

LNRS Potential Measures Workshop

9.30am	Refreshments
9.45am	Welcome and introductions
10.15am	Session 1
10.45am	Session 2
11.15am	Break
11.45am	Session 3
12.15pm	Session 4
12.45pm	Review of potential measures
1.00pm	Close





**Making Space
for Nature
in Kent and Medway**

Developing the County's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

LNRS Priorities Shortlist Workshop

1.00pm	Refreshments
1.15pm	Welcome and introductions
1.45pm	Session 1
2,15pm	Session 2
2.45pm	Break
3.15pm	Session 3
3.24pm	Session 4
4.15pm	Review of potential measures
4.30pm	Close



All photos © Jim Higham

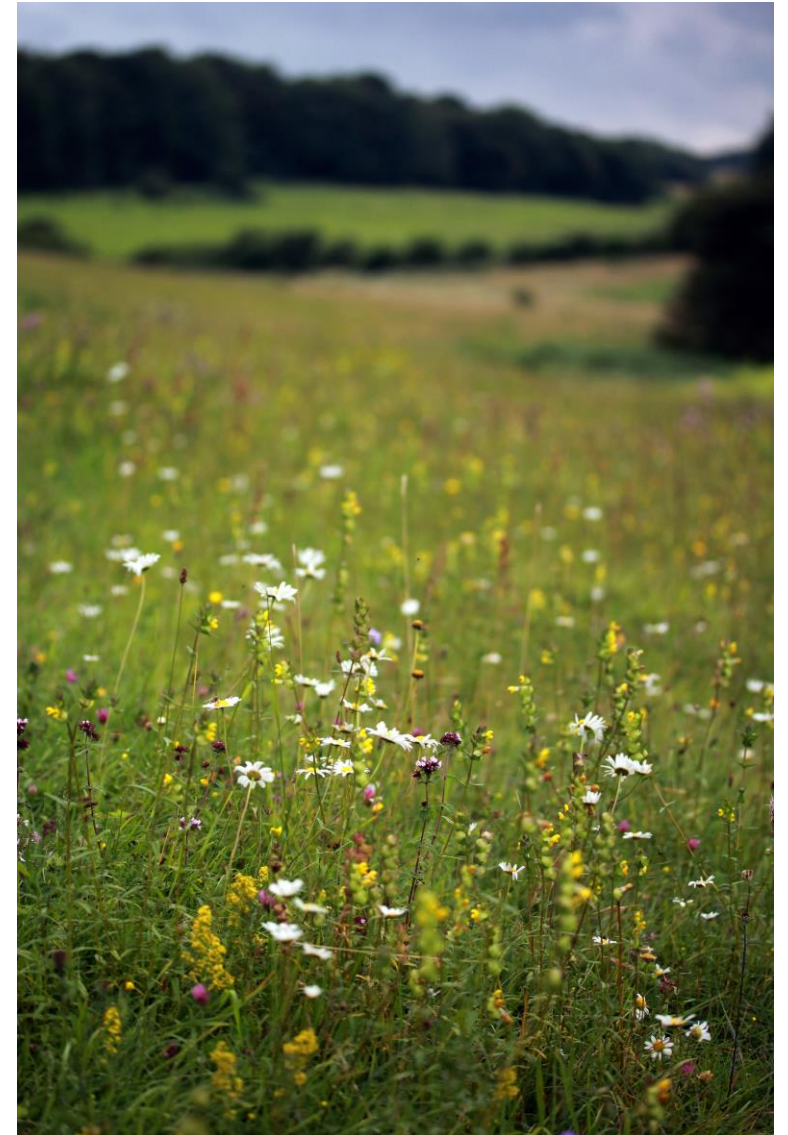
Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

