

Appendix A – Cumbria LNRS Priorities and Measures Matrix

Version 1.0.0

Date issued: November 2025

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
O1	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.	All	2	No		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		Invasive non-native species	
O2	Reduce the risk of the introduction/spread of INNS, and the diseases they can carry, by encouraging greater implementation of effective biosecurity measures, through: - education - engagement - signage - targeted risk reduction - working with event organisers - raising awareness of good practice guidance	All	2	No		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		Invasive non-native species	
O3	Develop a coordinated approach for sharing monitoring/surveillance data on INNS, by developing emergency action plans, to allow for a rapid response to the spread of existing or introduction of new INNS.	All	2	No				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		Invasive non-native species	
O4	Identify, survey, and manage data with an emphasis on updating baseline information on existing and potential County Wildlife Sites including: - habitat type - extent - condition - management status - abundance and diversity of species supported by that habitat - geology and soil diversity	All	3	No													
O5	Establish a standardised and consistent data reporting method for wildlife-rich habitats and species.	All	3	No													
O6	Establish a standardised and consistent approach to long-term monitoring practices to ensure consistency in data collection.	All	3	No													
O7	Support the role of Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre as a central resource, targeting: - improving systems to allow for the gathering, sharing, verifying, and updating of data and GIS records between organisations and citizens - developing robust data-sharing agreements - maximising the use of existing data sources and local knowledge	All	3	No													

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O8	Develop guidance and provide training to increase the coverage, quantity and quality of data collected through citizen science projects that: - foster community ownership - contribute meaningfully to species and habitat data collection	All	3 5 6	No										✓			
O9	Carry out research and development into the feasibility and resilience of proposed projects for nature recovery.	All	3 5	No										✓	✓		
O10	Safeguard 'areas of particular importance for biodiversity', and where possible and appropriate, 'areas that could become of particular importance' and LNRS priority species by incorporating them into local planning policy.	All	4	No							✓						
O11	Enable enforcement of protections through effective planning, monitoring, and reporting processes.	All	4	No							✓						
O12	Survey, monitor, and identify more areas in need of safeguarding through designation such as: - Bathing Waters - Limestone Pavement Orders - County Wildlife Sites - Local Geological Sites	All	4	No							✓						
O13	Protect sensitive habitats against the impacts of recreational pressure by: - utilising partnership working to ensure consistent messaging - funding wardens and engagement officers - providing access management including fencing, groundworks, and considering the use of public space protection orders - providing training - delivering footpath improvements - promoting responsible recreational behaviour - considering of the use of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) to reduce pressure on sensitive sites - providing education on dangers of wildfire	All	4 6 13 14 19 22	No										✓			
O14	Identify skills and knowledge gaps and create more opportunities to access the sector (building the skill base of future generations), through: - training - apprenticeships - career opportunities	All	5	No							✓			✓			
O15	Promote and encourage outdoor and nature-based learning.	All	5	No								✓	✓	✓			

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O16	Continue to develop opportunities for sharing good practice and lessons learnt. Encourage and support collaboration, by supporting and delivering joint training and knowledge exchange between: - farmers - land managers - foresters - conservation bodies - other organisations - individuals	All	5 6	No										✓			
O17	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.	All	5	No								✓	✓	✓			
O18	Engage, empower and build capacity for a more diverse and wider cross section of society to take action for, enjoy and care for Cumbria's natural environment. Raise awareness of: - our heritage - biodiversity - wider benefits - how to protect and enhance it	All	6	No								✓	✓	✓			
O19	Create more practical opportunities for people to take action for nature recovery, increasing the range, diversity and scale of volunteering opportunities, and embedding these in green social prescribing.	All	6	No								✓	✓	✓			
O20	Encourage nature-friendly practices in gardens, allotments and community spaces, including: - pollinator-friendly planting - leaving grass long by reducing mowing - using peat-free compost - reducing pesticide and herbicide use - creating holes in fences that allow wildlife such as hedgehogs to move between different spaces - retaining and maintaining hedgerows - leaving some areas to be 'wild' - minimising the impacts our pets have on local wildlife	All	6 25	No								✓	✓	✓		Gardens and brownfield	

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O21	Raise awareness of issues and actions everyone can take, such as: "love my beach" - clean water campaigns - reducing water use - reducing impacts of access and recreation - increasing flood and drought resilience - reducing and removing litter - improving biosecurity - disposing of items such as wet wipes or cooking fats correctly - using sensitively designed lighting in gardens - reducing inputs of medication, pesticides and biocides into the environment	All	6 21	No										✓			
O22	Safeguard, maintain, enhance existing, and create new farm landscape features which support biodiversity, such as: - traditional hay meadows - low input grassland - ponds - field trees, especially ancient and veteran trees - drystone walls - farm woodland - hedgerows and hedgerow trees - rough margins and scrub	All	7	No		✓					✓				✓	Farmland	
O23	Make more space for nature within the farmed landscape, with habitats created/enhanced to expand and connect with nearby wildlife-rich habitats.	All	7	No	✓			✓		✓							
O24	Encourage regenerative farming methods that improve soil health, including: - carrying out soil assessments and testing to understand soil structure, soil organisms, organic matter, and nutrient status - producing soil management plans - exploring new grazing regimes - using legume crops in arable rotations - adding suitable species swards in species-poor grassland - minimising soil disturbance - robotic weeding	All	7 21 23	No	✓			✓		✓							

