Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Developing the County's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Nature Recovery Mapping Workshop Report
Full feedback
12th – 26th September 2024

Making Space for Nature in Kent and Medway

Making Space for Nature (MS4N) is working with partners and stakeholders to collaboratively develop the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Kent & Medway (LNRS). These strategies result from the 2021 Environment Act, with 48 to be created across England with no gaps or overlaps. Developed at a landscape scale by the Responsible Authority (with Kent County Council taking on this role for Kent and Medway), the LNRS will agree and map 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 will develop:

- Spatially framed strategy for nature – focussing action to where its most needed and/or where it 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.

More detail on the project can be found on the Making Space for Nature website.

The MS4N Nature Recovery Mapping Workshops

Between 12th and 26th September 2024, a series of workshops were held to get stakeholder input into the mapping of potential measures and initial thoughts on how this might shape the "areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity".

Five full-day workshops were held at five different locations (Folkestone, Birchington, Lenham, Rainham and East Malling).

The purpose of the workshops was to effectively ground truth the desk-based mapping work, with stakeholders having the opportunity to interrogate the mapped potential measures and the layers that would inform and make up the LNRS's Areas that Could become of

Importance for Biodiversity (ACIB). The accuracy of the layers would be critical to ensuring the ACIB directed action and investment to where it will deliver the greatest gains for nature, and wider benefits, within the framework of the county's priorities for nature recovery. This report is a reflection of stakeholders' views and opinions. Views and opinions do not indicate fact. No inference should be taken from the manner or order in which the priorities are presented.

The MS4N project team would like to thank all those that attended the workshops and so enthusiastically took part in the discussions.

Common comments and items to consider

1.   Connectivity modelling
a) Modelled bottlenecks seem to miss large areas
b) Bottlenecks to broad to use in ACIB
c) Do the bottlenecks tell us all we need to know about connectivity – what about where habitat is fragmented?

2.   Additional sites
a) How to include the additional sites put forward during "ground truthing" of potential measures mapping?
b) How do we validate/check additions?

3.   Mapping of management/maintenance measures
a) If we cannot find a way of prioritising, suggested we at least map the extent of the habitat and have that provide a broad opportunity (unprioritised) map that's not included in ACIB.
b) Within these maps, is there any way of identifying significant/critical areas of this habitat. Would anecdotal evidence be sufficient if it meant we could refine/prioritise maps?

4.   Ways to map the Areas that Could become of Importance for Biodiversity
a) Defra approach - all mapped potential measures with those that are insufficiently defined not included.
b) Heat map of density of measures – suggested there should be weighting, if applied.
c) Based around waterways (Oxfordshire LNRS approach) – or other key habitats and/or top priorities?
d) Focus of ACIB on connecting up APIB sites.

General comments

- For management/maintenance measures that are too broad to map – if we cannot find a way of prioritising, can be just map the extent of the habitat and have them as opportunity (unprioritised) map?
- How appropriate is it to supplement habitat maps with local knowledge? Or individual requests for where things should be prioritized.
- Strengthen mapping methodology – include more detail as to why certain data layers were used and ensure data source is noted – e.g. beach nesting sites.
- Colour of mapping – colour blind.

- Should use an interactive map for final strategy where stakeholders can comment what people have done with evidence and use this to monitor.

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
ACIB	ACIB plan looks good and nature based solutions could help improve diversity of present habitat.	Noted.	L
ACIB	Main threat is development and industrial land use – greater habitat protection is required.	LNRS will not offer any formal protection – through links to local plan and priorities which aim to safeguard, loss of critical areas for nature should be minimised.	L
ACIB	Species update and subsequent revisions will be of interest.	Noted.	L
ACIB	Too much coverage. Too many missing measures = maps pointless.	Noted. It is not possible to map all measures – but need to find a way to represent the habitats/priorities we have struggled to map.	L
ACIB	Density of measures mapping useful.	Approach to be considered further.	L
ACIB	Do we weight measures on their importance for priority refinement.	To be looked at.	L
ACIB	Mapping regionally across the county around water catchments would be really helpful to create specific bioregions to protect and restore. All life comes from water.	Potential to base ACIB around waterways to be discussed.	L
ACIB	Too vague/ broad to know underlying data.	Noted – more detail will be provided on underlying data.	R
ACIB	Could work!	Noted.	R
ACIB	Believe it will deliver and won't just disappear as a lot of work has gone into this strategy, it's a good start.		R
ACIB	Confidence that the mapping initiative, ACIB and strategy (as explained today) will provide a robust framework for nature recovery in Kent and Medway.		EM
ACIB	Reservations that without adequate continuing funding this initiative may not deliver to its true potential.		
ACIB	This is a brilliant start and a prodigious body of work, but it needs to be enhanced in terms of granularity to address the issues of: small mammal migration (eg green bridges crossing barriers (rivers, motorways etc), and the prevention of islands		

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	of habitats in a sea of concrete at larger scales.		
ACIB	Grassland in High Weald – neutral lowland meadows not recognised in mapping in this area – should be a priority		EM
ACIB	Too much of the county is covered – when so much is covered, you dilute impact – you can't do everything.		EM
ACIB	The ACIB may direct action to where it is needed, but the current granularity of the map is insufficient to assure that action will be directed to where it is MOST needed.		EM
ACIB	Data is good, shows strong partnership working, a good appetite to continue.		EM
Area – country parks	Country Parks – should these be included as potential areas for Nature's Recovery?	Covered under LM5	B
Area - Thanet	SPA functional land in Thanet could be mapped as areas for conservation and enhancement.	Is this something we should, and could, map for all of Kent? Is there a data layer for this?	B
Area - West Kent	West Kent ACIB opportunities are fragmented and largely small scale in comparison to areas further east. This reduces opportunities of scale. There are possibly lots of small woodlands that could potentially be linked by hedgerows as land bridges (when compared to East Kent).		F
Data	Having a map of stewardship agreements might also show where extra connectivity exists within sensitive management [Magic maps?]	Has this data layer been used in any of the mapping – could it be used for some of the mapping that needs refining? Indicator of deliverability?	F
Data	Use Landscape Character Areas to help with setting local priorities from LNRS.	To be looked at.	
Data	Contact David Bennet, he is currently doing Adaptation Plan for KCC, he may have useful data/perspective.	Noted.	F
Data	Would be great to see the Urban layers including the new allocations in the adopted local plans, or even emerging local plans which are not yet adopted but at their final states (say	This is planned but still to be done. But will not take them out of ACIB – check? Could this cut out also serve to refine some of the urban (and	F

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	post Inspectors Initial Findings) that would bring more certainties, so that we know which pink plots are of higher deliverability or achievability? Also means that we can exclude quite a lot of those not suitable as the local plan has already allocated for other land use.	maybe other) measures in terms of a priority for delivery (and/or opportunity)?	
Data	Linking the potential mapping of tree locations on a local level, using data and resource from KCC through "tree plan" to better map requirements with care and resource.	Speak to Plan Tree team about supplementary data they may have.	
Data	Land assets need updating on district by district basis		L
Data	Addition of updated National Forest inventory	Has this been applied – would it be of use for any measures?	L
Gaps in ACIB	Along the West Kent Sussex border are there many river tributaries in a complex water system. But there is little ACIB coverage in this area. Should be potential for flood plan/meadow opportunities	Kathi/Cleo to advise.	F
Gaps in ACIB	River valleys provide opportunities but have little ACIB identified. Medway River Valley Trust could have data.	Kathi/Cleo to advise.	F
Gaps in ACIB	There are large areas (North of M2) between [can't read] and Medway, Thanet and Romney marshes, where there is seemingly no ACIBs, there should be some there.		
Gaps in ACIB	Between the Royal Military Canal and Dungeness, the South Kent Marsh is omitted from all of the maps (ie not mentioned). Could be better managed for bitterns and lapwings.		L
Gaps in ACIB	North part of Sheppey is ignored.		L
Gaps in ACIB	A lot of East Kent missing from map.		L
Gaps in ACIB	Gaps in Grade 1 land could still be filled – e.g. Romney Marsh ditch management (improvements)	Need to set out clearly which measures used HGALC as exclusion criteria – and review why these areas don't seem to have measures identified.	L
Gaps in ACIB	Missing area 'holes on maps' lots of agricultural land especially Romney Marsh. Agricultural land around Ashford. North/top of Kent Downs.	Need to revisit high grade agricultural land refinement.	L

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
Gaps in ACIB	Romney Marsh – a lot of agricultural land is turf farms, sheep or bean fodder crops – not used for Grade 1 produce and big sources of pollution – these areas need mapping more than designated sites.	Need to revisit high grade agricultural land refinement.	L
Gaps in ACIB	High Weald missed off.		R
Gaps in ACIB	Swale (south Sittingbourne) missed off.		R
Gaps in ACIB	Chalk mapping vs woodland, buffers used in mapping are larger for chalk, result is that it over represents areas such as the Downs, and under represents areas which are wooded, e.g. High Weald, Low Weald.		EM
Gaps in ACIB	LWS mapped in APIB, therefore will be removed from ACIB and excluded from potential funds for improving management – they are also often isolate within ACIB, measures are not buffering or supporting, why?	Although LWS are not in ACIB (because they are in APIB), potential measures mapping can still include LWS. Check KWT clear on this.	EM
Gaps in ACIB	Thanet – lowest tree canopy percentage in Kent – why aren't there bigger ambitions to grow woodland in this area?	It is mapped for potential measure – needs refinement for inclusion in ACIB.	EM
Maps	Would be great to have more detailed maps – smaller sections of the maps to see smaller fields to identify chalk grass areas.	Will be available once online.	F
Maps	Maps by borough would be helpful – to see a better level of detail. How can people have their say if they can't see the detail.		R
Maps	Maps by borough would be helpful – to see a better level of detail.		EM
Maps	Maps with acetate overlays to show the difference could be used in public consultation period – an opacity of layers. Use layers for NBS, connectivity etc. that can be put on top of the actions.	Maps will be available via online platform for public consultation.	EM
Maps	The 'roll-up' map showing the distribution of measures should be coloured to reflect the geographical distribution of the measures. Or the top 3-5 prioritised measures and the lower	Could be possible once online.	EM

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	prioritised measures lumped together.		
Missing	Mapping is incomplete – no lowland meadows for example. Data is available, seems terms used in habitats have been misunderstood, which reduces confidence in ability to create a meaningful map.	Will be addressed by approach for mapping broad measures.	EM
Missing	Dead spots between terrestrial APIBs (e.g, [could they be bridged by] urban greening measures.	Covered by CON1.1	F
Missing	Would be interesting to see a map showing the carbon credit potential for Kent's LNRS.	Not within scope of LNRS.	F
Missing	How do we actually connect the APIB with the ACIB together to be given quite potentially more priority, instead of looking at an entirely isolated sites or bring up an entirely new pink dot site?	Covered by CON1.1	F
Missing	Highways could be looked at as a contributor to fragmented ACIB/APIB but people and access them easier, so if we can bring up sites both close to highways but still ensure not damaging biodiversity of habit connectivity that would also bring the best of both worlds, biodiversity and amenity values to humans	Covered by CON3.2	F
Missing	Better connectivity between designated areas e.g. Bedgebury Forest and Hempsted Forest.	Covered by CON1.1	F
Missing	No bottleneck has been ID'ed for the bottleneck between between mig. and expansion of woodland and grassland habitats (hard to consider separately). Eg Darland Banks and Capstone Country Park to and from top of N. Downs and via Bredhurst Wood		
Query	Does the bottlenecks include APIB and ACIB?		B
Query	Does the bottleneck model show connectivity between similar habitats or all habitat types?		
Query	How do we consider priorities for specific species (plants and animals)?		L
Query	Has the proposed Cleve Hill Solar Farm at Graveney been		L

Theme	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	taken into consideration under the ACIB? It is neighbouring SSSI and land owned by the Kent Wildlife Trust.		
Query	How many measures need to be mapped to make the ACIB worth having?		L
Query	Need on the ground examples/case studies.		L
Query	Do maps miss agricultural land that is very species (and habitat) 'poor' which could be high priority for nature recovery and connectivity for example in urban areas and local plans subject to development pressures i.e. seen as low value in BNG but if mapped in LNRS could increase strategic significance.		L
Query	Can we get maps of: woodland creation measures, woodland management measures – we can then see the 2 separate actions clearly (from Will Maiden, Forestry Commission).		L
Query	We need reasons for bottlenecks so we can work out how to fix it.		R
Query	It will only work where money doesn't talk.		
Query	Concern over delivery.		

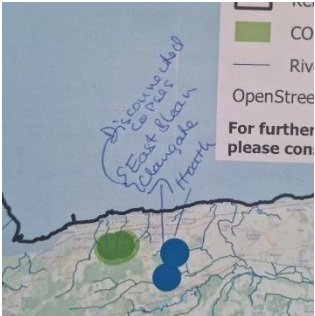## Housing and infrastructure development concerns and comments

- Betteshanger Country Park (open mosaic habitat) has destructive development agreed. This will result in a huge biodiversity net loss. How can Dover or Kent councils promote BNG when starting with such a deficit?
- Minster marshes and Pegwell Bay SSSI (the latter being a RAMSAR site) will be destroyed utterly in terms of wildlife and biodiversity if Sealink DCO goes ahead.
- West of Rochester - Ex-farmland and grazing pasture that needs to be developed into appropriate LNRS and BNG strategies using mapping produced – linking to potential NNR creation.
- Lower Thames Crossing - Important to establish how this affects local surrounding habitat and should be developed in accordance to other landscape characteristics.
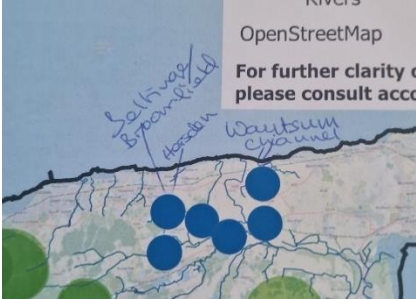
- WTH6 - Tonbridge and Malling have plans for housing in North West Tonbridge.   How can these be made to co-exist with such conflict? Also development expanding across historically agricultural areas. Very few parks, losing hedgerows and trees – this all needs to be addressed. Significant resources are wasted maintaining and improving the environment and habitat for it to be destroyed through permitted and approved development.
- W3W: disposing.blaze.dispensed: Area near Blean. Arable fields that are under threat from development.
- Littlestone stretch of vegetated shingle coast that is outside of SSSI designation is subject to development pressure and degradation via coastal management/flood defence. E.g. several developments put forward with boardwalks and potential for increased public impacts.
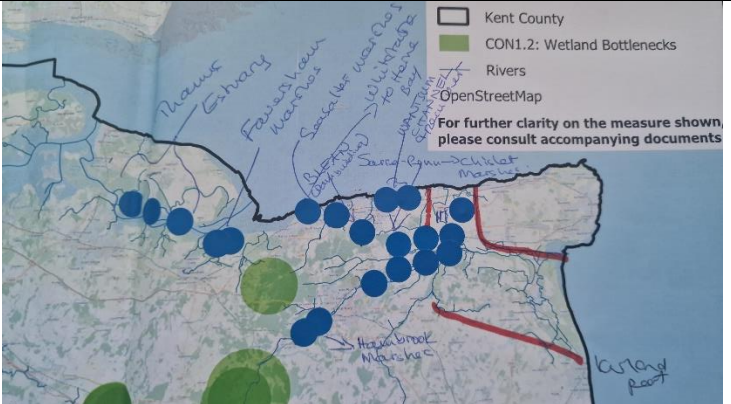
Connectivity

