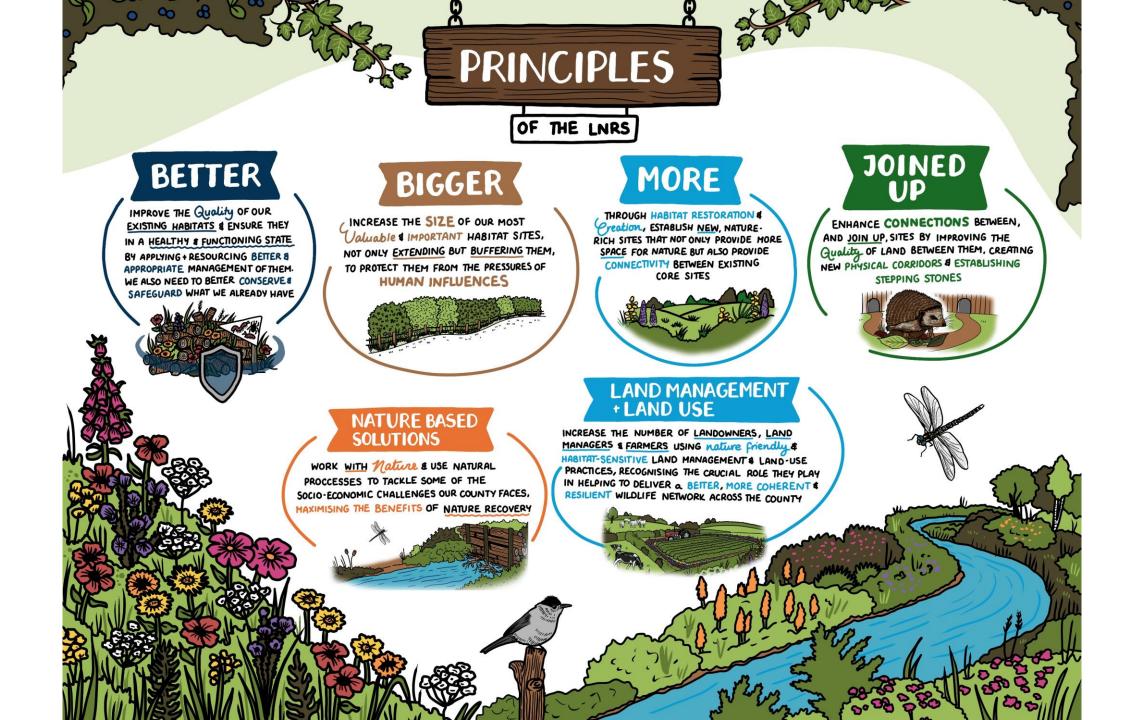














Coastal **habitats**



Species





Nature-based solutions

Strategy vision - 10 ambitions





Freshwater habitats



Woodland, trees & hedgerows



Successional habitats



Species-rich grassland

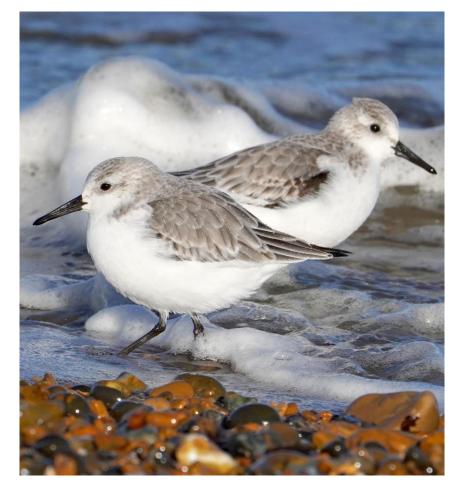
Land management and use

Priorities, potential measures and species

- **Priority** the outcome we want to see for nature. In most cases, these distil the broad ambitions down to specific habitat types.
- **Potential measures** the proposed actions to deliver the priority; they must be practical and achievable. Critically these inform biodiversity net gain delivery.



• **Priority species** – the priority species that will benefit from the priority's delivery.