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O25	Tackle diffuse pollution and sediment runoff by taking a catchment approach to low-input farming methods, including: - education and farmer learning - nutrient management plans - diffuse water pollution plans - land use change - sustainable slurry management - improved soil management - grazing and vegetation management - prevention of unnatural erosion.	All	7	No							✓						
O26	Create new food, shelter and nesting opportunities on arable land and productive grasslands, such as: - nesting plots for birds - beetle banks - sowing bird and pollinator friendly seed mixes - leaving rough margins and scrub	All	7	No							✓					Farmland	
O27	Improve air quality and tackle ammonia losses by interventions such as: - planting shelterbelts next to livestock housing - covering farmyard muck heaps - managing slurry sustainably	All	7 13 15	No			✓			✓							
O28	Establish wildlife-rich agroforestry, promoting the use of climate change resilient native tree species, including options such as: - in-field trees - wood pasture - wildlife-rich hedgerows and hedgerow trees - shelterbelts - riparian buffers - traditional orchards, including native fruit and nut tree species to benefit farmland species	All	7	No	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	Farmland	
O29	Explore water management and wetland farming innovations where the management of wet areas needs to be balanced with food production, including: - rewetting peaty soils - managing wet grassland for breeding waders (generally with cattle grazing) - managing water levels to protect and enhance lowland raised bog and other wetlands - maintaining low nutrient inputs to protect wetlands - creating wet woodland as part of farming systems - creating floodplain meadows	All	7	No	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓		
O30	Explore innovative approaches to farming and forestry that minimise plastic use.	All	7	No													

Overarching

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
W1	Manage woodland to be wildlife-rich by increasing structural and species diversity and resilience within the wooded landscape, using established techniques such as: - low impact silviculture, such as continuous cover forestry - promoting the use of climate change resilient native tree species (using natural regeneration, and planting stock from local or appropriate, more southerly provenance) matched to site characteristics and management objectives - conserving standing deadwood and cavities, split trees and boughs, or where not present providing boxes to increase nesting and roosting opportunities for woodland birds and bats - creating glades/rides and open areas in appropriate locations within woodland to benefit lichens and woodland butterflies - maintaining shaded and humid conditions where rainforest bryophytes and ferns are present - retaining standard trees (especially oak) where dormice are present - undertaking appropriately timed rotational coppicing of hazel where dormice are present, to promote a dense shrub layer and structural complexity, whilst avoiding nesting and hibernation seasons - retaining deadwood within woodland to create a range of microhabitats to benefit invertebrates and fungi - controlling INNS such as rhododendron and grey squirrel - controlling grazing pressure to enable successful tree and shrub establishment - managing game-rearing and shooting sustainably, by locating release pens outside of areas of high conservation value, managing stock numbers, and using non-toxic ammunition	Woodland, trees, and scrub	8 12	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Broadleaved woodland Upland oakwood Wet woodland	Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland birchwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland Native broadleaved woodland Mixed woodland
W2	Manage and restore traditional orchards to be in good condition.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	8	Yes	✓						✓			✓			Traditional orchards
W3	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.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	8 9	No		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓				

Woodland, trees, and scrub

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W4	Adopt precautionary tree health measures by undertaking relevant surveillance and subsequent management of diseases and pests to prevent their establishment or spread.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	8 10	No		✓											
W/M5	Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.	Woodland, trees, and scrub Moorland, heathland, and montane	8 10 13 14 15	No	✓				✓								
W6	Create more woodland and tree cover (if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework), targeting the following wildlife-rich woodland types: - upland oakwood (in gills, fellsides/moorland edges, and where bracken is dominant) 'Atlantic rainforests' - wet woodland (targeting floodplains, riparian zones, and plateaus) - lowland yew on limestone and upland ashwood - future wood pasture and parkland and ancient/veteran trees - traditional orchards - mixed and broadleaved woodland in good condition	Woodland, trees, and scrub Wetland and Freshwater	7 9 19	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland Native broadleaved woodland Mixed woodland Wood-pasture and parkland Traditional orchards
W7	Target wildlife-rich woodland creation to buffer, expand, and connect ancient woodland to the wider treescape (so that there is a range of ages of trees to assure continuity of mature/ancient trees), using a combination of: - natural colonisation - planting using native tree species that are of local or appropriate, more southerly provenance	Woodland, trees, and scrub	9 10	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Native broadleaved woodland
W8	Favour woodland establishment which maximises genetic diversity, by natural colonisation if possible. If carrying out planting, use climate change resilient native tree species that are of local or appropriate, more southerly provenance.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	9	No	✓	✓											Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland Native broadleaved woodland Mixed woodland
W9	Design new woodland to incorporate open space and maximise use of existing habitats within and adjacent to the woodland creation site.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	9 12	No													
W10	Design new woodlands and their associated infrastructure to facilitate low impact silviculture such as continuous cover forestry.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	9	No				✓	✓								Productive woodland
W11	Support and develop the network of plant and tree nurseries specific to Cumbria.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	9	No										✓	✓		

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W12	Manage existing wood pasture and parkland to ensure it is a fully functional habitat, with large open grown trees of a varied age-range to ensure succession, deadwood, shrubs and rich ground flora by: - maintaining an ecologically appropriate grazing that allows tree regeneration but prevents shading of trees to the detriment of epiphytes - controlling deer - retaining fallen and standing deadwood - avoiding the use of fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides	Woodland, trees, and scrub	10	Yes							✓					Veteran and ancient trees	Wood-pasture and parkland
W13	Restore plantation on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) to wildlife-rich woodland using established techniques such as: - continuous cover forestry - low impact silviculture - promoting the use of climate change resilient native tree species (using natural regeneration, and planting stock from local or appropriate, more southerly provenance) matched to site characteristics and management objectives - controlling grazing pressure to enable successful tree and shrub establishment - ensuring that any remnant ancient woodland features are protected and managed sensitively while progressing restoration to native woodland	Woodland, trees, and scrub	10	Yes							✓						Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland Native broadleaved woodland Mixed woodland
W14	Safeguard veteran and ancient trees and their associated birds, bats, invertebrates, fungi, lichens and mosses by: - preventing the loss of ancient trees to development or unregulated felling - protecting root zones (that can spread far beyond the canopy) from compaction and damage - maintaining pollarding, where this was established when the tree was young - protecting trees from excessive cutting or pruning, especially when the tree has not been managed by pollarding - protecting the species that live in and on ancient trees by reducing or avoiding the use of pesticides, slurry and fertiliser and other pollutants - maintaining a range of tree ages to ensure succession - retaining both standing and fallen deadwood	Woodland, trees, and scrub	10	Yes							✓					Veteran and ancient trees	Wood-pasture and parkland

