

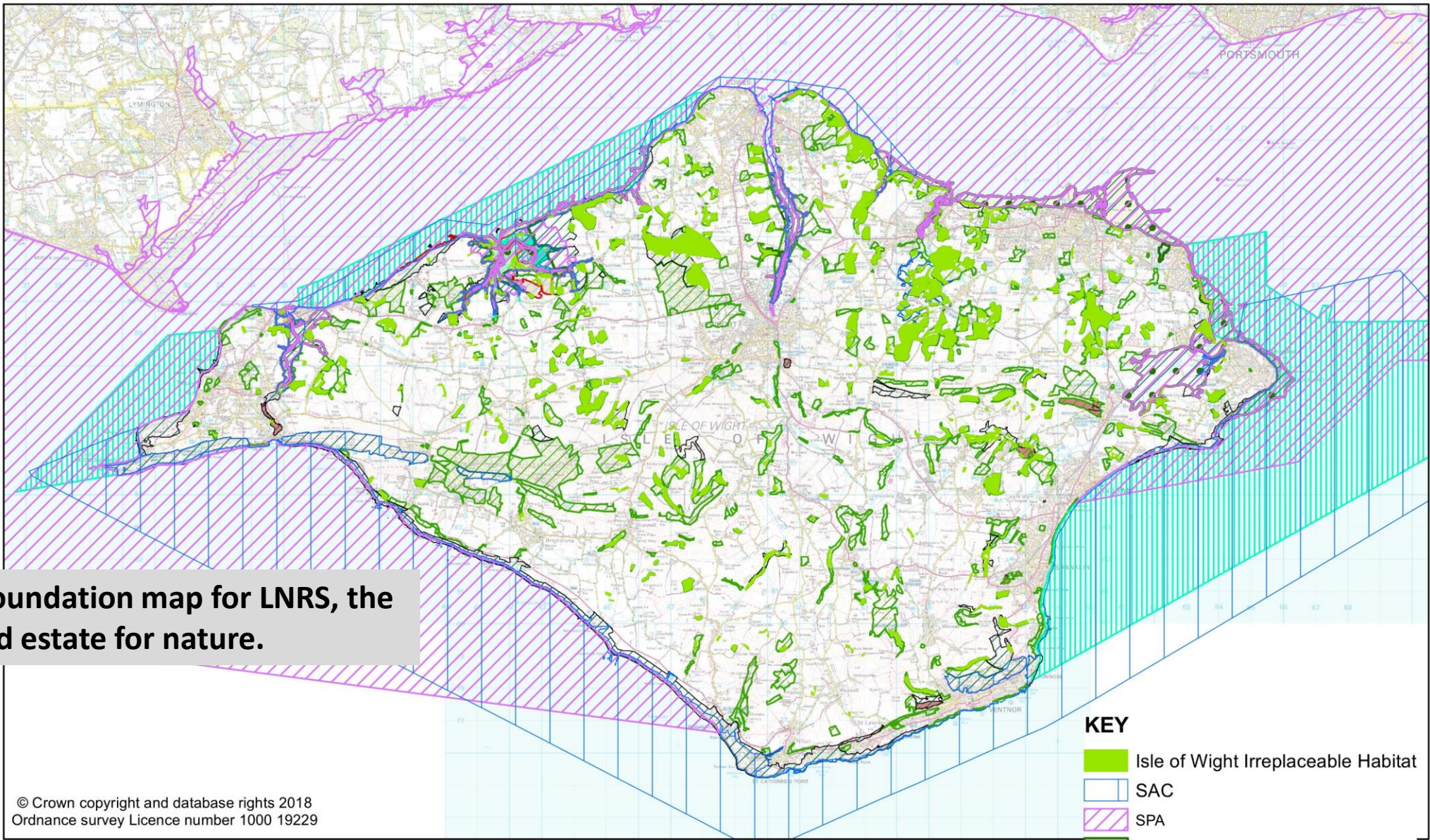


Island Nature

Isle of Wight Local Nature Recovery Strategy

WHAT IS THE LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGY?

- **A new system of strategies for nature – underpinning the National Nature Recovery Network**
- Introduced in the Environment Act 2021
- **Reverse decline of biodiversity and improve connectivity across the landscape**
- Cover the whole of England - led by responsible authorities (48)
- **Make use of existing partnerships with local stakeholders: landowners, farmers businesses, charities community groups etc. to produce a strategy that is locally-led.**
- Each strategy will, for the area it covers:
 - Agree priorities for nature recovery;
 - Map opportunities to address the priorities and achieve wider environmental benefits



This the foundation map for LNRS, the designated estate for nature.

