SLE OF WIGHT

Local Nature Recovery Strategy

STATEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY PRIORITIES

Part 2: Priorities and Measures



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1. Statement of Biodiversity Priorities

Figure 1: Adapted diagram of LNRS process from the LNRS Statutory Guidance (2023).



1.1. What is a Statement of Biodiversity **Priorities?**

As per the Local Nature Recovery Strategy Statutory Guidance (2023), the strategy should contain by law:

- A statement of biodiversity priorities
- A local habitat map.

Under the requirements of the Environment Act (2021), the Statement of **Biodiversity Priorities** must include:

- 1. A description of the strategy area and its biodiversity
- 2. A description of the opportunities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity in the strategy area
- 3. The priorities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity including consideration of the contribution that this can also make to other environmental benefits (see Figure 2 for more information)
- 4. Proposals as to potential measures relating to those priorities.

This document presents sections 3 and 4 of this list. For sections 1 and 2, see Statement of Biodiversity Priorities: Part 1.

The Local Habitat Map must identify:

- 1. National conservation sites in the strategy area
- 2. Local nature reserves in the strategy area
- 3. Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity, or
- 4. Areas where the recovery or enhancement of biodiversity could make a particular contribution to other environmental benefits.

Items 1 and 2 of the Local Habitat Map are regarded as Areas that are of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB). Items 3 and 4 of the Local Habitat Map are regarded as Areas that Could become important for Biodiversity (ACB). The ACB is a result of mapped areas identified as important by potential measures that are then cut around existing APIB sites. The combined ACB and APIB results in the Local Habitat Map. The statutory guidance lays out a structure and order for preparing the LNRS, which the Responsible Authority has followed (Figure 1). The final APIB, Local Habitat Map (ACB and APIB) and Measures Maps are shown later in this document in Chapter 2 List of Priorities and Measures. It is encouraged that maps are viewed on the online map via islandnature.org.





The Bay from Nansen Hill. Photography by Ian Boyd.

1.2. Creation of the Isle of Wight LNRS **Priorities and Potential Measures**

Stakeholder Engagement

In line with and guided by the LNRS Statutory Guidance, local stakeholders have led the formulation of the strategy and identified priorities and measures. This approach has embedded a wide range of opinions and ideas that go beyond the usual voices and represent local needs regarding mitigating ecological pressures and recovering nature. A co-created strategy, shaped by broad engagement, increases the likelihood of its delivery across all sectors. A programme of engagement activities, public events, sector workshops with landowners and land managers, habitat specialist meetings, online surveys, and interactive mapping tools, run over twelve months, helped ensure widespread consultation and information gathering.

See the **Technical Methods** document for the engagement process that has shaped the LNRS.

Using Existing Plans and Policies

In addition to public, community and stakeholder interests, opinions and preferences, the Isle of Wight LNRS has also extended the work of existing policies, plans and strategies. With the support of the Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs), Natural England, Environment Agency and Forestry Commission, these have been re-evaluated and integrated into the process of nature recovery prioritisation and the design of practical measures. The Technical Methods document details all such documents consulted. The Isle of Wight LNRS Steering Group has also been essential in contributing current and prospective policy and practice from key sectors and organisations working in environmental management.

See the Technical Methods document for more information on the LNRS governance structure and membership.

Species Shortlisting

At the same time as drafting and refining priorities and measures for habitats, a set of key Island species was constructed to align with, locate and specify the conservation actions recommended for effective and sustained nature recovery. To this end, a technical group comprising local experts, wildlife recorders, and representation from the IW Local Records Centre, was convened to longlist species priorities for the LNRS area. Species were shortlisted using the triage methodology given in the LNRS guidance, working through species status, scope for practicable actions, and locally relevant details. Shortlisted species were then grouped into assemblages that can collectively benefit from similar habitat measures, and which can be used to support public engagement and project monitoring.

See Statement of Biodiversity Priorities, Part 3: Priority Species and Assemblages for the finalised species shortlist and their assemblages. See the Technical Methods document to view the species shortlisting methodology.

National Environmental Objectives

Priorities and measures have also been described according to their scope for delivery of National Environmental Objectives (NEOs). The UK Government sets NEOs to address biodiversity, climate, and social pressures through national and international targets, as set out in the Environmental Improvement Plan (2023). The complete list of NEOs is displayed in Table 1. The List of Priorities and Measures Table details which NEOs each measure addresses.





Table 1: List of National Environmental Objectives and their numbering, as provided by Natural England

National Environmental Objective	Source	How LNRS can contribute	Number Reference
Biodiversity on land - restore or create in excess of 500,000 hectares of a range of wildlife-rich habitat outside protected sites by 2042, compared to 2022 levels	Environment Act (2021)	The purpose of LNRSs is to identify opportunities to create or improve habitat in locations where it would have the greatest benefit to biodiversity and the wider environment.	NEO1
Biodiversity on land - halt the decline of species abundance by 2030. Ensure that species abundance in 2042 is greater than in 2022, and at least 10% greater than 2030	Environment Act (2021)	All actions proposed in every LNRS should be designed to make a positive contribution to biodiversity, including species abundance, considering their habitat and connectivity requirements.	NEO2
Biodiversity on land - reduce the risk of species' extinction by 2042, when compared to the risk of species' extinction in 2022	Environment Act (2021)	All LNRSs should include targeted habitat creation or improvement to support the recovery of the most threatened and near threatened species which are present.	NEO3
Woodland cover - increase total tree and woodland cover from 14.5% of land now to 16.5% by 2050	Environment Act (2021)	All LNRSs should seek to identify opportunities for new areas of woodland, expand existing areas of woodland and trees outside of woodland where this will benefit biodiversity and other environmental outcomes.	NEO4
Improve water quality and availability - reduce nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and sediment pollution from agriculture into the water environment by at least 40% by 2038, compared to a 2018 baseline	Environment Act (2021)	All LNRSs should seek to make a positive contribution to the water environment, including by limiting or mitigating nutrient and sediment pollution from agriculture, through the creation or improvement of habitat. For example, through creation of habitat along water courses to reduce the inflow of surface water carrying agricultural pollutants whilst also acting as wildlife corridors.	NEO5
Work to ensure that everyone in England lives within 15 minutes' walk of a green or blue space	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should look for opportunities to contribute to improving public access when proposing actions to enhance biodiversity. This includes actively seeking to target actions and areas for nature recovery in Green Belts and other suitable areas near to people's homes (see paragraphs 56 and 83 of the statutory guidance).	NEO6
Restore approximately 280,000 hectares of peatland in England by 2050	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs in suitable upland and lowland parts of England should seek to identify locations for peat restoration and appropriate management.	NEO7
Restore 75% of our water bodies to good ecological status	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should seek to make a positive contribution to the water environment through the creation or improvement of habitat for biodiversity.	NEO8





National Environmental Objective	Source	How LNRS can contribute	Number Reference
Protect 30% of land and of sea in the UK for nature's recovery by 2030	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs will identify opportunities to create and improve wildlife- rich habitat which could, where protection or agreements for ongoing management are in place, contribute to meeting the 30x30 goal. Responsible authorities should focus on National Parks and National Landscapes to help increase biodiversity in these existing protected areas.	NEO9
Support farmers to create or restore 30,000 miles of hedgerows by 2037 and 45,000 miles of hedgerows by 2050	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should seek to identify opportunities where the creation, restoration or connection of hedgerows would make a particular contribution to biodiversity or wider environmental outcomes.	NEO10
Manage our woodlands for biodiversity, climate, and sustainable forestry	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should seek to identify opportunities to improve the management of existing areas of woodland for biodiversity and wider benefits.	NEO11
Restore 75% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest to favourable condition by 2042. By 31 January 2028 50% of SSSIs will have actions on track to achieve favourable condition	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should seek to help improve the condition of SSSIs in their area by identifying opportunities for the creation or improvement of habitat in connected areas outside the SSSI boundary. For example, through action upstream of a wetland site to improve water quality. LNRSs may also propose actions on SSSIs themselves but should not duplicate or conflict with statutory requirements.	NEO12
Ensure delivery and management of actions and policies that contribute towards our 25YEP goals are suitable and adaptive to a changing climate	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should consider the anticipated impacts of climate change throughout their preparation to help biodiversity and the environment in their area adapt to future changes.	NEO13
Make sure LNRSs include proposals for Nature-based Solutions which improve flood risk management where appropriate	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	All LNRSs should seek to identify opportunities and suitable locations for undertaking natural flood management through the creation or improvement of habitat for biodiversity.	NEO14
Achieve Good Environmental Status for our seas	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	Coastal LNRSs should seek opportunities to create or improve habitat at the coast or in the intertidal zone that would benefit the marine or coastal environment. For example, through the creation of saltmarsh in suitable areas. Wider actions to improve water quality in rivers will also benefit estuarine and marine habitats downstream.	NEO15
Reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides by 73% and ammonia by 16% by 2030 relative to 2005 levels	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	LNRSs should consider opportunities for targeted creation or improvement of nitrogen-tolerant habitats for biodiversity that can buffer or shield more nitrogen-sensitive habitats from significant nitrogen sources. For example, planting of tree shelter belts.	NEO16
Reduce the rates of introduction and establishment of invasive non-native species by at least 50%, by 2030	Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	Restoration of habitats may sometimes involve the removal of invasive non-native species. Delivery of actions proposed should be mindful of the risks of introducing or enabling the spread of non-native species. For example, by appropriate sourcing of tree saplings.	NEO17





Other Environmental Benefits

Priorities and measures were organised according to their effectiveness in delivering a wide range of additional environmental benefits. These range from climate adaptation and natural flood management to human health and wellbeing. The Ecosystem Services laid out by Nature Scot Ecosystem Land Wheel (2023) are the basis for this assessment. See Figure 2 for more details. Other Environmental Benefits are captured for each measure in the List of Priorities and Measures Table(s).

Figure 2: Land Ecosystem Services Wheel Graphic amended from Nature Scot, 2023. Outlines Other Environmental Benefits (OEB) considered.



Table 2: Other Environmental Benefits lists each OEB with number coding used in the Priorities and Measures table(s).

Other Environmental Benefi

Regulating: Clean air, Carbon storage, Flood m Erosion control, Water purification, Disease and pest control, Pollination

Supporting: Healthy soils, Photosynthesis, Nut Space for wildlife

Cultural: Spiritual and religious connections, In Sense of place, Knowledge and learning, Touris and mental wellbeing

Provisioning: Food and drink, Natural medicine supply, Materials, Renewable and non-renewal



Public woodland in Cowes. Photography by Julian Winslow. Musician, Paul Armfield...



ts	Code
nanagement, d natural	OEB1
rient cycling,	OEB2
nspiration, sm, Physical	OEB3
es, Water Ible energy	OEB4

1.3. Creation of the Isle of Wight LNRS Local Habitat Map

The potential measures have been mapped to complete the LNRS spatial strategy. Where the mapped measures are not already APIB, **Areas that Could become Important for Biodiversity** are created. Bringing this together with **Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity** (the protected site network and irreplaceable habitats), the final **Local Habitat Map** shows all locally important areas for nature recovery with a focus on the deliverability of positive action over the first iteration of the strategy (three to five years). While most measures can be mapped, some have an overarching nature beyond spatial specificity. The Priorities and Measures tables below explain whether a measure is mapped or not. The process of mapping measures included iterative analysis and feedback, using a range of datasets to inform priority locations for potential measures to be carried out.

The methodology for mapping each measure is described in **Technical Methods**.

The Local Habitat Map and Mapped Measures are best viewed via the interactive online map (accessed via islandnature.org).



Roger Herbert, Bournemouth University & Lucy Temple, Isle of Wight Local Records Centre & National Landscapes at the Island Nature workshops. Photography by Claire Hector.

1.4. Navigating this document

This document outlines the Isle of Wight LNRS Priorities, Potential Measures and Local Habitat Map. Chapter 2 contains details for each habitat or topic, with tables outlining:

Priority: The overarching priority that has been identified for this habitat to enable nature recovery is achievable by the corresponding potential measures.

Measure Code: Text and Numeric code to identify measures within the table and mapped layers.

