

Local Nature Recovery Strategy

APSE Parks Seminar

March 2025



North
Northamptonshire
Council



North
Northamptonshire
Together with Nature



LNRS

- A new approach to setting priorities for nature at a local level. A statutory requirement in the Environment Act.
- The main purpose is to identify priorities and locations to create or improve the habitat most likely to provide the greatest benefit for nature and the wider environment.
- It won't force landowners and land managers to make any changes, but will help identify areas and opportunities for a wider natural network.

LNRS what it isn't and what it is

- It won't require landowners to make specific proposed land use changes – this will remain their choice
- It won't place restrictions on development land – but the LNRS can help inform the local plan
- It doesn't provide protection or designation

It is guidance

- For funding, criteria to influence funding, private investment
- It will help guide and influence to support nature recovery as part of an England wide network
- Is a material consideration for planning applications

The North Northamptonshire story

- Governance structure agreed
- Oversight group – meets monthly
- Key partners to support the LNRS development
- Delivery Advisory Group
- Significant stakeholder engagement over the spring and summer –site tour, workshops
- Background information and data
- Focus groups and resource on drafting and mapping



The requirements

- Consists of
 - The Strategy
 - Mapping
- Background information
 - Statement of Biodiversity
 - Species Methodology
 - Mapping Methodology
 - Stakeholder Engagement report



The Strategy

- The strategy includes
 - The vision
 - Links to wider environmental benefits
 - North Northamptonshire wide priorities
 - Character area based priorities split into habitat type
 - Practical actions to support delivery of the priorities
 - Where these relate to important species
 - Where the actions have been mapped



Mapping

- The mapping portal includes
 - All the existing areas of biodiversity importance
 - The areas that action could make a positive difference for nature
 - All the areas that could become of importance for biodiversity
 - This is known as the **Local Habitat Map**



Simplified Timetable

Key Stages	Timings	
Focussed engagement	March – August '24	✓
Finalisation of the consultation draft	September '24	✓
Consultation with Natural England (28 days)	19 th September – 18 th October '24	✓
Public consultation (6 weeks)	25 th October – 9 th December '24	✓
Review responses received and make changes	December '24	✓
Consultation with Natural England (28 days)	January '25	✓
LNRS finalised for Scrutiny Committee	25 th February '25	✓
Adopt and publish final LNRS	5 th March '25	✓
Delivery	Ongoing and onwards	←

Early Stakeholder Engagement

- Stakeholder analysis to review and to secure spokesperson for larger groups
- Three specific workshop events with invited stakeholders
- Consensus building and discussion process
- Everyone had the same weight of input and reviewed throughout
- An inclusive methodology within a framework steered by a delivery group
- Provided lots of detail and outputs to inform the vision, priorities and measures



Consultation material

- Alongside usual online publicity
- Specific evening and online sessions for landowners and farmers
- The LNRS and Local Plan consultation database
- Training presentation to all Cllrs and sent to Town and Parish Councils



Consultation responses summary – key stats

- 179 questionnaire responses, 28 direct emails, 32 mapping portal comments.
- 92% strongly agreed/agreed that the right character area and habitats were identified
- 93% strongly agreed/agreed that the 19 priorities were the right ones to support nature recovery
- Around 80 changes made to the main document and 18 to the mapping, mainly minor contextual changes



Document example 1

How to use

Natural Environment

Vision

Strategic Priorities

Character Areas

1

18

NORTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRIORITY

3 Increase environmental resilience of nature across North Northamptonshire

Practical Actions:

- 009A. Increase area of land managed for priority birds, including Lapwing and Golden Plover across suitable habitat within 10km of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits
- 009B Within those already identified and mapped areas of suitable habitat for Lapwing and Golden Plover, the land will be principally managed to support these qualifying species for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits*** Δ
- 010. Increase management of all woodlands to diversify the structure and increase species to support ecological and future climate resilience
- 011. Create and restore wetland mosaics to increase climate resilience
- 012. Increase the land area of regenerative agriculture practices and management that maintains or improves soil health, biodiversity, water quality and reduces flood risk
- 013. Restore natural process and minimise water pollution through enhanced flood plain function, improved sewerage control and re-naturalisation of watercourses
- 014. Increase the tree canopy to 17%* by both planting and encouraging natural regeneration. Add new trees to urban settings of streets, parks and public spaces; extend and connect existing woodlands and plant along watercourses to provide habitat, reduce urban heat islands, improve air and water quality and draw down carbon contributing towards climate change mitigation**
- 015. Enhance the network of habitats through corridor and stepping stone improvements

◊ = Species practical actions Δ = Mapped practical actions

** To avoid impacts on archaeology, robust baseline survey work must be undertaken to guide scheme delivery and ensure impacts to archeology are avoided.

