

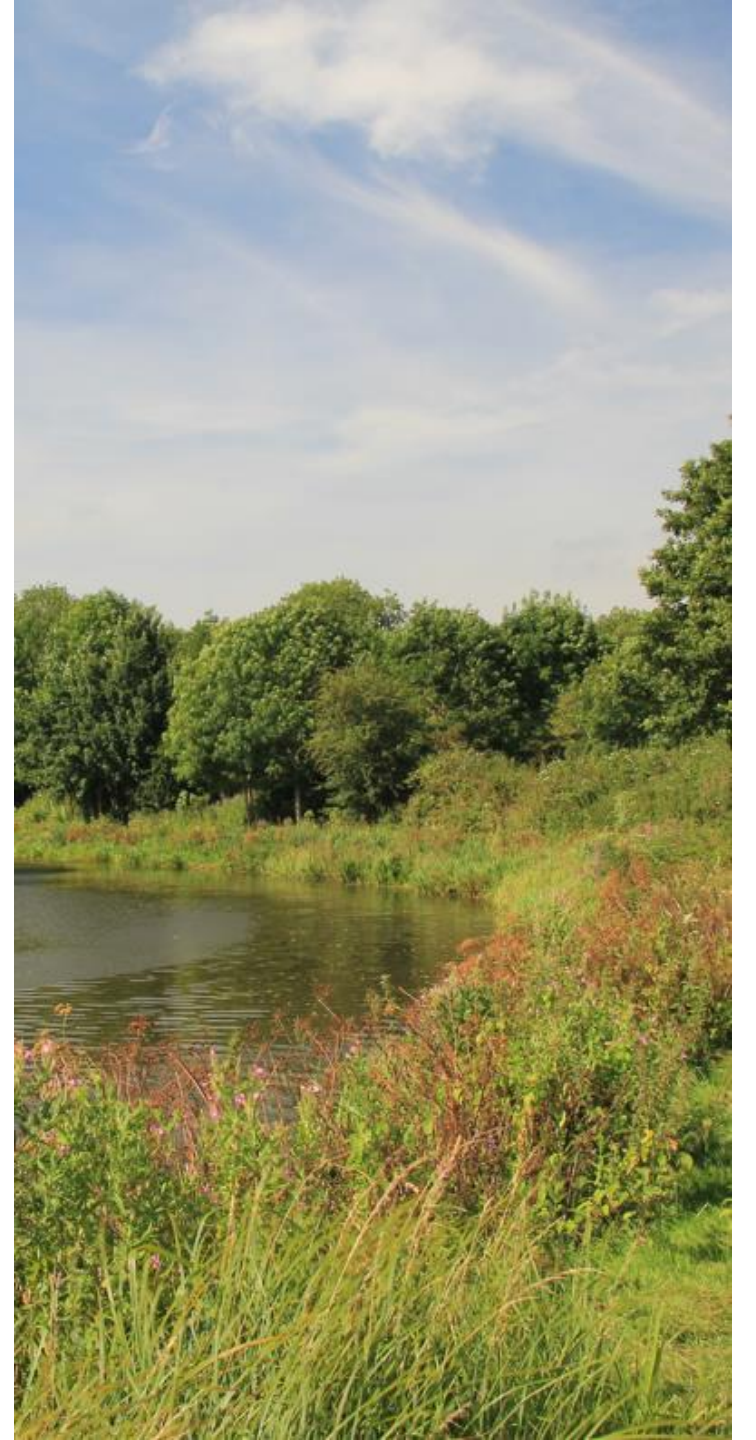
Surrey Nature Recovery

Adam Brown

