



Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy

November 2025

Appendix 3.1 - Kent and Medway Priority Species Bespoke Measures



Kent and Medway
Local Nature
Recovery strategy

Making space for the county's nature

Follow the links below for the potential measures for the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery priority species

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[**Vascular Plant** priority species potential measures](#)

Amphibian priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Common Toad	Eutrophic standing waters and Other standing open water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create large ponds (minimum 400m² area, optimal 600-800 m²) and connect to high quality, unfragmented (especially by arable and roads) terrestrial habitat, such as grassland, scrub and woodland.- Connect existing waterbodies to high quality, unfragmented terrestrial habitat, such as grassland, scrub and woodland.
Great Crested Newt	Eutrophic standing waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create new ponds (at least 200m² in area) to achieve high pond density, with no fish and outside of floodplains.- No introduction of fish to existing ponds.

Bee, Wasp and Ant priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Four-banded Weevil-wasp	Lowland dry acid grassland and Lowland heathland	- Measures under priority GL4 – with a focus maintaining bare soil through disturbance.
	Coastal sand dunes and Maritime cliff and slopes	- Maintain open exposed sandy soils on sand dunes. - Maintain bare, exposed soils on cliff and slopes.
Fringe-horned Mason Bee	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	- Measures under WTH1 – with focus on maintenance of Sweet Chestnut coppice to create understorey.
Long-spined Ant	Coastal vegetated shingle Coastal sand dunes	- Measures under CL7 – with focus on maintenance of sparse cover of low-growing vegetation.
Maidstone Mining Bee	Lowland calcareous grassland	- Retain open habitat mosaics, prevent scrubbing over and ensure long-term continuity of flower-rich habitats. - Establish flower species such as Hawks Bit, Cat's Ear, Hawkweed and other Asteraceae.
Moss Carder Bee	Lowland calcareous grassland	- Establish a diversity of flowers with a continuous long flowering season. - Prevent encroachment shrub but allow longer areas of grass for nesting and hibernation.
	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	- Rotation of grazing livestock to allow flowering (ideally remove between March-August). - Manage shrub encroachment but allow longer grass swards for nesting and hibernation. - Restore associated riparian habitat. - Manage sea wall cutting on rotation. - Use legume-rich green hay where needed.
	Lowland meadows and Other neutral grassland	- Establish a diverse range of flower species and manage as a hay meadow. - Graze from mid-autumn and winter; remove livestock from March/April onwards. - Have areas of longer grass sward for nesting and hibernation.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish Tufted Vetch, Common Vetch, Red Clover, Birds Foot Trefoil, Knapweed, Teasel, Meadow Vetchling and other legumes.
	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase flower diversity, abundance and seasonal length – ideally through natural regeneration but where not possible using seed. - Establish legumes such as Birds Foot Trefoil, Meadow Vetchling, Tufted Vetch, Red Clover, Knapweed. - Cut and collect once a year, late season (September). - Establish longer grass sward to develop in selected areas for nesting and hibernation; cut these swards once every three years.
	Open Mosaic (Brownfield) Habitats on Previously Developed Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop shrub encroachment and maintain as early successional habitat.
	Bramble scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where suitable allow spread, to provide flowers in drought years.
	Aquatic marginal vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase flower diversity on ditch/pond edges such as Water Mint, Yellow Flag Iris and Purple Loosestrife. - Establish longer grass and flower sward around sides and tops of ditch for nesting and hibernation. - Cut longer grass areas on rotation, once every three years.
	Developed land sealed surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish English cottage garden flowers, native bulbs or herbs with a long growing season in tubs. - Avoid bedding plants which produce no nectar or pollen and replace with perennials.
Oak Mining Bee	Mixed scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain oak canopy and stands.
Sea Aster Bee	Coastal saltmarsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under CL1 and CL2 – with a focus on encouraging spread of Sea Aster.
Shrill Carder Bee	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase flower diversity, abundance and seasonal length – ideally through natural regeneration but where not possible using seed.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish legumes such as Birds Foot Trefoil, Meadow Vetchling, Tufted Vetch, Red Clover and Knapweeds. - Cut and collect once a year, late in season. - Allow longer grass sward to develop in areas for nesting and hibernation.
	Bramble scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain for nesting and hibernation sites and forage. - Manage around areas to encourage Black Horehound, White Dead Nettle, Red Dead Nettle and other hedgerow edge species.
	Developed land sealed surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish various long corolla herbs in planters. - Establish longer grass swards for nesting and hibernation in amenity areas. - In community/private gardens and allotments encourage planting of herbs, Salvias and Foxgloves.
	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Red Bartsia, Kidney Vetch, Greater Birds Foot Trefoil and other legumes. - Management to maintain open flower-rich mosaics. - Allow longer grass areas for nesting and hibernation; to be cut once every three years.
	Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage as a hay meadow; graze livestock from late September to March. - Ensure meadows retain flowers until end of September. - Establish Greater and Common Birds Foot Trefoil and other legumes such as Vetches. - Establish a longer grass sward for nesting and hibernation sites; cut on rotation, once every three years.
	Open Mosaic (Brownfield) Habitats on Previously Developed Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain open mosaic (brownfield), prevent extensive scrubbing over and establish long-term continuation of flower-rich habitats. - Establish longer grass swards for nesting and hibernation; cut on rotation of three years to.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
	Other neutral grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure meadows retain flowers until end of September. - Establish Greater and Common Birds Foot Trefoil and other legumes such as Vetches.
	Aquatic marginal vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish flower species such as Yellow Flag Iris, Water Mint, Purple Loosestrife. - Establish longer grass in some areas, for nesting and hibernation. - Ensure area is left to flower until late September.
	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage sea wall cutting on rotation. - Use green hay where needed to increase flower diversity, abundance and seasonal flowering length. - Establish and spread legumes, Black Horehound and White Dead Nettle. - Ensure forage available from April to end of September. - Rotate livestock grazing to allow for flowering and seed set.
Shining Guest Ant	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain nests of wood ant species as this ants' host. - Leave debris such as hollow twigs and stems, wood fragments for nesting.

