# Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Longlisting methodology
May 2024

Wiltshire Council

# Introduction

1. The Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy steering group (LNRS steering group) is following guidance for responsible authorities (Local nature recovery strategy statutory guidance (publishing.service.gov.uk) which states that:

> *Responsible authorities should seek support for their priorities from across the public, private and voluntary sectors to encourage their support for delivering the strategy. To achieve this, the responsible authority should gather possible priorities from existing published plans and strategies, and* ***from engaging directly with locally active organisations and individuals. Responsible authorities should first create a longlist of suggestions.*** *They should then exclude any suggestions that are out of scope before narrowing down to select a shortlist of priorities that the responsible authorities consider critical for the strategy to address. Priorities can include where action within the strategy area could positively affect neighbouring areas. (para. 59, emphasis added).*

2. The overall LRNS consultation programme consisted of a number of activities each designed to identify and refine measures and priorities for the LNRS. These steps are set out below.

   - **Usability testing events**: Two in-person events aimed at different user groups to determine how to design the website and mapping outputs (February 2024)
   - **Longlisting events**: three in-person consultation events to identify all potential priorities and measures across Wiltshire and Swindon (March 2024)
   - **Longlisting survey**: an online survey to allow all stakeholders to make a contribution to identify all potential priorities and measures (March, April 2024)
   - **Shortlisting workshops**: a series of intensive workshops attended mainly by ecological professionals and professionals from related disciplines to refine and develop the priorities and measures. (April, May 2024)
   - **Ground truthing events and public consultation**: online events and an online survey to allow all stakeholders to verify the identified and mapped priorities and measures (July 2024). Full public consultation of the draft LNRS will take place in the Autumn-Winter 2024.

This report explains the process and methodology used to create the LNRS longlist for Wiltshire and Swindon using consultation techniques to reach a wide range of stakeholders. Published data was considered as part of the longlisting process.

# Pre-event consultation

The steering group advertised widely the three longlisting consultation events through a range of media and techniques:

- Events advertised through normal Wiltshire Council communications channels (emails, website, social media).
- A briefing note to local councillors asking them to attend and participate.

- Individual invitations were sent to known organisations and individuals. The letter is shown in **Appendix 1**.

# In-person consultation events

Three in-person Local Nature Recovery Strategy longlist events were held on Tuesday 5 March, Tuesday 12 March and Tuesday 19 March 2024 in Pattern Church, Swindon, The Guildhall, Salisbury and County Hall, Trowbridge respectively. The sessions ran between 2.30pm - 5pm with guests arriving from 2pm onwards.

Sessions included a presentation about the background of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, Wiltshire's approach to the LNRS as well as the task for the workshop. Tasks included: mapping priorities for species, habitats and environmental benefits, noting measures to show what can be done to improve each priority, and marking if there were any specific geographical relevance and cross over to other areas in Wiltshire or if this was applicable to the whole County. Each table looked at either North, South or West Wiltshire and were then invited to repeat the exercise across each location. Participants were also invited to vote on priorities that had already been listed to signify they also agreed with the importance of these priorities.

There were 159 different attendees across three events (excluding facilitators and duplicates) representing around 100 different businesses, councils, groups and organisations.

The methodology used for each event is set out in **Appendix 2**. **Appendix 3** shows anonymised participants for each session.

# Online survey

An online survey complemented the in-person events which allowed attendees to refine their responses and encouraged further responses from people who could not attend the events.

The survey was open between 7th March and 31st March 2024 on the Wiltshire Council website. Email reminders were sent to all known stakeholders to remind them to participate.

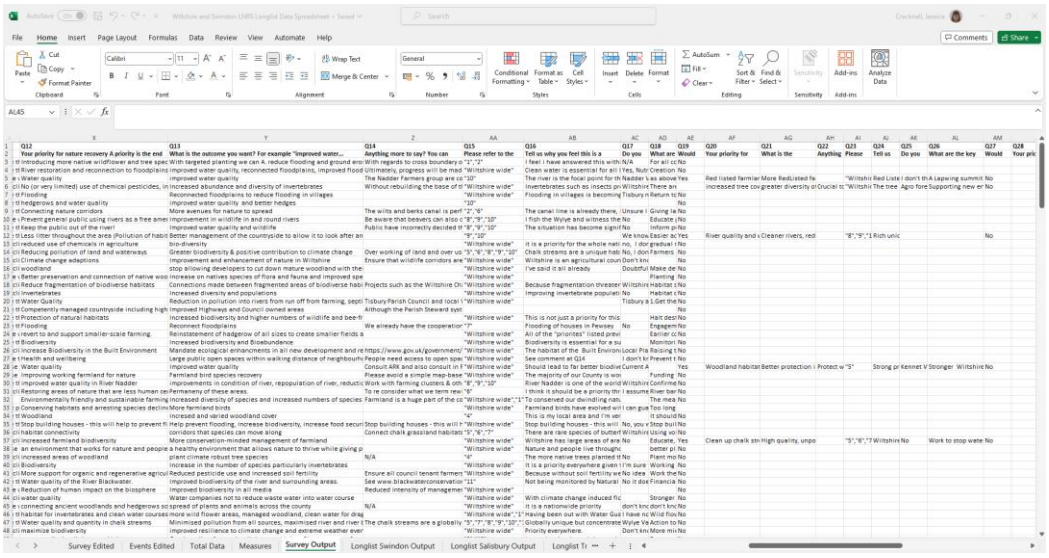
The full content of the online survey is shown in **Appendix 4**.

# Longlisting methodology

All existing data was kept and unchanged from both the survey and the longlisting events.

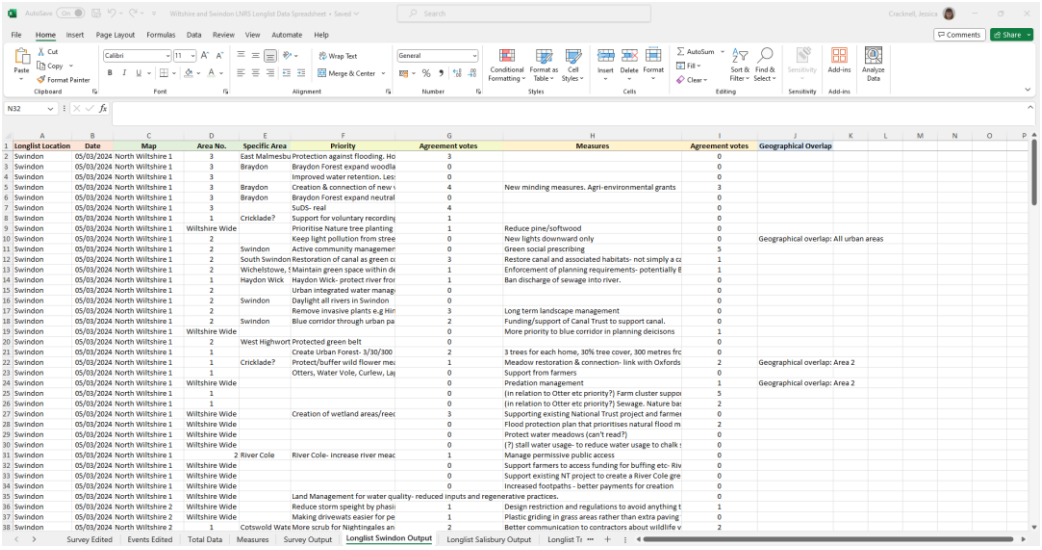
All raw data was placed in this tab of the 'Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet' excel spreadsheet and left unedited (an example is shown in Figure 1.)

*Figure 1: Excerpt from Longlist Data Spreadsheet*



There were 276 responders from the survey. From these responses, 1727 priorities were identified and categorised.

All the data was typed up and saved into these tabs of the 'Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet'. This data was typed up exactly as written on the post it notes within the three longlisting events.



There were 3 events where data was collected: Tuesday 5th March in Swindon, Tuesday 12th March in Salisbury, Tuesday 19th March in Trowbridge. 159 people attended in total excluding facilitators.

Within each event, people were asked to write their priorities and measures for nature recovery on post it notes and add them to a Wiltshire map. From these 3 sessions, 929 priorities were identified and categorised.

All the raw data from the longlist events and the survey was then edited by adding in information, including:

- **Survey or Event:** This column was added to differentiate between the data from the survey and the longlisting events.
- **Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other:** This column was added to help breakdown the data into different categories to help collate

similar priorities and common themes within the data ie. Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other.

- **Habitat Type:** This column was added to categorise the habitat priorities into different habitat types.
- **Subcategories:** This column was added to specify the type of species, environmental benefit or habitat category to help direct priorities into similar groups to ease decision-making.

This typology is shown in Figure 2.

*Figure 2: Raw data edited and grouped*

| Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other | Habitat Type | Subcategories | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | Woodland | Ancient Woodland | |
| | | Wet Woodland | |
| | | Woodland | Non-specified woodland species/types |
| | | Wood Pasture and Parkland | |
| | Grassland | Calcareous Grassland | Includes limestone and chalk grassland |
| | | Meadow | |
| | | Neutral Grassland | |
| | | Scrub | |
| | | Wildflower | |
| | Freshwater | Chalk Rivers and Streams | |
| | | Floodplain Marsh | |
| | | Open Standing Water | Includes lakes, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ditches |
| | | Rivers and Streams | |
| | | Wetland | |
| | Urban | Green Space | |
| | | Trees | |
| | | Urban | |
| | | Wildflower | |
| | Heathland | Heathland | |
| | Trees | Orchard | |
| | | Trees | Includes field trees, ancient trees, agro-forestry |
| | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | Includes hedgerow trees |
| | Arable | Arable | |
| | | Arable Margins | |
| Species | N/A | Amphibians | |
| | | Aquatic Mammals | |
| | | Aquatic Species | Excludes mammals |
| | | Bats | |
| | | Birds | |
| | | Invertebrates | |
| | | Non-Native Species | |
| | | Plants, Lichens and Fungi | |
| | | Reptiles | |
| | | Terrestrial Mammals | |
| Environmental Benefits | N/A | Carbon Sequestration | |
| | | Clean Air | |
| | | Climate Change Adaptations | |
| | | Flood Mitigation | |
| | | Soil Quality | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Water Quality | |
| Other | N/A | Out of Scope | Not relevant to nature recovery |
| | | Suggestion | Recommendations of who/what should be involved within the LNRS process |
| | | Vague | Unclear of what the outcome/priority is highlighting or suggesting |

**Column AB, Inferred Priorities:** A column for inferred priorities was created to merge the results/outputs from the online survey of priorities and outcomes, to produce an overall priority to ease interpretation for longlisting. Due to the responses and the way the questions were phrased, inferred priorities were deduced by merging data.

**Area Duplication:** Where priorities were highlighted for multiple areas, these priorities were duplicated, so that this priority could be examined under each area.

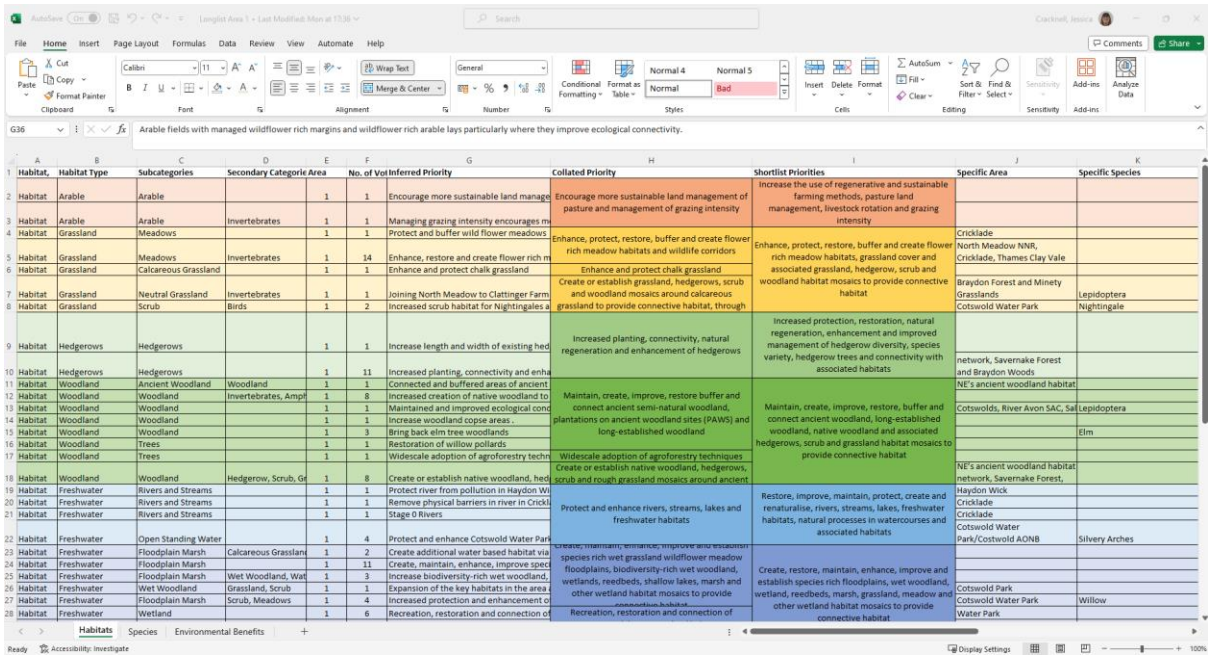
**Subcategory Duplication:** Where priorities were highlighted for different subcategories, these priorities were duplicated, so that this priority could be examined under each subcategory.

**Separate Priorities but the Same Output:** Priorities were duplicated where the priority and outcome provided in the survey output addressed different issues.

**Inferred Priorities from Q14, Q16, Q51 and Q52:** Comments within Column AF (Q14), AI (Q16), BA (Q51) and BB (Q52) and the measures were analysed to suggest if priorities had been stated.

A longlist spreadsheet was produced for each area, including Wiltshire wide. Each spreadsheet had a habitat tab, species tab and environmental benefits tab. All priorities were filtered and divided by area, and colour coded by subcategory. An example is shown in Figure 3.

*Figure 3: Example longlist spreadsheet*



**Merge Inferred Priorities:** Priorities of similar wording or of similar outcome were merged to produced a single priority. The number of priorities were then recorded as votes accumulated with any votes made at the longlisting events.

**Collated Priorities:** Following the merging of priorities, there was a second grouping and collating of priorities to enable shortlisting.

**Shortlist Priorities:** Following the collating of priorities, a trial run of shortlist scoring was undertaken and priorities of a similar wording within the same category were found to have resulted in the same scores, therefore a further grouping, and collating of priorities into a single priority for each habitat type was produced. From this, wording and decision making could be made within the shortlisting group regarding these groupings, decisions and phrasing.

### Collated Priorities and Measures from Strategies

Priorities and measures from other strategies, plans and documents within Wiltshire were collated within the 'Collated Priorities and Measures from Strategies' Spreadsheet. The strategies referred to are those which have been agreed by collaborative groups or official sources.
These strategies include:

- Neighbourhood Plans
- Biodiversity Action Plans
- Catchment Plans
- Woodland Strategies
- Farmer Group Clusters
- Nature Recovery Plans
- Protected Sites Strategies

These strategies were then categorised in the same way as the event and survey data, by habitat, species or environmental benefit, and added to the spreadsheets.

### Measure Spreadsheet

Measures for each priority were assessed in a different spreadsheet. Categories and areas were kept the same as their inferred priorities, and measures were considered separately. These measures themselves were then categorised into: General, Take Note and Map.

A more detailed account of the longlisting methodology can be found in **Appendix 5**.

## Longlist outcomes

The final outputs from the longlisting process can be viewed in **Appendix 6**. These outputs will be taken forward to the next stage of the preparation of the LNRS (shortlisting) where local experts and professionals will further refine the priorities and measures to be put onto the LNRS map.

# Appendix 1: Invitation to attend longlisting events

Dear [insert name]

I am writing to you about the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Wiltshire and Swindon. I have written to you previously asking whether you would be willing to contribute to our user testing sessions in February 2024. I am now writing to you to ask for your further assistance with our longlisting exercise to identify priorities and measures for nature recovery. To remind you, the LNRS is a requirement for Wiltshire and Swindon councils to prepare in 2024. This link will take you to the Government's website should you wish to remind yourself why this is necessary and important. Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
We are undertaking a challenging process to identify all priorities and measures for our area.

- Usability testing
- Longlist of priorities and measures – all data
- Online survey to identify further priorities and measures
- Shortlisting of priorities and measures – refined and focused data
- County-wide roadshows to identify how priorities and measures should be located on the ground
- Preparation of LNRS mapping package, report and interactive website.

So far, we have met with potential users to understand how to design our system so that it meets the needs of all relevant user groups.
This next stage is to develop a long list of all possible priorities and measures and this is where we are asking for your further assistance. **Our task at this stage is to put together a long list of all options for priorities (the outcomes we wish to achieve for nature) and measures (the actions we need to take to reach those outcomes).**
We will be holding three sessions for you to choose from where we are inviting you, anybody from your organisation who may be interested, and any contacts that you may wish to pass this invitation to. The sessions will be around three hours in locations across the County. We aim to have as many people as possible attend so that we can hear a wide range of views.

The venues and times are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swindon | Pattern Church, | Penzance Drive, Swindon, SN5 7JL | 5 March 2024 |
| Trowbridge | County Hall | Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. BA14 8JN | 19 March 2024 |
| Salisbury | Guildhall | The Market Place, Salisbury, SP1 1JH | 12 March 2024 |

For each session, check-in will start at 13.30 with a prompt 14.00 start. The session will conclude at or before 17.00. Light refreshments will be served.

The session will be interactive and we will be asking all participants to help us create a rich and robust longlist. The longlist will be added to by an online survey so that nothing is missed. When this part of the process is concluded, the long list will be vetted by ecological professionals and a concise shortlist of priorities and measures will be prepared. This will then be tested at a series of roadshow events that will take place across the entire area in late Spring.