Measure: The action(s) required to deliver the overarching habitat priority.

Details: Additional supporting information that explains the measure in more detail.

Species/Species Assemblages that are Beneficiaries: Relevant species and species assemblages that directly benefit from this measure.

National Environmental Objects: The National Environmental Objectives (NEO) that are achieved by the measure. The NEO is referenced by the corresponding number in the NEO table in Table 1.

Other Environmental Benefits: The Other Environmental Benefits (OEB) that are achieved by the measure. The OEB is referenced by the corresponding number in the OEB table in Figure 2 and Table 2.

Mapped Measure: A measure that has been mapped in a located area.

Non-Mapped Measure: A measure that has not been mapped either due to the type of measure being applicable across the Island, not a direct action for habitat creation/enhancement activity (e.g., supporting farm clusters), or has insufficient data to constrain to a location and extent.

At the end of each table, there is a description of how these measures relate to the guiding principles of the LNRS and additional resources that can support delivery.

Below each table is an illustration of all the mapped measures for that habitat. Within Chapter 3 the final **Local Habitat Map** (APIB and ACB) is displayed alongside the APIB map. It is recommended that the Local Habitat Map and Mapped Measures be viewed via the online interactive map: (accessed via islandnature.org).





2. List of Priorities and Measures

2.1. Trees and Woodlands

Table 3: Priorities and measures for the Trees and Woodlandshabitat group



Stumpery - Woodland Management. Photography by Ian Boyd.

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.1 Woodland conservation management Unmapped Measure	 Prioritise improved management in all woodland sites over 0.5 ha (with priority given to medium and large woodlands of 2 ha and over) to protect woodland soils, maximise structural and age diversity, niche distribution, and secondary habitat provision (grassland, bare ground, scrub transitions, clearfells, watercourses and ponds). Use coppice work, small scale and opportunistic where necessary, pollarding, veteran and ancient tree management, Ash dieback works, and other techniques to break up overshading and homogenous canopy cover and increase structural and age diversity (always retaining some component of non- intervention). Create open spaces, rides and glades that include some bare-ground components in alignment with UKFS standards, which allow a maximum of 20% open space. Retain deadwood within woodlands, both standing and fallen/stacked, to ensure habitat resources for rare invertebrate and fungi assemblages. Control invasive non-native tree and shrub species. Revisit woodland grant schemes (e.g., Jigsaw) to revitalise and renew positive management for nature recovery. 	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodla Assemblage Urban Assemblage 'Woodland 4': Red Dormouse, Bechst Barbastelle bats Bolete and Tooth Nightingale White Admiral Narrow-leaved Lu Large White Helle Wood Calamint Bluebell

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Inside Parkhurst Forest. Photography by MooksGoo.

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Other Environmental Benefits

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

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OEB4





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly benef measure
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.2 Woodland meadow enhancement on Northern Clay Mapped Measure	Enhance priority landscape-scale woodland- meadow matrix on the northern clay through managed woodland creation and fostering natural regeneration. Connect woodland blocks and parcels with large hedgerows, treebelts, spinney and copse 'stepping stones,' field and hedgerow trees, wooded streams and watercourses, new planting work and facilitated natural regeneration to create wide transitional zones into enclosed open spaces managed to provide tall sward and tussock with high floristic content. Use well- managed encompassing woodland matrix to protect a widespread internal grassland component and facilitate its better management for nature recovery. Ensure good continuity of canopy cover transit routes and woodland forage for key species (Red Squirrel, Dormouse).	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlar Assemblage Dormouse Leisler's Bat Reddish Buff
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.3 Woodland management for natural flood control Mapped Measure	Enhance natural flood controls through good woodland management, woodland creation and tree planting along watercourses in forested stream catchments. Woodland creation and tree planting through England Woodland Creation Offer, prioritise Natural Flood Management within the Monktonmead catchment, alongside integrated wetland and wet woodland habitat management and restoration. Use latest Water Vole survey data to inform works and avoid over- shading in key vole territories.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO10 NEO3 NEO11 NEO4 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17	Trees and Woodlar Assemblage Floodplain Assemb Rivers Assemblage Woodcock Wood Horsetail Common Toad

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Illustration: White Helleborine (Cephalanthera damasonium)





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Trees and Woodlands





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Benefician Champion Spe Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and G Species that directly benef measure
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.4 Woodland connectivity on Lower Greensand Mapped Measure	Create landscape-scale habitat connectivity and enhancement in priority Lower Greensand valley woodland clusters through woodland creation and fostering natural regeneration. Deliver large-scale greensand valley woodland reconnection by new planting, natural regeneration, use large hedgerows, field and hedgerow trees, wooded and treed watercourses, treebelts, spinneys, copses and other stepping stone features to complete overall connectivity. Manage to reinstate hazel, chestnut and other coppices, retain and protect veteran and ancient trees, deliver high canopy with understorey, boundary transitions into scrub and thicket; ensure sufficient light penetration to support wet flush, stream and pond floras. Protect woodland soils, avoid compaction and rutting from extraction work, ensure boundary buffering against nutrient enriched field runoff.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlan Assemblage Floodplain Assemb Bitter Vetch Wood Cricket
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.5 Buffering Ancient Woodlands Mapped Measure	Buffer all Ancient Woodlands and Planted Ancient Woodlands to extend ecological function 'outside' alongside improved conservation management 'inside.' Adopt a minimum 15m buffer for all Ancient Woodlands and Planted Ancient Woodlands, with an increased buffer of at least 50m where appropriate Where appropriate, promote the restoration of PAWS sites to an improved ecological standard; retain standing and fallen deadwood, protect woodland soils from damage and loss at all times, improve age structure and woodland forage productivity where over-shaded, develop understorey and extend boundary transitions into scrub, thicket, bramble and tall sward, combine with restored traditional management such as coppicing and pollarding.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlan Assemblage Farm Mosaic Assen Turtle Dove Barn Owl

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.6 Tree disease response Unmapped Measure	Agree Island-wide best practice for Ash dieback mitigation and extraction and prepare for future pest and disease outbreaks. Develop early warning and rapid response arrangements for new tree diseases and outbreaks alongside Ash Dieback. Make easily available free advice and guidance* on suitable high nature-value replacements for Ash in the IW context (for example, Small-leaved Lime). Where public risk is low, allow for natural response (decay, collapse, recovery) to encourage emergence of naturally resistant strains. Retain standing Ash deadwood as habitat. *https://gabrielhemery.com/best-replacement-tree- species-to-mitigate-the-loss-of-ash-in-britain/	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlar Assemblage Urban Assemblage
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.7 Woodland knowledge sharing Unmapped Measure	Support peer-to-peer learning and collaboration in high nature-value woodland management and forestry practice. Embed nature recovery actions into commercial, institutional, community and municipal woodland management practice; support new opportunities for nature-based revenues and new forms of 'investable landscape' through nature-based enterprise.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlar Assemblage Urban Assemblage Farm Mosaic Asser
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.8 Deer- free Island woodlands Unmapped Measure	Ensure that deer do not establish permanent or persistent populations in the Island landscape. Ensure unique deer-free context of Island woodlands and their understories are retained, providing a flagship case study of woodlands without deer pressure in the UK. Ensure that early warning procedures are in place alongside control measures. Work with licensing and planning authorities to consider long-term policy position on deer farming on the Island, given the proven risks of escape.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlar Assemblage Farm Mosaic Asser 'Woodland 4': Red Dormouse, Bechste Barbastelle bats

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Priority	riority Measure Code Measure		National Environmental Objectives	Benefician Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and (Species that directly benef measure
Retain, improve, and extend the network of Island woodland mosaics	TW1.9 Historic wood pasture and parkland restoration Mapped Measure	 Restore and reconnect large-scale wood park and wood pasture landscapes through new planting and natural regeneration. Restore and reconnect priority landscape-scale and historically significant park and wood pasture, where there is evidence of remaining quality habitats, veteran and ancient treescapes, and delivery potential, with integrated and continuous traditional mix of open parkland, pollard, coppice, orchard, large hedgerows, field and hedgerow trees, enclosed grasslands and water features. Create wood pasture and parkland through natural colonisation of trees alongside woodland creation options within England Woodland Creation Offer and Agri-Environment Scheme Agroforestry, woodland, and hedge options. Incorporate meadow heath, wood meadow, and other open grassland components within the wooded and treed landscape matrix. Use archaeological data, historic woodland mapping and survey to refine the scale, scope and design of recovery works. Incorporate existing legacy of agri-environment and heritage agreements with landowners. 	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlan Assemblage Farm Mosaic Assem Lowland Meadow Assemblage Meadow Thistle Brown Hare Yellowhammer Skylark Large White Helleb



Woodland pasture and parkland at Nunwell, Brading. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

List of Priorities and Measures

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27 H I Illustration: Brown Hare (Lepus europaeus)

Trees and Woodlands

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
dentified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Retain, mprove, and extend he network of Island voodland nosaics	TW1.10 Open space provision within woodlands and plantations Mapped Measure	Create and maintain ecologically appropriate and useful open space provision within medium and larger woodlands and plantation forests. Create bare ground, open space, wide rides, glades and clearings in existing plantation woodlands, integrating grassland, heathland and scrub transition habitats, by mowing or grazing. Enhance, extend and expand existing open space components in plantation woodlands, using clearfell compartments, ponds and watercourses, wood yards, forestry tracks and car parks. Use open grassland within woodlands to assist introduction of grazing where appropriate. Ensure sufficient woodland forage, canopy connectivity and breeding/roosting habitat for priority woodland mammals within forest designs.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodland Assemblage Heath and Acid Grassland Assemblage Chalk Assemblage Lowland Meadow Assemblage Nightjar Hobby Sneezewort Reddish Buff Nightingale	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
ncrease the number of cologically iseful trees outside voodland ettings	TW2.1 Speciality Island tree conservation Unmapped Measure	 Recover rare and locally important tree and shrub species through propagation projects and the establishment of disease and climate-resistant stock available in local nurseries. Continue to plant disease-resistant elm varieties as collections, groups and specimens across the Island. Support the recovery of rare woody species through propagation projects: Juniper, Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn, Black Poplar, Small-leaved Lime, working with education and community partners. Establish Island tree nurseries that can offer local provenance collections, climate-adapted options, and other locally useful stock. 	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO16 NEO4	Trees and Woodland Assemblage Urban Assemblage Juniper White-letter Hairstreak	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4

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Illustration: White-letter Hairstreak (Satyrium w-album)

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Trees and Woodlands



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold. Supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Increase the number of ecologically useful trees outside woodland settings	TW2.2 Protect and increase street tree numbers Unmapped Measure	Replace lost street trees and establish new ones, for wildlife benefit and heat stress mitigation. Protect, improve and expand the Island's street trees, avenues, groups and collections, in all settlements. Prioritise neighbourhoods (council wards) with canopy cover <14%. Develop LNRS guidance for street tree management and maintenance in line with the expectations of the Enhanced Biodiversity Duty on Highways contractors and others.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO16 NEO4	Trees and Woodland Assemblage Urban Assemblage Stag Beetle Mistle Thrush Serotine	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
Increase the number of ecologically useful trees outside woodland settings	TW2.3 Survey and catalogue Island ancient and veteran trees Unmapped Measure	Undertake an Island-wide review of the current distribution of Ancient and Veteran Trees. Undertake Island-wide surveys for veteran and ancient trees, developing a comprehensive register for future LNRS iterations. Ensure collaborative working with the Woodland Trust and the development of the Ancient Tree Inventory.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO16 NEO4	Trees and Woodlands Assemblage Urban Assemblage	OEB3



Parasol mushrooms, Parkhurst. Photography by Ian Boyd.

Illustration: Stag Beetle (Lucanus cervus)

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Trees and Woodlands





Summary

The measures for trees and woodlands generally focus on improving the habitat quality of larger Island woodlands and plantations by diversifying structure and age through, for example, restoring traditional coppice management; creating and maintaining open spaces where enclosed grassland, heath and scrub communities can persist; and by softening margins and boundaries where transitions into neighbouring habitats and links to adjacent woodlands, can develop. Ancient woodland, wood pasture, wet woodland and scrub communities are all identified for improvement and there are specific measures for boosting the Island's deadwood habitat resource, managing Ash Dieback and encouraging the establishment of new trees outside woodlands (such as hedgerow trees and urban street trees). There is renewed focus on ancient and veteran trees, both as individual specimens and as components of woodland habitats.