Beetle priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
<i>Anthicus bimaculatus</i>	Lowland dry acid grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain open areas of bare sand amongst shingle acid grassland by grazing. - Allow dead plant material to gather for larval development.
Dune tiger beetle	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage, and where feasible, reduce recreational access to the foredunes where this species is known. - Allow sand dunes to develop and move inland in response to sea-level rise and extreme weather events.
East Coast Dune-walker	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For beaches where this species is known, avoid over cleaning of decaying plant and animal matter (e.g. dung and carrion).
Kentish Clown	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In areas where this species is known, reduce endectocide treatments in livestock.
<i>Longitarsus aeruginosus</i>	Maritime cliff and slopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain wet flushes on soft rock cliffs to provide habitat for Hemp-agrimony.
Noble Chafer	Traditional orchards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow trees to mature and decline naturally, to provide rotten heartwood for larval phase of life cycle.
<i>Omphalapion beuthini</i>	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority GL5 – with a focus on increasing extent of species foodplant, Stinking Chamomile.
Ophonus puncticollis	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh Maritime cliff and slopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce mowing or rotationally cut sea wall grasslands to allow Wild Carrot to reach maturity.
Phoenix Clown	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority WTH1, with a focus on establishing coppicing as management approach in woodlands (and connecting woodlands) where this species is known. - Leave bonfire ash from coppicing in situ to provide opportunities for <i>Pyronema omphaloides</i> fungus to colonise.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Pride of Kent Rove Beetle	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In areas where this species is known, apply livestock management approaches to improve the quality of the dung, including reducing endectocide treatments in cattle, wintering cattle on grazing marsh and not feeding with silage, soya or maize.
<i>Pseudeuparius sepicola</i>	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a continuous supply of fungi infected aerial branches. - Maintain dead and damaged standing broad-leaved trees, especially oak, in ancient woodlands and pasture woodlands.
Red-horned Cardinal Click Beetle	Lowland beech and yew woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority WTH1 – with a focus on woodlands (and connecting woodlands) where this species is known on retaining fallen Beech and Oak trees and branches. - Prevent deadwood from becoming overgrown with bramble etc. - Retain trees with white-rot. - Retain mature trees to ensure supply of veteran trees. - Veteranisation of trees, to increase decaying wood resource. - See Back from the Brink Red-horned Cardinal Click Beetle guidance for more detail.
Sandwich Click Beetle	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide stable dune habitat. - Maintain Marram grass with a diverse age structure. - Prevent smothering of dune by scrub Sea Buckthorn.
Smicronyx coecus	Coastal vegetated shingle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority CL7 – with a focus on increasing the distribution of Common Dodder.
Southern Oyster Mushroom Beetle	Wood pasture and parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority WTH1 – with a focus on woodlands (and connecting woodlands) where this species is known on retaining fallen Beech and Oak trees to allow Oyster mushrooms to colonise. - Prevent deadwood from becoming overgrown with bramble

