Draft Worcestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Appendix 7:
Biodiversity Priority Data Sheets

August 2025

worcestershire county council

Draft Worcestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy Biodiversity Priority Data Sheets

Data sheets show:

- Relationship between the proposed Biodiversity Priorities and suggested Potential Measures
- UKHab codes for mapped Potential Measures indicating how to achieve consistency with Biodiversity Net Gain habitat creation and enhancement
- The title of each Potential Measure is hyperlinked to an ArcOnline Storymap explaining the development of that measure

Explore the Water and Wetlands Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Trees, Scrub and Woodland Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Open Habitats Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Landscape-scale and Linear Habitat Connectivity Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Earth Heritage Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Green Infrastructure Biodiversity Priorities and Potential Measures

Explore the Species Priorities and Potential Measures

Water and Wetlands theme

Rivers and Streams

Priorities for Rivers and Streams

Biodiversity Priority 1: Improve the quality of the water within Worcestershire's rivers and streams

Biodiversity Priority 2: Improve the availability of water within Worcestershire's rivers and streams to improve condition of habitats and increase species' resilience to flood and drought events

Biodiversity Priority 3: Improve the quality and extent of in-channel and riparian habitat for key species, for example shad, brown trout, eel, white-clawed crayfish and water vole

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 1: De-culvert and re-naturalise watercourses WRLNRS21_PM1	De-culvert watercourses to enable improved wildlife passage through or around man-made barriers. Re-naturalise channels and create or enhance associated wetland habitat to provide feeding, refuge and spawning/breeding habitat for freshwater fish and invertebrate species and mammals such as water vole and otter.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 1: r1~			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 2: Create riparian buffer zones WRLNRS21_PM2	Create or enhance riparian buffer zones comprising of a woodland/grassland mosaic with no cultivation or input of agri-chemicals. Within this zone look for opportunities to create or enhance 1) riparian woodland habitat, including wet woodland, 2) the bankside tree resource through new planting, pollarding and coppicing, 3) areas of wet and dry reedbed, 4) areas of wet grassland or marsh.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 2: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c6, g3c7, g3c8, w1~ 30, f~, h2a, r1~, h3~, 18			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 3: Revert land to wet grassland and floodplain meadow WRLNRS21_PM3	Revert arable and horticultural land and intensive pasture to permanent wet grassland, stop agri-chemical inputs and manage by grazing and hay cutting. Where possible create or enhance wet grassland habitat quality to MG4 species-rich floodplain meadow.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 3: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~, 18, 19			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 4: Protect and improve water resources WRLNRS21_PM4	Protect and enhance surface waters and wetlands, at-risk groundwater aquifers and groundwater-fed wetland systems by implementing changes to land management that will improve water quality and availability. Changes could include: reducing soil erosion by creating grassland buffer strips or reverting arable fields to grassland; adopting sustainable soil management practices such as minimum tillage and use of cover crops; adopting integrated pest management in place of pesticide and herbicide use; re-naturalising hydrological flows by blocking drains, reconnecting watercourses to their floodplain and creating wetland features such as ditches, ponds or scrapes to slow the flow; taking steps to eradicate invasive non-native plant species and following biosecurity protocols to prevent their spread; installing SuDS to capture soil and pollutants and aid infiltration; installing on-farm reservoirs and rainwater harvesting features to reduce the need for abstraction.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Rivers and Streams continued...

Water and Wetlands theme

Rivers and Streams continued

Priorities for Rivers and Streams			
Biodiversity Priority 1: Improve the quality of the water within Worcestershire's rivers and streams **Biodiversity Priority 2**: Improve the availability of water within Worcestershire's rivers and streams to improve condition of habitats and increase species' resilience to flood and drought events **Biodiversity Priority 3**: Improve the quality and extent of in-channel and riparian habitat for key species, for example shad, brown trout, eel, white-clawed crayfish and water vole			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 5: Natural flood management WRLNRS21_PM5	Use ecological engineering and nature-based solutions to re-naturalise local hydrological flows, reduce flood risk, promote infiltration, support groundwater recharge, provide feeding, refuge and spawning/breeding habitat for species, reconnect watercourses to their floodplains and improve water quality and availability by creating and enhancing wetland habitats that will hold back water, such as: tree planting to encourage infiltration, creation of attenuation areas, ponds, swales, ditches or wetland habitat such as fen, wet woodland or wet grassland, installing leaky woody dams, reinstating meanders, use of keystone species to contribute to the restoration of ecosystem function.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Water and Wetlands theme

Groundwater-dependent Habitats

Priorities for Groundwater-dependent Habitats

Biodiversity Priority 4: Improve the hydrological functioning and condition of groundwater-fed wetland sites

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 4: Protect and improve water resources WRLNRS21_PM4	Protect and enhance surface waters and wetlands, at-risk groundwater aquifers and groundwater-fed wetland systems by implementing changes to land management that will improve water quality and availability. Changes could include: reducing soil erosion by creating grassland buffer strips or reverting arable fields to grassland; adopting sustainable soil management practices such as minimum tillage and use of cover crops; adopting integrated pest management in place of pesticide and herbicide use; re-naturalising hydrological flows by blocking drains, reconnecting watercourses to their floodplain and creating wetland features such as ditches, ponds or scrapes to slow the flow; taking steps to eradicate invasive non-native plant species and following biosecurity protocols to prevent their spread; installing SuDS to capture soil and pollutants and aid infiltration; installing on-farm reservoirs and rainwater harvesting features to reduce the need for abstraction.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Water and Wetlands theme

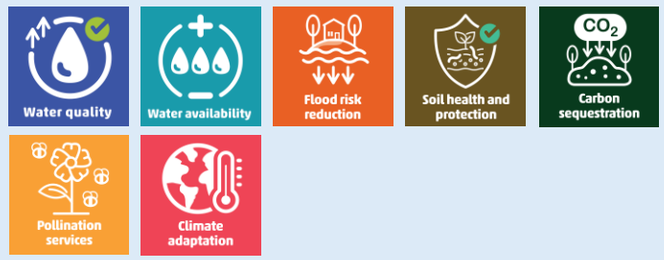
Still Freshwater Habitats

Priorities for Still Freshwater Habitats

Biodiversity Priority 5: Increase the number of ponds and the extent and connectivity of wetland and terrestrial habitat between ponds

Biodiversity Priority 6: Improve the condition of ponds and the number of ponds that qualify for priority pond status

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 4: Protect and improve water resources WRLNRS21_PM4	Protect and enhance surface waters and wetlands, at-risk groundwater aquifers and groundwater-fed wetland systems by implementing changes to land management that will improve water quality and availability. Changes could include: reducing soil erosion by creating grassland buffer strips or reverting arable fields to grassland; adopting sustainable soil management practices such as minimum tillage and use of cover crops; adopting integrated pest management in place of pesticide and herbicide use; re-naturalising hydrological flows by blocking drains, reconnecting watercourses to their floodplain and creating wetland features such as ditches, ponds or scrapes to slow the flow; taking steps to eradicate invasive non-native plant species and following biosecurity protocols to prevent their spread; installing SuDS to capture soil and pollutants and aid infiltration; installing on-farm reservoirs and rainwater harvesting features to reduce the need for abstraction.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 6: Create wildlife ponds in low-density pond areas WRLNRS21_PM6	Create new wildlife ponds including provision of connected terrestrial habitat around pond sites, in particular grassland, scrub and hibernacula.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 7: Create and enhance wildlife ponds and surrounding habitat in high-density and high-value pond areas WRLNRS21_PM7	Enhance existing pondscapes by improving the quality and quantity of water entering ponds (see Potential Measure 4), creating additional ponds and wetland habitat, and creating or enhancing connected terrestrial habitat around and between ponds, in particular grassland, scrub and hibernacula/refugia suitable for use by amphibians.	**Mapped Measure**	

UKHab codes for Potential Measure 7: r1 40, r1 41, g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~, f~ ~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Still Freshwater Habitats continued...

