

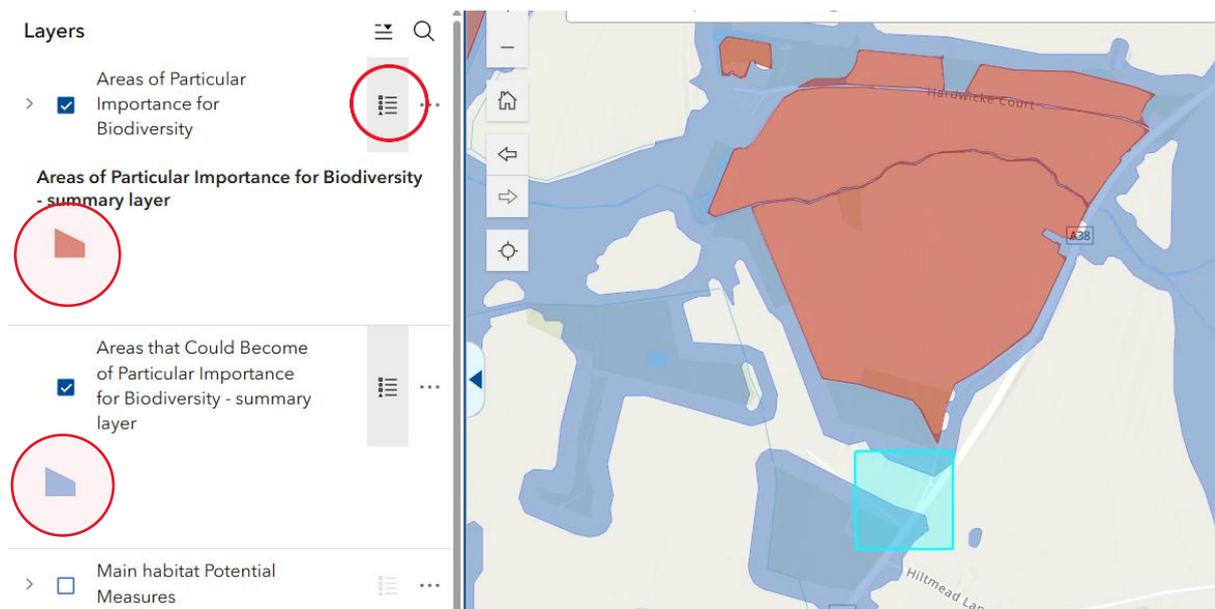
User Guide – Gloucestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy - Local Habitat Map

[Link to Local Habitat Map](#)

The two main summary zones

The aim of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy is to show where different actions would ideally be focused for the most benefit for nature recovery.

The default view of the Local Habitat Map shows two key types of area. In the Layers Menu, you can click the small menu box symbol to show the legend colours.



The brown zones are **Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity**. These are sites that are already designated for wildlife, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Local Wildlife Sites, and Irreplaceable Habitat, such as ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees.

The blue zones are **Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity**. These are places where the main actions for habitat creation or management could best be taken. These zones represent areas of best opportunity. As the opportunities to create wildlife habitat depend on so many factors, there are more options here than can be taken up. Success would be some of this taking place rather than all. This strategy does not force anyone to do any actions on their land, it is an expression of the best opportunities for nature.

Pop-up boxes showing Potential Measures

In this strategy, the actions for nature are called **Potential Measures**.

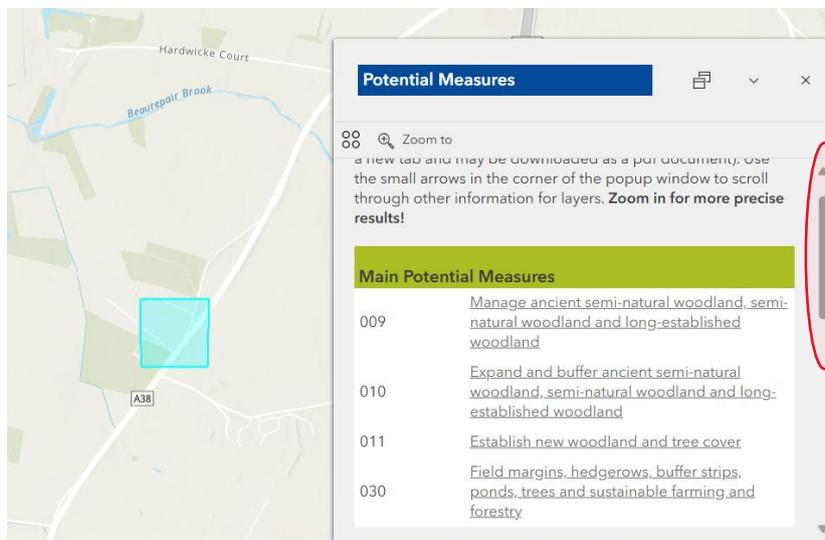
Zoom into an area of interest, or, you can enter a postcode, address, what three words or grid reference, and then **click on your location of interest**.