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		etc.
Spangled Button Beetle	Coastal vegetated shingle	- Maintain a supply of damp water side bare sand around ponds on vegetated shingle.

Bird priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Bittern	Reedbeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of reedbeds to prevent excessive invasion by willow and prevent drying out. - Provision of suitable edges and access points to open water for feeding. - Management of water quality and fish stocks, to ensure provision of adequate stocks of suitable sized fish.
Brent Goose	Relevant to all associated habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the network of functionally linked sites that are needed to support feeding and roosting opportunities.
Common Tern	Other standing open water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install new nest rafts at lakes and reservoirs; and maintain or replace existing ones. - Safeguard breeding sites..
House Martin	Built linear features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority URB1 and URB2 – with focus on interventions to prevent loss of, and increase number of breeding, sites. - Installation of artificial nest boxes.
Lapwing	Cereal crops, non-cereal crops and temporary grass and clover leys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority LM1
	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority GL2. - Management and creation of breeding habitat (including water level management). - Protection measures to prevent predation.
Little Tern	Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority CL1 and CL8 – with a focus on measures at key breeding beaches to prevent/reduce disturbance and predation (e.g. signage, fencing and seasonal wardens April to July).
Nightingale	Scrub Hedgerow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on provision of habitat at lower altitude (generally below 90m asl) and in area of no/low deer populations (in particular, Roe and Muntjac). - Maintain the presence of water/dampness.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage scrub habitat to provide dense/impenetrable outer layer, with bare/sparsely vegetated ground beneath. - Manage deer numbers at Nightingale sites.
Nightjar	Lowland heathland	- Measures under GL4.
	Other coniferous woodland	- Measures under WTH1 – with a focus on maintaining coppicing of deciduous species, especially Sweet Chestnut.
Redshank	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	- Measures under priority GL2.
	Coastal saltmarsh and Intertidal mudflats	- Measures under priority CL2 – with a focus on habitat management, and creation, of breeding sites (water level control) and protection measures to prevent predation.
Ringed Plover	Beach	- Measures under priority CL1 and CL8 – with a focus on measures at key breeding beaches to prevent/reduce disturbance and predation (e.g. signage, fencing and seasonal wardens April to July).
	Saline lagoon	- Measures under priority CL6
	Coastal vegetated shingle	- Measures under priority CL1, CL7 and CL8
Sand Martin	Maritime cliff and slopes	- Install artificial nest banks.
Sandwich Tern	Beach	- Measures under priority CL1, CL2 and CL8 – with a focus on restoration of saltmarsh/beach breeding islands and management measures to prevent human disturbance.
	Saline lagoon	- Measures under priority CL6
Swift	Built linear features	- Measures under priority URB1 and URB2 – with a focus on increasing the number of breeding sites by provision of nest boxes and Swift bricks.
Tree Sparrow	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority LM1 – with a focus on ensuring presence of suitable breeding and foraging habitats. - Establish supplementary feeding and nest boxes.
	Hedgerow	- Measures under priority WTH8.
Turtle Dove	Arable field margins	- Measures under priority LM1 – with a focus on ensuring presence of suitable breeding and foraging habitats, that

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		provide a combination of scrub/young woodland, water source and arable weeds/supplementary feeding).
	Hawthorn and Mixed scrub	- Measures under priority SH2
	Hedgerow	- Measures under priority WTH8
Wheatear	Coastal vegetated shingle	- Measures under priority CL1, CL7 and CL8 – with a focus on protection of breeding areas from predation and human disturbance.

