Cumbria Local Nature Recovery Strategy

DRAFT Cumbria LNRS Measures - Version 1.0

The LNRS statutory guidance, paragraph 51, defines a measure as: "the specific practical actions to achieve [the] priorities." The LNRS measures must be relevant for the next three to ten years to aid in Cumbria's nature recovery and where possible, focus on ways of enhancing existing habitat and creating new habitats.

The measures must focus on what actions can be taken to help deliver nature recovery, and although wider co-benefits are important, these will be addressed in the wider written text, in line with the LNRS regulations.

The measures have been developed with a wide range of experts and interested individuals in the county, who have reviewed existing strategies, evidence and data to capture what is already seen as important actions for nature recovery locally.

The LNRS team then hosted a series of place-based workshops in June to review the potential measures extracted from the literature review and come up with the key measures that are considered to be the most important for Cumbria.

The LNRS Steering Group have since reviewed the draft list of priorities, checking that they work at a landscape scale and that they comply with the statutory guidance.

The draft measures are presented under the relevant draft priorities. There are currently 26 draft priorities, the wording of which is still in draft format and subject to change:
- There are 7 overarching priorities that will apply across all habitat themes and 19 habitat specific priorities that are grouped according to habitat theme.
- Some priorities include 'xx' where we expect that a numerical figure can be inserted as we develop the mapping over the coming months.
- Additional priorities may be developed as we progress through the LNRS development process.
- Some measures are relevant to more than one priority; where this is the case, the measure has been duplicated under each priority.

The delivery of any of the measures should follow necessary regulatory policy and guidance.
If you have any comments on these priorities and would like to provide feedback, please email us at Cumbria.LNRS@westmorlandandfurness.gov.uk

Overarching Priorities

1. Habitat mosaics	**More of our environment managed at a landscape scale, providing space for the full range of naturally occurring habitats and species to flourish as part of connected, structurally diverse and dynamic mosaics.**

Instead of requiring specific measures this is an overarching principle that should underpin the LNRS. Key principles are:

- When planning management on a given parcel of land, interpret the mapping of measures flexibly to achieve a well-functioning ecosystem that supports a full range of naturally occurring habitats and species.
- Enhance, restore and create all components of the habitat mosaic where possible, as appropriate to soil and climatic conditions.
- Implement sustainable long-term management at a range of scales to allow for the maintenance of the mosaic of habitats (livestock grazing, deer, hydrology, invasive species, recreation)
- Recognise that mapping of measures has been based on existing data, available at the time of publication. Interpret the mapping flexibly and do not exclude actions where subsequent data indicates it is appropriate.
- Focus on restoring natural processes using the 5 pillars of natural function (hydrology, nutrients, soil sediment, vegetation management, species composition).

2. Invasive non-native species	**Halt the spread and reduce the extent of invasive non-native species (INNS) in Cumbria, prevent the arrival of new INNS, and where possible eradicate specific INNS from target catchments / areas.**

M1: Work with local landowners and stakeholders to develop and implement coordinated management plans for the strategic reduction/eradication of key INNS*, which also consider the impacts of climate change on species distribution.

*List of target INNS will be provided as an appendix to the main LNRS document.

M2: Prevent the introduction/spread of INNS through increased biosecurity, including education, engagement, signage, targeted risk reduction, and working with event organisers.

M3: Develop a coordinated approach for sharing monitoring/surveillance data on INNS, to allow for a rapid response to the spread of existing or introduction of new INNS.

3. Data and mapping	**Improve Cumbria's baseline data for habitats and species including habitat type, extent, and condition, in order to monitor the delivery of the LNRS and other associated nature recovery projects.**

M4: Identify, survey, and collate baseline data, including habitat type, extent, condition, management status, and supported species.

M5: Establish a standardised and consistent baseline data reporting.

M6: Establish a standardised and consistent approach to long-term monitoring practices to ensure consistency in data collection.

M7: Support the role of Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre as a central resource, with improved systems to allow for the gathering, sharing, verifying, and updating of data and GIS records between organisations, including robust data-sharing agreements and maximising the use of existing data sources.

M8: Develop guidance and provide training to increase the quantity and quality of data collected through citizen science projects, that foster community ownership and contribute meaningfully to species and habitat data collection.