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




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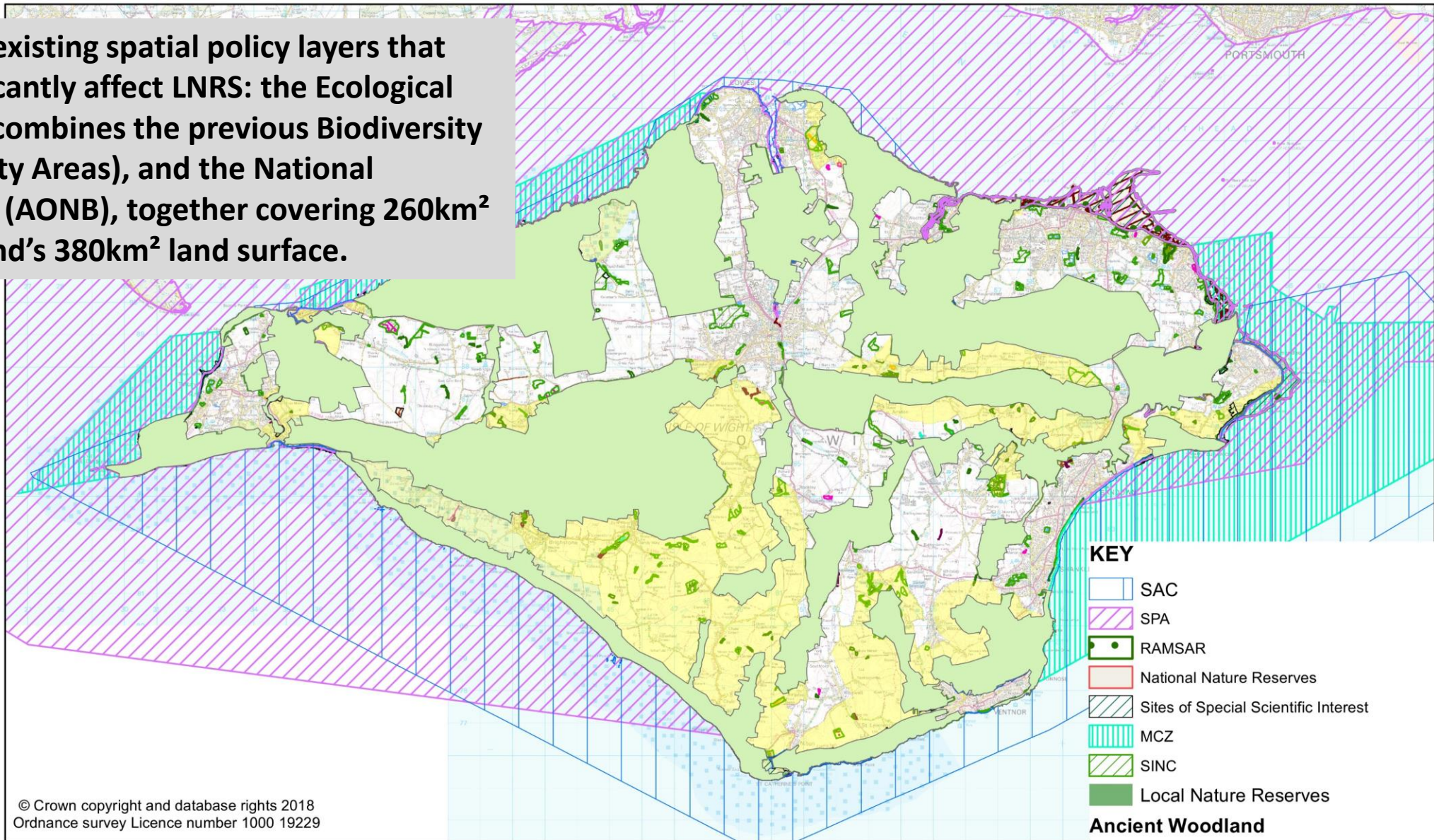
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Isle of Wight 'Wildlife Sites' Map
 Including:
 National Nature Conservation Sites
 Local Nature Reserves
 Local Wildlife Sites
 Irreplaceable Habitat

KEY

-  Isle of Wight Irreplaceable Habitat
-  SAC
-  SPA
-  RAMSAR
-  National Nature Reserves
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
-  MCZ
-  SINC
-  Local Nature Reserves

The 2 key existing spatial policy layers that will significantly affect LNRS: the Ecological Network (combines the previous Biodiversity Opportunity Areas), and the National Landscape (AONB), together covering 260km² of the Island's 380km² land surface.