Water and Wetlands theme

Still Freshwater Habitats continued

Priorities for Still Freshwater Habitats

Biodiversity Priority 5: Increase the number of ponds and the extent and connectivity of wetland and terrestrial habitat between ponds

Biodiversity Priority 6: Improve the condition of ponds and the number of ponds that qualify for priority pond status

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 38: Increase the extent, connectedness and quality of wildlife habitats within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM38	All built environments should allow wildlife to safely move through them and thrive within them. Decisions on the layout and design of built-up areas, at all scales, should seek to make a positive contribution to providing more, bigger and better-connected areas of natural habitats. As a minimum, decision-makers should seek to: • Increase urban tree canopy cover, aiming for a minimum of 20%, through, for example, planting street trees, trees in green spaces, hedgerows, community orchards, or small woodland blocks, strips or corridors. • Make individual homes, gardens and boundary features more wildlife-friendly through, for example, the installation of hedgehog highways, universal swift nest bricks and bat bricks. • Create more wildlife ponds within public greenspaces and gardens. • Provide green active travel corridors that function as linear wildlife habitats as well as cycleways and footways. • Design the layout of new gardens and greenspaces so that they contribute to a cohesive network of green corridors within the built environment. • Link urban green spaces to the local nature network in the surrounding countryside via green, wildlife-friendly corridors.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 38: u1f 80, u~ 86, 87, 88, 89, u~ 841, 842, 843, 848, 849, 850, 830, 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

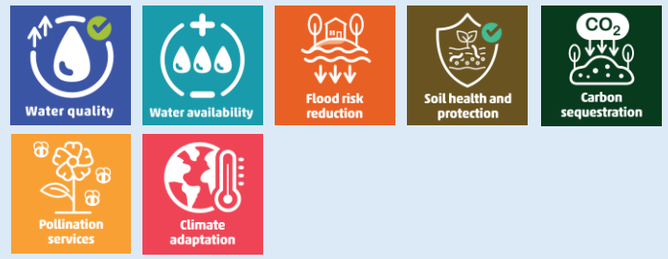
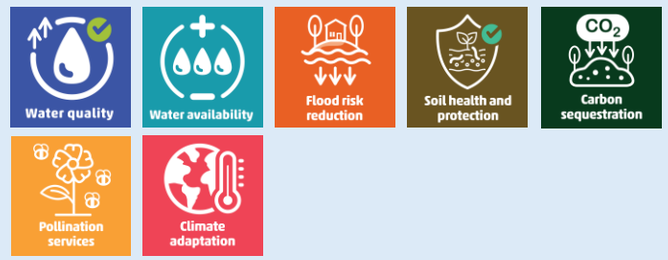
Water and Wetlands theme

Fen, Marsh, Swamp and Reedbed

Priorities for Fen, Marsh, Swamp and Reedbed

Biodiversity Priority 7: Increase the extent of wetland habitats under restoration and in good condition

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 8: Create and enhance wetland habitats WRLNRS21_PM8	Use nature-based solutions to raise and maintain water tables and re-wet land to enable the creation or enhancement of a wetland habitat mosaic and the reconnection of watercourses with their floodplain. As appropriate to the soil type, geology and hydrology seek to create and enhance a mosaic of: fen, marsh, swamp, bog, peat, wet grassland, wet woodland and reedbed habitat.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 8: f~, g~, w1d, 19, 55, 425			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 9: Create and restore saline habitats WRLNRS21_PM9	Incorporate restoration of saline conditions when creating or enhancing wetland habitat within the Salwarpe Valley, where this is supported by the geology and hydrology, and work with stakeholders to better understand and promote the value of the unique hydrological conditions in this location.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 9: t2g~			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

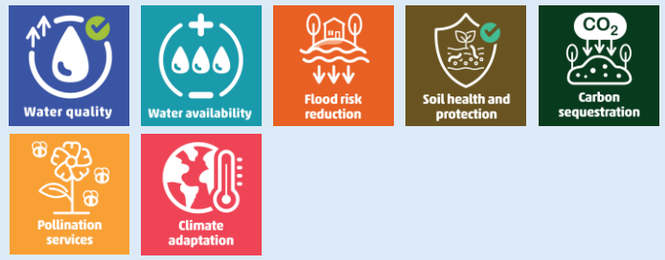
Water and Wetlands theme

Saline Habitats

Priorities for Saline Habitats

Biodiversity Priority 8: Increase the extent of saline habitats under restoration and in good condition

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 9: Create and restore saline habitats WRLNRS21_PM9	Incorporate restoration of saline conditions when creating or enhancing wetland habitat within the Salwarpe Valley, where this is supported by the geology and hydrology, and work with stakeholders to better understand and promote the value of the unique hydrological conditions in this location.	**Mapped Measure**	

UKHab codes for Potential Measure 9: t2g~

~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Native Trees and Woodland

Priorities for Native Trees and Woodland

Biodiversity Priority 9: Increase tree cover in the form of woodland and trees outside woodland, including hedgerow trees, orchards, riparian/wet woodland and urban tree canopy cover

Biodiversity Priority 10: Improve the condition of ancient semi-natural woodlands and bring more PAWs woodlands into restorative management

Biodiversity Priority 11: Increase the functional connectivity between woodlands at a landscape scale, to allow for species movement

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 2: Create riparian buffer zones WRLNRS21_PM2	Create or enhance riparian buffer zones comprising of a woodland/grassland mosaic with no cultivation or input of agri-chemicals. Within this zone look for opportunities to create or enhance 1) riparian woodland habitat, including wet woodland, 2) the bankside tree resource through new planting, pollarding and coppicing, 3) areas of wet and dry reedbed, 4) areas of wet grassland or marsh.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 2: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c6, g3c7, g3c8, w1~ 30, f~, h2a, r1~, h3~, 18			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 10: Restore PAWS woodlands WRLNRS21_PM10	Restore habitat by gradually removing non-native tree species using recognised forestry techniques such as thinning and clearfell, retaining veteran trees to act as a seed source, allowing natural regeneration where possible, creating structural and species diversity.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 10: w1~ 28 29			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 11: Enhance condition of ancient semi-natural woodlands WRLNRS21_PM11	Enhance condition of ancient woodlands by improving structural and species diversity using techniques such as thinning, coppicing and pollarding, and by taking a habitat mosaic approach to incorporate open space, rides and ponds.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 11: w1~28 30			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 12: Plant new woodlands and trees outside woodland WRLNRS21_PM12	Create new woodland taking a habitat mosaic approach to incorporate open space, rides and ponds; buffer and extend priority woodland sites; and increase tree-cover connectivity across the landscape.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 12: w1~ 30, 33, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Native Trees and Woodland continued...