M9: Carry out research and development into the feasibility and resilience of proposed projects for nature recovery.

4. Protection	**Protect existing 'areas of particular importance for biodiversity' and 'areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity' through a range of approaches such as appropriate local planning processes, guidance, and land management incentives.**

M10: Protect 'areas of particular importance for biodiversity', 'areas that could be of particular importance for biodiversity' and key LNRS species in Local Plans, and wherever possible through delivery of development management as part of the planning process.

M11: Enable enforcement of protections through effective planning, monitoring and reporting processes.

M12: Designate more areas in need of protection, including bathing waters, Limestone Pavement Orders, and County Wildlife Sites.

M13: Protect sensitive habitats against the impacts of recreational pressure, through partnership working to ensure consistent messaging, funding of wardens and engagement officers, access management, provision of training, footpath improvements and promoting responsible behaviour.

5. Skills, delivery and funding	**Increased investment to enable long-term delivery of nature recovery, including skills and education, and long-term management and monitoring.**

M14: Identify skills and knowledge gaps and create more opportunities to access the sector and build the skill base of the next generation/upskill future generations, through training, apprenticeships and career opportunities.
M15: Promote and encourage outdoor and nature-based learning.
M16: Continue to develop opportunities for sharing good practice and lessons learnt through peer-to peer networking and farm cluster groups. Support and deliver joint training and knowledge exchange between farmers, land managers, foresters, and conservation bodies to encourage and support collaboration between parties.
M17: Invest in community capacity and skills, and economic/human capital development to support the management and monitoring of habitats and species in line with the LNRS.
M8: Develop guidance and provide training to increase the quantity and quality of data collected through citizen science projects, that foster community ownership and contribute meaningfully to species and habitat data collection.
M9: Carry out research and development into the feasibility and resilience of proposed projects for nature recovery.

6. People taking action for nature	**More people from all sectors of society taking positive action for wildlife, engaging with nature through responsible recreation, volunteering, and learning.**

M18: Engage, empower and build capacity for a more diverse and wider cross section of society to take action to protect and enhance nature, to enjoy and care for Cumbria's natural environment by raising awareness of our heritage, biodiversity, its wider benefits, and how to protect and enhance it.

M19: Create more practical opportunities for people to take action for nature recovery, increasing the range, diversity and scale of volunteering opportunities, and embedding nature based social prescribing.

M20: Encourage nature-friendly practices in gardens, allotments and public/community spaces, including pollinator-friendly planting, reduction in mowing and reduced pesticide use.

M21: Raise awareness of issues and actions everyone can take, such as "love my beach", clean water campaigns, litter and biosecurity.

M8: Develop guidance and provide training to increase the quantity and quality of data collected through citizen science projects, that foster community ownership and contribute meaningfully to species and habitat data collection.

M13: Protect sensitive habitats against the impacts of recreational pressure, through partnership working to ensure consistent messaging, funding of wardens and engagement officers, access management, provision of training, footpath improvements and promoting responsible behaviour.

M16: Continue to develop opportunities for sharing good practice and lessons learnt through peer-to peer networking and farm cluster groups. Support and deliver joint training and knowledge exchange between farmers, land managers, foresters, and conservation bodies to encourage and support collaboration between parties.

25*. Farming and nature	**More improved grassland and arable land managed to regenerate healthy soils, incorporate thriving wildlife-rich habitats, including agroforestry, and improve water quality, all contributing to High Nature Value food and fibre production systems.**

Moved to an overarching priority but not yet renumbered.

M22: Make more space for nature within the farmed landscape, with habitats created/enhanced related to nearby wildlife-rich habitats.

M23: Encourage low input farming methods that increase biomass in soil, including:

- Robotic weeding
- Soil testing to target use of fertilisers
- Use of legume crops
- Herbal leys
- Production of soil management plans

M24: Reduce diffuse pollution and sediment runoff by taking a catchment approach to reducing and targeting fertilizer and pesticide use, through:
- Education
- Nutrient management plans
- Sustainable slurry management
- Improved soil management
- Grazing and vegetation management
- Prevention of unnatural erosion.

M25: Create food and nesting opportunities on agricultural land, such as nesting plots for birds, beetle banks, and sowing bird and pollinator friendly seed mixes.