Additional Resources

- Forestry England Management Plans of IW Plantations: <u>https://www.forestryengland.uk/forest-</u> planning/isle-wight-forest-plan
- Defra Tree and Woodland Resilience Strategy: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tree-health-resiliencestrategy-2018

England Woodland Creation Offer: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/england-woodland-creation-offer

Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory: https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/

Agroforestry: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/a-guide-to-agroforestry

Woodland Trust: https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/trees-and-woods-for-nature-recovery/

British Lichen Society: https://britishlichensociety.org.uk/conservation/news/Inrs-lichens



Briddlesford Copse. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

Trees and Woodlands Map

Figure 3: Map of trees and woodland measures.











Trees and Woodlands



2.2. Lowland Grasslands and Heath

Table 4: Priorities and measures for the Lowland Grasslands and Heath habitatgroup





Highland cows grazing for habitat management in Sandown Meadows Nature Reserve. Photography by Claire Hector.

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	NationalBenefitEnvironmentalChampionObjectivesSpecies Ass	
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.1 Chalk and Upper Greensand grassland conservation Mapped Measure	Reconnect and recover chalk and upper greensand sites along the spine of the Island and the southern uplands. Minimise fertiliser and pesticide inputs and protect the ecological function of grassland soils and their transitions by working with land managers to explore efficiency options and alternatives. Use Integrated Pest Management and Nutrient Management Planning. Create patchy scrub formation with longer sward transitions to short turf on improved grassland. Retain bare ground features (excavations, tracksides), prioritise slopes, areas where thin soils and reduced enrichment will accelerate ecological gains, retain and manage disused chalk and sand pits for bare and open ground niches. Create 'arable reserves' where cultivation continues and is used to foster rare annual floras under regular disturbance regimes across large zones of cultivated land-sharing. Consider grazing regimes and stock management that deliver diverse sward structure. Encourage appropriate grazing management, sheep to cattle, or where sheep are the grazer, having mob grazing and/or rest periods of 2 months in spring/ summer to allow flowering species to set seed.	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6	Chalk Assemblage Heath and Acid Gr Assemblage Adder Chalkhill Blue Annual Knawel Grayling Frog Orchid Potter Flower Bee

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ary pecies/ mblages Other Environmental Benefits Benefits d Champion lefit from this Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes e OEB1 OEB2 Grassland OEB1



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
ldentified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.2 Early successional grassland features Mapped Measure	Retain and extend early successional features in all priority sites. Deploy well-targeted disturbance techniques: targeted grazing, cultivation without crops, excavation of scrapes and pits, use of existing track use and maintenance to expose bare ground, use and management of pits and quarries, as part of core APIB and buffer restoration management on grassland sites to return some areas to early successional states, for example bare subsoil or bedrock. Encourage short sward, tightly grazed with skeletal soils on grassland slopes. All works should be predicated on achieving a low nutrient status.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13	Chalk Assemblage Heath and Acid G Assemblage Shaggy Mouse-ea Hawkweed Chaffweed Alfken's Mini-mine
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.3 Non-native invasive plant controls Unmapped Measure	Reduce damaging impacts of non-native invasive plant colonisation. Provide and share data, locations, treatments, projects and programmes, for the control of invasive species in grassland e.g. Cotoneasters, Holm Oak, Bay, Pampas, and Buddleia, including spread from inland grassland to connected coastal cliffs and slopes.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO17	Chalk Heath and Acid G Assemblage Lowland Meadow Assemblage Adonis Blue



Dodder, Bouldnor. Photography by Ian Boyd.

Illustration: Adonis Blue (Polyommatus bellargus)

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Other ary Environmental pecies/ **Benefits** mblages Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes d Champion efit from this OEB1 OEB2 Grassland OEB3 ar er OEB1 OEB2 Grassland OEB3





Priority	Measure Code	Measure Code Measure		Measure Code Measure Measure Objectives			
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure			
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.4 Western chalk plateau grassland restoration Mapped Measure	Design, develop and maintain a landscape-scale dry grassland mosaic. Design and create enhanced and diverse dry grassland habitat mosaics including full successional sequences, in agriculturally improved, semi-natural and PHI habitats. This will include both intensive and extensive disturbance regimes, nutrient controls, grazing, mowing, topsoil removal or other mechanical measures to activate buried soil horizons, including the creation of 'arable reserves' for rare annual floras, the development and management of high nature-value seral scrub zones (gorse, thorn and bramble especially) and the enhancement of steep slope sequences (including soil transitions).	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13	Chalk Assemblage Frog Orchid Bastard Toadflax Grizzled Skipper Early Gentian			
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.5 Limestone grassland recovery Mapped Measure	Habitat restoration on remaining limestone grassland. Seek out limestone grassland sites with the potential for recovery. Initiate restoration management, conservation management on brownfields, relaxation/ alteration of existing agricultural practice to minimise nutrients and disturbance to allow for seedbank expression.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13	Chalk Assemblage Dropwort Hairy Rockcress			
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.6 Meadow heath mosaic recovery and creation Mapped Measure	Promote meadow heath recovery and creation on appropriate industrial, agricultural and forestry brownfields where relic habitats on clay geology persist. Create meadow heath conditions on appropriate brownfields where there is potential to recover historic habitats, create new ones, and connect remaining fragments. Foster natural regeneration, management to maintain open ground and early successional features, varied topography for seasonal ponding, seeding with local material where possible. Graze, mow or refresh through mechanical intervention, to maintain and develop heathland-grassland mosaics.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13	Lowland Meadow Assemblage Acid Grassland an Assemblage Scarce Knapweed Nit Grass Pillwort Dodder Mottled Grasshop			

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Illustration: Mottled Grasshopper (Myrmeleotettix maculatus)







Priority	Measure Code	Measure NnNn National Dijectives		Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Enhance and recover calcareous and acid grassland and heath (conservation grasslands)	LGH1.7 Excavated features in chalk, sand and clay Mapped Measure	Retain and conserve chalk and sand pits, quarries, clay pits and brickworks, and other excavated features providing rich bare ground and short sward habitats. Retain and manage as many excavated features on chalk, sand and clay as possible. These will include historic quarries and brickworks, ditch and bank boundaries, ancient monuments, military structures and craters, reservoirs, and current working chalk and sand pits, landfill sites, road and rail cuttings. Ensure that policy supports retention and positive management of excavated habitats for nature recovery.	NEO1 NEO6 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13	Chalk Assemblage Acid Grassland an Assemblage Lowland Meadow Assemblage Blue Fleabane Small Scabious Mi Adder
Improve soil and water quality	LGH2.1 Nutrient management and control on grasslands Unmapped Measure	Prevent degradation of grassland habitats arising from nutrient enrichment. Move wherever possible to minimise chemical input management on priority habitats and their buffers, control stored fertilisers to prevent dust from spreading to recovery sites. Ensure fully effective bunding and precautionary management of leachate lagoons, clamps and manure piles. Screen grassland slopes from run-off and drift by controlling the positioning of nutrient sources. This is especially important where deeper soils may be important reservoirs of available moisture but also collects run-off nutrients.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO8 NEO16	Chalk Assemblage Acid Grassland an Assemblage Lowland Grassland Assemblage Ruddy Carpet Bristle Bent
Improve soil and water quality	LGH2.2 Nutrient management and control in headwaters Mapped Measure	Protect priority headwaters through sympathetic land management in the southern Chalk and Upper Greensand blocks. Ensure safe and minimised nutrient storage and stockpiling within priority headwaters, deliver minimum nutrient and pesticide input, develop stretch targets to lower chemical thresholds where agri-environment and other funding can assist. Safeguard headwater, first-order streams and associated seeps and flushes from run-off and drift by controlling the positioning of nutrient sources.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO8	Chalk Assemblage Acid Grassland an Assemblage Bogs Assemblage Dwarf Sedge Bog Pimpernel



d Champion efft from this Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes e OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 ining Bee OEB1 OEB3 e OEB1 OEB3 d OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 d OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 d OEB1 OEB3 e OEB1 OEB3 d OEB3 e OEB1 OEB3 od OEB3 d OEB3 e OEB1 OEB3 od OEB3 e OEB1 OEB3 od OEB4	ary pecies/ nblages	Other Environmental Benefits
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e OEB1 OEB2 nd Heath OEB3 OEB4	∍ nd Heath d	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
	e nd Heath	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Recover lost sites in plantations and wooded matrix	LGH3.1 In-forest grassland conservation Mapped Measure	Recover lost chalk, acid grassland, meadow heath and wood meadow in commercial plantations and wooded matrix landscapes. Expand, extend, connect, conserve and perpetuate in-forest grasslands in plantation woodlands and landscape-scale wooded matrix, by creating wider rides and trackways, extending and multiplying glades and other open spaces around car parks, picnic areas etc. Establish and manage enclosed meadows, meadow heaths and wood meadows within extensive clay plateau wooded landscapes. Create targeted bare ground, excavated seasonal pools, and otherwise expose chalk, sandstone, clay and gravel geology and seedbank for natural regeneration of herbaceous communities within more open and varied mosaic patches.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6	Chalk Assemblage Acid Grassland and Heath Assemblage Lowland Grassland Assemblage Trees and Woodland Assemblage Floodplain Assemblage Floodplain Assemblage Meadow Thistle Pillwort Bilberry Dark Green Fritillary	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
Restore, improve the condition of, and connect priority lowland meadows sites and fragments	LGH4.1 Urban meadows Mapped Measure	Improve the management of urban lowland meadows in the public realm, churchyard meadows and other community sites of important grassland habitat (particularly for rare fungi communities). Enhance meadow grasslands, through differential mowing and cutting, appropriate timing of cut and collect, grazing and biodiversity-aligned maintenance. Collaborate between faith groups, local churches and church schemes, and the diocese to apply improved management on churchyard sites and wider glebeland. Target all currently undesignated lowland meadow priority habitats under public and community control and apply enhanced biodiversity duty to upgrade maintenance regimes.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO16	Lowland Meadow Assemblage Urban Assemblage Pink Ballerina Olive Earthtongue Chamomile	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3









Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assemblages and Species that directly beneficiant	
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes		
Restore, improve the condition of, and connect priority lowland meadows sites	Restore, improve the condition of, priorityLGH4.2 Meadows in historic groundsImprove the meadows in institutionRestore, meadows in historic groundsImprove the meadows in historic groundsImprove the meadows institutionRecover, ext value of gra heritage gra meadows sitesMapped measureRecover, ext value of gra heritage gra	Improve the management and expansion of lowland meadows in historic parks and grounds and other institutional settings where priority habitat persists. Recover, extend, connect and conserve the ecological value of grasslands in historic parks, gardens and other heritage grounds. Locate opportunities for meadow restoration and develop new management agreements	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO16	Lowland Meadow Assemblage Waxcap fungi Greenweed Pygmy	
and fragments		duty and funding opportunities. Deliver sympathetic conservation management under appropriate cutting regimes and, where possible, aftermath grazing.			



Control nutrient and pesticide inputs. Use arisings as seed source for connected and nearby recovery sites.

Floristic diversity at a cemetery, Shanklin. Photography by Daneen Cowling.



Dog Violets on the chalk, Eastern down. Photography by Ian Boyd.

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Other Environmental **Benefits**

l Champion efit from this

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3

v Moth





Summary

The measures for lowland grasslands and heathlands prioritise large-scale recovery of habitat quality from appropriate geology and soils outside existing designations, through de-intensified agricultural practices, nutrient controls, grazing, seed bank management, including the conservation management of arable, and the development of transitional zones from sward to scrub, and from bare ground to sward. Excavated features such as quarries and chalk pits are identified as high-value sites for key species, and more open habitats, including bare ground, are to be exposed within plantation woodland. The ecological value of bare ground and skeletal sward is emphasised on slopes, field margins, tracks and roadside verges, and in urban settings and brownfield sites. An important theme throughout this chapter is the role of habitat transitions, between the grassland habitat priorities and their surrounding land use matrix, and within landscape scale recovery zones.