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Native Trees and Woodland continued

Priorities for Native Trees and Woodland

Biodiversity Priority 9: Increase tree cover in the form of woodland and trees outside woodland, including hedgerow trees, orchards, riparian/wet woodland and urban tree canopy cover

Biodiversity Priority 10: Improve the condition of ancient semi-natural woodlands and bring more PAWs woodlands into restorative management

Biodiversity Priority 11: Increase the functional connectivity between woodlands at a landscape scale, to allow for species movement

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 13: Enhance condition of existing woodlands for wildlife WRLNRS21_PM13	Increase the diversity of shrub and tree species within woodland, woodland edge and scrub habitats to provide a year-round supply of pollen, nectar, fruit and seeds for wildlife. Increase the volume of deadwood within woodland, both standing and fallen, for invertebrates, fungi, mosses, bryophytes, bat and bird spp. Increase the availability of food plants used by invertebrates found within woodland, for example Wood White, White Admiral, Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper butterflies. Inoculate woodland with material from adjacent established woodlands, where appropriate, to introduce fungi and ground flora communities.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 13: w1~ 30			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 14: Increase tree cover in the farmed landscape WRLNRS21_PM14	Increase tree cover in the farmed landscape (outside existing woodland) using new agroforestry schemes such as silvo-pasture or silvo-arable, as well as planting up shelterbelts, field corners, copses and hedgerow trees.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 15: Manage deer and squirrel numbers to protect woodland WRLNRS21_PM15	Manage deer and squirrel populations through a landscape scale approach, to allow woodlands to naturally regenerate and to protect newly planted trees, woodland shrub and ground flora layers.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 38: Increase the extent, connectedness and quality of wildlife habitats within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM38	All built environments should allow wildlife to safely move through them and thrive within them. Decisions on the layout and design of built-up areas, at all scales, should seek to make a positive contribution to providing more, bigger and better-connected areas of natural habitats. As a minimum, decision-makers should seek to: • Increase urban tree canopy cover, aiming for a minimum of 20%, through, for example, planting street trees, trees in green spaces, hedgerows, community orchards, or small woodland blocks, strips or corridors. • Make individual homes, gardens and boundary features more wildlife-friendly through, for example, the installation of hedgehog highways, universal swift nest bricks and bat bricks. • Create more wildlife ponds within public greenspaces and gardens. • Provide green active travel corridors that function as linear wildlife habitats as well as cycleways and footways. • Design the layout of new gardens and greenspaces so that they contribute to a cohesive network of green corridors within the built environment. • Link urban green spaces to the local nature network in the surrounding countryside via green, wildlife-friendly corridors.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 38: u1f 80, u~ 86, 87, 88, 89, u~ 841, 842, 843, 848, 849, 850, 830, 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Hedgerows

Priorities for Hedgerows

Biodiversity Priority 12: Increase the extent of hedgerow habitat to enhance their ability to function as linear corridors for wildlife

Biodiversity Priority 13: Increase the number of hedgerows in good condition for wildlife by managing them according to best practice guidelines

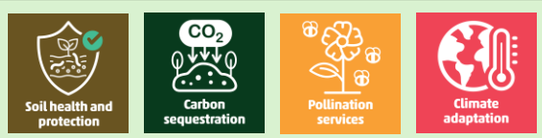
Biodiversity Priority 14: Improve shrub and ground flora diversity within hedgerows to enhance their function as a food source for wildlife

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 16: Create new hedgerows WRLNRS21_PM16	Create new native species hedgerows, including reinstatement of 'ghost' hedgerows, to enhance habitat connectivity across the landscape between areas of priority woodland, scrub or orchard habitat. Seek to include the creation of associated linear features such as banks and ditches with the hedgerow, to widen the range of habitat niches available for species.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 17: Enhance condition of hedgerows WRLNRS21_PM17	Enhance condition of existing hedgerows informed by regular hedgerow condition assessments using available guidance and tools. Best practice includes planting up gaps, diversifying the native species mix, allowing flowering and fruiting, leaving wide grassy margins at the base, creating or restoring associated linear features such as banks and ditches, and rotational cutting.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 18: Increase numbers of hedgerow trees WRLNRS21_PM18	Plant new native species trees in hedgerow gaps or identify existing trees to become part of the future mature and veteran hedgerow tree stock, particularly disease-resistant English elm, black poplar (in appropriate landscapes) and English oak.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 28: Plant hedgerow fruit trees WRLNRS21_PM28	Plant new hedgerow fruit trees using local provenance varieties to create connecting corridors between existing orchards, which provide pollen, nectar and fruit for wildlife.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Wood Pasture and Parkland

Priorities for Wood Pasture and Parkland			
Biodiversity Priority 15: Increase the extent of wood pasture and parkland habitat, including to buffer and connect sites of existing importance for biodiversity			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 19: Enhance wood pasture and parkland habitat WRLNRS21_PM19	Enhance existing wood pasture and parkland habitat by planting / replacing trees, ensuring sensitive management of mature, veteran and ancient trees, increasing the supply of deadwood, and carrying out extensive / conservation grazing or haymaking to create or enhance species-rich grassland understorey.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 19: g~ 20			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 20: Create new wood pasture and parkland habitat WRLNRS21_PM20	Create new wood pasture and parkland habitat and manage using a conservation grazing system to buffer and link up species-rich grassland, scrub and veteran tree habitat.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 20: g~ 20			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

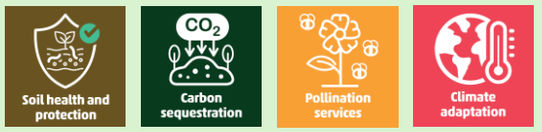
Existing and Future Ancient and Veteran Trees

Priorities for Existing and Future Ancient and Veteran Trees

Biodiversity Priority 16: Increase the number of ancient and veteran trees being sensitively managed to extend their lifespan

Biodiversity Priority 17: Increase the amount of standing and fallen deadwood available for wildlife within the wider countryside

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 13: Enhance condition of existing woodlands for wildlife WRLNRS21_PM13	Increase the diversity of shrub and tree species within woodland, woodland edge and scrub habitats to provide a year-round supply of pollen, nectar, fruit and seeds for wildlife. Increase the volume of deadwood within woodland, both standing and fallen, for invertebrates, fungi, mosses, bryophytes, bat and bird spp. Increase the availability of food plants used by invertebrates found within woodland, for example Wood White, White Admiral, Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper butterflies. Inoculate woodland with material from adjacent established woodlands, where appropriate, to introduce fungi and ground flora communities.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 13: w1~ 30			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 21: Enhance condition of pre-veteran, veteran and ancient trees WRLNRS21_PM21	Enhance condition of existing veteran and ancient trees by carrying out appropriate management to prolong life and maintain habitat value for wildlife, including halo thinning within woodland or scrub, crown rebalancing or reduction, protecting root zones, and restoring soil health with a focus on fungi (mycorrhizal) communities.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 21: 204, 205			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 22: Enhance landscape connectivity for species using veteran and ancient trees WRLNRS21_PM22	Enhance connectivity and availability of habitat for dead-wood dependent invertebrates, and other species that use veteran and ancient trees including birds and bats, by retaining dead wood, carrying out veteranisation of mature trees and planting new trees, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Add sources of nectar and pollen into the landscape surrounding veteran and ancient trees.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 22: h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Scrub