M26: Protect, maintain and enhance existing farm landscape features which support biodiversity, such as ponds, field trees, drystone walls, and hedges.

M27: Establishment of agroforestry where suitable.

M28: Explore wetland farming innovations including regenerative agriculture.

M29: Reduce aerial pollution through interventions such as planting shelterbelts next to livestock housing, covering farmyard muck heaps and sustainable slurry management.

Westmorland & Furness Council   Cumberland Council   YORKSHIRE DALES National Park Authority   Lake District National Park   NATURAL ENGLAND

M37: Create more woodland and tree cover, targeting the following wildlife rich woodland types:

- Future wood pasture and parkland and ancient/veteran trees
- Traditional orchards

M50: Improve the condition of existing hedgerows by maintaining them in a variety of heights, conditions and widths as per the hedgerow management cycle and by maintaining buffer strips either side.

M76: Establish wide riparian buffer strips of high quality semi-natural habitats where livestock can be excluded, in suitable areas.

Woodlands, Trees and Scrub

7. Sustainable forest management.	**[X%/ha] of existing woodlands to be under sustainable management practices which maintain and increase biodiversity by 2035.**

M30: Develop site-specific woodland management plans in accordance with UK Forestry Standard, where all habitats are managed and monitored appropriately to maximise the benefits to biodiversity.

M31: Increase structural and species diversity and resilience within the wooded landscape by using continuous cover forestry and low impact silviculture, and promoting the use of climate change resilient tree species.

M32: Adopt precautionary tree health measures by undertaking relevant surveillance and subsequent management of diseases and pests to prevent their establishment or spread.

M33: Manage grazing pressure to enable successful tree and shrub establishment.

M34: Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.

M35: Manage and restore traditional orchards.

M36: Manage existing woodlands to benefit LNRS woodland species assemblages.

8. Woodland creation/expansion.	Increase woodland and non-woodland tree cover in Cumbria by 2035, targeting the expansion of and improving connectivity between the existing woodland network.

M37: Create more woodland and tree cover, targeting the following wildlife rich woodland types:

- Upland oakwood ('temperate rainforests' in gills, fellsides/moorland edges, bracken)
- Wet woodland (flood plain, riparian, hillside and plateau)
- Lowland beech and yew (limestone areas)
- Future wood pasture and parkland and ancient/veteran trees
- Urban trees and planting within new developments
- Traditional orchards

M38: Favour woodland establishment by natural colonisation, and the use of climate change resilient native tree species, of local provenance where possible, if planting.

M39: Create multifunctional native and mixed woodlands following good practice, applying open habitat, wader and decision support framework considerations when developing new woodland proposals.

M40: Design new woodland to incorporate open space and maximise use of existing habitats both within and adjacent to the proposal site.

M41: Include the necessary infrastructure in new woodland proposals to enable continuous cover forestry practices.

M42: Support and develop the network of plant and tree nurseries specific to Cumbria.

M43: Design and implement woodland creation to benefit LNRS woodland species assemblages.

M30: Develop site-specific woodland management plans in accordance with UK Forestry Standard, where all habitats are managed and monitored appropriately to maximise the benefits to biodiversity.

9. Ancient woodlands, ancient and veteran trees.	**[X%/ha] of ancient woodlands*, and ancient and veteran trees, are under sustainable management and have attained or are moving towards good ecological condition by 2035.** **Ancient woodland includes: ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW), plantation ancient woodland (PAWS), ancient wood pasture and parkland and infilled ancient woodland and parkland.*

M44: Restore plantation on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) to ancient semi natural woodland using continuous cover forestry and low impact silviculture, giving consideration to the use of climate change resilient tree species.

M45: Ensure health and lifespan of veteran trees is maximised by preventing damage (especially to roots and bark) and where appropriate by maintaining pollarding and sufficient light.

M46: Target woodland creation to buffer ancient woodlands, using a combination of natural colonisation and planting using native plants of local provenance.

M47: Manage existing wood pasture and parkland to ensure healthy veteran trees and a functioning habitat with naturally regenerating trees, shrubs and ground flora.

M31: Increase structural and species diversity and resilience within the wooded landscape by using continuous cover forestry and low impact silviculture, and promoting the use of climate change resilient tree species.

M33: Manage grazing pressure to enable successful tree and shrub establishment.