Missing	Surprised no bottleneck notation on Thanet and Connectivity.	To be picked up under a review of connectivity mapping.	B
Missing	Functional land associated with designations	Can we consider this under connectivity mapping – is this a missed sub-priority/measure?	B
Missing	Buffer strips lacking in the lower Weald – doesn't look like it's very connected.		L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
CON	Connectivity	Manston airport - can we create corridors either side of this to allow connectivity?	Would this solve or address any fragmentation if not linking?	B
CON	Connectivity	Connectivity – using proposed connections currently being drafted for LCWIPs (local walking and cycling plans)	Covered by CON3.2.	R
CON	Connectivity	Not much on the APIB, loads of pink on the ACIB, but then not much green on the connectivity map – does that mean the Beult and Medway are providing lots of connectivity? That means this area would be good value for money for measures!	Review inclusion of these areas once connectivity is re-mapped.	EM
CON	Connectivity	It seems that a lot of the wider measure mapping are hinged on the 'bottleneck' piece of work and therefore any issues with the model or biases are compounded across these measures.	Agreed – connectivity mapping to be reviewed and revised.	EM
CON	Connectivity	It would be important to refine the connectivity areas form circles to corridors/land parcels based on what habitat/features are to be delivered.	Connectivity mapping to be reviewed and revised – suggest we do need to build in linear connectivity.	EM
CON	Connectivity	Important to use species information to support prioritisations of connectivity and corridors.	Tony and KWT to discuss how priority species could be built in.	EM
CON1.1	Connectivity for APIB	More connectivity is needed between Sandwich/Worth/Ham Fen and Stodmarsh/Canterbury/Blean. We could have a "woodland to waves" corridor (see wealdtowaves.co.uk)	Chalk to Coast (akin to Weald to Waves) is already under development. CON1.1 relates to areas of connectivity between APIB areas – to be considered under connectivity	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		this would be essential for birds, mammals and reptiles/amphibians.	modelling review.	
CON1.1	Connectivity for APIB	More connectivity around the Monkton Nature Reserve area to local villages etc.	CON1.1 relates to areas of connectivity between APIB areas – to be considered under connectivity modelling review.	B
CON1.1	Connectivity for APIB	Don't understand what is being shown on the map for Hythe?	This is where connectivity analysis identified a bottleneck for a designated or protected site.	F
CON1.1	Connectivity for APIB	Fragmented corridor from Hawkshill Walmer across Knights Bottom Kingsdown, the Lynch into AONB across to St Margaret's. Locally important – bisected by busy B road as enter Kingsdown.	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	F
CON1.2	Bottlenecks	Overlap the species priority data as this will highlight genetic bottlenecks. All species including plants. As it stands these are landscape obstructions which don't match the term. Link with species to overlay the main/priority species.	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	EM
CON1.2	Bottlenecks	What do they mean? Seems to be different meanings for biologists (bottleneck in genetic diversity) whereas we seem to mean a physical barrier. The 'blobs' are very big, therefore create a lot of 'noise' – result is that they are not direction action effectively	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	EM
CON1.2 Woodland Bottlenecks	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Missing areas: East Blean, Cleangate,Hoath	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
CON1.2 Saltmarsh Bottlenecks	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Missing areas: 	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	L
CON1.2 Meadow Bottleneck	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Missing areas: Beltinge/Broomfield, Horsden, Wantsum Channel 	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	L
CON1.2 Wetland Bottleneck	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Thames Estuary, Faversham marshes, seasalter marshes, whistable to hernebay, blean, wantsum channel and reculver, Sarre-Penn to Chislet marshes, hambrook marshes	To be picked up under connectivity modelling and bottleneck review.	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	The maps need greater explanation of how Condatis has been used as the blob/bubbles are not a normal output from Conddatis when looking to identify bottlenecks. The output maps are therefore rather meaningless in terms of the habitats covered and where they could be created/restored.	Since agreed with commenter that the outputs in terms of blobs are correct but more work is needed on connectivity as bottlenecks on their own are not sufficient. Also need to ensure final mapping methods using condatis fully explain modelling.	B
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Ash levels is a vital area for wildlife, Minster marshes and Stodmarsh too. Worth Marshes. Sandwich Bay and golf courses, St Margarets Bay, White Cliffs of Dover are not connected. North Downs from Canterbury to Ashford. Sheerness reserve is also not highlighted. Romney Marsh has lots of gaps	Gaps in connectivity layers to be reviewed.	B
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Wetland bottlenecks – engineered waterway through Canterbury preventing movement of wildlife – weirs and other engineered structures – prevent movement of fish, beavers	This is a pressure picked up by FW1 and mapped with EA, SERT and RT identified modifications which can be removed.	F
CON1.2	Fragmentation and	If this is meant to show areas of opportunity to connect up woodland – it doesn't seem comprehensive.	Need to look at connectivity mapping for woodlands.	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	bottlenecks			
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Address severance between Shorne and Ashenbank ancient woodlands	Need to look at connectivity mapping for woodlands.	F
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Reconnect Blean AW complex around Blean village and Honey Hill and University campus	Need to look at connectivity mapping for woodlands.	F
CON1.2	Fragmentation and bottlenecks	Thanet/ Stour - Beavers are present on both Stodmarsh and Minster but are they able to go west from Canterbury? There have been a number of beavers that have ended up on Pegwell Bay beaches in the last year or two – do they have anywhere upstream to go?	To be discussed with Environment Agency.	B
CON1.3	Farm clusters	Could this sort of mapping be used in Kent for farm cluster connectivity? Softowmaps.fera.co.uk (used in Norfolk and Chichester)	Noted.	L
CON2	Infrastructure fragmentation	Road Eco Bridge to cross the A2 between Church Wood and South Blean – connecting two huge complexes	LNRS identified priority areas for National Highways – can we use this for mapping CON2.1? Can we look at other maps developed for connectivity measures across strategy and also use these where issues intersect with road network?	F
CON2.1	Wildlife bridges	Mammal society – data from mammal mapper app to identify locations of mammal roadkill incidents – KWT have helped create data already – this could be used	Is this an available data layer that could be used to inform CON2.1, alongside the sites already proposed to National Highways?	L
CON2.1	Wildlife bridges	UKPN, National Highways, national rail could be used to locate already existing bridges and tunnels that could be used to refine bottlenecks. Could also use councils to locate these with district/town/parishes.	Data layers being sought.	R
CON3.1	Areas essential for connectivity	Obvious corridor is the beult, down the rivers - ditch and hedgerow corridor. It's the extending tributaries to be included and clearly lack of connectivity.	All connectivity related mapping to be revisited. Check Beult included once re-mapped.	EM
CON3.2	Using	Active Travel LCWIP – bringing forward more routes in	Suggest this potential measure is not a mapped one	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	infrastructure for connectivity	corridor deprived areas	as would benefit from county-wide application.	
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Connectivity using road verges in Thanet (for instance) cannot really only focus on areas with most opportunity as per the mapping exercise. The use of road verges to connect – need to have location of sites that could be connected. For Thanet, the chalk grassland clifftop grasslands could be linked to the chalk plateau of Thanet around Manston airport. However, some road verges have far greater opportunity than others eg A299 chalk grassland restoration already successful with small blue butterflies and man orchids present. This links to Manston Airport and Monkton NR and an area of chalk grassland being developed on Thanet Earth glasshouses site.	This is a level of detail that is outside the scope of this LNRS - could be identify as evidence need for next iteration.	B
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Thanet railway lines could have a better buffer zone for wildlife as numerous creatures would/do use for movement. Connecting St Peters Mocketts Wood/St Peters Churchyard to Margate Windmill and Dane Valley.	This will be included as a board measure – will not be mapped.	B
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Using proposed connections currently being drafted on LCWIPs (Local walking and cycling paths).	This will be included as a board measure – will not be mapped.	B
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Does not show all of the KCIII England coast path (example south Sheppey stretch – although not noted yet on OS map).	Check PROW mapping layer.	B
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Should make the distinction between PRoW as functional wildlife corridors and PRoW crossing arable with little associated wildlife value?	Can we cut out PROW across arable or high grade agricultural land?	L
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	"Local Green Space" designation (localism act 2011) – a map omission? – near settlements and equivalent of green belt	More relevant to LM5, URB2 and URB3 – has this data layer been used?	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Refine 3.2 based on 4.1 and habitat data.	Review once we have determined if have the data for 4.1 to allow us to do that?	EM
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Combine with different colours would show the areas that you could do more. That data drops off where a footpath follows a road. They should be flowing and cohesive. Especially a borough scale when communicating with councils	Data not readily available – could be identified as evidence need for next iteration.	EM
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Gillingham disused railway.	Are we able to include disused railways/lines in the mapping – do we have a suitable data layer?	R
CON3.2	Using infrastructure for connectivity	Appears to breach where PRoW hits or coincides with a road – misleading should 'look' similar to KCC PRoW maps.	Review mapping	EM
CON3.3		Could the bottlenecks include priority species, this will highlight genetic bottlenecks as well as landscape bottlenecks	Tony and KWT to discuss how priority species could be built in.	EM
CON3.3		Bottleneck maps need to indicate what the bottleneck is	Mapping is showing areas to address bottlenecks.	EM
CON3.3	Wildflowers on verges and greenspace	Maximising opportunities this should be identified to show what areas are missed and what could be added?	Data not readily available – could be identified as evidence need for next iteration.	EM
CON3.3	Wildflowers on verges and greenspace	Road verges as connectivity – a much more detailed assessment of the road verges included in the map needs to be considered taking a more habitat by habitat approach.	Outside scope of this LNRS – could be identified as evidence need for next iteration.	B
CON4.1	Migration routes	Toad crossings are well known – KRAG?	Do our species group hold any data/information on migration routes or corridors that could be used for this measure?	L
CON4.1		Rivers missing from maps	This measure has not been mapped at all.	L
CON4.1	Migration routes	Feasibility to be determined by outcome of species prioritisation and see if sufficient knowledge of ecology	Tony and KWT to discuss how priority species could be built in.	EM

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		distribution and life history habitat needs.		
CON4.1	Migration routes	Hedgerows provide corridors for movement vectors but this is difficult to capture at the field boundary level, unless there is a measure and continuity between adjacent field boundaries. Gaps are important for the size of the animal. However it may be possible to allocate vector and connectivity metrics to each field boundary junction- extreme amount of work but may be possible by field walk at parish scale. Suggest this a a possible project to post grad study	Agreed too much for LNRS but noted.	EM
CON4.2	Buffer zones	Suggested smaller dots on map to refine ideal locations to be part of connectivity plan. Of course these are still indicative/ideal only, but would help clarify the intensions for each particular area. For example, small groups in the Blean Complex - in reality it may be different spots that could be used but it gives us something to work with.	All connectivity related mapping to be revisited.	R
CON4.2	Buffer zones	What is defined as an 'significant habitat'? As this also should be locally looked at i.e. Dartford doesn't have anything? Dartford seems to be missed on connectivity though we don't have all the physical boundaries i.e. mudflats and rivers as one.	All connectivity related mapping to be revisited. Check Dartford included once re-mapped.	EM
CON4.2	Buffer zones	Connectivity enabled by areas to enable species flow better	This is basis of the connectivity model used.	EM

General mapping comments
- How can we further refine bottleneck mapping – could this be done by consideration of species?
- More focus perhaps could be made to those areas for wildlife the combined measures fail to address; i.e. Sheppey, Romney Marshes, East Kent, lower Darent, Beult, Thanet, South swale, North Kent marshes.

Comments on connectivity priorities and measures

- Connectivity – Green bridges as part of planning conditions s106
- Consider what the blobs exactly represent. To what extent to we ignore (or not) the very small blobs (on corridors)?
- Connectivity – think there is a huge opportunity to improve PROW to be much wider corridors. That as well as benefit species – incorporate grasslands, hedgerow, scrub, woodland strips for wildlife. Can these wide corridors be put in to new developments or somehow mapped. Also similar buffers along water courses and highways. Covered by CON3.2.
- For species driven to the coast over 20th century, need greater focus on corridor/stepping stone provision eg northern plain, Thanet, Dunge-Ashford
- Need to create new paths to fill in the missing links between PRoW so that busy roads do not have to be used by people or wildlife. Behind-the-hedge paths beside busy roads to allow human and wild users to travel without being on the road and in danger of motor traffic
- CON 2 Are land bridges necessary, why do the populations need to mix if there are populations on each side, waste of money
- Using rights of way and work with landowners to put hedges on row
- CON3.2 Can you also work with land management i.e. KCC and mowing verges – could increase bee corridors so much better
- Use parish councils for localised connectivity potential
- Can some of the big land owners: Tregothinem, MOD, Fairlawne, National Trust etc. be linked to provide a larger area of connectivity in any one area. Looking at the agricultural land as well as the more natural land.
- Weirs on the River Eden and its tributaries prevent fish/aquatic life movement
- Fence technology solutions – tall metal fences prevent a lot of mammals from moving between areas/habitats. Landowners need fencing to deter interference/criminality on their land, but there might be a way to install a new solution at strategic points to allow animals to move in and out, but not let people in. Kent Wildlife Trust may have a solution they used at Blean woods?

Nature based solutions

NBS 1 and NBS3	Introduce a mob grazing mimic via mowing on ungrazeable land (verges etc). Make sure that cuttings are dealt with properly. Scare the grass into sequestering more carbon
NBS1	Could the current carbon sequestration value of existing habitat types be mapped? With a value attributed to the various types/management. See carbon credits and their values for certain habitats. Carbon codes
NBS2	Much of this info has probably already been mapped on your Actions for Nature app - good habitat management is probably delivering NbS
NBS3	Map farms in CS with relevant soil health codes...or whatever future ELM covers this
NBS2	Could you create a directory of ecosystem services and link them to the relevant habitat type. Eg Urban trees = public health, NFM, carbon sequestration. And if each habitat was linked to the relevant services could this easily become a map layer? (or a layer for each ecosystem service)
NBS3	Emphasise win win on clay soil for agriculture and nature services – good for no till; stores high carbon and high water – plus rich in invertebrates. Data on this can be found - from soil surveys/soil agronomists.
	C/S stewardship data should be a rich source -including flood risk etc. It would be good to get more NbS in the local planning system. Use water company data – on water stress etc.
	NbS mapping across LNRS vital to identify win wins and prioritise/make the case for action. Do recognise that NbS crops up across LNRS – but overall map would be useful.
	Use of hedges to prevent soil run off and water pollution on chalk and lower greensand ridge needs to be identified as a NbS.

General NBS comments
- It's confusing to have some NbS in this section and some not. E.g. NFM, wetlands, freshwater marsh ect. Should either all be integrated, or all included in this section.
- You could integrate all of the NbS into the rest of the document and then just have an overarching emphasis that whereever possible measures should be NbS.
- The wording is very high level - can you define what a 'critical based solution' is when it comes to carbon sequestration. Be more specific.
- It would be good to consider how NbS are reported in the future - requirement to report if you do NbS?
- Recognition of the flood prevention services beavers offer
- Mental health benefits of greenspaces are an ecosystem service.
- SuDS are essential in planning - should be a condition of all planning applications.

- Ensure species trade-offs are considered, e.g. some species might not like changes proposed. Can we use species hotspots to consider how to connect/focus work

Mapping
- NbS could be a mechanism to prioritise other measures - overriding layer.
- You could identify areas. E.g. along 'this' area, 'this' issye can be seen generally. Areas with a particular problem that can be solved by NbS. E.g. hedgerows to minimise run-off.
- Is there any data available re soil degradation?
- Can natural capital maps be used?
- Map areas of highest water pollution as sites for potential wetlands.
- Use Scalgo - 'Nature insights' pilot?
- New flood mappying tool from EA
- Map priority headwaters for NFM upstream from areas of high flooding. Can pair this with areas of high flood risk - multiple benefits.
- Map ecosystem services e.g. where Beavers are

Carbon sequestration
- Spatially 'link' BNG and carbon with habitats created/enhanced through NbS funding being delivered in a joined up way, increasing connectivity across the landscape.
- Identify which habitats inparticular have highest carbon sequestration and identify areas this exisits or can be acheived. If areas like this are mapped it is an incentive not to develop on these areas?
- Map things such as kelp and sea grass - potential NbS for coastal erosion. These areas could be extended. However, also important to map climate change and where these might clash.
- Stop development in areas of high carbon sequestration. e.g. wetlands and woodlands.
- Urban trees for carbon sequestration.