Butterfly priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Adonis Blue	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain, improve and extend grassland with Horseshoe vetch. - Management regime of short sward March/April and September/October; no grazing May to August.
Brown Hairstreak	Blackthorn Scrub and Hedgerow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain sunny and sheltered Blackthorn scrub and hedgerows on rotation of cutting in a 3-4 year cycle to maintain age structure. - Scrub management to support egg laying on 1-2 year old growth and avoid impacting the whole population in one year's management.
Chalk Hill Blue	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain, improve and extend grassland with Horseshoe vetch. - Provide a mixed sward dynamic, with winter grazing to maintain habitat.
Dark Green Fritillary	Lowland calcareous grassland and Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain, enhance and extend a Violet rich grassland sward with small patches of scrub.
Dingy Skipper	Lowland calcareous grassland and Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain and enhance a sparse sward containing long stems of Birds foot trefoil and/or Horseshoe vetch. - Maintain patches of bare ground in a varied height sward, abundant in nectar plants and ensure grazing is not too heavy. - Cut and collect ungrazed grassland September onwards, on rotation. - Retain some habitat overwinter annually.
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain woodland rides. - Cut and collect September onwards on rotation. - Retain some habitat overwinter annually.
Duke of Burgundy	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus management to favoured north or west-facing slopes. - Provide herb-rich grassland, with abundant

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		<p>Cowslips/Primroses growing in a tall, open sward with scattered low scrub to provide shelter, perching & roosting sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a mosaic of young, scattered scrub over relic grassland and in bays of scrub edges. - Light cattle grazing from late summer to winter.
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide herb-rich glades and rides, with abundant Cowslips/Primroses growing in a tall, open sward with scattered low scrub to provide shelter, perching & roosting sites. - Create woodland rides to provide connectivity throughout and between sites. - Maintain rides and glades by cutting on long rotations.
Grizzled Skipper	Lowland calcareous grassland and Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain and enhance a sparse sward containing high density of Agrimony, Creeping Cinquefoil and wild strawberry. - In a varied height sward, maintain patches of bare ground abundant in nectar plants and ensure grazing is not too heavy. - Cut and collect ungrazed grassland September onwards, on rotation. - Retain some habitat overwinter annually.
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cut and collect rides or ungrazed grassland September onwards on rotation. - Retain some habitat overwinter annually.
Heath Fritillary	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage at scale – managed areas only suitable for 2 to 4 years. - Provide wide, rotationally managed rides and glades abundant in Common Cow wheat through coppicing and other traditional woodland management. - Arising, lop and top must be removed from woodland floor.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Silver-spotted Skipper	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a sparse short sward containing Sheep fescue, with nectar flowers nearby and small patches of bare ground to enhance and extend habitats to build population.
Small Blue	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chalk grassland managed to create disturbed ground to stimulate growth of Small Blue's sole foodplant Kidney vetch. - Provide some longer sward for roosting. - Protect Kidney vetch from grazing by livestock and/or rabbits; graze/cut after Kidney vetch has seeded. - Where appropriate, create soil scrapes and seed with Kidney vetch or seed into sparse sward.
Wall	Coastal sand dunes and Maritime cliff and slopes Lowland calcareous grassland and Lowland meadows Open Mosaic (Brownfield) Habitats on Previously Developed Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage habitat to provide short, open grassland, where turf is broken or stony. - Maintain variety of sward heights with diverse grass species including Tor-grass, False brome, Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Bent grass, Wavy hair grass and Yorkshire-fog.
White Admiral	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide rides and glades supporting spindly, trailing honeysuckle, with nearby sources of nectar such as brambles. - Ensure honeysuckle is not lost as a result of management operations.
White-letter Hairstreak	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain mature Elm in sunny and sheltered locations in a range of habitats/locations. - Encourage Elm flowering, suckering regrowth. - Plant disease resistant Elm trees in sunny sheltered spots, without coppicing.
	Hedgerow and Mixed scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage flowering scrub such as bramble within hedgerow margins to provide nectar sources.