M34: Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.

10. Hedgerows and scrub.	**Increase the length/area of hedgerows and high nature conservation value scrub by XX ha and XX ha respectively, with at least XX ha and XX ha under favorable management by 2035.**

M48: Plant species rich native hedgerows (including standard trees) and shelterbelts to create a connected and diverse network.

M49: Expand high nature conservation value scrub cover by creating the appropriate conditions for it to establish, including grazing management, scarification, and assisted sowing/planting, targeting:

- Blackthorn scrub
- Bramble scrub
- Gorse scrub
- Hawthorn scrub
- Hazel scrub
- Juniper scrub
- Willow scrub
- Mixed scrub

M50: Improve the condition of existing hedgerows by maintaining them in a variety of heights, conditions and widths as per the hedgerow management cycle and by maintaining buffer strips either side.

26*. Forestry and nature	**Productive forests and woodlands, created and managed sustainably to support wildlife rich habitats, contribute to nature recovery networks and deliver environmental benefits while providing timber for a range of goods.**

*Moved to 'Woodland, Trees and Scrub' but not yet renumbered.

M31: Increase structural and species diversity and resilience within the wooded landscape by using continuous cover forestry and low impact silviculture, and promoting the use of climate change resilient tree species.
M37: Create more woodland and tree cover, targeting the following wildlife rich woodland types: • Wet woodland (riparian)
M39: Create multifunctional native and mixed woodlands following good practice, applying open habitat, wader and decision support framework considerations when developing new woodland proposals.
M40: Design new woodland to incorporate open space and maximise use of existing habitats both within and adjacent to the proposal site.
M51: Create more multifunctional productive mixed woodlands that deliver a range of products that can be capitalised upon, including timber, biodiversity, carbon and access.

Moorland, Heathland and Montane*

Moorland and montane habitats can include, flushes, cliffs & screes, tall herb, grasslands, juniper, willow & other scrub, wood pasture and upland woodlands as well as heath and blanket bog. Priorities and measures for each of these additional habitats are presented in the themes for 'Wetland and Freshwater', 'Grasslands', and 'Woodland, trees and scrub' respectively, and should be implemented across the uplands in combination with priorities 11 and 12 and in line with the principles presented under 'Priority 1 – Habitat Mosaics'.

A further priority and additional measures may be developed to capture the enhancement, restoration and creation of specific montane habitats such as cliffs & screes, montane heaths & willow scrub, and arctic alpine species assemblages.

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11. Restore upland bog habitats	**Restore [XX] ha of blanket bog and valley mire and maintain under restorative and sensitive management (resulting in good hydrological and biological condition) as part of a dynamic mosaic of upland habitats by 2035.**

M52: Restore hydrological function and appropriate robust vegetation cover on drained or actively eroding peatlands using established techniques such as:

- Grip blocking
- Bunding
- Installing dams
- Coir matting
- Hag reprofiling
- Sphagnum inoculation
- Patch turfing
- Mulch/brash spreading
- Seeding and plug planting,
- Removing planted and self-sown trees and scrub in accordance with the Open Habitat Policy and the peatland decision support framework.

M53: Manage adjacent habitats to protect and restore the hydrological function and nutrient status of peatlands, through:

- Drainage management
- Reduced nutrient input
- Grazing management
- Establishment of scrub.

M54: Use appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels to enhance species and structural diversity, ensuring robust vegetation cover, which slows water flow and protects underlying peat from drying, erosion and oxidation.

M55: Manage risks associated with wildfire using appropriate methods that are not harmful to hydrological function.

M56: Avoid the construction of new stone vehicle tracks in moorland landscapes wherever possible and particularly in areas currently free from surfaced tracks, with no further stone track building on deep peat.

M29: Reduce aerial pollution through interventions such as planting shelterbelts next to livestock housing, covering farmyard muck heaps and sustainable slurry management.

M13: Protect sensitive habitats against the impacts of recreational pressure, through partnership working to ensure consistent messaging, funding of wardens and engagement officers, access management, provision of training, footpath improvements and promoting responsible behaviour.

M34: Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.