Priorities for Scrub

Biodiversity Priority 18: Increase the amount of well-managed scrub habitat

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 23: Create and enhance a habitat mosaic WRLNRS21_PM23	Create and enhance a mosaic of locally appropriate habitats, including scrub, woodland, hedgerows, grassland, orchard, ponds and other wetland features. The composition of the mosaic and location of the habitats should be informed by the best ecological fit modelled by the Worcestershire Habitat Mosaic Nature Recovery Network. New and enhanced habitats should be located so as to a) maximise habitat diversity within the mosaic, b) maximise the expansion, buffering and connectivity that can be delivered for (or between) existing on-site or adjacent priority habitats or core sites (APIBs), and c) to create ecotones between habitats. If this Potential Measure is relevant to a BNG site or BNG Habitat Bank: see **Section 3.1 Biodiversity Net Gain** in LNRS Statement of Biodiversity Priorities.	**Mapped Measure**	
See Section 3.1 of the Worcestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy for guidance on creating a habitat mosaic for BNG			
Potential Measure 24: Create and enhance scrub habitat WRLNRS21_PM24	Create and enhance scrub habitat as an ecotone, in particular at woodland edges, woodland-grassland transitions, and as a component of wood pasture and traditional orchard habitats.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

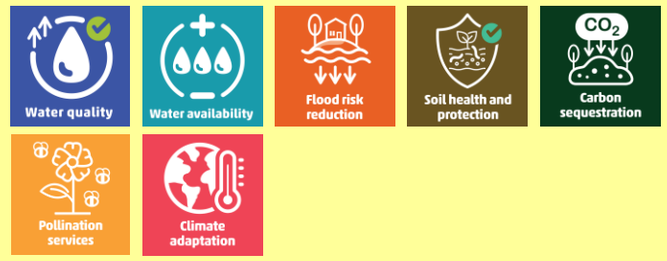
Trees, Scrub and Woodland theme

Traditional Orchard

Priorities for Traditional Orchard			
Biodiversity Priority 19: Create more traditional orchard habitat **Biodiversity Priority 20:** Bring more existing traditional orchards into a programme of life-extending, restorative management			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 25: Enhance wildlife value of newly created and younger orchards WRLNRS21_PM25	Enhance wildlife value of newly created and younger orchards by carrying out formative pruning, managing without the use of chemicals, protecting trees from pest damage, and controlling grass and scrub at the base of trees.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 25: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~ 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 26: Enhance wildlife value of older traditional orchards WRLNRS21_PM26	Enhance wildlife value of older traditional orchards through retention of dead wood, sensitive pruning and new planting, and through the creation, restoration and management of associated habitats such as hedgerows, species-rich grassland, scrub and ponds. Promote connectivity between orchards through fruit tree planting in hedgerows.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 26: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~ 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 27: Create new orchards WRLNRS21_PM27	Create new orchards as part of increasing tree-cover connectivity across the landscape, where possible incorporating a mosaic of associated habitats such as species-rich grassland, hedgerows, scrub and ponds.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 27: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~ 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Open Habitats theme

Floodplain Meadow and Wet Grassland

Priorities for Floodplain Meadow and Wet Grassland			
Biodiversity Priority 21: Increase the extent of floodplain meadow habitat under restoration and in good condition **Biodiversity Priority 22:** Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between areas of floodplain meadow **Biodiversity Priority 23:** Increase the extent of wet grassland habitat under restoration and in good condition			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 3: Revert land to wet grassland and floodplain meadow WRLNRS21_PM3	Revert arable and horticultural land and intensive pasture to permanent wet grassland, stop agri-chemical inputs and manage by grazing and hay cutting. Where possible create or enhance wet grassland habitat quality to MG4 species-rich floodplain meadow.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 3: g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~, 18, 19			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Open Habitats theme

Lowland Meadow

Priorities for Lowland Meadow			
Biodiversity Priority 24: Increase the extent of lowland meadow habitat under restoration and in good condition **Biodiversity Priority 25:** Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between areas of lowland meadow			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 29: Create or enhance species-rich neutral grassland WRLNRS21_PM29	Create new and/or enhance existing areas of neutral grassland. Seek to buffer, extend and connect the areas of priority habitat which are under restoration and appropriate management and aim to increase botanical species-richness as appropriate to the habitat type. Take a habitat mosaic approach to incorporate scrub, orchard and ponds where appropriate. Allow for periodic disturbance to make areas of bare ground suitable for use by invertebrate species or by plant species that are intolerant of competition.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 29: g3~ 18			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Open Habitats theme

Acid Grassland and Lowland Heathland

Priorities for Acid Grassland and Lowland Heathland			
Biodiversity Priority 26: Increase the extent of acid grassland and heathland habitats under restoration and in good condition **Biodiversity Priority 27:** Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between areas of acid grassland and heathland habitats			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 30: Create or enhance species-rich acid grassland and lowland heathland WRLNRS21_PM30	Create new and/or enhance existing areas of acid grassland and heathland. Seek to buffer, extend and connect the areas of priority habitat which are under restoration and appropriate management and aim to increase botanical species-richness as appropriate to the habitat type. Take a habitat mosaic approach to incorporate scrub, fen and ponds where appropriate. Allow for periodic disturbance to make areas of bare ground suitable for use by invertebrate species or by plant species that are intolerant of competition.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 30: g1~ 18			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

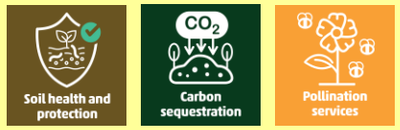
Open Habitats theme

Calcareous Grassland

Priorities for Calcareous Grassland			
Biodiversity Priority 28: Increase the extent of calcareous grassland habitat under restoration and in good condition **Biodiversity Priority 29:** Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between areas of calcareous grassland			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 31: Create or enhance species-rich calcareous grassland WRLNRS21_PM31	Create new and/or enhance existing areas of calcareous grassland. Seek to buffer, extend and connect the areas of priority habitat which are under restoration and appropriate management and aim to increase botanical species-richness as appropriate to the habitat type. Take a habitat mosaic approach to incorporate scrub, orchard and ponds where appropriate. Allow for periodic disturbance to make areas of bare ground suitable for use by invertebrate species or by plant species that are intolerant of competition.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 31: g2~ 18			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Open Habitats theme

Habitats associated with Arable Farmland

Priorities for Habitats associated with Arable Farmland			
Biodiversity Priority 30: Increase the number of sites supporting diverse, well-managed populations of arable wildflowers **Biodiversity Priority 31:** Increase the abundance and diversity of pollinating insect species, birds and small mammals on farmland			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 32: Expand existing populations of arable wildflowers WRLNRS21_PM32	Enhance existing arable margins and headlands to support the expansion of populations of rare arable wildflower species.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 32: c1c9			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 33: Create new arable wildflower sites WRLNRS21_PM33	Create new arable margins and headlands and manage these to provide conditions for rare arable wildflowers to flourish. Locate margins and headlands where these can provide buffering, stepping stones or connectivity between existing arable wildflower sites.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 33: c1c9			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 34: Create new wildlife habitats on cropped farmland WRLNRS21_PM34	Create new conservation headlands, margins, over-winter bird food plots, and areas of permanent or temporary set-aside across farmland, using a diverse grassland species mix to provide year-round foraging, commuting and shelter opportunities for a variety of wildlife, including insects, small mammals and birds. Adopt integrated pest management in place of pesticide and herbicide use. If possible, locate new habitat where it can buffer or connect to existing similar habitats, roadside verge nature reserves, or lowland meadow priority habitat.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Habitat Connectivity theme