**Please help us with this important project and:**

- **Click this link to register which session you wish to attend. Once you have done this, we will send you joining instructions.**
- **Send this invitation to any colleagues you feel should attend to share their knowledge.**

Thank you and I look forward to meeting you in person at one of our sessions.

# Appendix 2: Activities at in-person events

ON EACH TABLE

- **A0 Map of the Relevant Map** ie. North, Central or South Sections (labelled with relevant numbered areas ie. 1 to 11)
- **Post It Notes**: Yellow (Priorities), Blue (Measures), Pink (Geographical Overlap)
- **Voting Dots** (more use in second and third session
- **Pens** (writing pens and whiteboard pens for drawing)
- **Documentation**: Small map of whole Wiltshire area and 11 areas, Description of appropriate areas with their small associated map (ie. North = Areas 1 to 3, Central = Areas 4 to 7, South = Areas 8 to 11), Maps of priority habitats, watercourses or any relevant information

FACILITATOR INSTRUCTIONS: SESSION 1

- 5 mins Introduction
    - Introduce yourself/ meet people on your table
    - Facilitator to explain/recap task
    - Introduce documents (which were not yet on the table)
    - Explain the post its (Yellow = Priorities, Blue = Measures, Pink = Geographical overlap – make it clear that pink is geographical overlap, if want to specify another area, must be rewritten on that map)
    - Ask people to write clearly!! (We need to read it or it will be thrown out!)
    - Ask people if drawing on the map to link it to the appropriate post it
    - Can discuss across boundaries and outside – it's encouraged
- 5 mins Couple examples: run through a few examples of how post its should work and what should be written on them ie. Colour system
- 30 mins Everyone to write down ideas on post its: facilitators to encourage communication, link post its and get the information flowing
- 10 mins Discuss ideas: Talk about what you have written down if you want to follow up on ideas and add to others
- Summarise session of what they think has been agreed.
- Ensure all post its clear to read, taped down and read over before Session 2

FACILITATOR INSTRUCTIONS: SESSION 2

- 5 mins Introduction
    - Introduce yourself to the table and highlight the area you are looking at
    - Introduce documents (which were not yet on the table)
    - Facilitator to discuss main points, priorities and measures that were discussed in Session 1
- 10 mins Everyone to write down ideas on post its
    - Add post its to existing ideas
    - Write new ideas
    - Use pink post its to link to previous point on another area/previous map
    - Use voting dots if agree with priorities and measures
- Summarise session of what they think has been agreed.
- Ensure all post its clear to read, taped down and move to the next table for Session 3

FACILITATOR INSTRUCTIONS: SESSION 3 AS ABOVE

# Appendix 3: Participation at March 2024 longlisting events.

There were 159 different attendees across three events (including facilitators, duplicate attendances not counted) representing 100 different businesses, councils, groups and organisations. The following were represented across the three in-person events:

| **Swindon – Tuesday 5th March 2024** |
|---|
| **35 attendees (including 7 facilitators)** |
| Action for the River Kennet |
| Charlton Parish Council |
| Cotswold Lakes Trust |
| County Recorders – Invertebrates |
| County Recorders - Moths |
| Environment Agency |
| Environmental Farmers Group |
| Floodplain Meadows Partnership |
| Great Bedwyn Parish Council |
| Haydon Wick Parish Council |
| JM Stratton & Co |
| National Trust |
| Natural England |
| Perdix Partnership |
| Pryor and Rickett Silviculture |
| River Restoration Centre |
| St Andrews Parish Council |
| WBRC |
| WiltsARG |
| Wiltshire Council |
| Wiltshire Fishery Association |
| Wiltshire Wildlife Trust – Butterfly Conservation |
| Wiltshire Wildlife Trust |
| Wroughton Parish Council |
| Zulu Ecosystems |

| **Salisbury – Tuesday 12th March 2024** |
|---|
| **59 attendees (including 9 facilitators)** |
| Alderbury Parish Council |
| Brinkworth Parish Council |
| Broken Bridges Nature Reserve Trust |
| Butterfly Conservation – Wiltshire Branch |
| Chalke Valley Farmer Cluster |
| CLA |
| Cranborne Chase National Landscape |
| Cycling Opportunities Group Salisbury |
| East Knowle Parish Council |
| Easterton Parish Council |
| Environment Agency |
| Forest of Selwood |
| Forestry Commission |
| Fountains Forestry UK Ltd. |
| Fowler Fortescue |
| FWAG South East |
| GBG |
| GWCT |
| J Hitchings Partners |
| Landmarc Support Services |
| Laverstock and Ford Parish Council |
| Longford Estates |
| Mj. SA. NJ Coombes |
| Nadder Valley Cluster Group |
| Natural England |
| Pitton and Farley Parish Council |
| Pitton Nature Trust |
| Pryor and Rickett Silviculture |
| Salisbury and District Angling Club |
| Salisbury and District Natural History Society |
| Salisbury and Wilton Swifts |
| Salisbury Area Greenspace Partnership |
| Salisbury Wildlife Group |
| Tisbury Natural History Society |
| Tisbury Parish Council |
| WBRC |
| Wessex Rivers Trust |
| Wessex Woodland Management Ltd. |
| Wiltshire Council |
| Wiltshire Wildlife Trust |

| **Trowbridge – Tuesday 19th March 2024** |
|---|
| **65 attendees (including 9 facilitators)** |
| Andrea Pellegram Ltd. |
| Ayers Forestry Limited |
| Box Parish Council |
| Bradford on Avon Town Council |
| Bremhill Vales Farmers Group |
| Bristol Avon Catchment Partnership |
| Broad Hinton and Winterbourne Bassett Parish Council |
| Butterfly Conservation – Wiltshire Branch |
| Center Parcs, Longleat Forest |
| Chapmanslade Parish Council |
| Climate Friendly Bradford on Avon |
| Cotswolds Landscape Partnership |
| County Recorders – Vascular Plants |
| Devizes Town Council |
| Duchy of Cornwall |
| Fittleton cum Haxton Parish Council |
| Forestry England |
| Found Outdoors |
| Friends of Warminster's Rivers |
| Glebe Farm |
| Greener Health Project |
| Keevil Parish Council |
| Langly Burrell Parish Council |
| Limply Stoke Parish Council |
| Market Lavington PC Community Group |
| Melksham Without Parish Council |
| Nadder Valley Farm Group |
| National Trust |
| Natural England |
| NFU |
| North Swindon Council |
| RSPB |
| Stourhead National Trust |
| Stourton Parish Council |
| Sustainable Calne |
| Sustainable Warminster |
| Tree Parts |
| Trowbridge Town Council |
| Upper Deverills Wildlife and Conservation Group |
| Warminster Toad Patrol |
| WBRC |

| |
|---|
| Wessex Water |
| Westbury Town Council |
| Wiltshire Beekeepers Association |
| Wiltshire Council – Woodland Team |
| Wiltshire Council - Highways and Transport |
| Wiltshire Ornithological Society |
| Winsley Parish Council |
| Woodland and Countryside Management Ltd. |

# Appendix 4: Content of online survey

Wiltshire Council

## Survey of nature recovery priorities for Wiltshire and Swindon Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is a new, England-wide system of map-based strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and provide wider environmental benefits.

Wiltshire and Swindon's strategy will, for the first time, provide an agreed, coherent, and compelling approach to nature recovery, directing financial resources and organisational effort to where it is most needed.

This survey will help us understand your priorities for nature recovery in the county, and the measures needed to deliver them. This survey is designed to complement the three in person events we are holding on the 5th, 12th and 19th of March. We would encourage you to both attend one of these meetings and complete this survey. You can book a place at one of these events via the LNRS Wiltshire Council webpage.

When completing this survey, you might like to refer to our area descriptions. We have split the county into 11 "biodiversity areas", each with their own distinct landscape and wildlife. Our area descriptions show a detailed map of each of the 11 areas, as well as more information about that area and key opportunities for nature recovery.  to view the area descriptions.

**How will my data be used?**

This survey will capture your name, organisation as well as some demographic information, alongside your values relating to nature, and your ideas of priorities and outcomes for nature recovery. None of the questions are mandatory, and the processing of your data is based on your consent. The information collected in this survey will support us to compile a longlist of priorities for the LNRS in Wiltshire and Swindon and from this, a shortlist of priorities will be created which will form the basis of our LNRS mapping. We may use anonymised quotes and aggregated data from answers collected in this survey in our reporting and documentation.

For more information about how your personal data is processed, please see Wiltshire Council's Privacy Notice. For any questions, or to withdraw your consent for your personal data to be processed, please contact localnaturerecoverystrategy@wiltshire.gov.uk.

1. I have completed this survey before.
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

2. (If yes to Q1) So we can match your answers with your existing response(s) please add your name and organisation.

   Name:

3. Organisation:

## Section 1: Personal Details

4. (If no to Q1) Name:

5. Organisation:

6. Stakeholder Group:

- [ ] Forester, Farmer or Landowner
- [ ] Public Bodies
- [ ] Parish or Town Council or Community Group
- [ ] Nature Group or NGO
- [ ] Local Authority - Wiltshire or Swindon Councils
- [ ] Developer, Planning Applicant or Consultant
- [ ] Member of the public
- [ ] Other

If other, please give more details:

[IMAGE OF BIODIVERSITY AREAS MAP]

Click here to view the area descriptions to see a more detailed map and information for each of the 11 areas.

7. Which area of Wiltshire do you live or work in or most strongly associate with out of the 11 biodiversity areas shown on the map above?

- [ ] Wiltshire wide
- [ ] 1
- [ ] 2
- [ ] 3
- [ ] 4
- [ ] 5
- [ ] 6
- [ ] 7
- [ ] 8
- [ ] 9
- [ ] 10
- [ ] 11

For us to understand who our respondents are and how representative the LNRS will be, we would appreciate if you could tell us the following:

8. How old are you?

- [ ] Under 18
- [ ] 18-24 years old
- [ ] 25-34 years old
- [ ] 35-44 years old
- [ ] 45-54 years old
- [ ] 55-64 years old
- [ ] 65+ years old
- [ ] Prefer not to say

9. What is your gender?

- [ ] Female
- [ ] Male
- [ ] Transgender
- [ ] Non-binary
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] Prefer not to say

Other (please specify)

10. What is your ethnic background?

- [ ] Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Other Asian
- [ ] Black, Black British, Caribbean or African - African, Caribbean or Other Black
- [ ] Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups - White and Asian, White and Black African, White and Black Caribbean, Other Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups
- [ ] White - White British, White Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma, Other White
- [ ] Other ethnic group
- [ ] Prefer not to say

## Section 2: Your values

11. In your opinion, what are the top three most important benefits nature provides?

- [ ] Tackle climate change by storing more carbon
- [ ] Increase the water available during droughts by storing more water
- [ ] Reduce the impacts of flooding e.g. by storing more water and improving river condition
- [ ] Improve water quality in rivers, ponds, ditches, and lakes (reduced pollution)
- [ ] Improve the quality of our air (reduced pollution)
- [ ] Benefit people's wellbeing (mental and physical) by having more/better quality places for all people to access and enjoy nature
- [ ] Benefit health by reducing the impact of heat in towns and cities using nature (e.g. increasing shade)
- [ ] Boost the economy by supporting businesses to work with nature and increase opportunities for outdoor recreation and natural products
- [ ] Continue to produce food on farmland into the future (food security from healthy soils)

## Section 3: Detailed Priorities for Nature Recovery

In this section we are asking you to provide us with some detail about what your priorities and measures for nature recovery are. Please only input one priority at a time. If you are not sure what to write in the boxes please put “N/A”.

At the bottom of the page, you will find an option to 'add another priority' - please select 'yes' if that is the case, and you will be able to add more. You can add up to 5 priorities per form. To add more than 5, click on the survey link again and select 'yes' to the first question, which will take you straight through to the priorities section

When completing this part of the survey, you might like to refer to our area descriptions. We have split the county into 11 "biodiversity areas", each with their own distinct landscape and wildlife. Our area descriptions show a detailed map of each of the 11 areas, as well as more information about that area and key opportunities for nature recovery. to view the area descriptions.

12. **Your priority for nature recovery**

A priority is the end results the strategy is seeking to achieve. For example, "better connected ancient woodland blocks", "larger populations of butterflies" OR "improved water quality in the river Kennet".

**What is the priority?** Name the thing that is a priority for you. For example "water quality", "flooding", "hedgerow species composition" OR "climate change adaptions".

13. **What is the outcome you want?** For example "improved water quality", "reconnected floodplains to reduce urban flooding", "more fruit baring species in hedgerow mixes" OR "plant climate robust tree species"

14. **Anything more to say?** You can include links to resources or documents that give more information and research here. We are also interested to hear about any cross boundary issues or opportunities. (maximum 500 characters)

[IMAGE OF BIODIVERSITY AREAS MAP]

Click here to view the area descriptions to see a more detailed map and information for each of the 11 areas.

15. **Please refer to the map of biodiversity areas above and select all the areas you think this priority applies.**

- [ ] Wiltshire wide
- [ ] 1
- [ ] 2
- [ ] 3
- [ ] 4
- [ ] 5
- [ ] 6
- [ ] 7
- [ ] 8
- [ ] 9
- [ ] 10
- [ ] 11

16. **Tell us why you feel this is a priority in this area.** The LNRS will not be able to prioritise everything so providing strong justification will help us with this decision. (maximum 2,500 characters)

17. **Do you know if this priority appears in any local strategy?** If so, please name it and where possible include a link to the document and a page number. Examples of local strategies or plans include: a formally agreed farmer group strategy, an AONB management plan, neighbourhood plan etc.

18. **What are the key measures you think would help achieve this priority?** A measure is a specific practical action to achieve the priority. Please list as many measures as you want. (maximum 2,500 characters)

19. Would you like to add another Priority?

- [ ] Yes (if Yes, you can add up to 5 priorities, repeats from Question 12 onwards each time)
- [ ] No (if No, go to Question 51)

51. **If you are a landowner, or directly manage any land, please tell us any additional information you would like us to be aware of.** You can leave this blank if this doesn't apply. Consider including information like: what the most important habitats on the land are, the actions you are already taking for wildlife, what resources (help, materials, funding, systematic changes) would you want or need to do more and what else might you want to do.
(maximum 3,000 characters)

52. **Help us think outside the box!** We must collect priorities and measures, but this can be restrictive. If you have any other thoughts or genius ideas you would like to share please do so here. (maximum 2,500 characters)

53. **Please leave your email address here if you would like to sign up to the LNRS mailing list and haven't already done so.**

*By sharing your name, organisation, stakeholder group and email address with the Wiltshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), you are agreeing that we can store this information securely on our contact list and are happy to receive regular email updates about Wiltshire LNRS process via our e-newsletter, invitations to relevant stakeholder events and surveys to participate in the LNRS process in Wiltshire. You can opt out at any time by following the link on the email updates.*

**Please press the submit button below to send your completed survey to us.**

Thank you for completing the Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist survey. We really appreciate your time.

After you have submitted your form, you can still share more priorities with us until the closing date of the survey (Sunday 31st March 2024). Just follow the survey link again and select 'yes' to the first question, which will take you directly to the Priorities section where you can add up to 5 priorities at one time.

For any questions about the Local Nature Recovery Strategy in Wiltshire and Swindon, please contact us via localnaturerecoverystrategy@wiltshire.gov.uk

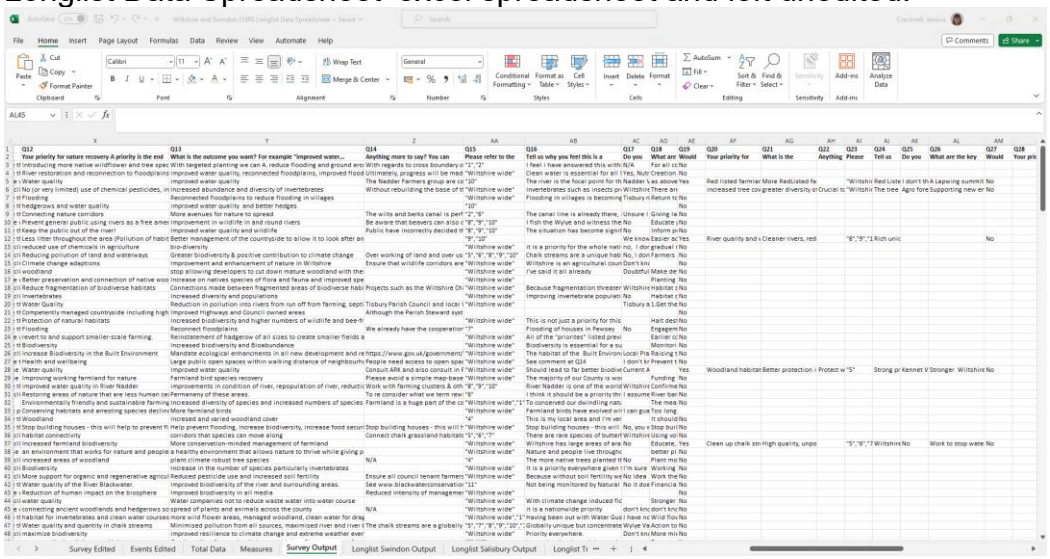
# Appendix 5: Full Longlisting Methodology

**Longlisting Data Collection**

All existing data was kept and unchanged from both the survey and the longlisting events.