Additional Resources

Big Chalk: https://www.big-chalk.org

IW Biodiversity Action Partnership: https://www.wildonwight.co.uk/habitats/grassland.php English Heritage 100 Meadows: https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/inspire-me/100-meadows/ Plantlife: https://www.plantlife.org.uk/protecting-plants-fungi/grassland/ Buglife: https://www.buglife.org.uk/resources/habitat-management/



Small Blue on Afton Down. Photography by Ian Boyd.

Lowland Grasslands and Heathlands Map

Figure 4: Map of lowland grasslands and heathlands.













2.3. Catchments and Rivers

Table 5: Priorities and measures for the Catchments and Rivers habitat group

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Improve ecological function, quality and resilience of rivers and their floodplain mosaics	CR1.1 Future floodplain capacity Mapped Measure	Combine the delivery of Natural Flood Management with nature recovery by designing and co-creating with stakeholders high ecological value floodplain mosaics. Make space for floodplain expansion and the extension of boundary wetland transitions by land use conversion in areas vulnerable to increased frequency and duration of current and future flooding. Existing Environmental Land Management (ELM) schemes to prioritise floodplain recovery and enhancement through reconnection with river channels, repair of riparian wetlands to maximise managed habitat heterogeneity (avoid extensive low- level abandonment monocultures).	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14	Floodplain Assemblage Rivers Assemblage Marsh Cinquefoil Teal Water Dock Little Ringed Plover	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4



Brading Marshes Nature Reserve. Photography by Daneen Cowling.



European Eel in the Solent. Photography by Theo Vickers.

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of the measure. See Table 2 for codes
Improve ecological function, quality and resilience of rivers and their floodplain mosaics	CR1.2 Conservation management of grazing marshes Mapped Measure	Restore and sustain grazing and cutting regimes on neglected grazing marsh and rush pasture. Deliver conservation grazing options (including Agri- Environment, shared and 'flying-flock' schemes) on floodplain wet meadows, marshes and pastures. Share/pool specialist wetland cutting equipment for reed, rush and fen between practitioners. Combine with work to prevent poor water quality impacts on sensitive and recovering sites.	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14	Floodplain Assemblage Marsh Arrowgrass Bottle Sedge Creeping Forget-me-not	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
Improve ecological function, quality and resilience of rivers and their floodplain mosaics	CR1.3 Catchment water-level management Mapped Measure	 Restore ecologically informed water level management in reedbeds and fens and expand habitat coverage. Mitigate over-abstracted water resources with proactive water-level management in valley wetlands especially in the Eastern Yar catchment. Work with regulators to install local sluice, weir, dam, and other controls on key sites where possible; manage to facilitate access with people and machinery when needed, and also directly through impoundment. Include natural woody debris dams and permeable systems such as hurdle dams to provide alternatives. Align with European Beaver introduction where licensing and landowner agreement is in place. Work with the water industry and its regulators to ensure nature recovery outcomes are included in water recycling and catchment recharge operations within the Eastern Yar. Combine this measure consistently with work to prevent poor water quality impacts on sensitive and recovering sites. 	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14	Floodplain Assemblage Marsh Harrier Bittern Marsh Fern	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4

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Illustration: Reeds













Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Improve ecological function, quality and resilience of rivers and their floodplain mosaics	CR1.4 In- channel ecological connectivity Mapped Measure	Removal of in-channel obstructions and naturalise rivers and streams to achieve better physical and ecological connection with their floodplains. Remove or bypass all man-made obstructions to fish passage and good ecological connectivity within rivers, as mapped by the Environment Agency. Focus on ecological requirements of the four priority anadromous fish species (Sea Trout, River Lamprey, Sea Lamprey and European Eel) by combining these works with in-channel stream bed/substrate enhancement. Align with bankside connectivity provided by continuous vegetated cover.	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14	Floodplain Assemblage Rivers Assemblage Urban Assemblage The 'Anadromous 4': European Eel, Sea Lamprey, River Lamprey, Sea Trout Brook Lamprey	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
Improve ecological function, quality and resilience of rivers and their floodplain mosaics	CR1.5 Riparian bankside habitats Mapped Measure	Support the natural establishment and transition of bankside habitats within 25m buffers to rebuild emergent vegetation stands and protect in-channel habitat features. Maintain and respect 25m habitat buffers through a combination of reduced 'tidying', establishment of tall sward and emergent floras, minimised nutrient pesticide and other chemical inputs, and intensified conservation management where core sites are neglected and homogenised. Deliver, as locally relevant: patchy river lightening, a diversity of sward heights, bankside tree and scrub cover, some poached livestock access within majority reaches secured from livestock, natural in-channel woody debris, retained and conserved deposition and erosion features.	NEO1 NEO8 NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14	Floodplain Assemblage Rivers Assemblage Urban Assemblage Water Vole Kingfisher	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
		Use latest Water Vole survey data to ensure key population areas are supported with open herbaceous banksides.			

Illustration: European Water Vole (Arvicola terrestris)

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Priority Identified priority for this habitat to	Measure Code to identify each measure as list	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold,	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
support nature recovery Protect and ensure equitable sharing of water resources between people and wildlife	CR2.1 Water quality management in source- protection zones Mapped Measure	 Ensure are below Ensure sympathetic, precautionary and protective land management practices across all Groundwater Source Protection zones integrating nature recovery. Protect soil water infiltration by reducing/minimising nutrient inputs (including wet and dry stored and stockpiled materials, in piles or lagoons) and pesticide use, develop high nature-value habitats that will further protect sources through healthier soil function. Ensure effective, permanent, and reliable bunding of leachate sites such as digestate lagoons, silage clamps and topsoil stores. Reduce indirect inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from adjacent land use, by buffering off-site: encouraging dense hedgerows on boundaries and using scrub thicket management to control run-off. Combine the placement and design of Agri Environment Scheme options for hedgerows, field boundaries, shelterbelts, woodland establishment, and watercourse management to support nutrient controls by checking/diverting/collecting surface water and soil flows. 	NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO8 NEO16 NEO9	Floodplain Assemblage Farm Mosaic Asser Golden-ringed Dro Bullhead
Improve catchment water quality	CR3.1 Control effluenct discharges Unmapped Measure	Reduce impacts of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and private scheme effluent discharges to Island rivers and watercourses. Reduce frequency, intensity and ecological impacts of CSO and other point-source effluent discharges into rivers and watercourses. Improved operation of outfalls, use of macrophyte and other mitigating filtering systems where feeder drains separate discharge sites from rivers.	NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO8	Floodplain Assemb Rivers Assemblage Saltmarsh Assemb Redshank



ary pecies/ mblages	Other Environmental Benefits	
d Champion nefit from this	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes	
nblage ge emblage ragonfly	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4	
nblage je blage	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4	

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Benefician Champion Spe Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and C Species that directly benefi measure
Protecting and enhancing the health of chalk streams	CR4.1 Chalk stream conservation Mapped Measure	 Prioritise all chalk-influenced stream habitats and their catchments for integrated water quality, river restoration and habitat mosaic enhancement, focusing on Caul Bourne and Lukely Brook catchments. Apply an integrated approach to water quantity, water quality, and physical habitat quality as a catchment-based approach to priority chalk streams, focussing on light/shade management, in-stream aquatic and emergent floras, diverse substrates including clean gravels, and protection against low water quality inputs and effects. Work with all stakeholders to put in place and sustain cumulative measures that achieve all 3 outcomes from source to sea. Work with the water industry and its regulators to ensure that drought measures, ground water abstraction and catchment recharge operations protect and sustain fragile chalk river and stream systems. 	NEO2 NEO9 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO8	Floodplain Assembl Rivers Assemblage Chalk Assemblage Sea Trout



Eastern Yar river meander, Brading. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

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d Champion lefit from this blage e OEB1 OEB2 e OEB3 OEB4

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	
Protect, conserve and manage deep peat reserves and their big habitats and headwater stream environments	CR5.1 Peat habitat protection Mapped Measure	Control water levels, water quality and overall habitat structure (intact vegetated surface, minimum necessary drainage network, no boundary creep from unfavourable land use) to conserve the Island's unique deep valley peat sites and upper catchment bog habitats, their soil stratigraphy, feeder ditches, overflows, streams, flushes and seepages, avoid degradation through abandonment or neglect, avoid decline to scrub monoculture from over-wetting preventing management access. Identify, locate and conserve all Island peat sites including the unique deep valley peats that hold irreplaceable palaeoecological data going back 12 millennia. Ensure that sufficient water level controls are in place to prevent drying and consequent loss of stored carbon as well as degradation of wetland ecology. Ensure water-level management controls allow for site access and conservation management works when required. Prevent or buffer nutrient enrichment from inflows and runoffs. Prevent physical damage to, or minerals extraction from peat beds. Recommend notification of all deep peat sites as geological or hybrid SSSIs. Extend protective actions to include upper catchment zones where collections of flushes, seepages, springlines and field systems together comprise headwater mosaics.	NEO1 NEO8 NEO3 NEO12 NEO5 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14 NEO7	Floodplain Assemblage Bogs Assemblage Pale Butterwort Ivy-leaved Bellflower Red Bog Moss Round-leaved Sundew	

Bog pimpernel, Bohemia Bog. Photography by Ian Boyd.





Other Environmental **Benefits**

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1 OEB2 OEB3







Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environme Benefit
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Be that are achieved beca measure. See Table 2 fo
Protect and expand the coverage of the Island's pond network and associated foraging, commuting, shelter and hibernation habitats.	CR6.1 Pond conservation and creation Mapped Measure	 Protect, enhance and expand the known priority pond network for IW, focussing on significant groups of ponds and their setting. Protect, enhance, extend and connect urban and rural priority pond aggregations (focussing on key species such as Great crested newt). Create new ponds whenever possible, as part of other land management works, site developments or public realm maintenance. Small ponds in clusters (maybe seasonally filled) can reduce concerns over public liability. Ensure pond design and management provides varied depth and profile, aquatic, emergent and bankside vegetation, accessible refuge and overwintering habitats provided by deadwood stacks, compost heaps, inert rubble, and continuity of cover with thicket, are used depth and profile, and continuity of cover with thicket, are used of positions. 	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14 NEO8	Floodplain Assemblage Urban Assemblage Great-crested Newt Common Frog Common Toad Grass Snake	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4



Pond at Shanklin Down. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

Illustration: Common Frog (Rana temporaria)

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Summary

The measures for catchments and rivers focus on achieving a good enough water quality to support the habitat and species recovery work proposed. They also work to ensure that the management of catchment water supplies can sustain an ecologically acceptable resource within an environment characterised by strongly competing interests, including Island drinking water. A key stakeholder collaboration is with farmers and landowners, finding ways to minimise the eutrophication impacts of nutrients within a productive and regenerative land management regime. There is special attention paid to the Island's peatlands, in particular the sites in the mid-Eastern Yar, where deposits can be over 10 metres deep and reach back 12,000 years. These are unique features in the south of England and require urgent and sustained recovery work. The importance of pond clusters and their surrounding networks of cover and refuge in rural and urban locations is emphasised.

Additional Resources

Island Rivers Catchment Management Plan: https://islandrivers.org.uk/island-rivers/island-rivers-catchment-plan/

Environment Agency Catchment Explorer: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ ManagementCatchment/3043

Southern Water IW Catchment: https://www.southernwater.co.uk/about-us/our-plans/drainage-and-wastewatermanagement-plans/isle-of-wight-catchment/

IW Peatlands: https://islandrivers.org.uk/the-value-of-peat/



Caul Bourne chalk stream in Winkle Street, Caulbourne. Photography by Claire Hector.

Measures for Catchments and Rivers Map

Figure 5: Map of Measures for Catchments and Rivers.