NBS Soil Health
- Use CEH crop shape files to overlay spatial info on soil quality (Sam H - need to check this)
- Need to recognise climate change - historic sites aren't always better - make sure this just looks at what DID work.
- Insentivsie consideration for soil condition
- Perks for organic, zero chemical agriculture (map such farms out, maybe they can sell BNG units)

Other

- Emphasise win win on clay soil for agriculture and nature services – good for no till; stores high carbon and high water – plus rich in invertebrates.
- Data on this can be found - from soil surveys/soil agronomists.
- C/S stewardship data should be a rich source -including flood risk etc. It would be good to get more NbS in the local planning system. Use water company data – on water stress etc.
- NbS mapping across LNRS vital to identify win wins and prioritise/make the case for action. Do recognise that NbS crops up across LNRS – but overall map would be useful.
- Use of hedges to prevent soil run off and water pollution on chalk and lower greensand ridge needs to be identified as a NbS.
- NbS to reduce associated costs of delivery.
- Define 'biomass' – not carbon storage (e,g plants grown for biomass fuel production) instead it's referring to the mass of diversity – quantity of plants, insects and animals etc.
- NBS – water back into the landscape – water retention – SUDS – wet/natural SUDS are better for biodiversity, climate cooling etc rather than dry SUDS that only cope with a deluge of rainwater.
- Identify where we have problematic infrastructure and look at natural solutions in this area.
- More clarity on food production vs carbon storage.
- Do not confine NBS to terrestrial habitats – think about benefits on our coasts and in our marine environment. Saltmarshes are a great sea defence – can we use these to mitigate against coastal squeeze?
- Protecting downstream developments from flooding by creating areas upstream to flood – using recreational spaces to help with this.
- A mechanism for anyone managing land to include NBS in their plans. Ecosystem services delivery -> overarching question for all land managers.
- New land use -> vineyards, polytunnels etc could create more run-off than the traditional farming methods.
- Think of natural solutions here e.g. pollinator strips between the vines.
- Farmers can play a bigger role in NBS - Sharing information between farmers regarding natural products to solve problems e.g. sheep wool used as matting on farms – water retaining/weed supressing. Low density livestock grazing used on land to replace machinery which compacts soil.
- May not be able to map NBS and should be though about everywhere and in most actions.
- Are beavers and beaver wetlands in this section? Or captured elsewhere?
- Grazing animals instead of mechanical management. Creating wallows ad bare ground, niches for invertebrates etc.
- NbS mapping across LNRS vital to identify win wins and prioritise/make the case for action. Do recognise that NbS crops up across LNRS – but overall map would be useful.
- Interactive map with layers that can be turned on and off would be ideal
- Use of hedges to prevent soil run off and water pollution on chalk and lower greensand ridge needs to be identified as a NbS
- Engineered wetland – nutrient neutrality

Land management

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
LM1.1	Nature friendly farming – clusters	Farm cluster around Super NNR connecting to support wider landscape – connect to Swanscombe or Hoo	Can we map existing cluster areas and identify areas not already covered?	F
LM1.1	Nature friendly farming – clusters	Romney Marsh – Cluster opportunity?	Thought there already was one – check with Alexa.	F
LM1.1	Nature friendly farming – clusters	To refine, focus on land adjacent to rivers.	This would provide option for refining but not clear on what would be justification for this criteria – check with Alexa and Kathi/Cleo whether they know.	L
LM1.1	Nature friendly farming – clusters	Will it be necessary for measure to be mapped to get/give financial incentives?	Need clarity on this – speak to Natural England.	L
LM2	Targeted action for nature recovery - connectivity	Areas do seem isolated across the county. Sittingbourne, Faversham – large areas of arable not mapped.	Connectivity mapping needs reviewing to avoid large areas being missed.	L
LM2.1	Targeted action for nature recovery - connectivity	Horn Stree Farm (underpass) next to MOD land. May be an important habitat/area.	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	F
LM2.1	Targeted action for nature recovery - connectivity	Blean Complex priority for habitat connectivity – woodland connectivity across farmland via hedgerows, shelterbelts and new woodland establishment (planting and natural colonisation) including agro-forestry.	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	F
LM2.1	Targeted action for nature recovery –	Horn Street – Half way down there is a narrow turn into a lane (underhill?). This could be a good farm for swifts/swallows, bats. Shorncliffe Garrison buildings	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	connectivity	used by species were demolished.		
LM2.1	Targeted action for nature recovery - connectivity	Farmland in Brabourne and Smeeth identified for connectivity of habitat, but how does this work across the Motorway/A20? Connectivity across these routes is an important addition to improve overall connectivity for mammals etc.	CON2 potential measures.	F
LM2.1	Targeted action for nature recovery - connectivity	Abbey Farm for connecting Pegwell and Sandwich Bay. All Stour Valley needs connecting (using railway lines).	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	B
LM3	Climate induced pressures	Areas do seem isolated across the county. Sittingbourne, Faversham – large areas of arable not mapped.	Connectivity mapping needs reviewing to avoid large areas being missed.	L
LM3.1	Climate induced pressures	Loss of nightingales due to water stress in ground water at Tudely Woods, ground water level went down, inverts disappeared, nightingales went. Same thing happened in Kent Downs. Possible link with free draining soils as sites are on sand and chalk respectively.	Need approach that's more scalable for whole of strategy area – suggest this is something that is noted as an evidence need to next LNRS. Is there map of water stress?	F
LM3.1	Climate induced pressures	North downs valley farms susceptible to flood	Need approach that's more specific than just area – suggest this is something that is noted as an evidence need to next LNRS. Map of flood risk?	F
LM3.1	Climate induced pressures	West Kent farming area susceptible to drought and water shortage, exacerbated by clay soils	Need approach that's more specific than just area – suggest this is something that is noted as an evidence need to next LNRS. Map of drought risk/water shortage?	F
LM3.1	Farmland at risk of climate change	It maybe useful to map freshwater habitats and farmland that is at risk from coastal squeeze, such as Sandbanks Farm and Seasalter Levels in Graveney – a	Does Environment Agency have this data? Map of coastal squeeze?	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	impacts	few strategic sites that would be representative of what is occurring around the Kent Coastline.		
LM3.1	Farmland at risk of climate change impacts	Can we differentiate between drought and flood risk? Identify types of crop most susceptible to flood risk/extreme heat e.g. top fruit, berries. "water stress" is quite general, can we refine?	If we had data layers on crops, would this assist with mapping this measure? Does such data exist?	L
LM3.1	Farmland at risk of climate change impacts	Map areas of impact that we know – drought, flood, spread of diseases, coastal impact	Data to be sought for suitable mapping layer.	R
LM3.2	Climate resilience	Abbey Farm for connecting Pegwell and sandwich Bay. All Stour Valley needs connecting (using railway lines)	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of opportunities for connection?	B
LM3.2	Climate resilience	Farmland on floodplain (buffer areas, agro-forestry). Area for North Kent farm cluster to work on. Cross county farmland prone to flooding. Farmland on chalk during drought periods high risk of habitat destruction from fire. Land management issue.	Mapping considers connectivity but not in relation to climate resilience. With farmland at risk not mapped, the current mapping excludes other areas – can we find a way to better map the priorities under LM3? Flood risk areas? Is there any mapping of water stress?	F
LM3.2	Climate resilience	Identified on grassland maps as potentials, but all of Dover and outlying areas on the Land Management maps are blank of any connectivity (LM2.1) or climate resilience (LM3.2) markers. Linking between arable lands and North Downs should be priority – North Downs connects the arable to areas on chalk lands, woodland, and wet woodland, as well as successional habitat and urban and coastal areas. Is a holistic approach not preferential, especially in terms of climate resilience?	Can we supplement connectivity analysis with local knowledge of fragmentation?	F
LM3.2	Climate resilience	What is "climate resilience"? - Water protection - Drought resistance	Is marshland omitted? Can we reverse the resilience – is there maps of these impacts/challenges in Kent that can be used?	R

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		- Pest/disease - Shade - Disease resistance varieties Define by location/social/development pressure. Why is the marshland areas omitted? Valuable resource for water retention and aquifer recharge.		
LM4.1	Agri diffuse pollution	Ground water maps from EA? Abstraction license data? Water companies – any value in their data? Target by big users of mains water e.g. nurseries	Speak to Environment Agency and SERT about options but this might be a little targeted and make landowners identified feel they're being accused of pollution. Appreciate it should be all but, for the sake of mapping, could we map based on particular water bodies where we'd especially want to prevent diffuse pollution. Or is this better as an unmapped and strategy wide applied measure?	L
LM4.1	Agri diffuse pollution	Is agricultural diffuse pollution right definition – should it just be diffuse pollution [from all land uses]?	This was a particular priority from SERT and EA – review with them whether the priorities and measures under freshwater habitats sufficiently cover this – especially if not mapped.	L
LM4.1	Agri diffuse pollution	Target overflow areas? Can these be traced?	Unclear how this would assist mapping – discuss with Kathi/Cleo.	L
LM5	Management of public disturbance	Map existing public spaces to show where people can [already] go – to illustrate that nature recovery has to be priority elsewhere.	This suggests that public spaces should also not be places for nature – which is in conflict with other priorities and measures.	R
LM5.1	Management of public disturbance	Hothfield head SSSI. Ground nesting bird features disturbed by high visitor usage.	Potential measures cannot be applied to SSSIs – this pressure and its management should already be picked up.	F
LM5.1	Management of public disturbance	Identifying heavily visited sites. Use data on road access/car parks/advertises sites (PROW) to identify honey pot sites.	Could we collate visitor sites and overlay some sensitivity testing?	F
LM5.1	Management of	Possible to map publicly accessibly open spaces such	This would just identify spaces – not those most	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	public disturbance	as Country Parks, recreation grounds, cliff top open spaces.	sensitive.	
LM5.2	Sacrificial and honey pot sites	Visitors on vulnerable sites, or dog walking activities, could potentially harm the sites but at the moment it could be up to the Local Plans policies to decide upon any actions required, which our evidence base strategies threat informed the Local Plans have not identified at that level of granularities.	Noted.	F

Comments on LM unmapped potential measures
- LM1 Increase nature friendly farming - Not mappable but could support farmers in connecting with those already involved in nature friendly farming methods (Nature Friendly Farming Network).   Check this is one of the identified supporting measures.
- LM1 Increase nature friendly farming and LM4 prevent agricultural diffuse pollution – Is covered by Stewardship Schemes   Discuss with NE whether this is suggestion that it shouldn't be included?
- LM2 farmland delivering action for nature – Land owners will be responsive to this themselves

Comments on potential measures for LM5
- When sites are identified. Look at land purchase opportunities as sacrificial land.
- Ensure developments have incorporated significant recreation space for dogs and people.
- Information centres/tea rooms to educate public on what's around them near nature reserves/walks
- Replicate SANG 'Suitable alternatives nature greens space sites through LNRS on key sites that aren't protected at a European level (current approach). Areas for intensive dog walking/recreation that keep people away from protected sites.
- These already exist in Country Parks, SANGs.
- Require green spaces for dog walking etc as part of Section 106 for new developments – as a general measure.
- 'Doggy dips' example – to protect river banks by creating gravel beaches to encourage dogs to go in rivers are particular spots.

Other
- LM3.1 Climate change impacts = is managed realignment an example? Choice between retaining grazing marsh and climate change resistance.

Grassland

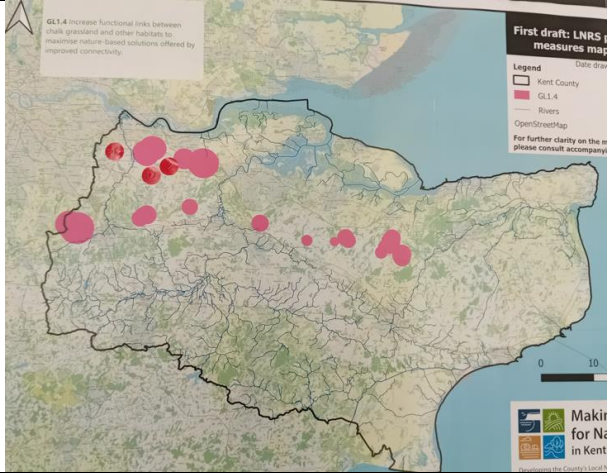| Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
GL	-	Designate Old Park and Chequers Wood SSSI as APIB and the area of the site that is not currently designated as SSSI as ACIB.	This should be picked up under CON1.1.	F
GL		Much potentially biodiverse unimproved grassland in both urban and rural areas is suppressed by intensive mowing regimes. Relaxing mowing regimes can unlock this biodiversity potential.	This measure is already included.	L
GL		Grassland management can negatively impact many animal species. A mosaic of sward lengths and cutting times should be utilised across grasslands.	This is included under land management for grassland.	L
GL		Role of highways in grassland connectivity.	Covered under URB2.2	L
GL	Connectivity of grassland	Connecting between Capstone, Hempstead and Darland Valley.	Connectivity mapping to be revisited – check if included once remapped.	R
GL		Where are road verges in grassland? Why only on chalk – should be everywhere	Verges covered under connectivity and urban priorities.	EM
GL		Bias towards chalk areas, excluded lowland meadows	Revised mapping approaches to address gaps	EM
GL1	Chalk grassland	The North Foreland point is a really important area for our migrating birds – the fields between the tables (Eknwid) and the Joss Bay car park are very often used by a very wide variety of birds (I have RSPB Thanet data and bees)	Noted for species priorities	B
GL1	Chalk grasslands	(A1 on map) Chalk grasslands along cliff tops along Thanet very important for connectivity and also to provide public with opportunity to engage with and observe nature and walk through it. Health and well being benefits, Example of small scale very important = walk through strips between Stone Bay and Joss Bay onwards along	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this.	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		to Margate. Would be very valuable to expand. Very important for insets including bumble bees. Thanet has very restricted access to nature. This needs to be represented in the LNRS. Public wish nature recovery in this area.		
GL1	Chalk grasslands	Underlying data to inform chalk grassland areas is not sufficient. There are existing chalk grassland areas in poor condition that are mapped on the PHI layer but are not designated and are not shown on the map. These areas need investment for improvement. The measure states "improving condition" of existing sites but these existing sites have been excluded.	Check data.	EM
GL1.1	Chalk grassland management	Lyminge chalk grassland and Fathering Common – good to speak to Geopark - Zama	See suggestion for unmapped management measures.	F
GL1.1	Chalk grassland management	Double check priority habitat maps for chalk grassland designation – contact Protected Sites team at NE for SSSI records/condition assessment	Potential measures cannot be sited to SSSIs and designated sites cannot be included in ACIB.	F
GL1.1	Chalk grassland management	Capel le fern chalkland could connect to farm hedgerows and potential other sites – Geopark – Kent Coast Route [not shown on map]	Comment more relevant to connectivity GL1.4 - can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL1.1		Very little high quality chalk grassland - how can this be too broad to be mapped. (How did OCDN map their area of good quality chalk?)	Too broad meaning that the extent would not be selective enough. However if the mapping was to docus on the high quality/good condition, as per the measure, perhaps it could be refined enough. But does such data exist – would NE/Dan Tuson know?	L
GL1.1-1.2		Thanet coastal chalk cliff grasslands have great potential for enhancement existing LWS exist as does priority habitat which may not be mapped. Thanet plateau area dominated by Manston airport has	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this.	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		potential to link with coastal grasslands – the area already has habitats that are not mapped. Issue could be address by using land potential mapping e.g. KLIS which shows large area of Thanet (for example) as having potential for chalk grassland – so combined lack of data on the existing data sites means Thanet is not considered in the mapping exercise.	Have limited information on how KLIS habitat opportunities data was created (dates back to 2005) – but is still online. Is there any value in looking at this? Need someone "who knows" to check validity of this data!	
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Looking at northern end of most easterly pink section on map - Does the mapped area include all of the National Landscape? Not clear. Mostly arable area but lots of potential – used to be large areas of chalk downland	Mapping method not based on NL - Chalk soil (potential areas) from BGS geology bedrock data within Grade 3, 4 & 5 ALC grades. Areas of calcareous grassland (Priority Habitats Inventory and Kent Arch survey 2012) present were removed.	F
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Thanet plateau area is a great potential for chalk grassland restoration. Relict areas and indicative species survive across the area even if it is shown as Grade I on national map.	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this.	
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Lots of amenity grass on Thanet Coast (particularly north coast) that could be managed as chalk grassland as per Foreness Point or at least large parts of it. There is a conflict with the tree planning priority. The coastal grasslands should be the priority as historically trees don't grow well on the exposed north Thanet coast and the chalk grassland is a rarer and high value habitat.	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this.	B
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Thanet Peninsula – chalk grassland opportunities around coast – Ramsgate area (not shown).	Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Lack of chalk grassland in the Boughton Lees, Westwall (?) area. Chalk grassland in these area could improve connectivity to grassland habitats. This area is chalk so possible data may need to be re-examined	Check habitat survey data.	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		[see map initial TP].		
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Why is [it] only "connected" other areas of chalk grasslands on the fringe such as Dartford are missing and have SSSI status. Are you assuming that's mapped in? But what about other chalk grassland not designated and still in urban connections? That needs to be considered. This is functional links to be included on ACIB.	Check comment with DBC.	EM
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Query re size of buffer and how arrived at	Add into mapping methodology the justification for size of buffer.	EM
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Compare mapping with WTH2.1 – much smaller – these are big lines vs small lines for woodland – is there a standard size?		EM
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	The pink outlines of the chalk grasslands are huge compared to the actual grassland areas, to this is very ambitious in terms of 'increase the extent of ...". The map makes it look like the grasslands are more connected than they actually are.	Are we confident that extent is correct – should we prioritise further with input from NE (Dan Tuson)?	EM
GL1.2	Increase chalk grassland	Chalk land extends further west to border	Check mapping	EM
GL1.4	Chalk connectivity	Chalkland sites with variety of habitats (farmland, woodland) that could be linked in Wye [not picked up]	Measure is not all sites – but focusing on where connectivity is priority. To be picked up under wider review of connectivity.	F
GL1.4	Chalk grassland connectivity	Create connectivity across the North Downs to protect valuable chalk habitat	Need to revisit habitat connectivity mapping – not just focus on bottlenecks?	B
GL1.4	Chalk grassland connectivity	Walks along tops of cliffs very important for public. Rewilding sections along between Ramsgate to Broadstairs on clifftops important.	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this. Need to revisit habitat connectivity mapping – not just focus on bottlenecks?	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
GL1.4	Chalk grassland connectivity	Grasslands along Thanet Clifftops seem to have been missed out, except Foreness Botany Bay LWS + N.Foreland Roadside Nature Reserve	GL1 mapping does seem to have not picked up the existing chalk grassland habitat and potential for this habitat in Thanet. Need to look at this. Need to revisit habitat connectivity mapping – not just focus on bottlenecks?	B
GL1.4		Lack of chalk grassland in the Boughton Lees, Westwall (?) area. Chalk grassland in these area could improve connectivity to grassland habitats. This area is chalk so possible data may need to be re-examined [see map initial TP].	Check habitat survey	L
GL1.4		Chalk downland connectivity through the Shorne, Jeskyns, Beacon Wood M2/A2 Corridor. Why is this mapped as a priority for chalk grassland connectivity instead of woodland or succession habitat connectivity which feels like better fit.	Connectivity mapping to be reviewed.	L
GL1.4	Chalk connectivity	Chalk – creating connectivity between dry valleys. Use transport corridors. Talk to landowners – National Landscape delivery.	Do dry valleys provide a mapping input?	R
GL1.4	Chalk connectivity	Why is there not a 'blob' to increase connectivity between the 2 areas of grassland shown on GL1.2 map, which are shown as to be (potentially) increased in extent. Ditto also red dot 2 where there is chalk grassland to the north east and south west with a small gap in between and then connect between red dots 1 & 2 which would create a large area from the outskirts of Dartford, south of the A2, across towards Strood and southwards across Fawkham, Hartley and Ash.	Blobs are indicating bottlenecks not areas of chalk grassland that need connecting.	EM