Caddisfly priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
<i>Tinodes pallidulus</i>	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Measures under priority FW4 and FW5 – with a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- tree planting towards any headwaters supporting the species to provide partially or fully shaded water.- large cobbles to construct its larval galleries.
	Other rivers and streams	

Crustacean priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
White-clawed Crayfish	Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In rivers known to have White-clawed Crayfish, in-river structures should only be removed after detailed survey and full consideration of whether such structures may be protecting the native Crayfish from invasive Signal Crayfish and other non-native crayfish species. - Promotion and use of biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of crayfish plague. - <i>Supporting measure: identify potential Ark sites, where new populations can be established, safe from non-native crayfish and crayfish plague (an Ark site for White-clawed crayfish is an isolated, self-contained site with running water and still water, which can support a healthy, self-sustaining population of White-clawed crayfish with little need for ongoing management).</i>

Dragonfly and Damselfly priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Brilliant Emerald Dragonfly	Other coniferous woodland and Other standing open water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Manage aquatic vegetation so that it does not become too abundant and reduce sunlight exposure.- Wet areas left open.- Areas with poor growth of conifers cleared to create rides and clearings to provide foraging habitat.

Fungi priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Marram Oyster fungus	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a stable dune habitat – maintain Marram grass with a diverse age structure; and prevent smothering by scrub sea buckthorn.
Orchard Tooth	Traditional orchards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain diseased trees and damaged branches.
Pink Waxcap	Lowland calcareous grassland and Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the sward short from July to autumn through regular mowing and remove all cut grass. - Manage the site to ensure nutrients do not build up and damage the grassland fungi interest. - Avoid use of pesticides, fungicides, or proprietary lawn treatments. - Do not reseed or carry out other actions which significantly damage the soil structure or affect drainage. - Manage access to avoid compaction, especially in late summer/autumn, to avoid damage to young fungi and fruiting.
Purple Webcap	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where ancient woodlands neighbour agricultural land, establish buffers to protect from run-off and spray drift. - In areas of high fungal diversity, reduce, manage and mitigate access to reduce damage from trampling to hyphal networks connecting fungi to their host trees.
Sweet Webcap	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where ancient woodlands neighbour agricultural land, establish buffers to protect from run-off and spray drift. - In areas of high fungal diversity, reduce, manage and mitigate access to reduce damage from trampling to hyphal networks connecting fungi to their host trees.

Grasshoppers, crickets and allied priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Rufous Grasshopper	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target high-quality chalk grassland downland sites action. - Restore/recreate to high-quality and specie-rich chalk grassland, with taller grassland and patches of open scrub. - Focus other chalk grassland recreation and restoration projects on the margins of the species' known range, particularly where there are significant gaps. - <i>Supporting measure: In locations with previous records for Rufous Grasshopper but where it has not been recorded this century, revisit to assess presence/absence.</i>
Wartbiter Bush Cricket	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the Lydden-Temple Ewell chalk downland to support the population of Wartbiter Bush Cricket. - Provide a complex mosaic of bare ground, short sward and taller grass tussocks. - <i>Supporting measure: Investigate barriers to the species' dispersal within the wider Lydden-Temple Ewell site and develop a project to create a larger network of chalk grassland sites which support populations of the species.</i>

Lichen priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	Wood pasture and parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Maintain pollarding of ancient Hornbeam and cut new pollards. - Restore grazing areas of Hornbeam pollards. - New Ash or Elm tree planting to utilise disease resistant varieties.
<i>Cladonia mitis</i>	Coastal vegetated shingle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority CL7 – with a focus on reducing trampling and vehicle use in areas where this lichen is present. - <i>Supporting measure: survey to better understand extent and distribution to ensure trampling management measures on vegetated shingle are directed to where they are most needed.</i>

Mammal priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Beaver	Rivers and Other rivers and streams Standing waters Lowland fens, Aquatic marginal vegetation and Other swamps Reedbeds Wet woodland Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of space for riparian habitats next to watercourses to enable Beaver to thrive (ideally at least 20m). Suitable habitats are a mosaic of woodlands, trees, shrub, grasses and water dependent vegetation. - Remove/reduce barriers to Beaver movement, to facilitate safe movement through their territories; focus of action where welfare is compromised. - Allow natural re-vegetation of buffer zones next to watercourses to provide space foraging and burrowing and creation of beaver wetlands. Suitable habitats for this space are a mosaic of woodlands, trees, shrub, grasses and water dependent vegetation. - Allow riparian habitats to regenerate to form a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses and water dependent vegetation where beavers can thrive. - Plant suitable tree species that coppice easily, for example willow, aspen, poplar to encourage beavers to settle there. - Provision of space for beavers next to watercourses, to reduce risk of potential conflicts with adjacent land users.
Bechstein's Bat	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, Other mixed woodland and Wet woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures under priority WTH1 and WTH2 – with a focus on increasing the extent of large, continuous areas of oak canopy managed to provide optimal foraging conditions and roosting opportunities within mature trees.
Brown Hare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Supporting measure: Monitor impacts of grazing on vegetated shingle to determine if hares can contribute to conservation management in a habitat where they may be less persecuted.</i> - <i>Supporting measure: Better prevention of illegal hare</i>