In this **pop-up box** you can see a menu of a range of Potential Measures that would be good opportunities to take in this place, to most benefit wildlife.

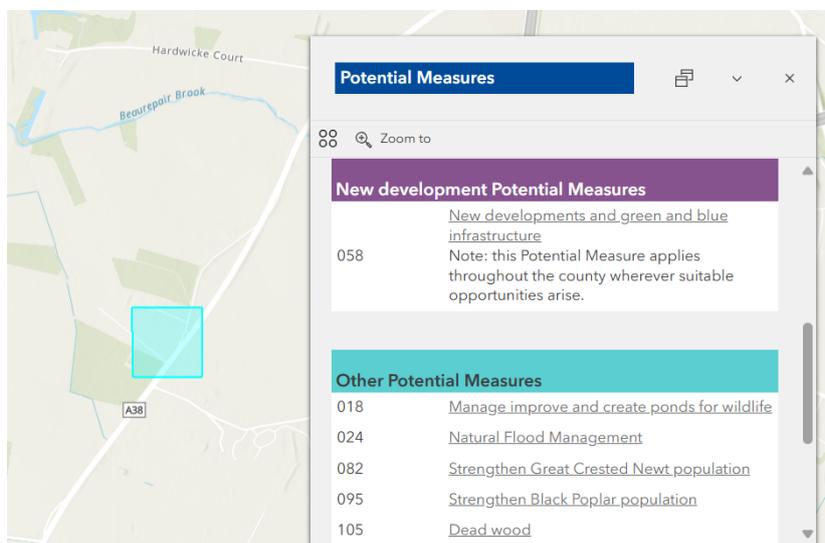
The pop-up box shows the range of opportunities within a 200m² square.

Use the scroll bar in the pop-up box to see all the relevant Potential Measures, or management actions for nature.

The main habitat Potential Measures will be listed first.

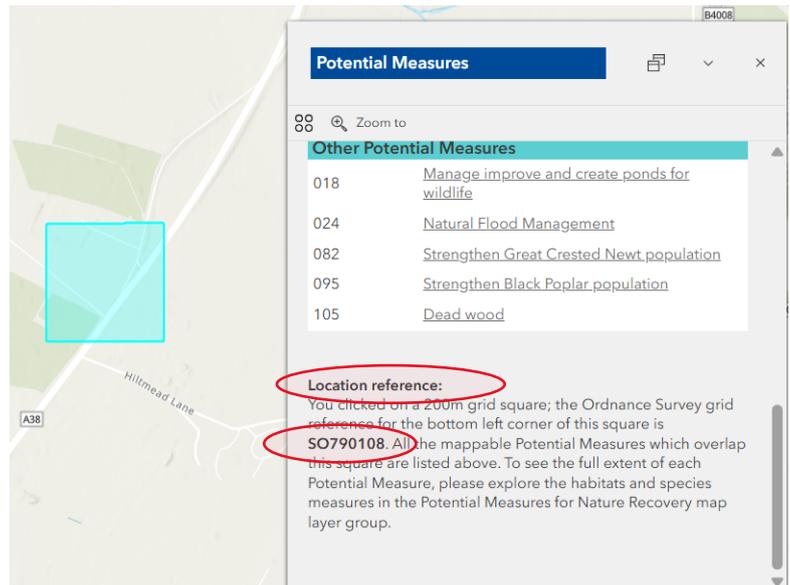


The measure for New developments and Green and Blue Infrastructure is potentially applicable and important everywhere in the county. The lower part of the pop-up box will show other relevant habitat measures as well as species Potential Measures.



Location Reference

At the bottom of the pop-up box, you can find a **location reference** for the 200m² square. This location reference may be useful to quote when responding to the public consultation.



Documents about each Potential Measure

Each of the Potential Measures in the pop-up box has a short explanatory title. If you click on any individual Potential Measure you can see the full text of that measure in a pdf document.

For most measures, there are a range of other Potential Measures that apply in relation to and alongside this, for the full set of guidance.

Many of these pdfs include the species from the priority species list that could benefit from this Measure.

The wider environmental benefits from this action are included.

In some cases there further guidance links or potential funding sources.

The text of each measure should help inform Biodiversity Net Gain habitat management plans, agri-environment funding applications, conservation projects including community action, developers or others changing the use of a site, and strategic planning in Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Potential Measure 009: Manage ancient semi-natural woodland, semi-natural woodland and long-established woodland

Measure 009: Manage ancient semi-natural woodland, semi-natural woodland and long-established woodland. Manage woodland to improve and maintain ecological condition, including improved structural diversity and availability of dead wood habitat.

