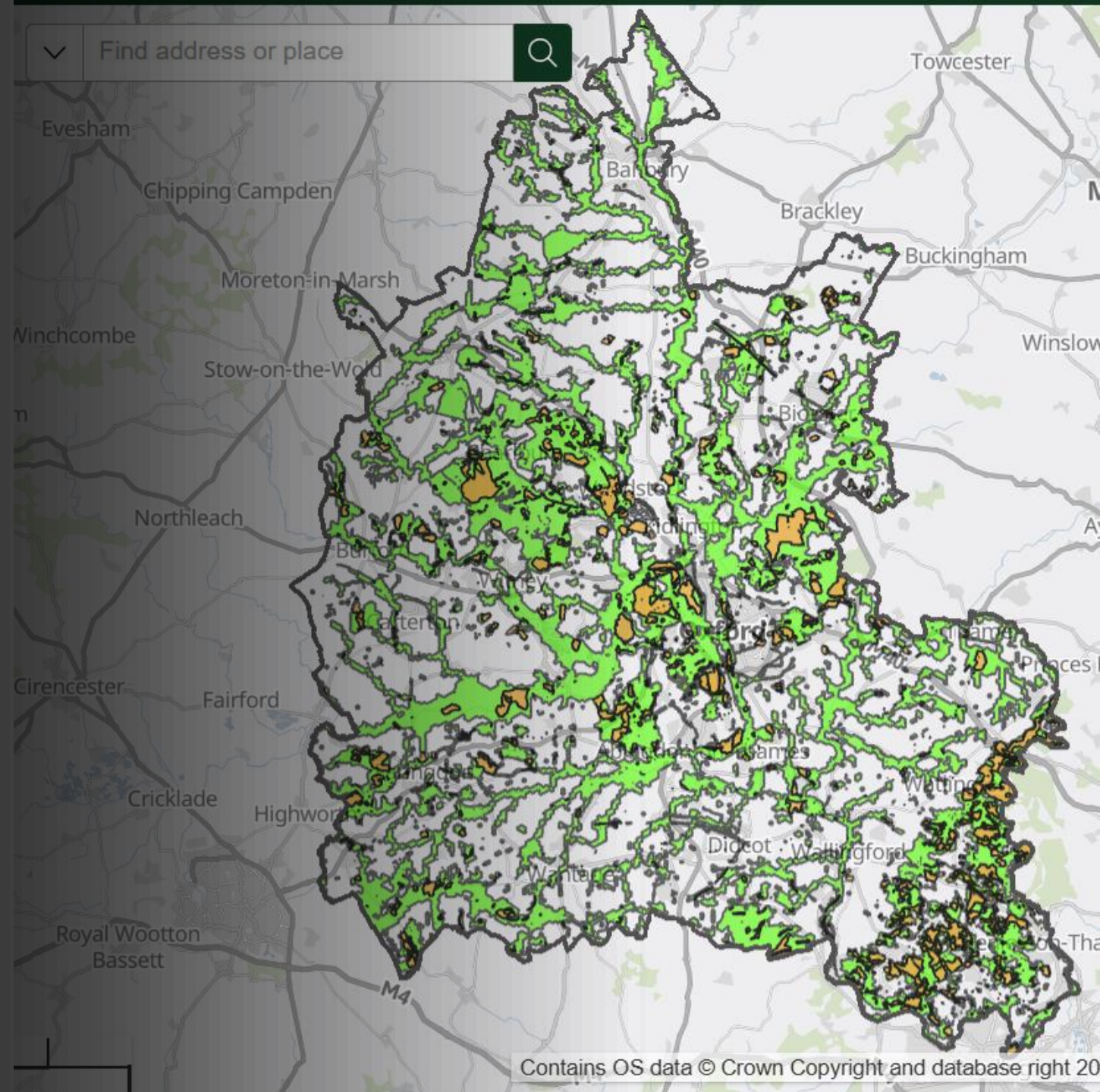


Oxfordshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

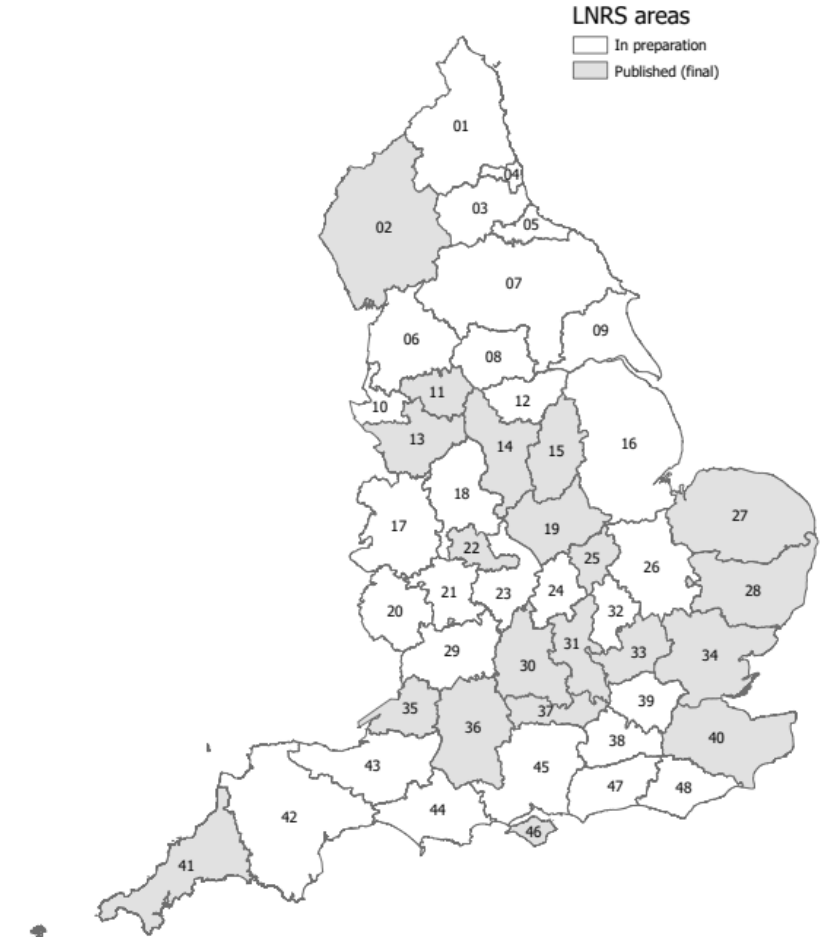
A tool to guide the creation of a targeted and resilient network for nature



48 authorities across England have been producing LNRS

Map of local nature recovery strategy (LNRS) areas and responsible authorities

LNRS ID	Name	Responsible authority
01	North of Tyne	North East Combined Authority
02	Cumbria	Westmorland and Furness Council
03	County Durham	Durham County Council
04	South of Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council
05	Tees Valley	Tees Valley Mayoral Combined Authority
06	Lancashire	Lancashire County Council
07	North Yorkshire and York	North Yorkshire Council
08	West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire Combined Authority
09	Hull and East Yorkshire	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
10	Liverpool City Region	Liverpool City Region Combined Authority
11	Greater Manchester	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
12	South Yorkshire	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority
13	Cheshire	Cheshire West and Chester Council
14	Derbyshire	Derbyshire County Council
15	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham	Nottinghamshire County Council
16	Greater Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire County Council
17	Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin	Shropshire County Council
18	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire County Council
19	Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland	Leicestershire County Council
20	Herefordshire	Herefordshire Council
21	Worcestershire	Worcestershire County Council
22	West Midlands	West Midlands Combined Authority
23	Warwickshire	Warwickshire County Council
24	West Northamptonshire	West Northamptonshire Council
25	North Northamptonshire	North Northamptonshire Council
26	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
27	Norfolk	Norfolk County Council
28	Suffolk	Suffolk County Council
29	Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire County Council
30	Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire County Council
31	Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	Buckinghamshire Council
32	Bedfordshire	Central Bedfordshire Council
33	Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire County Council
34	Greater Essex	Essex County Council
35	West of England	West of England Combined Authority
36	Wiltshire and Swindon	Wiltshire Council
37	Berkshire	Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Council
38	Surrey	Surrey County Council
39	Greater London	Greater London Authority
40	Kent and Medway	Kent County Council
41	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	Cornwall Council
42	Devon	Devon County Council
43	Somerset	Somerset County Council
44	Dorset	Dorset Council
45	Hampshire	Hampshire County Council
46	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight Council
47	West Sussex	West Sussex County Council
48	East Sussex and Brighton & Hove	East Sussex County Council