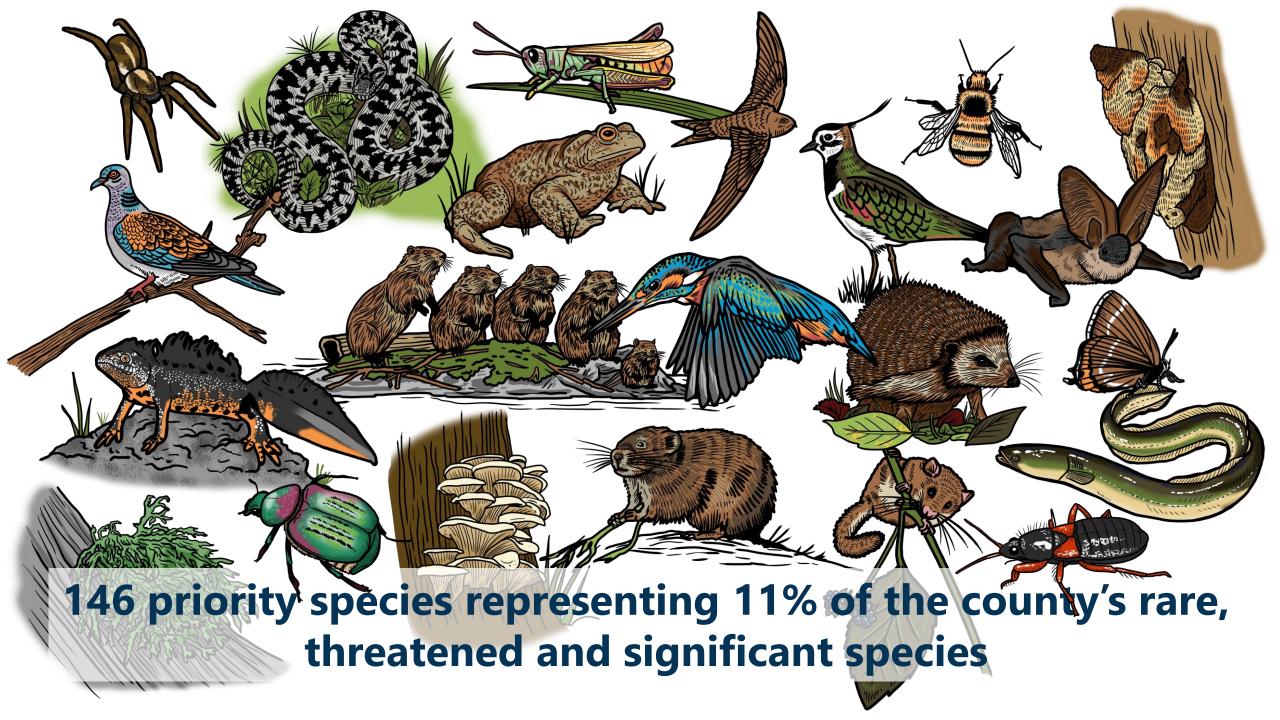


Sitting outside of formal scope of the Strategy

- **Wider measure** proposed actions which are similarly beneficial over wide areas. Collectively, wider measures identify areas of additional opportunities for nature recovery but are not a part of the formal Strategy mapping.
- Land management and land use principles best practice and/or recommended approaches that should underpin any action taken for the delivery of the priority.
- Supporting measures these largely relate to supporting mechanisms, processes and functions that are considered critical to the delivery of the identified potential measures for habitats and species.
- Data, evidence and mapping needs what is needed to better inform the priority's delivery and/or will allow improved mapping during the next iteration of the Strategy.







Strategy mapping

- Strategy is spatially framed, mapping areas which are, or could become, of particular importance for nature recovery.
- Local habitat map a map of the Strategy area that provides a clear visual way for groups and individuals to understand the areas which are, or could become, of particular importance for biodiversity and the environment to target nature recovery action.