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W15	Manage existing hedgerows to be wildlife-rich by: - maintaining them in a variety of heights, conditions and widths, including tall and wide hedges, those that include standard trees, and those that are able to flower and fruit abundantly - maintaining buffer strips either side - planting up gaps in hedges with a mix of climate change resilient native species that are of local or appropriate, more southerly provenance - planting hazel, blackthorn, bramble, and honeysuckle to benefit dormice - timing cutting to avoid disturbance to breeding birds, and if likely to be present, dormice - carrying out appropriately timed traditional hedge laying	Woodland, trees, and scrub	7 11	No							✓	✓				Broadleaved woodland	Hedgerows (favourable condition) Native species-rich hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees Native species-rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species-rich hedgerow Line of trees (ecologically valuable) Line of trees (ecologically valuable) - with bank or ditch
W16	Plant species-rich native hedgerows (including standard trees) to create a connected and diverse network, with an emphasis on: - restoring historical field boundaries - replacing fences with hedgerows - maintaining enclosures and field patterns with historical value	Woodland, trees, and scrub	7 11	No	✓						✓	✓					Hedgerows (favourable condition) Native species-rich hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees Native species-rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species-rich hedgerow Line of trees (ecologically valuable) Line of trees (ecologically valuable) - with bank or ditch
W17	Manage scrub as a mosaic of successional habitats, to benefit reptiles, invertebrates and scrub nesting birds. Provide blocks of scrub interspersed with sheltered, sunny areas for varied foraging and basking opportunities and hibernation features.	Woodland, trees, and scrub	11	No												Broadleaved woodland Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge Upland habitat mosaics	Blackthorn scrub Gorse scrub Hawthorn scrub Hazel scrub Juniper scrub Willow scrub Mixed scrub
W18	Expand high nature conservation value scrub cover by creating the appropriate conditions for a mix of scrub types to establish (including blackthorn scrub, gorse scrub, hawthorn scrub, hazel scrub, juniper scrub, willow scrub, mixed scrub), using techniques such as: - grazing management - scarification - assisted sowing/planting	Woodland, trees, and scrub	11	Yes													Blackthorn scrub Gorse scrub Hawthorn scrub Hazel scrub Juniper scrub Willow scrub Mixed scrub
W19	Create more multifunctional productive mixed woodland (if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework), that deliver a range of products that can be capitalised upon, including: - timber - biodiversity - carbon - recreation and access	Woodland, trees, and scrub	12	No		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		

Woodland, trees, and scrub

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M1	Restore hydrological function and appropriate robust vegetation cover, and species diversity on drained or actively eroding peatlands using established techniques such as: • blocking grips • installing bunding • installing dams • using coir matting to revegetate bare peat • reprofiling hags • sphagnum inoculation • patch turfing • spreading mulch/brash • seeding and plug planting • removing trees, scrub, and woodland, if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework	Moorland, heathland, and montane	13 14	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓							Upland blanket bog Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge	Blanket bog Upland heathland Lowland heathland Upland flushes, fens and swamps

Moorland, heathland, and montane

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M2	Manage peatland habitats to be wildlife-rich (enhancing species and structural diversity, ensuring robust vegetation cover, slowing water flow and protecting peat) by: - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels - carrying out ecologically appropriate heather management that is not harmful to important habitats, soils, and hydrological function - reducing inputs of medication, pesticides and biocides into the environment	Moorland, heathland, and montane	13 14	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓					Upland blanket bog Moorland and upland grassland Upland habitat mosaics Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge	Blanket bog Upland heathland Lowland heathland Upland flushes, fens and swamps

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M3	Manage habitats other than peatlands to be wildlife-rich, with a variety of dense and more open vegetation cover that protects and restores the hydrological function, nutrient status, and species diversity by: - restoring natural hydrology - maintaining low nutrient input - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels - establishing native scrub, woodland, and wood pasture in suitable locations such as areas of bracken, species-poor grassland over mineral soil, or as appropriate mosaics within heathland (if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework) - managing wet grassland and rush pasture for breeding waders (generally with cattle grazing and by controlling soft rush) where they are known to breed - ensuring sufficient open-habitat remains in and around known important nesting areas for breeding waders - creating scrapes to ensure wet areas where waders are present, for them to feed during spring and summer	Moorland, heathland, and montane	13 14	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓							Upland habitat mosaics Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge	Wildlife-rich upland acid grasslands
M4	Manage risks associated with wildfire using ecologically appropriate methods that are not harmful to important habitats, soils, and hydrological function.	Moorland, heathland, and montane	13 14	No	✓												
W/M5	Monitor and control deer as part of a Cumbria wide deer management strategy.	Woodland, trees, and scrub Moorland, heathland, and montane	8 10 13 14 15	No	✓				✓								
M6	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.	Moorland, heathland, and montane	13	No													
M7	Restore dwarf-shrub cover to areas which previously supported heathland vegetation, to make them wildlife-rich by: - removing trees, scrub, and woodland, if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework - restoring grass moorland to heathland through grazing management - reintroducing missing plant species through scarification and seeding	Moorland, heathland, and montane	14	Yes	✓			✓	✓							Upland habitat mosaics Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge	Upland heathland Lowland heathland Wildlife-rich upland acid grasslands