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



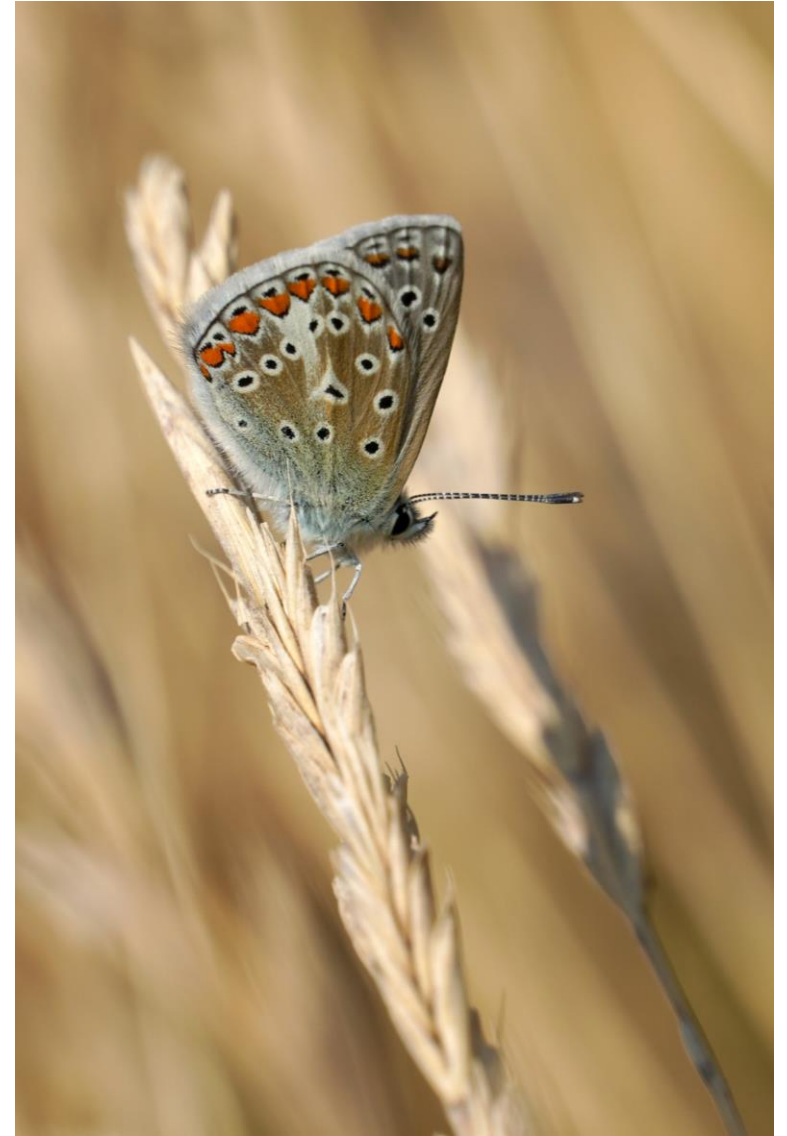
What is a “potential measure” in the LNRS?

- Specific **practical actions** to achieve priorities.
- Suggested activities that, if done properly, would help to **deliver the agreed priorities**.
- Can benefit a particular **species** or **habitat** or provide **nature-based solutions**.



What is a “potential measure” in the LNRS?

- Potential measures are **non-binding** – LNRS will not dictate these actions or instruct their implementation.
- Measures will be **mapped** to areas where they are likely to provide the **greatest gains**.
- LNRS potential measures **will not force** landowners and managers to make changes – instead, their delivery will be **incentivised** through links of the LNRS to ELM, BNG, grants, investment and other funding.



How to write a potential measure for the LNRS?

- Most potential measures should include reference to relevant **habitats** or **species** but....
...the creation or enhancement of habitats may not be enough to deliver some priorities on their own, so some potential measures **may not relate to creating or improving habitat**.
- Identify **what priority it delivers against**:
 - A priority may have **more than one potential measure**.
 - A potential measure may **deliver against more than one priority**.