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
GL1.4 (number error – should be 1.3)	Chalk connectivity	Use UPZ or total capture zones to prioritise areas for water supply for chalk grassland – especially chalk slopes	(From Kathi and Cleo)	F
GL2	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Similar issue to above [GL1.1], why not use KLIS habitat potential maps. Coast and floodplain grazing marsh habitat should be considered as Floodplain wetland mosaics, taking greater account of natural function. Measures to deliver this should be reviewed to look at how the habitat targets can be delivered.	Have limited information on how KLIS habitat opportunities data was created (dates back to 2005) – but is still online. Is there any value in looking at this? Need someone "who knows" to check validity of this data!	B
GL2	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Minster Marshes is essential for our visiting/migrating birds – SM.M.M data available. Ash Levels (ebirds, birdtrack, i-record/i-naturalist0	It is mapped.	B
GL2.1 (pink B on map)	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Increased opportunities to store winter water within the Wantsum Channel – based on existing network of drainage ditches, with changing climate should be easier to establish e.g. wet winters	Was Wantsum not identified because there were no existing flooplain grazing marsh adjacent?	B
GL2.1		Blue dot – opportunities for winter flood storage	This looks like it is already mapped.	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		mapped on the solar farm Blue dot ///coins.posed.feast add Holborough for winter storage improvements.		
GL2.2 (pink A on map)	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Minster Marshes should be mapped (shown on GL2.1 map!)	It is mapped.	B
GL2.2	Grazing marsh restoration	British Wool's Kent representative could be a useful consultee ref grazing marsh habitats. I can give you a contact.	Noted.	F
GL2.2	Grazing marsh restoration	NE has map layer of grazing marsh, If you overlay designation should show areas of grazing marsh that aren't designated and can be enhance to make better grazing marsh or wetland e.g. Firs ill Farm Faversham	Assume this would not be focussed enough for purposes of LNRS – this would show all opportunity, rather than priority areas for this measure? Will this provide anything different/better than the current mapping approach of Waders zone, habitat survey, clipped to ALC grades 3-5 and flood zone.	F
GL2.2	Grazing marsh restoration	Princes Parade land in Hythe, could be identified as site with potential for grazing marsh habitat restoration. FADC own site and have stopped development and are due to consult on future of site. Local opinion is that should remain undeveloped and managed in some way e.g. for nature/habitat	Does the site align with the specifics of this potential measure - offer the greatest gains to support the county's important grazing marsh flora and fauna, and is designed to minimise recreational disturbance.	F
GL2.2	Grazing marsh restoration	This measure should take priority over coast measure CL1.3 along the North Kent Coast. Potential conflict with Coastal measure CL1.3 regarding breaching of sea wall as the Cheney Marsh is a vast grassland area.	Any loss of hard line defences follows strong protocols and impact assessment processes – which will determine best outcome.	R
GL2.3	Reconnect rivers with floodplains	Could the EA provide any mapping about flood plains?	Speak to SERT and EA about availability of such data.	F
GL2.3		Lidar data can be used to map areas within 100m of a river which sit at or below the river level. These would be key areas to allow flood waters to move to. Used for	Is this something that could be done within the scope of this project?	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		CS option 'making space for water'. SERT have data, used in Darent Valley project.		
GL3 High Weald	Lowland meadow	The High Weald has a huge network of small meadows – medieval field system, connected by hedgerows. High Weald unit have waxcap surveys and meadow surveys from the last few years.	See suggestion for unmapped management measures – this should pick up such areas.	F
GL3	Lowland meadow	Grassland in High Weald – neutral lowland meadows not recognised in mapping in this area – should be a priority.	See suggestion for unmapped management measures – this should pick up such areas.	EM
GL3 BT yellow 3 on map	Lowland meadow	Marden Meadows SSSI – Big agri environment effort to restore and create new lowland meadows to support the SSSI. [Stewardship shown on Magic Maps and via Actions for Nature – AM added]	If we prioritised areas for these measures based on where we know these Trusts/Groups exist – using deliverability as a defining measure – Marden Meadows would be picked up.	F
GL3 BT yellow 5 on map	Lowland meadow	Good potential for grassland creation along eastern Stour – orchids present in areas and lowland meadow going through development mitigation at Feberry.	Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL3 Romney Marsh	Lowland meadow	A lot of sheep farming which is prefect for waxcap grassland. Mapping all the neutral grassland/any fields which aren't showing arable – use WW2 maps, arial photos, see which fields have not been ploughed in last 80 years.	Is this a potential mapping approach for the lowland meadow measures?	F
GL3.1 GL3.2 GL3.3	Lowland meadow	In the absence of mapping you could seek info from various Meadow Trusts around Kent. Found easily on Google. We have some noted on a stakeholder list of community groups (KCC).	See suggestion for unmapped management measures. But could we prioritise areas for these measures based on where we know these Trusts/Groups exist – using deliverability as a defining measure?	F
GL3.1		Good quality lowland grassland is very small and fragmented so mapping extent would not matter if maintenance was over whole parcel (for this purpose). If the issue is can't tell high quality from any site in management, can this be mapped as GL3.2 as at least	Need to look at mapping options for GL3.1 and GL3.2.	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		these is an aspiration to increase quality until it can be more formally surveyed. CS data used to be mapped on Magic – is it still? Searchable by option.		
GL3.1		Red dot as GL3.1. Good quality lowland meadows. Well managed in Shadoxhurst (south of Ashford). There is a need to show best practice and prioritise extending/enlarging as part of GL3.2 both to maximise/connect spaces and buffers and to protect the village as a whole. This area is also nightingale rich in a well managed part of the County.	Need to look at mapping options for GL3.1 and GL3.2.	L
GL3.1		Could be mapped. I believe that MS4N has misinterpreted what this is. Lowland meadows is a specific definition under section 41 Priority Habitat so saying it is 'too broad' – it is vanishingly rare both nationally and in Kent. ALL LMs are maped on DEFRA Magic Map, and most have stewardship options, so are traceable via NE.	To be picked up by baseline habitat mapping – and potentially refined into priority areas. But check all within noted data layers are picked up.	EM
GL3.2		Can we map buffers around every lowland meadow?	This was suggested as alternative mapping option by KWT – to be discussed.	L
GL3.2		Land close to existing LM are a start.	Suggested we map this for the measure at least	EM
GL3.2		Note absence of lowland meadows in High Weald. Appreciate that almost all pasture grassland in the High Weald has potential to be improved to lowland meadow and could appear as 'white land' but how do we differentiate between measures on different areas of white land? Could use landscape character areas?	Based on this and other suggestions, can we try and find a way of mapping this measure?	EM
GL3.2		Do not agree no reliable measure. NE has mapped species rich grassland. This would helm map and create corridors of potential. Should use NT stewardship agreements.	Based on this and other suggestions, can we try and find a way of mapping this measure?	EM
GL3.2		The Marshes [Romney] grade 1 land is also very good	Based on this and other suggestions, can we try and	EM

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		species rich land and it does not have to be exclusive of food production but achieve both.	find a way of mapping this measure?	
GL3.3		See other comments for mapping lowland meadow.	Based on this and other suggestions, can we try and find a way of mapping this measure?	EM
GL3.4				EM
GL3.4	Neutral grassland establishment	What about the Beult?	Review mapping to ensure it is picking up Beult.	EM
GL3.4	Neutral grassland establishment	Potential measure 3.4 is restricted to just grassland on floodplains, neutral grassland is found on other areas than flood plains. This coverage for the measure should be broadened to cover areas where lowland meadow is typically found. Mapping methodology free draining soil would not typically be found in flood zone area.	Suggests that mapping method is not appropriate, as excluding potential land. Revise method to be more inclusive of opportunities.	EM
GL3.4		Protect and look to expand as rare in county and islands/stepping stones. Inland sand exposures/ remnant heath at W3W ///name/tripling/curable	Consider inclusion	EM
GL3.4		Beult Catchment - we do have some neutral grassland	Need to look at mapping as it does seem to miss	L

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		in the Beult Flood plain and hydrologically connected e.g. Marden Meadows. Although some parts of the Beult may be acidic but neutral grasslands can be encouraged in the Beult. This could be used on slightly better drained areas higher in the flood plain.	Marden opportunities.	
GL3.4	Neutral grassland establishment	Could we expand this for more floodplain areas, why only on free draining soils? Could this be on lower grade ALC, Beult, Rother?	Can it be broadened? If not, explain in methodology why only free-draining soils.	F
GL3.4	Neutral grassland creation	Why just free draining soils?	Need to explain why. And check there isn't other criteria which could also identify suitable areas.	B
GL3.4 (pink C on map)	Neutral grassland creation	Unsure how water quality is protected as these look to be brackish	Check location.	B
GL3.4 (pink D on map)	Neutral grassland creation	Medway & Stour valleys lacking areas where flood resilience is most pertinent.	Does appear to have some areas identified – would it be the free draining soils criteria that is limiting it?	B
GL3.4 Pink E on Map	Neutral grassland creation	Wet meadows by rail crossing – Graveney?	Does appear to be some areas near Graveney identified.	B
GL4 BT yellow 1 on map	Acid grassland	The rare acidic grassland potential of the area around Mersham Deer park should be recognised. Lots of potential to restore acidic grassland on this sand/potential heathland. Really good project potential to connect acid grassland of Mersham Deer Park SSSI up to Wye Downs SSSI chalk grassland.	Does CON1.1 or CON 1.2 pick this site up? Does GL4.5 pick this up? Did mapping for GL4.5 consider location of existing? Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL4	Acid grassland	Mapping has not picked up heathland / acid grasslands sites adjacent to Old Park SSSI. Note mosaic habitat acid grassland/ heathland and woodland.	Check mapping.	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
GL4	Acid grassland	Missing Lowland Heathland and Acid Grassland near Dartford.	Check mapping.	EM
GL4 BT4 on map	Acid grassland	Rosemary Lane, Smarden. Site for Corn buttercup. Not really grassland but looking to support through agri-environment schemes.	Does this not more apply to GL5?	F
GL4 grassland where wax caps occur BT yellow 2 on map	Acid grassland	Key wax cap grassland site at Tonbridge Wells cemetery. Potential for more waxcap grasslands along the grasslands of the High Weald. Natural England did 3 years of meadows survey in High Weald, mostly Sussex but may be some in Kent.	Is this too specific to map? Could High Weald and NE advise on any potential sites?	F
GL4	Acid grassland	Heathlands/Greensand Ridge missing in Tunbridge area.	Check mapping.	R
GL4.1 GL4.2 GL4.5	Acid grassland	Priortise Old Park & Chequers Wood as an area for the implementation of GL4.1, GL4.2 and GL4.5	Does GL4.5 pick this up? Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL4.5	Create acid grassland	Is there acid grassland in Farwkham as shown on this map? See red dot LE on GL4.5 map. This is an area of chalk grassland currently? Or improved grassland, but on chalk. This is a small field at the south of this area (which I own) was used for horse grazing but is now managed as grassland flower meadow – the species coming through are chalk grassland ones e.g. pyramidal orchids, bee orchids, oxeye etc	Check mapping.	EM
GL4.5	Create acid grassland	Seems to be very little acidic grassland??	Less than 1% of Kent is acid grassland – limited opportunity to create?	B
GL4.5	Acid grassland creation	Mapping has not picked up acid grasslands outside Old Park SSSI (near Canterbury).	Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL5 and.5.3	Arable plants	Minster Marshes – Turtle Dove project RSPB (Nicole Khan) Nesting turtle doves.	This priority and measure relates to arable wild plants.	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		Many red-listed /priority birds have been nesting on the Ash levels (W3W: fountain.chucked.decay) inc. little ringed plover, red shank, oyster catcher, marsh harrier, grass-hopper warbler (2 pairs). Minster Marshes: Nesting – Long eared owl, nightingale, raven, bullfinches.		
GL5.3	Arable wild plants creation	Why no arable plants mapped in areas in Weald area specifically Tenterden and Marsh area and high Weald? [they have TDs which feed on arable weeds so must be some there].	Mapping methodology did not result in areas there - can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL5.3 Romney Marsh	Arable wild plants creation	Romney Marsh – not much of area identified in map - has a lot of arable in stewardships but more could be done with IDB to negotiate margins management. IDB need a certain amount of space to manage the ditch networks, Would be good to map opportunities for field margins and connectivity. Crown Estate is working on connectivity with their tenants. [Debbie Reynolds from FWAG developing plan – AM].	Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
GL5.3		TP x 2 dots on map Arable plants not showing up on Low Weald in the mapping but they have been found by farmers doing agri environment schemes in this area. Suspect map may be showing lack of data. Romney marsh area which is arable focused may be an area of great potential for arable plants (weeds) if field margins allowed to develop.	Could Plantlife offer any advice?	L

Comments on grassland priorities and measures

- Where large acreages of East Kent grassland are being turned over to viticulture (growing grapes), measures need to record diversity of wildlife. E.g. no and type of bird and insect species per acre. Growing a wider range of ground cover plants between rows of vines (instead of just grass) would potentially help.
- GL 5.3 - Increase biodiversity whilst maintaining vital farmland. Measure numbers of species of arable wild plants per acre.

- GL 5.3 - Might be too broad to map but to support above – delivery of connected woodland habitat to increase flow of wild boar to naturally increase opp for disturbed ground species in the weald. Cattle grazing woodland during autumn/winter 1/100ha (1 cow/30ha winter season) to create rootles and disturbed ground. Would need change from FC to allow this.
- Could indicator species (e.g. nightingale, goldcrest, turtle dove) be used to measure GL1 and GL3, WTH1 etc? An increase in population of these would show success in the measure concerned.
- GL3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 It would be useful to encourage landowners and farmers to record more data, possibly through increased access to or funding from ELMS as part of LNRS.
- GL4.1 Encourage appropriate livestock numbers for conservation and biodiversity grazing – possible links to livestock infrastructure e.g markets, abattoirs. Also use of rare breads and local breeds.
- Maintaining and enhancing structural diversity of grasslands can be more important for many species than botanical diversity. In particular reptiles, many inverts and small mammals more dependent on a mosaid of vegetation structures.
- The mapping assumes that existing designated land is already 'good enough' and doesn't need anymore work or input. I think we know this not to be true. I know potential, but designated lands have more potential.
- Potential future degradation due to under grazing or zero grazing due to falling profitability of livestock farming. Especially danger to dry chalk valleys.
- GL2.1 There are opportunities to store winter water within grazing marsh as well as adjacent and this should not be excluded.
- Grassland associated with clifftop areas as areas of ACIB (B)
- Wantsum Channel provides important connectivity although LSW this only relates to ditch network Chislet marshes between north coast designations and Pegwell. (B)
- Some verges in the area eg Preston Lane, already holds species rich grassland which has not currently been recorded anywhere.
- Grassland associated with clifftop areas as areas of ACIB (B)
- Wantsum Channel provides important connectivity although LSW this only relates to ditch network Chislet marshes between north coast designations and Pegwell. (B)
- Some verges in the area eg Preston Lane, already holds species rich grassland which has not currently been recorded anywhere.

