



Methodology for mapping of potential measures

Measure	Method	Included in ACIB
CON1.1 Improve functional connectivity corridors between the designated and protected sites of the Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity ¹ and safeguard these areas.	Bottlenecks and areas of low existing flow for designated sites, with urban land cover removed.	No
CON1.2 Identify and safeguard areas that are strategically important in reducing fragmentation and addressing bottlenecks for species movement.	Combined all connectivity model outputs together.	No
CON2.1 Installation of green bridges, wildlife crossings, tunnels and other appropriate structures, alongside retrofitting existing structures, to address historic fragmentation caused by major infrastructure.	Identified points for green bridges.	No
CON3.1 Conserve essential areas for connectivity.	Combined all connectivity model outputs together.	No
CON3.2 Enhance habitats alongside the county's highway, railway, cycleway, pathway and PROW networks and National Trails to become functional networks for wildlife movements and providing opportunities for people to connect with nature.	A combination of highways, PROW, cycle routes and roadside nature reserves.	No

CON3.3 Maximise opportunities to restore wildflower habitat on road verges and other green spaces, to contribute to a county network of wildlife-friendly habitat corridors.	Connectivity analysis (using Condatis)run on meadow, heath acid, chalk bottlenecks habitats combined with bee lines. Furthermore, identifying intersections of certain habitat connectivity corridors with roads and further refining these areas by removing urban and suburban habitats.	No
CON4.2 Implement broad buffer zones and connecting strips between significant habitat areas.	Bottlenecks and areas of low existing flow for designated sites, with urban land cover removed.	No
LM1.1 Identify opportunities for new or extended farmers clusters in areas of strategic significance not already covered.	Identifies farmer cluster opportunities.	No
LM1.2 Identify key pieces of farmland that are strategically important for linking natural habitats.	Any current Arable or improved grassland that falls within an area of low connectivity or bottleneck for all habitats.	No
LM2.1 Use of nature based solutions to improve climate resilience of farmland.	All arable or improved grassland, all of Kent is at risk of climate change.	No
LM3.1 Increased water capture, rainwater harvesting, reservoirs, ponds, holding areas, leaky wood dams.	Any arable or improved grassland that falls within the flood zone.	No
LM4.1 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.	Arable or improved grassland that overlays with monads with a high richness (over 42) of LNRS longlist species occurrence.	Yes
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.	Existing Chalk grassland from Kent ARCH Habitats. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.	No
GL1.2 Increase the extent of high quality, connected chalk grassland by bringing appropriate sites, adjacent to core/good condition sites, into conservation management.	All areas within 500m of existing chalk grassland, that sit on chalk bedrock, with existing chalk grassland sites removed.	Yes
GL1.3 Increase functional links between chalk grassland and other habitats to maximise nature based solutions offered by improved connectivity.	Bottlenecks and areas of low existing flow for chalk grassland, with urban land cover removed.	No

GL2.1 Increase opportunities to store winter water on land adjacent to grazing marsh to increase opportunities for “wetting” during spring/summer.	Parcels adjacent to existing floodplain grazing marsh. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.	Yes
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.	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.	Yes
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.	All land under 5m in elevation within 100m of a river.	Yes
GL3.1 Maintain and enhance core, high quality and good condition lowland meadow sites through the application of grazing/cutting regimes sensitive to the existing and potential flora and fauna of the site.	Existing lowland meadow from Kent ARCH Habitats. Includes extra information provided by Dan Tuscon at Natural England.	No
GL3.2 Increase the extent of high quality, connected lowland meadow by creating new lowland meadow sites, in close proximity to core/good condition sites.	200m buffer of lowland meadow.	Yes
GL3.3 Increase connectivity of, and provision for wildlife in, lowland meadows by leaving field margins uncut, varied sward heights, hedgerows well-connected and integrate some bare patches or banks within the grassland site.	Bottlenecks and areas of low existing flow for lowland meadows, with urban land cover removed.	No
GL3.4 Establish neutral grasslands on floodplains, to create resilience to flooding and drought and protect water quality.	Areas of neutral soil within a floodplain.	No