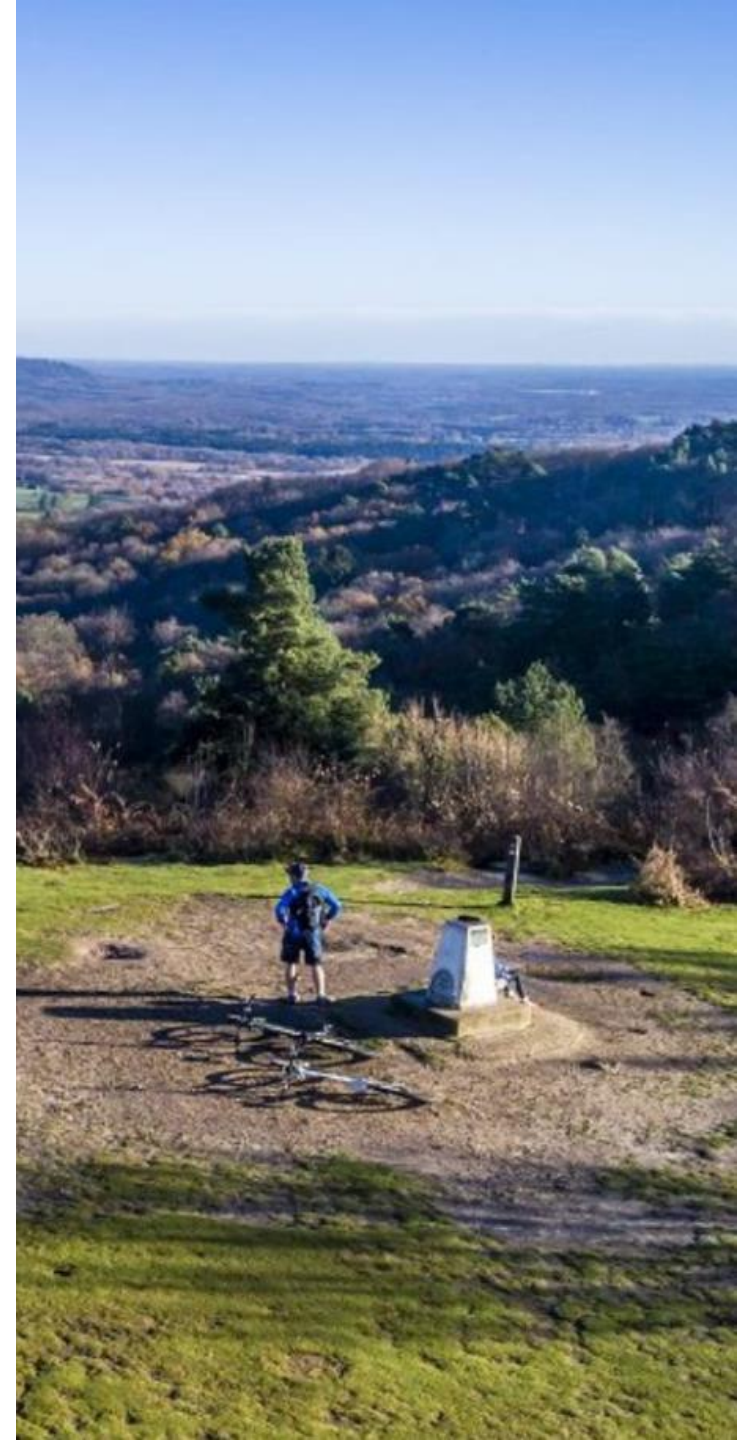
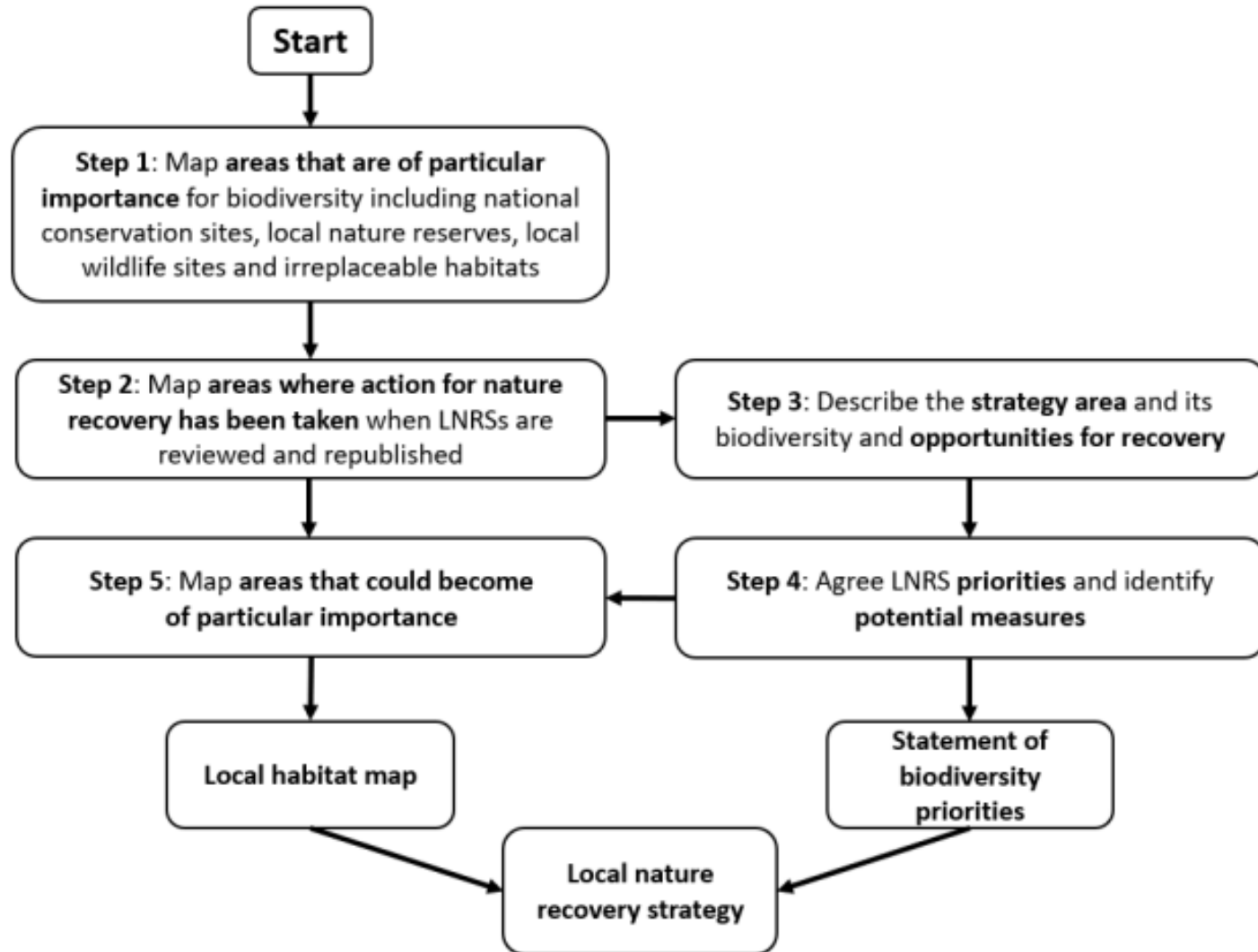