12. Enhance and restore heathland habitats	**[XX ha] of heathland under appropriate management as part of a dynamic mosaic of upland habitats by 2035, including enhancing the condition of existing heathland and restoring heathland in degraded areas.**

M53: Manage adjacent habitats to protect and restore the hydrological function and nutrient status of peatlands, through:

- Drainage management
- Reduced nutrient input
- Grazing management
- Establishment of scrub.

M54: Use appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels to enhance species and structural diversity, ensuring robust vegetation cover, which slows water flow and protects underlying peat from drying, erosion and oxidation.

M55: Manage risks associated with wildfire using appropriate methods that are not harmful to hydrological function.

M57: Restore dwarf-shrub cover to areas which previously supported heathland vegetation, through woodland restructuring, or restoration of grass moorland through grazing management.

M58: Maintain and restore populations of the upland bird assemblage.

M34: Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.

Grasslands

13. Conserve and enhance existing wildlife rich grasslands	Maintain the existing extent of wildlife-rich grassland under appropriate management and enhance an additional xx ha to good condition by 2035.

M59: Restore/enhance existing grasslands through the addition of local provenance green hay, brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs, removal of planted and self-sown trees in line with Open Habitat Policy, alongside an appropriate grazing/cutting regime.

M60: Manage existing species rich grasslands with an appropriate cutting and/or grazing regime, taking account of geology and hydrology and sensitive species, to provide a mosaic of structural diversity including:

- Cutting meadows for hay rather than haylage/sileage
- Late summer cutting
- Variable cutting regimes
- Low intensity spring / autumn grazing
- Low nutrient input.

M61: Work with national infrastructure operators and local authorities to manage roadside verges to be wildlife-rich, and maintain existing wildlife-rich, roadside verges, transport corridors and open green space to increase species diversity, through appropriate timings of cutting and removal of arisings.

M62: Increase species diversity by reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides in and around species-rich grasslands.

M63: Reduce nutrient levels in grasslands by reducing the use of artificial inorganic and organic fertilisers in and around species-rich grasslands.

M64: Create a county wide hay market and register, with potential for shared cut and collect equipment and storage, to enable more locally appropriate seed to be used in restoration and enhancement.

| **14. Create and connect species rich grassland** | **Restore xx ha of species poor grassland by 2035, to create a network of connected and appropriately managed wildlife-rich grassland, increasing biodiversity of grasslands and soils.** |

M65: Create new areas of species rich grassland for connectivity and to buffer existing protected and wildlife rich sites through the addition of local provenance green hay, brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs, alongside an appropriate grazing/cutting regime, targeting:

- Previous quarries
- Ex-industrial land
- Landfill sites
- Built-up areas.

M66: Restore and create floodplain meadows in floodplains where soil type and hydrology are appropriate, using established techniques such as drain blocking and scrape creation.

M59: Restore/enhance existing grasslands through the addition of local provenance green hay, brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs, removal of planted and self-sown trees in line with Open Habitat Policy, alongside an appropriate grazing/cutting regime.

M61: Work with national infrastructure operators and local authorities to manage roadside verges to be wildlife-rich, and maintain existing wildlife-rich, roadside verges, transport corridors and open green space to increase species diversity, through appropriate timings of cutting and removal of arisings.

M62: Increase species diversity by reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides in and around species-rich grasslands.

M63: Reduce nutrient levels in grasslands by reducing the use of artificial inorganic and organic fertilisers in and around species-rich grasslands.

M64: Create a county wide hay market and register, with potential for shared cut and collect equipment and storage, to enable more locally appropriate seed to be used in restoration and enhancement.

15. Limestone pavement	**Maintain the extent of the existing pavement resource, including open woodlands and fragmented pavement, enhance the condition of [XX] ha, and maintain the condition of the rest of the resource.**

M67: Identify, survey the extent and condition, and map all limestone pavement and associated habitat to inform future management.

M68: Manage limestone pavement as a mosaic of associated habitats to facilitate a diversity of vegetation structure, a wide range of microclimates, and to support the limestone species assemblage.

M69: Set clear objectives for the management of each limestone pavement and associated habitat, through the development of limestone pavement management plans including appropriate grazing pressure to promote vegetation structure and increased species diversity and to meet the management needs of key species.

M70: Control encroachment of weeds (and scrub where appropriate) on and surrounding limestone pavements.

M71: Manage and restore calcareous grassland through appropriate grazing using hardy native breeds.