<p>GL4.1 Implement appropriately designed management that prevents succession into secondary woodland and scrub encroachment and ensures that acid grassland is maintained and retained but not at the expense of the mosaic's heathland resource. Grazing regime provides maximum diversity and a combination of larger open areas and smaller mosaic "glades" to provide habitat for breeding birds, reptiles and invertebrates. Climate resilience is built into management.</p>	<p>Acid grassland, dry heath and wet heath from the Kent ARCH Habitats.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>GL4.2 Create new acid grassland sites from improved grassland and former arable sites.</p>	<p>Improved grassland and current arable sites on acidic-alightly acidic soils, within areas of low acid grassland connectivity or bottlenecks.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>GL5.1 Management of field margins to provide graduated field edges, with wider and cultivated margins.</p>	<p>All existing arable and improved grassland field margins (the first 5m within a polygon).</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>GL5.2 Management of fields, with mixed times of cultivation to encourage a diversity of arable wild plants.</p>	<p>All existing arable and improved grassland field cores (the centre of a polygon with a 5m buffer around the edges removed). Specifically includes fields sent by Plantlife at Ranscombe and by Geoffrey Kitchener in the same area.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>GL5.3 Design and deliver location and soil appropriate projects, targeted in the richest arable plant areas and on a variety of soil types, to create new, large areas dedicated to the promotion of arable wild plant diversity and abundance.</p>	<p>Important Plant Areas data & Important Arable Plant Heatmap on agriculture land (from Kent Arch dataset).</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>SH1.1 Appropriate management plans in place for key sites, with measures that support the succession of habitats to occur naturally, increase edge habitat, create a graded profile of mixed habitat and provide features that support the species of interest most strongly tied to open mosaic habitats and, in particular, any species that the particular site in question is notable for.</p>	<p>Open Mosaic habitat found within 2km of a nightingale hotspot, as identified by the RSPB. Contains additional parcels provided by Bumblebee Conservation.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>SH1.2 Selective grazing by cattle of areas within the scrub to create open areas and allow for regeneration.</p>	<p>All parcels of Open Mosaic habitat. Contains additional parcels provided by Bumblebee Conservation.</p>	<p>No</p>

SH2.2 Maintain and integrate areas of scrub within arable land, woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and urban habitats to encourage successional habitats and provide wildlife corridors.	Arable, woodland, grassland, wetland and urban habitats within areas of low connectivity or bottlenecks.	No
SH2.3 Open glades and rides between scrub, to break it up and allow wildlife to move between habitats.	All parcels of Open Mosaic habitat. Contains additional parcels provided by Bumblebee Conservation.	No
WTH1.1 Holistic management of woodlands and transitional open spaces to sensitively consider the understory, ground flora and soil; allow a variety of successional states and variety of species, developing to mature, providing different canopy layers; management of internal edge, including creation of glades and rides; preserve natural decay stages of woodland including old growth, dead and dead standing wood; where appropriate reinstate and increase coppicing as a management measure; deliver targeted management in order to provide habitats for vulnerable woodland species.	All woodland recorded from Kent Wildlife Trust's Habitat Master dataset.	No
WTH1.2 Restoration and extension of lowland and upland wood pasture and parkland.	Buffered wood pasture and parkland by 75m and then removed areas of urban/suburban.	Yes
WTH1.3 Safeguard and enhance small pockets of woodland to provide key stepping stones for species movement and connect with hedgerows and scrub.	Identifies small (<20km) and isolated woodlands (500m radius) that are not part of larger connected woodland networks.	Yes
WTH2.1 Extension of existing woodland through natural colonisation and planting.	Expanding woodland within 75m of existing broadleaved woodland (CEH habitat data), that falls within low-sensitivity zones suitable for woodland creation.	Yes
WTH2.2 Conversion of unproductive land for arable into woodland.	Grade 4 and 5 agricultural land that falls within the woodland creation low sensitivity map.	Yes
WTH2.3 Plant more trees in hedgerows.	Identifies and processes regions where low-sensitivity woodland creation areas overlap with hedgerows.	No