Manage woodland to the UK Forestry Standard as a minimum. Create diversity in woodland age, species, provenance and structure through thinning, coppicing, creation of rides and glades, and restocking through a combination of planting, natural regeneration, coppice regrowth and restoration of natural ecological function. Strategically locate rides and glades to encourage greater continuity and connectivity of grassland and grassland edge habitats. Maintain existing coppice rotations and restore or create new coppice woodland in suitable areas.

Ensure some areas of minimally managed, undisturbed, moist, low-light semi-natural ancient woodland with mature and veteran trees to offer a good environment for mycorrhizal fungi, heartwood and dead wood species. If needed, consider nest boxes, if they can be maintained, for species including pied flycatcher, marsh tit, redstart and spotted flycatcher. Include standing dead wood for species including lesser spotted woodpecker. Introduce fire breaks where climate change may increase the risk of fire. Eradicate invasive non-native plants such as laurel and rhododendron. Avoid placing game bird pens in woodland areas with a high botanical value or within 500 metres of a SSSI or other site with high biodiversity value.

An important caveat: Site specific management advice and monitoring

To view the map again, return to the web browser tab of the main website.

Map layers for each Potential Measure

The next step is to check the detailed mapping of **individual Potential Measures** that you are interested in. The pop-up box picks up relevant measures across a 200m² square but in many cases the map zones for different measures will apply in different parts of that square, so it is important to look at the detail of the measures mapping.

If you want a more uncluttered view, un-tick the boxes for Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity and Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity.

You can see three menu areas for Potential Measures – for Main Habitat Measures, for Other Habitat Measures and for Species Measures.

Click the **side arrow** of Main Habitat Potential Measures to see a drop down menu for the map zones for the focus of each of the mapped Main Habitat Potential Measures. Ensure that the top menu box is clicked on.

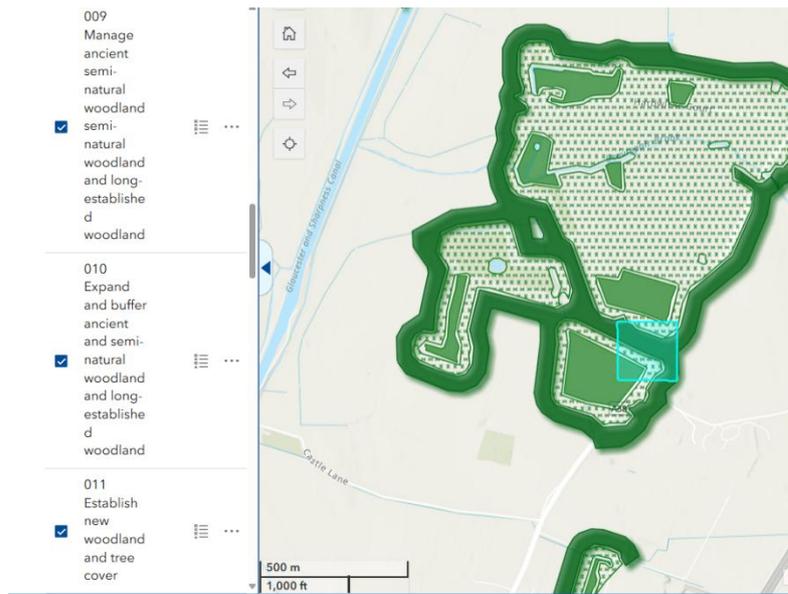
Layer Name	Checked
Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity - summary layer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main habitat Potential Measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other habitat Potential Measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Species Potential Measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sub-Measure Name	Checked
001 Manage lowland calcareous grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
002 Restore and create lowland calcareous grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
003 Manage neutral grassland and lowland meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>
004 Restore and create neutral grassland and lowland meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>

You can then click on the Main Habitat Measures that you are interested in, to see where there are good opportunities for that particular action.

Similarly, you can Click the side arrow of Other Habitat Potential Measures to see a drop down menu of the mapped Other Habitat Potential Measures. Ensure that the top menu box is clicked on.

Similarly, you can Click the side arrow of Species Potential Measures to see a drop down menu of the mapped Species Potential Measures. Ensure that the top menu box is clicked on.



[Link to Biodiversity Net Gain or agri-environment funding](#)

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy has a strong link to focusing where the delivery of on-site and off-site biodiversity net gain should be focused. Within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric used to calculate the number of biodiversity units achieved in enhanced or new habitat creation, there is a Strategic Significance Multiplier. **If you are within an Area that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity AND you are proposing nature recovery work that achieves the relevant text for the Potential Measure, WHERE that measure is mapped, then you would be able to apply the 15% increase in biodiversity units through the Strategic Significance Multiplier.**

In the example in these illustrations, this would mean, within the mapping for each individual Potential Measure, you could apply the 15% strategic significance multiplier in relation to woodland management, woodland creation, hedgerows, pond management and pond creation, for examples. This would increase the payment to the landowner and manager by 15% and is therefore the incentive or mechanism to focus the delivery of biodiversity net gain where it will have the most impact for nature recovery. The total set of text about the main and related measures gives the full description of what should be included in a habitat management plan for off-site biodiversity net gain at that location, to qualify for the strategic significance multiplier.