Successional habitats

Missing	Concerned that because of the difficult of mapping successional habitats will be forgotten and not included in the LNRS. Here are two examples. Bettshanger Country Park and Snowdon Colliery both ex coalmine sites that have been regenerating since the late 80's. BCP in particular of high diversity value	

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		W3W: eminent. connector. rankings Herseden, near Stodmarsh Reserve, has turtle doves, nightingales, and dormice. It has been left untouched and has developed good scrub and mosaic structures, but it could be subject to further development.	Can this be picked up by suggested mapping for SH1 and SH2, considering species data?	F
		Blean Woods - We believe it was all woodland, but it has now been broken up to accommodate housing. It would be good to determine where habitats could be restored. Checking historical records of the previous habitats around the woodlands	What historical maps could be used – does this offer any mapping potential?	F
		Folkestone warren,/ portex site Hythe/ Hythe ranges, seabrook canal, seafront/ Dibgale camp/ Horne street, hospital hill area - It is connected to several adjacent landscapes and currently is a habitat for a wide range of wildlife.	Not clear what measure this relates to.	F
		NNE of Canterbury sticker on map - Looking at the connectivity of existing designated sites (Stodmarsh. Old part & chequers wood_ across arable using successional habitats/ Currently in ES for field margins.	Connectivity of existing designated sites is covered by CON1.1	F
SH	Successional habitats	The key population of nightingales using successional habitat along the Eastern Stour at Finberry/	Can we use species data (important areas for inverts and other species that scrub/OMH is vital for – e.g.	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		Waterbrook. It needs to be preserved and expanded along the river. 4-5 territories with a nice urban, residential connection	turtle dove zones, nightingales etc) to identify areas.	
SH	Successional habitats	Sites should be targeted for a particular species.	Can we use species data (important areas for inverts and other species that scrub/OMH is vital for – e.g. turtle dove zones, nightingales etc) to identify areas.	F
SH	Successional habitats	Look at historical maps to map successional habitats.	What historical maps could be used – does this offer any mapping potential?	F
SH	Successional habitats	Previously developed land – low nutrient key – ex landfill, chalk pits – can we map* all this and make the case that particularly with scrub in mind, where overlain with the bottlenecks - these sites will be key for connectivity?	This is an action already identified within the supporting measures.	L
SH		Water in these areas key too – preserve/create dew ponds.	Dew ponds covered under FW8. Under land management measures for SH1 and SH2 add something in about providing water.	L
SH	Successional habitats	Need to map this – RSPB have nightingale data which could be overlain to identify previously developed land and good successional habitat	Ask RSPB if they have data. Could this be used to identify known extent?	EM
SH	Successional habitats	Needs to map – priority habitat index contains previously developed land	Check data availability for mapping known extent.	EM
SH	Successional habitats	North Kent coast has lots of rare bees such as shrill carder -on open mosaic habitat – these areas need to be in LNRS map.	Ask BBCT if they have data. Could this be used to identify known extent?	EM
SH1	OMHPDL	Marked 2 successional habitat sites on the map. Betteshanger Country Park and Snowden Colliery – it doesn't appear that these have been included in the ACIB? Wondered why this was, as both are areas of OMH of high biodiversity. Other successional habitats – Lodge Hill and Swanscombe.	For successional habitats can we include known large sites? And ratify them with important areas for inverts and other associated species data?	B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
SH1	OMHPDL	Pegwell Bay Hover Port site is very much an area which should be classes as a key site is has corncrakes nesting in the adjacent reed beds for example	For successional habitats can we include known large sites? And ratify them with important areas for inverts and other associated species data?	B
SH1	OMHPDL	Would contact with Buglife be useful? And the Coalfield Spoil Biodiversity Initiative. Has Buglife got data about brownfield sites in Kent? Or ideas for mapping?	Speak to Buglife	
SH1	OMHPDL	North Downs in Dover District (Coombe Down, Whinless Down, St Radigunds) - Also, there are 'brownfield' areas east of West Houghman. These are ex-arable and industrial, with diverse wildlife and connectivity.	There is a potential measure to map these – not within scope of LNRS to map all these within the timeframe.	F
SH1	OMHPDL	Gravesend - Riverside and ex-industrial habitat that has been left undeveloped but poses an opportunity for developed landscape protection.	Speak to GBC about known sites.	B
SH1	OMHPDL	Brownfields should be required to comply with successional habitats.	Not mapping related.	F
SH1	OMHPDL	Map all brownfield sites which have high potential for natural regeneration/successional. Or house many rare species, which may go unnoticed if not surveyed.	Already potential measure for this habitat group.	F
SH1	OMHPDL	Removal of mature trees, then allowing smaller trees to replace. This needs as much importance not just "irreplaceable sites"	Look at land management measures for SH.	EM
SH2	Scrub	North Downs in Dover District (Coombe Down, Whinless Down, St Radigunds) - Scrubland corridors are on-site at North Downs in Dover District (Coombe Down, Whinless Down, St Radigunds), a space at the edge of developments.	Difficult to map scrub habitats because of successional nature – but can we map important areas for scrub creation based on species that use them?	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
SH2	Scrub	East of Mersham - Areas of farmland margin that are scrubland are used for livestock movement but not for grazing, which is transient in habitat and essential space for a variety of plant and insect life (especially Butterflies). Scrubland acts as a corridor for surrounding habitats. This suggests that farmers could be vital in identifying these habitats.	Can we build this in and map – farmland overlaid with data of species related to scrub habitat?	F
SH2	Successional habitats	Part of all the other habitat areas—woodland, grassland, and wetland creation —will all contain areas of successional habitat. Perhaps setting targets within the other habitats as a percentage of successional habitats (10-20%) would allow natural regeneration for woodland creation.	Look to better incorporate this within existing measures for SH2 – it is there but perhaps not clearly enough.	F
SH2	Scrub	The Goodnestone Estate and Staple are sites for turtle doves. Nonnington Farm manage three farms including Goodnesstone with nature friendly farming techniques.	Noted.	B
SH2	Scrub	Incorporate golf clubs. They don't need to be so neat	Covered under LM5.	B
SH2	Scrub	Area above Newington Peene – towards the top of the hill - It was an area of grass, shrubland, / One marble white butterfly restoration area.	Too localised for mapping.	F
SH2	Scrub	Thanet Inland from Joss Bay successional from grassland strips along clifftops. Manston airport could be encouraged to include more successional habitats. Protecting strips of agricultural land such as areas along road to QEQM and encouraging successional habitats. Rewilding Thanet very much needed.	Can we use anecdotal suggestions?	B
SH2	Scrub	Former Edenbridge golf course (w3w// Unfair.healers.	Can we use anecdotal suggestions? Especially those	EM

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		coots) adjacent to the former Kent & Surrey golf course. (w3w// arch.clots. slices) the former has developed a mosaic of scrub and open areas. Now home to nightingales and turtle doves. But land now for sale, plus former Kent & Surrey golf course now subject to a planning application 23/03649/HYB	of privately owned land?	
SH2.1	Scrub	Warren Country Park, Folkestone - Longhorn cattle manage scrub in the Warren Country Park.	Noted – but not for mapping.	F
SH2.2	Scrub	Creating a stronger wildlife corridor between existing woodland areas of Dane Valley and Mocketts Wood and St Peters Churchyard. Linking along the railway line edging farmland. Windmill community gardens.	Covered under CON 3.2	B

Comments on successional habitats priorities and measures
- Ecological data for the Betteshanger Country Park is in the public domain on Dover DC's planning portal – supplied by Aspect Ecology, NGO's and Friends of Betteshanger.
- Scrub everywhere – difficult to map.
- Scrubby fields not mapped - low value in biodiversity metric – BNG doing these invertebrate rich areas a disservice. Get scrub to score more highly in condition assessment.
- Developments should leave mandatory corridors of scrub – fenced and protected.
- Often scrub develops when buildings are knocked down and cleared – but before a new development takes place – the opportunity to retain some of this as part of the new development should be taken (rather than creating an over tidy green space) – an obvious "net gain" – where there was very little wildlife before.
- Case study – Nacolt brick pit – ceased operating 1960's part flooded and oligotrophic -low scrub on gault clay. It's a LWS – mosaic habitat – but also a stepping stone between Great Stour LWS and Wye NNR. At risk of development as value not realised.
- = strategic evaluation of small successional habitats to consider connectivity value.
- SH1.3 -Could partly be achieved by working in species such as wild boar and bison that manage habitats
- SH2 Need to recognise scrub as important in own right – but risk of developer's land banking on green belt.
- Encourage provision for successional stages and identify heath mosaic recreation opportunities
- Transport networks – include successional habitats in management plans

- Seen as low value – need to work with the planners.
- Difficult to get open mosaic BNG units
- Managed retreats are also threatening good scrub habitat – such as that at Milton Creek

Woodland, trees and hedgerows

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
WTH		Wantsum channel – this is wetland, tree cover is questionable.	Have reviewed mapping – relates to WTH6.1 wet woodland	
WTH1		Tivoli Woods requires management and improvement	Not mapping – management measure to be applied across strategy area.	
WTH1		Very little woodland management or hedgerow restoration between Ashford and Canterbury. Stour Valley Walk, Floodplain especially between Ashford and Wye village.	Mapping of woodland management will not be undertaken.	L
WTH1		The Scarp of the Kentish Greensand Ridge retains significant tree cover (including woods, wood pasture and many veteran trees). As a linear feature running east-west the Sylvan Greensand Ridge Scarp has a significant ecological role. The historic limited agricultural value of this land has preserved tree cover, but agricultural change is now eroding this treescape. The scarp woodland should be mapped.	Could we identify significant woods, wood pasture etc to map under WTH1.1 – even if not refined enough to be included in ACIB?	
WTH1.4	Lowland and upland wood pasture and parkland	Woodland suggested for Knole Park - would benefit from greater biodiversity, but would require collaboration with National Trust.	Alexa to consider – approach NT?	B
WTH1.4	Lowland and upland wood pasture and parkland	Woodland suggested for Hall Place (Leigh nr. Tonbridge). Hall Place is a private estate. Engagement and permissions would be required.	Alexa to consider – approach Hall Place?	B
WTH1.5		W3W: folks.eyelash.garages : location of potential bottleneck between Oakenpole and Limekiln and Ancient woodland towards Wichling/Doddington	Review as part of connectivity review.	L
WTH2.1	Increase	Woodland lost to ash dieback – priority for planting	Restoration of trees lost to disease covered by priority	F

		canopy cover	and natural colonisation	WTH3	
WTH2.1	Increase canopy cover	Omission of Oaken wood - mostly PAWS (plantation on irreplaceable ancient woodland soil). Remaining wooded areas need expanding to compensate for loss to current and planned quarry expansion – Oaken Wood does not appear to be on APIB map.	Check whether Oaken Wood is on AWI. If not eligible for APIB should it be mapped on ACIB?	EM	
WTH2.1	Increase canopy cover	Capstone valley areas – Margins for extension for each small woodland needs to be joined together to form a continuous woodland. To avoid islands and loss of existing. Finding difficult focusing on singular habitats and they need to be considered in combination.	Have we applied sufficient expansion sizes? Is this something that will actually be addressed under WTH2.5 – look at whether the new mapping picks up this area.	EM	
WTH2.2		A28 widening when happens to have green corridor alongside.	Noted. This measure is not mapping specific areas.	F	
WTH2.2	Retain, replace and plant more highway trees.	It's a broad area but could be vital for the canopy cover of Kent & Medway, ideal siting for trees, don't understand why this isn't a priority (on so many levels)	Noted – this is why it is a broad unmapped measure, so as to not miss any opportunity.	B	
WTH2.3	Conversion of unproductive land	Ensure potential for existing or future scrub/habitat mosaic is understood for any "unproductive" land. This would help determine whether a rewilding/natural succession approach and what degree of management and intervention is desirable. For example, developing scrub with nightingales etc might be good to maintain as such.	This is included under successional habitat priority. Any conversion of land into woodland would likely have a suitability assessment, as likely to be FC funded.	R	
WTH2.3	Conversion of unproductive land	Factor in flood risk zone? Flood risk agricultural land – lower yields, increased operational costs.	Assume suggestion relates to land becoming unproductive because of flooding – but these areas may be better delivering NFM. Suggest this is a little complex for the nature of this mapping.	EM	
WTH2.4	More trees in hedgerows	Map location of hedgerows by allocating field value to proportion of field boundary. Add these values to a hedgerow layer. By extension, could add another layer to record number of trees in hedge (stretch target)	Is this appropriate – or feasible?	EM	
WTH2.5	Connectivity	Need to refine large connectivity dots into corridors for scrub to connect woodland	This will be picked up under amendments to connectivity modelling and mapping.	EM	

WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Potential to plant trees at Manston Business Park, especially in front of Summit Aviation building	Not identified as an area meeting mapping criteria – but just because not mapped does not mean tree planting should not occur.	B
WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Coastal chalk grassland walks and habitat above cliffs very important. Best not to designate tree-planting within 200, along clifftops.	Can we refine data set to avoid tree planting on chalk cliff tops?	B
WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Woodland needed within Thanet for example around Westwood/Manston areas. We lack woodland in Thanet. Creating an area of woodland in Thanet should be a high priority.		B
WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Generally not enough areas.		R
WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Would be great to use urban tree planting as a measure to link north and south via the Medway towns.	This is a measure – WTH2.5 – it is mapped but will be updated as a result of review of connectivity mapping. Look at this again once new maps have been created.	R
WTH2.6	Plant more urban trees	Marked an area for more planting but it is actually an already specific habitat type – i.e. Dartford Heath been mapped for woodland planting but it is lowland heath and acid grassland.	Have we applied correct habitat exclusions for this measure and other tree planting maps?	EM
WTH3	Restore trees lost to disease	Should be mapped	Do maps exist of areas of lost trees that could be used? Ask Will, James and Louise.	F
WTH4.3	Resilience through connectivity	A key area for increasing connectivity between woodland habitats is between the Chequers Wood SSSI and the ancient woodland habitat of Hospital Wood and Trenley Park woodland Local Nature Reserve (east of Canterbury) This is also a key area for the implementation of WTH 5.2	Is this is a SSSI and ancient woodland, this area should have been picked up under CON1.1 – is there a way we can use this mapping to inform the connectivity measures for WTH4?	F
WTH4.3 and 4.4	Resilience through connectivity	Land immediately adjacent to the Blean Woodland Complex is vital for improved connectivity but also very vulnerable to development. Canterbury City Council's current draft Local Plan encapsulates the conflict, especially policy DS23 for the Blean Complex. KWT's "Wilder Blean" project identifies the great	Can we identify key woodland sites in the county to apply this measure to?	F

		potential for the area, including not just the existing woodland but also the wider landscape. There needs to be an ACIB which reflects this.	
WTH5	Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland supports more biodiversity. We must protect Larkey Woods, Denge Woods and Penny Pot Woods, and Canterbury woodland between Fordwich and Wickhambreaux. Difference in amount of birdsong compared with managed Blean Woods is phenomenal.	All identified ancient woodlands will fall under the priorities and measures of WTH5 - *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.*	B
WTH5	Ancient woodland	///plank.topped.draw Ancient woodland in area not mapped – next or near SSSI sites	Check data layer	EM
WTH5	Ancient woodland	No minimum size for protection of ancient woodland fragments especially in urban as inverts can hold on	Have we applied a limit on size?	EM
WTH5.1	Ancient woodland	Not sure ancient Tree Inventory should be part of this mapping as different to ancient woodland, and not necessarily a biodiversity priority? Use only Ancient Woodland inventory.	Measure only relates to ancient woodland – remove ATI records? Mapping method states - Mapped the Ancient Tree Inventory only, where status is Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW). Ask FC.	EM
WTH5.3	Ancient and veteran trees	Difficult to see from map what veteran trees have been recorded (Newington Yew is on ATI)	Full ATI data layer used.	
WTH5.3	Ancient and veteran trees	Ancient trees can be individuals. Ancient woodland is spatial. Methodology and wording says Ancient Tree Inventory, when Ancient Woodland inventory would be more applicable. ANSW will exclude PAWS and wood pasture.	Check right data layer has been used in respect of this measure.	EM
WTH5.3	Ancient and veteran trees	Areas missed for ancient and veteran trees in Dartford – are we using the data from Ancient and veteran tree inventory and/or Treezilla?	Check ATI and AVT – do they hold records for Dartford. Is Treezilla an appropriate additional data source?	EM
WTH5.3	Ancient and veteran trees	Fawkham Green – are these Ancient and Veteran trees within Saxten and Cages Wood (whichs is AW and LWS), rather than solitary? (I could be wrong). There are other A & Vet trees – some mapped, some not (yet)	Check data.	EM