Moorland, heathland, and montane

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M8	Manage lowland heathland to be wildlife-rich by: - removing trees, scrub, and woodland, if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels - maintaining patches of bare ground to provide invertebrates and reptiles with foraging, refuge, and basking opportunities	Moorland, heathland, and montane	14	Yes													Lowland heathland
M9	Manage montane habitats to be wildlife-rich through ecologically appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels, to enable remnants of grazing-sensitive montane habitats such as tall herb vegetation, rare Arctic alpine plants, mountain top moss-heaths, and grasslands to expand.	Moorland, heathland, and montane	15	Yes		✓										Montane/ Arctic alpiners	Mountain heaths and willow scrub Upland flushes, fens and swamps Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats
M10	Protect montane habitats from sources of damage by: - continuing to work with the climbing community to ensure they understand how to avoid damage and disturbance to sensitive habitats and species, observe seasonal climbing restrictions and avoid 'gardening' new routes - ensuring that footpath repairs are designed to avoid damaging, and where possible aid the enhancement sensitive upland habitats - managing grazing pressure and recreational access to prevent soil erosion and allow sensitive plants to grow and set seed	Moorland, heathland, and montane	15	No												Montane/ Arctic alpiners	
M11	Restore habitats that have become extremely fragmented in the English uplands such as: - high-altitude scrub communities that contain species such as juniper, mountain willows, and dwarf birch - flower-rich tall herb communities	Moorland, heathland, and montane	15	No		✓											Mountain heaths and willow scrub Upland flushes, fens and swamps Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats

Moorland, heathland, and montane

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G1	Manage existing wildlife-rich grasslands to provide a mosaic of structural and species diversity (taking account of geology, hydrology and sensitive species) by: - cutting meadows for hay rather than haylage/silage - timing cutting to benefit plant species biodiversity - utilising variable cutting regimes - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes and stocking levels - leaving rough margins where appropriate - maintaining low nutrient input - reducing inputs of medication, pesticides, and biocides into the environment	Grassland and limestone pavement	16	Yes	✓			✓	✓		✓				✓	Hay meadows Limestone grassland/pavement	Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland acid grassland Upland acid grassland Lowland calcareous grassland Upland calcareous grassland Lowland meadows Upland hay meadows Neutral grassland Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
G2	Enhance/restore existing grassland to be wildlife-rich by: - maintaining an ecologically appropriate grazing and/or cutting regime - adding local provenance green hay - adding local provenance brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs - leaving rough margins where appropriate - removing trees, scrub, and woodland, if supported following application of open habitats policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework - removing nutrient inputs	Grassland and limestone pavement	16 17	Yes	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	Wading birds of in-bye and fell edge	Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland acid grassland Upland acid grassland Lowland calcareous grassland Upland calcareous grassland Lowland meadows Upland hay meadows Neutral grassland
G3	Sensitively re-work gravels/mine spoil to prevent encroachment of successional vegetation, growth, and shading on calaminarian grasslands and mine spoils.	Grassland and limestone pavement Built environment	16 25	Yes												Mine spoil	Calaminarian grasslands
G4	Work with national infrastructure operators, local authorities, and landowners to manage verges, transport corridors, and public rights of way to be wildlife-rich, and maintain existing wildlife-rich habitats by: - timing cutting to benefit plant species biodiversity - removing arisings - reintroducing missing plant species through scarification and seeding	Grassland and limestone pavement Built environment	16 17 25	No		✓					✓	✓					Neutral grassland

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G5	Increase species diversity and reduce nutrient levels in and around wildlife-rich grasslands by: - reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides - reducing the use of artificial inorganic and organic fertilisers	Grassland and limestone pavement Built environment	16 17 26	No				✓									Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland acid grassland Upland acid grassland Lowland calcareous grassland Upland calcareous grassland Lowland meadows Upland hay meadows Neutral grassland Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
G6	Create a county wide hay market and register, with potential for shared cut and collect equipment, storage, and flying flocks, to enable sourcing and propagation of more locally appropriate seed to be used in restoration and enhancement.	Grassland and limestone pavement	16 17	No										✓	✓		
G7	Develop a propagation programme in nurseries to support the translocation of rare and locally extinct grassland plant species that have been lost or have declined, using: - local/appropriate provenance seed (propagules) - specialist direction/advice	Grassland and limestone pavement	16 17	No										✓		Hay meadows (flowering plants) Limestone grassland (flowering plants)	
G8	Create new areas of wildlife-rich grassland targeting non-grassland sites such as previous quarries, ex-industrial land, landfill sites, and built-up areas by: - adding local provenance green hay - adding local provenance brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs - maintaining an ecologically appropriate grazing and/or cutting regime - managing soil nutrient levels where they are high and need reducing by topsoil stripping and/or short term no till arable cropping - creating/improving suitable habitat for metapopulations of small blue butterfly to form	Grassland and limestone pavement Built environment	17 26	Yes	✓			✓	✓			✓					Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland acid grassland Upland acid grassland Lowland calcareous grassland Upland calcareous grassland Lowland meadows Upland hay meadows Neutral grassland
G9	Restore wildlife-rich floodplain meadows where soil type, hydrology, and plant community are appropriate, using established techniques such as: - restoring natural hydrology - adding local provenance green hay - adding local provenance brush harvested seed and wildflower plugs - maintaining an ecologically appropriate grazing and/or cutting regime - removing nutrient inputs - avoiding soil compaction by carefully planning stocking densities and performing any mechanical works in the dry months of the year	Grassland and limestone pavement	17	Yes	✓			✓	✓							Wet/marshy grassland	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
G10	Manage limestone pavement as a mosaic of associated wildlife-rich habitats (to facilitate a diverse vegetation structure with a variety of microclimates that supports a range of species including key plants and butterflies associated with limestone) by: - coppicing pavement edge limestone woodlands - managing scrub (where appropriate) on rotation to create light sunny areas - controlling the encroachment of bracken, bramble, and cotoneaster - translocating key butterfly food plants (of local or appropriate provenance) such as primrose, cowslips, and violets - Maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes (including targeted no fence grazing) using hardy native breeds	Grassland and limestone pavement	18	Yes							✓					Limestone grassland/pavement	Lowland calcareous grassland Upland calcareous grassland Limestone pavements Lowland beech and yew woodland Native broadleaved woodland
G11	Identify, survey the extent and condition, and map all limestone pavement and associated geology, habitat and species to inform future management.	Grassland and limestone pavement	18	No													
G12	Set clear objectives for the management of each limestone pavement and associated habitats and species through the development of limestone pavement management plans.	Grassland and limestone pavement	18	No										✓			