2.4. Estuaries, Harbours, and

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
dentified priority or this habitat to upport nature ecovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Improve the ecological function, resilience and quality of Estuary, Harbour, Transitional Water mosaics	EHT1.1 Ecological enhancement in harbours Mapped Measure	Use the built environment of harbours to add designed habitats for wildlife, reduce pressures from boating and recreation, and enhance public experience of wildlife. Maximise environmental performance of all harbours and marinas, reducing effluent and contaminant risks, and adding ecological value through intentional habitat construction on harbour walls, pontoons, jetties, and other infrastructures. These can include fixtures and retrofits, added features during routine maintenance and repair. Catalogued examples of simple interventions are available.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO15	Saltmarsh Assemblage Dune Shingle Assemblage Lagoon Assemblage Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores European Flat Oyster Oystercatcher	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
mprove the ecological function, resilience and quality of Estuary, Harbour, Fransitional Water mosaics	EHT1.2 Conservation and extension of saltmarshes and intertidal mudflats Mapped Measure	Conserve, enhance, and extend saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats and their transitions; make room for them to migrate and adapt to changing climatic conditions. Safeguard estuarine mosaics, the continuity, quality and extent of their tidal flats, saltmarshes, and transitions to hinterland habitats (with special focus on transition to ancient woodland). Control and reduce contaminant and effluent inflow and deposition, prevent physical damage and disturbance from recreational and commercial pressures. Monitor and control in-combination impacts anticipated through current and future development. Create room for habitat recovery and extension within the estuary. Plan for long-term habitat migration (driven by sea level rise) by identifying, retaining and preparing promising areas within future predicted tidal regimes.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO15	Saltmarsh Assemblage Dune Shingle Assemblage Lagoon Assemblage Common Scurvy Grass Sea Heath Looping Snail Rosy Wave Slender Hares-ear	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiar Champion Spe Species Assemb
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Ch Species that directly benefit measure
Improve the ecological function, resilience and quality of Estuary, Harbour, Transitional Water mosaics	EHT1.3 Medina Estuary restoration Mapped Measure	Medina Estuary ecological rescue. Improving the environmental and ecological health of the estuary's intertidal habitat. Establish i) a common programme of proactive pollution control, effluent and contaminant discharge reduction, point source and diffuse runoff mitigation across the entire estuary zone. ii) a designed programme of constructed buffers, bunds, sediment traps and yard/storage sites to improve inflow/runoff capture. iii) estuary-specific protocols for water quality monitoring and protection, use 'riverlab' citizen science approach to build locally derived data base, continue to commission university research (following microfibre study). iv) publish 'Medina Manifesto' to encourage cross-sectoral commitment to ecological improvement.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO15	Saltmarsh Assembla Dune Shingle Assem Lagoon Assemblage Beaches, Seafronts Seashores Black-tailed Godwit Little Grebe
Reduce the impacts of recreational and commercial disturbance to priority habitats and species	EHT2.1 High tide roost protection and creation Mapped Measure	 Secure existing, and create new safe high tide roost, nesting and feeding areas for priority wader and wildfowl species. Improve all ancillary roost and feeding areas for waders and wildfowl mapped by the Solent Wader and Brent Goose project. Use as framework for extension to include potential breeding habitat. Ports, harbours and marinas and their operating organizations to improve the provision of safe roost spaces within their ownership or control, including hard infrastructure, breakwaters, pontoons, jetties, yards and car parks, greens and verges. Aggregate and combine actions where combinations of intertidal flats, saltmarsh and vegetated shingle exist alongside and within an estuary setting, with the potential to deliver a full range of nesting and roosting habitat provision between them. 	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Saltmarsh Assembla Dune Shingle Assem Lagoon Assemblage Beaches, Seafronts of Seashores Assembla Urban Dark-bellied Brent G Ringed Plover
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OEB1

OEB2

OEB3

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes d Champion efit from this

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OEB1 OEB2 OEB3

Brent Goose illustrated by Hannah George.

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Estuaries, Harbours, and Transitional Waters



Summary

The defining task for the estuaries, harbours and transitional waters measures is making space for habitat migration under conditions of sea-level rise and coastal squeeze. This is combined with high priority work to secure existing estuarine environments now, such as saltmarshes and their transitional sequences into adjacent land uses and landscape types, so that high quality habitats are able to supply sufficient viable material to spread as conditions change. The Medina Estuary is prioritised for large scale recovery given the alarming evidence of serious nutrient and plastic contamination in its intertidal sediments. Opportunities are also presented for intentional habitat design and construction, as engineered niches within the built infrastructure of harbours, ports and marinas. The value of combined schemes for nest and roost niche provision where combinations of intertidal flats, saltmarsh and vegetated shingle exist within estuaries is also listed.

Additional Resources:

IW Estuaries Project: https://www.forestryengland.uk/forest-planning/isle-wight-forest-plan Cowes Harbour Plan: https://www.cowes.co.uk/ Yarmouth Harbour: https://www.yarmouth-harbour.co.uk/environment/ Solent Forum database: https://www.solentforum.org/publications/sid/ Bird Aware Solent: https://birdaware.org/solent/the-solent/coastal-habitats/saltmarsh/



Pollution in the Medina Estuary. Photography by Liberty Turrell.

Measures for Estuaries, Harbours and **Transitional Waters Map**

Figure 6: Map of Measures for Estuaries, Harbours and Transitional Waters.





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2.5. Maritime Soft Cliffs and Chines

Table 7: Priorities and measures for the Maritime Soft Cliffs and Chines habitat

priority bitat to atureCode to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measure's are labelled as suchActions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are belowc, re, and ment ff tsSC1.1 Coastal cliff and chine ecological functionAllow space for natural processes to continue unimpeded for soft cliff and chine habitats to continually reproduce the complex mosaic of wet and dry habitats essential to key species and conserve and extend refuge from degraded environmental conditions in the hinterland.Mapped MeasureEstablish broad cliff-top buffers adjacent to all soft cliffs, where supplementary habitats can develop and persist to support forage and other resource provision to cliff-dwelling species (for example special invertebrate assemblages).Identify sites within the buffer where supplementary features can be designed, created or constructed to provide analogous mixes of bare ground, mixed geology, dry and wet, sparse sward, warm aspect.	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table for codes NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	e 1 Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure A Maritime Soft Cliffs Assemblage Farm Mosaic Assemblage Cliff Tiger Beetle Chestnut Click Beetle Dusky Cockroach Scarce blue-tailed Damselfly	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of th measure. See Table 2 for codes OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
Line re, and ment ff tsSC1.1 Coastal cliff and chine ecological functionAllow space for natural processes to continue unimpeded for soft cliff and chine habitats to continually reproduce the complex mosaic of wet and dry habitats essential to key species and conserve and extend refuge from degraded environmental conditions in the hinterland.Mapped MeasureEstablish broad cliff-top buffers adjacent to all soft cliffs, where supplementary habitats can develop and persist to support forage and other resource provision to cliff-dwelling species (for example special invertebrate assemblages).Identify sites within the buffer where supplementary features can be designed, created or constructed to provide analogous mixes of bare ground, mixed geology, dry and wet, sparse sward, warm aspect.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	2 Maritime Soft Cliffs 3 Assemblage 5 Farm Mosaic Assemblage Cliff Tiger Beetle Chestnut Click Beetle Dusky Cockroach Scarce blue-tailed Damselfly	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
		Glanville Fritillary	
Maintain and enhance the Undercliff landscape-scale dynamic mosaic of woodland, boulder, and cliff, with a mix of damp shade, sunlit rock, flushes and seepages, eroding shoreline with abundant natural marine debris. Control the spread of non-native invasive species to reduce smothering impacts on open cliff habitats. Control and reduce urbanising impacts on chines and their habitats, including development pressures, beach access points, and tourism infrastructures. Provide management advice and guidance to chine owners on nature recovery priorities and conservation actions and use the LNRS to support messaging around sustainable and wildlife tourism.		Blistered Jelly Lichen	

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Summary

Measures for maritime soft cliffs and chines recognise the dynamic character of these complex mosaics of habitats and dense aggregations of specialised niches. These are continually re-made by cliff fall and erosion and so it is essential that natural processes are given room to continue unimpeded wherever this is possible. The management of chines is a priority because they are centres of human activity, with the attendant issues of urbanization, pollution, recreational, residential and hospitality development. The quality of freshwater inputs to the cliff environment via the chine streams is also considered. A key component of this habitat is the rolling cliff top buffer zone that retreats with the cliff edge itself, maintaining a space for supplementary forage flora and complementary niche provision.

Additional Resources

IW Shoreline Management Plan: https://www.iow.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/coastal-management/shorelinemanagement-plan-strategies-and-schemes/plans-and-strategies/

Buglife: https://www.buglife.org.uk/resources/habitat-management/maritime-cliffs-and-slopes/

Island Rivers Chines Research: https://islandrivers.org.uk/chines/research-and-reports/

Island Rivers Soft Cliff Research: http://www.islandrivers.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Cliff_Vegetation_Final_ Report_V1.pdf

West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy: https://iwc.iow.gov.uk/documentlibrary/view/westwight-coastal-flood-and-erosion-risk-management-strategy-map-of-the-strategy-coastline

IW Biodiversity Action Plan for Soft Cliffs: https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2782-FE8-IW-Biodiversity-Action-Plan.pdf



Horse Ledge, Shanklin. Photography by Daneen Cowling.



Figure 7: Map of Measures for Maritime Soft Cliffs and Chines.













2.6. Lagoons, Dunes And Shingle Banks

Table 8: Priorities and measures for the Lagoons, Dunes and Shingle Banks habitat group





Dunes at the Duver, St Helens. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages		
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure		
Protect, manage and conserve scarce coastal habitats with very limited scope for natural spread or replacement	LDS1.1 Lagoons, dunes and shingle conservation Mapped Measure	Improve the management of lagoon, dune and shingle bank habitat and extend with ecologically functional supplementary features wherever possible. Improve the conservation management of all saline lagoons, sand dunes, and vegetated shingle sites, with renewed focus on their immediate margins and hinterland for options to extend habitats and make space for key species to spread.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Dune Shingle Assemblage Lagoons Assemblage Urban Assemblage Henbane Starlet Sea Anemone Brackish Water-crowfoot		
Support vulnerable habitats that have nowhere to go	LDS2.1 Lagoons, dunes and shingle habitat creation Mapped Measure	Make space for new supplementary and transitional zones as well as designed and constructed replacement sites for niches and assemblages threatened by habitat shrinkage and local extinction. Review options for retreat, duplication, extension, and adjacent habitat enhancement for all priority species (including shingle nesting bird species) within 200m buffers of every site, including the use, adaptation and utilisation of brownfield, waste ground, car parks and other coastal urban infrastructures. Identify opportunistic alternative sites for vulnerable species to establish, e.g., dispersal of dune species to parched sandy sites further in-land.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Dune Shingle Assemblage Lagoons Assemblage Urban Assemblage Bur Chervil IW Hopper		

Illustration: Starlet Sea Anemone (Nematostella vectensis)

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Other **Environmental Benefits**

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB3

OEB1

OEB2

OEB1 OEB2 OEB3

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Lagoons, Dunes And Shingle Banks



Summary

The measures for lagoons, dunes and shingle banks work on three levels: the better management and conservation of the core habitat resources that still remain on the Island, active intervention to extend these by making space immediately alongside for natural regeneration, facilitating the spread of niche features that offer some of the core site features (key foodplants for example), and lastly by identifying nearby new sites for the deliberate duplication of lagoonal, dune and shingle environments through constructed habitat work and the adoption, adaptation and utilisation of existing urban and peri-urban spaces within distances relevant to assemblage ecology (dispersal range for example).

Additional Resources

JNCC IW Lagoons: https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/site/UK0017073

Site Improvement Plan IW Lagoons: https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5979528484618240 Solent Forum lagoons: https://www.solentforum.org/publications/past_publications/habitat_info_pack/salinelagoons.pdf Solent Forum dunes: https://www.solentforum.org/publications/past_publications/habitat_info_pack/sanddunes.pdf Solent Forum shingle: https://www.solentforum.org/publications/past_publications/habitat_info_pack/vegetatedshingle. pdf

National Trust St. Helens Duver: https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/isle-of-wight/st-helens-duver



Henbane, vegetated shingle, Thorness Bay. Photography by Ian Boyd

Measures for Lagoons, Dunes and Shingle Banks Map

Figure 8: Map of Measures for Lagoons, Dunes and Shingle Banks.