		which are solitary in the Parish		
WTH5.3	Ancient and veteran trees	Importance of scrub and Ancient veteran trees to support adult stages of xylogenic species.	Noted	EM
WTH5.4	AW connectivity	Areas missed in Dartford between two ancient woodlands that need to be included.	Speak to Clare Russel at DBC for location.	EM
WTH5.4	AW connectivity	Reconnecting the Blean is the top priority for woodland recovery in Kent (Woodland Trust)	All woodland connectivity mapping needs reviewing. Can we look at methodology for this as it does not seem to focus on AW.	F
WTH5.4	AW connectivity	Mapping suggests there are limited areas where AW connectivity could/should be undertaken? The layer is old, but why not use the hedgerow data from the 1990s habitat survey? Which was pretty comprehensive!	Could this be used? Agreed that connectivity mapping for AW needs to be revisited.	F
WTH5.4	AW connectivity	Arable grassland shows no identified hedgerows, copses or connectivity corridors – BNG priority?	Not clear on what this comment is suggesting – no name referenced to check back with.	
WTH5.4 & 5.5	AW connectivity	Relationship of 5.5 and 5.4 – What function are those blobs? What isolated woodland will the blobs join?	To be picked up via review of connectivity modelling.	EM
WTH5.5	Isolated block	Aren't measures needed to address issue of isolated blocks of ancient woodland? Why have blocks <20ha only been used to map this measure?	Is <20ha appropriate – why was it selected? Once agreed, need to clarify why the limit was applied within methodology. Is this a potential measure or are isolated blocks actually the way we map the AW connectivity measures?	F
WTH6	Wet woodland	Ensure wet woodland with Blean complex is represented	Check map	EM
WTH6.1	Wet woodland	Furnace Farm wet woodland management and creation plans from intensive farmland W3W: stealthier.fire.harvest Hotspots.smiled.verve		L
WTH6.1	Wet woodland	Area of wet woodland in Smeeth/Brabourne not shown on map	Can we supplement habitat maps with local knowledge?	F
WTH6.1	Wet woodland	Regarding management plans for wet woodland and	Review land management measures for WTH6 to ensure	R

		connectivity – ensure varied structure, scrub is not compromised in areas such as Medway Valley/ Tonbridge area which are nightingale hotspots. Maybe include scrub in this measure. Measures need to complement existing key habitats including scrub.	this is covered.	
WTH6.2	Wet woodland – pond creation	Don't think this is a helpful proposal -too broad an objective in an area already rich in ponds – restoration is more appropriate – new ponds might not always be an appropriate intervention	Measure was previously agreed – so should remain.	EM
WTH7	Gill woodland	Data limitation? Can gill woodlands in Low Weald be included in this priority?	Double check we did request data from HWNL	B
WTH7	Gill woodland	Rather than map with such a large buffer, use EA 8m buffer?	Check with EA premise for buffer and apply.	EM
WTH7.1	Gill woodland	Can't expect to focus on a few woodland areas to save, as needs connectivity between multiple valleys.	Given such small extent, so we map both woodland and streams together?	EM
WTH7.2	Gill woodland	Not mapped – it would be sufficient to just map gill streams. Historical man-made intervention is just one thing that could be improved but they also need woodland buffers, invasive species control, protection from run-off etc.	Baseline mapping of gill streams. INNS and run-off already covered by land management measures for this priority. Buffer is measure of WTH7.1	EM
WTH7.2	Gill woodland	Mapping method - "no way to identify sites at this stage" but mapping for Ghyll woodland is in WTH7?	Given such small extent, so we map both woodland and streams together?	EM
WTH8		Very little woodland management or hedgerow restoration between Ashford and Canterbury. Stour Valley Walk, Floodplain especially between Ashford and Wye village.	Mapping of hedgerow restoration has not yet been undertaken and may not be possible.	L
WTH9	Traditional orchards	Orchard map – unclear whether potential community orchards included, and what is indicated. Is this all of the traditional orchards in Kent? Is this just the orchards identified for increase? Is this just the agreed "potential" areas of orchard agreed with stakeholders/farmers?	Clarify with mapping methodology	F
WTH9	Traditional	Traditional orchards – are the community orchards in	Can we check completeness of data layer used.	EM

		the New Ash Green mapped? See Facebook group "Wild About New Ash Green". Sean Manley runs a volunteer woodlands group which manages the orchard and also grassland meadows	Highlights need to include mapped actions collected by online mapping tool.	
WTH9	Traditional orchards	Increased Ancient/traditional orchards – these have been created in Dartford, but not mapped.	Can we check completeness of data layer used. Highlights need to include mapped actions collected by online mapping tool.	EM
WTH9.1	Traditional orchards	Restoring lost orchards – data from first edition ordnance survey maps of historical non-woodland features now lost.	Is this data available – would it be any better than that provided by Orchard Network?	L
WTH9.1	Traditional orchards	Orchard belts, above and below the M20 – can we not connect these?	Connectivity was not a identified measure for the orchards priority.	R
WTH9.2	Traditional orchards	Mapping methodology for "new community orchards" should look for wider opportunities than just based on historic traditional orchard locations?	But no suggestion how.... Any ideas on how to?	F
WTH10		Use of Forestry Commission "indicative deer risk" map to target areas with high deer numbers.	Check with Will at FC about availability of this map.	F
WTH10.2	Deer control	Deer do need fencing and culling to protect habitat, surely Wildwood, KWT, farmers etc have data?	No data available from these sources.	B

Comments on woodland, trees and hedgerow priorities and measures
- WTH2.6 - Does this conflict with grassland habitat?
- WTH2 - Tree planting in conflict with coastal grassland?
- WTH2.1 Canterbury woodland complex should have opportunities for woodland from regen through landowners working together on the Wilder Blean landscape initiative
- WTH2.2 Work with Kent Highways Arb team to identify existing highway free asset and where planting initiatives can support gaps in connectivity and species appropriate planting
- Query - Would love to see beech woodland replanted but will it survive with expected temperature increase and climate change here?
- WTH4.2 We do need to recognise that some areas are very wooded already, but agree in principle. PAWS restoration – covered in woodland management plans (FC). There is always a balance between self-sufficient for communal timber (house building) and nature but agree in principle.
- WTH1 Extend presence of charcoal burners as a natural holistic way of forest management?

- WTH3.1 Low maintenance, slow growing trees? Oaks?
- WTH Not a lot going on here, get more data on trees, these are key to connectivity.
- Hedgerows essential to connectivity - hard to understand maintenance; management problems - adopt a hedgerow?
- Planting hedgerows along field margins and beside roads would connect habitats and mitigate against flooding.
- WTH 5.3 Ancient Trees need hawthorns in buffers etc so changes should be managed. Re temperature and invertebrates, timings have to be managed to ensure success.
- WTH 9.1 Query how landowners can be supported with the costs?   Check the methodology as a little unclear re the wording on locations and if re-establishing.
- WTH2.5 and WTH 8.1 Ancient hedgerows defined how? Vs "Important" hedgerows under Hedgerow Regs 1997. These are not mapped and only identified after an application to remove a hedgerow is submitted to the LPA but there is a limited timeframe in which to do that, and LPAs don't tend to have the resources and/or skills to do that. Can a project be funded to do this at Parish level?
- WTH6.1 Explore funding and linkage to wet woodland sites, link in with freshwater actions
- WTH No new sycamore plantings, for fear of them becoming dominant
- WTH 5.4 Connectivity strips next to Aws should ALL be delivered via natural colonisation from the AW
- Link areas of woodland with hedges to allow migration of plants/animals/insects. "Behind the hedge" path – for use by non-motorised users as well as nature. A second hedge on the other side enhances the corridor and the traditional hedges are not destroyed.
- We are benefitting in Kent from our lovely oak trees and other natives (ash/elm). These need restocking for the centuries ahead. Also, careful hedging to support these trees coming through hedgerows.
- Meopham/Vigo area – lack of enforcement resulting in loss of ancient woodland – what strategy to replace – natural regeneration or replanting. Corridors being broken.

Freshwater

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comments	Action/to discuss
FW1.1	INNS	INNS mapping is missing	Was there a reason why this wasn't mapped?
		Priority isn't .... To the freshwater course and consider the proximity to the Thames Estuary and flood mitigation...	?
		Not sure where the old Biodiversity Opportunity Areas are in these maps. E.g. the Watsum channel is not shown as an area where better natural function could be restored to the existing wetland habitats. The peatland soils here lend themselves to better carbon capture if they were wetter.	This was picked up in other discussions - can we have a look at why the Wantsum was not identified for this and other floodplain related measures.
FW 1.2	Undo modifications	Undo historical physical modification - wingham/little stour - priority- remove/mitigate west stour mouth pumping station and landscape scale project to restore these rivers. Currently priority chalk river but will never get better until this is done.	For additional river modifications not identified by current mapping, can we get EA and SERT to review and determine if appropriate to be included - from both an ecological and engineering perspective.
		Barriers to fish passage need removing down river to allow re-connection to amin rivers/tidal sections.	Check with EA, SERT and Rivers Trust whether barriers to fish passage was one of the considerations when identifying the sites for the data layer used for this measure. Be more explicit in mapping method what the data actual provides/what it considered. Do we need a more comprehensive metadata set for all the mapping?
FW1.3	Restore natural shape	Measure as in report - unmapped.	If we don't have data for mapping available, do we move this to the unmapped management measures for the priority? And identify this as evidence need to inform future LNRS?
FW1.4	Culverts	Was labelled as 1.3.	Check mapping numbers for all freshwater - appears to have been some confusion.
		Have councils given info on culverts or would they be	Check what data the set covers. Be more explicit with data

		covered by EA data?	description.
		Does the data include River Habitats survey info?	Not sure what this is and how it could be used - can Cleo advise?
FW1.5	Remove barriers	To prioritise barriers could workshops be done with catchment partnerships using local knowledge?	This is good idea but is there time - and does it need prioritisation for purposes of LNRS?
		Has the Thames Fish Migration road map been used?	Check what data the set covers. Be more explicit with data description.
FW1.6	Protected freshwater sites	Unmapped- could we highlight where these protected freshwater sites are? There aren't many	Agreed - we can at least map these as base map for measure; even if not included in ACIB.
Other		Sluice gates going through diverted water need control due to flood risk and asbestos contamination.	
		Historical maps (IDB?) will show if the waterway has been culverted, redirected, straightened, the original flow of the waterway.	This is a big task outside scope of LNRS but could be used to create missing data for FW1.3.
FW2.1	Agri discharge	Not mapped.	If we're not able to map, does this move to unmapped management measures for the priority? And identify this as evidence need to inform future LNRS? Is there any missing evidence need that should be noted? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW2.2	Phosphate pollution	Not mapped.	If we're not able to map, does this move to unmapped management measures for the priority? And identify this as evidence need to inform future LNRS? Is there any missing evidence need that should be noted? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW2.3	Waste water discharge points	Measure as in report - unmapped.	If we're not able to map, does this move to unmapped management measures for the priority? And identify this as evidence need to inform future LNRS? Is there any missing evidence need that should be noted? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW2.4	Buffers	Labelled as 2.3	Check mapping numbers for all freshwater - appears to have been some confusion.

		Does this work for Medway's main navigation?	Do we need to run this measure and its mapping past those responsible for rivers' navigation? Is that EA?
		Concern about the Severn Trent treatment works into Lampen to one of the RAMSAR lakes (Stodmarsh). Could we prioritise this area?	Not clear what was mapping method for this and whether it included treatment work locations.
		Should more headwaters be included in this?	What are SERT's thoughts?
FW2.5	Road runoff	Labelled as 2.4	Check mapping numbers for all freshwater - appears to have been some confusion.
		Thames data on run-off?	Does any of this data offer opportunity to enhance/refine the mapping - is it readily available?
		Highways maps of drains to show where it is being redirected into watercourses.	
		Could prioritisation be on roads where there is likely to be more heavy metals - e.g. M20	
		Use EA pollution incident maps?	
		Does not prevent leeching into underground aquifers	
FW2.6	CSOs	Essential to mark WWTW and where they discharge - must put maps together with IDB.	This measure is currently unmapped. If we're not able to map, does this move to unmapped management measures for the priority? And identify this as evidence need to inform future LNRS? Is there any missing evidence need that should be noted?
		Could this be prioritised by looking at the busiest roads, or those in headwaters to tackle the problem bit by bit.	Should this comment be under 2.4 (2.5)?
Other		Nothing in the Romney Marshes..	Reviewing mapping to identify why RM is excluded - is this exclusion an error or correct?
		Concentrated pollutants in water from over abstraction measures needed.	Abstraction covered numerous times throughout freshwater section
		Cross boarder working is particularly important for water catchment areas. E.g. Eden and Upper Medway Headwaters are in Surrey and Sussex. Eden sewage works are technically in Surrey but impact the river in Kent just across the border.	

		One main issue is that bunds are needed by all CSOs.	
		Map priority areas where road run-off needs stopping by geology - so clay areas become priority area for land management changes as SuDS will not work here. Look at London work on mapping road pollution to rivers and undertake in Kent.	Is this an evidence need that needs to be referenced in the strategy?
FW3.1	Abstraction	Could we map areas with highest risk? There are heat maps available.	A map of high risk areas would be a suitable map for this measure but where is it available from and what is the source of the data?
FW3.2	Infiltration	Measure as in report - unmapped.	Can we map key recharge areas and chalk stream winterbournes - as a baseline for this measure but not to be included in ACIB if too broad. What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW3.3	Slow the flow	slow the flow' measures could be applied on many headwater streams with no intensive agriculture. e.g. river dudwell.	In order for this to be included in ACIB, is there a way of prioritising areas across mapping? Having reviewed map, are we sure this isn't sufficiently refined already?
		3D riparian margins - minimum 12m, ideally much wider should be incorporated along all water courses - priority headwaters.	Should this be added to the list of relevant NFM measures under FW3.3?
FW3.4	NBS	Mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW3.5	Hold and slow with NBS	Unmapped	Can we map headwater streams as a baseline for this measure but not to be included in ACIB if unable to refine/prioritise. What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW3.6	SUDS	Unmapped	Should this be moved to unmapped management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
Other		Very little in the Low Weald - why are headwaters not included? Seems to focus on Greensand.	Check mapping.
		What is mapped seems to include dry valleys (i.e. not ephemeral streams)	Check mapping.
		Chalk aquifers are so fragile. East Kent is one of the	

		most water stressed areas in the country.	
		Challock & Molash ran out of water in 2022. No new water reserves until 2033 earliest with broadoak.	
		Could look at abstraction and also not dropping 'effluent' back in.	Abstraction covered numerous times throughout freshwater section
FW4.1	Breaking of field drain	Unmapped	Is there any approach to mapping a baseline for this? If not, should it be moved to unmapped management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW4.2	River banks	Mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW4.3	Re-naturalise	Mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW4.4	NBS	Areas mapped for river corridor doesn't include the Beult. Could use the SSSI restoration plan?	Check mapping.
Other		Could use 'Keeping Rivers Cool' mapping, and RHS mapping from EA (captures riparian complexity.	Would using this enhance any of the mapping for this sub priority?
FW5.1	Headwater safeguarded from pollution	Huge lack of mapping, not all relevant headwaters are included	Check mapping
		This has a lot of gap, and the area that is mapped is not known by NE staff (Ben Thompson)	Check mapping
			Is there any way of refining this map further so that it can be used in ACIB - could NE help to prioritise anecdotally?
FW5.2	Wetlands in headwater areas	Add water features such as watercress beds that provide habitats for insects etc. Can be allocated a value based on field boundary - use ratio of water area to field area.	
		Unmapped	Is there any approach to mapping a baseline for this? If not, should it be moved to unmapped management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW5.3	Re-naturalise headwaters	Unmapped	Is there any approach to mapping a baseline for this? If not, should it be moved to unmapped management measures?