**'Survey Output'**

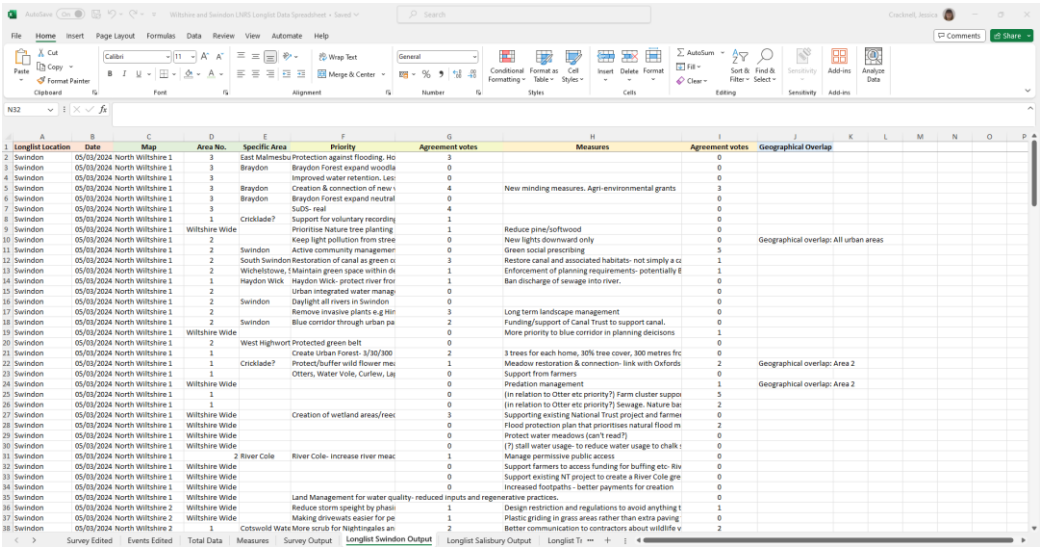
All raw data was placed in this tab of the 'Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet' excel spreadsheet and left unedited.



There were 276 responders from the survey. From these responses 1727 priorities were identified and categorised.

**'Longlist Swindon Output', 'Longlist Salisbury Output', and 'Longlist Trowbridge Output'**

All the data was typed up by Rebecca Saldanha, Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and saved into these tabs of the 'Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet'. This data was typed up exactly as written on the post it notes within the three longlisting events.



There were 3 events where data was collected;

Tuesday 5th March in Swindon

Tuesday 12th March in Salisbury

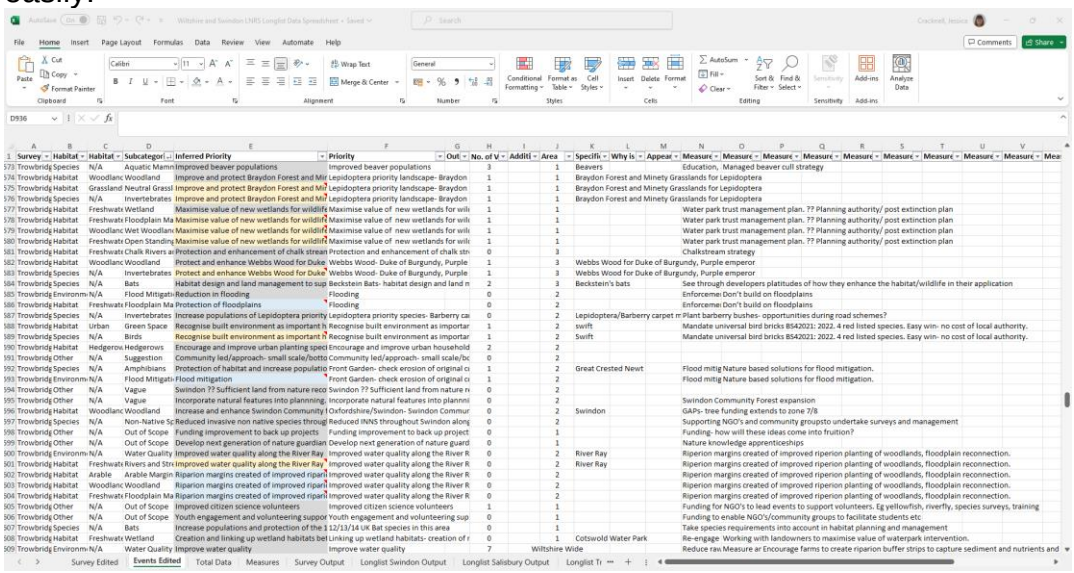
Tuesday 19th March in Trowbridge

From these events, 168 people attended. Within each event, people were asked to write their priorities and measures for nature recovery on post it

notes and add them to a Wiltshire map. From these 3 sessions, 929 priorities were identified and categorised.

**‘Events Edited’**

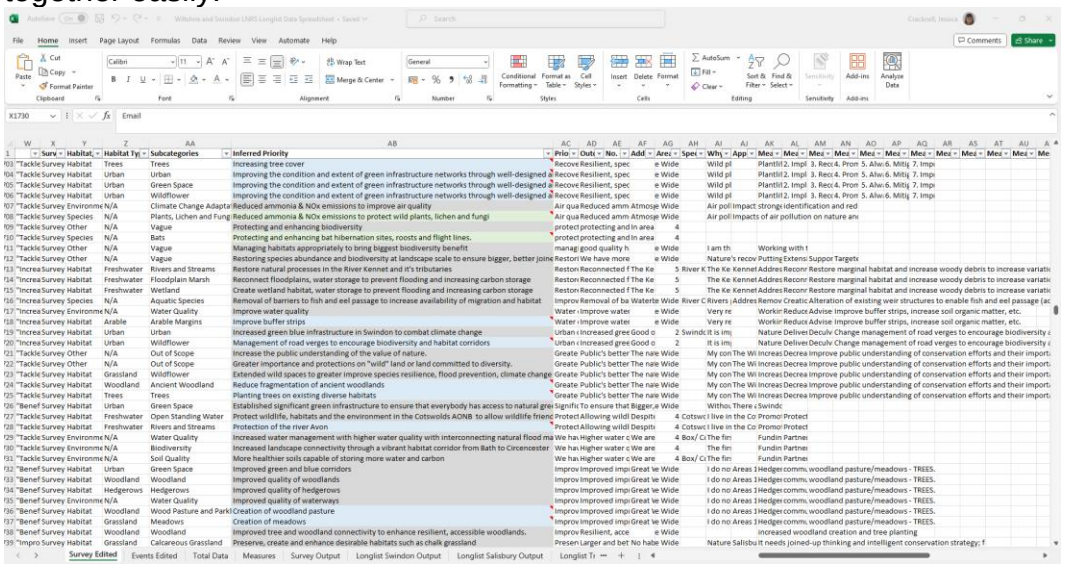
All the raw data from the longlist events within the tabs above was transferred into the ‘Events Edited’ tab within the ‘Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet’. This data was then placed under the same headings as the ‘Survey Edited’ tab to ensure that all data could be merged together easily.



These headings included: Survey or Event; Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other; Habitat Type; Subcategories; Inferred Priority; Priority; Outcome; No. of Votes; Additional Information; Area; Specific Area/Species Highlighted; Why is it a Priority; Appears Else Where; Measure 1; Measure 2; Measure 3 etc.

**Post it notes were added SURVEY EDITED SPREADSHEET**

All the raw data from the survey and any emails within the ‘Survey Output’ tab was transferred into the ‘Survey Edited’ tab within the ‘Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet’. This data was then placed under the same headings as the ‘Events Edited’ tab to ensure that all data could be merged together easily.



These headings included: Survey or Event; Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other; Habitat Type; Subcategories; Inferred Priority; Priority; Outcome; No. of Votes; Additional Information; Area; Specific Area/Species Highlighted; Why is it a Priority; Appears Else Where; Measure 1; Measure 2; Measure 3 etc.

Any data that was not required for the next stage of the process was transferred into this tab but hidden from view, including name and organisation etc.

**Additional Data Added**

Within the survey outputs, additional information was added to the spreadsheet:

**Column X: Survey or Event**

This column was added to differentiate between the data from the survey and the longlisting events, when all data was collated into one spreadsheet.

**Column Y: Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other**

This column was added to help breakdown the data into different categories to help collate similar priorities and common themes within the data to pass on to shortlisting ie. Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other.

**Column Z: Habitat Type**

This column was added to categorise the habitat priorities into different Habitat Types, for example: Arable, Freshwater, Grassland, Heathland, Hedgerows, Trees, Urban or Woodland. 'N/A' was used for species, environmental benefits and other categories as information was relevant in this column.

This column was added to group Habitat types in categories.

**Column AA: Subcategories**

This column was added to specify the type of species, environmental benefit or habitat category to help direct priorities into similar groups to ease decision-making within the shortlisting process

| Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefits or Other | Habitat Type | Subcategories | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | Woodland | Ancient Woodland | |
| | | Wet Woodland | |
| | | Woodland | Non-specified woodland species/types |
| | | Wood Pasture and Parkland | |
| | Grassland | Calcareous Grassland | Includes limestone and chalk grassland |
| | | Meadow | |
| | | Neutral Grassland | |
| | | Scrub | |
| | | Wildflower | |
| | Freshwater | Chalk Rivers and Streams | |
| | | Floodplain Marsh | |
| | | Open Standing Water | Includes lakes, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ditches |
| | | Rivers and Streams | |
| | | Wetland | |
| | Urban | Green Space | |
| | | Trees | |
| | | Urban | |
| | | Wildflower | |
| | Heathland | Heathland | |
| | Trees | Orchard | |
| | | Trees | Includes field trees, ancient trees, agro-forestry |
| | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | Includes hedgerow trees |
| | Arable | Arable | |
| | | Arable Margins | |
| Species | N/A | Amphibians | |
| | | Aquatic Mammals | |
| | | Aquatic Species | Excludes mammals |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bats | |
| | | Birds | |
| | | Invertebrates | |
| | | Non-Native Species | |
| | | Plants, Lichens and Fungi | |
| | | Reptiles | |
| | | Terrestrial Mammals | |
| Environmental Benefits | N/A | Carbon Sequestration | |
| | | Clean Air | |
| | | Climate Change Adaptations | |
| | | Flood Mitigation | |
| | | Soil Quality | |
| | | Water Quality | |
| Other | N/A | Out of Scope | Not relevant to nature recovery |
| | | Suggestion | Recommendations of who/what should be involved within the LNRS process |
| | | Vague | Unclear of what the outcome/priority is highlighting or suggesting |

**Column AB: Inferred Priorities**

A column for Inferred Priorities was created to merge the results/outputs from the online survey of priorities and outcomes, to produce an overall priority to ease interpretation for longlisting. Due to the responses and the way the questions were phrased, inferred priorities were produced by merging columns AC and AD.

Column AB: Inferred Priorities

Column AC: Your priority for nature recovery

Column AD: What is the outcome you want?

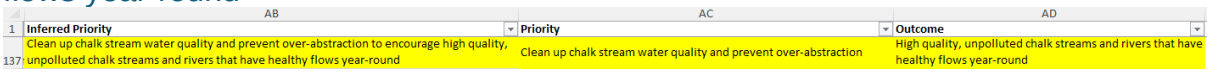
Example 1: *Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

AC137: Clean up chalk stream water quality and prevent over-abstraction

AD137: High quality, unpolluted chalk streams and rivers that have healthy flows year-round

AC137 and AD137 Merged to produce inferred priority…

AB137: Clean up chalk stream water quality and prevent over-abstraction to encourage high quality, unpolluted chalk streams and rivers that have healthy flows year-round



| | AB | AC | AD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inferred Priority | Priority | Outcome |
| 137 | Clean up chalk stream water quality and prevent over-abstraction to encourage high quality, unpolluted chalk streams and rivers that have healthy flows year-round | Clean up chalk stream water quality and prevent over-abstraction | High quality, unpolluted chalk streams and rivers that have healthy flows year-round |

Example 2: *Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

AC305: native woodland

AD305: preservation of native species of flora and fauna

AC305 and AD305 Merged to produce inferred priority…

AB305: Increased native woodland to preserve native species of flora and fauna

| | AB | AC | AD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inferred Priority | Priority | Outcome |
| 305 | Increased native woodland to preserve native species of flora and fauna | native woodland | preservation of native species of flora and fauna |

**Column AE: No. of Votes**

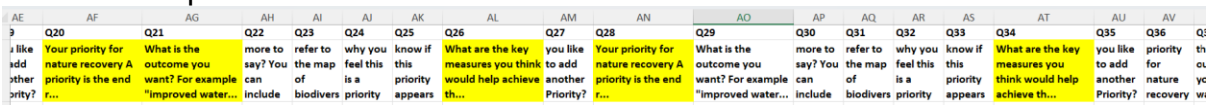
This column was added so when people supported a priority within the events they allocated a voting dot to show popularity of a priority.

**Column AH: Specific Area/Species Highlighted**

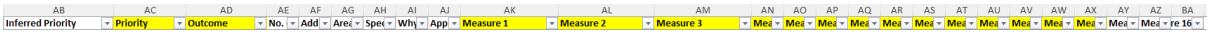
This column was added to help highlight any specific species or area within Wiltshire that had been mentioned either within the priority or further comments in the survey to highlight a possible importance or spatial area this priority may have.

**Columns AJ-AZ: Measures 1 to 16**

These columns were adapted from the original spreadsheet to ease interpretation. The original outputs listed all the measures in one cell of the table, these were then separate out into one row.
Priorities were given their own row each within the ‘Survey Edited’ tab, whereas in the raw data, priorities given by the same person were all on the same row.
By moving priorities to have a row each, all other information in relation to the priority was duplicated eg. Name and organisation of the person was duplicated for each priority that was given.
Measures were then divided into separate columns, depending on the number of measures provided.

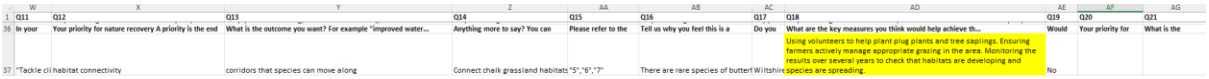


Original Layout

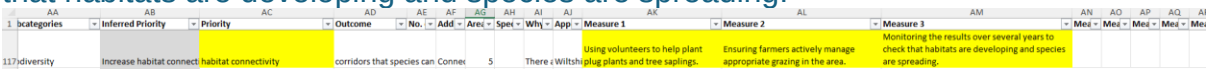


New Layout

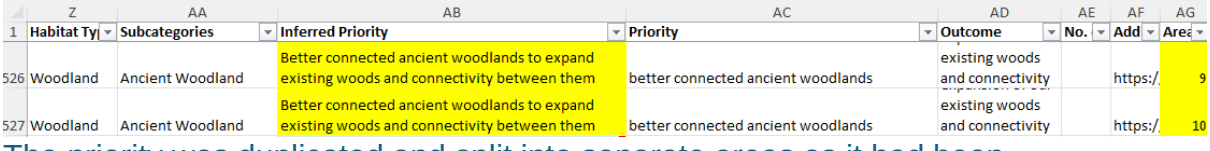
Example 1: *Survey Output, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*
Row 36
Raw Data Measures Survey Output: Using volunteers to help plant plug plants and tree saplings. Ensuring farmers actively manage appropriate grazing in the area. Monitoring the results over several years to check that habitats are developing and species are spreading.
3 measures were provided for this priority, which was generated in the same cell.



*Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*
Row 117
These same measures were divided into 3 separate measures and split into 3 different cells:
Column AJ: Measure 1: Using volunteers to help plant plug plants and tree saplings.
Column AK: Measure 2: Ensuring farmers actively manage appropriate grazing in the area.
Column AL: Measure 3: Monitoring the results over several years to check that habitats are developing and species are spreading.



**Area Duplication**
Where priorities were highlighted for multiple areas, these priorities were duplicated, so that this priority could be examined under each area. This were done within both the survey data: ‘Survey Edited’ tab and the events data: ‘Events Edited’.
Example 1:
*Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*
Rows 526 and 527



The priority was duplicated and split into separate areas as it had been highlighted for areas 9 and 10. All data relevant to these priorities was also duplicated.
**Subcategory Duplication**

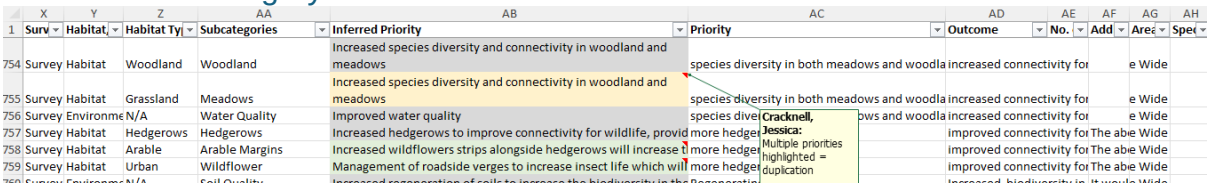
Where priorities were highlighted for different subcategories, these priorities were duplicated, so that this priority could be examined under each subcategory. These were highlighted in yellow and a comment was added 'Multiple priorities highlighted = duplication'. This were done within both the survey data: 'Survey Edited' tab and the events data: 'Events Edited'.

Example 1:

*Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

Rows 754 and 755

The priority: Increased species diversity and connectivity in woodland and meadows, was duplicated to categorise into habitat meadow subcategory and woodland subcategory.



| | X | Y | Z | AA | AB | AC | AD | AE | AF | AG | AH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Surv | Habitat | Habitat Ty | Subcategories | Inferred Priority | Priority | Outcome | No. | Add | Area | Spec |
| 754 | Survey | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | Increased species diversity and connectivity in woodland and meadows | species diversity in both meadows and woodla | increased connectivity for | | | e Wide | |
| 755 | Survey | Habitat | Grassland | Meadows | Increased species diversity and connectivity in woodland and meadows | species diversity in both meadows and woodla | increased connectivity for | | | e Wide | |
| 756 | Survey | Environme | N/A | Water Quality | Improved water quality | species dive | ows and woodla | increased connectivity for | | | e Wide |
| 757 | Survey | Habitat | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | Increased hedgerows to improve connectivity for wildlife, provid | more hedge | | improved connectivity for | The abe | Wide | |
| 758 | Survey | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Increased wildflowers strips alongside hedgerows will increase t | more hedge | | improved connectivity for | The abe | Wide | |
| 759 | Survey | Habitat | Urban | Wildflower | Management of roadside verges to increase insect life which will | more hedge | | improved connectivity for | The abe | Wide | |

Cracknell, Jessica: Multiple priorities highlighted = duplication

**Separate Priorities but the Same Output**

Priorities were duplicated where the priority and outcome provided in the survey output addressed different issues. This were done within both the survey data: 'Survey Edited' tab and the events data: 'Events Edited'.

