

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)

North West Coastal Forum

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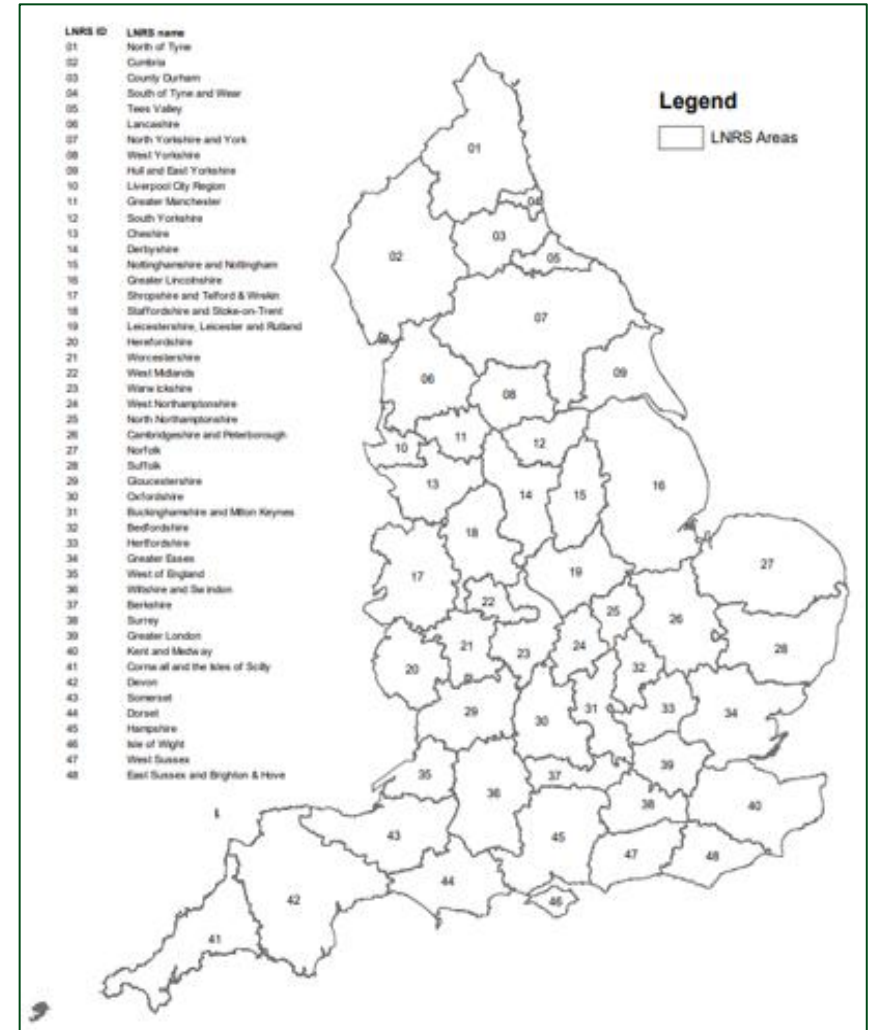


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LNRS Introduction

What is a LNRS and why do we need it?

- England is widely considered to be one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world. The **Environment Act** brings into law requirements to halt the decline of species and improve our natural environment.
- **48 LNRS areas** covering England
- Each LNRS will:
 - Agree **priorities** measures for nature recovery
 - Map the most valuable **existing areas for nature**
 - Map specific proposals for **creating or improving habitat** for nature and wider environmental goal