Wetland and Freshwater

| 16. Restore Natural Function / Processes | Restore natural processes and hydrology to our wetland and freshwater habitats, with [XX km] of rivers restored, connected to their floodplains, and [XX ha] of good quality riparian, lake shore, and wetland habitat created by 2035. |

M72: Support natural processes and function in river channels, floodplains and lakeshores through appropriate river restoration and re-naturalisation techniques, including:
- Naturalisation of modified channels.
- Reconnecting floodplains.
- Allowing accumulation of woody material.
- Natural flow management.

M73: Restore natural species movement where movement through the channel is impeded, by removing redundant artificial barriers and where barrier removal is not possible installing appropriate alternative passage.

M74: Develop and implement a programme of lake management/restoration plans to restore natural function and habitats

M75: Create new, restore existing, and continue to manage a variety of naturally water retentive ponds/scrapes and other wetland habitats with varied depth for a range of species/habitat communities in appropriate locations.

M76: Establish wide riparian buffer strips of high quality semi-natural habitats where livestock can be excluded, in suitable areas.

M77: Targeted conservation programmes for threatened species, and feasibility studies into the reintroduction of ecosystem engineers such as beaver, water vole and freshwater pearl mussel.

M78: Manage wetland and freshwater habitats to benefit LNRS species assemblages.

M37: Create more woodland and tree cover, targeting the following wildlife rich woodland types:
- Wet woodland (flood plain, riparian, hillside and plateau)

| **17. Restore wetland Habitats** | **Restore [XX % / ha] of lowland raised bog, and enhance [X%/ha] of lagg habitat and [XX ha] of wetland habitat to be in good condition and under appropriate management by 2035 and prevent any deterioration.** |

M79: Restore hydrological function on drained lowland raised bog and fens/degraded peatlands using established techniques such as:

- Bunding
- peat face reprofiling
- installing dams, coir matting
- mulch spreading
- sphagnum inoculation
- removing planted and self-sown trees and scrub in accordance with the Open Habitat Policy and the peatland decision support framework.

M80: Cease all extraction of peat.

M81: Create and restore fringe habitats as buffers around peatland and wetland habitats through restoration of hydrology within wider hydrological units, alongside appropriate management.

M82: Manage wetland habitats including fens and flushes with ecologically appropriate grazing regimes.

M75: Create new, restore existing, and continue to manage a variety of naturally water retentive ponds/scrapes and other wetland habitats with varied depth for a range of species/habitat communities in appropriate locations.

18. Water quality	Improve water quality in freshwater and wetland habitats and reduce diffuse and point source water pollution by XX% by 2035.

M83: Reduce point source pollution from sewage treatment works, combined sewer overflows, and septic tanks through improvement programmes, increased maintenance, and education.

M84: Reduce the impact of road and urban runoff by improving existing infrastructure and incorporating SuDS (sustainable urban drainage systems) into new developments.

M85: Remediation/mitigation of diffuse and point source historic mine discharges.

M86: Develop and fund research projects into using natural processes such as shellfish and reedbeds to improve water quality.

M76: Establish wide riparian buffer strips of high quality semi-natural habitats where livestock can be excluded, in suitable areas.

M24: Reduce diffuse pollution and sediment runoff by taking a catchment approach to reducing and targeting fertilizer and pesticide use, through:

- Education
- Nutrient management plans
- Sustainable slurry management
- Improved soil management
- Grazing and vegetation management
- Prevention of unnatural erosion.

Coastal and Marine

| **19. Restore and enhance coastal habitats** | **Enhance the condition of XX% of coastal priority habitats [XX ha] by 2035 through appropriate management.** |

M87: Enhance natural function of intertidal habitats by using established techniques such as drain blocking, scrape creation and grazing management.

M88: Appropriately manage sand dunes through INNS management, scrub removal and appropriate grazing management.

M89: Restore seagrass beds by using established techniques with a focus on existing mapped areas.

M90: Develop targeted projects and management plans for key coastal species assemblages.

M13: Protect sensitive habitats against the impacts of recreational pressure, through partnership working to ensure consistent messaging, funding of wardens and engagement officers, access management, provision of training, footpath improvements and promoting responsible behaviour.