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

Isle of Wight 'Wildlife Sites' Map with priority habitat, Ecological Network and IW AONB

KEY

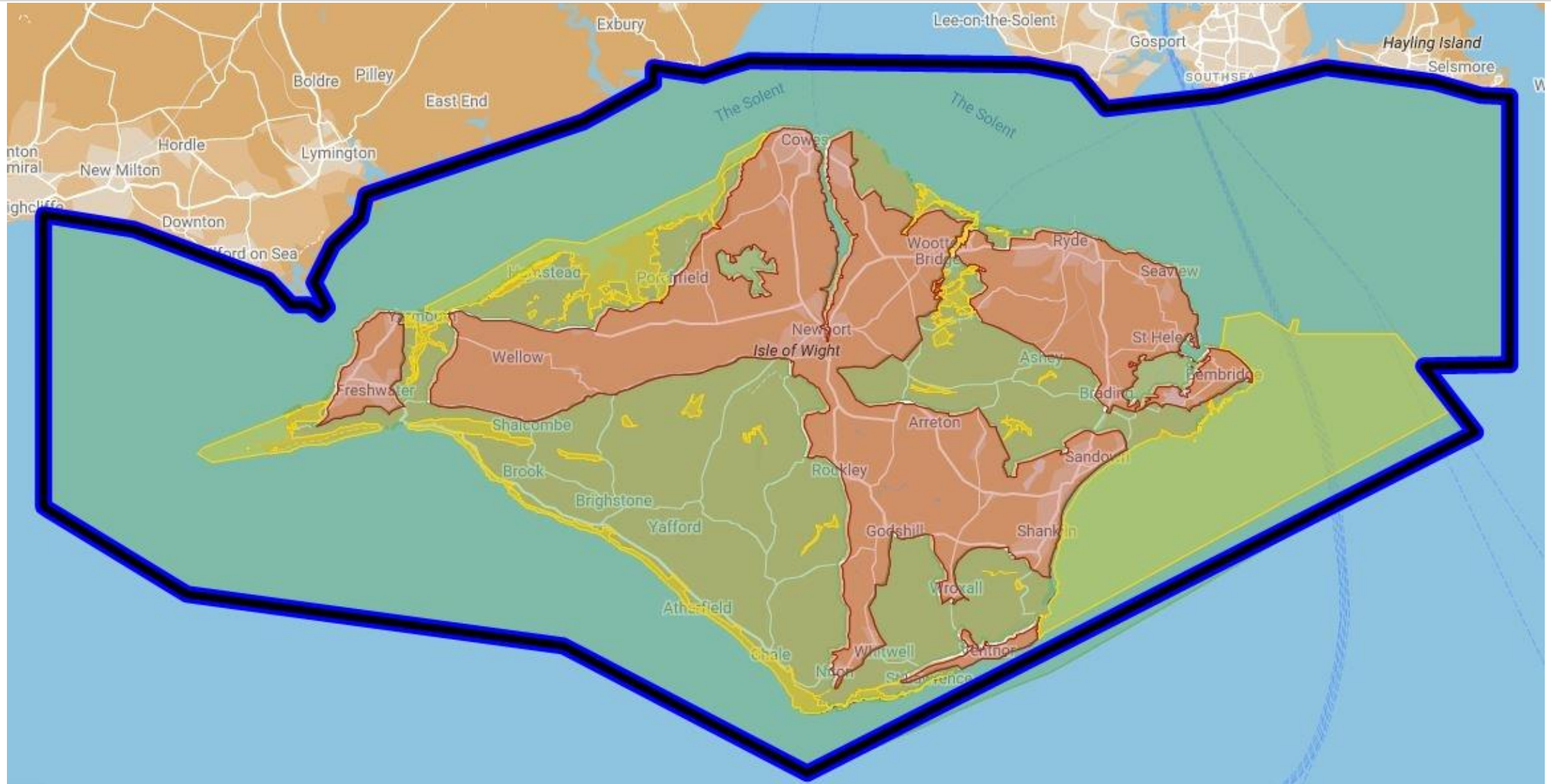
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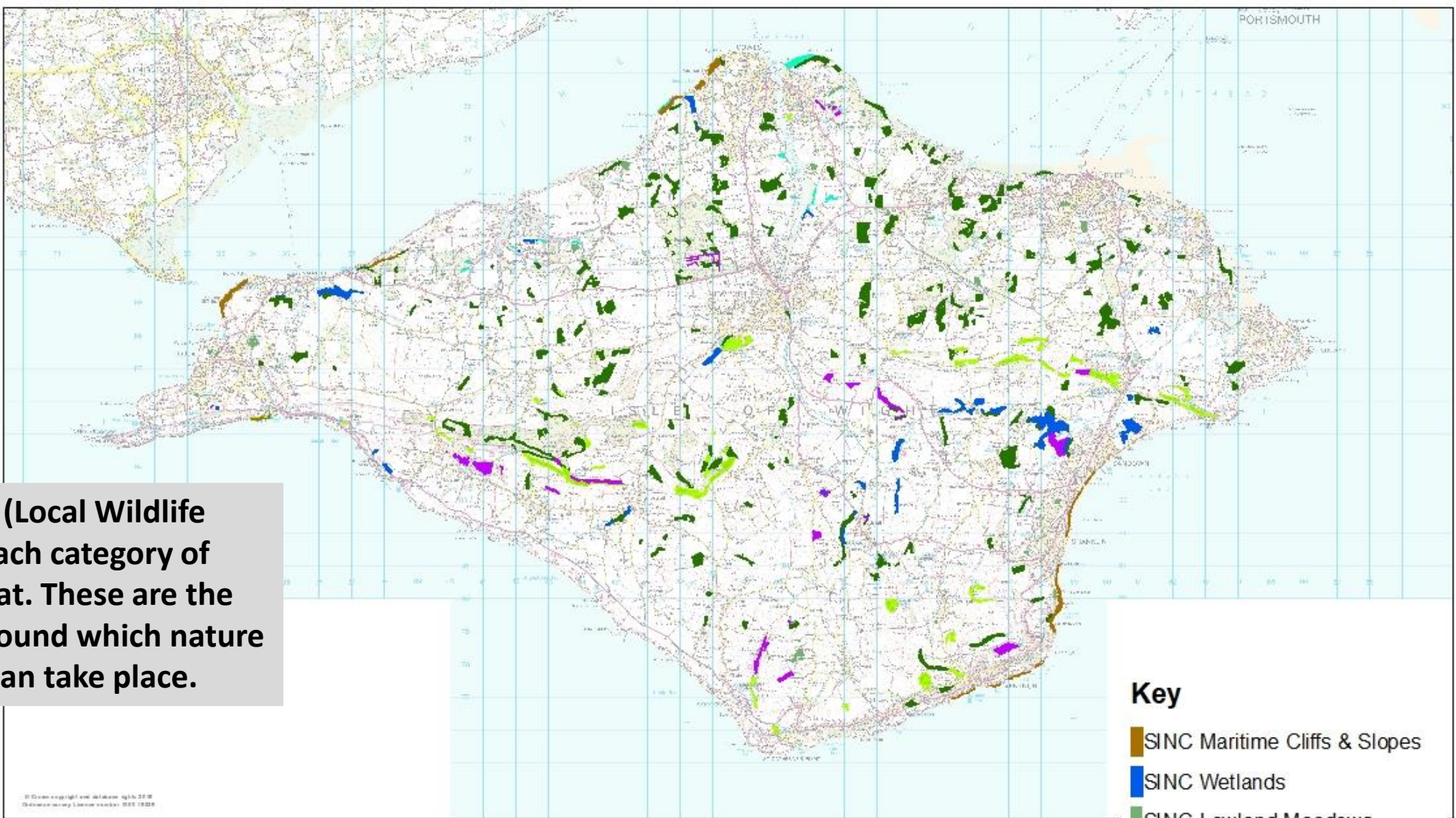
Ancient Woodland