Correct as of 01/12/2025

20 published to date

[View this information as a list and find contact details for each responsible authority](#)

Legislation



Introduced by the UK government in the Environment Act 2021



LNRS must be:

Based on local knowledge

Agreed by local authorities and Natural England

Prepared in consultation with the public

Include four key elements:

- 1. Description of strategy area**
- 2. Habitat priorities and measures**
- 3. Species priorities and measures**
- 4. Local Habitat Map (identifying core and recovery areas)**



1, 2 + 3 together = "Statement of Biodiversity Priorities"



Introduces new legal duty for public authorities to 'have regard' to LNRS

LNRS purpose

- Mechanism to achieve national environmental targets
- Creating spatial plans that highlight areas needing environmental improvement, protection and prioritisation
- Crucial role in delivery of statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)
- To be delivered through collaboration
- To stimulate opportunities for funding and investment
- Important role in helping to meet government's environmental commitments e.g. '30 by 30' (30% of land protected and managed for nature by 2030)



LNRS is intended to incentivise, not constrain

LNRS has no legal scope to prevent development (or any other land use) in the mapped areas. Government guidance states that:

Local nature recovery strategies will help people to see where action to recover nature in their area would be most effective. There is no requirement that any specific proposed action must be carried out. Instead, the proposals are intended to guide where the public, private and voluntary sectors focus their nature recovery efforts for greater collective impact.

[Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK](#)

4. The main purpose of the strategies is to identify locations to create or improve habitat most likely to provide the greatest benefit for nature and the wider environment. The strategies do not force the owners and managers of the land identified to make any changes. Instead, the government is encouraging action through, for example, opportunities for funding and investment.

[Local nature recovery strategy statutory guidance](#)

To "have regard" to the LNRS

- **Section 102 of the Environment Act 2021:** public authorities obligated to conserve and enhance biodiversity, and 'have regard' to the LNRS
- Local authorities, parish councils and other public bodies will need to embed the LNRS into decision-making processes (not just planning)

Planning Policy: consider LNRS priorities when determining how the local plan should enhance the environment

- Identify and map proposed areas for habitat management, enhancement, restoration and creation (re. para 192(a) NPPF)

Development Management: use as an evidence base of information that may be a material consideration

- PPG *"it is for the decision-maker to determine what is a relevant material consideration based on the individual circumstances of the case"*
- Potentially similar to previous approach to Conservation Target Areas in Local Plan Policy EH3 – developments contribute towards objectives

Assets: use the opportunities and measures identified to inform land management and enhancements for biodiversity



WODC emerging local plan

- Preferred options paper – LNRS is mentioned over 30 times
- LNRS has been used as part of the evidence base to identify potential site allocations for development
- Integration with statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)
 - Aim is to increase the **QUALITY** of habitats provided and ensure integration with mapped and unmapped LNRS priorities/measures within developments and habitat banks
- Testing the water for a nature recovery policy to generate funds to implement strategic projects (more work needed)
- Guidance and training for planning officers





**OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL**



Cherwell
DISTRICT COUNCIL
NORTH OXFORDSHIRE



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Chilterns
National
Landscape



**Vale
of White Horse**
District Council



South Oxfordshire
District Council

Listening Learning Leading



OXFORD
CITY COUNCIL



Cotswolds
National
Landscape

**Wild
Oxfordshire**



**Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
& Oxfordshire**
Wildlife Trust

**NATURAL
ENGLAND**



**North Wessex
Downs**
National
Landscape



**Environment
Agency**



Forestry Commission



**Leverhulme Centre
for Nature Recovery**



driving economic growth



**Thames Valley
Environmental
Records Centre**



**The CAG Project
COMMUNITY
ACTION
GROUPS**



OLNP
OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL
NATURE PARTNERSHIP

Whilst Oxfordshire County Council was tasked with strategy creation, the strategy was not created in isolation. The Council worked closely in partnership for 2 years to shape the strategy. There was also excellent engagement from a range of local people and organisations in Oxfordshire.

e.g.