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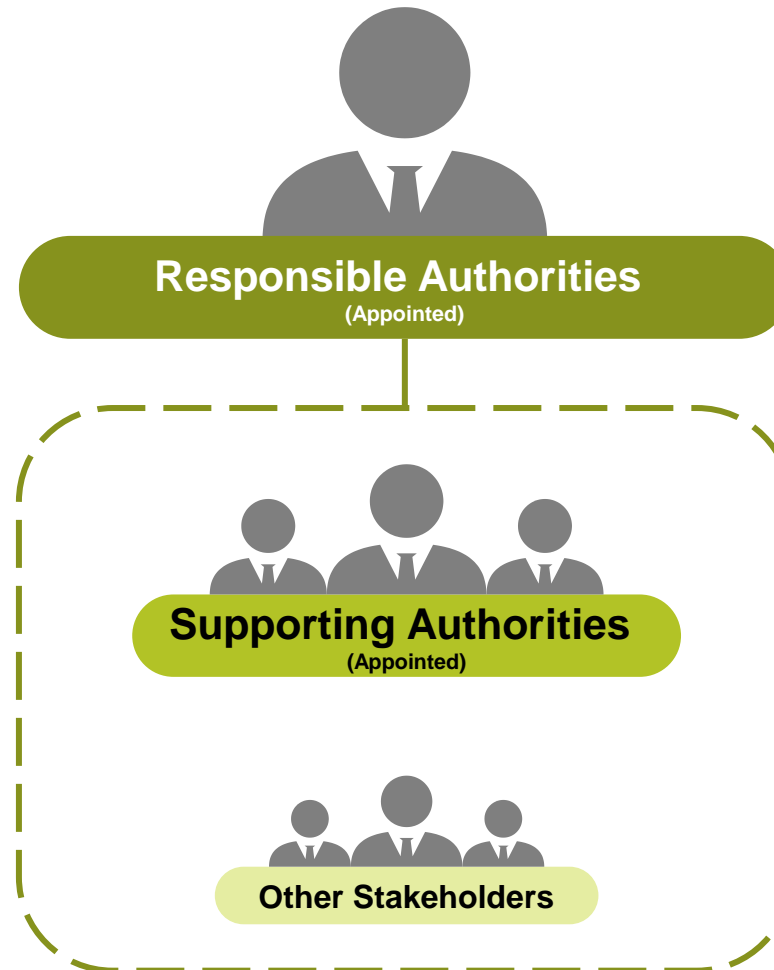
Development of LNRS

Who will produce the LNRS?

A '**Responsible Authority**' has been appointed for each strategy area to lead on the development of their LNRS.

Appointed **Supporting Authorities** assist

Many other organisations and individuals supporting the development of the LNRS as **key stakeholders**.