Introduction

- LNRS Overview
- Area map
- Delivery mechanisms
- National species objectives
- LNRS Species process
- What next?



Local Nature Recovery Strategy Overview



Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity

- National Designations (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR)
- Local Nature Reserves
- Local Wildlife Sites (SNClIs in Surrey)
- Irreplaceable Habitats
 - Ancient woodland
 - Ancient and veteran trees
 - Blanket bog
 - Limestone pavements
 - Coastal sand dunes
 - Spartina saltmarsh swards
 - Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub
 - Lowland fens

27. If the responsible authority believes that additional areas require protection due to their particular importance, they should discuss making those areas local wildlife sites with the relevant local planning authority (if this is not the responsible authority).



Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Overview

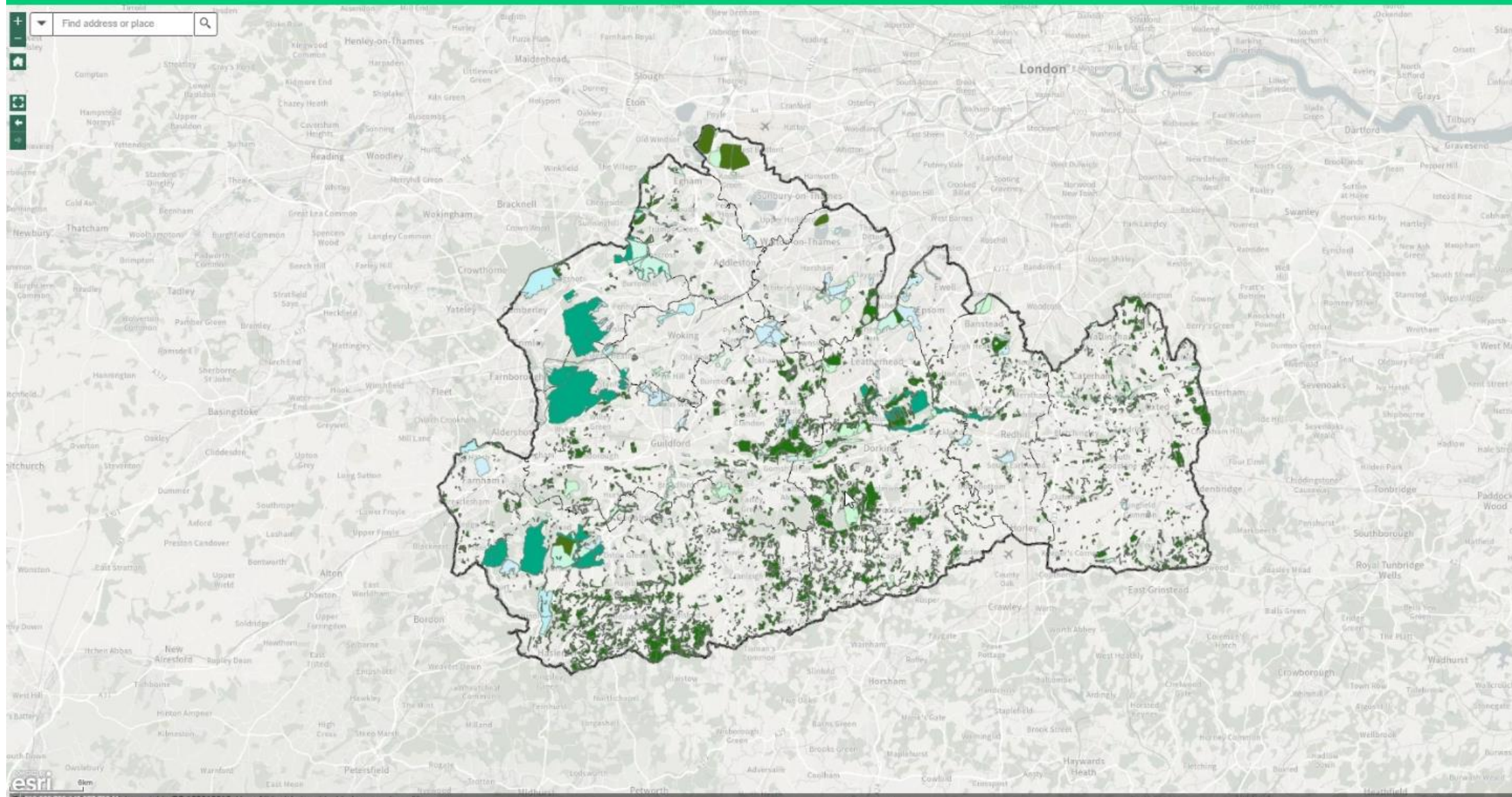
LNRS Map (Option 1)

