



Norfolk  
& Suffolk  
Nature Recovery  
Partnership

# Norfolk Local Nature Recovery Strategy

## Overview

Angela Jefford – Natural Norfolk



# What is the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)?

A new, mandatory strategy that will show areas of opportunity to improve nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.

48 “Responsible Authorities” have been designated across England. These include NCC and SCC who are working together under the Norfolk and Suffolk Nature Recovery Partnership.

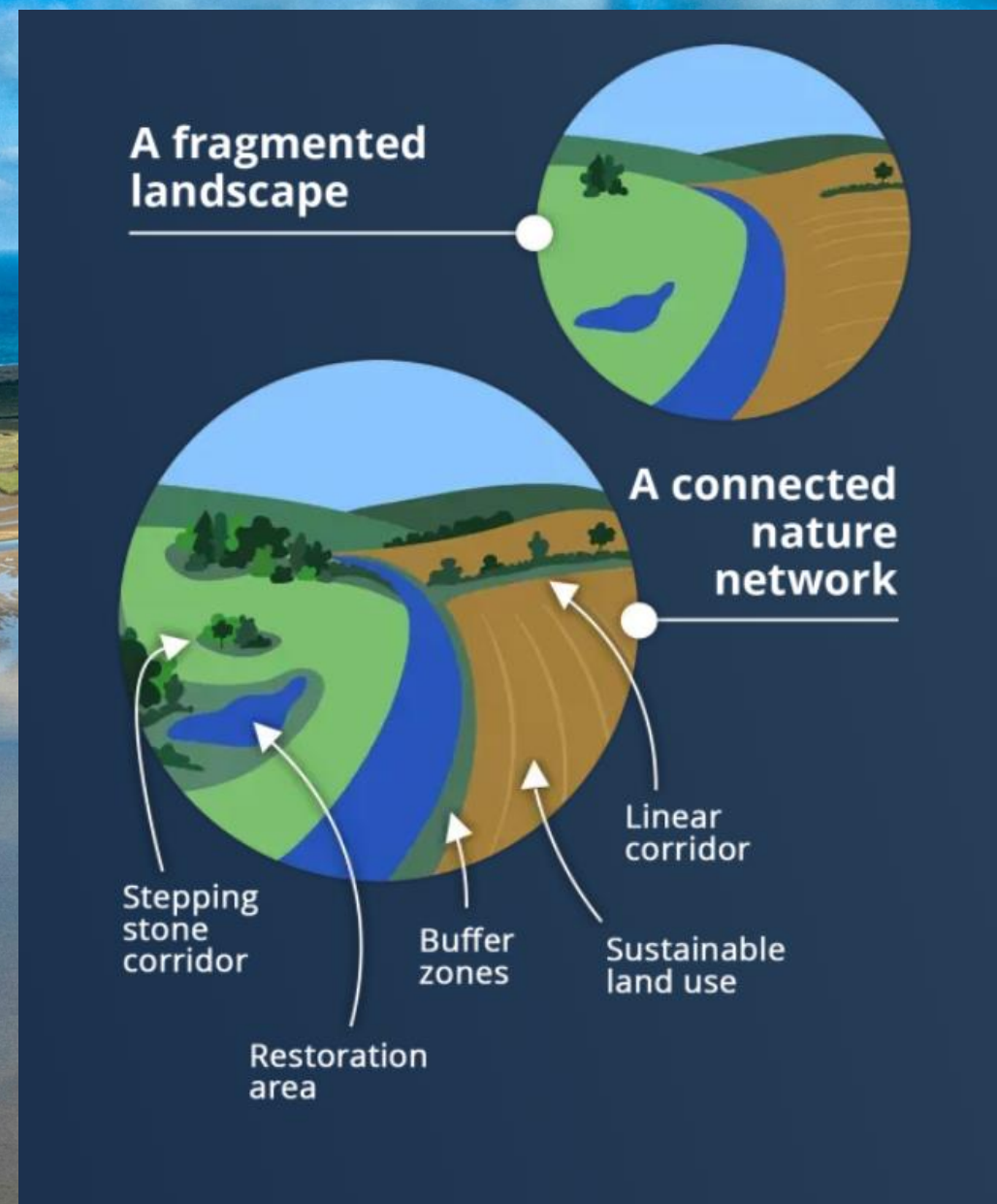
Strategies must be agreed and supported by local planning authorities





# Why is the LNRS needed?

The current system of designated spaces for wildlife is not working to prevent the decline of species. Something must be done to improve nature “networks”.