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		<i>coarsing, with existing Rural Crime Team and landowner action supported.</i>
Brown Long-eared Bat	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	- Measures under priority FW11 – with a focus on the creating and enhancing wetlands within, or in immediate vicinity of, roost woodlands to ensure availability of feeding and drinking resources.
	Suburban/mosaic of developed/natural surface	- <i>Supporting measure: surveys for maternity roosts before installation of retrospective green roofs.</i>
Leisler's Bat	Suburban/mosaic of developed/natural surface	- <i>Supporting measure: for known roosts, targeted safeguarding of associated flight corridors.</i>
Noctule Bat	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Other mixed woodland	- Retain existing and potential roosts within decaying trees. - Provide high quality foraging through species diverse grazing pasture, including chafer and dung beetles, in close association with woodland roosting habitat.
Serotine	Lowland meadows and Suburban/ mosaic of developed/natural surface	- Provide high quality foraging through species diverse grazing pasture, including chafer and dung beetles, in close association with known roost areas.
West European Hedgehog	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	- <i>Supporting measure: in areas of known hedgehog populations, where predator management for ground nesting birds is in place, use techniques that do not include culling (e.g. small predator fencing and/or translocation to suitable habitats with disease screening).</i> - <i>Supporting measure - Trial traffic calming and signage such as 'ghost hedgehogs' to slow drivers.</i>

Millipede priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Boring Millipede	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	- Maintain the extent of chestnut and/or mixed coppice woodland on the chalk, with an emphasis on coppice rotations over 15 years, within the wider area of occupation.

Kentish Snake Millipede	Lowland fens and Wet woodland	- Maintain high water table at known sites for this species.
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Mollusc priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Shining Ram's-horn Snail	Other standing open water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain/create/recreate networks of unshaded freshwater ditches supporting dense, submerged vegetation within the current and historic range of Shining Ram's-horn. - No ditch clearance – only clear when sediment or dead vegetation seriously impedes water flow and/or when water no longer provides a barrier to livestock. - Employ low intensity management of grazing marsh, with moderate stock levels, low or no inputs of fertilisers and only occasional, partial and carefully planned ditch clearance. - See Buglife species management sheet for Shining Ram's-horn Snail for more information.

Moth priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Aspen Knot-horn	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, plant and encourage suckering of Aspen.
Barred Tooth-striped	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, maintain and encourage Wild Privet scrub within chalk grassland - Manage scrub rotationally but do not eradicate.
Black-veined Moth	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide long, tussocky and herb rich sward. - Graze at low density to maintain tussocky sward dynamics and keep scrub under control. Only graze over winter months and not between April and September.
Daisy Case-bearer	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, expand and connect glades and rides interspersed with a mosaic of scrub abundant with Goldenrod. - Do not graze habitat – manage by cutting late October onwards, on a rotational basis.
Drab Looper	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain and encourage expansion of Wood Spurge within woodland rides and glades. - Manage glades and rides on a rotational basis, providing some bare ground. - Woodland management to include coppicing, scalloping of ride edges and widening of box junctions.
Fisher's Estuarine Moth	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain and encourage new growth of Hog's Fennel within long grassland, to support egg laying and larvae. - Keep habitat free from scrub.
Forester	Coastal sand dunes, Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland heathland and Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (although currently only known on sand dunes in Kent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide sward abundant with Common Sorrel. - Manage scrub to reduce encroachment and ensure open habitat. - If grazing is required, graze at low density October to March only. -