*** Identified and mapped areas based on evidence of bird record locations and habitat types, this does not preclude others areas that may need to be surveyed further.

5



6

Building environmental resilience is vital in tackling climate change and other environmental challenges. In North Northamptonshire, this involves developing ecosystems that can cope with changing conditions, like extreme weather (floods and droughts) and shifts in species locations. Feedback from stakeholders highlighted the need for long-term planning and flexible management. Experts in ecology and climate offered guidance on improving habitat quality and supporting species at risk from climate impacts, helping to ensure the region's natural environments can endure and bounce back from future challenges.

*Please see the North Northamptonshire Council Tree Strategy for further information about our trees and how to help increase canopy cover.

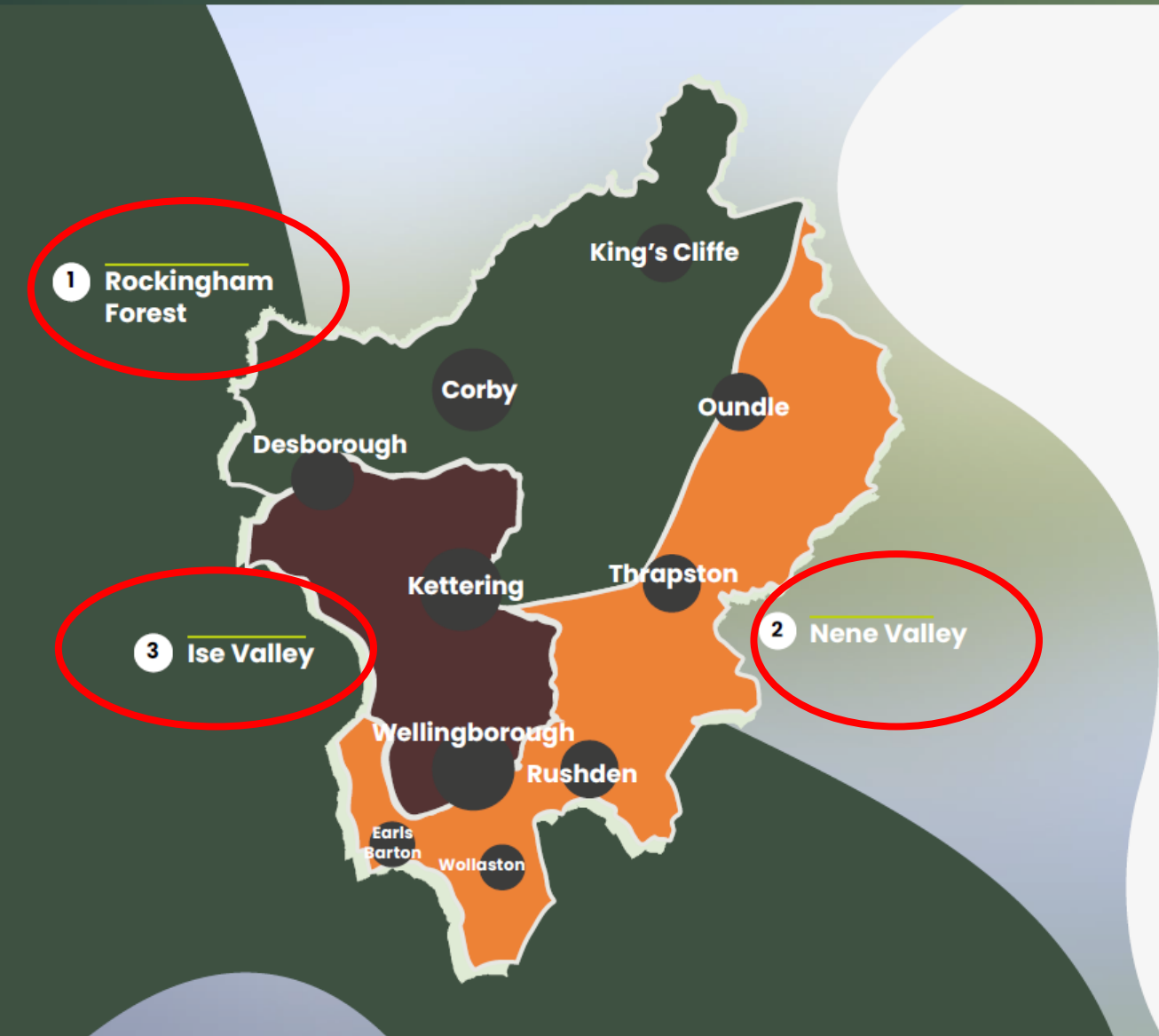


7

Explore the map



1. Top tabs to move through the document
2. The area of focus
3. The priority ★
4. The range of practical actions to support delivery of the priority
5. The wider natural capital benefits that could be achieved
6. The rationale for the priority
7. Click to go to the mapping portal



Character Areas

North Northants is divided into three landscape areas, these are loosely based on the Natural England's defined 'National Character Areas' but have then been informed by local understanding and geography.