The mapping of Potential Measures should also suggest opportunities for nature recovery work that can be funded through agri-environment funding or other sources. This strategy is as a county-level guide, but all detailed decisions about land management should be made in relation to site-specific advice and surveys. Habitat management and creation will also be relevant outside the zones mapped in the strategy; this mapping represents zones of best opportunities.

Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity

On page 1 we looked at the Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity, one of the two main summary zones of the map.

To see the detail behind these, tick the small arrow to the left to expand the menu.

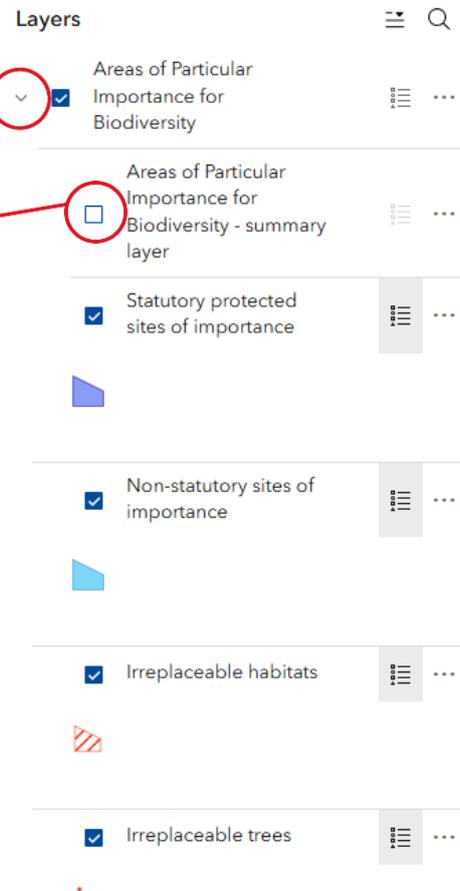
To see the colours better you can click off the summary layer.

The dark blue areas are national and international designated sites for wildlife, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas for Conservation.

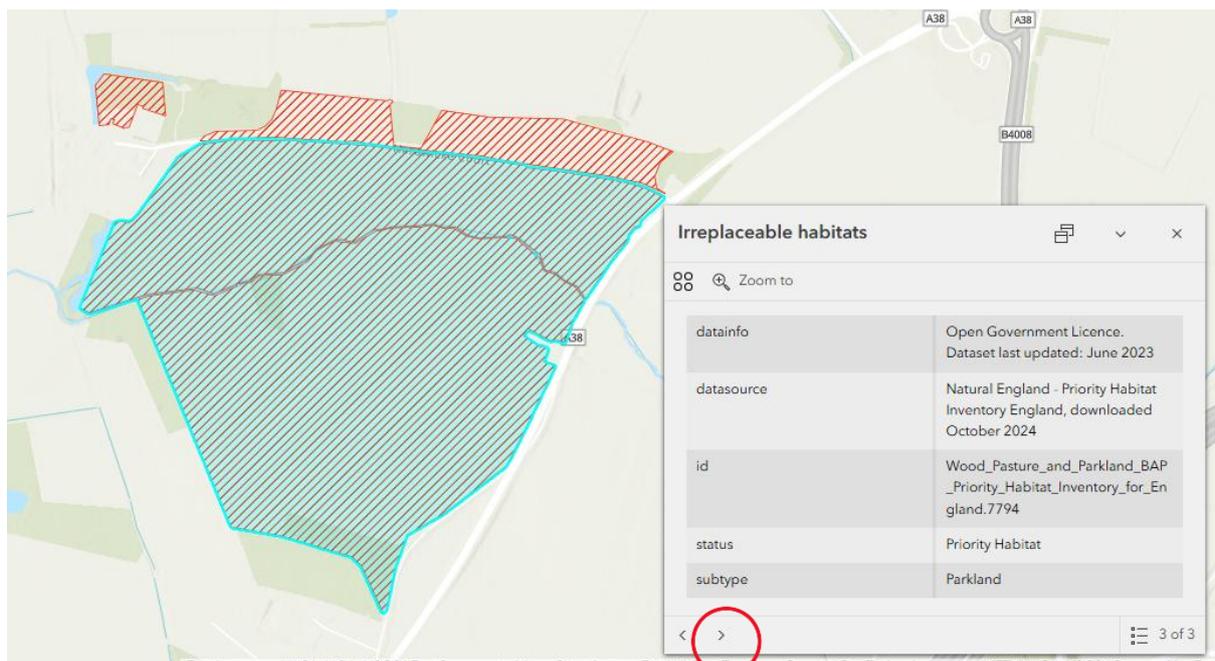
The pale blue areas are locally designated sites for wildlife, including Local Wildlife Sites and Conservation Road Verges.