STATUS

-  ASNW
-  PAWS
-  Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
-  Heritage Coast
-  Local_Ecological_Network

A third important policy layer is the UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve boundary, encompassing over 600km² of intertidal and marine habitat and the whole of the Solent, reaching Dorset in the west and Sussex in the east. Biospheres are recognised as ‘Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures’ (OECMs) by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and are therefore relevant to the delivery of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework goals by 2030.





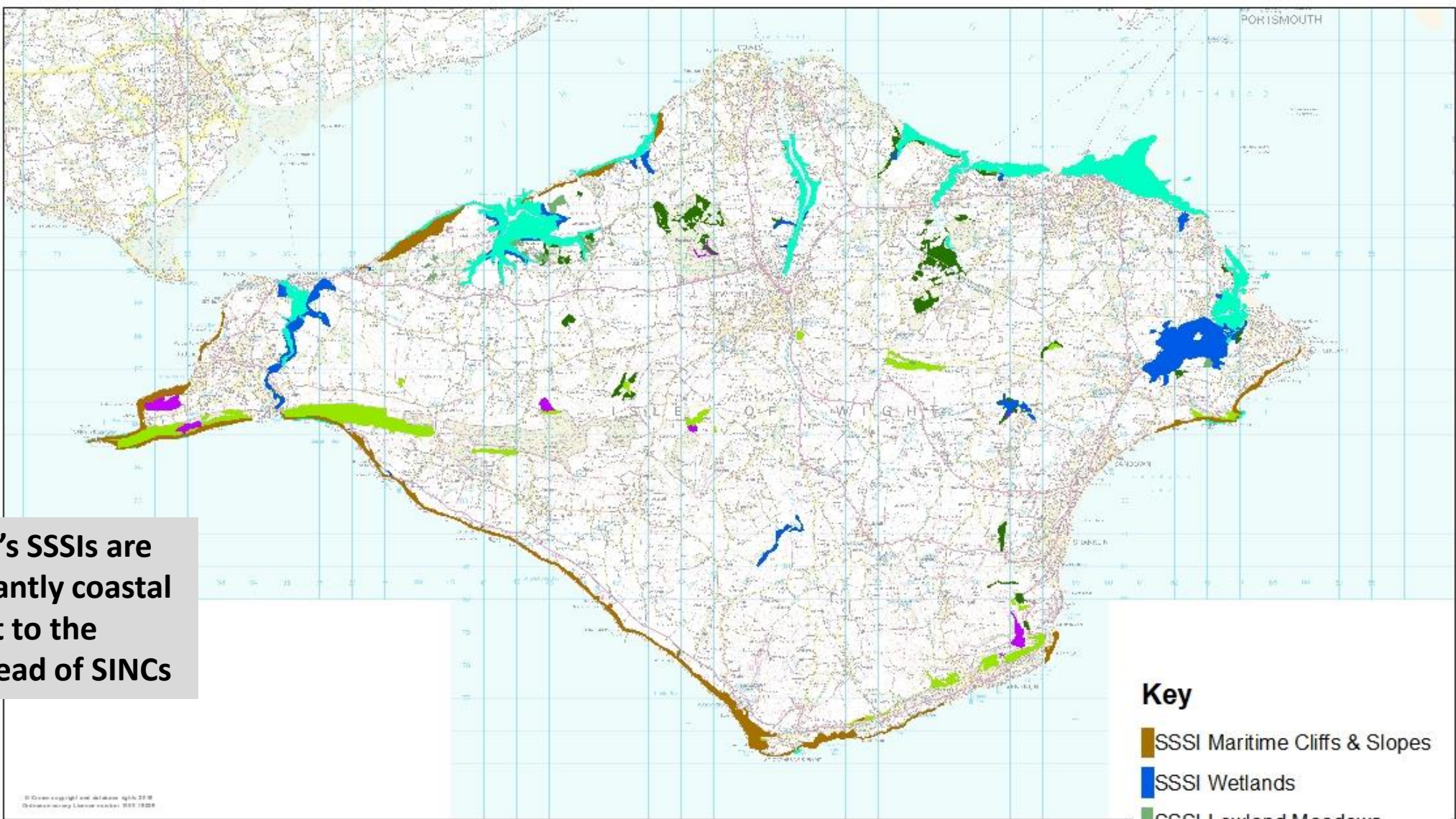
The SINCs (Local Wildlife Sites) in each category of BAP habitat. These are the 'nuclei' around which nature recovery can take place.

- Key**
- SINC Maritime Cliffs & Slopes
 - SINC Wetlands
 - SINC Lowland Meadows
 - SINC Heath & Acid Grasslands
 - SINC Calcareous Grassland
 - SINC Shoreline/Coastal
 - SINC Woodlands

Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats Designated SINC



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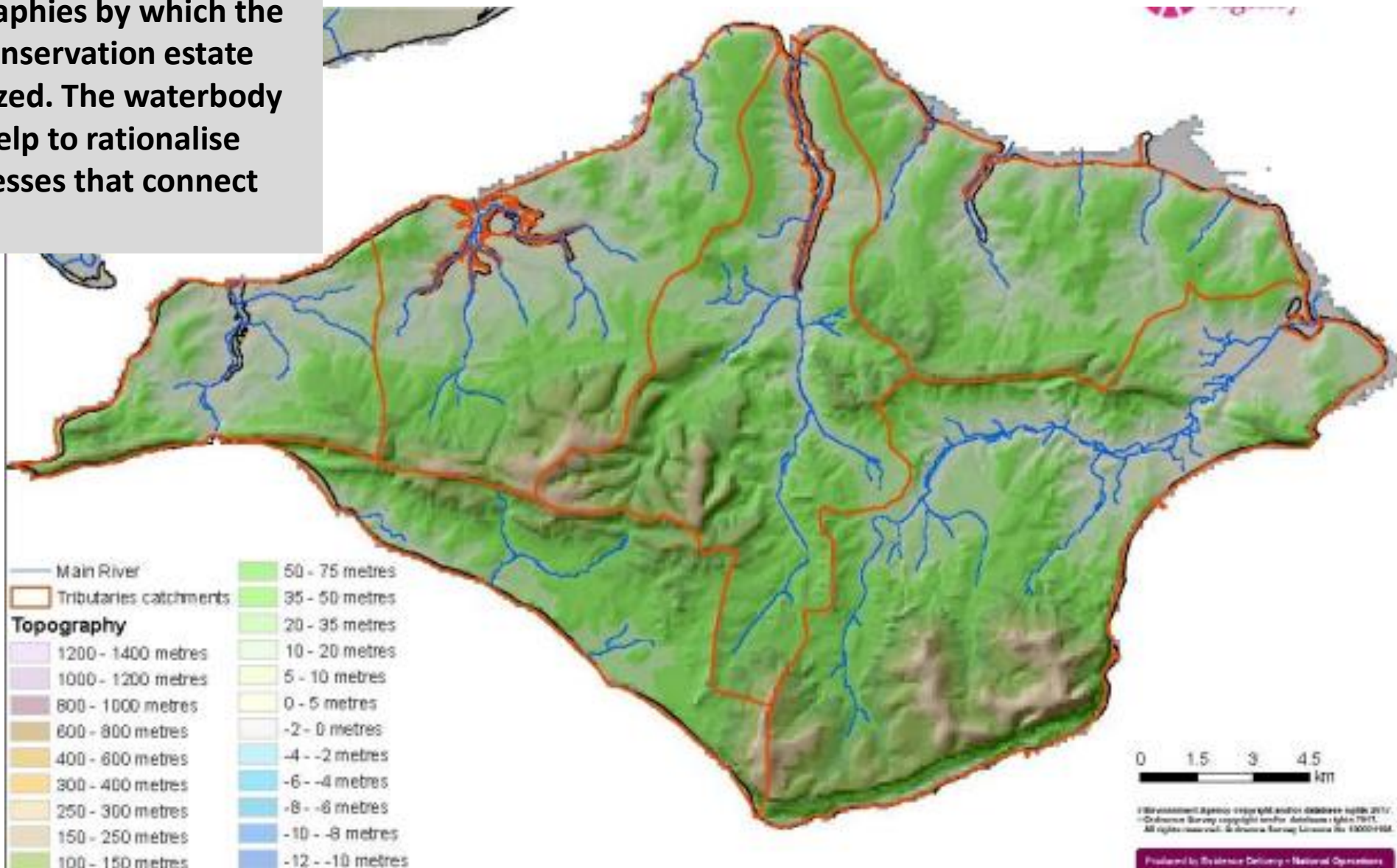


The Island's SSSIs are predominantly coastal in contrast to the inland spread of SINCs

- Key**
- SSSI Maritime Cliffs & Slopes
 - SSSI Wetlands
 - SSSI Lowland Meadows
 - SSSI Heath & Acid Grasslands
 - SSSI Calcareous Grassland
 - SSSI Shoreline/Coastal
 - SSSI Woodlands

Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats Designated SSSI

There are multiple policy and project geographies by which the designated conservation estate can be organized. The waterbody catchments help to rationalise physical processes that connect habitats.



Five of the six Island catchments drain into the Solent. All five of the Island's estuaries form part of the Solent complex.