- 1. Rockingham Forest**
A historic area of ancient woodland, rolling farmland, and villages. Once a royal hunting ground, it's rich in wildlife and biodiversity.
- 2. Nene Valley:**
Following the River Nene, this area has wide floodplains, wetlands, and historic towns. It's known for its scenic views and diverse birdlife.
- 3. Ise Valley:**
A rural valley shaped by the River Ise, with gently hills, farmland and a network of villages. It's a key wildlife corridor with scenic walking routes.

1. Top tabs to move through the document

2. The character areas





1. Top tabs to move through the document
2. The character area
3. The key habitats

Document example 2

How to use

Strategic Priorities

Character Areas

Nene Valley Habitats

1

| 48

2

NENE VALLEY PRIORITY

Farmland

3 Maintain, restore and create priority habitats through effective engagement with farmers and landowners

Practical Actions:

- 074. Enhance farmed landscapes through creating semi-natural habitats like grassland, scrub, field margins and hedgerows. This would support species such as the Harvest Mouse ◊
- 089. Identify, protect and manage land used by qualifying species of the Special Protection Area, namely priority species Golden Plover and Lapwing
- 090. Promote and support the delivery of stewardship options such as improved riparian habitat management along watercourses and the integration of fallow in crop rotation
- 091. Promote and support the delivery of soil conservation practices that enhance fertility, reduce soil erosion, and increase carbon sequestration
- 092. Encourage best farming practices such as introducing winter cereal crops into planned rotation to improve soil structure and provide opportunities for Golden Plover to forage (within a 10km buffer of the Special Protection Area) ◊

◊ = Species practical actions Δ = Mapped practical actions

5



6

Engaging with farmers and landowners is crucial for the success of habitat restoration and creation efforts in the Nene Valley. This priority focuses on building strong partnerships to implement conservation practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Stakeholder engagement highlighted the importance of collaborative approaches, and technical specialists provided guidance on specific habitat management techniques. These efforts aim to align biodiversity goals with the needs and interests of land managers, ensuring long-term sustainability.

"I remember
flocks of
Sparrows in
hedges"
Sheila Aged 85

7

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the map

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Map example 1

North Northamptonshire LNRs

Stuck? Click Here for Help

Layer Information

Layer Information

NN 04 - Enhance the network through increased connectivity between habitats by using corridors in the rural and urban area.

NN 09b - Within those already identified and mapped areas of suitable habitat for Lapwing and Golden Plover, the land will be principally managed to support these qualifying species for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits

NN 31 - Support wardens, public engagement and other practices to encourage people to walk dogs on leads and limit recreational disturbance in particularly sensitive areas of the SPA.

RF 46 - Target woodland creation in optimum locations that connect ancient and priority woodlands. This would support species such as the Woodcock and an assemblage of Woodland Bat species.

RF 54 - Restore Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites to semi-natural composition by gradually removing non-native trees in programmes of thinning and harvesting.

RF 64 - Buffer and connect ancient and priority habitat woodlands to reduce fragmentation and create wildlife corridors. This would support species such as the Woodcock and an assemblage of Woodland Bats.

RF 67 - Prioritise calcareous grassland creation where it buffers or links existing sites and where suitable geology exists to support species such as Dyers Greenweed, Green-winged Orchid and the Liquorice Piercer Moth.

RF 80 - Create and extend lowland flood meadows, floodplain grazing marsh and reedbeds that would support a wide variety of species including Bittern.

RF 81 - Promote riparian tree planting to shade and cool the water and reduce sediment or

Map Layers

- Nene Valley Practical Actions
 - NV 43
 - NV 46
 - NV 64
 - NV 70
 - NV 71
 - NV 86
 - NV 88
 - NV 100
- Ise Valley Practical Actions
 - IV 43
 - IV 71
 - IV 103
 - IV 104
- Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIBs)
- Areas that Could Become Important