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
F1	Support natural processes and function in river channels, floodplains and lake shores, to benefit the habitats and species they support, through appropriate river restoration and re-naturalisation techniques, including: - re-naturalising modified channels, particularly in headwaters and tributaries - reconnecting floodplains - allowing accumulation of woody material - facilitating natural flow management - allowing natural sediment movement and storage - controlling INNS (including preventing further introductions and spread of disease through biosecurity measures)	Wetland and freshwater	19	Yes		✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	Rivers and streams Lakes	Aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies Eutrophic standing waters Mesotrophic lakes Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes Ponds Rivers and streams Floodplain wetland mosaic
F2	Manage canals and their riparian habitats to be wildlife-rich by: - encouraging the growth of native emergent, floating, and submerged aquatic vegetation - providing refuges for water voles and birds such as islands and reedbeds	Wetland and freshwater	19	Yes				✓			✓	✓	✓			Tarns, ponds and canals	
F3	Create new, restore existing, and continue to manage a variety of wildlife-rich wetland habitats including ponds, scrapes, and wet woodland to: - be naturally water retentive - be varied in depth for a range of species/habitat communities - be fringed with appropriate marginal vegetation - provide refuges for water voles and birds such as islands and reedbeds - not be stocked with fish or wildfowl - be in appropriate locations	Wetland and freshwater	19 20	No	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	Tarns, ponds and canals Wetland, fen and reedbed	
F4	Restore natural species movement where movement is impeded, by: - removing redundant artificial barriers in river channels and lakes - installing appropriate alternative passage where barrier removal is not possible - installing under/over road tunnels/bridges near known habitat severance or breeding sites	Wetland and freshwater Built environment	19 25	No				✓	✓							Rivers and streams Lakes	Aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies Eutrophic standing waters Mesotrophic lakes Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes Rivers and streams
F5	Establish wide riparian buffer strips of wildlife-rich habitats where livestock can be excluded, in suitable areas, to minimise nutrient and sediment input into watercourses, waterbodies, and wetlands.	Wetland and freshwater	7 19 20	No		✓		✓	✓								
F6	Develop and implement a programme of lake management/restoration plans to restore natural function and habitats.	Wetland and freshwater	19	No				✓			✓	✓	✓				
F7	Carry out targeted reintroduction programmes for ecosystem engineers such as beaver.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No				✓	✓					✓			

Wetland and freshwater

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
F8	Restore hydrological function and species diversity on drained lowland raised bog and fens/degraded peatlands using established techniques such as: - installing bunding - reprofiling peat faces - installing dams - using coir matting to revegetate bare peat - spreading mulch - sphagnum inoculation - seeding and plug planting - removing trees, scrub, and woodland, if supported following the application of open habitat policy, wader guidance, and the peatland decision support framework	Wetland and freshwater	20	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	Lowland raised bog	Lowland raised bog
F9	Create and restore wildlife-rich fringe habitats (such as wet woodland, purple moor grass and rush pasture, reedbeds, transition mires, and floodplain meadows) around peatland and wetland habitats by: - restoring hydrology within wider hydrological units - appropriate management for the type of habitat - managing wet grassland and rush pasture for breeding waders (generally with cattle grazing and by controlling soft rush) where they are known to breed - ensuring sufficient open-habitat remains in and around known important nesting areas for breeding waders - creating wet areas where waders are present for them to feed during spring and summer	Wetland and freshwater	20	Yes	✓			✓	✓	✓						Lowland raised bog	Lowland raised bog Purple-moor grass and rush pastures Lowland fens Reedbeds Upland flushes, fens and swamps
F10	Manage wetland habitats including basin mires, fens and flushes to be wildlife-rich by: - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes - restoring natural hydrology - managing scrub - reducing nutrient inputs from surrounding habitats - avoiding soil compaction by carefully planning stocking densities and performing any mechanical works in the dry months of the year	Wetland and freshwater	20	Yes	✓			✓	✓							Wetland, fen and reedbed	Purple-moor grass and rush pastures Lowland fens Reedbeds Upland flushes, fens and swamps
F11	Cease all extraction of peat.	Wetland and freshwater	20	No	✓												

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
F12	Reduce point source pollution from sewage treatment works, combined sewer overflows, package treatment plants and septic tanks by: - delivering improvement programmes - increasing maintenance - providing education	Wetland and freshwater Coastal and estuarine	21	No				✓					✓				
F13	Reduce the impact of road and urban runoff by: - improving existing infrastructure - incorporating high quality SuDS (sustainable urban drainage systems) into new developments and retrofitting them where feasible	Wetland and freshwater Built environment	21 26	No				✓									
F14	Remediate/mitigate against diffuse and point source historical mine discharges.	Wetland and freshwater Coastal and estuarine	21	No				✓									
F15	Develop and fund research projects into using natural processes such as shellfish and reedbeds to improve water quality.	Wetland and freshwater Coastal and estuarine	21	No				✓									