Example 1: *Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

Rows 577, 578, 579, 580, 581 and 582

The Priority: protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, improve hedgerow species, plant shrubs etc to protect water runoff down slopes, was divided into different inferred priorities:

The Outcome: improve floodplains for water storage, remove straightend river sections to slow water down, plant native trees sympathetic to the area.

Priority 1: Protect ancient chalk grasslands

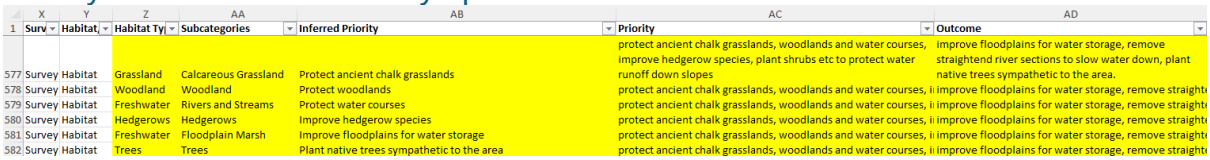
Priority 2: Protect Woodlands

Priority 3: Protect water courses

Priority 4: Improve hedgerow Species

Priority 5: Improve floodplains for water storage

Priority 6: Plant native trees sympathetic to the area



| | X | Y | Z | AA | AB | AC | AD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Surv | Habitat | Habitat Ty | Subcategories | Inferred Priority | Priority | Outcome |
| 577 | Survey | Habitat | Grassland | Calcareous Grassland | Protect ancient chalk grasslands | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, improve hedgerow species, plant shrubs etc to protect water runoff down slopes | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straightend river sections to slow water down, plant native trees sympathetic to the area. |
| 578 | Survey | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | Protect woodlands | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, i | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straight |
| 579 | Survey | Habitat | Freshwater | Rivers and Streams | Protect water courses | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, i | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straight |
| 580 | Survey | Habitat | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | Improve hedgerow species | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, i | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straight |
| 581 | Survey | Habitat | Freshwater | Floodplain Marsh | Improve floodplains for water storage | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, i | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straight |
| 582 | Survey | Habitat | Trees | Trees | Plant native trees sympathetic to the area | protect ancient chalk grasslands, woodlands and water courses, i | improve floodplains for water storage, remove straight |

Example 2: *Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

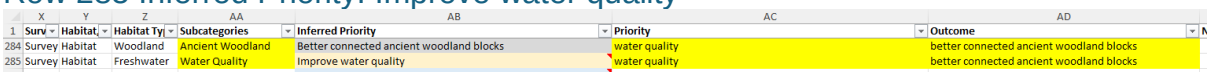
Row 284 and 285

Priority: water quality

Outcome: better connected ancient woodland blocks

Row 284 Inferred Priority: Better connected ancient woodland blocks

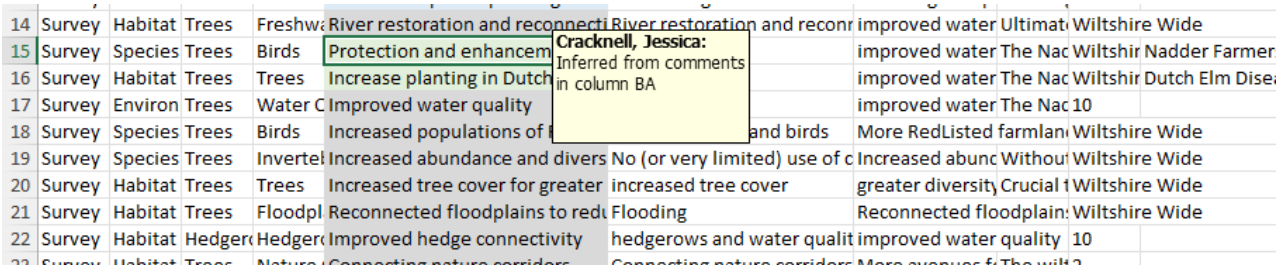
Row 285 Inferred Priority: Improve water quality



| | X | Y | Z | AA | AB | AC | AD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Surv | Habitat | Habitat Ty | Subcategories | Inferred Priority | Priority | Outcome |
| 284 | Survey | Habitat | Woodland | Ancient Woodland | Better connected ancient woodland blocks | water quality | better connected ancient woodland blocks |
| 285 | Survey | Habitat | Freshwater | Water Quality | Improve water quality | water quality | better connected ancient woodland blocks |

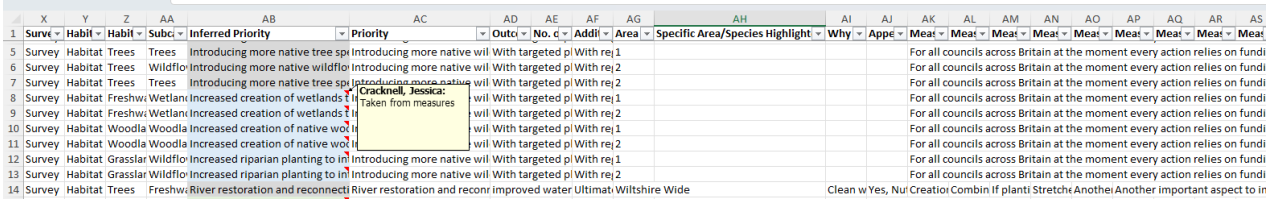
**Inferred Priorities from Q14, Q16, Q51 and Q52**

Comments within Column AF: Additional Information (Q14) Anything more to say? You can include links to resources; Column AI: Why is it a Priority (Q16) Tell us why you feel this is a priority in this area; Column BA: If you are a landowner, or directly manage any land (Q51) If you are a landowner, or directly manage any land; Column BB: Help us think outside the box! (Q52); were analysed to suggest if priorities had been stated. These priorities were then added to column AB with any other information from this survey entry provided duplicated in the spreadsheet.




## Inferred Priorities from Measures

Every measure provided within the survey output was then assessed. If a measure provided was written as a priority this was then added to column AB with any other information from this survey entry provided duplicated in the spreadsheet. This were done within both the survey data: 'Survey Edited' tab and the events data: 'Events Edited'.




## 'Total Data'

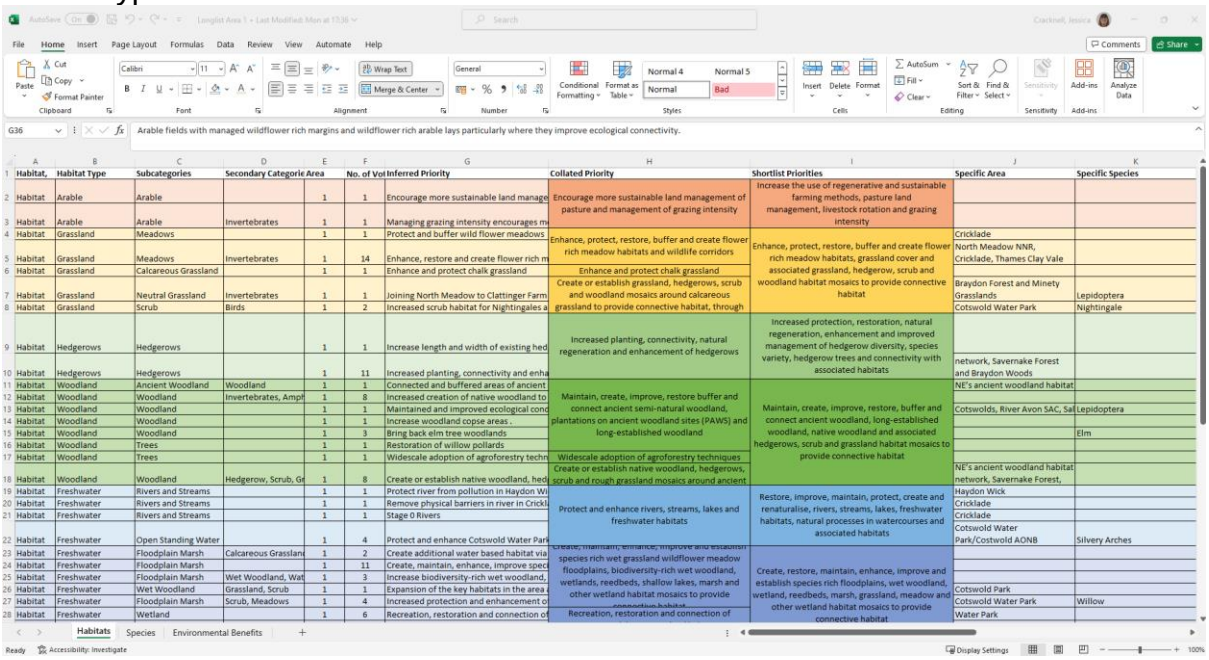
All edited data from the 'Survey Edited' tab and 'Events Edited' tab were then collated into the 'Total Data' tab.

## Longlist Data for Shortlisting

Following the collation of the data. The priorities were filtered by Habitat, Species, Environmental Benefit or Other. A spreadsheet was created for each: Habitat Priorities, Species Priorities and Environmental Benefit Priorities. Within these spreadsheets, all of the collated data was filtered and divided by Area, with a tab for each area.

## 'Longlist Area 1'

All Habitat priorities were filtered and divided by area, and colour coded by habitat type.



A longlist spreadsheet was produced for each area, including Wiltshire wide. Each spreadsheet had a habitat tab, species tab and environmental benefits tab. All habitats priorities for each area was then placed into the habitat tab of the relevant area, similarly species priorities and environmental benefits were put in the relevant area species or environmental benefits tab.

## Merge Inferred Priorities

Priorities of similar wording or of similar outcome were merged to produced a single priority. The number of priorities were then recorded as votes accumulated with any votes made at the longlisting events.

Example 1: *Survey Edited, Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS Longlist Data Spreadsheet*

Original Hedgerow Habitat Category Inferred Priorities:

1. Enhance, protect and create hedgerow habitats to protect and increase populations of butterflies and moths
2. Plant and connect more hedgerows
3. Hedgerow Planting
4. Increase length and width of existing hedgerows
5. Create or establish hedgerows to provide connective habitat, via planting and natural regeneration
6. Increase planting and enhancement of hedgerows

*Area 1 Shortlist, Habitat Longlist for Shortlist Spreadsheet*

Professional judgement was used to merge these 6 priorities together to produce 2 Hedgerow priorities:

1. Increase length and width of existing hedgerows
2. Increased planting, connectivity and enhancement of more hedgerows to provide connective habitat, via planting and natural regeneration

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Habitat | Habitat Ty | Subcategories | Secondary Categories | Area | No. of | Inferred Priority |
| 9 | Habitat | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | | 1 | 1 | Increase length and width of existing hedgerows |
| 10 | Habitat | Hedgerows | Hedgerows | | 1 | 11 | Increased planting, connectivity and enhancement of more hedgerows to provide connective habitat, via planting and natural regeneration |

**Collated Priorities**

Following the merging of priorities, there was a second grouping and collating of priorities to enable shortlisting. Again priorities of similar wording or of similar outcome were further grouped into one.

Example 1: *Area 1 Shortlist, Habitat Longlist for Shortlist Spreadsheet*

Woodland Habitat Inferred Priorities:

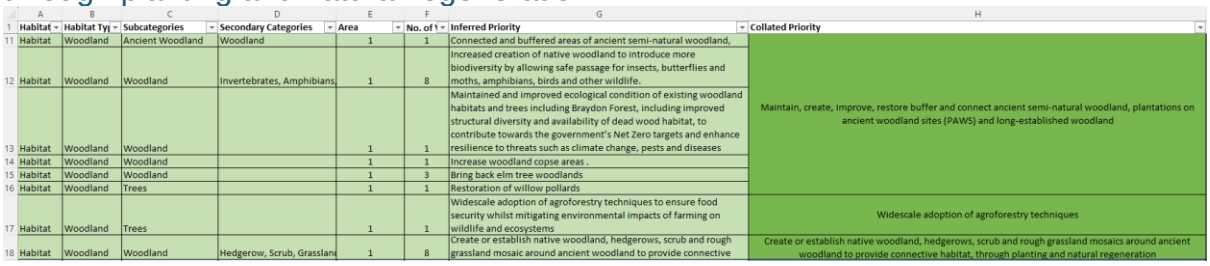
1. Connected and buffered areas of ancient semi-natural woodland, plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and long-established woodland
2. Increased creation of native woodland to introduce more biodiversity by allowing safe passage for insects, butterflies and moths, amphibians, birds and other wildlife.
3. Maintained and improved ecological condition of existing woodland habitats and trees including Braydon Forest, including improved structural diversity and availability of dead wood habitat, to contribute towards the government's Net Zero targets and enhance resilience to threats such as climate change, pests and diseases
4. Increase woodland copse areas
5. Bring back elm tree woodlands
6. Restoration of willow pollards
7. Widescale adoption of agroforestry techniques to ensure food security whilst mitigating environmental impacts of farming on wildlife and ecosystems
8. Create or establish native woodland, hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland mosaic around ancient woodland to provide connective habitat, via planting and natural regeneration

Woodland Collated Priorities:

Merged priorities 1 to 6: Maintain, create, improve, restore buffer and connect ancient semi-natural woodland, plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and long-established woodland

Priority 7: Widescale adoption of agroforestry techniques

## Priority 8: Create or establish native woodland, hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland mosaics around ancient woodland to provide connective habitat, through planting and natural regeneration



| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Habitat | Habitat Ty | Subcategories | Secondary Categories | Area | No. of | Inferred Priority | Collated Priority |
| 11 | Habitat | Woodland | Ancient Woodland | Woodland | 1 | 1 | Connected and buffered areas of ancient semi-natural woodland, | Maintain, create, improve, restore buffer and connect ancient semi-natural woodland, plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and long-established woodland |
| 12 | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | Invertebrates, Amphibians, | 1 | 8 | Increased creation of native woodland to introduce more biodiversity by allowing safe passage for insects, butterflies and moths, amphibians, birds and other wildlife. | |
| 13 | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | | 1 | 1 | Maintained and improved ecological condition of existing woodland habitats and trees including Braydon Forest, including improved structural diversity and availability of dead wood habitat, to contribute towards the government's Net Zero targets and enhance resilience to threats such as climate change, pests and diseases | |
| 14 | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | | 1 | 1 | Increase woodland copse areas . | |
| 15 | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | | 1 | 3 | Bring back elm tree woodlands | |
| 16 | Habitat | Woodland | Trees | | 1 | 1 | Restoration of willow pollards | |
| 17 | Habitat | Woodland | Trees | | 1 | 1 | Widescale adoption of agroforestry techniques to ensure food security whilst mitigating environmental impacts of farming on wildlife and ecosystems | Widescale adoption of agroforestry techniques |
| 18 | Habitat | Woodland | Woodland | Hedgerow, Scrub, Grassland | 1 | 8 | Create or establish native woodland, hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland mosaic around ancient woodland to provide connective | Create or establish native woodland, hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland mosaics around ancient woodland to provide connective habitat, through planting and natural regeneration |

### Shortlist Priorities

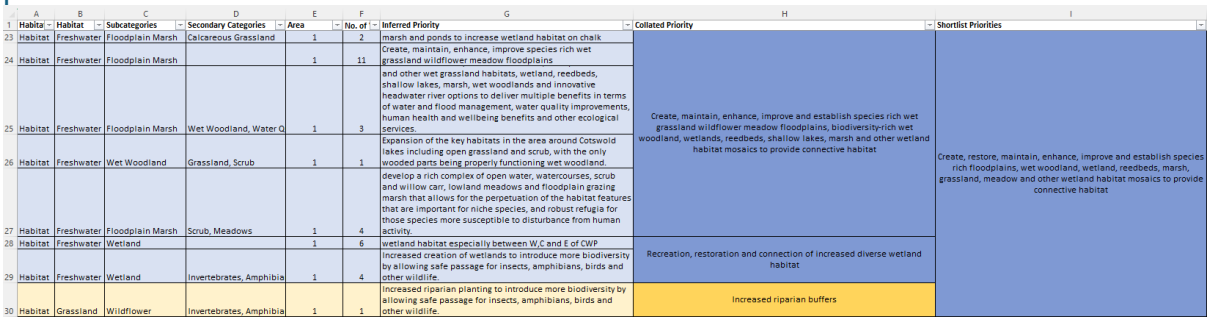
Following the collating of priorities, a trial run of shortlist scoring was undertaken and priorities of a similar wording within the same category were found to have resulted in the same scores, therefore a further grouping, and collating of priorities into a single priority for each habitat type was produced. From this, wording and decision making could be made within the shortlisting group regarding these groupings, decisions and phrasing.