LNRS Map (Option 2)

Public Consultation

LNRS Story Map

Find address or place



Layer List

Information, List, Layers, Filter, User, and Map icons.

- #### Layers
- Ancient Tree Inventory - ATI - DRAFT ...
 - Ancient Woodlands - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - Local Nature Reserve - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - National Nature Reserves - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - RAMSAR Sites - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - SAC - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - SPA - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - SSSI - Natural England DRAFT ...
 - SCC Data - Administrative Boundaries ...

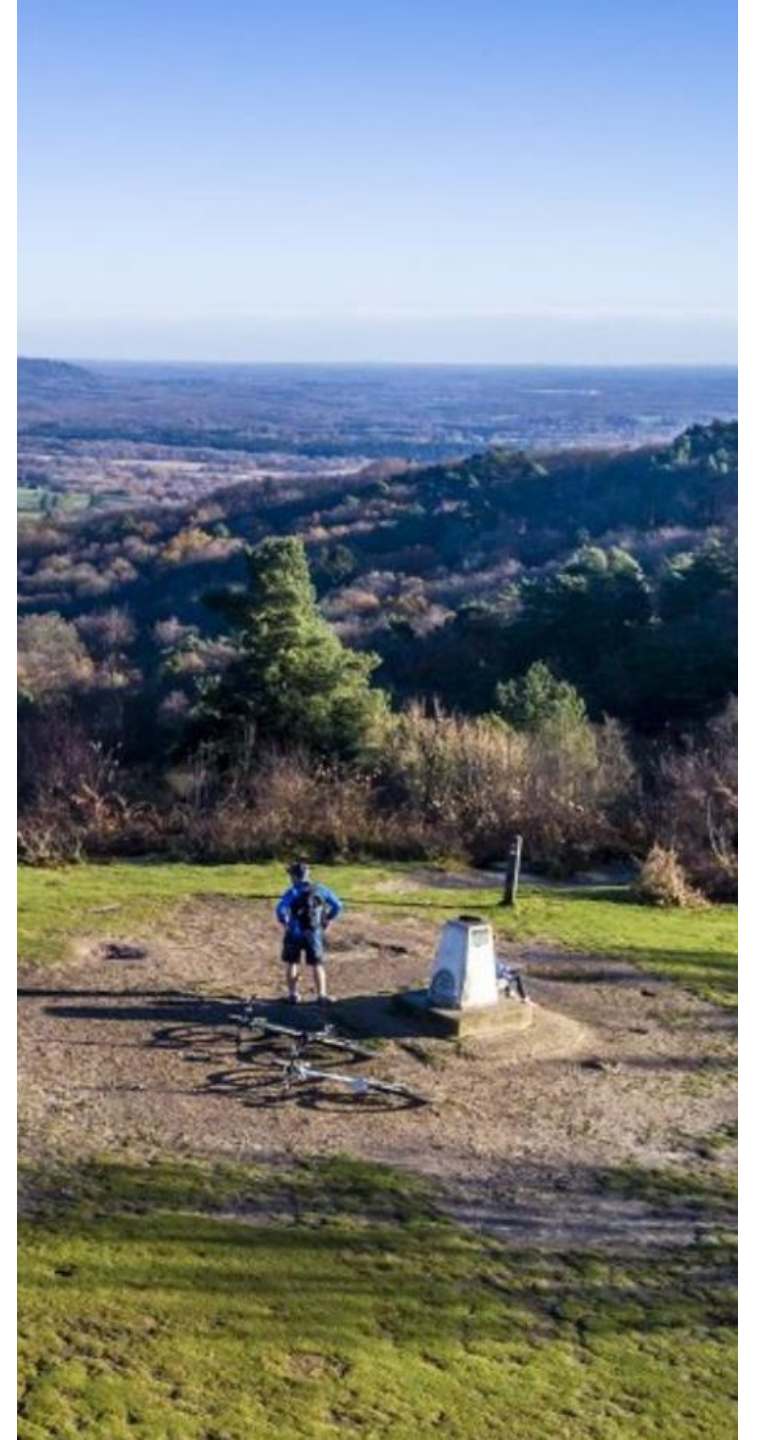
Description of the Strategy Area



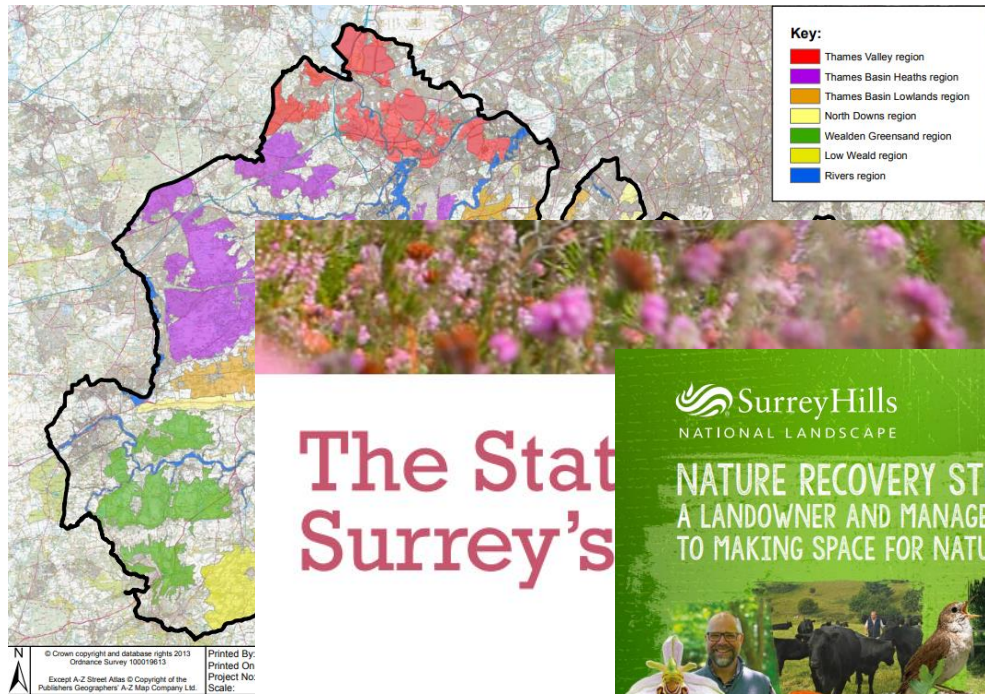
The State of Surrey's Nature



Surrey Nature Partnership
Healthy Environment | Healthy People | Healthy Economy



Priorities and Measures for Nature Recovery



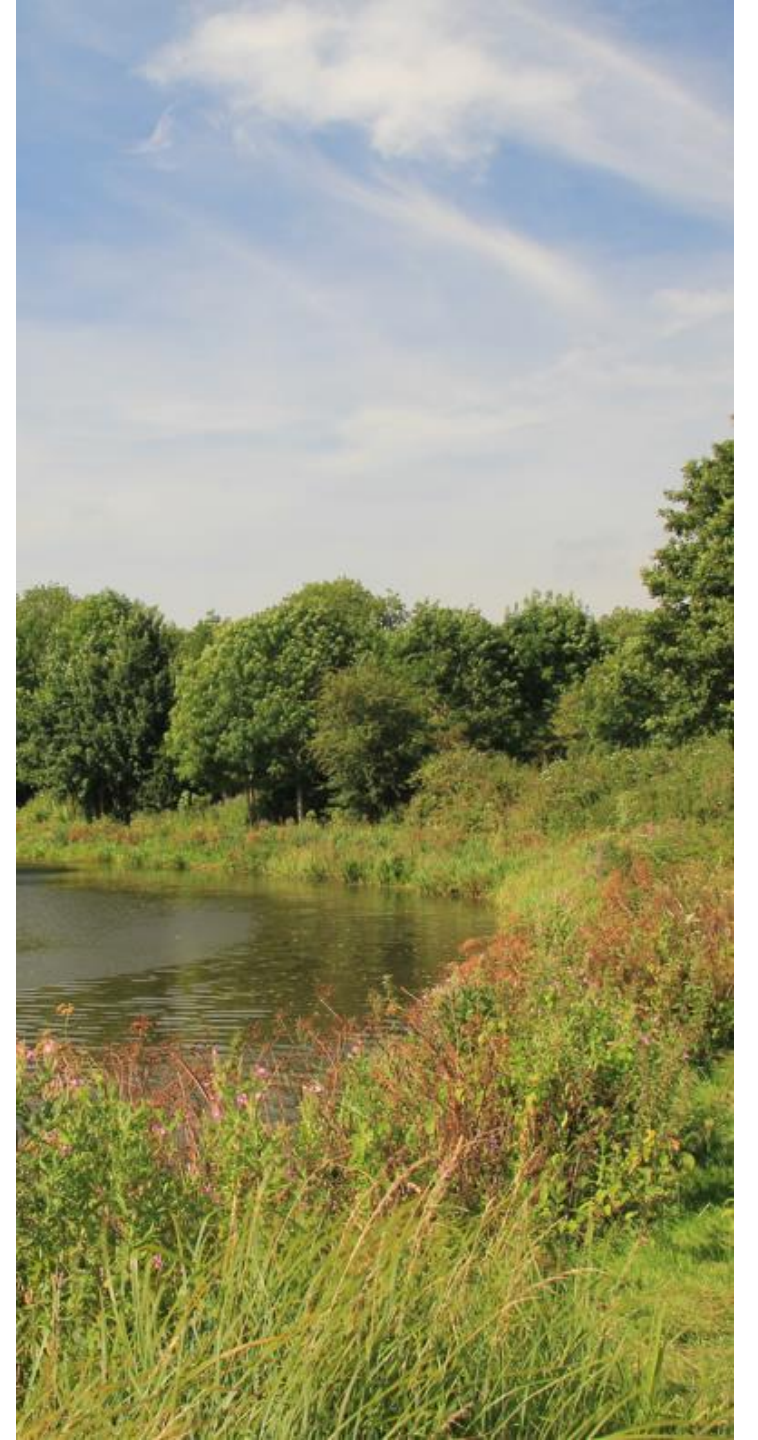
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Priorities and Measures for Nature Recovery