WTH2.4 Use tree and hedgerow establishment and scrub to increase connectivity, provide wildlife corridors and address fragmented areas of woodland.	Identified regions were buffered by 75m woodland areas overlap with areas suitable for low-sensitivity woodland creation.	No
WTH2.5 Plant more urban trees and create urban forests and orchards, ideally siting tree planting to where they will provide flood management, air quality and temperature regulation benefits.	Identifies areas that overlap among riparian zones, floodplain woodlands, and emission-related areas within major urban environments. It refines these regions by intersecting with a woodland creation sensitivity map.	Yes
WTH4.1 Management that facilitates and enables the natural regeneration of woodlands, by reducing grazing pressures.	Identifies buffered woodland (buffer was 75m) areas that overlap with a sensitivity map for woodland creation.	No
WTH4.2 Where appropriate, promote the restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) sites to a more species rich woodland.	Identifies ancient woodland sites with the status 'PAWS'.	Yes
WTH4.3 Increase connectivity of woodland habitats by creating semi-natural habitat buffers strips, that reduce the gaps between patches and extend woodland edge habitats, and providing links through trees outside the woodland.	Identifies woodland connectivity areas and connectivity bottlenecks, refines them based on sensitivity for woodland creation, and excludes urban areas.	No
WTH4.4 Establish green bridges to connect woodlands fragmented by road and rail.	Potential green bridge opportunities.	No
WTH5.1 Appropriate and targeted management of ancient woodland, in order to retain and enhance specific features of ancient woodland and enhance biodiversity.	Mapped the Ancient Woodland Inventory only, where status is Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW).	No
WTH5.2 Establishment of wide buffer zones around ancient woodland that are linked to hedgerows, to extend habitat connectivity.	Identifies buffer zones around ancient woodlands (75m buffer) that intersect with areas of potential woodland connectivity and bottlenecks. It refines these results to exclude urban habitats.	No
WTH5.3 Solitary ancient and veteran trees buffered with open space, with further protections offered with establishment of neighbouring wood pasture and agroforestry of mixed habitats.	Mapping woodland creation areas (England woodland creation low sensitivity map v4.0) with Ancient Tree Inventory Buffered >15m - <75m only (creating a doughnut, 15m from any ancient woodland and to a 75m buffer).	Yes

WTH5.4 Connectivity of ancient woodland improved by links to hedgerows, establishment of standard trees and increased standing deadwood.	Identifies potential woodland connectivity areas and bottlenecks, refines them based on where woodland creation low sensitivity map overlaps, and excludes urban habitats.	No
WTH5.5 Use of ancient woodland inventory to identify isolated blocks of ancient woodland.	Identifies isolated woodland areas (>500m from another woodland) by buffering and filtering ancient woodlands, then checks for connectivity with other woodland patches using the woodland connectivity and bottleneck models.	No
WTH6.1 Establish and implement long-term management plans for wet woodland and surrounding land, which ensures connectivity between waterways and woodland and incorporates nature-based water management solutions, such as leaky dams, felling, blocking drainage channels to allow for seasonal flooding.	Identifies areas of potential floodplain connectivity and wet woodland zones, creating a 200m buffer around them.	Yes
WTH6.2 Creation of ponds within woodlands, and naturally regenerated riparian zones.	Combines Great Crested Newt areas with wetlands and refines it by combining data on riparian woodlands and CEH woodlands. Ancient woodlands are removed.	No
WTH7.1 Create buffer zones around the gill woodland to ensure they remain largely undisturbed.	Gills woodlands buffered by 8m.	No
WTH8.2 Actively manage the county's hedgerows, fill gaps and remove invasive species; rejuvenate and restore hedgerows that have declined in structural condition. Increase the extent of hedgelaying, coppicing and gapping up within this management.	CEH hedgerow data.	No
WTH8.3 Buffer hedgerows with grass margins, scrub and headlands.	Hedgerow data buffered by 4m.	No
WTH8.4 Strategic siting of new and extended hedgerows to aid habitat connectivity and support species forage, shelter and movement; restore links to copse and woodland.	Identifies areas where woodland connectivity is present.	No