Example 1: *Area 1 Shortlist, Habitat Longlist for Shortlist Spreadsheet*

Floodplain Marsh Habitat Collated Priorities:

1. Create, maintain, enhance, improve and establish species rich wet grassland wildflower meadow floodplains, biodiversity-rich wet woodland, wetlands, reedbeds, shallow lakes, marsh and other wetland habitat mosaics to provide connective habitat
2. Recreation, restoration and connection of increased diverse wetland habitat
3. Increased riparian buffers

## Shortlist Priority for Floodplain Marsh: Create, restore, maintain, enhance, improve and establish species rich floodplains, wet woodland, wetland, reedbeds, marsh, grassland, meadow and other wetland habitat mosaics to provide connective habitat



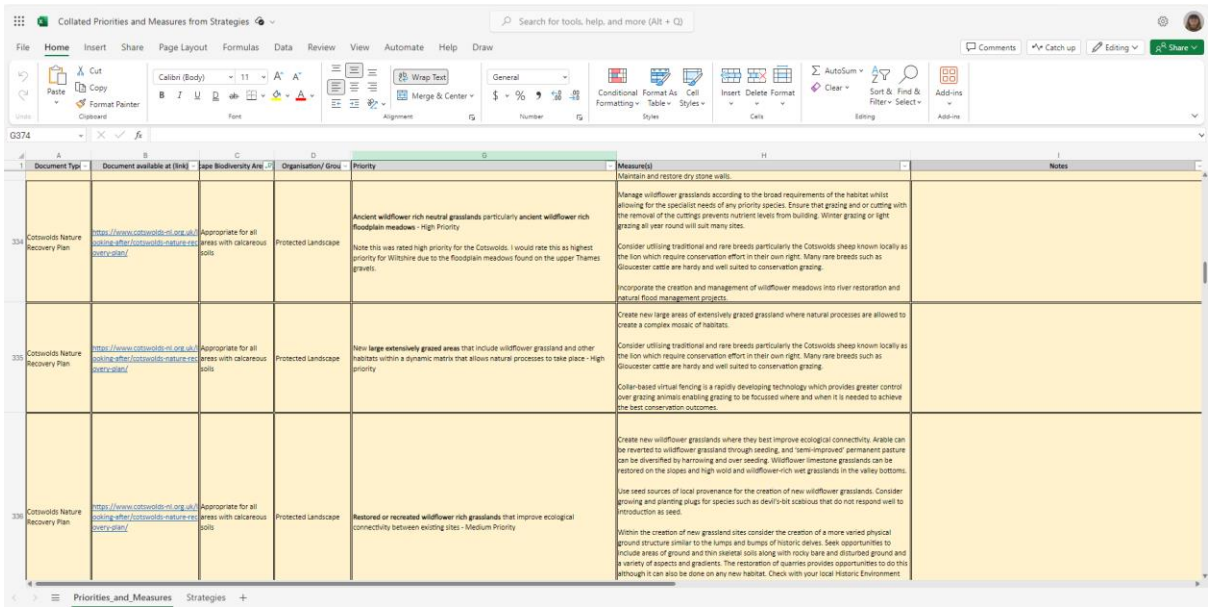
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Habita | Habitat | Subcategories | Secondary Categories | Area | No. of | Inferred Priority | Collated Priority | Shortlist Priorities |
| 23 | Habitat | Freshwater | Floodplain Marsh | Calcareous Grassland | 1 | 2 | marsh and ponds to increase wetland habitat on chalk | Create, maintain, enhance, improve and establish species rich wet grassland wildflower meadow floodplains, biodiversity-rich wet woodland, wetlands, reedbeds, shallow lakes, marsh and other wetland habitat mosaics to provide connective habitat | Create, restore, maintain, enhance, improve and establish species rich floodplains, wet woodland, wetland, reedbeds, marsh, grassland, meadow and other wetland habitat mosaics to provide connective habitat |
| 24 | Habitat | Freshwater | Floodplain Marsh | | 1 | 11 | Create, maintain, enhance, improve species rich wet grassland wildflower meadow floodplains | | |
| 25 | Habitat | Freshwater | Floodplain Marsh | Wet Woodland, Water C | 1 | 3 | and other wet grassland habitats, wetland, reedbeds, shallow lakes, marsh, wet woodlands and innovative headwater river options to deliver multiple benefits in terms of water and flood management, water quality improvements, human health and wellbeing benefits and other ecological services. | | |
| 26 | Habitat | Freshwater | Wet Woodland | Grassland, Scrub | 1 | 1 | Expansion of the key habitats in the area around Cotswold lakes including open grassland and scrub, with the only wooded parts being properly functioning wet woodland. | | |
| 27 | Habitat | Freshwater | Floodplain Marsh | Scrub, Meadows | 1 | 4 | develop a rich complex of open water, watercourses, scrub and willow carr, lowland meadows and floodplain grazing marsh that allows for the perpetuation of the habitat features that are important for niche species, and robust refugia for those species more susceptible to disturbance from human activity. | | |
| 28 | Habitat | Freshwater | Wetland | | 1 | 6 | wetland habitat especially between W,C and E of CWP | Recreation, restoration and connection of increased diverse wetland habitat | |
| 29 | Habitat | Freshwater | Wetland | Invertebrates, Amphibia | 1 | 4 | Increased creation of wetlands to introduce more biodiversity by allowing safe passage for insects, amphibians, birds and other wildlife. | | |
| 30 | Habitat | Grassland | Wildflower | Invertebrates, Amphibia | 1 | 1 | Increased riparian planting to introduce more biodiversity by allowing safe passage for insects, amphibians, birds and other wildlife. | Increased riparian buffers | |

### Collated Priorities and Measures from Strategies

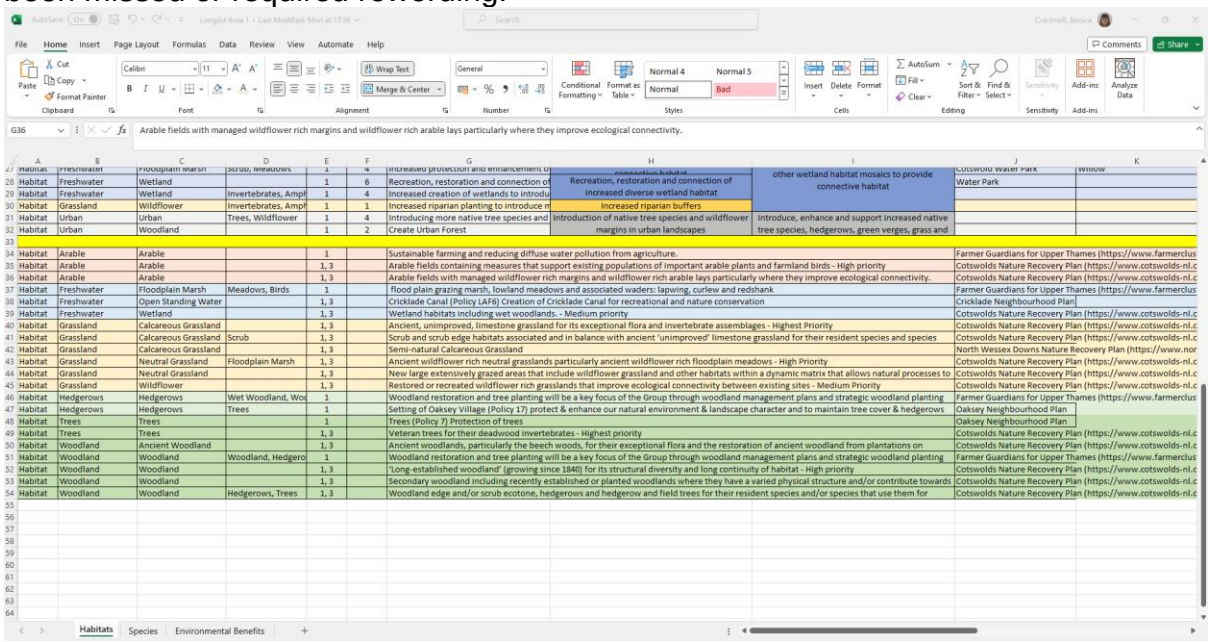
Priorities and measures from other strategies, plans and documents within Wiltshire were collated within the 'Collated Priorities and Measures from Strategies' Spreadsheet. The strategies referred to are those which have been agreed by collaborative groups or official sources.

These strategies include:

- Neighbourhood Plans
- Biodiversity Action Plans
- Catchment Plans
- Woodland Strategies
- Farmer Group Clusters
- Nature Recovery Plans
- Protected Sites Strategies




These strategies were then categorised in the same way as the event and survey data, by habitat, species or environmental benefit, and added to the shortlist spreadsheets at the bottom of the data. This was then used to review suggested priorities in each area and enable discussion in case a priority had been missed or required rewording.



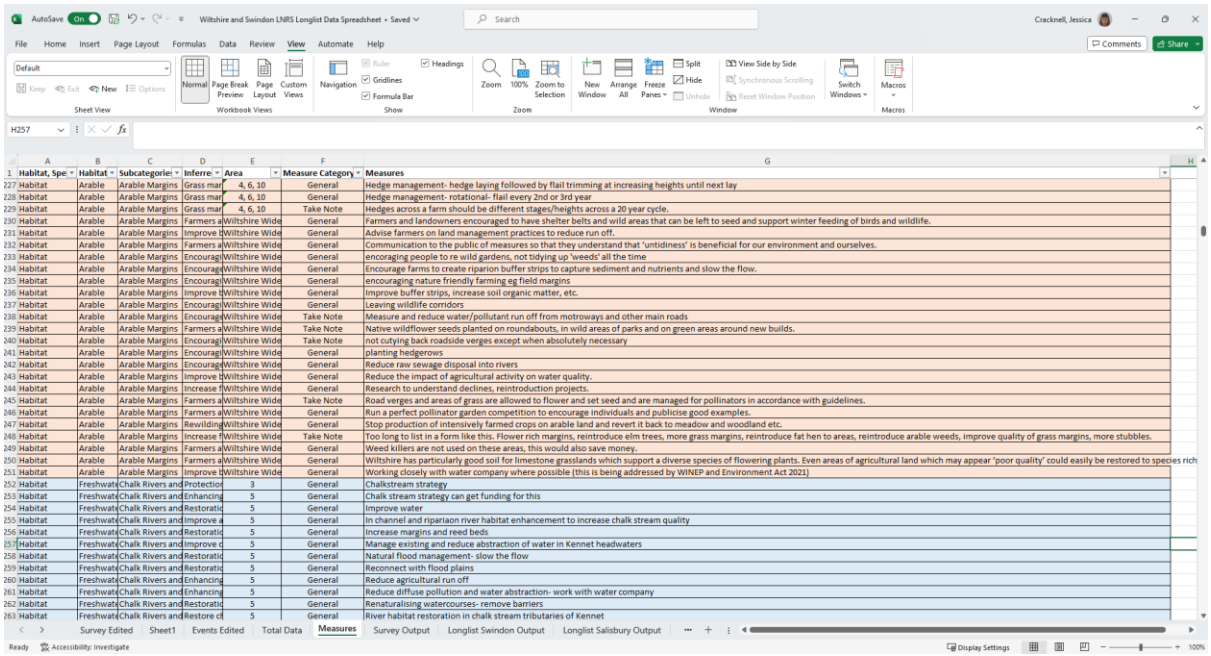

**Measure Spreadsheet**

Measures for each priority were assessed in a different tab within the spreadsheet. Categories and areas were kept the same as their inferred priorities, and measures were given a row each. These measures themselves were then categorised into: General, Take Note and Map.

General was used to identify measures that would likely be covered within priorities or measures already provided.

Take note was used to identify measures that were of specific interest and worth discussion within the shortlisting process.

Map was used to identify measures that were of particular interest for mapping purposes.



| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Habitat, Spe | Habitat | Subcategorie | Inferre | Area | Measure Category | Measures |
| 227 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Grass mar | 4, 6, 10 | General | Hedge management- hedge laying followed by flail trimming at increasing heights until next lay |
| 228 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Grass mar | 4, 6, 10 | General | Hedge management- rotational- flail every 2nd or 3rd year |
| 229 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Grass mar | 4, 6, 10 | Take Note | Hedges across a farm should be different stages/heights across a 20 year cycle. |
| 230 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | General | Farmers and landowners encouraged to have shelter belts and wild areas that can be left to seed and support winter feeding of birds and wildlife. |
| 231 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Improve t | Wiltshire Wide | General | Advise farmers on land management practices to reduce run off. |
| 232 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | General | Communication to the public of measures so that they understand that 'untidiness' is beneficial for our environment and ourselves. |
| 233 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encouragi | Wiltshire Wide | General | encouraging people to re wild gardens, not tidying up 'weeds' all the time |
| 234 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encourage | Wiltshire Wide | General | Encourage farms to create riparion buffer strips to capture sediment and nutrients and slow the flow. |
| 235 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encouragi | Wiltshire Wide | General | encouraging nature friendly farming eg field margins |
| 236 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Improve t | Wiltshire Wide | General | Improve buffer strips, increase soil organic matter, etc. |
| 237 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encouragi | Wiltshire Wide | General | Leaving wildlife corridors |
| 238 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encourage | Wiltshire Wide | Take Note | Measure and reduce water/pollutant run off from motroways and other main roads |
| 239 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | Take Note | Native wildflower seeds planted on roundabouts, in wild areas of parks and on green areas around new builds. |
| 240 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encouragi | Wiltshire Wide | Take Note | not cutying back roadside verges except when absolutely necessary |
| 241 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encouragi | Wiltshire Wide | General | planting hedgerows |
| 242 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Encourage | Wiltshire Wide | General | Reduce raw sewage disposal into rivers |
| 243 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Improve t | Wiltshire Wide | General | Reduce the impact of agricultural activity on water quality. |
| 244 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Increase f | Wiltshire Wide | General | Research to understand declines, reintroduction projects. |
| 245 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | Take Note | Road verges and areas of grass are allowed to flower and set seed and are managed for pollinators in accordance with guidelines. |
| 246 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | General | Run a perfect pollinator garden competition to encourage individuals and publicise good examples. |
| 247 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Rewilding | Wiltshire Wide | General | Stop production of intensively farmed crops on arable land and revert it back to meadow and woodland etc. |
| 248 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Increase f | Wiltshire Wide | Take Note | Too long to list in a form like this. Flower rich margins, reintroduce elm trees, more grass margins, reintroduce fat hen to areas, reintroduce arable weeds, improve quality of grass margins, more stubbles. |
| 249 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | General | Weed killers are not used on these areas, this would also save money. |
| 250 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Farmers a | Wiltshire Wide | General | Wiltshire has particularly good soil for limestone grasslands which support a diverse species of flowering plants. Even areas of agricultural land which may appear 'poor quality' could easily be restored to species rich |
| 251 | Habitat | Arable | Arable Margins | Improve t | Wiltshire Wide | General | Working closely with water company where possible (this is being addressed by WINEP and Environment Act 2021) |
| 252 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Protectio | 3 | General | Chalkstream strategy |
| 253 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Enhancing | 5 | General | Chalk stream strategy can get funding for this |
| 254 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restoratio | 5 | General | Improve water |
| 255 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Improve a | 5 | General | In channel and ripariaon river habitat enhancement to increase chalk stream quality |
| 256 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restoratio | 5 | General | Increase margins and reed beds |
| 257 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Improve c | 5 | General | Manage existing and reduce abstraction of water in Kennet headwaters |
| 258 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restoratio | 5 | General | Natural flood management- slow the flow |
| 259 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restoratio | 5 | General | Reconnect with flood plains |
| 260 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Enhancing | 5 | General | Reduce agricultural run off |
| 261 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Enhancing | 5 | General | Reduce diffuse pollution and water abstraction- work with water company |
| 262 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restoratio | 5 | General | Renaturalising watercourses- remove barriers |
| 263 | Habitat | Freshwat | Chalk Rivers and | Restore ch | 5 | General | River habitat restoration in chalk stream tributaries of Kennet |