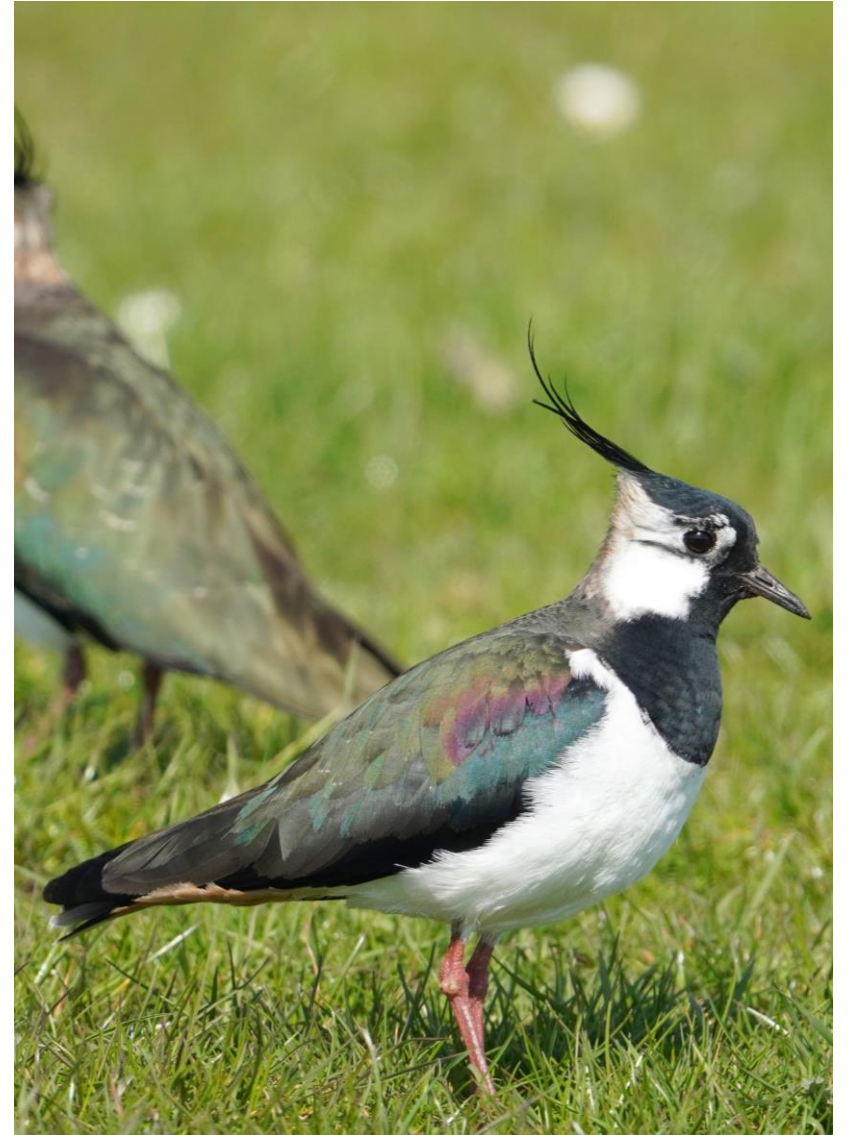
Example of a potential measure that contributes to priorities for habitats, species and wider environmental benefits

Priorities:

1. Improve the condition of saltmarsh in the strategy area to increase carbon sequestration.
2. Improve abundance of breeding bird species in saltmarsh e.g., curlews and lapwing.

Potential measure:

Controlled inundation and sediment trapping, enabling suitable conditions for restoration and creating a more attractive habitat for improving breeding bird species.



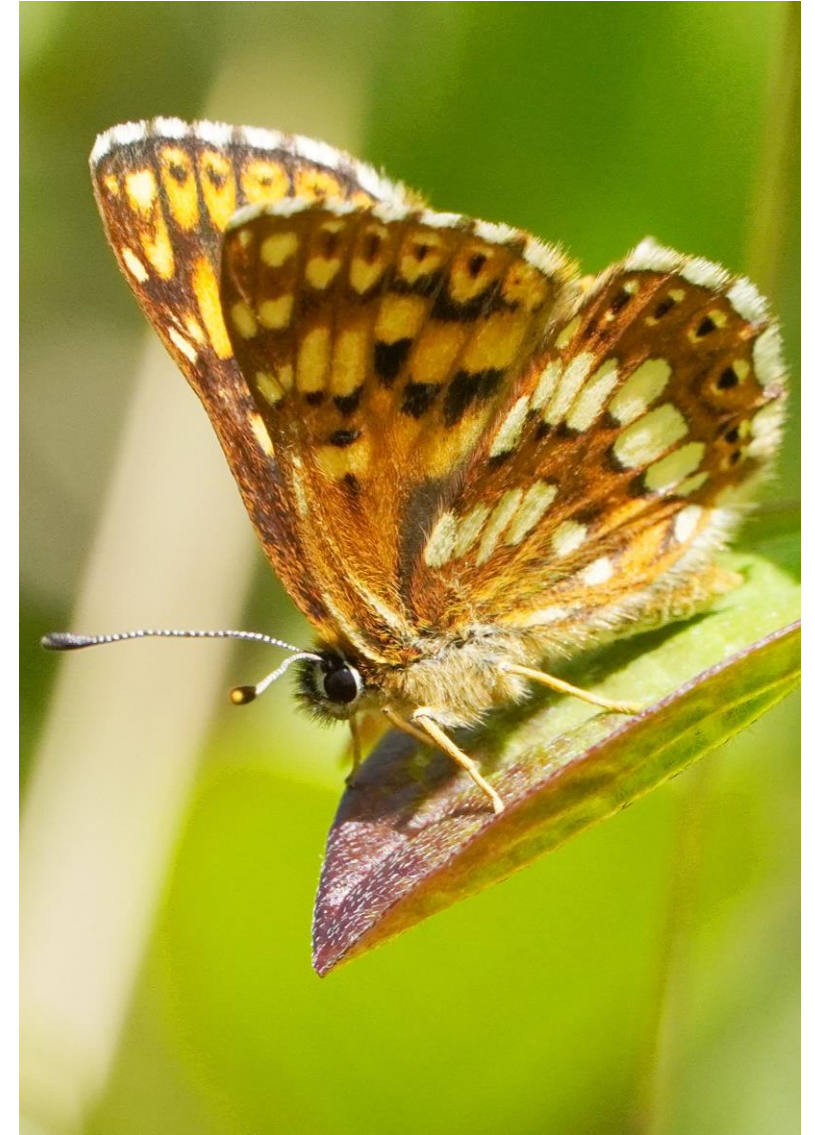
Example of a potential measure that contributes to multiple priorities