The red striped areas are other Irreplaceable Habitats, which in Gloucestershire is mainly different types of ancient woodland, plus a small amount of lowland fen.

The red dots are the Irreplaceable Habitat of ancient and veteran trees.



If you use the small arrows at the bottom of the pop-up boxes, you can see further details about a highlighted Area of Particular Importance for Biodiversity.



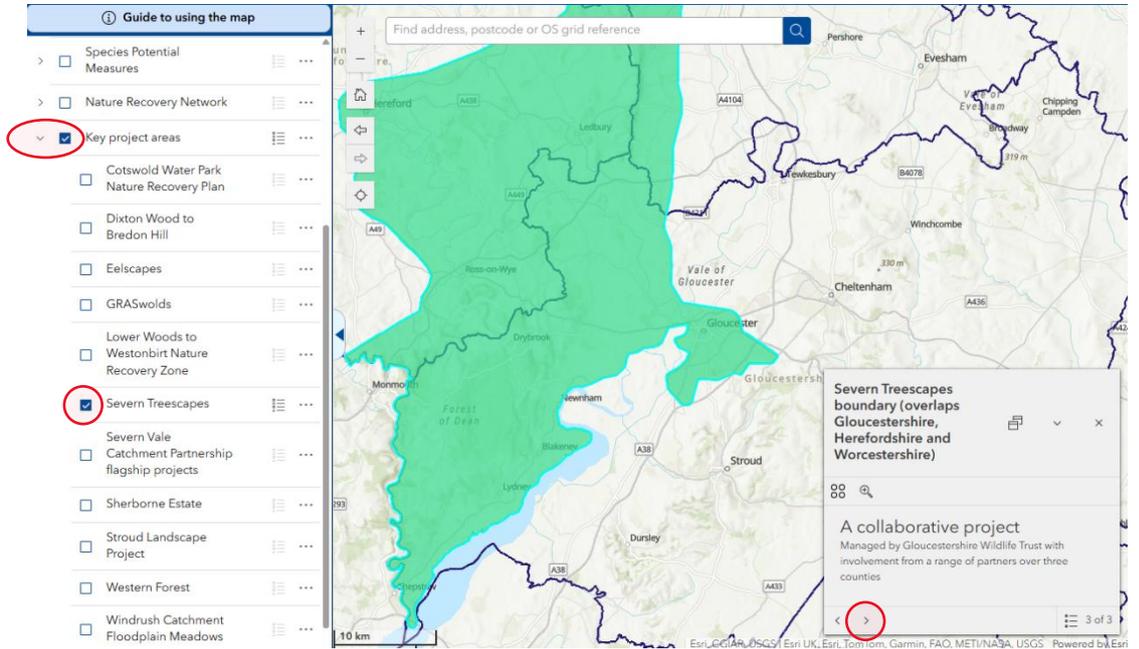
Key Project Areas

We have added to this map, a non-statutory layer of existing or potential landscape-scale projects that are already delivering, or could help to deliver, the wider aims of this strategy.

For example, click the side arrow to open the menu, then click the box for **Key project areas** **Severn** **Treescap**es to see the zone for increasing woodland connectivity between Wye Valley and Forest of Dean, northwards into neighboring counties.