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Lappet	Hedgerow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage sensitively on long rotation to maintain foodplants, especially Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Crab Apple.
Liquorice Piercer	Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, plant and encourage spread of Wild Liquorice that is allowed to bare seed.
Marsh Mallow Moth	Aquatic marginal vegetation, Lowland fens and Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain and plant Marsh Mallow to create connectivity between populations. - Graze in winter only, with no grazing between March and September. - Only undertake ditch management in winter months and on a rotational basis; or retain cuttings nearby until spring.
Milkwort Beauty	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain sward scrub mosaic with Common Milkwort.
Scabious Leaf-miner	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Careful grazing at low density during the winter to avoid damage to basal leaves of Small Scabious.
Scarce Goldenrod Plume	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, expand and connect glades and rides interspersed with a mosaic of scrub abundant with Goldenrod. - Manage by cutting mid-November onwards on a rotational basis; do not graze.
Straw Belle	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide long tussocky grassland adjacent to herb rich sward by autumn and winter cattle grazing at low density to maintain sward dynamics. - Control scrub encroachment.
Sussex Emerald	Coastal vegetated shingle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide sward abundant in Wild Carrot. - Manage scrub where necessary.
	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide sward abundant in Wild Carrot. - No grazing or cutting between March and August.
White-spotted Sable	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain, expand and connect glades and rides interspersed with a mosaic of scrub abundant with Goldenrod. - Manage by cutting late October onwards on a rotational basis; do not graze.

Reptile priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Adder	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and maintain wider field margins (ideally at least 5 meters), with a mix of dense vegetation, grass and bare ground to support basking and foraging. - Plant native hedgerows along field edges and allow for scrub development, to provide connectivity for adders and provide additional cover and foraging habitat. - Clover leys are particularly good for voles that benefit adder in adjacent arable margins. - <i>Supporting measure: educate farmers on the benefits of Adders (e.g. small mammal control) and the importance of field margins for biodiversity. Provide guidance on best practices to support adders without affecting agricultural productivity.</i>
	Bracken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a mix of dense bracken for cover and open patches within bracken-dominated areas. - <i>Supporting measure: avoid using chemicals to manage bracken in Adder habitats, as these can harm both adders and the invertebrates they feed on.</i>
	Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland dry acid grassland and Other neutral grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a structural complexity in grassland swards (note – this can be in conflict with other conservation objectives, so must first assess site as a whole for habitat and species priorities). - Manage grassland to promote good lizard and small mammal populations, that are critical for breeding success. - Protect adder hibernation sites in grassland areas from disturbance, and enhance them by ensuring suitable insulation and cover.
	Lowland heathland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a variety of vegetation heights and densities, creating areas of bare ground and low vegetation for

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		basking and denser scrub for cover. - Create and manage edges between heathland and adjacent woodland or scrub areas, for shelter and foraging. - If creating new heathland for benefit of adders, situate adjacent to areas already occupied by adder. - <i>Supporting measure: employ wildfire risk management that does not disturb adders' habitats, such as rotational cutting outside their active season.</i>
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, Other mixed woodland and Wood pasture and parkland	- Maintain rides, glades, and woodland edges to provide essential basking spots within woodlands. - Provide a variety of vegetation heights and densities along woodland edges and within open areas, for basking sites and protective cover. - Increase structural complexity of grassland sward in wood pasture and parkland.
	Mixed scrub	- Maintenance of scrub/grassland mosaic to provide open patches and ensure scrub is not too dense. - Create grassland buffers or scrub edges along the boundaries of wood pasture areas to facilitate movement and provide additional cover for adders. - Manage grazing at low levels to prevent overgrazing, maintaining a diverse sward structure while preventing the area from becoming too dense with scrub. - Minimize mowing in adder-active seasons (spring to autumn) and use lighter machinery, to reduce soil compaction and disturbance of hibernation sites.
	Other	- <i>Supporting measure: where adder habitat adjoins will seawalls, consideration needs to be given to the species within sea wall management, maintenance and other works.</i>

Spider priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Distinguished Jumping Spider	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (brownfield)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide open areas dry, skeletal soils within the brownfield habitat that support the species by clearing scrub. - <i>Supporting measure - Study the Kent and Essex populations with a view to understanding this species dynamics.</i> - <i>Supporting measure - Identify other suitable sites to introduce the Distinguished jumping spider to, in order to reduce impacts of stochastic events on UK population.</i>
Sand Running Spider	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a full range of successional stages of sand stabilisation across the dune system, from mobile sparsely vegetated foredunes, young dunes with dense Marram Grass clumps, to more established dunes with varied vegetation, stable sandy grassland or heath, open sandy areas and dune slacks.