*“LNRS is a critical new tool for driving the national ambition to increase species abundance and reduce risk of species extinctions”.*

## OUTPUTS

- **Current description of nature and local priorities for Nature Recovery**
- **Maps of existing areas of particular importance for biodiversity**
- **Location of the priority opportunities for Nature Recovery**



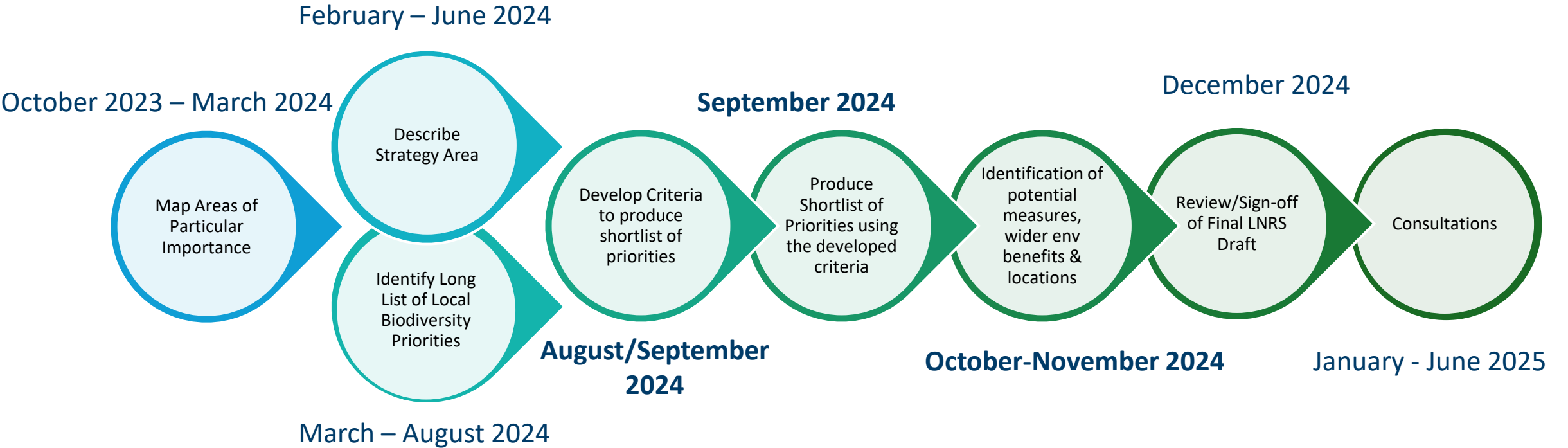
## USE

- **Helping to shape the Nature Recovery Network**
- **Targeting Biodiversity Net Gain in the areas where it will have the most positive benefit**
- **Targeting and supporting Environmental Land Management implementation and payments**
- **Prioritising Nature Recovery in the right places**
- **A spatial plan for Local Planning Authorities to consider**

- *Introduced by the Environment Act 2021*
- *Designed to guide action for Nature Recovery*