Priorities:

1. Connect and enhance existing ancient and native woodland to improve ecological connectivity.
2. Increase the abundance of Duke of Burgandy.
3. Increase carbon sequestration from woodland creation.

Potential measure:

Create new woodlands and restore semi-natural woodlands around and between existing ancient woodlands, favouring natural colonisation on woodland boundaries, hedgerows and along watercourses.



Example of a priority delivered by more than one potential measure

Priority:

Improve the water quality of rivers, through creation of semi natural habitat and other land-use changes.

Potential measures:

1. Create woodlands in steep gradients in the upper catchments.
2. Create rough grassland or wooded riparian buffer zones.



Example of a potential measure not relating to creating or improving habitat.

Priority:

Improve species abundance and biodiversity in urban areas.

Potential measure:

- Create urban meadows and ponds in newly developed areas.
- Improve awareness and understanding of the need for more natural (“untidy”) space in urban areas.



Aims of potential measures workshop



- What potential measures are needed to deliver the priority?



- Are there areas in Kent where this action should be focussed:
 - where is it most needed?
 - where will it deliver the greatest benefit?



- Can we realise any co-benefits through the potential measures?



- Can we deliver against more than one priority with a potential measure?

Sessions 1-3 – habitat focused priorities

- **Grassland and heathland**
 - **Woodland and trees**
 - **Freshwater and wetland**
 - **Coastal and marine**
 - **Farmland** (hedgerow, soil, traditional orchards, arable weeds)
 - **Urban**
- Choose 3 tables to sit on, focussing on potential measures for priorities identified for these habitat groupings.
 - Please avoid sitting on an already busy table in first session - if a table you want to attend at some point is low in numbers, please attend this in first instance.
 - If you wish to return to a table that you've already sat on for third session, please do.
 - 30 minutes per session.



Session 4 – other priorities

- **Connectivity**
 - **Nature based solutions**
 - **Climate change resilience**
 - **Farm and land management**
 - **Access and connection**
 - **Overarching** (not facilitated)
- Choose a tables to sit on, focussing on potential measures for priorities identified for under this grouping.
 - 30 minutes per session.



Final session – potential measures review

- Grassland and heathland
- Woodland and trees
- Freshwater and wetland
- Coastal and marine
- Farmland (hedgerow, soil, traditional orchards, arable weeds)
- Urban
- Connectivity
- Nature based solutions
- Climate change resilience
- Farm and land management
- Access and connection
- Overarching

A chance to look at the potential measures identified for other priorities.