Local Sites Network

Priorities for Local Sites Network

Biodiversity Priority 32: Increase the number of Local Sites that are in positive conservation management with habitats in good or recovering condition

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 41: Enhance the biodiversity value of non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM41	Enhance the habitats and other features for which the Local Wildlife Site, Local Geological Site, Roadside Verge Nature Reserve or Grassland Inventory Site has been designated (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), by implementing or continuing appropriate conservation management.	**Mapped Measure**	

Biodiversity Net Gain: to determine habitat creation and enhancement activity consistent with this measure refer to the Citation document for the relevant non-statutory site(s). Consistency will be achieved by delivering the Potential Measure(s) associated with the habitats for which the site has been designated. The user comments column within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool should clearly articulate and justify the decision-making process, referring to the relevant LNRS Potential Measures.

Local Wildlife Sites | Worcestershire Wildlife Trust

Local Geological Sites: H&W Earth Heritage Trust

Roadside Verge Nature Reserves | Worcestershire County Council

Contact Ecology Team | Worcestershire County Council

Potential Measure 42: Buffer and enhance habitat connectivity around and between non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM42	Within a 50m buffer zone surrounding all Local Wildlife Sites and Grassland Inventory Sites (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), seek to create and enhance corridors or stepping stones of habitat to extend, buffer and connect the priority habitats within the nature conservation site with other adjacent or nearby priority habitat.	**Mapped Measure**	

Biodiversity Net Gain: to determine habitat creation and enhancement activity consistent with this measure refer to the Citation document for the relevant non-statutory site(s). Consistency will be achieved by delivering the Potential Measure(s) associated with the habitats for which the site has been designated. The user comments column within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool should clearly articulate and justify the decision-making process, referring to the relevant LNRS Potential Measures.

Local Wildlife Sites | Worcestershire Wildlife Trust

Contact Ecology Team | Worcestershire County Council

Habitat Connectivity theme

Habitat Connectivity within Strategic Nature Corridors

Priorities for Habitat Connectivity within Strategic Nature Corridors

Biodiversity Priority 33: Increase the number of core sites within the Worcestershire Nature Recovery Network which are being effectively conserved and managed for nature

Biodiversity Priority 34: Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between core sites within the Worcestershire Nature Recovery Network

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 23: Create and enhance a habitat mosaic WRLNRS21_PM23	Create and enhance a mosaic of locally appropriate habitats, including scrub, woodland, hedgerows, grassland, orchard, ponds and other wetland features. The composition of the mosaic and location of the habitats should be informed by the best ecological fit modelled by the Worcestershire Habitat Mosaic Nature Recovery Network. New and enhanced habitats should be located so as to a) maximise habitat diversity within the mosaic, b) maximise the expansion, buffering and connectivity that can be delivered for (or between) existing on-site or adjacent priority habitats or core sites (APIBs), and c) to create ecotones between habitats. If this Potential Measure is relevant to a BNG site or BNG Habitat Bank: see **Section 3.1 Biodiversity Net Gain** in LNRS Statement of Biodiversity Priorities.	**Mapped Measure**	
See Section 3.1 of the Worcestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy for guidance on creating a habitat mosaic for BNG			
Potential Measure 41: Enhance the biodiversity value of non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM41	Enhance the habitats and other features for which the Local Wildlife Site, Local Geological Site, Roadside Verge Nature Reserve or Grassland Inventory Site has been designated (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), by implementing or continuing appropriate conservation management.	**Mapped Measure**	
See page 21 'Local Sites Network'			
Potential Measure 42: Buffer and enhance habitat connectivity around and between non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM42	Within a 50m buffer zone surrounding all Local Wildlife Sites and Grassland Inventory Sites (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), seek to create and enhance corridors or stepping stones of habitat to extend, buffer and connect the priority habitats within the nature conservation site with other adjacent or nearby priority habitat.	**Mapped Measure**	
See page 21 'Local Sites Network'			

Habitat Connectivity within Strategic Nature Corridors continued...

Habitat Connectivity theme

Habitat Connectivity within Strategic Nature Corridors continued

Priorities for Habitat Connectivity within Strategic Nature Corridors			
Biodiversity Priority 33: Increase the number of core sites within the Worcestershire Nature Recovery Network which are being effectively conserved and managed for nature **Biodiversity Priority 34:** Reduce fragmentation and increase the functional connectivity between core sites within the Worcestershire Nature Recovery Network			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 43: Create wildlife crossings over existing rail lines WRLNRS21_PM43	Incorporate a wildlife crossing/green bridge element into active travel or all-modes bridges.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 44: Create arboreal links between woodland blocks WRLNRS21_PM44	Create new arboreal (hedgerow and tree) links/crossovers/hop-overs for dormice, birds, butterflies and bats through targeted tree retention and identification of future veteran trees at identified crossing points.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Habitat Connectivity theme

Road Verge Management

Priorities for Road Verge Management			
Biodiversity Priority 35: Increase the biodiversity value of road verges across Worcestershire			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 41: Enhance the biodiversity value of non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM41	Enhance the habitats and other features for which the Local Wildlife Site, Local Geological Site, Roadside Verge Nature Reserve or Grassland Inventory Site has been designated (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), by implementing or continuing appropriate conservation management.	**Mapped Measure**	
See page 21 'Local Sites Network'			
Potential Measure 47: Enhance the biodiversity value of all road verges WRLNRS21_PM47	Enhance the biodiversity value of all road verges for pollinators, small mammals and other wildlife by managing in line with best practice guidance, including altering the timing and frequency of cutting and removing arisings. Place signage where appropriate on verges to inform and educate the public. New highway verges and works to existing verges that require turf stripping should ensure no topsoil is reintroduced, so that broadcast wildflower seeds can establish on low nutrient soils. Native, perennial species-rich seed mixes should be used within all road verge planting schemes.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Habitat Connectivity theme

Artificial Light at Night

Priorities for Artificial Light at Night

Biodiversity Priority 36: Reduce the harm to wildlife caused by artificial light at night

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 45: Reduce levels of artificial light at night in the countryside WRLNRS21_PM45	Artificial lighting at night should be used only where and when needed. Existing dark corridors should be maintained and protected. This can be achieved by: • Removing harmful and excess light by replacing cold-blue and white light sources (>3000K CCT) with dimmer, more controlled and warmer-coloured LED lighting (<2700K CCT). • Controlling light spill to avoid illuminating trees, hedgerows, waterbodies and watercourses. • Strengthening lines of linear vegetation such as street trees and hedgerows.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 45: w1~, h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 46: Reduce the impacts of artificial light at night on wildlife within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM46	Nature-sensitive lighting and lighting schemes should be used within the built environment. Where new lighting is required or upgrades, modernisation or retrofits to lighting are planned: • Use dimmer, more controlled and warmer-coloured LED lighting (<2700K CCT) in place of cold-blue and white light sources (>3000K CCT). • Control light spill to avoid illuminating trees, hedgerows, waterbodies and watercourses.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 46: w1~, h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Earth Heritage theme