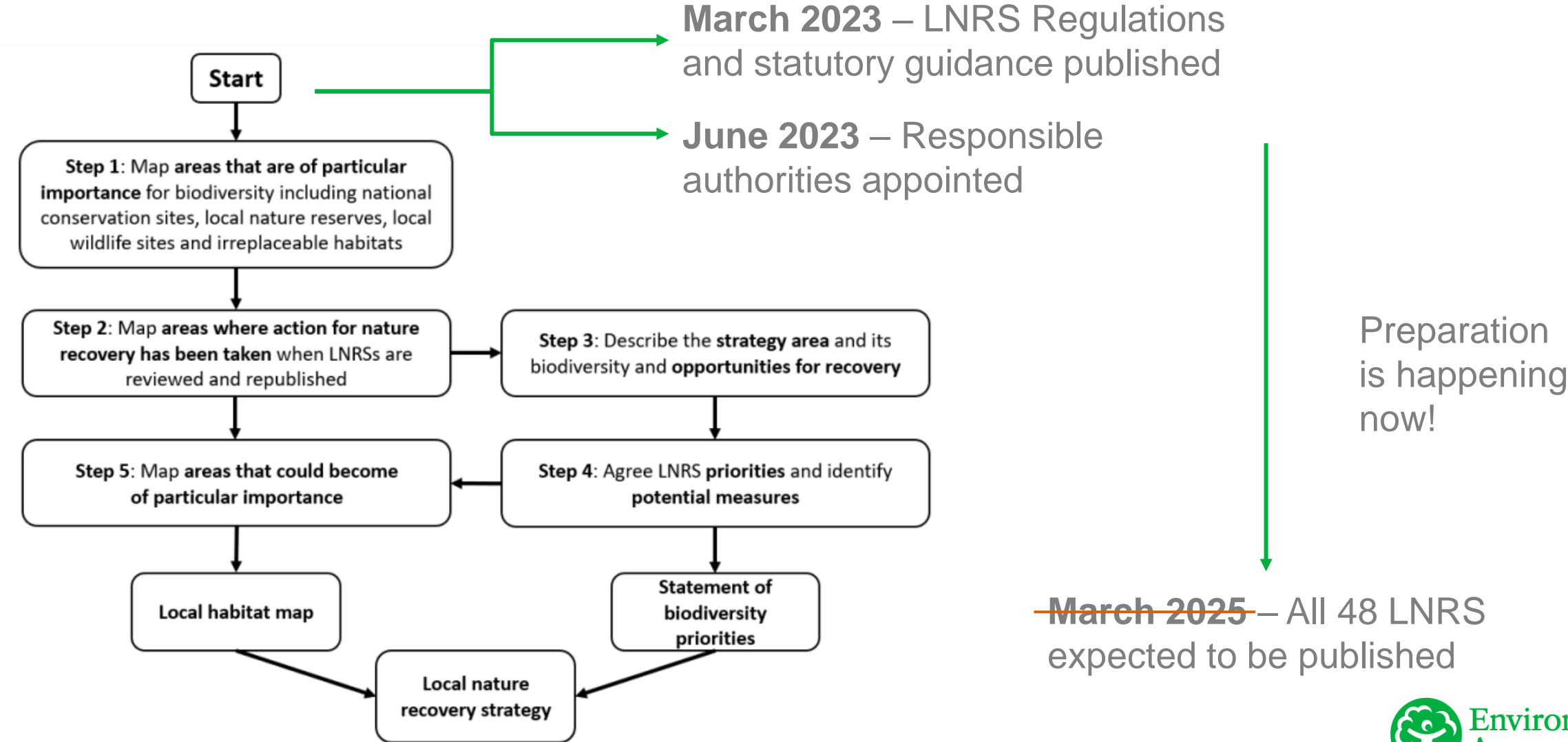


Example: Cumbria LNRS

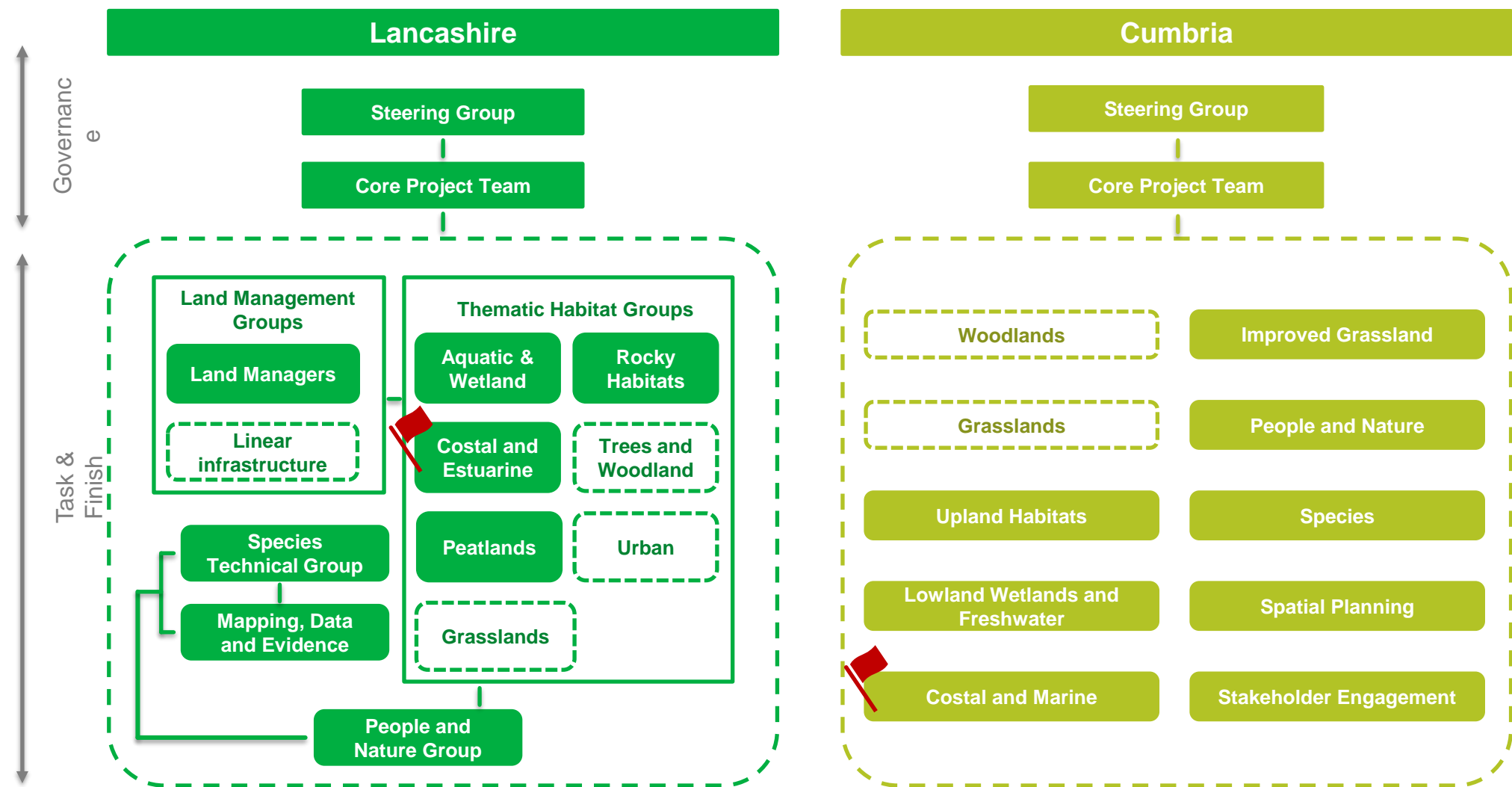


- Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre
- Environment Agency
- Nature Conservation Bodies
- Statutory Bodies
- Partnership / Strategy Groups
- Farmers and Landowners
- Infrastructure and Utilities Groups

Order of steps and timing for preparing LNRS



Working groups





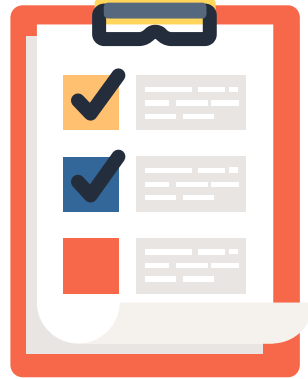
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What will it look like?

Key components of the LNRS

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Statement of Biodiversity Priorities (Written Documents)



- Includes a description of the strategy area and
- set up biodiversity **priorities** and **measures** in terms of geomorphology, important habitats and species.