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
C1	Appropriately manage sand dunes, maritime cliffs and slopes, and coastal vegetated shingle to be in good condition, benefitting the species they support by: - controlling INNS such as sea buckthorn and Japanese rose - managing scrub - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes - creating and maintaining undisturbed breeding sites and roosting areas for breeding waders that are above the high tide levels and protected from predation - maintaining and restoring ephemeral water bodies free of vegetation for natterjack toads - maintaining large areas of bare sand with sparse vegetation, whilst minimising damage to northern dune tiger beetle larval habitat - working with specialist coastal geomorphologists to develop a wider understanding of the processes acting on coastal habitat	Coastal and estuarine	22	Yes		✓	✓									Dunes and wet slacks	Maritime cliff and slopes Coastal sand dunes Coastal vegetated shingle
C2	Enhance and restore saltmarsh and coastal grazing marsh habitats so they are wildlife-rich, benefitting the species they support, using established and emerging techniques such as: - restoring natural hydrology - creating scrapes to ensure wet areas where waders are present, for them to feed during spring and summer - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes to provide suitable habitat for key species (E.g. A grazed tussocky vegetation structure for breeding birds such as redshank and skylark, and a short sward where natterjack toad are found)	Coastal and estuarine	22	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							Saltmarsh and intertidal	Coastal saltmarsh Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbeds
C3	Restore and expand seagrass beds to be in good condition using established techniques with a focus on existing mapped areas.	Coastal and estuarine	22	Yes	✓												Seagrass beds

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
C4	Minimise pressures on mudflats, sandflats, and rocky shores by: - reducing pollution and nutrient inputs from surrounding habitats - minimising disturbance to wildlife	Coastal and estuarine	22	No												Saltmarsh and intertidal	Intertidal mudflats Intertidal underboulder communities Peat and clay exposures with Piddocks sheltered muddy gravels <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs Littoral muddy sand Littoral coarse sediment Littoral sand Littoral mixed sediments Features of littoral sediment High energy littoral rock Moderate energy littoral rock Low energy littoral rock Features of littoral rock
C5	Maintain a full transition of vegetational stages of intertidal habitat that will support species of varying salinity tolerance and create a diversity of microhabitats, including: - ephemeral water bodies - bare ground for foraging, refuge, and basking - sand dunes/upper salt marsh with short vegetation - shallow freshwater pools with no vegetation - winter hibernation sites for natterjack toads - successional habitats for St Bees seed-eater including areas of bare ground and food plants such as sea campion	Coastal and estuarine	22	No		✓	✓									Dunes and wet slacks Saltmarsh and intertidal	
C6	Restore coastal processes to allow coastal habitats to be wildlife-rich by: - increasing the space available to them where these have been lost due to coastal squeeze - maintaining ecologically appropriate grazing regimes - scrub management - management of invasive non-native species	Coastal and estuarine	23	Yes		✓	✓										Maritime cliff and slopes Coastal sand dunes Coastal vegetated shingle Coastal saltmarsh Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbeds Seagrass beds
C7	Create new areas of saltmarsh in good condition using established and emerging techniques such as managed realignment and coastal retreat.	Coastal and estuarine	23	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								Coastal saltmarsh Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbeds
C8	Develop and implement a strategic approach to potential climate change driven sea level rise, including adaptive coastal management to ensure resilience of coastal habitats.	Coastal and estuarine	23	No		✓			✓								
C9	Develop a baseline dataset and coordinate with partners to build a marine evidence base.	Coastal and estuarine	24	No										✓			
C10	Use knowledge from the designation process of the Highly Protected Marine Area (HPMA) to identify the main pressures on the marine environment.	Coastal and estuarine	24	No										✓			

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
U1	Manage publicly accessible green spaces to contain more wildlife-rich habitat alongside their main functional needs by: - enhancing/restoring/creating wildlife-rich habitats - pollinator-friendly planting - leaving grass long by reducing mowing - timing mowing to benefit plant species biodiversity - using peat-free compost - reducing pesticide and herbicide use - leaving rough margins and areas to be more 'wild'	Built environment	25	Yes								✓	✓	✓		Gardens and brownfield	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
U2	Manage brownfield sites to be wildlife-rich through long-term, site-specific, targeted management that maintains an appropriate balance of disturbance, and variety of vegetation species and structure, to benefit the species that they support.	Built environment	25	Yes								✓				Gardens and brownfield	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
U3	Safeguard and value the contribution of wildlife-rich brownfield sites in providing a range of resting, feeding, and breeding places for invertebrates, reptiles and birds when considering development by: - identifying and surveying our most valuable brownfield sites - providing mitigation and compensation measures against their loss	Built environment	25	No								✓				Gardens and brownfield	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
U4	Improve the connectivity of nature corridors by targeting new and existing transport routes, active travel routes, and public rights of way for high quality green and blue infrastructure that delivers for biodiversity.	Built environment	25 26	No								✓	✓	✓			
U5	Design urban planting schemes so that they use pollinator friendly trees, shrubs, grass species, and perennial plants.	Built environment	25	No								✓	✓	✓			
U6	Maximise availability of urban growing spaces and allotments to increase nature corridors and stepping stones within the built environment.	Built environment	25	No								✓	✓	✓			