20. Create space for coastal dynamism

Expand the space available to coastal transitional habitats, enabling them to be dynamic and move inland in response to natural processes and climate change.

M91: Develop and implement a strategic approach to potential climate change driven sea level rise, including adaptive coastal management to ensure resilience of coastal habitats.

M92: Restore coastal processes, including dynamic dune systems, by increasing the space available to them where these have been lost due to coastal squeeze and managing these habitats using appropriate grazing, scrub removal and management of INNS.

M93: Create new areas of saltmarsh using established techniques.

M94: Identify and protect undisturbed sites for breeding bird colonies.

21. Water quality	Reduce diffuse and point source pollution of our coastal saline and freshwater waters by XX% by 2035.

M24: Reduce diffuse pollution and sediment runoff by taking a catchment approach to reducing and targeting fertilizer and pesticide use, through:

- Education
- Nutrient management plans
- Sustainable slurry management
- Improved soil management
- Grazing and vegetation management
- Prevention of unnatural erosion.

M83: Reduce point source pollution from sewage treatment works, combined sewer overflows, and septic tanks through improvement programmes, increased maintenance, and education.

M85: Remediation/mitigation of diffuse and point source historic mine discharges.

M86: Develop and fund research projects into using natural processes such as shellfish and reedbeds to improve water quality.

M21: Raise awareness of issues and actions everyone can take, such as "love my beach", clean water campaigns, litter and biosecurity.

| **22. Marine LNRS** | **Examine the feasibility of a pilot Marine LNRS, to identify the threats and pressures on the marine environment and develop priorities and measures to address these.** |

M95: Develop a baseline dataset and coordinate with partners to build evidence base.

M96: Use knowledge from the designation process of the HPMA to examine the feasibility of a marine LNRS.

M97: Take a catchment-based approach to ensure that connectivity from the uplands though to the coast and marine environment is recognized.

Built Environment

23. Manage and enhance our built environment	**Manage more public spaces and transport corridors to maximize opportunities for biodiversity, habitat connectivity, and nature recovery, alongside other functions.**

M98: Improve the connectivity of nature corridors by targeting new and existing active travel routes for high quality green and blue infrastructure that delivers for biodiversity.

M99: Promote the planting of pollinator friendly trees, shrubs grasslands, and perennials within urban planting schemes

M100: Protect existing nesting and breeding sites and provide mitigation measures where they are needed for urban species assemblages.

M101: Create more open mosaic on previously developed land and recognise and value the contribution of brownfield habitats to nature when considering development.

M102: Maximise availability of urban growing spaces and allotments to increase nature corridors and stepping stones within the built environment.

M103: Work with anchor organisations, and significant landowners to recognise and maximise their assets potential to provide benefits to biodiversity, through education, engagement, and schemes such as Biodiversity Net Gain.

M20: Encourage nature-friendly practices in gardens, allotments and public/community spaces, including pollinator-friendly planting, reduction in mowing and reduced pesticide use.

M61: Work with national infrastructure operators and local authorities to manage roadside verges to be wildlife-rich, and maintain existing wildlife-rich, roadside verges, transport corridors and open green space to increase species diversity, through appropriate timings of cutting and removal of arisings.

24. Create more wildlife-rich habitat	Maximize opportunities to retain existing and create new wildlife-rich habitat in our built-up areas, with any new developments encouraged and supported to create a mosaic of interconnected habitats designed and managed for wildlife.

M104: Implement, manage and maintain more wildlife friendly features in urban and suburban areas through the planning process, using the Green Infrastructure Framework as a guide.

M37: Create more woodland and tree cover, targeting the following wildlife rich woodland types:

- Urban trees and planting within new developments

M62: Increase species diversity by reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides in and around species-rich grasslands.

M65: Create new areas of species rich grassland for connectivity and to buffer existing protected and wildlife rich sites through the addition of local provenance green hay, brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs, alongside an appropriate grazing/cutting regime, targeting:

- Previous quarries
- Ex-industrial land
- Landfill sites
- Built-up areas.

M84: Reduce the impact of road and urban runoff by improving existing infrastructure and incorporating SuDS (sustainable urban drainage systems) into new developments.

M98: Improve the connectivity of nature corridors by targeting new and existing active travel routes for high quality green and blue infrastructure that delivers for biodiversity.