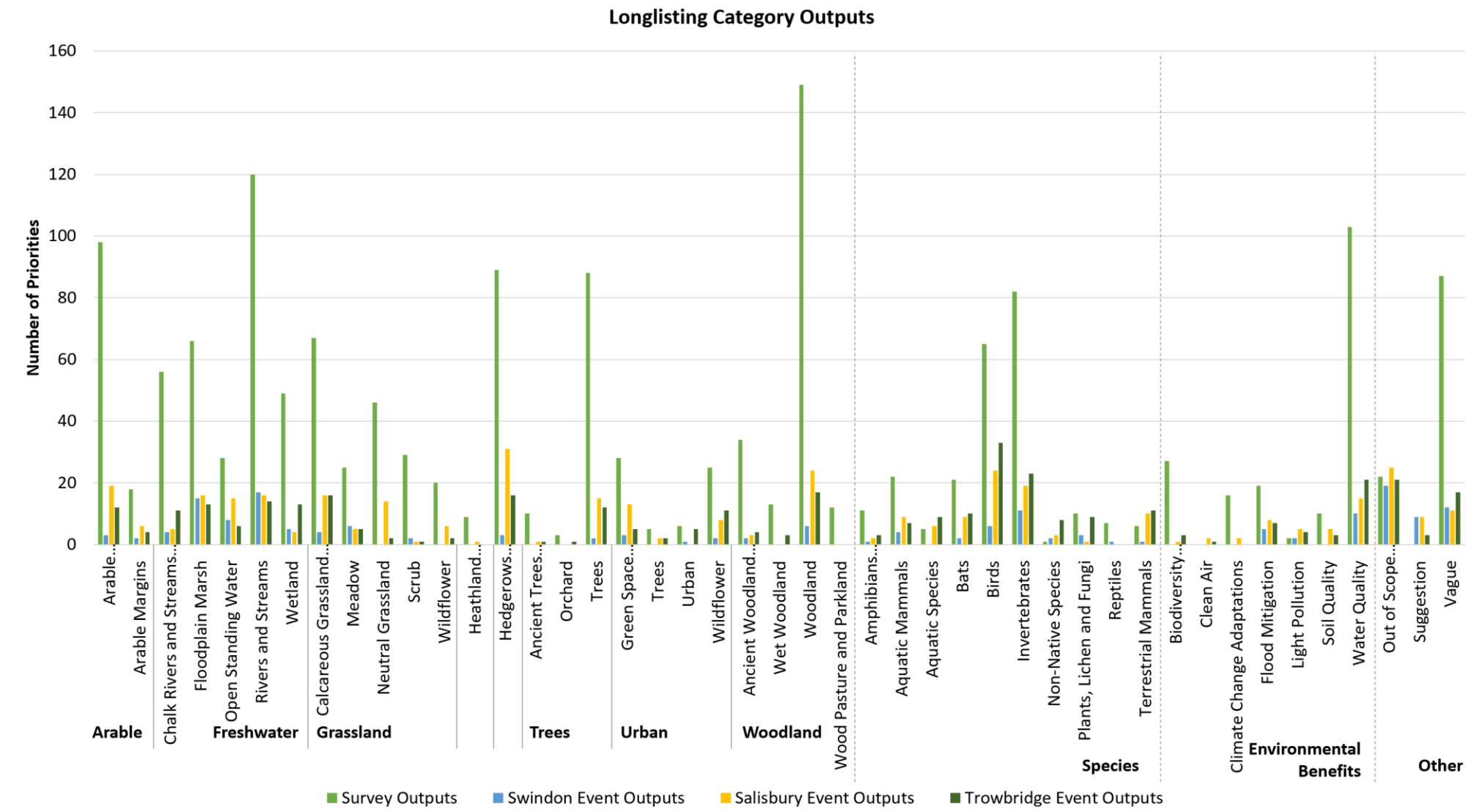
# Appendix 6: Longlist outcomes

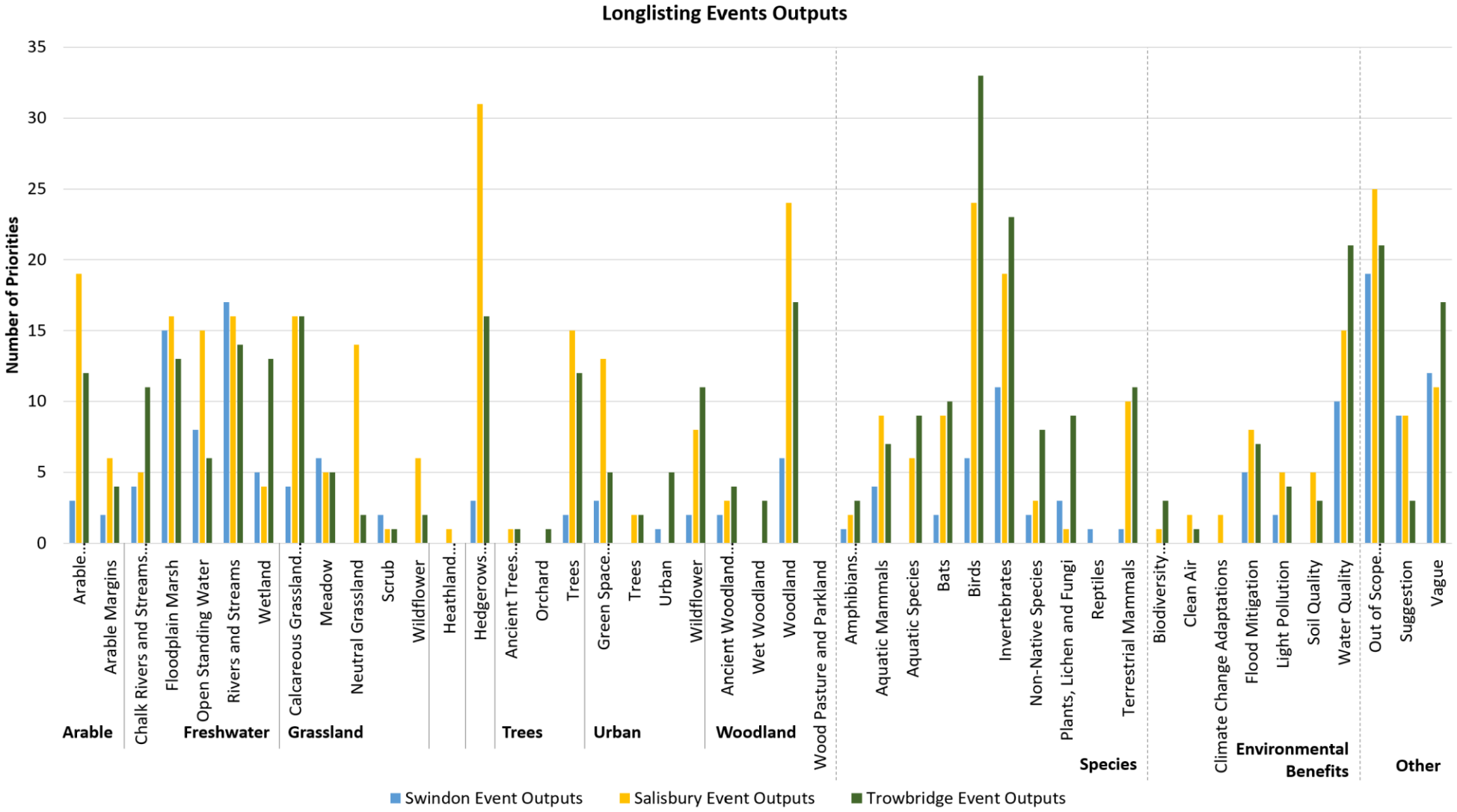
## Longlisting Data Categories

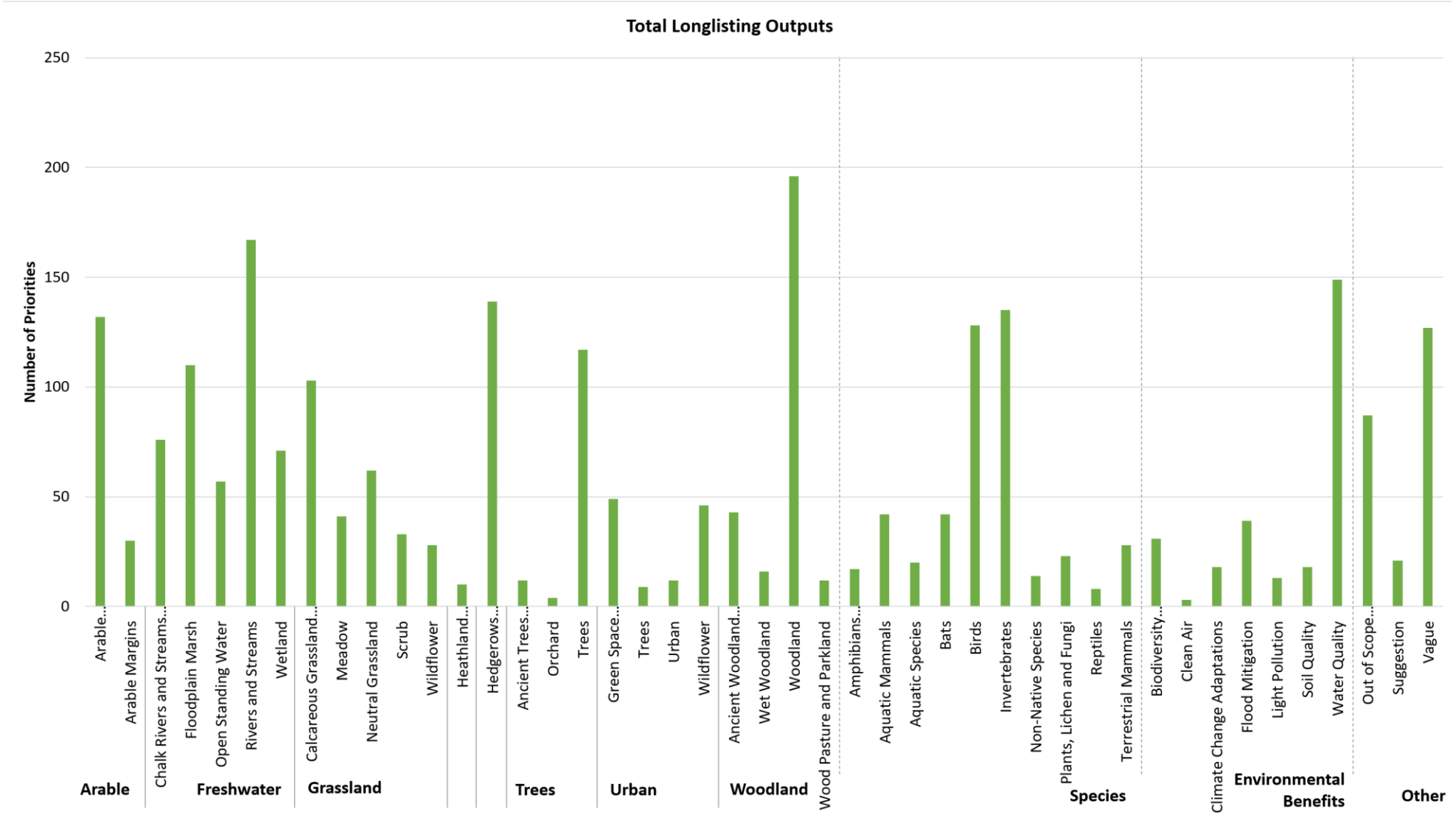
| | Survey Outputs | Swindon Event Outputs | Salisbury Event Outputs | Trowbridge Event Outputs | Total Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitats | 1093 | 85 | 221 | 176 | 1575 |
| Species | 230 | 31 | 83 | 113 | 457 |
| Environmental Benefits | 177 | 17 | 38 | 39 | 271 |
| Other | 109 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 235 |
| Total | 1609 | 173 | 387 | 369 | 2538 |

| Species | Survey Outputs | Swindon Event Outputs | Salisbury Event Outputs | Trowbridge Event Outputs | Total Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amphibians | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Aquatic Mammals | 22 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 42 |
| Aquatic Species | 5 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 20 |
| Bats | 21 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 42 |
| Birds | 65 | 6 | 24 | 33 | 128 |
| Invertebrates | 82 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 135 |
| Non-Native Species | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 14 |
| Plants, Lichen and Fungi | 10 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 23 |
| Reptiles | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Terrestrial Mammals | 6 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 28 |
| Total | 230 | 31 | 83 | 113 | 457 |

| Habitat Type | Subcategories | Survey Outputs | Swindon Event Outputs | Salisbury Event Outputs | Trowbridge Event Outputs | Total Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arable | Arable | 98 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 132 |
| | Arable Margins | 18 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 30 |
| Freshwater | Chalk Rivers and Streams | 56 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 76 |
| | Floodplain Marsh | 66 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 110 |
| | Open Standing Water | 28 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 57 |
| | Rivers and Streams | 120 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 167 |
| | Wetland | 49 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 71 |
| Grassland | Calcareous Grassland | 67 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 103 |
| | Meadows | 25 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 41 |
| | Neutral Grassland | 46 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 62 |
| | Scrub | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| | Wildflower | 20 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 28 |
| Heathland | Heathland | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Hedgerows | Hedgerows | 89 | 3 | 31 | 16 | 139 |
| Trees | Ancient Trees | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| | Orchard | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | Trees | 88 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 117 |
| Urban | Green Space | 28 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 49 |
| | Trees | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| | Urban | 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 12 |
| | Wildflower | 25 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 46 |
| Woodland | Ancient Woodland | 34 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 43 |
| | Wet Woodland | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 |
| | Woodland | 149 | 6 | 24 | 17 | 196 |
| | Wood Pasture and Parkland | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | | 1093 | 85 | 221 | 176 | 1575 |


Longlisting Category Outputs
Number of Priorities
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Arable...
Arable Margins
Chalk Rivers and Streams...
Floodplain Marsh
Open Standing Water
Rivers and Streams
Wetland
Calcareous Grassland...
Meadow
Neutral Grassland
Scrub
Wildflower
Heathland...
Hedgerows...
Ancient Trees...
Orchard
Trees
Green Space...
Trees
Urban
Wildflower
Ancient Woodland...
Wet Woodland
Woodland
Wood Pasture and Parkland
Amphibians...
Aquatic Mammals
Aquatic Species
Bats
Birds
Invertebrates
Non-Native Species
Plants, Lichen and Fungi
Reptiles
Terrestrial Mammals
Biodiversity...
Clean Air
Climate Change Adaptations
Flood Mitigation
Light Pollution
Soil Quality
Water Quality
Out of Scope...
Suggestion
Vague
Arable
Freshwater
Grassland
Trees
Urban
Woodland
Species
Environmental Benefits
Other
Survey Outputs
Swindon Event Outputs
Salisbury Event Outputs
Trowbridge Event Outputs

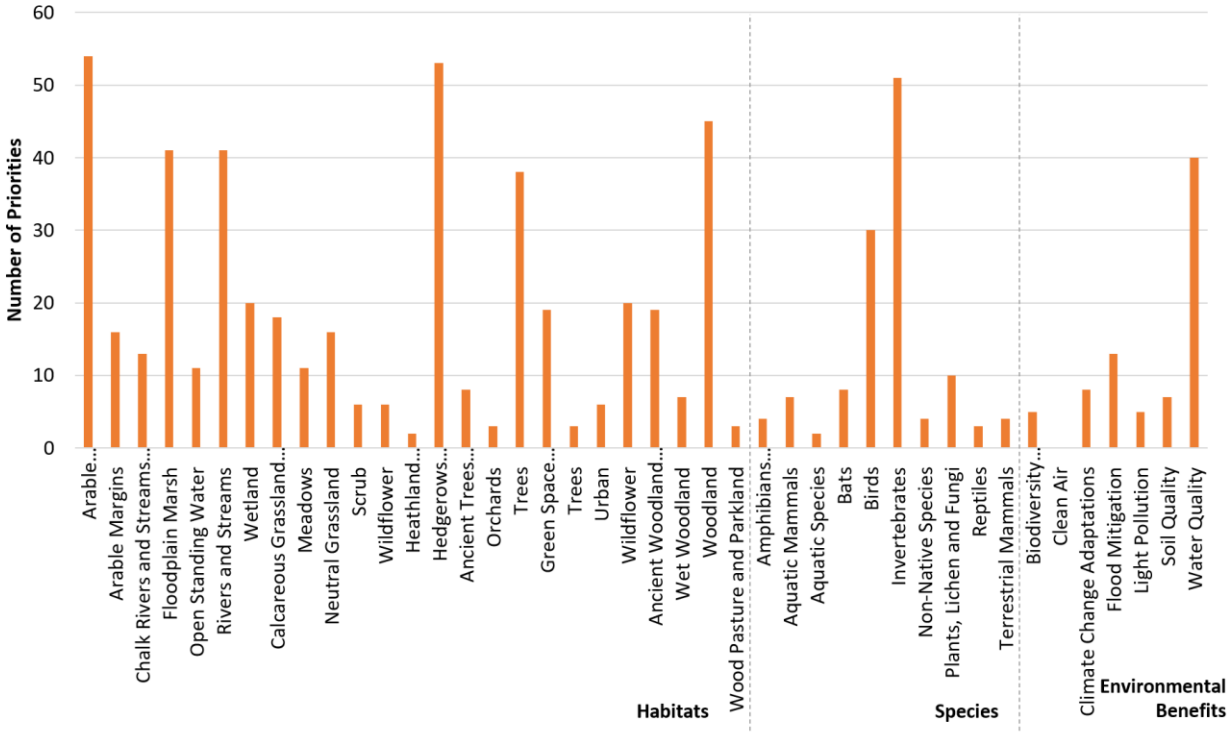

Longlisting Events Outputs
Number of Priorities
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Arable...
Arable Margins
Chalk Rivers and Streams...
Floodplain Marsh
Open Standing Water
Rivers and Streams
Wetland
Calcareous Grassland...
Meadow
Neutral Grassland
Scrub
Wildflower
Heathland...
Hedgerows...
Ancient Trees...
Orchard
Trees
Green Space...
Trees
Urban
Wildflower
Ancient Woodland...
Wet Woodland
Woodland
Wood Pasture and Parkland
Amphibians...
Aquatic Mammals
Aquatic Species
Bats
Birds
Invertebrates
Non-Native Species
Plants, Lichen and Fungi
Reptiles
Terrestrial Mammals
Biodiversity...
Clean Air
Climate Change Adaptations
Flood Mitigation
Light Pollution
Soil Quality
Water Quality
Out of Scope...
Suggestion
Vague
Arable
Freshwater
Grassland
Trees
Urban
Woodland
Species
Environmental Benefits
Other
Swindon Event Outputs
Salisbury Event Outputs
Trowbridge Event Outputs


Total Longlisting Outputs
Number of Priorities
250
200
150
100
50
0
Arable...
Arable Margins
Chalk Rivers and Streams...
Floodplain Marsh
Open Standing Water
Rivers and Streams
Wetland
Calcareous Grassland...
Meadow
Neutral Grassland
Scrub
Wildflower
Heathland...
Hedgerows...
Ancient Trees...
Orchard
Trees
Green Space...
Trees
Urban
Wildflower
Ancient Woodland...
Wet Woodland
Woodland
Wood Pasture and Parkland
Amphibians...
Aquatic Mammals
Aquatic Species
Bats
Birds
Invertebrates
Non-Native Species
Plants, Lichen and Fungi
Reptiles
Terrestrial Mammals
Biodiversity...
Clean Air
Climate Change Adaptations
Flood Mitigation
Light Pollution
Soil Quality
Water Quality
Out of Scope...
Suggestion
Vague
Arable
Freshwater
Grassland
Trees
Urban
Woodland
Species
Environmental Benefits
Other