Phase 1 (February - March 2024)

We asked a wide range of people about their priorities for nature (our wildlife and habitats) and any actions you wanted to see people and organisations deliver across Oxfordshire. We also asked about actions you are taking. As well as running a survey, we held 14 workshops to invite people to engage in these conversations.

**More than
1,000 people**



Phase 2 (May 2024)

We held a webinar to present a first look at the responses to our survey and workshops. We showed you the process that we are using to turn priorities into a map of Oxfordshire. We heard your thoughts and invited you to tell us about locations where you were taking actions to improve, create, or restore habitats for biodiversity.

**More than 200
people**



Phase 3 (18 October- 1 December 2024)

A formal public consultation will be held online for you to see the draft version of the map and documents that make up the LNRS, including a list of priorities created for the county. During this phase, you can tell us what you think to help the LNRS to finalise the strategy. The consultation closes at 23:59 on 1st December 2024.

**More than 2,100
responses**



Finalisation of strategy (2025)

Online publication of the finished version of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy documents and map for Oxfordshire.

**Total responses
~3,500**

OXFORDSHIRE'S LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGY



Resulting in the following vision
to be achieved:

The Oxfordshire LNRS vision

A well-connected, biodiversity-rich, network of nature that is resilient into the future, restored for the health and wellbeing of future generations, and for nature's own sake.

LNRS Principles

1

Enhance
what we
have



Take action to enhance and manage the areas that are already important for biodiversity in Oxfordshire. This must be the foundation of nature recovery efforts so that wildlife does not further decline and has biodiversity-rich core sites to disperse out from.

2

Create more
habitats to
achieve a
connected
network
of nature



Focus local efforts and resources towards the creation of a strategic network of habitats that prioritises connectivity. Ensure that environmental improvement considers nature as a connected set of habitats and species. Create and enhance habitats to achieve a wide range of biodiversity-rich habitat types that are joined by corridors and together, create a resilient network of nature that will be resilient to pressures such as climate change.

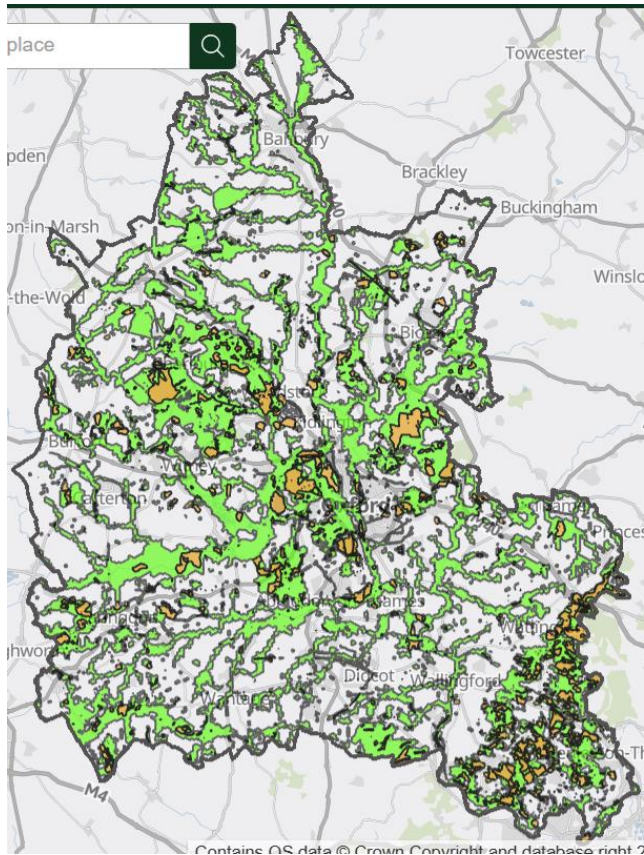
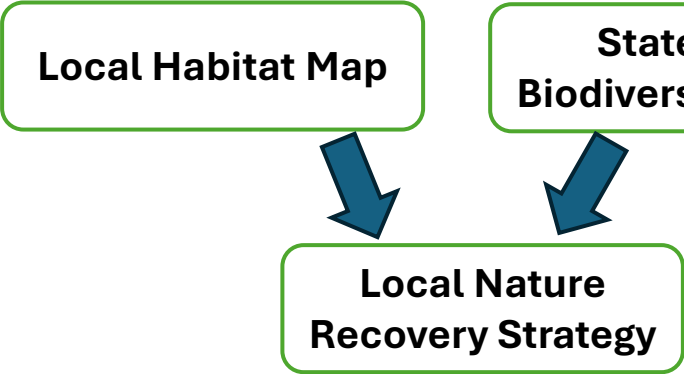
3