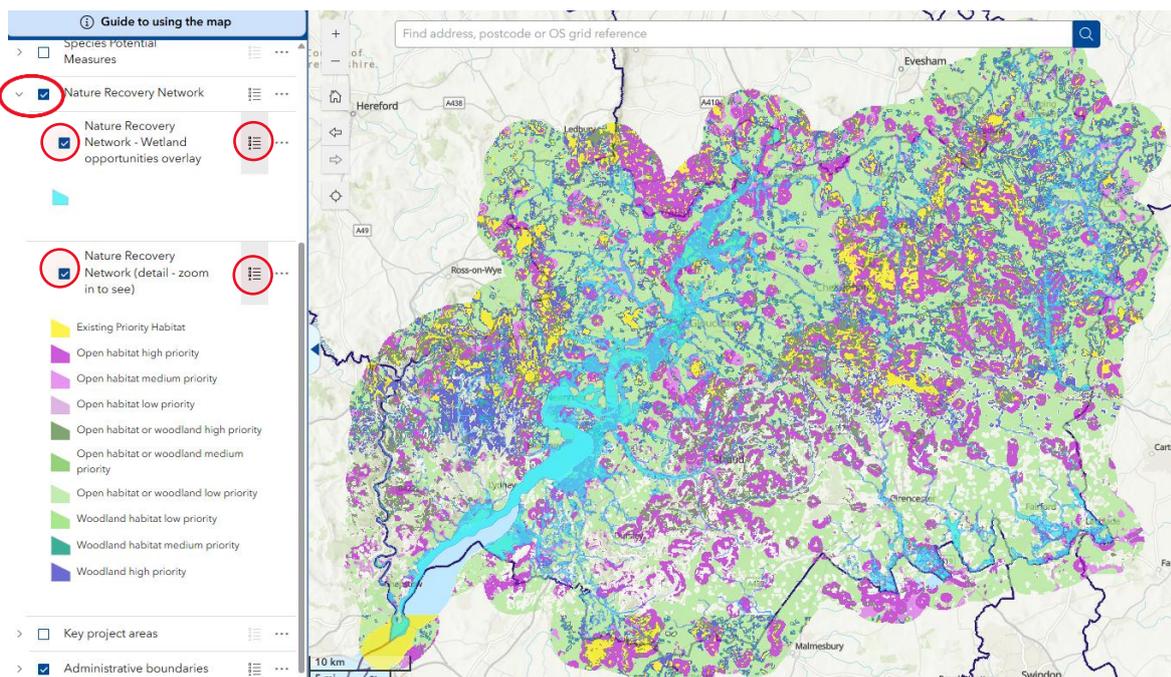
Again, If you use the small arrows

at the bottom of the pop-up boxes, you can see further details about a highlighted area.



Nature Recovery Network mapping

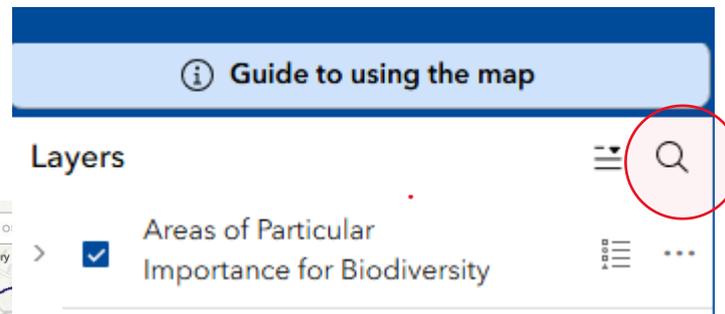
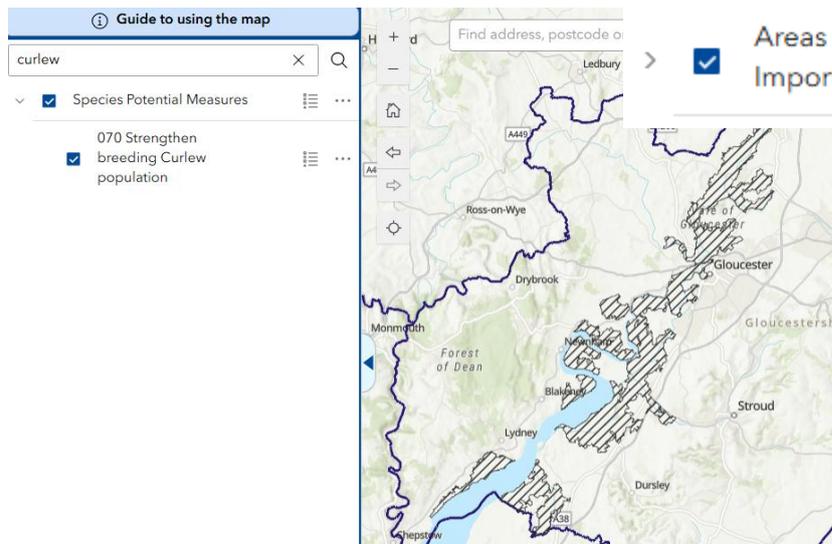
We have also made the Nature Recovery Network mapping viewable on this map portal, this is a project mapping the best opportunities for ecological networks for woodland, open grassland, mosaic habitats and wetland habitats, which is the underlying basis for the main mapping of many of the Potential Measures in this strategy.