Key

LDS1.1 Lagoons, dunes and shingle conservation

LDS2.1 Lagoons, dunes and shingle habitat creation

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2.7. Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores

Table 9: Priorities and measures for the Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores habitat group

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	MeasureNationalBeneficiaryMeasureEnvironmentalChampion SpeciesObjectivesSpecies Assemblag		
dentified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of thi measure. See Table 2 for codes
Protect and conserve pecies rulnerable to ecreational listurbance	BSS1.1 Recreational disturbance control Unmapped Measure	Control and mitigate the impacts of recreational disturbance, including water sports, tourism, dog- walking and commercial activities. Provide clear and accessible public information and guidance on responsible enjoyment of the coast (the positive value of wildlife encounter with custodian and stewardship responsibilities). Priority areas are intertidal sand and mudflats with adjacent sites for feeding and roosting birds, rocky intertidal reefs with internationally important palaeontological features and scarce algal communities. Disseminate this information in clear and accessible formats and locations.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores Assemblage Saltmarsh Assemblage Dune Shingle Assemblage Lagoon Assemblage Sanderling Ringed Plover	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3
Protect and conserve species rulnerable to ecreational disturbance	BSS1.2 Species- specific roost and nest sites Mapped Measure	Protect, enhance and manage beach roosting and nesting sites. Permanently conserve and extend Sanderling and Ringed Plover high tide roosts including building new roost structures within sea defences and associated coastal infrastructure on the urban coast; effective controls on public access. Safeguard existing and construct additional secure shingle nesting sites for Ringed Plover and Oystercatcher.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores Assemblage Dunes, Shingle Assemblage Lagoon Assemblage Sandwich Tern Ringed Plover Sanderling	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits	
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes	
Protect, conserve, and extend intertidal nursery habitats	BSS2.1 Intertidal nursery conservation Mapped Measure	Conserve intertidal beds of Seagrass, Egg Wrack and Kelp species. Seek to expand and extend these zones for their intertidal nursery habitats for fish and marine invertebrates. Actively monitor and, where appropriate, propagate the NW and NE Island coastal Seagrass beds, the Seaview/St. Helens Egg Wrack beds, and the Kelp beds at Bembridge and Ventnor.	NEO1 NEO12 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO15 NEO9	Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores Assemblage Seagrass European Sting Ray Short-snouted Seahorse	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3	
Integrate habitat creation on hard infrastructure to support species threatened by coastal squeeze	BSS3.1 Ecological enhancement of built structures Mapped Measure	Incorporate constructed habitats for marine and coastal species in all coastal defence repairs and renewals, new marine infrastructure, and development. Ensure ecological functionality and biological receptivity are incorporated into all relevant planning and coastal policy for SMP2 "Hold the Line" areas and all new coastal infrastructure projects including new and improved coastal defences.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO12 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO15	Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores Assemblage European Flat Oyster Peacock's Tail	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3	





Ventnor seafront. Photography by Kai Davis.

Illustrations from left page: Eel Grass (Zostera marina); Peacock's Tail (Padina pavonica)

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ampion from this	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
and	OEB1

Beaches, Seafronts and Seashores



Summary

The priorities for beaches, seafronts and seashores are the control, mitigation and remediation of recreational disturbance to habitats and species. This is proposed through the provision of effective, accessible and freely available information, interpretation and guidance to initiate positive behavioural change and to build support and respect for the natural world in the context of a shared seashore environment. Included in this are proactive measures to construct defensible nesting sites for key species, and to add constructed habitats for beach and intertidal species within the management and maintenance regimes of the built environment and its coastal infrastructure.

Additional Resources:

IW Coastal Defence Schemes: https://www.iow.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/coastal-management/shorelinemanagement-plan-strategies-and-schemes/schemes/

Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project: https://www.solentems.org.uk/natural_environment_group/SRMP/SDMP/

King Charles III England Coast Path IW: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-isle-of-wight

Building Biodiversity in the Solent Hub: https://www.solentforum.org/services/Information_Hubs/Building_Biodiversity_ Infrastructure/



Thornback Ray in the eastern Solent coastal waters. Photography by Theo Vickers.

Measures for Beaches, Seafronts and Seashore Map

Figure 9: Map of Measures for Beaches, Seafronts and Seashore.







BSS2.1 Intertidal nursery conservation

BSS3.1 Ecological enhancement of built structures









2.8. Urban Green and Grey

Table 10: Priorities and measures for the Urban Green and Grey habitat group

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen		
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure		
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green, blue and grey infrastructure	UGG1.1 Urban habitat enhancement Mapped Measure	 Increase the ecological and wider environmental functionality of urban parks and public and community greenspace of all kinds. Improve all urban greenspace management and maintenance for nature recovery by boosting forage value, adding nesting, roosting, and overwintering niches, creating wet and dry environments and using subterranean and built components of the site to add value for wildlife. Enhance all field boundaries, margins, corners and unused and less-used spaces to create longer sward refuges, larger thicker hedgerows, bramble and scrub thickets, room for new tree planting, room for small pond and pool creation, and room for constructed habitat features such as dead wood piles and 'compost' piles. Utilise tree and hedge planting and boundary treatments to establish thicket and tall sward communities as well as landform design to deliver Natural Flood Management and other nature-based services alongside ecological gains. Utilise guidance such as Tree Equity Score https:// uk.treeequityscore.org/. Work with all partners to explore the potential for the legal change represented by the Enhanced Biodiversity Duty to trigger reviews and improvements to existing public realm maintenance contracts. 	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO13 NEO6 NEO14 NEO8 NEO15 NEO9 NEO16	Urban Assemblage Trees and Woodla Assemblage Floodplain Assemblage Spotted Flycatche Hairy Dragonfly Dunnock Song Thrush Hedgehog		









Priority Measure Code		Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages		
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure		
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green, blue and grey infrastructure	UGG1.2 Priority 'special' roadside verge management Mapped Measure	 Increase the ecological and wider environmental functionality of roadside verges. Identify new opportunities to boost on-site conservation measures and locally useful habitat connectivity on priority roadside verges across the IW highways network. Work to agree revised specifications for all new engineering and road works affecting roadside verges where there is the need to protect existing ecological value, and the opportunity to extend nature recovery benefits in line with the requirements of the Enhanced Biodiversity Duty under the Environment Act 2021. As a minimum requirement, this would mean: no topsoiling or introduction of foreign materials likely to enrich soil nutrient status and alter fundamental soil chemistry; the provision of bare ground on original subsoil for seed bank exposure; varied landform (bunds, banks, hollows, pits) to create small wet/dry niches; and 	NEO1NEO10NEO2NEO11NEO3NEO13NEO4NEO14NEO6NEO15NEO8NEO16NEO9Image: State of the	Urban Assemblage Wall Butterfly Common Lizard Yarrow Broomrape		



Viper's-bugloss and other coastal wildflowers on the Culver Parade sea wall, Yaverland. Photography by Claire Hector.



Yarrow broomrape. Photography by Ian Boyd







Other Environmental **Benefits**

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3



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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green, blue and grey infrastructure	UGG1.3 Conservation in gardens Unmapped Measure	Promote the role of residential gardens, as vital support for Island wildlife, creating refuge habitats for species increasingly dependent on urban spaces and connecting with other semi-natural habitats and landscapes. Provide clear and accessible guidance to IW homeowners on gardening and habitat creation and management techniques that boost local nature recovery. Focus particularly on high-density garden zones with strong interface with both ACB and APIB, work in these areas with local parish councils to develop community participation in LNRS delivery. Connect these projects and programmes to connecting initiatives working on public open space and roadside verges.	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO13 NEO4 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO8 NEO16	Urban Assemblag Garden Tiger Greenfinch Bullfinch Common Frog Common Toad Grass Snake
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green and grey infrastructure	UGG1.4 Urban pollution control Unmapped Measure	Control and mitigate the impacts of human disturbance, pollution and damage to urban habitats for wildlife. Ensure high priority precautionary controls on: • night lighting near sensitive wildlife sites (where safe to do so); • risks of run-off and contamination from development sites; and	NEO1 NEO9 NEO2 NEO13 NEO3 NEO14 NEO5 NEO15 NEO6 NEO16 NEO8	Urban Assemblag Grey Long-eared I Buttoned Snout
		 risks of impact from local sources of fertiliser and pesticide application, noise pollution from general activities and special events, air pollution in urban centres, general urban runoff and litter from public and private spaces. 		

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Urban Green and Grey



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Tabl for codes	Species Assemblages and e e 1 Species that directly benef measure
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green and grey infrastructure	UGG1.5 Brownfield conservation management Unmapped Measure	Identify and implement opportunities for nature recovery on urban brownfield sites, waste ground and other peripheral and marginal places and spaces. Apply all techniques and measures recommended by Buglife, to protect and retain early successional features such as bare ground, rubble, together with woody debris, mixed and novel spontaneous urban floras, varied landform and wet/dry microhabitat provision, temporary and permanent ponds, and pools set within mosaics of connected forage, refuge and overwintering niches.	NEO1 NEO2 NEO2 NEO1 NEO3 NEO1 NEO4 NEO1 NEO5 NEO1 NEO6 NEO1 NEO8 NEO8	 Urban Assemblage Chalk Assemblage Heath and Acid Grossemblage Lowland Meadow Assemblage Maritime Soft Cliffs Assemblage Tawny Cockroach



Brownfield site, Yaverland. Photography by Ian Boyd.



Nighttime light pollution, Shanklin Promenade. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

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Urban Green and Grey



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiar Champion Spe Species Assem		
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table ' for codes	Species Assemblages and C Species that directly benefi measure		
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green and grey infrastructure	UGG1.6 Ecological enhancement in all development projects Unmapped Measure	Add ecological value to all new development, in the design of buildings, infrastructures and landscapes; retrofit constructed habitat improvements within the existing built environment whenever the opportunity arises. Prioritise the integration of ecological function and wildlife habitat into all new development, including: nest and roost boxes and lofts on/in exteriors; set requirements for high habitat-value landscaping providing food plants for invertebrates, nuts, seeds, fruit, pollen, nectar and foliage edible to wildlife, structural features for hibernation and overwintering, including subterranean features such as buried rubble and brash, varied landform for diverse niche provision, seasonal and ephemeral pools, slopes with thin soils, bare ground, deadwood stores, 'conservation compost' heaps, and combinations of canopy and understorey in planted schemes. Swift bricks are a universal nest brick for small bird species and should be installed in new developments including extensions, in accordance with best practice guidance such as the Brighton and Hove Guidelines which require at least three swift bricks for all appropriate new builds. Artificial nest cups for House Martins should be similarly considered. Existing nest and roost sites for building-dependent and building- reliant species such as Swifts, House Martins, House Sparrows, Starlings and at least 4 species of bat must be protected and wherever possible augmented and enhanced by designed and built additional provision within ecologically relevant distances.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO8 NEO16 NEO9 NEO17	Urban Assemblage Swift House Martin House Sparrow Starling Serotine		
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An Artecology BioTotem, designed as habitat for invertebrates, Brading Roman Villa. Photography by Claire Hector.

Illustration: Common Swift (Apus apus)

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Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

Other

Environmental

**Benefits** 



Urban Green and Grey





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	Natio Environn Object	nal nental tives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs a through this measur for codes	achieved re. See Table 1	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Enhance ecological quality and function in urban green and grey infrastructure	UGG1.7 Golf course conservation management Mapped Measure	Habitat restoration and management of important habitat features of golf courses. Encourage conservation management of grass roughs, perimeters, water features, tree cover and outer course margins. Work toward diverse habitat provision, varied sward heights, patchy and varied scrub and shrub, permanent and temporary pools, parkland treescape, spinneys and other tree groups incorporating locally appropriate native species.	NEO1 NEO2 NEO3 NEO4 NEO5 NEO6 NEO8 NEO9	NEO10 NEO11 NEO12 NEO13 NEO14 NEO15 NEO16 NEO17	Urban Assemblage Chalk Assemblage Acid Grassland and Heath Assemblage Lowland Meadow Assemblage Heath Dog Violet Lousewort	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3



A regular autumn spectacle. Spiders' webs refract light on dew for rainbow effect across Browns Golf Course, Sandown. Photography by Ian Boyd.