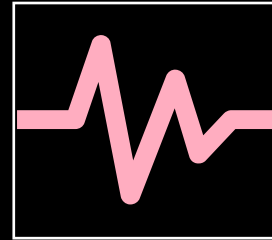


# Norfolk & Suffolk Stakeholder Engagement Framework

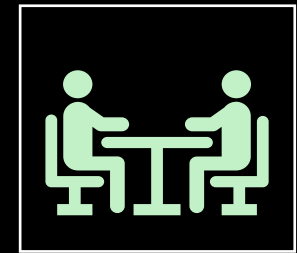


Awareness Raising and Engagement

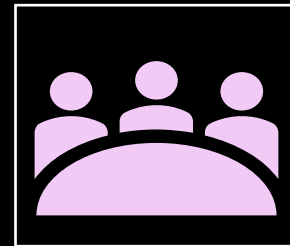
# LNRS Sector Groups and Communities



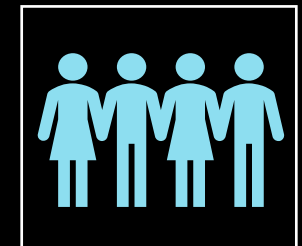
Health, Wellbeing  
and Access



Business and Leisure



Parish and  
Town Councils



Local Communities

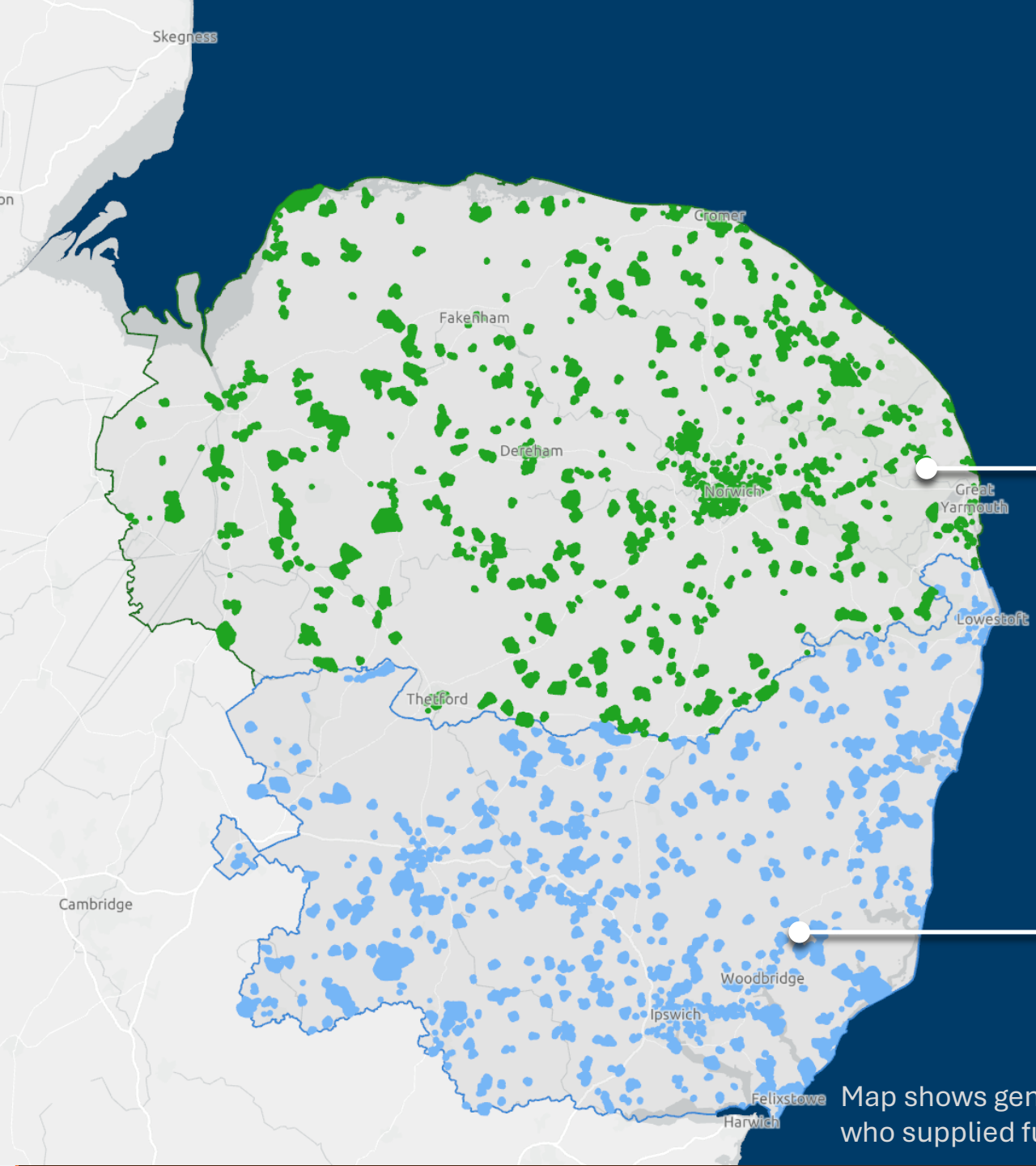
# LNRS Surveys

## Norfolk:

- **Public** survey reached **1470** respondents
- **Land managers** survey had **120** responses from land managers across **92** different parishes

## Suffolk:

- Public** survey reached **1496** respondents
- Land managers** survey had **151** responses from land managers across **112** different parishes



Map shows general locations of respondents who supplied full postcodes

# Shortlisting

A manageable number of deliverable species priorities – either individual species or species assemblages

All longlist species were assessed using approved criteria and **ranked (by species or assemblages) in terms of action priority**

Top-scoring species assessed to start **identifying measures and practical actions** to feed into the LNRS

Species and habitat measures will be **designed to complement each other**



# What are measures?

“the practical actions that, if taken, would make positive contributions to delivering the nature recovery priorities”.  
For example...



Tree planting



Creation of roadside verges



Hedgerow regeneration



Wetland creation



Urban green roof creation



Removal of invasive species

# What's next?

- Finalisation and approval of **mapping tools for areas that could become of importance for biodiversity (ACBs)**

Norfolk's Habitat Atlas

- Engagement to capture **mapping of measures and practical actions**





# Opportunities for Engagement



PARTNERSHIP MEMBERSHIP &  
THEMED WORKING GROUPS



CONSULTATION PHASES



ATTENDANCE AT  
MEETINGS AND EVENTS



EMAIL US ON  
[\*naturalnorfolk@norfolk.gov.uk\*](mailto:naturalnorfolk@norfolk.gov.uk)  
TO GET INVOLVED