Engagement Opportunities

- Online Survey – March onwards
- Events –
- Thematic and geographic workshops – April -September
- Formal consultation



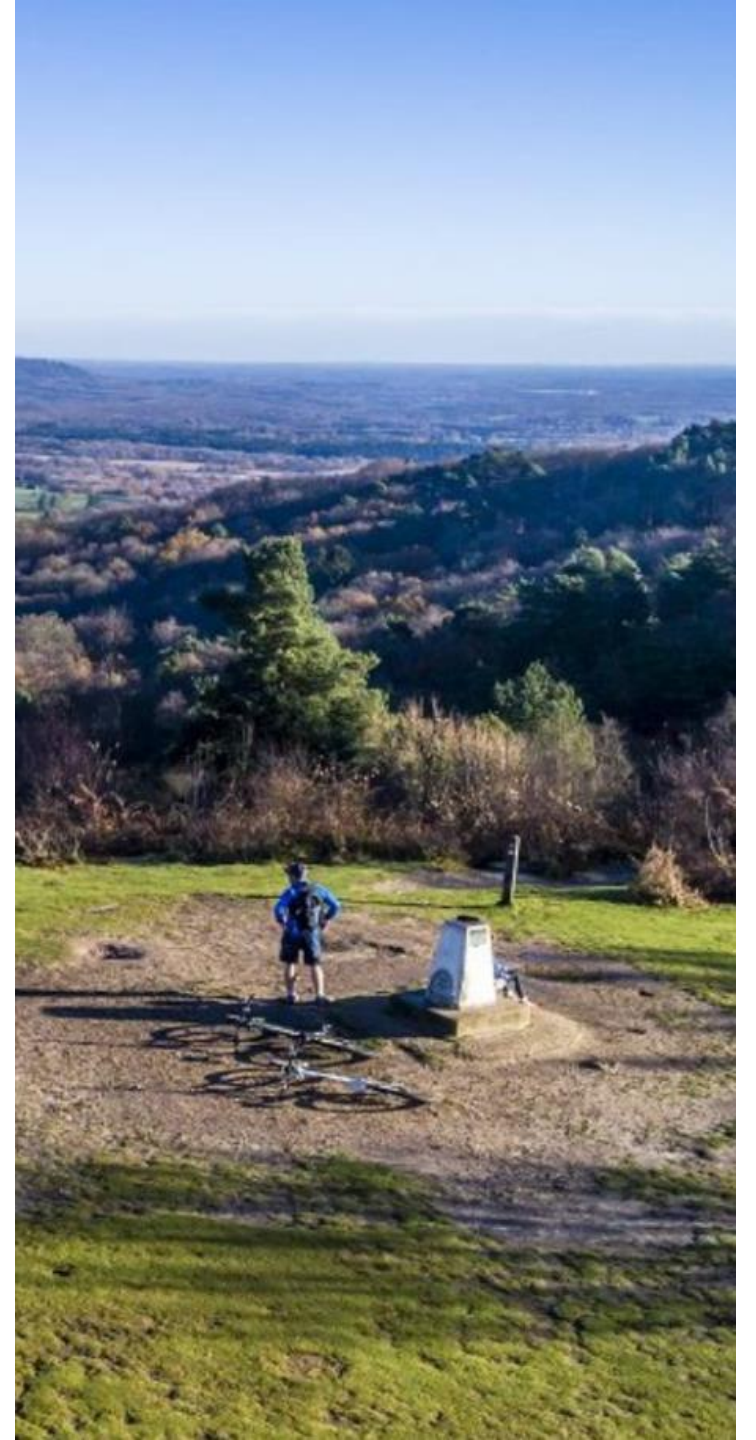
Delivery Mechanisms

Policy

- Local plans and policies
- Climate Change Action Plans
- Biodiversity Duty

Financial

- Biodiversity Net Gain
- Farming Subsidy?
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- High Integrity Nature Markets
 - Carbon
 - Natural Flood Management
 - Biodiversity Credits