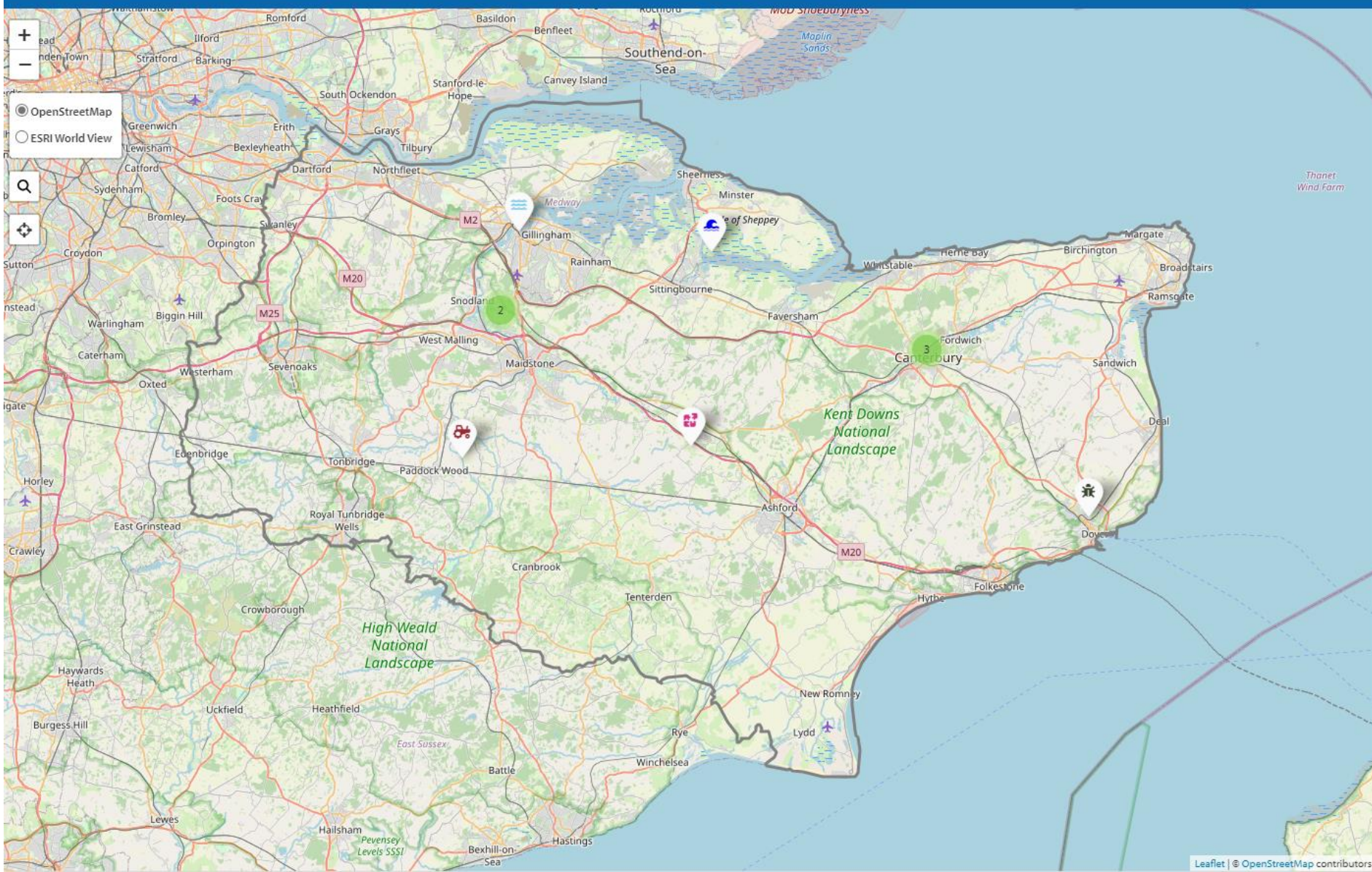













Priorities For Nature

[+ Add Your Priority for Nature](#)

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Select All - Clear All

-  **Grassland habitats**
Creation, restoration, and improved management for grasslands including chalk grassland, grazing marsh, lowland meadow and acid grassland.
-  **Heathland**
Creation, restoration and improved management for heathland.
-  **Woodland and trees**
Creation, restoration and improved management for woodlands and trees including ancient woodland, wet woodland, hedgerows and traditional orchards.
-  **Rivers and other freshwater bodies**
Restoration, management and improved status of water habitats including chalk streams, ponds, rivers, and groundwater.
-  **Wetland**
Creation, restoration and improved management for fen, bog and reedbed.
-  **Coastal and marine**
Restoration, management and improved status of coastal, estuarine and marine habitats.
-  **Open mosaic habitats (brownfield)**
Open mosaic habitats (brownfield) found on previously developed land are protected from damage.
-  **Connectivity and fragmentation**
Addressing historic fragmentation of habitats and improving connection across the landscape.
-  **Climate change resilience**



Any questions?