Key

Tidal & Inland Water



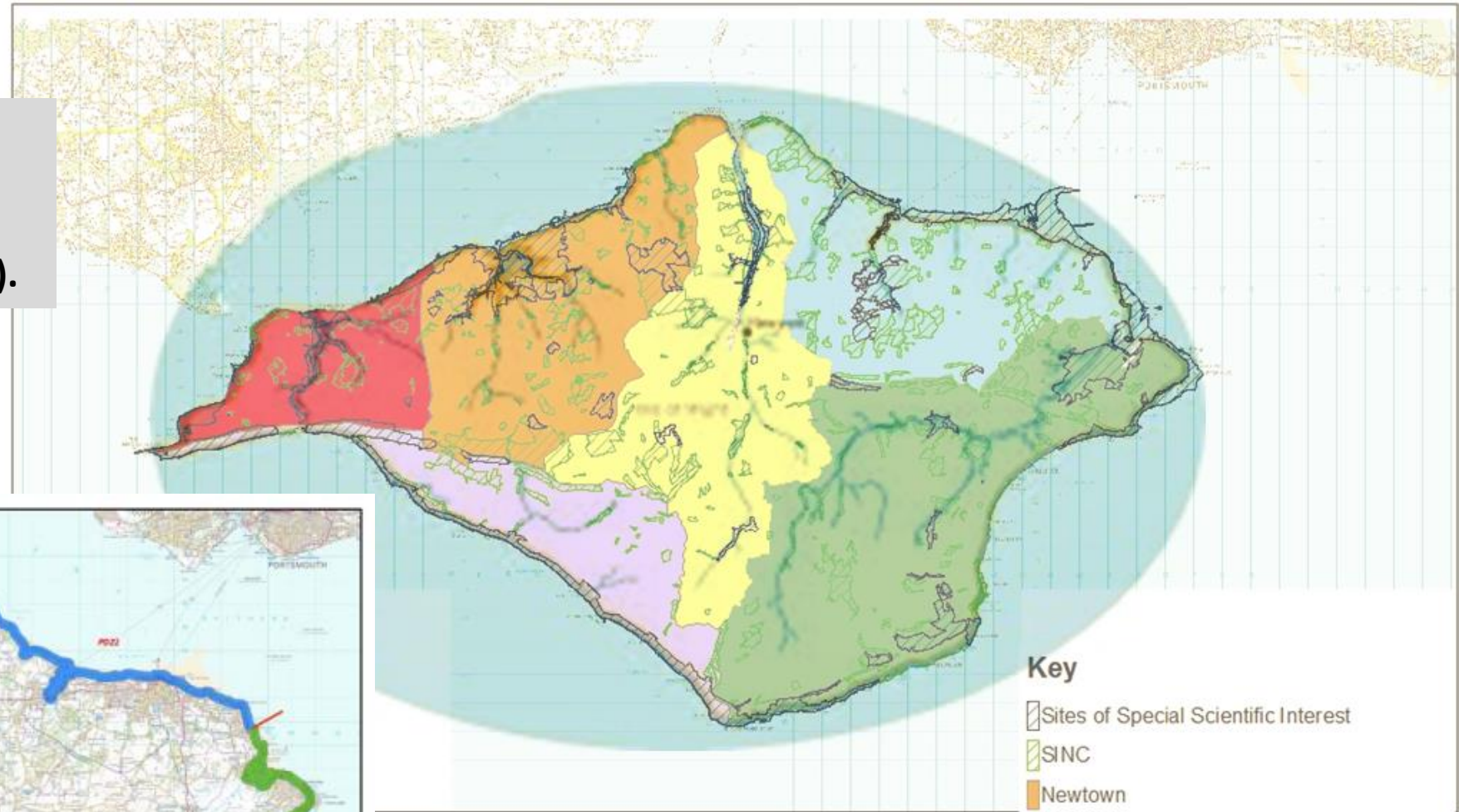
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Isle of Wight Tidal & Inland Water (Inc. Ponds)

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The coastline of the 6 catchments corresponds to the Policy Development Unit layout in the IW Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2).



SSSIs & SINCs
Within Broad Sub Catchment Areas

- Key**
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - SINC
 - Newtown
 - W Yar
 - NE Ryde Palmers Brook and Monktonmead
 - SW & Streams
 - Medina
 - E Yar

PREHISTORIC RELICT FEATURES

CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND
ACID GRASSLAND
LOWLAND NEUTRAL MEADOW
DRY HEATH
WET HEATH
UPPER CATCHMENT MIRES
CHALK STREAMS
PRIMARY ANCIENT WOODLAND

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

ARABLE FARMLAND
IMPROVED FARM GRASSLAND
HEDGEROWS AND HEADLANDS
FARM DITCHES AND DRAINS
LAKES, RESERVOIRS AND PONDS
ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL
WOODLAND
PLANTATION WOODLAND
COASTAL GRAZING MARSH

One way of bundling habitats together to help identify priority actions is to do so by “time depth”. This approach points out that many of the oldest and most vulnerable terrestrial habitats are clustered in upper catchments, headwaters and along watersheds. This may help to develop a catchment-based approach to their protection.