FW1.4 – Open up and daylight culverted rivers, streams and ditches including ephemeral/seasonal streams where modification is redundant.	Combines freshwater mitigation measures and river obstacles: dams.	Yes
FW2.1 Discharge agricultural land drains into interception features in buffers, rather than the stream network.	200m buffer around the river network where it intersects with arable and horticultural land.	No
FW2.2 Reduce input of diffuse phosphate and nitrate pollution to surface and groundwater bodies ¹⁰ .	Buffered points of treated sewage discharge into land / infiltration system.	No
FW2.3 – Establish and manage functional buffer strips and other interception features for all flow pathways to hold runoff and remove pollutants including chemicals, nutrients and sedi	Buffer around river network where land cover will allow for interception features.	No
FW2.4 Prevent road runoff entering rivers through the installation of SuDS, downstream defenders, or similar interception features on highways, local roads, and existing and new.	Buffer of intersection points between roads and rivers.	Yes
FW2.5- Reduce the risk of combined sewer overflows by reducing surface water entering the drainage system for example through the use of SuDS, natural flood management measures or similar.	Land cover where NFM or SuDS may be utilized in Watersheds where combined storm overflows are present.	No
FW3.1 Protect rivers from disproportionate impacts of abstraction by managing abstraction and water use in catchments which suffer from drought or water scarcity, and improving habitats to provide resilience.	Intersection to locate areas within watersheds where groundwater vulnerability to pollution is high and water resources are at risk.	No
FW3.2 - Use nature-based solutions to improve recharge to chalk aquifers , for example through creation of catchment and interception woodlands on clay caps, cross-slope hedges, chalk grassland, and similar.	Chalk stream watersheds that intersect with land cover that is appropriate for implementation of NFM measures.	Yes
FW3.3 Slow the flow and store water in the catchment in areas of low agricultural productivity or where there is space in urban areas, working with natural processes, to implement natural flood management e.g. through installation of large woody material, creation of wet woodlands, lowland meadows, reedbeds, flood attenuation ponds and similar,	Identifies areas of low agricultural productivity (ALC Grades 4 and 5) with areas outlined for riparian or floodplain woodland from the Working with natural processes project.	Yes

especially where they can reduce flood risk and provide clean recharge to the groundwater body.		
FW3.4 Use nature-based solutions to improve recharge to chalk aquifers, for example through creation of catchment and interception woodlands on clay caps, cross-slope hedges, chalk grassland, and similar.	Intersection between chalk watersheds and woodland, and grasslands.	No
FW4.2 Establish and maintain wide areas of semi-natural, complex habitats along banks of rivers and streams (including seasonal and headwater reaches), allowing light grazing of wet grassland areas with a focus on native livestock breeds, and encouraging woodland particularly where there is need for more shading of rivers to provide cooler temperatures, increasing riparian tree cover to 30%. Allow natural regeneration of habitats and recolonisation	WWNP Riparian Woodland Potential combined with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), within Keeping Rivers Cool Riparian Buffers data.	Yes
FW4.3 Use re-development of old infrastructure as an opportunity to re-naturalise river corridors (e.g. old industrial sites).	Identifies open mosaic habitats that are within a 150-meter buffer zone around rivers (OS rivers layer).	Yes
FW4.4 Combine buffers with the use of nature based solutions to hold water on floodplains and in areas upstream of communities at risk of flooding, and clean water. This could include for example large woody debris, sediment traps, floodplain wetlands.	Areas that are identified for natural flood management via the Working with natural processes project, that fall within either connectivity bottlenecks or areas that fail the standards for accessible natural greenspace and outside of high productivity agricultural land.	Yes
FW5.1 Safeguard headwater streams from agricultural pollution, erosion, and road runoff through the use of semi-natural buffer strips and interception features.	Identifies areas where headwaters overlap with vulnerable soil types that are prone to pollution runoff, rapid water through-flow, and erosion. Cranfield soil data was used.	No
FW5.3 Renaturalise urban and modified sections of headwaters including ephemeral streams such as winterbournes (e.g. where they have been straightened and deepened to drain woodlands and agricultural land) including through approaches such as stage 0 restoration.	Intersection where headwater streams coincide with urban and suburban land cover.	No
FW6.1 Safeguard winterbourne streams and key recharge zones for aquifers feeding chalk streams.	All watersheds that feed into chalk streams.	No