Map Tools

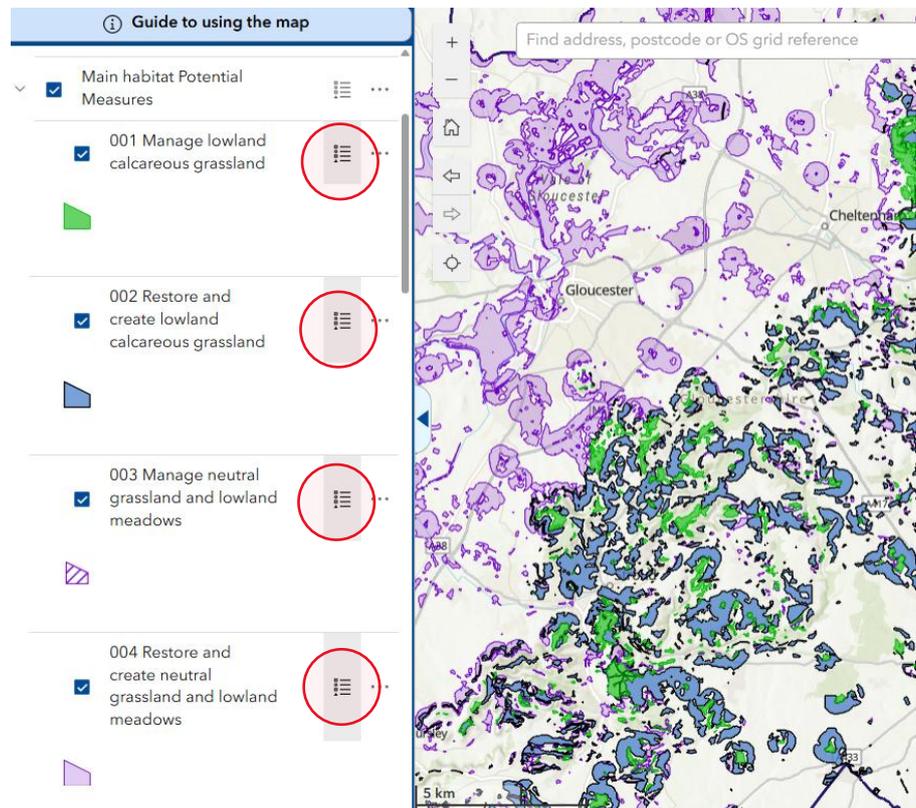
Search menu bar

To find a map layer quickly, use the small search button at the top right of the Layers list to search for a key word, such as “curlew”.



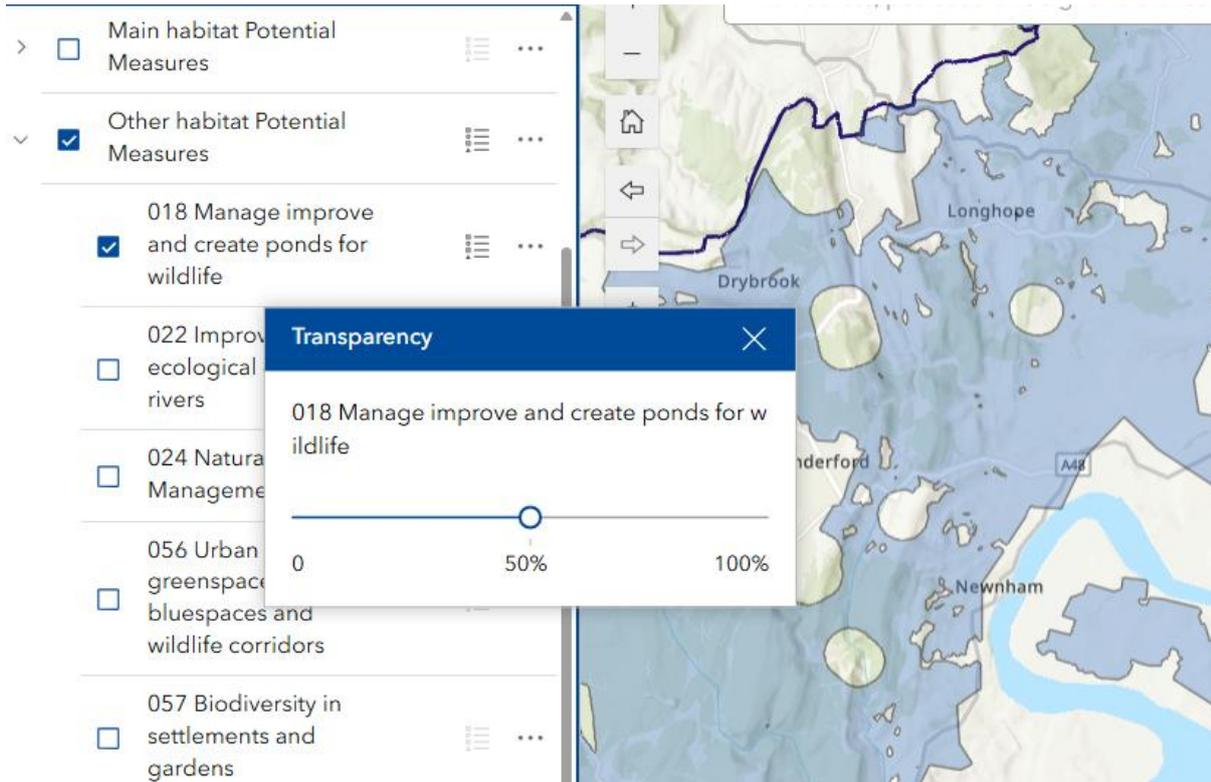
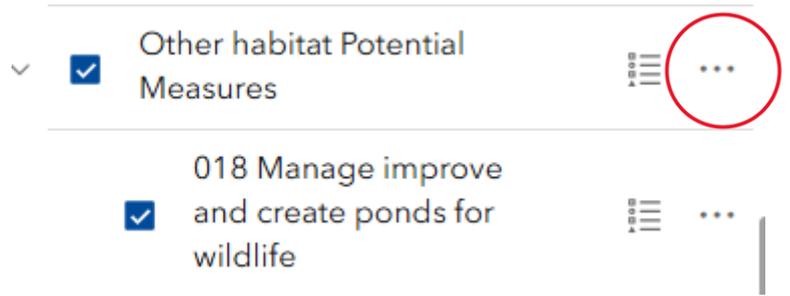
Legend