			What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
Other		Gibbs Brook SSSI, nice site that could be expanded. Designated features. (Ben Thompson)	
		We need headwater mapping to be accurate and comprehensive	Is there a data layer SERT or EA are confident in in terms of completeness or is this a data gap that should be identified in LNRS?
		All headwaters should be highlighted for holding water back. Priority - chalk aquifers.	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
		Headwater layer from EA - think it's been sent but need to check and then layer that.	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
		Lack of mapping of headwater apart from the Tiese. And possibly hammer stream. Others need mapping.	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
		Beult as a priority headwater	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
		Can map all headwaters - narrow down to springline map? (chalk)	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
		Need headwaters on the priority maps - help to work on headwaters of the Stour have been blocked previously because it isn't on any priority maps.	Baseline map for FW5.2 and FW5.3? Is there any way of prioritising?
FW6.1	Developments away from chalk streams	Has been suggested by NE that this is not an appropriate measure for LNRS.	Suggest changing to - "safeguard winterbourne streams and key recharge zones for aquifers feeding chalk streams"
		Unmapped	Is there any approach to mapping a baseline for this? Map winterbournes and recharge zones for chalk streams? Map all chalk streams as extent of this habitat? If not, should it be moved to unmapped management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW6.2	Farming rules for chalk streams	Unmapped	Is there any approach to mapping a baseline for this? Map all chalk streams as extent of this habitat? If not, should it be moved to unmapped management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?

FW6.3	Chalk steam natural processes	Unmapped	Map all chalk streams as extent of this habitat? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW6.4	Gravel stream beds	Could map priority areas of chalk streams for gravel seeding?	Do we have priority areas for targeting this?
FW6.5	NBS	Unmapped	Map all relevant catchments of chalk streams? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
Other		General concern that chalk streams are not mapped.	Need to create mapping for chalk streams
		Hazel Sargent (District Council) has this on GIS. Would be good to have a list of all the data we would still like.	
		Winterbournes should be mapped.	Need to create mapping for winterbournes
		Check with FBA, CEH for chalk stream mapping. Angling lobbies.	
		The challenge not mapping chalk streams due to national significance/priority habitat + number of priority potential measures. Sophie Page will take back to EA colleagues for advice. e.g. River Darent included for measures related to woodland creation but not for chalk stream restoration, buffers etc.	Follow up with EA
FW7.1	Restore clay rivers	Unmapped	Map all clay rivers as extent of this habitat? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW7.2	Remove obstructions in clay rivers	Mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW7.3	Riparian trees	Mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW7.4	Gravel riffles	Unmapped	Do we have priority areas for targeting with gravel riffles?
FW7.5	Wetlands	Highlight Beult SSSI - not in favourable condition due to physical modification and barriers. These should be a priority to remove (Ben Thompson)	Links between SSSI and wider catchment - has this been addressed?
		This only includes some really small streams	Check mapping
		Beult catchment should be included here. A lot of	Check mapping

		flooding and potential flooding.	
		Why are only some headwater streams highlighted on the map? Surely this should apply to all headwaters?	Check mapping
FW8.1	Restore ghost ponds	Unmapped	Need to discuss and agree mapping approach (or that they won't be mapped - and why) for all pond measures. What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW8.2	Agri runoff	Unmapped	
FW8.3	Restore plant and fish	Unmapped	
FW8.4	Enhance online lakes	Unmapped	
FW8.5	Connect ponds	Unmapped	
FW8.6	NBS	Unmapped	
Other		Unmapped ghost ponds/historical ponds in North West Kent. KWT project to restore them are a good link to access the mapped bits including future ones.	Is this an evidence need that needs identifying in the LNRS?
		Important ponds need maintaining and mapping. Use of ponds for flood mitigation need creating rather than other measures.	Is this an evidence need that needs identifying in the LNRS?
		Wastewater into online lakes/ponds isn't looked into enough.	
FW9.1	Manage fen and bog sites	Can you just map fen and bog sites? Same maps as 9.2.	Map all fen and bog sites as extent of this habitat? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
		Unmapped	
FW9.2		Measure as in report - mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.
FW9.3		Unmapped.	Map all fen and bog sites as extent of this habitat? Should we combine this measure with 9.1 and just map as habitat extent with management measures? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW9.4		Measure as in report - mapped and in ACIB	No action needed.

FW10.1	Manage reedbeds	Needs cross referencing reedbeds with woodland mapping	
		Unmapped.	Map all reedbed sites as extent of this habitat? What did Kathi previously suggest for mapping this?
FW10.2	Create reedbeds	Map unused quarries and similar open water sites?	Is there a date layer for this - should I ask KCC and Medway minerals teams? What about open water sites - can we map these too?
FW10.3	Connect reedbeds	Unmapped.	Is there optimum places along river corridor or within catchments that we would want to see reedbeds - defining criteria rather than actual locations. For instance do we map to areas based on demand for NBS benefits? Or do we have locations to map instead - who might be able to advise? Would
Other		SSSI Dartford Marsh removed by ACIP but needs to be on the ACIB as it's in poor condition and needs to be improved. Other areas also for this.	Need to pick this up with DBC in terms of how this is included in mapping as there seems to be a few comments from them on how and where Dartford Marshes is represented in the mapping.
FW11.1	Reservoirs	Just 1 reservoir? Can we look beyond WFD? Including lakes.	Review data layer and mapping to ensure we're picking up all reservoirs. Could we also include lakes? Do we have the data to do that?
		Bewl water borders Kent so should be considered.	
		Monkton Nature Reserve (reservoirs of farmer), Thanet Earth also had reservoir. Broadoak reservoir planned. Stodmarsh Lakes RAMSAR site. West Bere Lakes.	
		Graveney - 3x reservoirs?	
FW11.2	River valley wetlands	Romney Marshes - could this create conflict?	Do we know what this comment relates to - is it conflict with agriculture?
		Minster Marshes which is threatened by National Grid plans for 9 ha of hardcore onto carbon sequestering marshland.	
		Vast majority of these areas are reclaimed /tidal marshes (link to 11.5). Many of these areas hold the line and they are unlikely to be suitable for freshwater,	Can we check mapping an ensure its just freshwater wetland opportunities that are mapped. Will this help thin out areas?

		if anything they should be intertidal wading marsh.	
		Mapped but not in ACIB	Is there any way we can refine - could it be done in relation to freshwater wetland habitat assemblage species?
FW11.3	Create wetlands	Regularly flooded fields could easily be converted into valuable wetland habitat. What3Words - fountain.chucked.decay	Is there some way of identifying regularly flooded fields and use this as basis for mapping? Or any other way to map, even if it can't be included in ACIB?
		Unmapped.	
FW11.4	Connect	Wildlife corridor for beavers to and from Minster/Worth/Canterbury.	Need to review connectivity mapping.
FW12.1	Manage lowland drains	Unmapped	Mapping notes said awaiting data - will these now be mapped?
FW12.2	Vegetation management	Unmapped	
FW12.3	Enhance lowland drains	Unmapped	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?
FW12.4	Restore lost watercourses	Unmapped	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?
FW12.5	Remove barriers	Unmapped	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?
FW12.6	Floodplain reconnection	Unmapped	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?
General		Big problem with runoff from agricultural fields e.g. chemicals	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?
		Climate change and sea level rises impact	Are we able to map habitat extent as baseline?

General comments	
CPRE has a threats map that could be used.	Do we know evidence base of these and what they relate to?
Sevenoaks looks very sparce in terms of biodiversity opportunities	Check mapping.
Darent is highlighted for riparian trees for shade - there is too much shading already so can be removed/narrowed down.	Remove?
Please use DEFRA River maps - more detail. Mapping would help accuracy.	I assume this is the data set we're seeking?

Minster marshes room to improve biodiversity	Check mapping.
Work with rewilding specialists to map priority areas for key species such as beavers etc to allow natural spread or reintroduction and support for these.	Species dealt with separately
Main map things missing: Toys Hill /ide Hill, Darent, Upper Eden	Check mapping.
Needs mink eradication and chalk streams acknowledged	
Ashford Green corridor - renovating multiple ponds with streams and ditches nearby. Scrapes. Already surveying ponds with Freshwater Habitats Trust.	Can we build this in in anyway?
National Lottery bid being formed called RESOURCE put in for Stour Catchment with water environment project including river restoration and will deliver for water quality and water saving. Wingham landscape. Rerouting of Wingham to address WWTW/ peat rewetting. Some landowner engagement already in place.	Can we build this in in anyway?

General comments

- River basin management plan, catchment area plan MUST be integrated into Local Nature Recovery Strategy spatial plan, nature is killed before it is recorded, mocking BNG laws.
- Soil pollution seeps into waterways. Water is cross boundary, LNRS cannot work and nutrient credits are meaningless unless there is genuine transparent cooperation on local plans of the different planning authorities about what areas are going to be urbanised and what drainage and waste water, and planned water supply is understood.
- South East Water writes Oct 2022 "The river Stour is one of only 200 chalk rivers in the world. England has 85% of the world's total share...most of these are in the South East". Chalk rivers/streams are rare and precious providing a unique habitat. They support water crayfish and other endangered species. The RAMSAR lakes are suffering eutrophication because the rivers go into them from all directions. One lake suffers eutrophication from effluent in the River Dour which is a precious chalk stream in Dover district. The Lampen chalk stream needs protection and is subject to new effluent being dumped from proposed WTW on the vital South Canterbury chalkland earmarked for huge urban extension. The Stour is supposed to be the flagship project for South East Water. We must work together on all the siloed local plans in order to provide a real and consistent catchment area plan.
- UK Government Guidance 29.11.22 "Investment requirement river basin plans" It can cost more to fix a problem than it would have done to prevent it.
- What happens under the ground affects what happens about the ground, soil, topography, bourne and groundfed Nailbourne are connected.
- Water travels, surface run off from roads causes algal bloom in the sea.
- Untreated effluent from combined sewer overflow dishwasher/washing machine/sewage mixed with rain moves around. However heavy metal pollution stays and accumulates.

- Ecological status of Stodmarsh cannot improve without genuine catchment area cooperation on urbanisation. Waste water treatment works discharge into the rivers eg Sturry Road into the Stour. This increases volume and flood risk. Drainage strategy is not worked out as planning consent for developments is siloed eg water drains into Stour from bith sides in the flood plain at Kingsmead. River life is depleted drastically over the lat 4 years with additional volume of rivers and more run off from lost green space and undercapacity of water-supply and waste infrastructure and climate change. There is increased flood risk of Stour Valley also flooding on low ground with urbanisation above it eg Littlebourne, Patrixbourne, pollution oyster water death and flood risk – Whitstable, Herne Bay etc
- There is legal duty to honour international commitment to RAMSAR convention that connects to the stodmarsh lakes on all sides for the permeable chalk land.
- South Canterbury Grade I Agricultural land and aquifer degraded during court cases about urbanisation. Danger of polluting Stodmarsh lakes and flooding Bridge and Patrikbourne. Potential to extend onsite woodland rich in dormice etc
- Potential to improve ecological status and aquatic wildlife at Stodmarsh, Monkton Nature Reserve, Westbere Lakes but looking after land around it and what drains into the water and monitoring volume of nitrogen and phosphorus from WTTW and sewers. Overflow point and putting in mitigation around overflows.
- Every river is a specific area, hard to understand why this can't be done? Its' and essential measure in rewilding projects
- FW1.3 Approach landowners i.e. the Stour – ask the Newing Family
- FW2.2 Essential for biodiversity – farmer subsidies to introduce small/natural reed bed treatment works. This may mitigate FW2.3 too.
- FW2.6 Logical town planning – rather than a sea of grey concrete
- FW3.2 This is a micro project based on the whole MS4N project. Apply the greater principles to smaller areas, more local, maybe parish Councils responsible, involve communities and education.
- Ditches provide a wonderful environment for amphibians and fish species.
- Wanstum Channel – the former waterway/river separating mainland England from the Isle of Thanet. Suggest restoring the wetland in this area. RSPB reserves – link Worth to Wantsum channel to Seasalter. Nethergong Penn – Sarre Penn (rises in Dunkirk and flows into Chislet marshes (part of the Wantsum Channel)

Urban

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
URB	All	Tree lining pedestrian areas and roadside verges. Wildlife corridors along roadside verges "No Mow summer" to encourage connectivity and movement of invertebrates. District and County Councils need to be directed to do this wherever possible, through legislation/education/ finance.	All within LNRS under unmapped and supporting measures.	B
URB		South Sittingbourne appears mainly 'white' as showing no areas of biodiversity opportunities- that may be due to a lot of the land being grade I but would like to see this reanalysed	White space to be reviewed.	R
URB1.1	Conservation cuts	Minimise cuts on Willian Harvey and surrounding land to improve biodiversity and link to nearby farmland and woodland	This will be broad measure applied all over strategy area. Will not be mapped.	F
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Needs finer scale for urban areas. Have individual trees been mapped as stepping stones?	Too finer scale for the strategy to apply	F
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Hawkshill Freedown - Chalk grassland : W3W crafts.different.flamenco	Pick up under review of connectivity analysis.	B
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Prospect Field, Whitstable		B
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Gorrell Valley Nature Reserve (Village Green) Whitstable		B
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Data missing from mapping - Thanet, Sheppey, Gravesham	To be looked at again once connectivity modelling reviewed and updated.	EM
URB1.2	Urban habitat fragmentation	Some key larger natural spaces in Dartford is missing such as central park which is 33Ha etc.	Check mapping.	EM
URB1.3	Enhance green space	Enhance Lacton Green/Heritage conservation to increase biodiversity and street biodiversity to connect	Can we supplement habitat maps with individual requests?	F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
		with wider hedgerow/farmland/woodland and hospital		
URB1.3	Enhance green space	Several urban centres completely missing – dover, thanet, folkstone, Faversham and sittingbourne	Connectivity bottlenecks seems to be excluding these urban areas – can we revisit mapping approach.	F
URB1.4	Street trees for connectivity	HA's are using GIS for mapping their trees as part of maintenance regimes, we have maps of where they are.	Would tree assets in urban area show us where gaps exist? Could these sorts of datasets be used to map this measure? Could be that highways street teams hold similar datasets we could use?	R
URB1.5	Green bridges etc in urban areas	Blean Woods on the Urban Fringe of Canterbury and Whitstable are fragmented by roads. Start the process of implementing URB 1.5 (green bridge sand tunnels) to link up the fragments	Cannot map this for entire strategy area – to be identified as a more evidence requirement to enable prioritisation at next LNRS.	F
URB1.5	Green bridges etc in urban areas	Corridors to traverse M20 highway/J10a due to existing green space/water habitat and new managed spaces created after J10a construction and deer park/Mersham area.	Priorities for major roads covered under CON2.1	F
URB 1.6	Urban river banks	Lots of hard river banks in and around Maidstone (Tovil) where this could be improved to reduce fragmentation. Not currently pink on the map. North of the river Medway (footpath)	Based on datasets of EA, SERT and Rivers Trust. Given role of river banks in water management, need to adhere to this risk checked dataset.	EM
URB2.1		Seeking clarity that this includes Dane Valley Woods?		
URB2.1	Greenspace delivering for nature	West Cliff Bank Village green, Whitstable		B
URB2.1	Greenspace delivering for nature	Village Green – Lower Herne Road, Herne. Large building all around roads being used more and more traffic. Very small area grasses over with a tree. Valuable for nature and also focus for locals		B
URB2.1	Greenspace delivering for nature	Why is this only focussed on 'major urban areas'?- centres of population in small urban areas also need benefits	Query application of just urban – if method retained, include why in mapping approach description.	F
URB2.1	Greenspace	West Cliff Bank, Village green managed by volunteers		B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	delivering for nature	to protect biodiversity and limit human impact (Westcliff, Whitstable)		
URB2.1	Greenspace delivering for nature	Missing Dartford marshes and Darent Woods (they are SSSI but in unfavourable if they were condition amended) feel concern around there not being included due to removal of APIB.	If SSSI cannot be included in ACIB, regardless of condition.	EM
URB2.2	Conservation cuts on areas for pollinators	Roadside nature reserve, bee road site mapping method would result in more sites identified for Tunbridge Wells? Considering the urban setting here, seem to be lacking here on the map itself	Check mapping for TW area	F
URB2.2	Conservation cuts on areas for pollinators	Road verges and amenity grasslands need more thought than just "no mow May". Existing road verge nature reserves need to be re-surveyed and others added as the current network of sites are either unmanaged or badly managed.	Cannot map this for entire strategy area – to be identified as a more evidence requirement to enable prioritisation at next LNRS.	B
URB2.2	Conservation cuts on areas for pollinators	Missing areas that already have conservation cuts etc in Dartford	Ask DBC for details	EM
URB2.3	Ecological features	Encourage local authorities to include a mandatory requirement in all new developments to include the measures proposed in URB 2.3 relating to hedgehog highways, swift bricks etc.	Look at wording of measure to see if it can be strengthened in this regard.	F
URB2.5	Tree establishment to low canopy cover	Tree cover action to add: target areas of highest priority in the UK Tree Equity Score- uk.treeequalityscore.org	Could we look at this to see if it provides better definition.	F
URB2.5	Tree establishment to low canopy cover	Showing for tree establishment- but areas shown are actually other priority habitats such as marshes	Have we applied correct habitat exclusions for this measure and other tree planting maps?	EM
URB2.5	Tree	Thanet area completely covered – this needs refining.		B