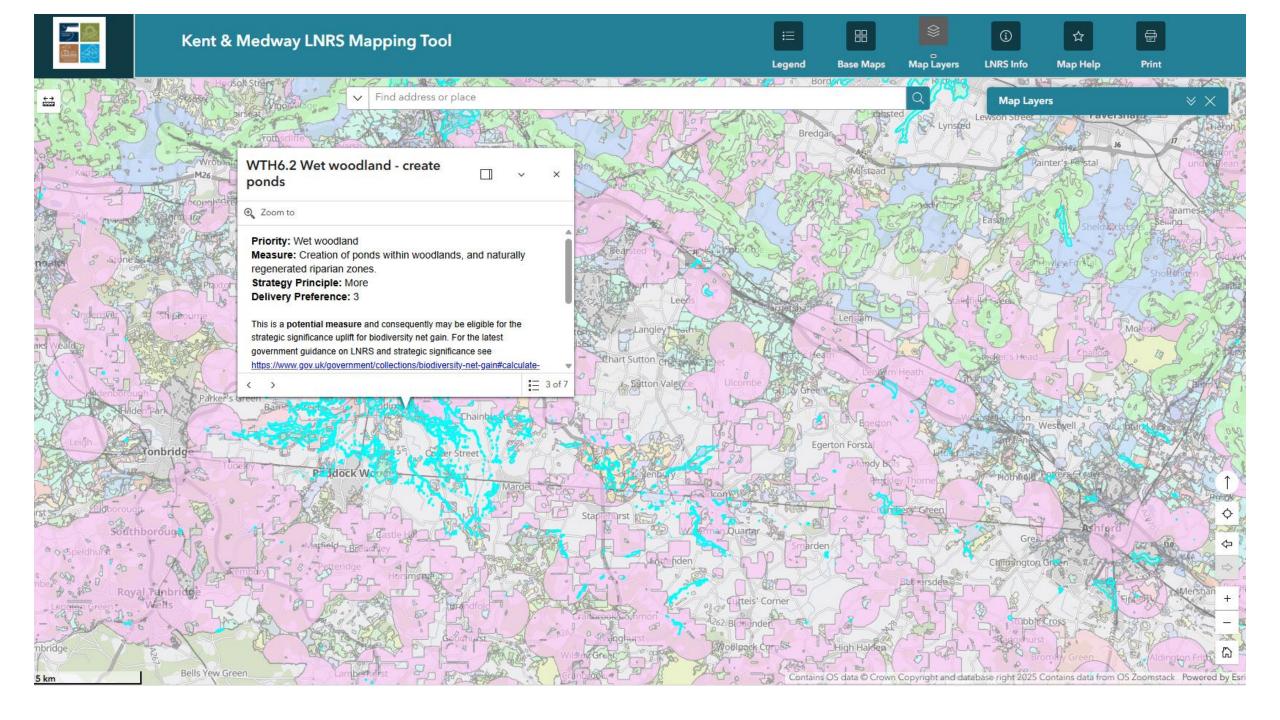


Local habitat map components

- Areas of particular importance for biodiversity – areas already afforded some level of protection and management.
- Potential measures mapping targeting the proposed action to where it will deliver the greatest impact on nature recovery.
- Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity locations highlighted through the combined potential measures mapping as priorities for investment to support the recovery of nature in the county (excluding areas already within the APIB).







Onto delivery – turning ambition into action

• Strategy provides a comprehensive guide to nature recovery that will present many strategic and financial opportunities to farmers, landowners, planners, developers, community groups and others in taking forward the measures.





What Strategy doesn't do

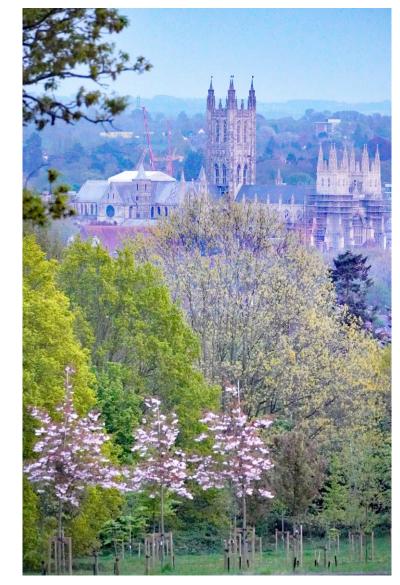
- Dictate actions or instruct their implementation but it identifies potential measures that could be taken to support the recovery of nature.
- Force landowners and managers to make changes to the way they use and manage the land or their operations but action will be incentivised by linking delivery of the Strategy priorities to a wide range of funding.
- Prevent development but it helps planning authorities to put nature at the heart of land use planning and development management decisions.