# Thank you for your input and support – *any questions?*



**Norfolk  
& Suffolk**  
Nature Recovery  
Partnership

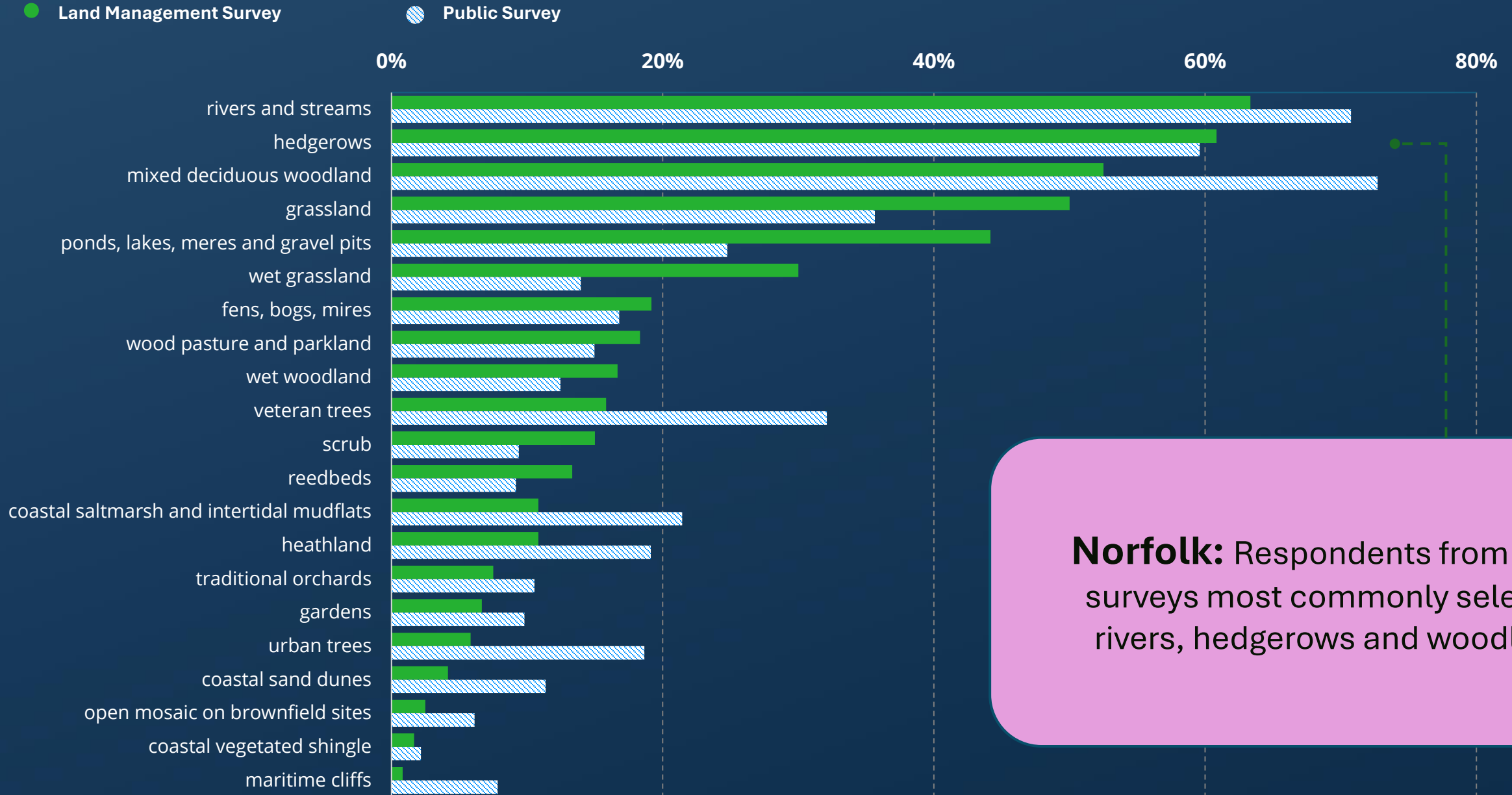
[nsnrp.org](http://nsnrp.org)



**Norfolk**  
County Council  
[naturalnorfolk@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:naturalnorfolk@norfolk.gov.uk)