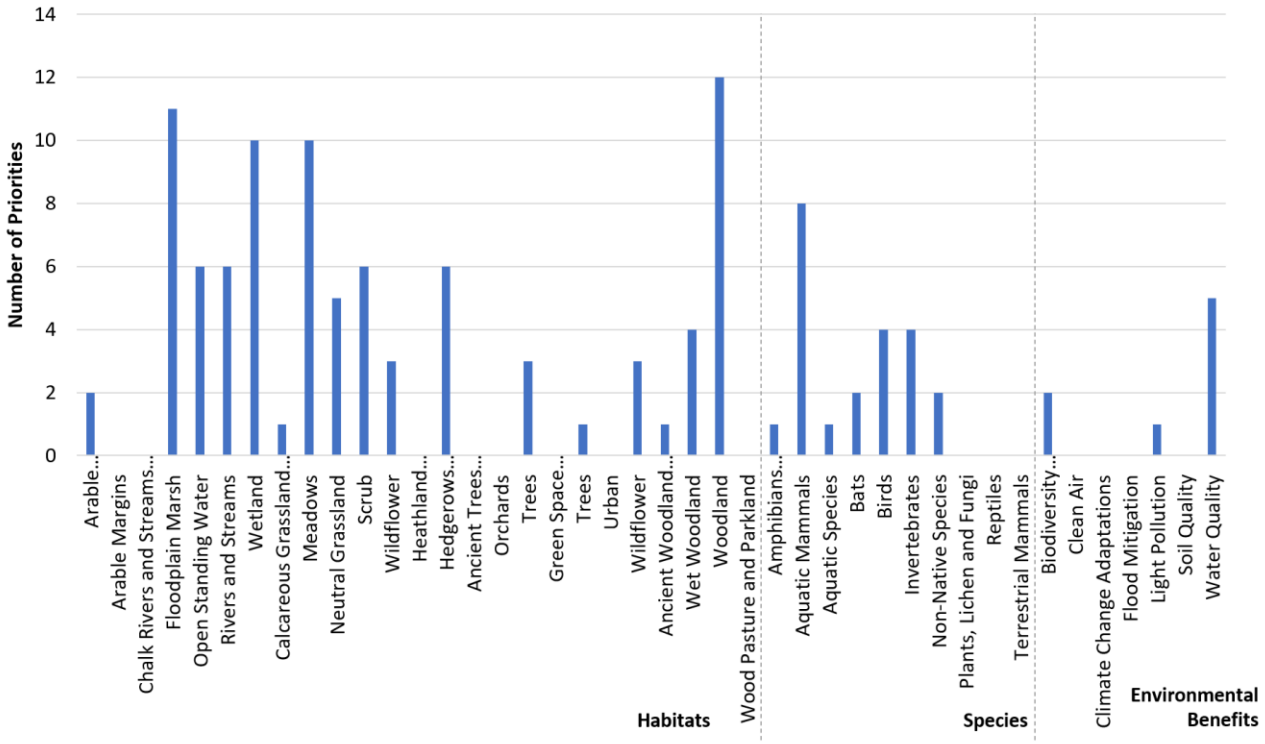
# Wiltshire Wide

**Popular Wiltshire Wide Priorities**

1. Increase in environmentally friendly and sustainable farming practices to increase diversity of species and increased numbers of species present
2. Increase hedgerow species composition
3. Creating/improving habitats for White Letter Hairstreak, Duke of Burgundy, Adonis Blue, Pearl Bordered Fritillary



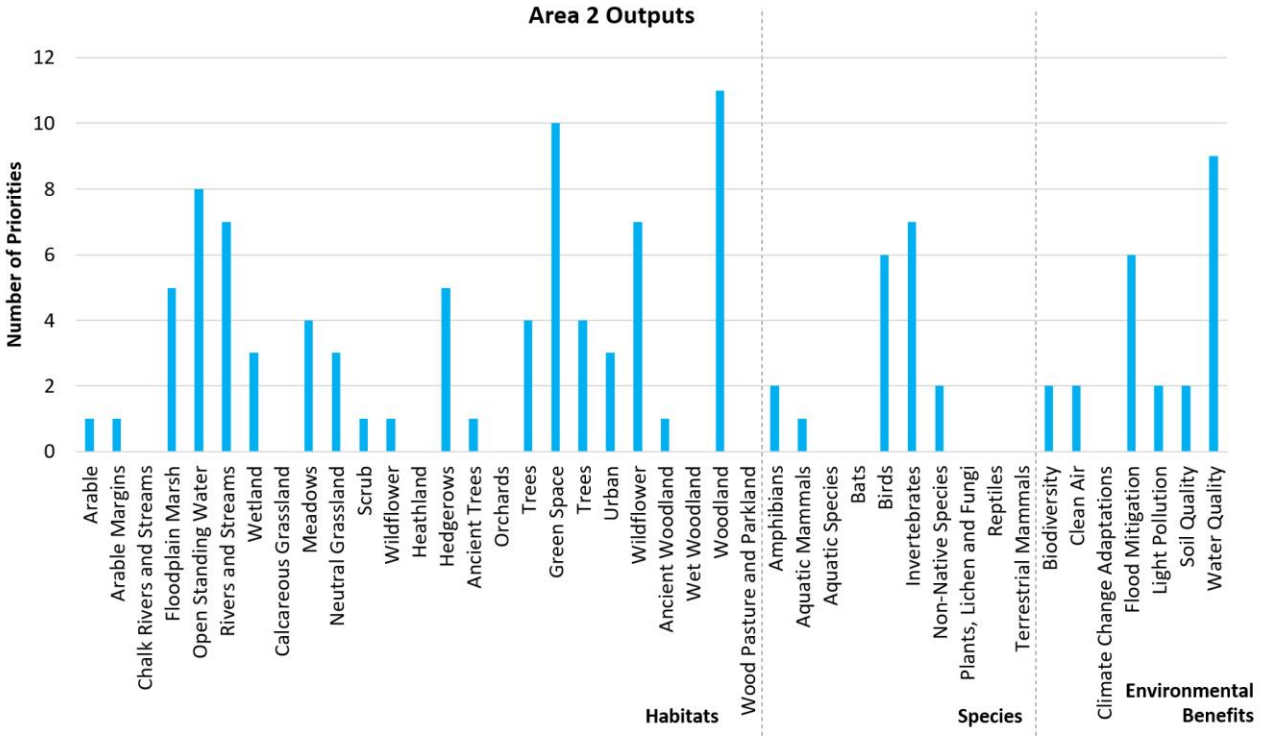
# Area 1: Wiltshire Upper Thames Clay Vale



**Popular Area 1 Priorities**

1. Protect, restore, enhance and reconnect floodplains
2. Increased creation and establishment of native woodlands
3. Increase population of beavers

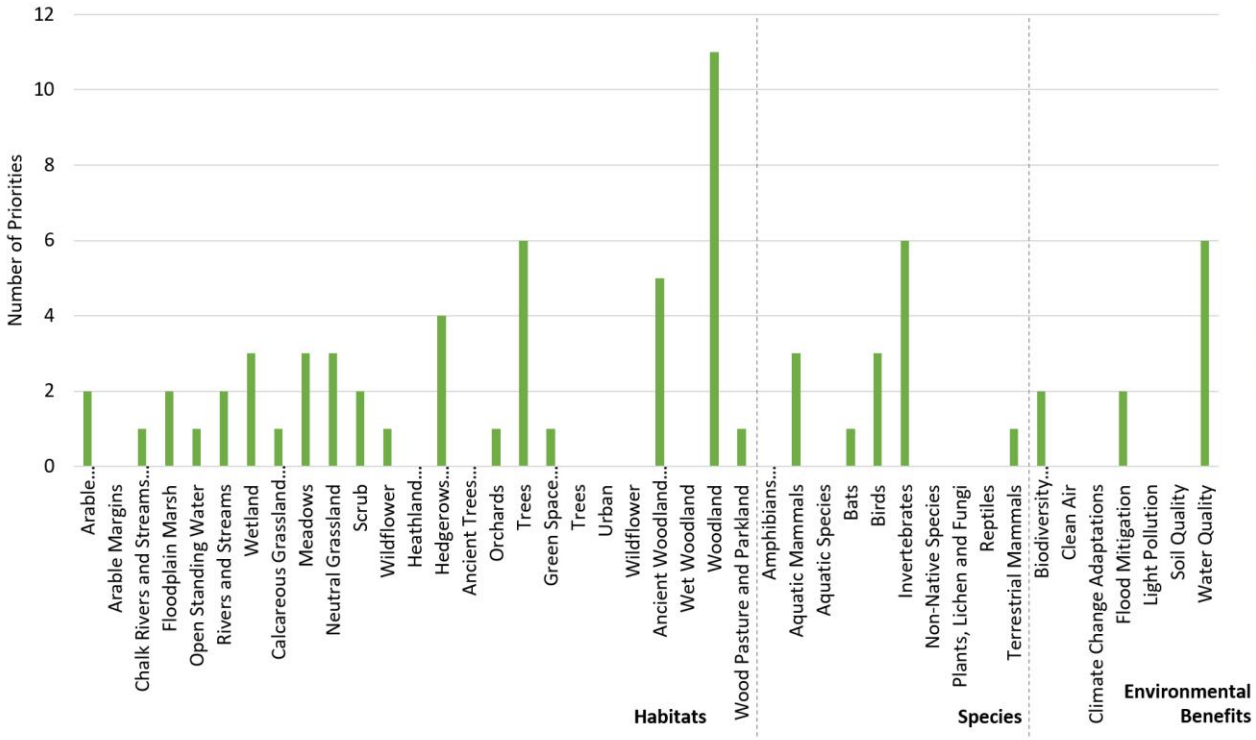
# Area 2: Swindon Ridge and Clay Lowlands




**Popular Area 2 Priorities**

1. Create wildlife friendly verges, green corridors and increased access to green spaces
2. Increased woodland cover and improved ecological condition of existing woodland habitats
3. Improved water quality

# Area 3: Braydon Forest



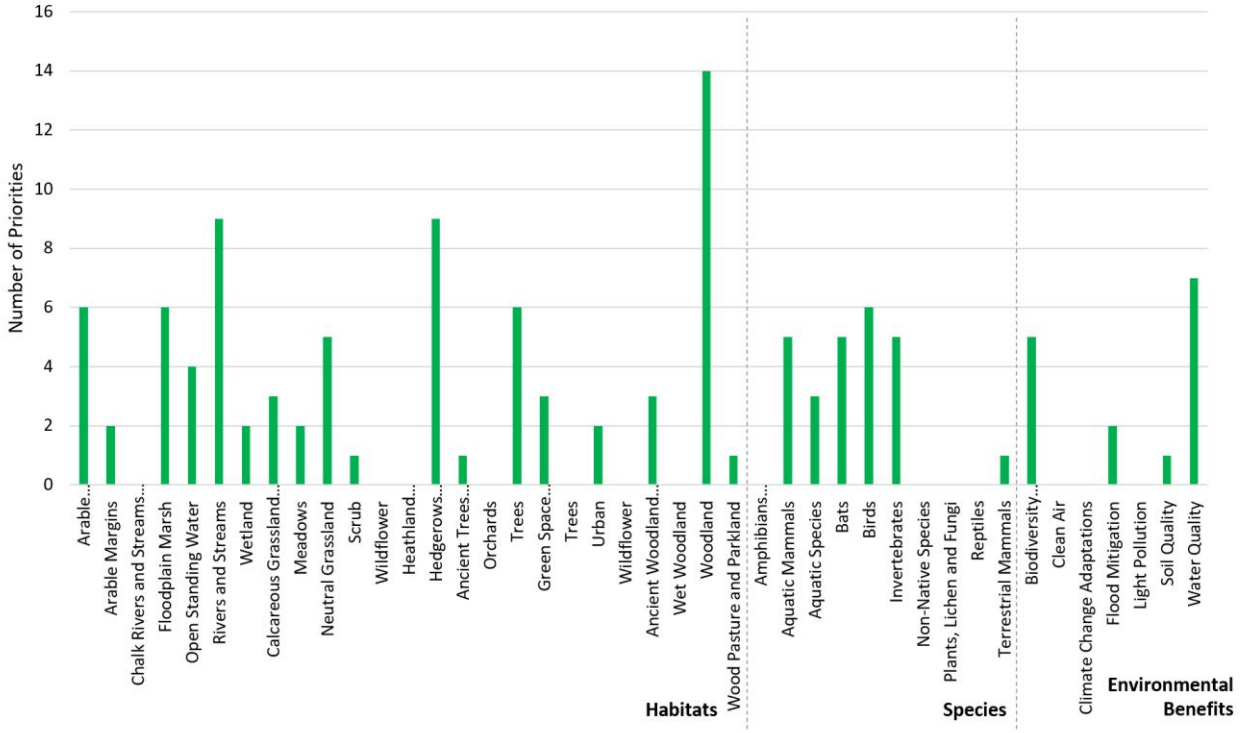
**Popular Area 3 Priorities**

1. Sustainable management of woodland habitats
2. Increase connectivity and create mosaic habitats for marsh fritillaries, cinnibar moth, brown hairstreaks, marbled whites and skippers
3. Improved water quality

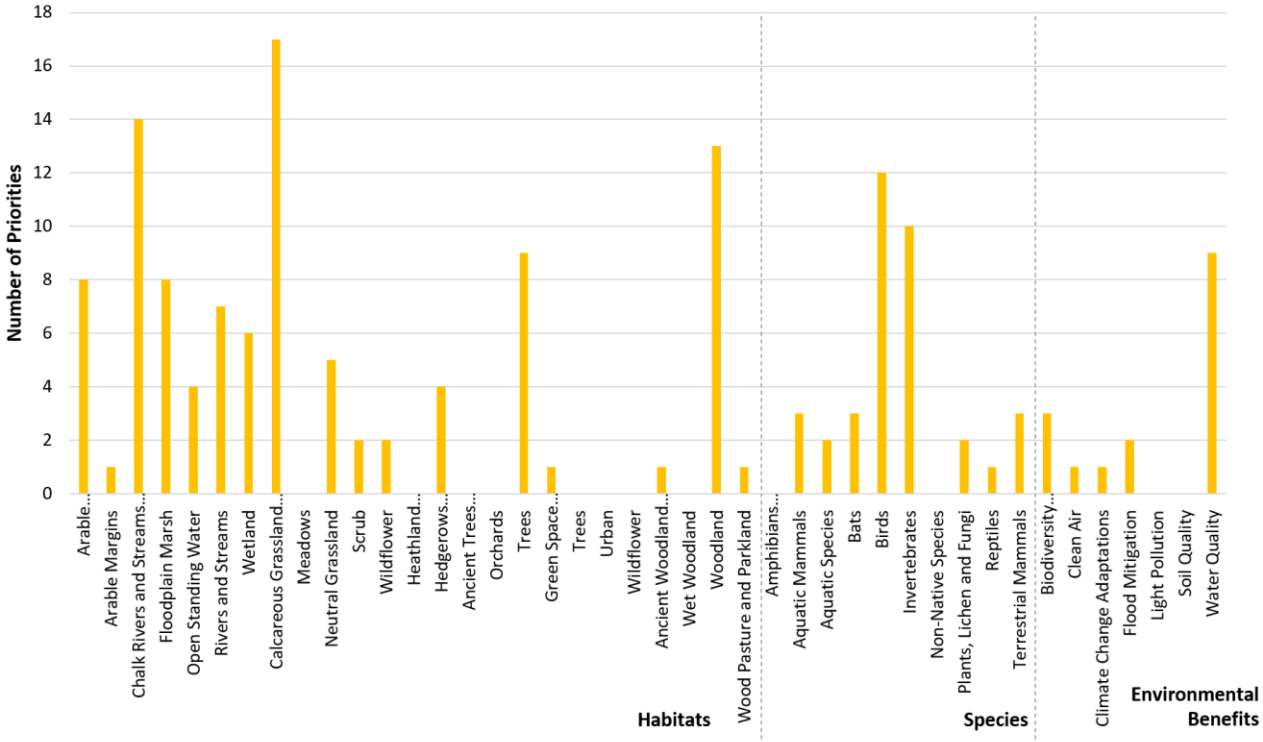
# Area 4: Cotswolds Limestone Lowlands

**Popular Area 4 Priorities**

1. Healthy thriving river ecology to increase abundance of fish, invertebrates, mammals and birds
2. Increased protected and connected hedgerows to support large numbers of plants, insects and other animals
3. Protect and enhance habitat for rare Annex II bats



# Area 5: Marlborough Downs and Savernake Forest



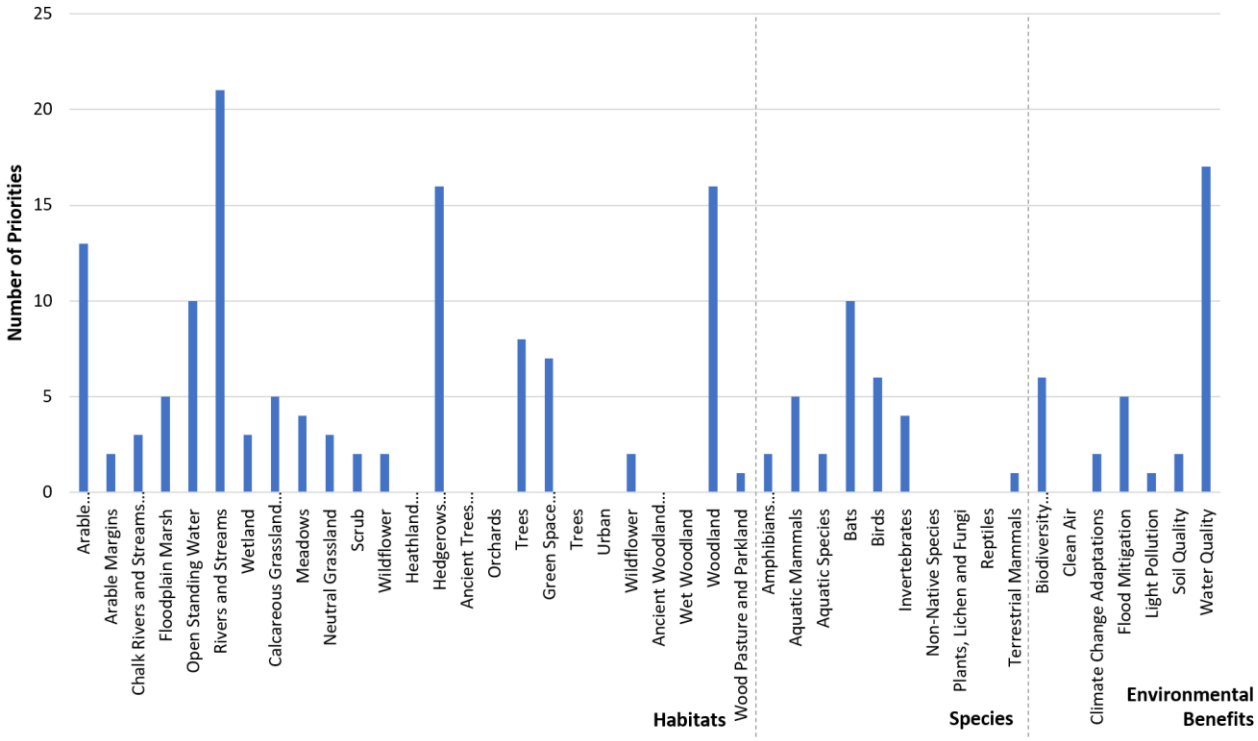
**Popular Area 5 Priorities**

1. Chalk grassland protection, restoration and connectivity
2. Protection and restoration of chalk stream habitats
3. Increase population of farmland birds