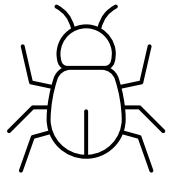


National Context for Species

The government has set legally binding targets to:



Halt the decline in species abundance by the end of 2030



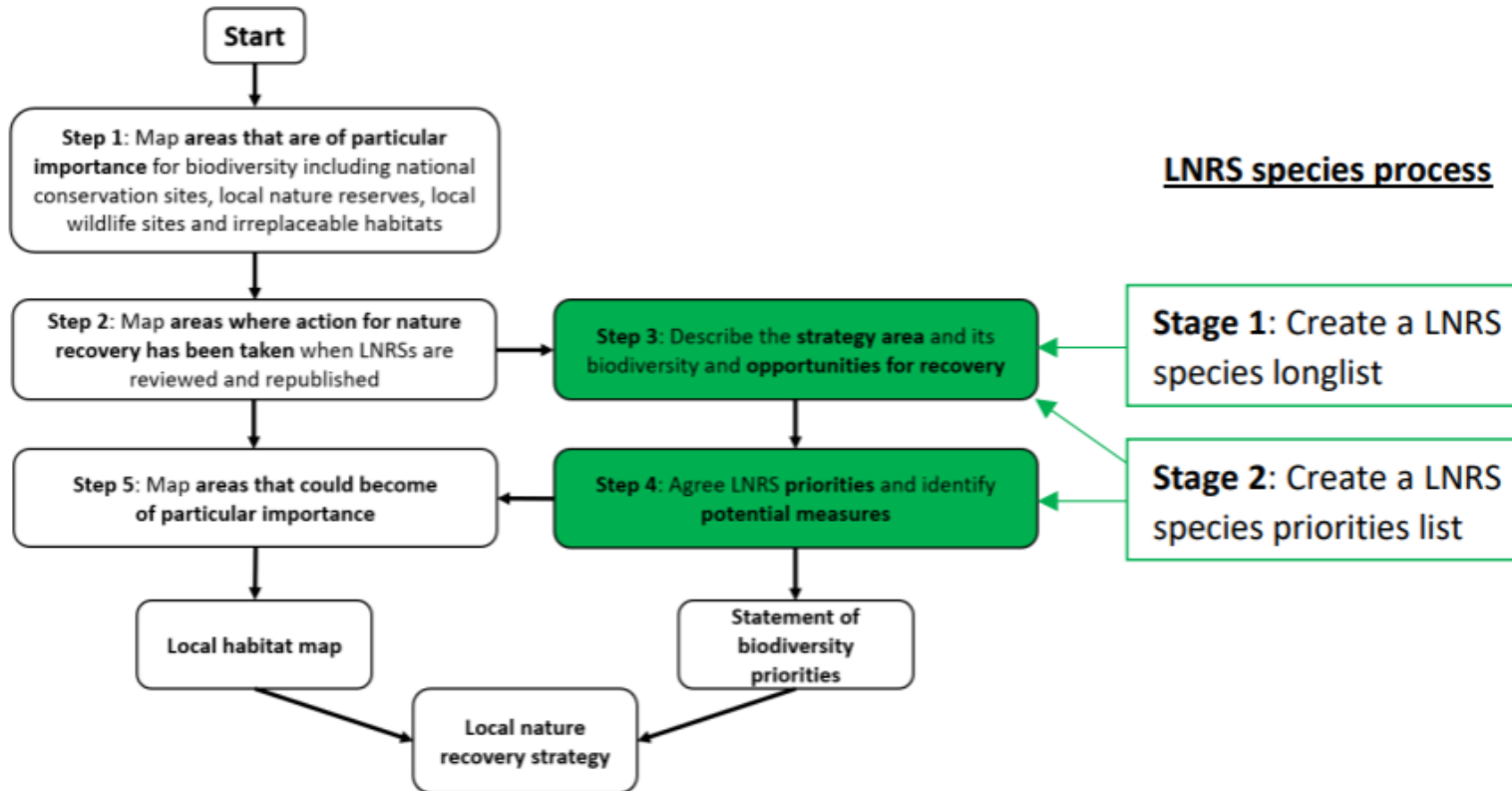
Increase species abundance by the end of 2042 so that is greater than in 2022 and at least 10% greater than in 2030



Reduce the risk of species' extinction by 2042, when compared to the risk of species' extinction in 2022



LNRS Species Process



Stage 1 - Create LNRS Species Long List

Use Local species data to isolate and focus on the species meeting these criteria which are geographically and ecologically relevant to the strategy area