Soils

Priorities for Soils

Biodiversity Priority 37: Halt the loss of soils from agricultural land

Biodiversity Priority 38: Improve organic matter, biodiversity, water retention capacity and carbon content within agricultural soils

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 35: Improve soil health WRLNRS21_PM35	Improve the health and resilience of agricultural soils by adopting land management techniques that will support a reduction in soil erosion and an increase in soil organic matter, biodiversity, carbon content and water retention. Share knowledge through research or demonstration.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	
Potential Measure 36: Protect soils from erosion WRLNRS21_PM36	Protect soils from erosion by removing cultivation in steeper areas, implementing no- or low-till arable management, planting and restoring hedgerows, and creating in-field and field edge grass buffer strips.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Earth Heritage theme

Rock and Scree Habitats

Priorities for Rock and Scree Habitats			
Biodiversity Priority 39: Increase the number of well managed geological exposures to provide early successional habitats important for a range of plant and invertebrate assemblages and nesting birds, as well as research and educational opportunities			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 37: Create and enhance niche biological habitats within geological exposures WRLNRS21_PM37	Create new or enhance existing permanent geological exposures and maintain these to provide niches for unique biological habitats to thrive and to provide research and educational opportunities.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Green Infrastructure theme

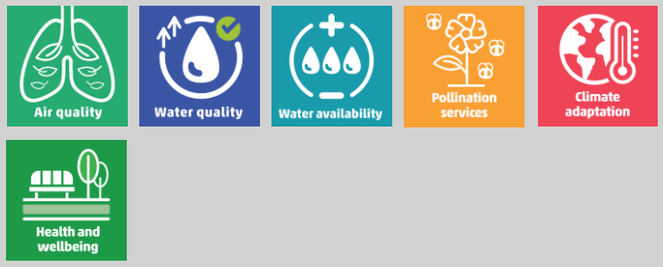
Green Spaces in the Built Environment

Priorities for Green Spaces in the Built Environment

Biodiversity Priority 40: Cities, towns and villages to be places richer in nature with a greater extent of connected, accessible greenspace within them

Biodiversity Priority 41: All built development to maximise the provision of wildlife-friendly features and corridors within their design

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 38: Increase the extent, connectedness and quality of wildlife habitats within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM38	All built environments should allow wildlife to safely move through them and thrive within them. Decisions on the layout and design of built-up areas, at all scales, should seek to make a positive contribution to providing more, bigger and better-connected areas of natural habitats. As a minimum, decision-makers should seek to: • Increase urban tree canopy cover, aiming for a minimum of 20%, through, for example, planting street trees, trees in green spaces, hedgerows, community orchards, or small woodland blocks, strips or corridors. • Make individual homes, gardens and boundary features more wildlife-friendly through, for example, the installation of hedgehog highways, universal swift nest bricks and bat bricks. • Create more wildlife ponds within public greenspaces and gardens. • Provide green active travel corridors that function as linear wildlife habitats as well as cycleways and footways. • Design the layout of new gardens and greenspaces so that they contribute to a cohesive network of green corridors within the built environment. • Link urban green spaces to the local nature network in the surrounding countryside via green, wildlife-friendly corridors.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 38: u1f 80, u~ 86, 87, 88, 89, u~ 841, 842, 843, 848, 849, 850, 830, 27			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 39: Enhance community green spaces for wildlife WRLNRS21_PM39	Enhance existing community green spaces for wildlife by creating and managing areas of natural habitat appropriate to the location, for example mini-meadows, tussocky grassland, ponds, fruit trees and hedgerows and providing features such as nest boxes and hibernacula for birds, bats, hedgehogs and insects. Encourage the adoption of wildlife-friendly food production methods within growing spaces e.g. the use of natural pest control.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 39: r1~, g1~, g2~, g3a~, g3b~, g3c~, w1~, h2a, h3			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 40: Install gully-pot escape ladders WRLNRS21_PM40	Include gully-pot escape ladders within the design of drainage systems for all new roads and retrofit ladders to existing gully pots within landscapes mapped by Potential Measure 7.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Green Spaces in the Built Environment continued...

Green Infrastructure theme

Green Spaces in the Built Environment continued

Priorities for Green Spaces in the Built Environment			
Biodiversity Priority 40: Cities, towns and villages to be places richer in nature with a greater extent of connected, accessible greenspace within them **Biodiversity Priority 41:** All built development to maximise the provision of wildlife-friendly features and corridors within their design			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 46: Reduce the impacts of artificial light at night on wildlife within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM46	Nature-sensitive lighting and lighting schemes should be used within the built environment. Where new lighting is required or upgrades, modernisation or retrofits to lighting are planned: • Use dimmer, more controlled and warmer-coloured LED lighting (<2700K CCT) in place of cold-blue and white light sources (>3000K CCT). • Control light spill to avoid illuminating trees, hedgerows, waterbodies and watercourses.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 46: w1~, h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Green Infrastructure theme

Prioritisation of Nature Recovery

Priorities for Prioritisation of Nature Recovery

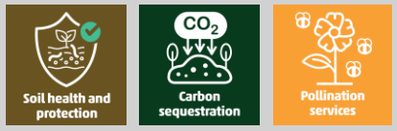
Biodiversity Priority 42: The delivery of nature recovery is integral to both the strategic planning and design of new development and the development management process

Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities

Potential Measure 41: Enhance the biodiversity value of non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM41	Enhance the habitats and other features for which the Local Wildlife Site, Local Geological Site, Roadside Verge Nature Reserve or Grassland Inventory Site has been designated (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), by implementing or continuing appropriate conservation management.	**Mapped Measure**	
See page 21 'Local Sites Network'			
Potential Measure 42: Buffer and enhance habitat connectivity around and between non-statutory nature conservation sites WRLNRS21_PM42	Within a 50m buffer zone surrounding all Local Wildlife Sites and Grassland Inventory Sites (including new sites designated since LNRS publication), seek to create and enhance corridors or stepping stones of habitat to extend, buffer and connect the priority habitats within the nature conservation site with other adjacent or nearby priority habitat.	**Mapped Measure**	
See page 21 'Local Sites Network'			
Potential Measure 45: Reduce levels of artificial light at night in the countryside WRLNRS21_PM45	Artificial lighting at night should be used only where and when needed. Existing dark corridors should be maintained and protected. This can be achieved by: • Removing harmful and excess light by replacing cold-blue and white light sources (>3000K CCT) with dimmer, more controlled and warmer-coloured LED lighting (<2700K CCT). • Controlling light spill to avoid illuminating trees, hedgerows, waterbodies and watercourses. • Strengthening lines of linear vegetation such as street trees and hedgerows.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 45: w1~, h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes
Potential Measure 46: Reduce the impacts of artificial light at night on wildlife within the built environment WRLNRS21_PM46	Nature-sensitive lighting and lighting schemes should be used within the built environment. Where new lighting is required or upgrades, modernisation or retrofits to lighting are planned: • Use dimmer, more controlled and warmer-coloured LED lighting (<2700K CCT) in place of cold-blue and white light sources (>3000K CCT). • Control light spill to avoid illuminating trees, hedgerows, waterbodies and watercourses.	**Mapped Measure**	
UKHab codes for Potential Measure 46: w1~, h2a, 200, 201, 202			~ = all further levels and any secondary codes