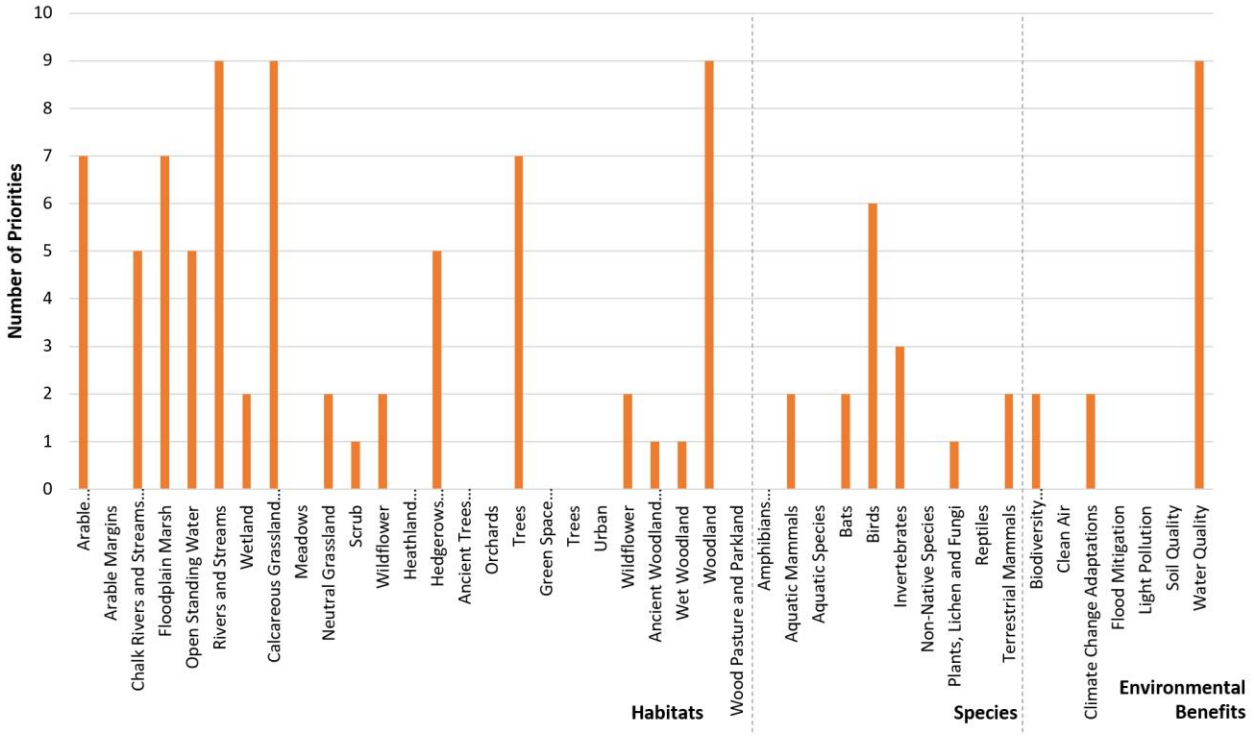
# Area 6: Bristol Avon Vale

**Popular Area 6 Priorities**

1. Protect, restore and enhance the River Avon as a wildlife corridor
2. Increase hedgerow diversity and species variety
3. Replace arable crops on thin, less productive calcareous soils with native grasses



# Area 7: Vale of Pewsey



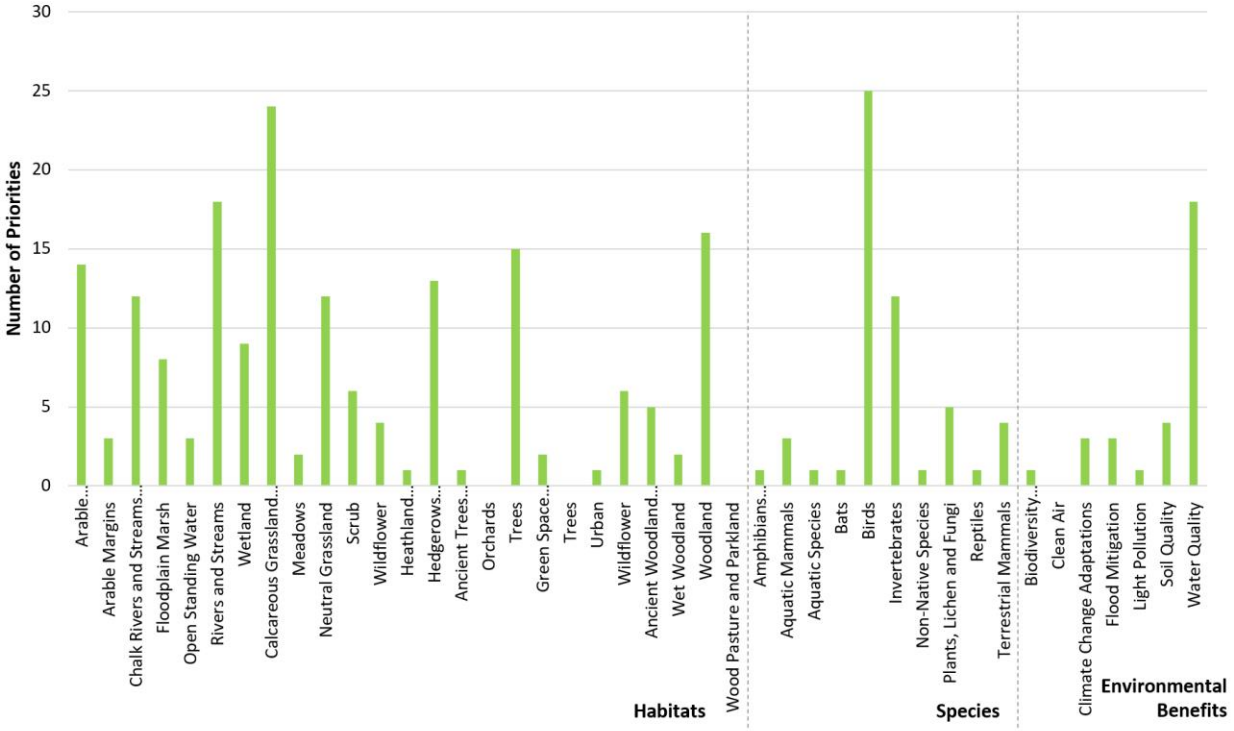
**Popular Area 7 Priorities**

1. Larger, more connected areas of well-managed, species rich, chalk grassland
2. Increase woodland cover
3. Improved water quality and reconnected floodplains

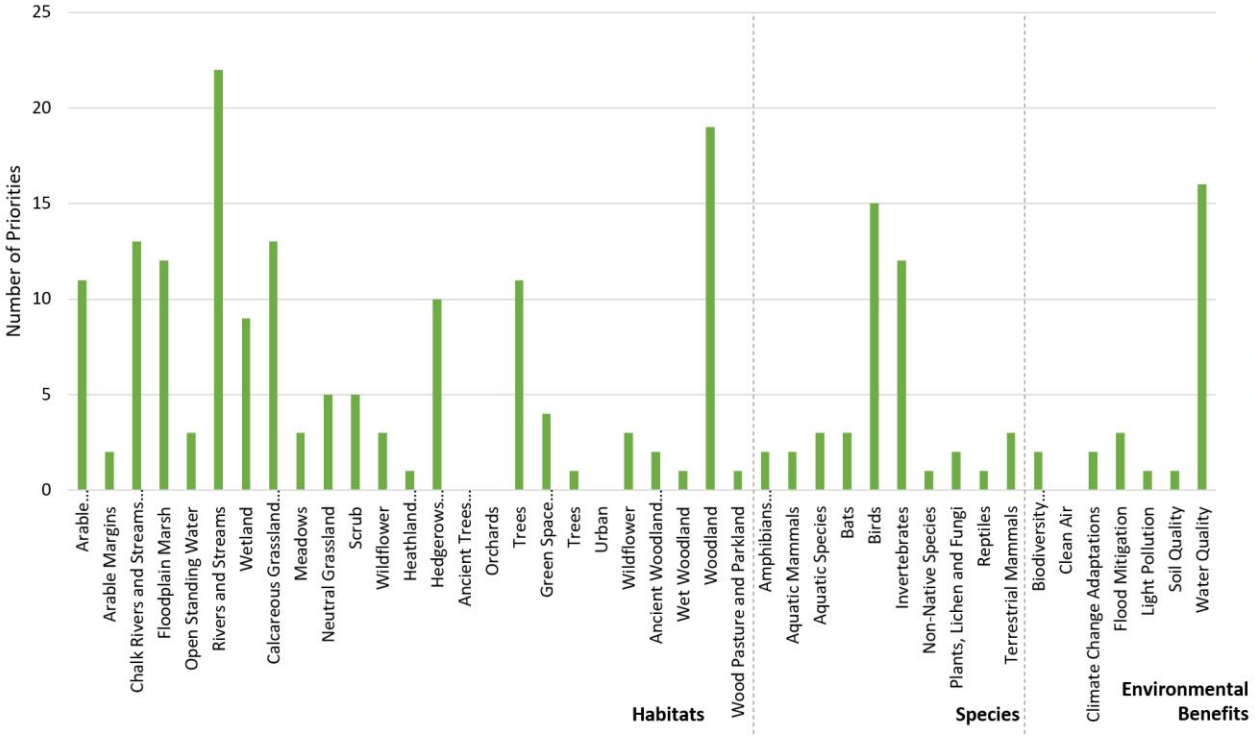
# Area 8: Salisbury Plain

**Popular Area 8 Priorities**

1. Protect, enhance, create and reconnect Salisbury Plain chalk grassland
2. Protect and improve habitats and populations of farmland birds including Stone Curlew, Corn bunting, Skylark, Grey partridge and Yellowhammer
3. Improve water quality



# Area 9: West Wiltshire and Cranbourne Chase Downs



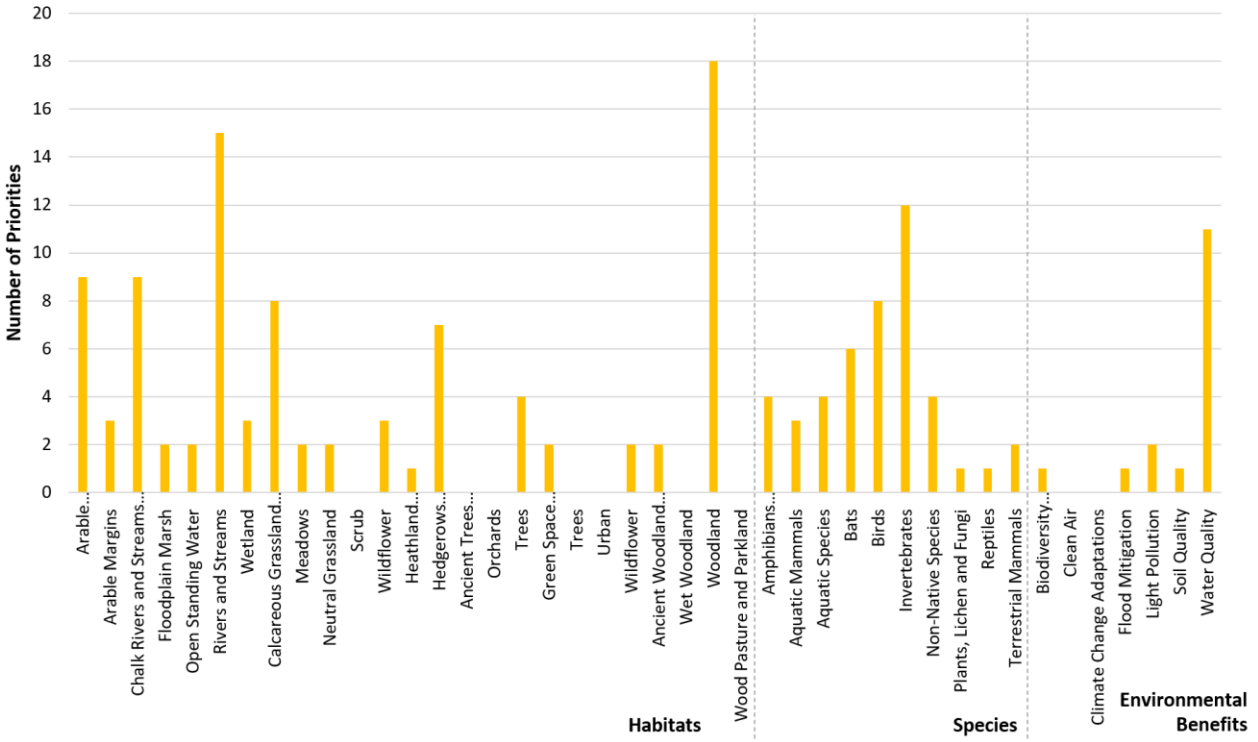
**Popular Area 9 Priorities**

1. Restoration of natural processes and dynamism within rivers and floodplains
2. Better connected woodland and associated habitats managed appropriately for resilience and adaptation
3. Improve water quality

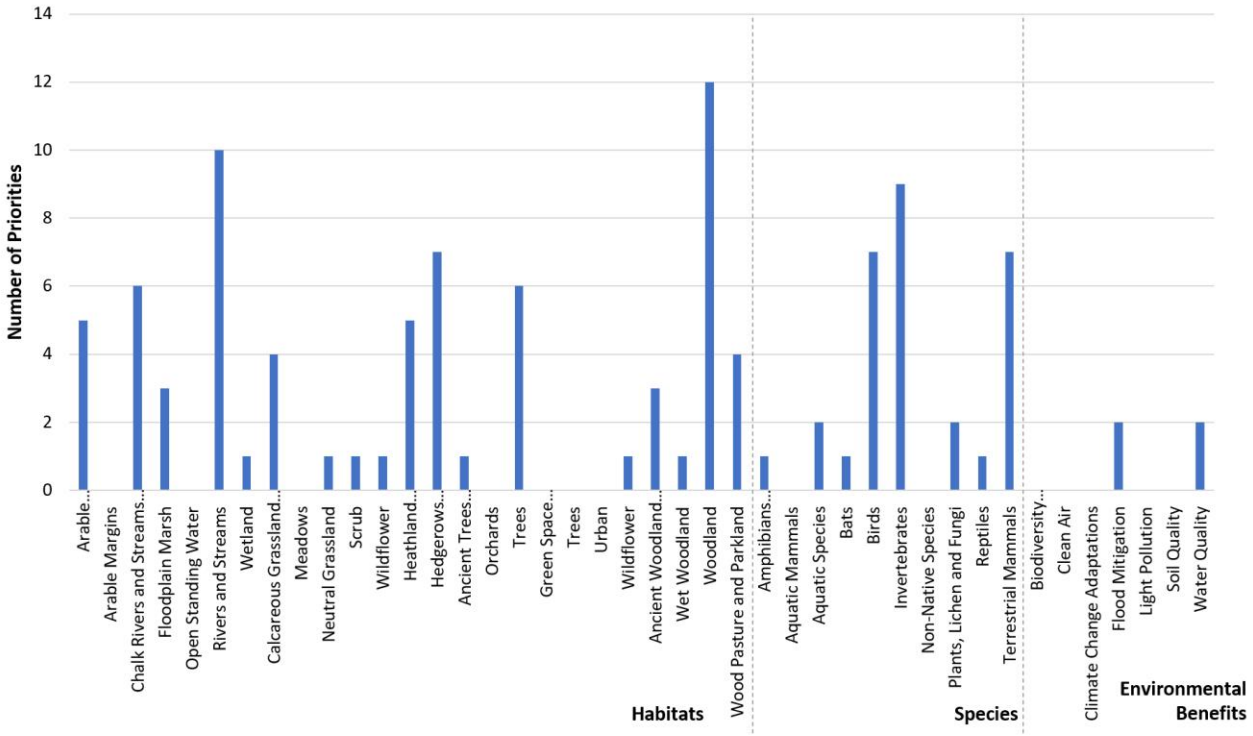
# Area 10: Warminster and the Vale of Wardour

**Popular Area 10 Priorities**

1. Increased woodland management
2. Better quality of water in all rivers and lakes
3. Improve habitat for Lepidoptera



# Area 11: Tytherley and Langley Woods



**Popular Area 11 Priorities**

1. Enhance broad-leaved woodland within the New Forest and Southern Wiltshire habitats
2. Improving connectivity between core sites for Woodland butterflies and high-quality habitat patches
3. Coordinated and collaborative deer and squirrel management

Wiltshire Council

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