Wetland and Wet Woodland at Browns Golf Course, Sandown. Photography by Claire Hector.









Urban Green and Grey





#### **Summary**

The urban green and grey measures emphasise the opportunities to boost the ecological value of the urban environment, its 'grey' built features, and its 'green' formal and informal landscapes, private gardens, and distributed network of greens, parks, playing fields and verges (including water features). These already support a great diversity of species, and there is much further scope for significant uplift through changes in maintenance contracts, in the selection of seed mixes and planting stock, in the installation of roost and nest boxes, and in the design and construction of new built and landscaped spaces through the planning system. The importance of private gardens (and communal, for example, those owned by registered housing providers) is acknowledged, and opportunities are identified to bring together a stronger shared nature recovery effort across neighbourhoods.

#### **Additional Resources:**

Buglife Urban Buzz: https://www.buglife.org.uk/our-work/pollinator-projects/urban-buzz/ Natural History Museum Urban Wildlife: https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/urban-wildlife.html University of Manchester Moss Worlds: https://mossworlds.co.uk/about-mossworlds/ UK Urban Ecology Forum: https://urbanecologyforum.org.uk/



Thrift, sea campion & other coastal wildflowers have been reintroduced and allowed to self-seed at Culver Parade, Sandown. Photography by Claire Hector.

#### **Urban Green and Grey Measures Map**

Figure 10: Map of Urban Green and Grey Measures.











Urban Green and Grey



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Benefi Champion Species Ass
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages Species that directly measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.1 Extend and improve the SINC network Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>MORE: Identify and secure additional important places and spaces for nature through a renewed SINC-designation process and the recognition of other emerging categories of high nature-value land management such as OECMs, contributing to local and national 30x30 targets.</li> <li>Relevant community and civic organisations, with local councils at every level, to outline a pipeline of potential SINC sites, for example opportunities presented by road verges, quarries, public greenspace, brownfields and waste ground. Include the consideration of new Local Nature Reserve status as part of the same process.</li> <li>Use the UK Man and the Biosphere (MAB) and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) to evaluate the potential of the ACB network established on the Island to support OECMs as part of the policy geography of the IW UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.</li> <li>IWC and landowners to utilise the Island's strategic minerals plan to identify future quarry sites on chalk, sand and gravel and put in place advance nature recovery guidance and support at the earliest opportunity, including preparatory management where possible and optional designation trajectories to SINC and LNR.</li> </ul>	NEO1NEO10NEO2NEO11NEO3NEO12NEO4NEO13NEO5NEO14NEO6NEO15NEO7NEO16NEO8NEO17NEO9V	All assemblage

Downend chalk pit. Photography by Ian Boyd.

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Isle of Wight Lawton Principles



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.2 Enhanced conservation management of all designated sites Mapped Measure	BETTER and BIGGER: Improve the quality and function of all high-value nature conservation sites through on-site and surrounding habitat management and expand their coverage. Improve the management of all APIB sites through active and appropriate intervention for positive conservation outcomes. Protect and extend the function of all APIB sites with a 50m buffer zone designed to i) reduce pressures from adjacent land uses on APIB cores, and ii) make space for supplementary provision of key habitat features outside the APIB. Special focus on all failing SSSI sites, linking the buffer into other site-based measures for nature recovery. This measure supports the intensification of conservation management within the APIB and the relaxation of unfavourable land management in the adjacent buffers, and beyond (where supported for example by ELMS).	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	All assemblages
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.3 Creation of Biogeo- graphical Units Unmapped Measure	JOINED-UP: Join up fragments of important habitats by creating matrix transitions to connect sites and enhance ecosystem function. Use the Natural England Habitat Network, together with the IW Ecological Network (the 10 IW Biodiversity Opportunity Areas) to prioritise landscape-scale nature recovery by i) better management of semi- natural habitat mosaics and clusters, and ii) uplift in the ecological quality of the land management matrix within which they are set (plantation, farmed land, floodplain, urban infrastructures). Summarise this approach in a set of Biogeographical Units within which complementary conservation management themes and species assemblage priorities exist. Use these units to support local decision-making, for example development control, highways works, community projects.	NEO1         NEO10           NEO2         NEO11           NEO3         NEO12           NEO4         NEO13           NEO5         NEO14           NEO6         NEO15           NEO7         NEO16           NEO9         NEO17	All assemblages

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Isle of Wight Lawton Principles



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiar Champion Spe Species Assem			
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and C Species that directly benefi measure			
Apply the	LP1.4	High-Uplift Lawton Zones: identify agricultural zones	NEO1 NEO10	Farm Mosaic Assem			
Lawton	Integration of	with low protected site density and high potential	NEO2 NEO11				
Principles of	food farming	uplift from existing conditions for wildlife, where field	NEO3 NEO12	Corn Bunting			
Bigger Better	and nature	boundary work can be tested at landscape scale					
Mara Joinad	and nature	for i) reconnecting relic habitats, and ii) building		Field Hornwort			
More, Joined-	recovery	nature recovery into working farmland without	NEOS NEO14				
up to the		compromising food production.	NEO6 NEO15	Linnet			
Island	марреа	Within high unlift zones beest ecological quality	NEO7 NEO16				
	Measure	and connectivity using bedgerows begglands field	NEO8 NEO17	Skylark			
		corners and associated boundary features supported	NEO9				
		by available gari-environment options including: new	}	Grey Partridge			
		hedge planting, hedge gapping, relaxed hedge cutting	}				
		regimes, hedge expansion in field corners, conservation	}				
		headlands linked to hedge works, retention of unsown/	}	}			
		uncropped arable for rare annual plant assemblages,					
		adaptation of existing or addition of new small farm		AND AND THE			
		ponds and pools (including seasonal/ephemeral),	C A CLASS	A A A A A A			
		integration of hedge work with bird cover, pollinator	A DEL STAN				
		strips, beetle banks, skylark plots; incorporation of	ALL AND A	TRAN MA			
		rubble and deadwood stores, sympathetic ditch		STALL A			
		and drain management for improved water level					
		management with retained emergent and bankside	A Star Star	1000 12			
		cover; where possible combinations and aggregations					
		of the above to create complex habitat features that	SAM ROLL				
		can be retained and sustained within a priority food					
	{	production zone.		A AN AN			
		There are important and useful Island projects already					
0		underway that can provide practical auidance for the					
//	Λ	delivery of this measure: the National Trust at Dunsbury		100 march 1 march 1			
()		Farm, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust at		1			
		Little Duxmore, and the regenerative farming work of					
		Nunwell Home Farm.					



Illustration: Field Hornwort (Anthoceros agrestis)

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#### ry ecies/ blages

#### Other Environmental **Benefits**

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Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

nblage

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4



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Winter greens, Shorwell. Photography by Ian Boyd.



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.5 General verge management Unmapped Measure	BETTER and JOINED-UP: Enhance the management of roadside, footpath and cycleway verges, including the designated 'coastal margin' of the King Charles III England Coast Path as an important nature recovery network. Adjust the management and maintenance of priority verges to deliver nature recovery through habitat improvements, improved connectivity between other sites of importance for wildlife, and ancillary support to adjacent and connected agri-environment projects. Verge management specifications will need to be guided by location, proximity to APIB sites that can guide priorities, geology and surrounding land management matrix. Options include mowing argss more or less frequently, depending on site	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	Trees and Woodlan Chalk Heath and Acid Gr Harvest Mouse Dormouse
		requirements, and choosing alternative and reduced hedge cutting times to maximise availability of winter forage and hedgerow structural and ecological		



gains. New hedge planting along verges where gaps and weak points in existing hedgerows are present is a priority action; species selection for maximum ecological value will be guided by location and overlap

with other, co-located LNRS priorities.

Red Squirrel Trail and cycle path from Newport to Sandown. Photography by Kai Davis.



The Bay cliff path, Lake. Photography by Julian Winslow.

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.6 Conservation headlands Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>JOINED UP: Habitat creation and enhancement in agricultural headlands, edges, and corners.</li> <li>Revive the Conservation Headland concept as informed by the LNRS and supported by agri-environment options, using field margins and corners to deliver and connect ecological priorities across the farmed landscape:</li> <li>1. Cultivated but untreated arable margins for rare plant species (higher and lower), especially on chalk arable.</li> <li>2. Unharvested cereal headlands as overwintering stubble for farmland birds (extended into in-field spaces wherever possible).</li> </ul>	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	Farm Mosaic Field Cow-wheat Rough Poppy Yellowhammer Turtle Dove Spreading Hedge Barn Owl
		<ul> <li>4. Untreated grassland margins creating tall sward extensions to good hedgerow, especially for ground-nesting farmland birds.</li> <li>5. Use field corners to create small pond and pool features, providing both seasonal and permanent wetlands, especially where headlands connect with existing farm ponds.</li> <li>6. Use field corners and other widened boundaries, junctions</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>and verges to extend existing habitats, for example, allowing the permanent natural spread of hedgerows scrub, planting new trees, creating deadwood piles and other constructed habitat features.</li> <li>7. Use all boundary features (hedges, fence lines, shelterbelts, walls, watercourses) to establish less maintained or unmaintained refuge spaces connected with adjacent habitats. Avoid the use of herbicides and fertilisers to allow safe refuge and connectivity habitat to establish and persist.</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>8. Repair and extend hedgerows in the landscape, give them room to expand and reduce maintenance cuts to support thicker more substantial cover, greater wildlife forage production, more substantial in situ habitat and better landscape connectivity.</li> <li>9. Design and manage boundary features to assist in soil conservation measures reducing loss and run-off.</li> </ul>		

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Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4

#### Parsley





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.7 In- field agri- environment options Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>JOINED UP: High-value nature farming in-field opportunities.</li> <li>Extend boundary features for nature recovery and conservation headland specifications into in-field spaces where the opportunities will be to:</li> <li>1. Allow hedgerow improvements to grade into in-field via long transitions through tall sward, bramble, scrub and thicket margins.</li> <li>2. Combine hedgerow trees with in-field tree planting to develop parkland or wood pasture.</li> <li>3. Extend 'conservation arable' headlands into in-field to an end the server's for years for years and page.</li> </ul>	NEO1NEO9NEO2NEO10NEO3NEO12NEO4NEO13NEO5NEO14NEO6NEO15NEO7NEO16NEO8NEO17	Farm Mosaic Venus's Looking-glass Mousetail Floerke's Phascum Cornflower	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
		flowering plants and associated species assemblages on chalk, sand and clay. 4. Provide bird covers and retained winter stubbles. 5. Create floristically rich grassland.			



Arable farmland and habitat mosaic, Freshwater. Photography by Ian Boyd.



Wood pasture parkland at Nunwell, Brading. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.8 Hedgerow management Unmapped Measure	JOINED-UP: Hedgerow management and expansion for habitat transition and connective pathways for wildlife. Create and manage hedgerows to support habitats and mobility of wildlife by employing techniques to create thick, dense, tall and connected hedgerow cover. Actions could include reducing maintenance cutting to less than annual, leaving sections uncut each year, leaving cutting until late winter to allow maximum forage value, filling gaps with native shrub species with high forage value, enabling hedge bases to thicken with a mix of herbaceous and woody growth, protecting existing hedgerow trees and establishing new ones. Where suitable, allow hedges to create long-term	NEO1NEO10NEO2NEO11NEO3NEO12NEO4NEO13NEO5NEO14NEO6NEO15NEO7NEO16NEO8NEO17NEO9	Farm Mosaic Trees and Woodlar Urban Cat Mint Dormouse Willow Warbler Hedgehog Deadly Nightshade
		successions into mixed scrub spreading into in-field spaces, adding habitat and other services such as shading for livestock. Allow some hedge sections to naturally spread out into headlands to create thicket transitions of scrub and bramble. Where hedges connect with woodlands, allow the junction to become a large transition zone with sloping thicket and scrub edges. Ensure that hedges along ditches and other watercourses are managed to create areas of well-lit water surface and buffering against down-slope soil runoff. Encourage hedge-laying where appropriate to combine farm craft and habitat improvement.		