Green Infrastructure theme

Prioritisation of Nature Recovery continued

Priorities for Prioritisation of Nature Recovery			
Biodiversity Priority 42: The delivery of nature recovery is integral to both the strategic planning and design of new development and the development management process			
Potential Measures that will support delivery of these Priorities			
Potential Measure 48: Maximise the biodiversity value of energy infrastructure development sites WRLNRS21_PM48	Energy infrastructure developments should contribute to restoring and enhancing local ecological networks. Actions could include: • Creation/retention of hedgerows, ditches, stone walls, rough grassland and scrub within boundary margins. • Creation of pollen and nectar strips and the use of climbing plants on security fencing. • Leaving a 20-30mm gap between the base of fences and the ground. • Creating areas of wildflower meadow and tussocky grassland. • Using a wildflower-friendly grazing regime to manage grassland beneath/between PV panels. • Installing artificial structures such as nest boxes, hibernacula and log piles.	**Non-Mapped Measure**	

Individual Species

Water Vole	**Priority:** Recovery of Water Vole population
Potential Measure 49: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM49 Mink control / eradication	**Mapped Measure**

Adder	**Priority:** Expand the range of the two core Adder populations
Potential Measure 50: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM50 • Maintain and expand range via natural colonisation and habitat creation/connectivity/restoration that includes a mosaic of scrub cover, heathland, hibernation areas (including artificial hibernacula) and wildlife corridors (hedges, raised banks, set aside, buffer strips) • Ensure open areas maintained within broadleaved woodland (ideally away from footpaths) • Restore damper areas, e.g. wet flushes and ephemeral ponds, and maintain humid environments as alternative habitat areas to increasingly drier habitats (due to climate change) • Restore areas of PAWS back to broadleaved woodland • Sympathetic grazing regimes (stocking density and timings) • Manage predator threats (pheasants, dogs and cats) and recreational disturbance, including machinery and vehicles, where adders are present (with buffer) • Reducing risk of fires • Genetic rescue of populations if appropriate	**Mapped Measure**

Dormouse	**Priority:** Habitat creation and enhancement for Dormouse **Priority**: Carry out Dormouse reintroductions
Potential Measure 51: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM51 • Landscape scale habitat restoration/enhancement and connectivity • Retain (veteran) trees with cracks/crevices and deadwood • Rotational coppicing/removal of woodland to maintain a well-lit understorey • Ensure arboreal connections across woodland rides every 50-100m and erect dormouse boxes and/or tubes • Do not clear understory in winter and do not clear fell in dormouse locations	**Mapped Measure**
Potential Measure 52: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM52 Reintroduction to suitable release sites in northeast Worcestershire.	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Individual Species

Pied Flycatcher	**Priority:** Increase nesting habitat and food sources for Pied Flycatcher
Potential Measure 53: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM53 • Landscape scale woodland (especially oak) habitat regeneration, expansion and restoration • Provision of nestboxes in suitable woodland (install in sets of 3 within a 10m radius to mitigate against nestbox competition from Tit species) • Manage habitat to increase chick food supply (predominantly caterpillars) • Manage understorey to keep below 1.5m (to improve visibility of displaying males)	**Mapped Measure**

Hedgehog	**Priority:** Increase Hedgehog population
Potential Measure 54: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM54 • In urban areas install hedgehog highways (in fences and walls) and hedgehog houses • Increased planting of diverse native plant species (structure and diversity) in public greenspaces and in private gardens • Create permanent leave stores and a mosaic of grass heights and bare soil • Working with land managers to create wide, grassy field margins (increase prey availability) and other hedgehog friendly habitat • Increasing habitat complexity - more and denser hedgerows - also increases connectivity between wildlife friendly farms • Reduction in use of rodenticides, pesticides, molluscicides and insecticides, i.e. increased uptake of Integrated Pest Management	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Nightingale	**Priority:** Habitat creation and enhancement for Nightingale
Potential Measure 55: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM55 • Coppicing and deer management to promote heterogeneous vegetation structure. Plans should maximise the area of shrub at vigorous thicket stage, typically a 10–15-year rotational cutting, using reasonable sized blocks to create a coarse mosaic of larger patches. Focus efforts on creating new habitats adjacent to existing sites (as males migrating individuals attracted to signing males). • Monitor grazing pressure and take preventative measures (i.e. rabbit/deer fencing) if it becomes too high • Re-wet woodlands with thicket to improve invertebrate food supply	**Mapped Measure**

Individual Species

Brown Hairstreak	**Priority:** Habitat creation and enhancement for Brown Hairstreak
Potential Measure 56: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM56 • Retain and cut all hedges on a rotation so that each stretch of hedge is cut every other year, or preferably every 3-4 years. • Create new habitat by planting hedges using a good proportion of Blackthorn. Where possible, allow small suckers to grow into field margins • Increase the connectivity of suitable habitats by creating and extending stands, trees, and hedgerows containing blackthorn which connect existing areas. Create wide rides, glades, and scrub edges in and around woodlands.	**Non-Mapped Measure**

White-clawed Crayfish	**Priority:** Recovery of White-clawed Crayfish population
Potential Measure 57: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM57 • Increased biosecurity • If successful methodology created, removal of signal crayfish	**Mapped Measure**

Toad	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of Toad
Potential Measure 58: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM58 • Deliver specific habitat interventions to support safe crossing of roads by migrating toads such as adjustments to timing of verge cutting and installation of natural barriers to direct toads to safer crossing points • Support the operation of amphibian road-crossing patrols where these are required including signage	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Individual Species

Turtle Dove	**Priority:** Recovery of Turtle Dove population
Potential Measure 64: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM64 • Provide uncropped margins/plots, rotational set-aside, conservation headlands and buffer strips • Reduce use of pesticides and herbicides, i.e. increased uptake of Integrated Pest Management. • Provide suitable feeding habitat, e.g. plant a bespoke seed mix, adjacent to nesting habitat and water body • Provide scrub or dense hedgerow at a minimum, 3m tall and 4m wide. Cut on a long-term (15+ year) rotation. • Encourage and keep native thorny species and climbing plants • Restore/create semi-natural grassland with bare ground • Provide good quality, buffered freshwater sources, e.g. ponds and streams. • Supply supplementary food (see Agri-environment Species Supplement) • Implement the national Turtle Dove action plan • Re-establish foraging and nesting habitat on historic Turtle Dove sites	**Mapped Measure**

Kentish Glory	**Priority:** Reintroduction of Kentish Glory moth to Wyre Forest
Potential Measure 67: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM67 • Rotational coppicing and strategic thinning/clear-felling of birch coupes (maintain tree height below 3m) • Captive breeding and reintroduction to suitable release sites	**Mapped Measure**

True Service Tree	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of True Service Tree
Potential Measure 68: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM68 • Propagate trees from local seeds • Reintroduce to targeted locations	**Mapped Measure**