Built environment

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
U7	Safeguard existing nesting, breeding and roosting sites, and provide mitigation, compensation, and enhancement measures wherever possible, by: - increasing awareness of specific buildings that support important colonies of nesting birds or roosting bats and mitigate against their harm - integrating suitable numbers of universal bird bricks, swift bricks, and bat bricks into all new developments where possible (including extensions and alterations that require planning permission) in accordance with Building Standard BS42021	Built environment	25	No												Urban - built up areas	
U8	Reduce and sensitively design artificial lighting to help bats and other nocturnal wildlife commute and forage.	Built environment	25 26	No												Urban waterbodies Urban - built up areas	
U9	Engage with and educate businesses, schools, healthcare settings, other organisations, and significant landowners to help them in: - recognising and maximising their assets potential to provide benefits to biodiversity - capitalising on green finance or funding schemes (e.g. Biodiversity Net Gain)	Built environment	25	No										✓			
U10	Implement, manage, and maintain more wildlife friendly features in urban and suburban areas through the planning process, such as: - green roofs - stone walls - ponds and swales - rain gardens - urban trees and woodland - hedgerows	Built environment	26	No								✓	✓	✓			
U11	Design new urban waterbodies to be wildlife friendly by: - creating varied bank profiles and depths to provide a range of habitat conditions to support amphibians, invertebrates and mammals - avoiding stocking of new waterbodies intended for wildlife with fish or wildfowl.	Built environment	26	No		✓						✓	✓	✓		Urban waterbodies	

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S1	Work towards the removal of grey squirrels from Cumbria through: - coordinated legal control of grey squirrels - cross-border collaborative action with stakeholders in neighbouring counties - developing medium-term and long-term strategies to enable red squirrel recovery - increasing public awareness/education on reporting red and grey squirrel sightings, to improve presence/absence monitoring programmes	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	8 27	No							✓					Red squirrel	
S2	Favour small-seeded tree species (such as blackthorn, bird cherry, pine species, hawthorn and holly) in planting schemes that are in or adjacent to red squirrel strongholds.	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	8 27	No												Red squirrel	
S3	Expand populations of netted carpet moth in Cumbria through: - Appropriate ground disturbance through cattle grazing, raking or trampling, to promote the growth of touch-me-not balsam (the food plant for netted carpet moth) - Translocating touch-me-not balsam to suitably restored sites in consultation with specialists - Focussing management and expansion around existing colonies	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	8 27	No												Netted carpet moth	
S4	Carry out translocations to bolster and connect existing populations of dormouse and maintain genetic diversity, under specialist advice.	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	8 27	No												Hazel dormouse	
S5	Review the success of the reintroduction methods already trialled for willow gloves fungus and: - if successful repeat translocations at other sites in the same region to build a robust population - if unsuccessful conduct further reintroduction trials using alternative methods	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	8 27	No												Willow gloves fungus	
S6	Carry out targeted expansion of Atlantic rainforest habitat, and appropriate ongoing management including sympathetic grazing levels.	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	9 27	No	✓											Sparkling signal moss	Upland oakwood

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S7	Safeguard <i>Ricasolia amplissima</i> populations in Cumbria by: - monitoring known sites to make sure host trees aren't cut down, dying or falling down - planning for succession of host trees with suitable bark conditions/ecology - undertaking translocations to other suitable host trees, following specialist advice	Woodland, trees, and scrub Species recovery	10 27	No												<i>Ricasolia amplissima</i>	
S8	Safeguard breeding wader populations by: - ensuring sufficient open-habitat remains in and around important nesting areas - protecting nests using electric fencing (where required) to prevent disturbance or destruction - ensuring that nests are not disturbed or destroyed by in-field operations, trampled by livestock, or disturbed by dogs and people - undertaking proportionate and legal short-term control of predators such as carrion crow where productivity is proven to be a limiting factor for population status - liaising with farmers and land managers to increase awareness of these species and their needs	Moorland, heathland, and montane Species recovery	13 14 27	No												Breeding waders	
S9	Restore black grouse populations by: - undertaking proportionate and legal short-term control of predators such as carrion crow where productivity is proven to be a limiting factor for population status - where present, assessing the impact of new fencing and remove or marking existing fencing - carrying out potential translocations or localised reintroductions where appropriate, using wild-sourced birds, under specialist advice - avoiding disturbance to sites where breeding displays (leks) take place	Moorland, heathland, and montane Species recovery	13 14 27	No												Black grouse	

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S10	Restore hen harrier populations by: - collaborating with landowners and conservation organisations to reduce the drivers of illegal persecution of hen harriers - continuing surveys and population monitoring of nesting and winter roost sites - protecting nests by managing vegetation to ensure sufficient cover for nesting, avoiding recreational disturbance, and avoiding cutting and burning within 100m of nest sites used in the last 5 years - protecting winter roosts by avoiding cutting, mowing/topping, tree planting, wind farm development, and recreational disturbance - managing foraging habitat sympathetically within a 1 km radius of nesting sites, to support the availability of key prey resources during breeding season - undertaking proportionate and legal short-term control of predators such as carrion crow where productivity is proven to be a limiting factor for population status	Moorland, heathland, and montane Species recovery	13 14 27	No												Hen harrier	
S11	Carry out life cycle analysis (survey and research on distribution, population status, and limiting factors on restoration) on Arctic alpine plants, to understand the needs of each species, and the conservation action required.	Moorland, heathland, and montane Species recovery	15 27	No												Arctic alpine plants	
S12	Develop a propagation programme in nurseries to support the translocation of rare and locally extinct Arctic alpine plant species that have been lost or have declined, using: - local/appropriate provenance seed (propagules) - specialist direction/advice	Moorland, heathland, and montane Species recovery	15 16	No										✓		Arctic alpine plants	
S13	Safeguard waxcap fungi in Cumbria by: - identifying, recording, and better protecting our waxcap fungi grasslands - conducting more thorough surveys for fungi before committing to land use change where important waxcap assemblages are suspected, utilising novel techniques such as eDNA surveys - maintaining short-sward, nutrient-poor grassland where the most important assemblages of waxcap fungi are known to be present - improving our understanding of how waxcaps fit within habitat mosaics such as wood pasture systems	Grassland and limestone pavement Species recovery	16 27	No												Waxcap fungi	