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	establishment to low canopy cover	The area has not historically had woodland or hedgerows and was predominantly open landscape. Historical maps showing where woodland existed would help focus where more woodland might be more appropriate. Tree planting needs to be done carefully – natural regeneration needs to be promoted more frequently and mixed woodland, scrub and grassland areas promoted rather than just woodland		
URB2.5	Tree establishment to low canopy cover	Thanet needs more urban trees!!		B
URB3.1	Tree NBS	Tree planting in conflict with coastal grassland along Thanet coastline.	Does this offer opportunity to refine tree mapping in Thanet – or is this too refined to map.	B
URB3.1	Tree NBS	Tree planting in central reservation of dual carriageway ie Thanet Way	Covered under WTH2.2	B
URB3.2	Natural flood management	Consider natural flood management for the new Otterpool development	Outside remit of LNRS.	F
URB3.2	Natural flood management	Nailbourne – rising in Lyminge and eventually feed into River Stour – measures in place to ensure it is kept clear of debris.	Noted.	F
URB3.2	Natural flood management	Potential to look at water company priorities where CSO issues are particular a problem and target NBS to these areas.	Is this data available?	EM
URB3.3	Green walls etc	Ashford ring roads and main high street/ walking area – pollution/ bare tarmac creates extreme heat and at max temp, canopy trees can sequest pollution and directly cool pedestrian spaces.	Ashford town centre covered by mapping	F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most	Not all green infrastructure has been incorporated in Dartford	Ask DBC for details	EM

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	needed			
URB3.5		Realmwood, Timpson Wood and Old Park and Chequers Wood on edge of Northgate and Barton Wards – 2 of the most deprived in East Kent. Landscape blank to Fordwich and Stodmarsh – deliver health and wellbeing as on edge of density built estates (Canterbury).	Need to check deprivation data being used as mapping seems to be missing areas based on feedback.	F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Use fingertips.phe.org.uk and look at the most deprived wards in a district.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Murston & Milton Regis are areas of significant deprivation which require more nature recovery. (Murston 20.1% and Milton Regis 17.8.5 deprevation – Swale average 14.9%)		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Medway is missing? Very little green space in Strood/Rochester/Chatham conurbation. Needs to be accessible. Wards requiring attention- Luton/Chatham Central/Gillingham North/ Gillingham South/Rochester East/Strood South/Twydall/River.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Canterbury City centre, particular wards- Barton/Northgate/Wincheap which are areas of deprivation and nature deprivation.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Ashford North, again areas of deprivation for humans and nature deprivation. (Stanhope 29.9%/ Beaver 21.9%/ Bockhanger 18%/ Norman 16.5%/Aylesford and East Stour 16.11% - Ashford average 11% deprivation)		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to	Faversham – parts of Faversham have deprivation and need nature spaces		F

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	where its most needed			
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Herne Bay, particular Heron ward- area of deprivation		F
UR 3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Dartford. Wards-Swanscombe/Temple Hill/Princes/Darenth. These areas are all significant areas of deprivation (15.2-16.7%- Dartford average 9.5%)		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Tunbridge Wells. In particular Sherwood Ward, area of significant deprivation (14.8%- TW average 7.3%)		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Queenbrough and halfway areas of deprivation. 17.9%, Swale average 14.9%.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Tonbridge and Malling. Snodland East and Ham Hill, East Malling and Trench are significant areas of deprivation, need more nature restoration.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Sevenoaks. Swalnley, St Marys and Swanley White Oak wards are significant areas of deprivation. Will need more nature restoration.		F
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	W3W skims.stiff.recorders	No context given – but check when URB3.5 is remapped.	B
URB3.5	Target	Seeking clarity that this includes Dane Valley Woods?		

Measure ref	Priority/ measure	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
	greenspace to where its most needed			
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed			
URB3.5	Target greenspace to where its most needed	Thanet in general has a very low number of trees. Really need more tree planting including new build sites.		B
URB	All	Manston Airport - Large area of greenspace that has huge potential. Currently looks to be underrepresented as area for potential. Would like a lot more done to rewild this area. Prevent destructive development. Currently Thanet has very very limited greenspaces. This area links to a large number of your priorities and potential measures – not just these listed above. Seems to have been missed out in your list of priority areas. Please address this.	Can we map large infrastructure sites as area of potential areas for URB1 and URB2?	B
w3w basin.feasting.walked		Nightingale and Turtle Dove recorded in 2024. Needs protecting.	Pass to Turtle Dove project.	F

Comments on urban priorities and measures

- Clever terminology/definitions needed- urban, suburban and 'major urban'
- How might this be utilised to complement upcoming infrastructure such as Lower Thames Crossing. This could be additional opportunities given large scale habitat creation
- Encourage the development of roof gardens, balcony gardens – work with local communities to grow vegetables in green space
- Need for green corridors between urban areas and designated sites/areas
- Pilgrims Way- overgrown/maintenance/re-planting.

- I surveyed ponds in the green corridor of Ashford via the Freshwater Habitat Trust. Maintenance is needed. Boys Hall and Boys Hall moat, Bowen's Field, Buxford Meadow, South Willesborough Dykes, Frog's Island.
- Focus on maintenance once woodlands are planted -planning – volunteers- Action Plan first.
- Brownfields/sites, maps needed
- Solley Orchard Canterbury,
- Boys Hall Ashford, Victoria Park Ashford – community orchards
- Alderbed blank – maintenance and planning
- Regenerate ponds i.e. Ashford.
- Freshwater habitat resource- Ashford Borough Council
- Expand east blean down to wantsum Canterbury orchards- how can biodiversity be supported once orchards go
- Direct tree priority to assist/protect waterways
- URB 3.5 Tap into schools. They lack volunteers for creating greenspace but are desperate to do so. They also lack the knowledge therefore the respect for nature
- URB 1.1 Will be included as recommendations for Housing Association Biodiveristy Action Plans which are rolling out as part of Sustainability Strategies. Will be encouraged by Plant Life for No Mow May campaigns. Grounds maintenance regimes are being reviewed/changed through the biodiversity lens with residents being educated on pollinator friendly cutting.
- URB 2.3 Part of Biodiversity leads in HA's as part of species/habitat recovery
- URB3.2 Looking at natural flood mitigation on new development and in planning applications -rain gardens/swales/SuDs- making them nature friendly to enhance biodiversity.
- URB1.1 Normalise rewilded verges and grass areas, educate urban people on importance. KCC to stop using glyphosate twice a year!
- URB 1.4 Why is there no data on increasing street trees and mixed hedgerows?
- URB1.5 Where can we get funding to map green bridges/tunnels etc?
- None of these should be ditched just because the scope is too broad!
- Churchyards are very important habitats and can help with connectivity across the regions.
- One of the most important BNG would be the mandatory inclusion of swift bricks (other species of bird can use them), bee bricks for solitary bees etc, bat boxes (not times). National legislation is essential otherwise it can be ignored.
- Very important to stop the use of glyphosate! The area is still being sprayed by this by KCC
- URB 1.1 Unmapped conservation cuts = talk to KCC highways, Plan Bee, what they want to do in the future
- URB 1.3 Potential to use roof gardens/green walls to bridge gaps e.g. 'margate harbour area' for priority habitats/species/connectivity
- URB 3.1 Trees/hedges planted also for replacement trees form those removed for H&S or through tree death.   Clare Russell

- URB1.2 Urban habitat fragmentation Can gardens, smaller pollinator corridors able to be included? i.e. changng formal planting by LA's to be more pollinator and wildlife focussed? Concerns around swift brisks/bird boxes etc. how are they to be cleared out and used properly when it can be 'green washed' by developers. Can we insure new developments use bat friendly lighting
- URB 3.4 To naturalise canalised channels with adding blank rolls to create small islands etc.
- My concern is that our definition of urban areas will change over time, especially with the planned house building. Just mapping the large urban areas which may not be appropriate in 5 years time.
- The threat of development on brownfield and 'grey' sites. This area is under considerable threat but a habitat that is home to vast species should potential threats be mapped (added to above comment by another stakeholder) Opportunity for planning to ensure 'brownfield' landscaping rather than generic.
- Blank the urban public to local landscapes (rural)- countryside code/respect the countryside/countryways/no flytipping/footpaths/bridlepath/usage/bikes... a lot of urban encroachment that needs to be managed positively for the environment
- Agree with all the other prioritise better habitat-signage- to indicate what can be found in the areas = education-from kindergarden to 18 y.o (& beyond).

Coastal habitats

Measure ref	Priority summary	Comment	Review of comment	Ref
CL1	Management of coast	Protected buffer zones from Reculver to Minnis Bay. Thanet is a Heritage Coast so should have more protection – connect to the GeoPark? Vital chalk habitat.	This is not an identified potential measure.	B
CL1.2	Wildlife disturbance	Unmapped part of north Kent coast between Seasalter and Whitstable is an area of coast not protected from disturbance.	Sensitive sites for mapping was provided by RSPB and other marine experts in county. Check whether they agree this area should also be included.	R
CL1.3	Removal of hard defences	Maps broadly align with MEAS. Prioritise parts removal – northern sea wall (see map).	Noted.	B
CL1.4	Habitat creation	Consider BUDS for e.g. island creation – new beach areas to extend saltmarsh to be included in measures	Too detailed for priority but consider adding to land management measures for CL1.	R
CL1.3, 1.4 & 1.5	Removal of hard defences	Excessive concern about any proposal to remove any hard defences. The North Marsh is a good example of where it has not worked. The North Kent Marshes provide far more biodiversity. The locations for breaching also are where there are power cables and electric substation on the Chetney Marshes. The loss of this land will be devastating for nature. The supposed salt marsh gain is questionable.	Check wording to ensure right caveats in terms of built and natural environment impacts are in place within the priority and measure.	R
CL1.5	Removal of hard defences	See map for reference – Hard defence removal perhaps not appropriate for certain areas marked – e.g. those around powerstations and semi-urbanised areas. Reference to Thames Estuary 2100 Hold the Line – Policy 4.	Has this been checked against SMPs and with Environment Agency – or do we need to check locations for this and CL1.3?	B
CL1.5	Removal of hard defences	Ensure engagement with Thames Estuary 2100 and Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy. Ensure areas marked as 'Hold the Line' are compatible with any proposed managed realignment initiatives. Map annotated	Has this been checked against SMPs and with Environment Agency – or do we need to check locations for this and CL1.3?	B

CL1.5	Removal of hard defences	Rifle range – oldstairs bay Kingsdown – bought by a private individual – now sea wall here is not maintained – promontory of land is bring lost – habitat for peregrine, rock samphire.	Concern noted but this is not something for LNRS mapping to deal with.	F
CL1.5	Removal of hard defences	Edit to measure – should 'Hard defences' be changed to 'barriers' if they are also mapped upstream? Are these including weirs, sluices, fish passages etc rather than just sea defences?	This is covered under freshwater habitats.	R
CL2	Saltmarsh and mudflats	This is misleading as the blobs show two different things – coastal saltmarshes to be protected and inland areas where pollution could be reduced – better on two maps – also 'blobs' not helpful as they don't follow catchment areas.	Inland areas do not relate to pollution reduction but potential additional wetland sites.	EM
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	Hythe Ranges ///sunroof.witty.basic can be included on this map, for roosting/nesting sites.	Was beach nesting sites data from RSPB – can we check with them?	L
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	Pleased to see recreational disturbance impacts addressed and potential measures mapped here. Same comment for CL1.2.		R
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	Need to include measures (e.g. signage) to prevent boat landings on key sites e.g. Yantlet Beach/Creek	Add to land management measures for CL2?	R
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	Need to prevent boat landings on the beach of Yantlet Creek (signage or communication with Essex boat/yacht club) – very important wader roost.	Add to land management measures for CL2?	R
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	Yanlet Creek - Inclusion in measure to address recreational disturbance	Add to mapping for CL2?	EM
CL2.1	Maintain nesting sites	North-east side of Sheppey – "probably unrealistic."	Noted	R
CL2.5	Connectivity of coastal wetland habitat	Wantsum Channel has huge potential see KWT Wantsum wetlands project.	Wantsum not currently identified. Need to review connectivity analysis and data used for connectivity measures across whole of strategy mapping.	
CL2.5	Connectivity of coastal wetland habitat	Map showing wetland habitats inland, which will improve water quality downstream at estuarine river mouth source to sea – need more explanation within	Inland areas do not relate to pollution reduction but potential additional wetland sites.	EM

		the strategy/measures.		
CL3.1	Seagrass pollution	Gaps where ZSL would have things mapped	Data layer to be sought from ZSL.	F
CL5.1	Native oyster beds	Why only Thames Estuary for MPA/MCZ?	Check on mapping refinement – is this because oyster beds only occur in this area? If yes, need to add to mapping methodology.	F
CL6	Saline lagoons	Plum pudding and Coldharbour should be mapped, as well as the garage pool (Cliffsend).	Can we supplement habitat data with local knowledge?	B
CL6	Saline lagoons	Saline lagoons – RSPB mapping possible areas – can pass this to MS4N once it's been refined.	Contact RSPB for map.	R
CL6.1 & 6.2	Saline lagoons	Saline lagoons – there are measures relating to *buffering* existing saline lagoons and *safeguarding* existing lagoons, but no measure relating to *creating more* saline lagoons. Do we have data to be able to map opportunities for more saline lagoons? Otherwise, this could be noted as an unmapped measure? There is an opportunity for creating more saline lagoons at Lydd Ranges ///kitchens.providing.rebounds	CL6.3 is creation of saline lagoons but not mapped – could we map opportunities anecdotally?	L
CL6.2	Saline lagoons	This map looks identical to CL6.1 due to the scale (you can't see the 50m around each saline lagoon). But will be much easier to view online when you can zoom in.	Noted.	L
CL6.3	Saline lagoons creation	Hasn't identified potential areas to create saline lagoons. Should they overlay areas of potential saltmarsh creation?	Tom Cook (EA) suggested overlay approach – is it worth speaking with him to seeing if this could be a valid approach to mapping this measure?	F
CL8		Mapping wrong – inland sites mapped – but missing most of Medway Swale estuary features – refine with bird/seal people?	Need to check which map this is as CL7 maps were renumbered to CL8 for workshops because of error in numbering (CL7 was vegetated shingly and this was not mapping for that). Think this is referring to the map labelled by KWT as CL7.2 / CL7 but actually relates to CL8 – but not clear what mapping method was for this and therefore	F

			cannot assess legitimacy of comment. Refinement suggestion from Tom Cook (EA) – will need to follow up with him to clarify.	

Comments on coastal priorities and measures

- Importance of considering carbon sequestration in designated areas for enhancing or improving salt marshes and wetlands. Great potential in helping stop climate change as a co-benefit to nature recovery.
- Use of agri-environment schemes to use of land i.e. breeding wader birds, species grassland.
- Do not assume the areas designated are 'good quality'. May still need habitat management and improvement.
- EA realignment and flooding of areas of SSSI etc. North Kent. The loss of habitat and species related to this. Is the mitigation enough to compensate for loss, should the areas of realignment be mapped?
- CL2.3 Coastal apron on farming land, fencing off of footpaths to keep dogs and people off nesting areas. Subsidy to farmers for doing this.
- CL2.4 Create offshore dredged sand/sediment area (with knowledge of tides and tidal flow). Maintain these (e.g. Hurst Castle sandbanks in Hampshire).
- Many areas of north Kent are brownfield sites and grey sites designated for urbanisation – should we map these threats?

Specific locations

Location	Who	Comments	Review of comment	Ref
Isle of Grain National Grid area	Ben Thompson	– key site for Thames estuary invertebrates focus...	Is this already picked up by IIA maps?	F
North of Conyer	Ben Thompson	– key wild scrubby site for nightingale and turtle dove	Do we have mapped areas for nightingale and turtle dove? If yes, are these included? Could this be used in anyway for scrub potential measures mapping? Both birds are in species shortlist – credible mapping layer for scrub?	F
Crayford Marsh	Ben Thompson	– key site ½ in Kent – rare birds and access to nature potential	Is there an important areas for birds data layer – think Murray was going to provide this.	F
River Beult SSSI improvement plan	Ben Thompson	On shelf since 2018 – put in LNRS?	Not eligible for inclusion if SSSI?	F
Thanet beaches - Turnstones	Cllr Peter Findley	The wintering Turnstone population (internationally important) has declined dramatically. Increasing numbers of dogs on beaches at high tide prevent the turnstones from roosting. We need suitable dog-free beaches and refuges.	If identified as priority species, this can be included as a potential measure.	B

Note - Inland mapped features results from mapping of CL2.5 – other wetland habitats – but are they sufficiently linked – should they be concentrated to link coastal wetland sites?