Individual Species

Black Poplar	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of Black Poplar
Potential Measure 69: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM69 • Reintroduce male and female trees in pairs in targeted locations (floodplain, ditches etc.) • Protect existing Black Poplars, particularly ancient/veteran specimens • Protect planted Black Poplars from deer, livestock, garden machinery and herbicides • Maintain some male and female trees as maiden trees (i.e. do not coppice) • Establish a clone bank of local trees	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Six-spotted Pot Beetle	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of Six-spotted Pot Beetle
Potential Measure 70: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM70 • Regular rotational coppicing of hazel, aspen, birch and crack willow • Connect stands of hazel, aspen, birch and crack willow where appropriate	**Mapped Measure**

Longhorn Lime Beetle	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of Longhorn Lime Beetle
Potential Measure 71: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM71 • Regular rotational coppicing of small-leaved lime • Connecting stands of small-leaved lime	**Mapped Measure**

Poplar Leaf-rolling Weevil	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of Poplar Leaf-rolling Weevil
Potential Measure 72: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM72 • Successional planting of aspen (*Populus tremula*) in woodland at known population sites and expansion areas • Protect emerging aspen against predation (deer) and trampling • Cut regenerating aspen on a 4-year rotation • Increase/appropriately manage woodland glades • Captive breeding and reintroduction if appropriate	**Mapped Measure**

Species Assemblages

House Martin and Swift	**Priority:** Increase nesting habitat and food sources for House Martin and Swift
Potential Measure 59: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM59 • Do not disturb nests or limit/block nest sites • Install universal swift nest bricks and play swift calls during breeding season • Implement sustainable farming practices to increase invertebrate (prey) populations • Enhance/create more green spaces in urban areas to increase invertebrate populations	**Mapped Measure**

Woodland Bats	**Priority:** Habitat creation and enhancement for Barbastelle and Bechstein's bats
Potential Measure 60: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM60 These bat species require multiple different habitat-based and environmental interventions to be delivered within the same location to support feeding and breeding success: • Restoration, planting and gap-planting of hedgerows (i.e. tall and bushy), particularly those linking broadleaved and ancient woodlands • Creation and maintenance of standing deadwood within broadleaved woodlands (and potential veteranisation of trees) • Improved management of broadleaved woodland and establish dense understorey in woodland (especially around woodland ponds etc.) used by these species • Restoration and improved management of riparian habitat • Maintain and improve quality and quantity of wetland habitats • Dark skies initiative/create and maintain ecologically functioning dark corridors • Arable: promote organic/regenerative farming, field margin habitat for moths and beetles, reduction in/cessation of anti-parasitic treatments in grazing animals, and reduction in pesticide use, promote organic/regen farming particularly within 3km of maternity roosts	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Species Assemblages

Cave and Building Bats	**Priority:** Habitat creation and enhancement for Greater Horseshoe, Lesser Horseshoe, Brandt's and Serotine Bats
Potential Measure 61: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM61 These bat species require multiple different habitat-based and environmental interventions to be delivered within the same location to support feeding and breeding success: • Restoration, planting and gap-planting of hedgerows (i.e. tall and bushy), particularly those linking broadleaved woodland used by these species • Improved management of broadleaved woodland and establish dense understorey in woodland (especially around woodland ponds etc.) used by these species • Dark skies initiative/create and maintain ecologically functioning dark corridors • Arable: reduction in/cessation of anti-parasitic treatments in grazing animals, and reduction in pesticide use particularly within 3km of maternity roosts, promote organic/regenerative farming	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Migratory Fish	**Priority:** Remove barriers to migratory fish passage [Eel, Sea Lamprey, River Lamprey, Brown Trout, Atlantic Salmon, Allis Shad, Twaite Shad, Barbel]
Potential Measure 62: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM62 Remove or modify in-channel barriers to allow passage	**Mapped Measure**

Wetland and Wader Birds	**Priority:** Create and enhance habitat for wetland and wader birds [Curlew, Redshank, Lapwing]
Potential Measure 63: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM63 • Create and enhance habitat (including adjacent fields) to support breeding, over-wintering and passage birds. Pasture and wetland features should include areas of floodplain meadow, scrapes and ditches, open water, and rushy damp pasture. Field margins, bare ground and stubbles should be available within arable fields or rotations. • Locations away from Public Rights of Way or permissive access should be prioritised for habitat provision and/or minimise recreational disturbance at sites (including dogs) • Legal control/reduction of predator disturbance where possible and appropriate • Sensitive management of grassland and pasture must include late hay cuts or strip-cutting over an extended period of several months to minimise accidental nest destruction.	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Species Assemblages

Farmland Birds	**Priority:** Recovery of Farmland bird populations [Corn Bunting, Grey Partridge, Yellow Wagtail]
Potential Measure 65: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM65 • Provide uncropped margins/plots, rotational set-aside, conservation headlands, buffer strips and beetle banks • Reduce use of pesticides and herbicides, i.e. increased uptake of Integrated Pest Management. Avoid use of broad-spectrum insecticides after 15th March and avoid spraying outer 6m of cereal fields. • Restore/create semi-natural grassland • Provide suitable foraging and nesting habitats, i.e. manage hedgerows on a 3-year rotation • Plant wild bird seed mixes/cereal-rich wild bird cover crops • Provide spring sown crops in nesting arable fields to help improve productivity by extending the breeding season, or a mosaic of autumn sown crops for later broods (Corn Bunting) • Supply supplementary food • Provide good quality, buffered freshwater sources, e.g. ponds, streams, wet ditches. • Skylark plots within winter cereals. • Delay cutting of silage and hay crops	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Fritillary Butterflies	**Priority:** Recovery of Fritillary butterfly populations [Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary]
Potential Measure 66: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM66 Open habitat measures: • Specific bracken management to establish optimum density of bracken and dog violet. Use of machinery e.g. robo-cutter and/or livestock at suitable stocking density • Breeding programme and reintroduction to suitable release sites Woodland measures: • Rotational coppicing • PAWS restoration • Rotational management of open areas (glades, rides, etc.) which are not grazed to ensure a succession of habitats • Create/maintain woodland flushes in a mix of shaded and unshaded areas	**Mapped Measure**

Species Assemblages

Rare Plants	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of rare plants [Tower Mustard, Deptford Pink, Sand Catchfly, Round-leaved Wintergreen, Round-leaved Sundew]
Potential Measure 73: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM73 • Collect seed, propagate and reintroduce to targeted locations • Appropriate habitat management where present/reintroduced (e.g. scrub clearance, periodic disturbance)	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Helleborines	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of helleborine species [Narrow-leaved Helleborine, White Helleborine]
Potential Measure 74: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM74 • Habitat management to maintain correct light levels (dappled shade). This includes managing understorey vegetation to prevent overshading • Create adjacent areas of exposed soil for seeds to settle on and germinate in	**Non-Mapped Measure**

Wet Woodland Plants	**Priority:** Increase the numbers and distribution of rare wet woodland species [Elongated Sedge, Alder Bolete, *Pholiota lucifera* (Scalycap fungus), *Laccaria purpureobadia* (fungus)]
Potential Measure 75: WRLNRS21_SPECIES_PM75 • Replant alder to reconnect habitat • Long-term rotational coppicing of alder and willow • Retain dead wood (especially alder)	**Non-Mapped Measure**

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