Hedgerow, Ryde. Photography by Ian Boyd.

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Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Apply the Lawton Principles of Bigger, Better, More, Joined- up to the Island	LP1.9 New farm hedgerow and tree planting Unmapped Measure	JOINED UP: Planting and retaining hedgerow trees and trees outside woodlands. Select suitable candidates from existing hedgerows and allow them to grow on and/or plant new trees in gaps, selecting species suitable for the soils and geology and including special project species where appropriate, such as Black Poplar (alongside watercourses), Small-leaved Lime (an Ash replacement), and disease resistant UK Elm varieties. Increase tree planting through agri-environment and agroforestry options to provide in-field features and	NEO1NEO10NEO2NEO11NEO3NEO12NEO4NEO13NEO5NEO14NEO6NEO15NEO7NEO16NEO8NEO17NEO9	Trees and Hedger Farm Mosaic Urban Barbastelle



View from Shanklin Down. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

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Oak trees with veteran features and standing deadwood, Shanklin. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

but also create a variety of additional habitat and niche types within their own layout, through changes in maintenance and natural expansion into adjacent land uses. There is also attention given to primary areas of food production where there is the opportunity, working with landowners and managers, to develop better ways of combining nature recovery with regenerative farming, helping the Island present an 'investable landscape' not only to BNG schemes, but to finance seeking exemplary projects and programmes through regulatory frameworks such as the Task Force for Natural Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD).

#### **Additional Resources**

National Trust Dunsbury Project exemplar: https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/isle-of-wight/compton-bay-and-downs/ the-dunsbury-farm-project

Hampshire and IW Wildlife Trust Nunwell Farm exemplar: https://www.hiwwt.org.uk/blog/hiwwt/wilder-nunwell

Sustainable Food Trust: https://sustainablefoodtrust.org/

Environmental Farmers Group: https://www.environmentalfarmersgroup.co.uk/

 ${\tt UK}\ {\tt Government}\ {\tt Farmbird}\ {\tt Indicators:}\ {\tt https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/england-biodiversity-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indicators/135fb3a5-indi$ d47c-440d-a190-adb2492ce79f

Plantlife Arable: https://www.plantlife.org.uk/managing-arable-land/#:~:text=More%20than%20120%20species%20 of,familiar%20part%20of%20arable%20landscapes.

IW Hedgerow Group: https://iwhg.org/

Hedgelink: https://hedgelink.org.uk/guidance/hedgerow-management-advice/



#### In many ways these are the foundational measures for the IW LNRS. They specify works to support and strengthen the existing conservation estate, extend its ecological carrying capacity, and build out its connectivity, at a scale meaningful to the dispersal of priority species and assemblages. The measures engage in particular with hedgerows and verges, linear landscape features that can be used not only to assist the movement of wildlife through the wider landscape matrix,

Summary

#### **Measures for Isle of Wight Lawton Principles Map**

Figure 11: Map of Measures for Isle of Wight Lawton Principles.



Key



LP1.4 Integration of food, farming and nature recovery





Isle of Wight Lawton Principles

## 2.10. Overarching

Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages	Other Environmental Benefits
ntified priority this habitat to port nature overy	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure	Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes
nd-wide sure of aboration 1 aningful dscape- le working	OV1.1 LNRS governance Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>Project creation and collaboration to support nature recovery across the Island's landscape.</li> <li>Retain the LNRS steering group as a permanent Island Nature Recovery Forum to aid the delivery of LNRS measures</li> <li>Use LNRS to develop and strengthen Environmental Non-Governmental Organization (eNGO) collaboration, communication, and the development of new collaborative projects.</li> <li>Align with marine plans for continued nature recovery projects and partnerships from the mean low water level and wider, working with Solent Forum, Solent Seascape, and Southern IFCA.</li> </ul>	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	All assemblages	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4
ıd-wide ure of ıboration ningful Iscape- e working	OV1.2 The role of the parishes Unmapped Measure	Foster Parish and Town Council engagement with LNRS, providing tools to enable effective action and decision-making for nature recovery at the municipal level in line with Environment Act 2021. Ensure that LNRS is accessible, understood and actively incorporated into decision-making, budget-setting, and local work programmes of all 33 town and parish councils, and their federal body IW Association of Local Councils (IWALC). Use LNRS to build a strong and locally applied understanding of the Enhanced Biodiversity Duty.	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	All assemblages	OEB1 OEB2 OEB3 OEB4





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficiary Champion Species/ Species Assemblages
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table for codes	Species Assemblages and Champion Species that directly benefit from this measure
Island-wide culture of collaboration and meaningful landscape- scale working	OV1.3 Enhanced biodiversity duties Unmapped Measure	Using the LNRS as a blueprint for nature recovery actions using regulatory levers through the created Local Habitat Map, listed priorities and measures and the Island-wide biogeographical unit map. Public organisations on the Island subject to the Enhanced Biodiversity Duty under the Environment Act 2021 to ensure that the LNRS is used to guide and refine action for nature recovery in their work programmes. Develop the biogeographical units with the IWC planning ecologist as a methodology for applying LNRS to planning policy, development control, PFI highways specifications, regeneration, and infrastructure projects. Develop work with IW housing associations and IW utilities as areas of significant opportunity under the Act. Research and refine the power of the Enhanced Duty, as a material change in the law, to revisit and amend existing land management and maintenance contracts in order to ensure compliance and nature recovery.	NEO1         NEO10           NEO2         NEO11           NEO3         NEO12           NEO4         NEO13           NEO5         NEO14           NEO6         NEO15           NEO7         NEO16           NEO8         NEO17           NEO9         NEO9	All assemblages
Island-wide culture of collaboration and meaningful landscape- scale working	OV1.4 Farming and forestry knowledge sharing networks Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>Support Isle of Wight farming, forestry and fishing sectors to ensure effective knowledge sharing, collaboration on funding opportunities, development of sustainable nature-based revenues, and long-term nature recovery.</li> <li>Develop farm, forestry and fishery clusters and farm and forestry adviser networks and support with additional resources to increase the effectiveness of outreach and facilitation.</li> <li>Support farming and forestry access to advice and funding to transition from basic payment models to high nature-value farming options including the development of new natural asset finance opportunities within a Biosphere-led investment platform. Work with Southern IFCA to develop a stronger working relationship with the commercial fishing sector and find new and better ways to collaborate on sustainable operations and financing.</li> </ul>	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	All assemblages

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#### ary pecies/ mblages



Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4



Overarching



Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Benefician Champion Spe Species Assem
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and C Species that directly benefit measure
Improving data and knowledge of Island Nature	OV2.1 Nature Recovery Data Sharing Unmapped Measure	<ul> <li>Improve the volume and quality of data collection and ensure sharing is possible across partnerships and with the public, using the Island Nature website as a central data commons and information hub.</li> <li>Collaboration between Isle of Wight Local Records Centre, the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeology Society, iWatchWildlife, the recorder network and the eNGO data managers, to strengthen, coordinate, and develop data collection and dissemination.</li> <li>Improve marine data resources for the Channel coast of the Island (bringing it up to the same standard as the Solent coast).</li> <li>Make the LNRS mapping platform publicly accessible via the Island Nature website and continue to add ecological, socio-economic and cultural layers to create a data commons for improved decision-making.</li> <li>Commission research on the ecological function of new and novel ecosystems driven by climate change, working with academic and research partners in the Solent region universities.</li> </ul>	NEO1 NEO10 NEO2 NEO11 NEO3 NEO12 NEO4 NEO13 NEO5 NEO14 NEO6 NEO15 NEO7 NEO16 NEO8 NEO17 NEO9	All assemblages

List of Priorities and Measures

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#### Other Environmental Benefits

d Champion efit from this Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4





Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives	Beneficia Champion Sp Species Assen	
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs achieved through this measure. See Table 1 for codes	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure	
Public engagement on the needs, value and future of Island Nature	OV3.1 Public information and guidance Unmapped Measure	Improve public information on sensitivities and pressures on the Island's habitats and species to reduce and manage public disturbance and recreational pressure. Collaboration across all partnerships to increase the dissemination and efficacy of clear guidance on the sensitivity and vulnerability of IW habitats and species to recreational and other forms of human disturbance, especially where linked to access points to the coast, to watersides, to other popular destinations. Particularly important for chalk downland, wetlands, intertidal habitats and dunes.	NEO1         NEO10           NEO2         NEO11           NEO3         NEO12           NEO4         NEO13           NEO5         NEO14           NEO6         NEO15           NEO7         NEO16           NEO8         NEO17           NEO9         NEO9	All assemblages	
		Work with all partners to provide clear guidance and explanation, onsite and in published material, on the impact of dogs off-leads on ponds, on ground-nesting birds, on wintering bird assemblages and especially winter high tide roost sites (for example, Sanderling and Ringed Plover), ensure that this work is integrated into wider PSPO policy development by the local authority in line with the Enhanced Duty.			
		Ensure that public messaging combines a celebration of wildlife encounter, the health and learning benefits of access to nature, the importance of high-quality landscape to the Island's past and future, with key messages around responsible custodianship and stewardship of these commons.			

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#### ary pecies/ mblages

#### Other Environmental **Benefits**

#### d Champion nefit from this

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4







Priority	Measure Code	Measure	National Environmental Objectives		Beneficia Champion Species Asser
Identified priority for this habitat to support nature recovery	Code to identify each measure as list and map. 'Mapped measures' are labelled as such	Actions that contribute to achieving the associated priority in bold, supporting details of what actions and actors are associated with the measure are below	Government NEOs through this meas for codes	achieved ure. See Table 1	Species Assemblages and Species that directly bene measure
Public engagement on the needs, value and future of Island Nature	OV3.2 Explaining what 'good' looks like Unmapped Measure	Improve information about land management decision-making in the context of ecosystem needs, public safety, and climate change resilience. Provide high-quality and easily accessible information on what productive and healthy ecological spaces look like, helping to refine public debates around issues related to urban, rural, greenfield and brownfield, landscape aesthetics, biogeography and public estate. Work with research institutions, arts organizations and others to constantly refine information and messaging in order to build the widest possible constituency of support, for, and broad participation in, nature recovery on the Island.	NEO1 NEO2 NEO3 NEO4 NEO5 NEO6 NEO7 NEO8 NEO9	NEO10 NEO11 NEO12 NEO13 NEO14 NEO15 NEO16 NEO17	All assemblages



Impact of Climate Change - flooding of footpath, Brading Marshes. Photography by Daneen Cowling.

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#### ary pecies/ mblages

#### Other Environmental Benefits

d Champion defit from this

Other Environmental Benefits that are achieved because of this measure. See Table 2 for codes

OEB1
OEB2
OEB3
OEB4

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Overarching

#### Summary



The overarching measures are intended to build on the strength of stakeholder partnership that has been created over the past year of intensive LNRS collaboration, putting in place organisational structures and data systems that will accelerate delivery work. These measures also relate back to the essential work of the IW Biodiversity Action Partnership since 1999, and the UNESCO Biosphere designation, that looks forward to 2030 and beyond.

#### Additional Resources:

Complying with the Biodiversity Duty: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/complying-with-the-biodiversity-duty

Society of Local Council Clerks: https://www.slcc.co.uk/site/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Draft-model-biodiversity-policy-October-2023.pdf

IW UNESCO Biosphere: https://iwbiosphere.org/

Wight Rural Hub: https://www.wightruralhub.co.uk/

# 3. Local Habitat Map

#### Areas that are of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB) Map

**Figure 12:** Map of Areas that are of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB) (top opposite).

The APIB Map is best viewed via the interactive online map (accessed via islandnature.org).

#### Local Habitat Map

Figure 13: Map of Local Habitat (APIB and ACB) (bottom opposite).

The Local Habitat Map is best viewed via the interactive online map (accessed via islandnature.org).











Glanville Fritillary, virtually restricted in the UK to the southern soft cliffs of the Island. Compton. Photography by Martha Henson.

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www.islandnature.org



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203 Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs



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Hampshire & Isle of Wight

Wildlife Tru







Isle of Wight National Landscape













THE ISLE OF WIGHT RED SQUIRRE







# Island Nature

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#### www.islandnature.org

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