Click the small menu box on the right of any layer name to show the map legend.



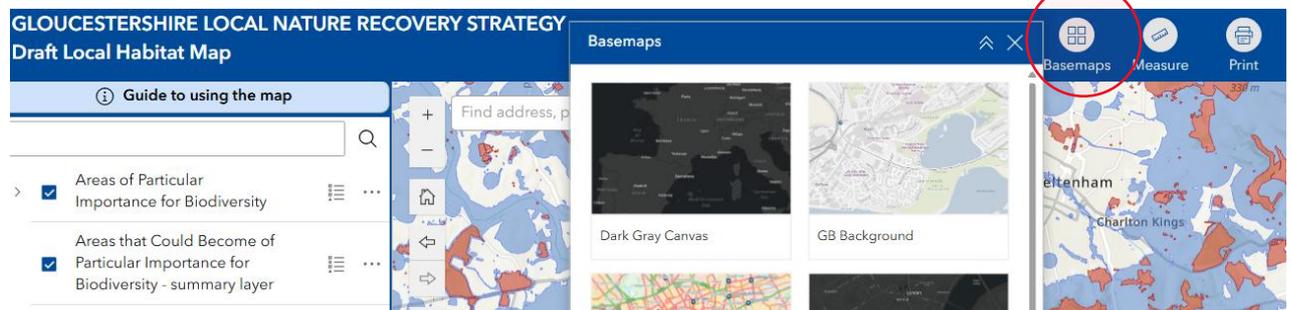
Transparency

Click the **three small dots** to the right of the layer name to open the transparency option, so that you can see through a layer to the base map underneath.



Basemaps

Change the background with the Basemaps button (top right of the map).



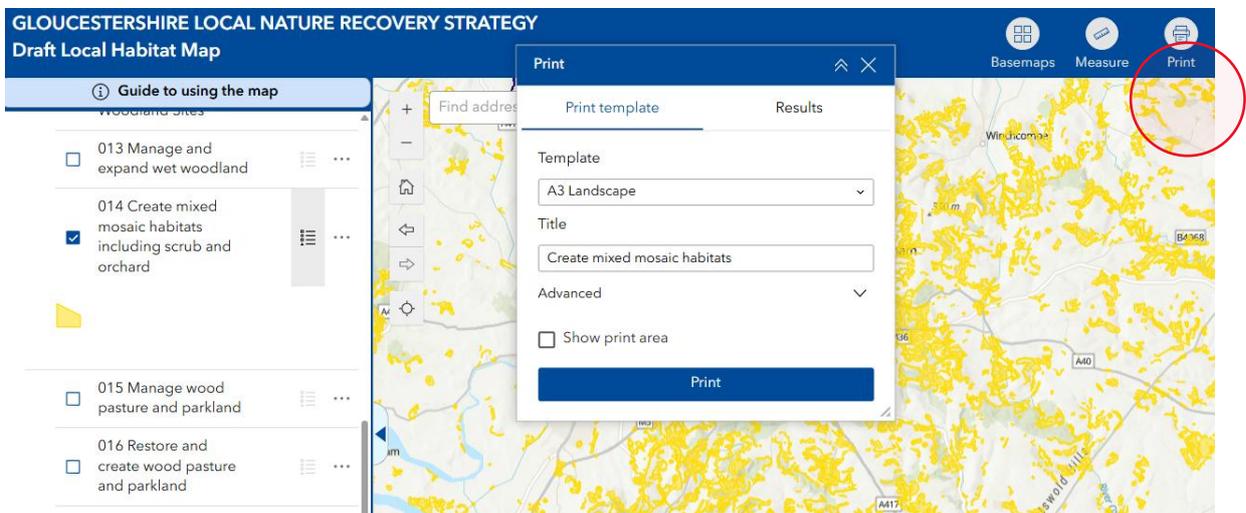
Measure

Measure map features – distance or area - with the Measure button (top right of the map)



Print

You can print a map display of interest with the Print button (top right of the map).



You can use the drop-down box to choose your paper size.

You can name your map in the Title box.

Once you have pressed Print, you will see your file ready to print in the Results tab