URBAN LANDSCAPES

BUILT TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS
BUILT RIPARIAN ENVIRONMENTS
BUILT COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS
MOSAIC BROWNFIELD HABITATS

DYNAMIC PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES

MID AND LOWER RIVERS AND FLOODPLAINS
MARITIME CHALK CLIFFS
MARITIME SAND CLIFFS
MARITIME UNDERCLIFF
VEGETATED SHINGLE
SAND DUNE
SALINE LAGOON
SALTMARSH
INTERTIDAL AND ESTUARINE HABITATS

MARINE

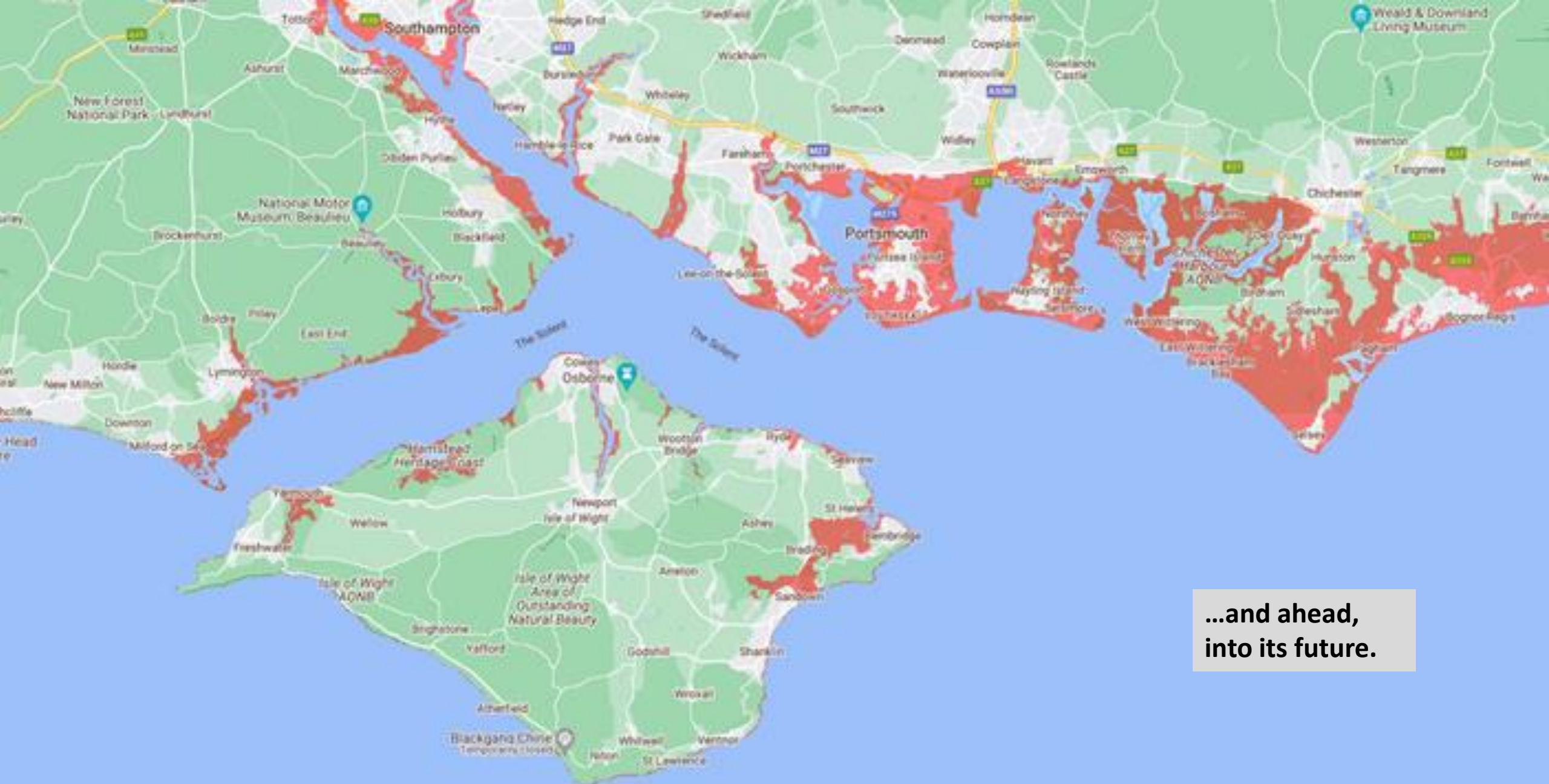
SAND AND MUD
CHALK AND SANDSTONE REEF
SEAGRASS BEDS
KELP AND WRACK FORESTS



By thinking about the coastal and marine features of the Solent as part of a process of continuing physiographic and ecological change, we can make connections both back into the region's past...

Hypothetical Reconstruction of the River Solent at the beginning of the Holocene Period (approximately 12Ka B.P.)
Sea-Level at approximately -35 metres O.D. [after Allen, 1990; Velegrakis, et. al., 1999; 2000]





...and ahead,
into its future.