True Bug priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Greater Streaked Shieldbug	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish moderate levels of disturbance on dune systems, in order to provide short, open dune vegetation with abundant Common Stork's-bill which can support Greater Streaked Shieldbug. - Prevent any net loss of vegetated dune habitat, including preventing excessive disturbance leading to long-term loss of herbaceous vegetation (recognising, however, that the continued presence of bare dune sand is important for other species), and counteract any long-term shift towards fixed dune grassland, scrub or other vegetation.
<i>Prostemma guttula</i>	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In locations where <i>Prostemma guttula</i> has been recorded, particularly the coastal dune system between Deal and Pegwell Bay but also other sites including restored chalk downland near Barham, maintain the extent of dry, open, early successional vegetation. - Maintain floristically diverse sand dune vegetation by grazing to yield abundant ground bugs (Lygaeidae) for prey.

Vascular Plant priority species

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
Bedstraw Broomrape	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage and limit visitor access and use of dune sites where Bedstraw Broomrape is present.
Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	Coastal saltmarsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce grazing on coastal saltmarsh.
Bur Medick	Coastal sand dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage to provide short mown or bitten sward on light sandy nutrient poor soil. - Target golf courses on this habitat, to maintain areas of close-mown grassland with no spraying.
Dwarf Milkwort	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where the species is currently present, or has been previously known, create the optimum conditions for maintaining populations or enabling them to return spontaneously by managing the site to create small areas of short sward grassland, with some small areas of bare ground. - Intersperse these with taller tussocky vegetation and some low amounts of scrub, giving the Milkwort 'nursery plants'. - See Species Recovery Trust guidance for Dwarf Milkwort for more information. - Similar management will be appropriate for any suitable site where the species is not currently present or previously known and at which introduction is intended.
Frogbit	Other rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain and/or introduce grazing of linked marshland.
Greater Water-parsnip	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise intrusive annual ditch management, limiting cutting to control of reed.
Green-winged Orchid	Lowland meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage meadows by hay-cutting and grazing. - Do not use herbicides.
Ground-pine	Arable field margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdraw use of herbicides/pesticides on crop margins on thin chalk soils where species is known to have occurred previously.

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
	Lowland calcareous grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide bare, dry open ground on south facing chalk slopes where species known to have previously occurred.
Heath Dog-violet	Lowland acid grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain thin or short-grazed grassland on acid soils, leached areas over chalk and sand dunes. - Minimise competition from coarse vegetation, scrub invasion and atmospheric nitrogen deposition.
Juniper	Coastal Lowland calcareous grassland Lowland meadows Lowland heathland Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, Other mixed woodland Wood pasture and parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide areas for regeneration of juniper by ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Persistent open bare ground. Where creating bare ground, ensure this is followed by long periods of little or no disturbance. o Minimal browsing for 10-15 years, to allow seedlings to become sufficiently robust. o Suppression of faster-growing or taller species, through a combination of impoverished skeletal soils (with soil enrichment prevented) and naturally eroding or steep slopes. o High light levels. <p>Plantlife's Managing Juniper guide provides specific details on how to achieve these conditions for regeneration, and also reinforce and reintroduce, and this guide should be consulted.</p>
Lady Orchid	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of, and continued annual management of, open glades, with path and ride widening in Hazel coppice on chalk, where this species occurs.
Least Lettuce	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage grazing of sites to realise benefits of cattle trampling to provide open ground for seed germination.
Lizard Orchid	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (brownfield)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonies on roadsides to be safeguarded from damage and loss by the introduction of sensitive cutting regimes which, ideally, are supported through the establishment of these sites as Roadside Nature Reserves. - <i>Supporting measure: undertake updated survey of Lizard orchid population on Sandwich dunes.</i>

Priority species	Associated habitats	Potential measures
		- <i>Supporting measure: colonies outside of protected sites, on nutrient-poor open mosaic (brownfield) habitat to be safeguarded from damage and loss.</i>
Musk Orchid	Lowland calcareous grassland	- GL1 – with focus on targeting management on sites where this species was previously known.
Ox-tongue Broomrape	Maritime cliff and slopes	- Site management to control coarse vegetation, which over competes with it.
Slender Hare's-ear	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	- Management of landward side of earth sea walls and banks and adjoining grassland to provide open areas with some bare ground for seed germination and development.