# ‘What are the most important habitats to prioritise in our LNRS?’ | Norfolk

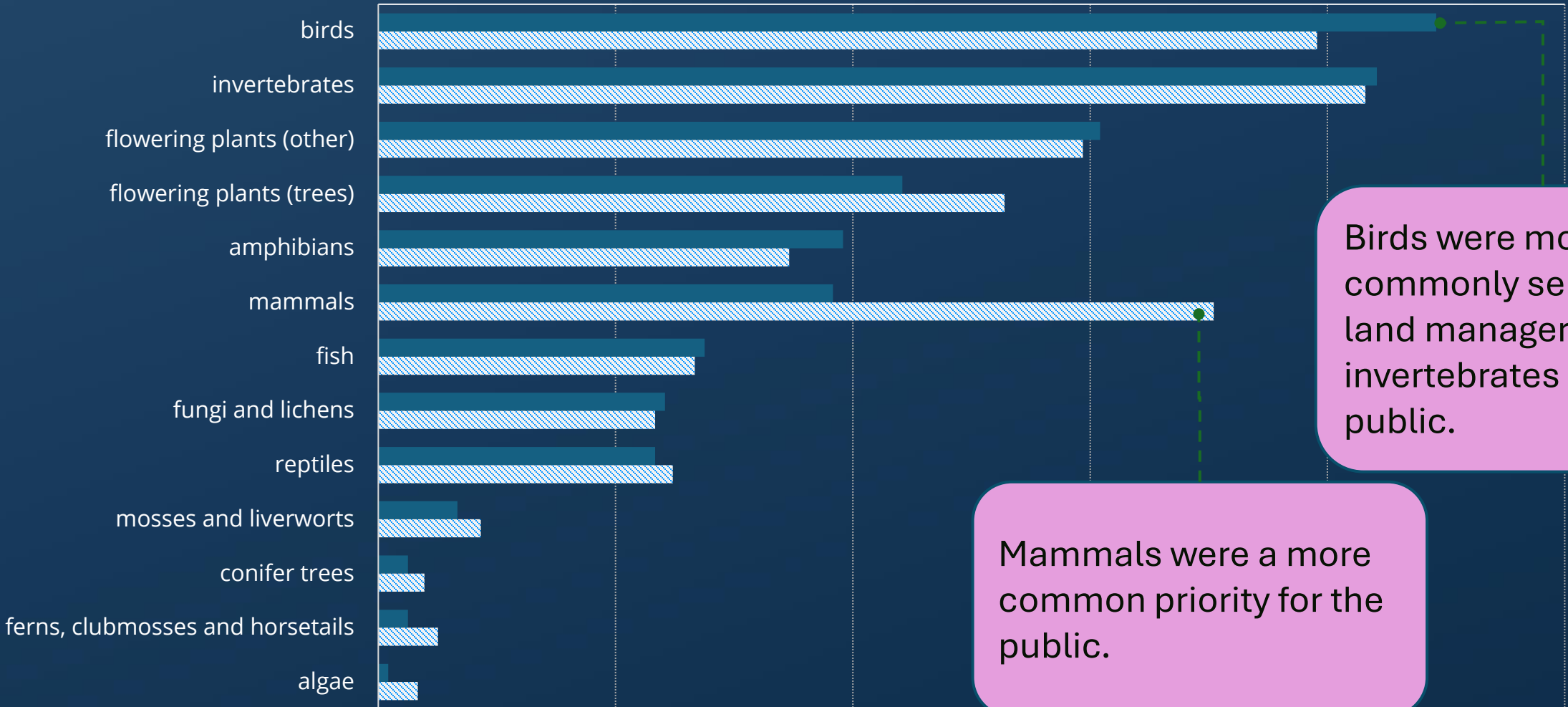


**Norfolk:** Respondents from both surveys most commonly selected rivers, hedgerows and woodland.

# ‘Which groupings of species do you consider to be the most important for inclusion in the nature recovery strategy?’ | Norfolk

● Land Management Survey    ● Public Survey

0%                      20%                      40%                      60%                      80%                      100%



Birds were most commonly selected by land managers, and invertebrates by the public.

Mammals were a more common priority for the public.