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Local Habitat Map

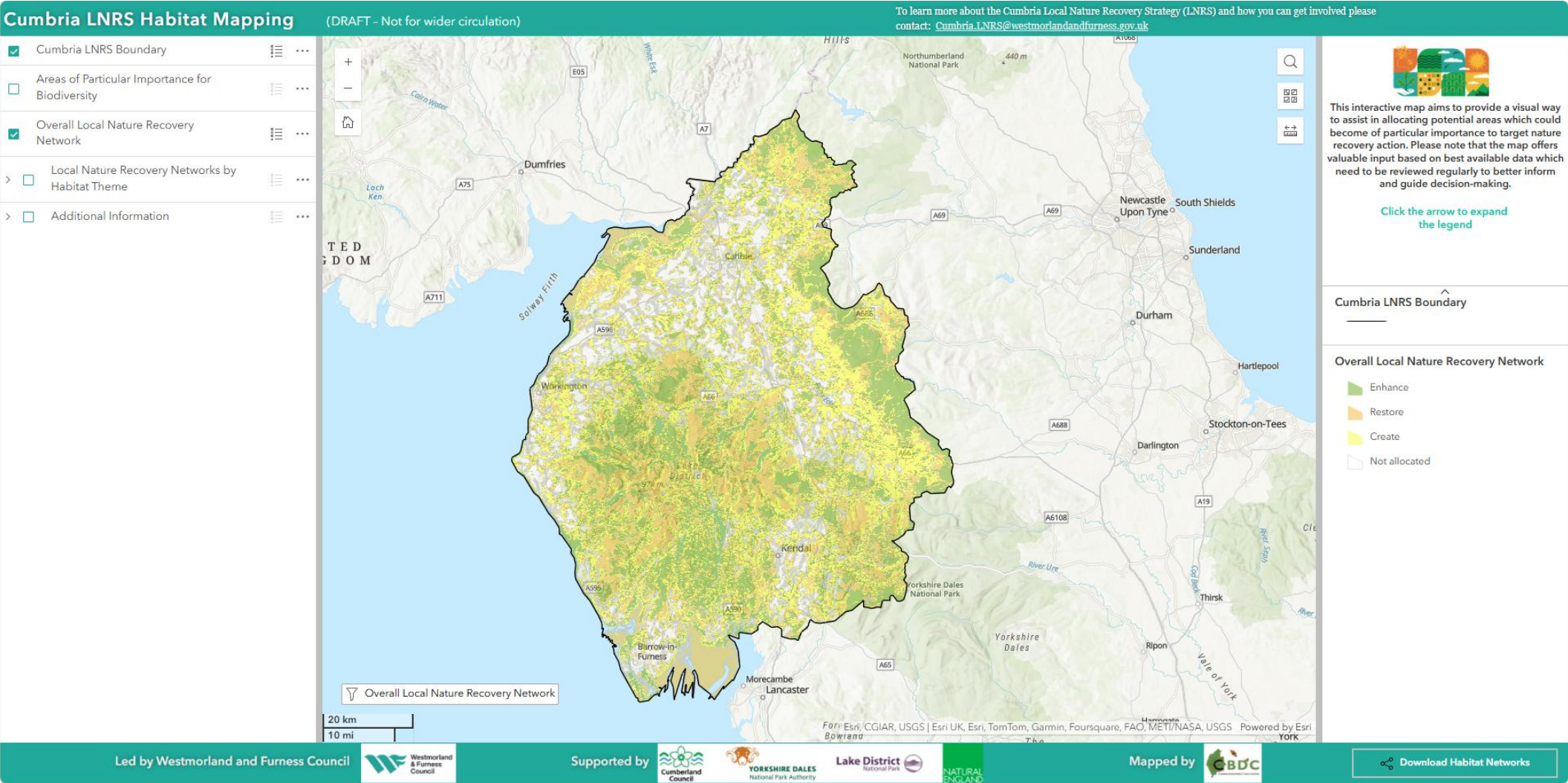


The Local Habitat Map illustrates:

- Areas of particular importance for biodiversity, and .
- Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity.

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACBs) are opportunity areas for potential measures or actions that can be mapped spatially

Cumbria LNRS Local Habitat Map Preview





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Use of LNRS

LNRS can / cannot...

What will the LNRS do

- ✓ **Identify opportunities and priorities** for nature recovery;
- ✓ **Align with national environmental objectives** and policies;
- ✓ **Guide and inform development**, land management, and green finance.
- ✓ Give consideration to **environmental benefits and other co-benefits**.
- ✓ **Locally led, evidence based, and collaboratively produced**.

What the LNRS is not...

- ✗ LNRSs are **not delivery plans**;
- ✗ LNRSs are **non-binding**;
- ✗ LNRSs are **not lines on maps that confer any level of protection**;
- ✗ LNRSs **do not give permission to create habitat**.

What the LNRS might do...

- ❑ To identify **where funding could be made available**
- ❑ as required criteria in future government **nature recovery funding schemes**
- ❑ to inform the identification of areas that could potentially contribute towards **Government's 30by30 commitment**
- ❑ to inform where private companies choose to provide **corporate donations**
- ❑ to guide **private finance investments** in nature and carbon markets

How will LNRs be delivered?

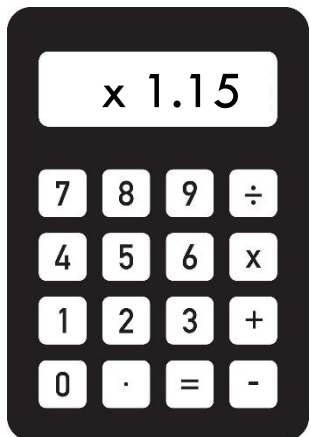
Delivery of the potential measures will be encouraged through a package of incentives and duties:

- An incentive in how the requirement for **Biodiversity Net Gain** will be calculated
- Integration of LNRs into all tiers of the **planning system**
- A **new duty** on all public authorities to have regard to relevant LNRs (enhanced Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act duties)
- **Funding for specific activities** that LNRs will be expected to propose locations for
- **Environmental Land management** – right measures in the right place