Species recovery

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S14	Carry out research to monitor populations of Arctic charr, vendace, and schelly, and identify their potential conservation requirements, including: - genetic studies into their vulnerability to climate change and water abstraction. - population assessments and spawning site surveys - identifying sites for potential translocations if found necessary - investigation into the control of non-native fish	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No										✓		Arctic charr, vendace and schelly	
S15	Avoid stocking lakes and tarns which contain Arctic charr, vendace, and schelly, and enforce the ban on live bait fishing for Arctic charr.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No												Arctic charr, vendace and schelly	
S16	Increase populations of Atlantic salmon in Cumbria by: - continuing to monitor and study of populations (adults and smolt) particularly with reference to diet - Avoiding new stocking of salmon in Cumbrian rivers and the Solway Firth to protect wild species genetics - continuing the mandatory 100% catch and release of salmon until stocks have sufficiently recovered	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No												Atlantic salmon	
S17	Safeguard white-clawed crayfish populations in Cumbria by: - carrying out further research into removal of signal crayfish - preventing further introductions of signal crayfish and the spread of crayfish plague by adopting biosecurity measures - focussing conservation efforts above natural barriers such as waterfalls - identifying potential ark sites and preparing emergency plans for translocation	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No												White-clawed crayfish	
S18	Carry out further research to monitor populations of freshwater pearl mussel, and identify their potential conservation requirements, including: - conducting research into genetics of local populations - surveying rivers for existing populations using eDNA - carrying out captive breeding and suitable translocation programmes	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No												Freshwater pearl mussel	

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S19	Safeguard and expand populations of water vole in Cumbria by: - managing bankside vegetation on rotational basis, limiting intensive grazing and trampling where water vole populations are known to be present - carrying out translocations from appropriate water vole colonies to suitable sites where habitat conditions are optimal - carrying out dedicated mink eradication measures at a landscape scale	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	19 27	No												Water vole	
S20	Investigate the feasibility of translocation projects to encourage colonisation of white-faced darter to new sites.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	20 27	No												White-faced darter	
S21	Investigate the habitat and foraging needs of the rosy marsh moth and use this to inform: - site management - the feasibility of translocation projects to encourage colonisation of new sites.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	20 27	No												Rosy marsh moth	
S22	Maintain and where appropriate expand key food species for rosy marsh moth such as bog myrtle and bog rosemary as part of site management.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	20 27	No												Rosy marsh moth	
S23	Manage lowland raised bog to contain areas of tussocky purple moor grass, interspersed with small shallow pools for window-winged sedge larvae.	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	20 27	No												Window-winged sedge	
S24	Safeguard and expand window-winged sedge populations in Cumbria by: - undertaking detailed surveys of the physical features of the habitat at their known site, to increase understanding of their needs and potential threats - using knowledge from surveys to inform management and restoration plans, and identify new sites for potential translocation - investigating the feasibility of setting up a captive breeding programme to reinforce the known population and aid potential translocations to suitable new sites, under specialist advice	Wetland and freshwater Species recovery	20 27	No												Window-winged sedge	

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S25	Safeguard natterjack toad populations by: - continuing to monitor and study existing populations - liaising with landowners and land managers to provide site-specific management advice - increasing engagement and education to help reduce disturbance and protect habitat - carrying out conservation translocations to appropriate former sites using genetically suitable donor populations under specialist advice	Coastal and estuarine Species recovery	22 27	No												Natterjack toad	
S26	Investigate the feasibility of translocations of northern dune tiger beetle to other sites and dependent on outcome, trial translocations to suitable new sites under specialist advice.	Coastal and estuarine Species recovery	22 27	No												Northern dune tiger beetle	
S27	Safeguard ringed plover populations and enable breeding success by: - limiting access to areas where ringed plover are known to nest - installing nest cages over identified nests to prevent predation	Coastal and estuarine Species recovery	22 27	No												Ringed plover	
S28	Survey the St Bees seed-eater population at the known site and historic sites to: - confirm continued presence - assess the extent of suitable habitat to help safeguard and expand population.	Coastal and estuarine Species recovery	22 27	No												St. Bees seed eater	
S29	Minimise and mitigate against the destruction of existing swift nest sites by: - requiring planning applicants to check where swift nest sites have been recorded - avoiding carrying out building works on such buildings during the nesting season - mitigating against the loss of nest sites by putting up suitable swift bricks or boxes, as close as possible to the entrances to all existing swift nest sites	Built environment Species recovery	25 27	No												Swift	
S30	Develop appropriate standards for recording data on swift nest sites, and collecting data, to make it easier for people to identify if their building supports swift nest sites.	Built environment Species recovery	25 27	No												Swift	

Measure number	Measure description	Relevant habitat themes	Relevant priorities	Mapped	Carbon sequestration	Climate change resilience	Coastal erosion resilience	Water quality	Natural flood management	Air quality	Natural and cultural heritage	Access to nature	Health and wellbeing	Engagement and education	Green finance	Species/ assemblages that directly relate to measure	Wildlife-rich habitats that contribute to priority
S31	Safeguard and expand populations of small blue in Cumbria by: - managing sites appropriately to benefit the growth and spread of kidney vetch, and - spreading seed/plants to suitable locations between populations - ensuring known sites that support small blue are protected, or loss of these sites is appropriately mitigated - translocating species to suitable sites from stable donor populations - conducting ongoing monitoring and research	Built environment Species recovery	25 27	No												Small Blue butterfly	