FW6.2 Establish good farming practices for chalk streams, including cover crops, minimum till, infield buffer strips and green swales, restoration of hedges across slopes, woodland and pond restoration in fields.	Buffer of 100m around chalk streams where they intersect with arable and horticultural land.	No
FW6.3 Restore natural processes and form, rewetting river corridors to safeguard recharge and mitigate against low flows and create habitat, including through encouraging braided channels and a saturated floodplain.	Identifies areas near chalk streams, buffered by 100m, while excluding unsuitable land cover types such as urban, freshwater, and saltwater.	No
FW6.4 – Nature based solutions in the wider catchment to reduce nutrient input to groundwater body and protect aquifer recharge.	Intersection between chalk streams and detailed watersheds where groundwater vulnerability top pollution is high.	Yes
Restore banks and channel through regrading and creation of more shallow banks and associated wetland areas, to undo historic physical modification.	Buffer of 50m around river network where it intersect with wetland habitat.	Yes
FW7.2 Remove physical obstructions and restore a natural channel shape.	10m buffer around river obstacles and barriers.	Yes
FW7.3 Encourage riparian tree planting and natural regeneration along sections of the river lacking canopy cover.	Areas highlighted as riparian woodland potential.	Yes
FW7.5 Increase extent of wetland habitats associated with headwater streams and floodplains, to retain water for longer, create resilience to drought and improve water quality.	Intersection between river network and wetland habitats from priority habitats layer.	Yes
FW8.1 Restore ghost ponds, including restoration of dew ponds and dip slope ponds, hammer and furnace ponds.	Combines Great Crested Newt areas with wetlands.	No
FW8.4 Enhance online lakes to include a mosaic of habitats and watercourses.	Lakes that intersect with a buffer around the river network.	No
FW9.1 Manage existing fen and bog sites to reduce encroachment, including through scrub management and appropriate grazing.	Mapped Kent Arch fen data and peat soils.	Yes

FW9.2 Create and maintain wide buffers around existing fen and bog sites to safeguard them from diffuse pollution.	Buffered Kent Arch fen data by 200m.	Yes
FW9.4 Restore lowland peat habitats by reversing drainage and supporting re-wetting of areas.	Natural Englands Peat soils mapped.	Yes
FW10.1 Manage reedbeds to prevent encroachment of woodland, and by managing associated ditches and dykes, conservation grazing, minimal chemical interventions, consider management of saline flooding.	Natural England reedbeds data where habitat is classified and Primary or Associated habitat.	No
FW11.1 Enhance reservoirs and similar waterbodies to provide better wildlife habitat. Ensure any such water bodies include features that enable wildlife to get out of water.	Mapped CEH waterbodies (contains reserves and other waterbodies).	Yes
FW11.2 Manage, restore and expand river valley wetlands, for example floodplain meadows, floodplain grazing marshes, reedbeds and mudflats.	WWTS Wetlands Water Quality Potential combined with Flood Zone 2, freshwater areas only.	No
FW11.3 Provide opportunities for spring flooding (e.g. for waders) by creating water storage areas for winter rainfall.	Combines surface water & flood zone 3 outside urban areas.	No
FW11.4 Connect existing wetlands through a mosaic of habitats.	Identifies wetland connectivity areas and bottlenecks outside urban areas.	No
FW12.1 Manage more sensitively by following natural cycles, including consideration of retaining inchannel vegetation, woody material, and partial desilting to create shallow margins where possible.	River network that intersects with arch wetlands data or priority habitats data associated with lowland and wetland habitats.	No
URB1.1 Employ conservation cuts, and minimise mowing, on verges and grass areas in areas known to be of importance for pollinators connectivity.	All non urban land parcels within a bee road or bee line, that intersect with a road.	No
URB1.2 Enhance and safeguard existing greenspace and trees that provide key stepping stones between larger natural spaces that are either within or at the edge of urban areas.	Every non-developed land parcel within 2km of a major urban area that falls within an area outlined for connectivity.	No