- Any native species which have been assessed as Red List Threatened against IUCN criteria
- Any native species which have not been formally assessed against IUCN Red List criteria but where strong evidence is provided to show that they would meet the criteria for Threatened status
- Any native species considered to be nationally extinct that re-establish themselves or are rediscovered
- Any native species which have been assessed as Red List Near Threatened against IUCN criteria
- Any native species which NE suggest as suitable candidates for conservation translocation, or any native species already subject to translocation efforts

NE Guidance - *“The species longlist is likely to comprise between 150 and 500 species”*



Stage 1 - Create LNRS Species Long List

Surrey Local Nature Recovery Strategy: IUCN Regionally Red Listed & NERC S.41 Species, Surrey Nature Partnership 2023

Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians & Mammals		Specially Protected	SPT (S.41, NERC Act)	UK BAP Priority	GB+England Red Lists	Relevant Priority Habitat (s)	Notes (inc. on Surrey status)
Fishes							
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>		•	•	CR	Rivers, Standing water	local, declining
Bullhead	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	A2				Rivers	local
River lamprey	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	A2	•	•		Rivers	extinct
Brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	A2				Rivers	local
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	A2	•	•	EN	Rivers	rare; Thames only
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>		•	•		Rivers	rare, declining (&
Amphibians¹							
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	S5(s)	•	•	NT	various wetlands	common, declin
Natterjack toad	<i>Epidalea calanita</i>	S5/A4	•	•	EN	Heathland (wet)	very rare, declin
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	S5/A2,4	•	•		Standing water, Ponds	local, declining; in
Reptiles¹							
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	S5	•	•		various	common, declin
Smooth snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	S5/A4	•	•	EN	Heathland	very rare (& re-int
Sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	S5/A4	•	•	EN	Heathland	rare (& re-introdu
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	S5	•	•		various	locally common?
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	S5	•	•	VU	Calcareous grassland, Heathland	local, declining
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	S5	•	•		various	locally common, c
Mammals²							
Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	S5	•	•	EN	Rivers, Standing water, Reedbeds, Fen	extinct?
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	S5/A2,4	•	•	VU	Mixed deciduous woodland, Wood-pasture & parkland	rare?
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	S5/A4			VU	Mixed deciduous woodland, Wood-pasture & parkland, urban	locally common
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	S6	•	•	VU	various, Hedgerows	locally common, c
Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	S5/A4		•	CR ⁴	Mixed deciduous woodland, Heathland	(long) extinct
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		•	•	NA	Hedgerows, Calcareous grassland, Arable field margins	naturalised; very r
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	S5/A2,4	•	•		Rivers, Standing water, Wet woodland	very rare; formerl
Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>	S5	•	•	CR	Mixed deciduous woodland, Heathland	extinct
Harvest mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>		•	•		Reedbeds, Fen, Arable field margins	local, declining?
Common dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	S5/A4	•	•	VU	Mixed deciduous woodland, Hedgerows	local, declining?;



Stage 1 - Evaluate species pressures



Agriculture



Forestry



Energy Production



Development



Recreational Pressure



Invasive Non-Native Species



Climate Change



Stage 2 - Identifying species which LNRS can best support

The LNRS is a spatial document - As such, the first step to refining the species longlist is to identify the species which will benefit from this approach



The selected species requires specific habitat management



The selected species would benefit from action within their international migratory route



Stage 2 - Grouping species into habitat assemblages

- Identify where these candidate species might share habitat requirements and might thereby benefit collectively from the same recovery measures
- Assemblages might be named on the basis of:
 - Pertinent habitat e.g. Lowland dry heath assemblage
 - Habitat mosaic e.g. Downland assemblage
 - Umbrella Species e.g. Yellow Hammer assemblage

It will likely not be possible / appropriate to place every candidate species into an assemblage: some species will require specific, individual recovery measures



Stage 3 - Selecting LNRS species priorities list

Criteria for prioritisation

- Urgency
- Deliverability
- Contribution to national objectives
- Cross-boundary considerations
- Maximising benefits
- Climate change impacts
- Pre-existing initiatives



Stage 3 - Developing potential measures for species

Potential measures for recovering and enhancing species in LNRS may include:

- Creating new habitat for species
- Expanding existing habitat to provide more space for species to flourish
- Enhancing habitat to better support species' needs through new or improved management practices
- Connecting habitat to enable species to move through the landscape and colonise new areas
- Actions to mitigate specific pressures impacting species in the local area, such as recreational disturbance, poor water quality, or the presence of invasive non-native species
- Bespoke actions such as localised surveys or conservation translocations



So, what next?

- Recruit the Species Technical Group (STG)
- Discuss with myself and Mike if there are data sets that may not have been considered in the draft longlist (held outside of SBIC)
- Draft species longlist circulated to species groups in March for consideration
- March engagement plan begins

Come and talk to me in the coffee break or email me:

Nature@surreycc.gov.uk