The codes from the main document ->

The written meaning of the codes ->

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Map example 2

North Northamptonshire LNRs

Survey Map Layers

Layer Information

Layer Information

- NN 04 - Enhance the network through increased connectivity between habitats by using corridors in the rural and urban area (e.g. greenways, canals, waterways, railway edge banks, field margins and highway verges)
- NN 09 - Increase area of land managed for priority birds including Lapwing and Golden Plover across functionally linked land in proximity to the Upper Nene Gravel Pits.
- NN 31 - Support wardens, public engagement and other practices to encourage people to walk dogs on leads and limit recreational disturbance in particularly sensitive areas of the SPA
- NN 32 - Create alternative publicly accessible green spaces that provide a nature rich mosaic of habitats and reduce recreational pressures on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits.
- RF 43 - Retain, restore and enhance existing greenspaces and urban LWS into favourable ec...
- RF ... ons that connect ancient and priority Woodcock and an assemblage of Woodland
- RF ... native broadleaved species
- RF 64 - Buffer and connect ancient and priority habitat woodlands to reduce fragmentation and create wildlife corridors. This would support species such as the Woodcock and an assemblage of Woodland Bats..
- RF 67 - Prioritise calcareous grassland creation where it buffers or links existing sites and where suitable geology exists to support species such as Dyers Greenweed, Green-winged Orchid and the Liquorice Piercer Moth.
- RF79 - Implement Natural Flood Management opportunities to help regulate water quality and water flow, with a particular focus on the Southwick Brook, Harpers Brook and River Jordan catchments
- RF 80 - Create and extend semi-natural habitats (such as lowland flood meadows, floodplain grazing marsh and reedbeds). That would support a wide variety of species including Bittern.

The codes from the main document →

The written meaning of the codes →

The polygon detail →

NV64

Zoom to

Buffer and connect ancient and priority habitat woodlands to reduce fragmentation and create wildlife corridors. This would support species such as the Woodcock and an assemblage of woodland bats.

Ecosystem Services

- Biodiverse Open Space
- Clean Water Source
- Carbon Sequestration
- Soil Fertility
- Air Quality
- Nature Absorption

Map Layers

- rockingham
- Forest Practical Actions
 - RF 43
 - RF 46
 - RF 54
 - RF 64
 - RF 67
 - RF 79
 - RF 80
 - RF 81
- Nene Valley Practical Actions
 - NV 43
 - NV 46
 - NV 64
 - NV 70
 - NV 71
 - NV 86
 - NV 88
 - NV 100

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Map example 3

North Northamptonshire LNRs

Stuck? Click Here for Help

Map Layers

1 of 2

Zoom to

IV 104

Create new woodland in tributaries and headwaters and plant trees at the top of river catchments to hold water and slow the flow across the catchment

Ecosystem Services

- Native Species Corridor
- Clean Water Source
- Carbon Sequestration
- Soil Fertility
- Air Quality
- Raw Materials
- Flood Regulation
- Climate Stability
- Nature Cycling
- Water Quality and Cultural Services
- Food Production
- Erosion Prevention

The written meaning of the codes →

The polygon detail

Layer Information

NN 04 - Enhance the network through increased connectivity between habitats by using corridors in the rural and urban area.

NN 09b - Within those already identified and mapped areas of suitable habitat for Lapwing and Golden Plover, the land will be principally managed to support these qualifying species for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits

NN 31 - Support wardens, public engagement and other practices to encourage people to walk dogs on leads and limit recreational disturbance in particularly sensitive areas of the SPA.

NN 32 - Within those areas identified create publicly accessible green spaces that provide a safe recreational pressures on the Upper Nene Valley

Existing greenspaces and urban Local Wildlife Sites to

Optimum locations that connect ancient and priority

as such as the Woodcock and an assemblage of Woodland

Bat species.

RF 54 - Restore Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites to semi-natural composition by gradually removing non-native trees in programmes of thinning and harvesting.

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RF 81 - Promote riparian tree planting to shade and cool the water and reduce sediment or

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Delivery Options document

- Not a requirement but seen as important to support delivery
- Support for
 - Planners, developers, farmers, land managers, foresters, communities and individuals, and environment and other organisations
- Will be a live document to allow changes and updates as necessary



Delivery

- Many different ways to engage with and deliver
- A wide variety of partners
 - Local Nature Partnership – key organisation
 - Funding streams a wide variety to meet the different natural capital benefits
 - Public health to support healthy spaces
 - Heritage Lottery Funding to support culture and environment
- Various teams within the local authority can deliver on priorities and measures



Other tools

- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) – 10% now mandatory – if a site is mapped in the LNRS this increases to 15%
- The LNRS can support
 - Onsite design of landscaping and natural areas to ensure linkages with the wider environmental network
 - Support multifunctional use of land alongside biodiversity
 - The location of Habitat Banks for offsite delivery



Next Steps

- We were able to publish our LNRS at the beginning of March
- Now with partners move towards delivery which will include
 - Funding
 - Direct delivery through council land management
 - Influence with other plans and strategies eg the Local Plan
 - Publicise and work with partners to deliver across the wide variety of priorities
 - Monitor progress



***"Nature will love
you back if you
look after it"***

Stuart Aged 85



North
Northamptonshire
Together with Nature

***"Its fun and
sometimes a bit messy
but that's what makes
it so amazing, if we
didn't have nature the
world would just be
boring."***

Isla Aged 10



Lennox age 7

Any Questions?

Contact me at:

naturerecovery@northnorthants.gov.uk

<https://www.northnorthants.gov.uk/conservation-and-protection/local-nature-recovery-strategy>

Thank you



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