URB1.3 Enhance, increase and create green spaces, ponds, canopy cover, green roofs and walls and wild verges/swathes to establish wildlife corridors and provide habitat stepping stones across urban and developed landscapes.	Every developed land parcel within 2km of a major urban area that falls within an area outlined for connectivity.	No
URB1.4 Replace hard river banks with native buffer verges and tree planting and divert some river networks to form long, linear habitats for the benefit of wildlife.	Environment Agency, SERT and Rivers Trust have identified man-made modifications that could be removed.	Yes
URB2.1 Areas of urban greenspace managed specifically for nature recovery, increasing ecological value, where benefits are most needed.	Greenspaces including: allotment, community growing, public park, garden, religious , grounds, cemeteries, country parks. Includes manual additions from LPAs.	Yes
URB2.2 Employ conservation cuts, and minimise mowing, on verges and grass areas in areas known to be of importance for pollinators.	Roadside nature reserves,all potential grassland habitats within bee lines, bee road sites and conservation verges.	Yes
URB2.3 Restore and enhance urban rivers, with river corridors naturalised.	All river naturalisation measures identified by the Rivers Trust, SERT and the EA within urban areas.	Yes
URB2.4 Target tree establishment to areas of low canopy cover.	Areas outlined for woodland creation by the England Woodland Creation offer that fall within either an area of low canopy cover or an area of high deprivation.	Yes
URB3.1 Trees and hedgerows specifically planted to deliver air quality, temperature regulation/cooling and surface water management benefits and targeted to areas where it is most needed and will deliver the greatest impact.	Areas outlined for woodland creation by the England Woodland Creation offer that fall within either: high air pollution areas (PM2.5, PM10 or NO2), areas that could offset NH3 emissions, areas outlined to cool waterways or areas on floodplains outlined for woodland flood management.	No
URB3.2 Prioritise the use of natural flood management/nature based solutions over engineered, hard solutions, to manage areas at high risk from surface water flooding.	Major urban areas that fall within a flood zone.	No

URB3.3 New and retrofitted green walls and roofs to enhance biodiversity, whilst also providing temperature regulation in settings most at risk from urban heat island effects.	The only heat island datasets available are for London, unless LPAs are able to send this in time this will have to remain as just all built-up areas within an urban environment.	No
URB3.4 Naturalise urban river corridors, with areas of the banks preserved as wildlife refuge, and reconnect to floodplains to assist with flood management, temperature cooling and nutrient neutrality.	All river naturalisation measures identified by the Rivers Trust, SERT and the EA within urban areas.	Yes
URB3.5 Increased green and blue infrastructure, and more natural space, is targeted to communities where it is most needed to deliver health and wellbeing benefits and greater connection with nature.	All areas that are either within the most deprived 40% of the country or fail the ANGST standards.	No
CL1.1 Where hard defences must remain, apply the “greening the grey” approach, softening edges to encourage wildlife.	All EA Hard Flood Defences mapped within 1km of the high water line.	No
CL1.2 Refuges for wildlife created with either ‘no go’ or restricted areas.	Beach nesting sites, frontages, and roost site data for Thanet. We were provided additional bird nesting sites from Marine specialists in the county and these areas were covered by beach nesting sites.	No
CL1.3 Hard defences removed where appropriate, to allow space for tidal ingress and enable the managed realignment of the coastline, to mitigate coastal squeeze and allows intertidal habitats to be more resilient to climate change.	Shoreline Management Realignment Plans.	No
CL1.4 Create areas for saltmarsh restoration, seagrass regeneration and high tide roosts as well as breeding areas for seabirds and waders.	Seagrass Restoration (MMO1135) , Seagrass Potential (MMO1135), beach nesting bird sites, saltmarsh extent, seagrass layer, frontages & roost sites in Thanet.	Yes
CL1.5 Hard defences removed where appropriate to enable reconnection of fragmented habitats through managed realignment.	AIMS Spatial Flood Defences, including: bridge abutments, flood gates, quays, spillway, and walls.	No
CL2.1 Maintain high roosts and nesting sites, with key sites fenced off, to limit disturbance and safeguard inland feeding, breeding and overwintering areas.	Beach nesting sites identified by the RSPB.	No