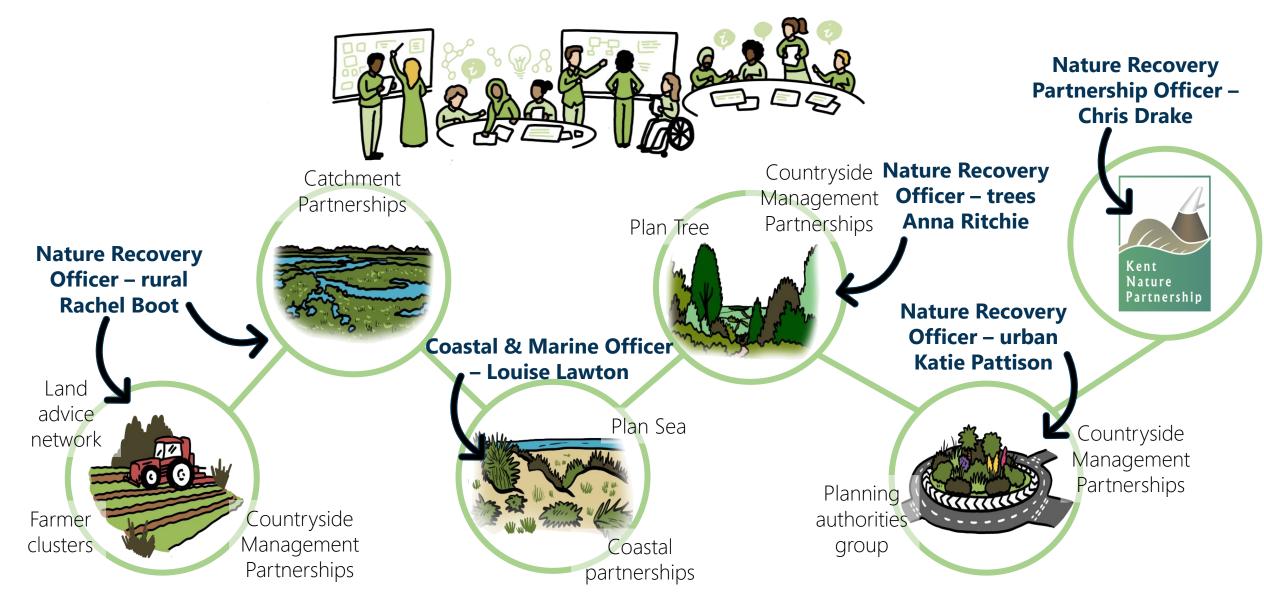
Delivery supported by

- A new duty on all public authorities to have regard to relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategies, including within local plan development.
- A multiplier incentive within biodiversity net gain calculations, to recognise the added impact of taking action where the Local Nature Recovery Strategy proposes.
- Integration of Local Nature Recovery Strategies into the planning system, so that areas of greatest potential for nature recovery can be better reflected in planning decisions
- Funding and investment for specific activities in locations proposed by Local Nature Recovery Strategies.



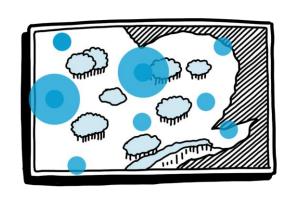


Lead and convene a delivery partnership



Embed LNRS into local decision making







Support local planning authorities to fulfil the requirements of the 2025 National Planning Practice Guidance:

- Use of Strategy priorities to inform how a Local Plan contributes to, and enhances, the local and natural environment.
- Use of Strategy mapping to inform the Local Plan's identification, mapping and safeguarding of areas for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation.
- Use of Strategy mapping to identify areas considered of greater importance for biodiversity, which would benefit from stronger safeguarding.

Identify strategic projects and facilitate project development

- Work with partners to identify strategic projects that would benefit from facilitation.
- Support potential projects to become investment/funding-ready.
- Support delivery partners and stakeholders to embed LNRS across their work.
- Maintain project record and project pipeline.
- Monitoring of measures and priorities delivery.



Monitor and report on delivery of LNRS priorities





Report, reflect, revise

Monitor the county's habitat creation and restoration, management and protection actions.