LNRS and BNG

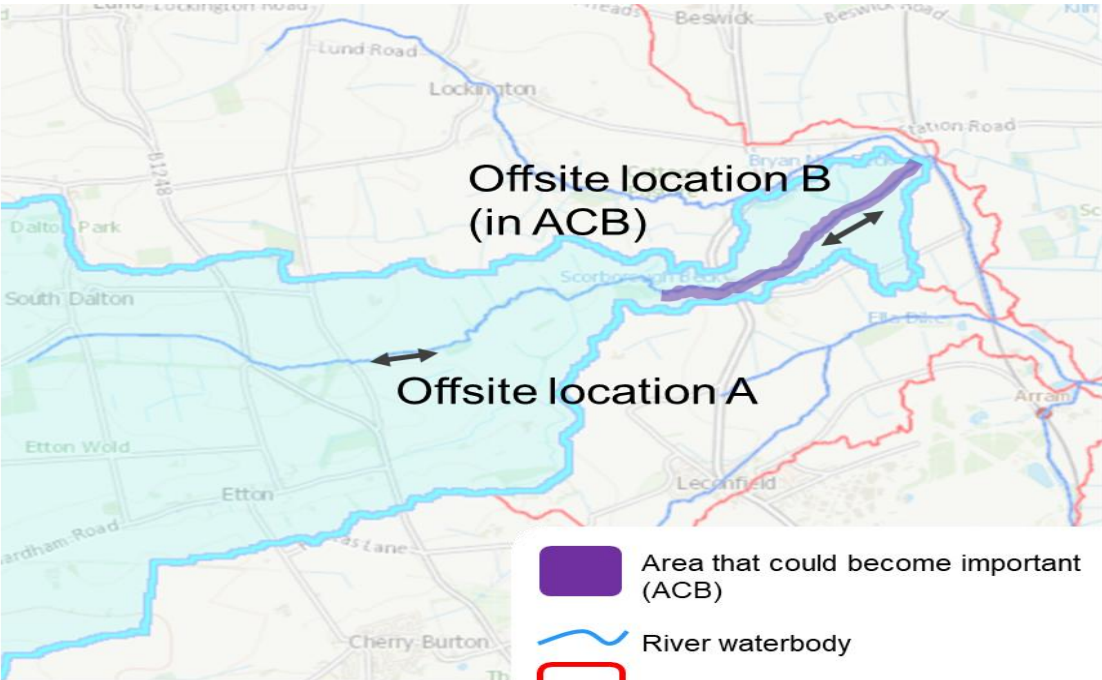
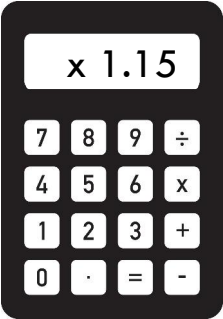
Biodiversity net gain supports the delivery of local nature recovery strategies



LNRS will identify where action to achieve biodiversity net gain will have the most impact and encourage action in these places through the way biodiversity net gain is calculated – strategic significance

BNG strategic significance

Potential measures mapped in an LNRS receive strategic significance uplift in the BNG metric where an LNRS is published



	Location A	Location B (in ACB)
Habitat	Other rivers and streams	Other rivers and streams
Length (km)	0.2	0.2
Offsite baseline condition	Moderate	Moderate
Offsite enhancement	Good	Good
Strategic significance	Low (x1)	High (x1.15)
Units	1.86	2.14

Fictional example



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LNRS and Coastal Habitat

Coastal Habitat Priorities and Measures – Cumbria Examples

All LNRs should seek opportunities to create or improve habitat at the coast or in the inter-tidal zone that would benefit the marine or coastal environment.

Vision

A dynamic coastal environment that supports a well-functioning mosaic of habitats, where a catchment-based approach recognises the importance of connectivity from the uplands though to the coast and marine environment.

Priorities

22. Restore and enhance coastal habitats	Restore 750 ha of coastal habitats by 2035 and maintain or enhance 75% (7,000 ha) to be in good condition and under appropriate management.
23. Create space for coastal dynamism	Expand the space available to coastal transitional habitats and restore coastal processes, enabling them to be dynamic and move inland in response to natural processes and climate change.
24. Marine nature recovery	Increase our understanding of the threats and pressures on the marine environment, and the potential actions that may be needed to address these.

Measures

M105	Appropriately manage sand dunes, maritime cliffs and slopes, and coastal vegetated shingle to be in good condition, benefitting the species they support
M106	Enhance and restore saltmarsh and coastal grazing marsh habitats so they are wildlife-rich, benefitting the species they support, using established and emerging techniques
...	...



Thanks

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Environment Agency | Cumbria and Lancashire Sustainable Places

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