CL2.5 Link areas with other wetland habitats to form a landscape mosaic of wetlands to reduce the tendency for waders and seabirds to be concentrated at key hotspots and reserves.	Areas of low connectivity, and bottlenecks, for wetlands within 1km of the high water line.	No
CL3.1 Reduce pollution which is causing smothering of seagrass by intercepting with reedbed filtration.	Consented discharge outlets (Consented Discharges to Controlled Waters), 3 km away from National Seagrass layer. Could be complemented with ZSL data.	No
CL3.2 Remove invasive spartina to reduce smothering of seagrass.	Spatina species data from Kent Botanical Recording Group.	No
CL3.3 Increase areas of existing seagrass beds.	Mud Stretches (MMO1135), Seagrass restoration (MMO1135) & National seagrass layer.	Yes
CL4.1 Management of problematic non-native species.	All monads with at least 1 record of an invasive non native species that intersect with the high water line.	No
CL4.2 Control leisure boat and other recreational activity in chalk reef areas	All Annex I habitat 'Reef' in Kentish waters.	No
CL5.1 Safeguard established areas with no take zones.	Mapped Marine Protected Areas.	No
CL5.2 Remove invasive, non-native species from the native beds.	Invasive non-native species (INNS) plotted as count of species per monad since 2000, on the coast.	No
CL5.3 Create suitable substrate for native oysters to colonise, focussing on existing/historic areas.	Mapped Native Oyster Bed Potential.	Yes
CL6.1 Safeguard existing saline lagoons from loss and damaging activities that harm and/or pollute the lagoons.	Saline lagoons from Priority Habitats Inventory (V 3.0).	Yes
CL6.2 Establish buffer zones and/or adjust site features and topography, to ensure ecological function of saline lagoon is not undermined by disturbance; enhance marginal habitat.	Saline lagoons from Priority Habitats Inventory (V 3.0) with a 50m buffer.	Yes
CL6.3 Create new saline lagoons to connect wetland sites in transitional areas that are likely to flood, taking into account proximity to sources of recreational disturbance.	RSPB identified potential areas for saline lagoons.	Yes

<p>CL7.1. Manage encroachment through scrub and invasive flora removal and where appropriate, apply non-intervention management so that natural processes such as wind and waves can maintain the various successional stages from bare mobile shingle to more stable vegetated shingle and allow habitat features to develop and evolve. Safeguard existing habitat through restricted access and management/interventions (e.g. allocated routes and boardwalks) that minimise the impact of footfall on this delicate habitat.</p>	<p>Existing Vegetated Shingle from Priority Habitats Inventory and Kent ARCH Habitats.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>CL7.2 Safeguard and extend supporting habitats, such as species-rich grasslands, next to coastal shingle that can act as seepage areas and support a mosaic of habitats for important coastal shingle species</p>	<p>Species rich grassland habitats within 50m of existing coastal vegetated shingle.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>CL8.1 Develop zoned recreational areas that limit, restrict or prevent leisure activities which can disturb wildlife and damage sensitive habitats; safeguard offshore islands.</p>	<p>Combining Sandwich & Pegwell Bay and Castle Coote. Both are within SSSI/SPA sites and are existing areas with no access. The Sandwich and Pegwell Bay one includes a large area and is a mix of intertidal mud, saltmarsh and sand dunes, so its designed to protect a range of species and their activities. Castle Coote is a smaller and is more targeted to protecting shorebird nesting sites and an important high tide roost.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>CL8.2 Building up of existing and creation of new seal haul out sites, which are adequately managed to provide safe areas for them.</p>	<p>This only shows existing seal haulout sites from 2021, as mapped by ZSL.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>FW1.2 Undo historical physical modifications which have disconnected rivers and floodplains and restore natural processes through a range of approaches including supply of woody material and allowing this to remain in the channel where not causing flood risk, restoring channel stage zero, restoration of historic meanders, bed raising, regrading banks to create shallow edges and establishing mosaics of water meadows, wet grasslands and wet woodlands, to allow</p>	<p>Combines freshwater mitigation measures and river obstacles: dams.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

inundation of floodplains above Q10 flows.		
* All Grasslands, Land Management and Woodland measures had adopted allocations sites removed. Adopted allocations are areas a part of a development plan that identify where developments have been approved.		