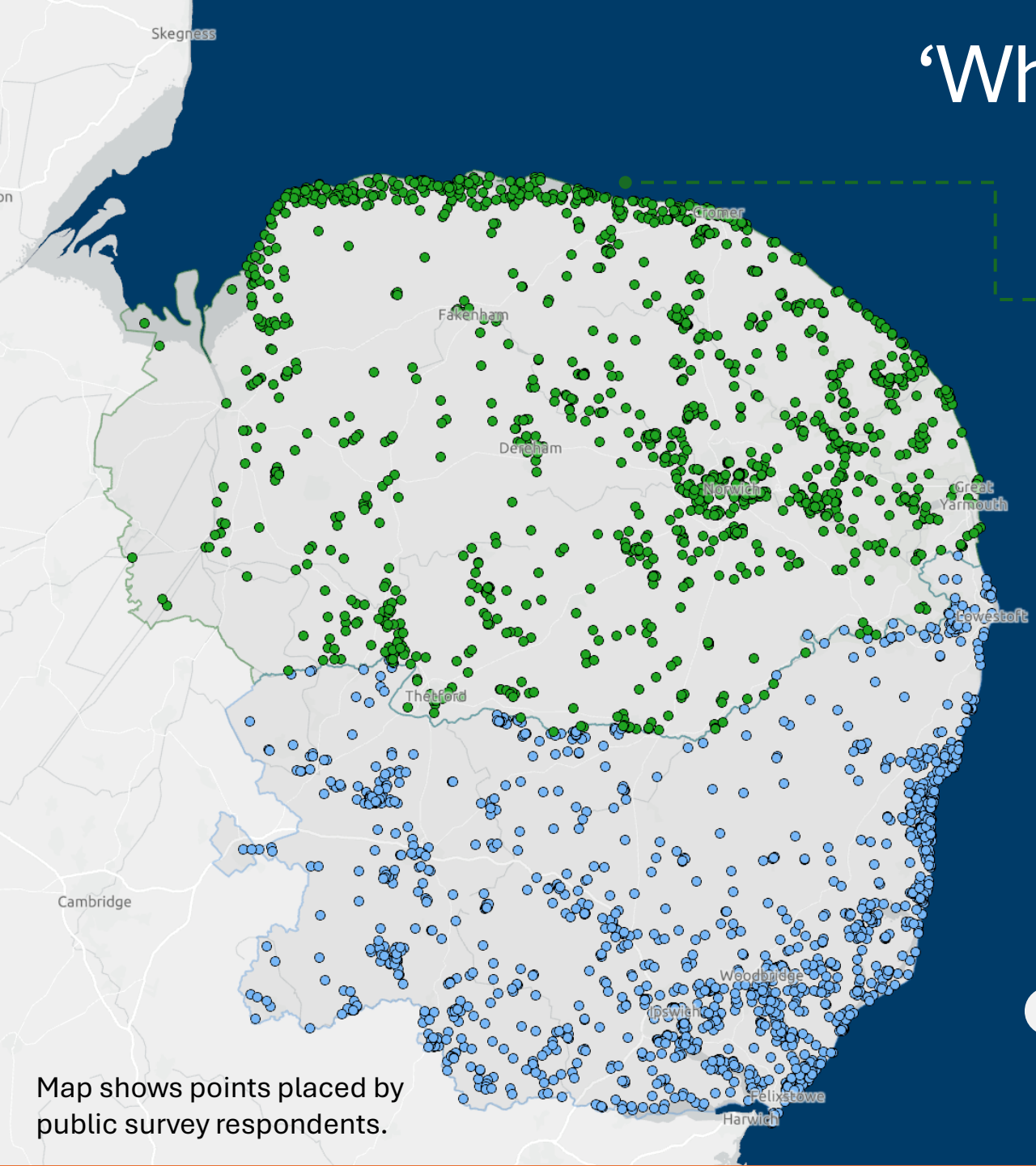
# ‘Where is your favourite place?’

In Norfolk, popular locations included the North Norfolk Coast and greenspaces around Norwich such as Mousehold Heath.

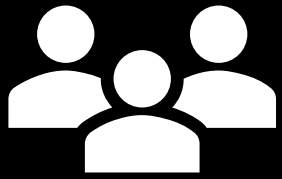
**Woodland habitats** were most common at the selected locations, with grasslands and urban areas also popular.



Map shows points placed by public survey respondents.



# 'Is there anything that prevents you from accessing nature?'

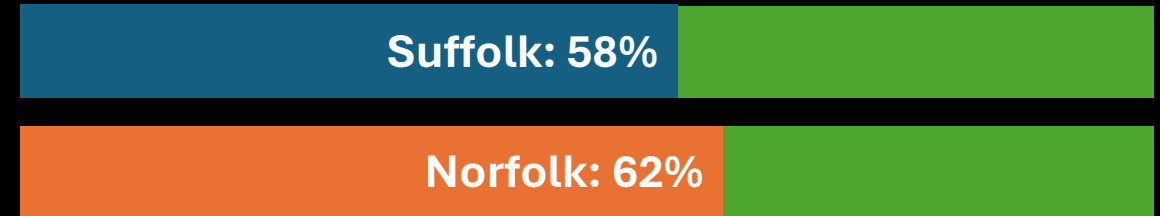


**92%**

Said having access to nature was very important

(Norfolk and Suffolk public surveys)

Percentage of respondents with access issues:



Most common themes amongst responses included:

**1**

Poorly maintained or lack of footpaths, trails, and walking routes

**2**

Housing and development encroaching on natural areas

**3**

Public transportation accessibility

**4**

Pollution and environmental degradation

**5**

Time constraints due to work and other commitments