Make space
for nature
everywhere



Take action to create spaces for wildlife across the county through individual or group actions at home, at work, in local community spaces, and in schools to make nature part of daily life for everyone helping both biodiversity and addressing unequal access to nature across Oxfordshire. Take actions to support species to survive and spread across the county in all areas, both urban and rural. Across the rural landscape, managers of agricultural land must be supported and incentivised to deliver sustainable agricultural practices to help wildlife flourish across the wider landscape of Oxfordshire. Focus on healthy soils, low/no chemical inputs, setting aside space for wildlife to help with pests and pollination, improve water quality, create space for water to be held across the landscape, minimise soil erosion, and create high nature-value food and fibre production systems.

Now, having followed these steps, the LNRS looks like this:



Description of strategy area

The Oxfordshire LNRS vision

A well-connected, biodiversity-rich network of nature that is resilient into the future, restored for the health and wellbeing of future generations, and for nature's own sake.

It's clear that Oxfordshire is home to a diverse array of habitats and wildlife, but that many of these are declining rapidly due to pressures such as development, pollution, and agricultural intensification. It is our goal that the Oxfordshire LNRS will restore the local environment both for nature's own sake, and for the health and wellbeing of people and wildlife. The LNRS is based on three guiding principles that guide the strategy, action, and implementation. The vision that the LNRS has for the future of Oxfordshire is a well-connected, biodiversity-rich network of nature that is resilient into the future, restored for the health and wellbeing of future generations, and for nature's own sake.

LNRS Principles

- 1 Enhance what we have**

Take action to enhance and manage the areas that are already important for biodiversity in Oxfordshire. This means the foundation of nature recovery efforts so that wildlife does not further decline and has the best chance of recovery.
- 2 Create space for nature**

Focus local efforts and resources towards the creation of a strategic network of habitats and spaces. Create and enhance habitats to achieve a range of biodiversity-rich habitat types that are priority corridors and together create a resilient network of nature that will be resilient to nature's own change.
- 3 Make space for nature everywhere**

Take action to create space for wildlife across the county through a combination of green infrastructure, green spaces, and green infrastructure. This includes creating and enhancing habitats to achieve a range of biodiversity-rich habitat types that are priority corridors and together create a resilient network of nature that will be resilient to nature's own change.

Habitat priorities/measures

Grassland (including scrub) and road verges			
P4	Create new areas of species-rich grassland (including scrub and mosaic habitats) in Oxfordshire that are managed to support biodiversity and to achieve a good ecological condition. Wider benefits: Food production, Recreation and leisure, Aesthetic value, Education and knowledge, Interaction with nature, Sense of place, Erosion protection, Water quality regulation, Carbon storage, Pollution, Pest control.	PH05 (mapped) PH06 (mapped)	Create areas of calcareous species-rich grasslands in suitable locations, particularly slopes. Semi-improved or modified grasslands can be diversified by preparing low nutrient ground and over seeding. Where appropriate, arable areas can be reverted to wildflower grassland through seedling, following site preparation. Plants grown as plugs can be used for species that do not spread well as seed. Use seed or plug sources of local provenance and similar soil conditions as far as possible. Green hay from similar wildflower grasslands can be spread as an alternative to seed. See creation and management guidance to create new areas of calcareous grassland. They include further details about ground preparation and suitable soils . Some locations were regularly mentioned by people and organisations for this action to occur, however this is not an exhaustive list. White Horse Hill and Blackheath Hill, steep calcareous banks and slopes, Berkshire Downs border. Target habitats (UK Habit codes): lowland calcareous grassland (g2a5 and g2a6) National Vegetation Classification (NVC): C31-C37 Create areas of neutral species-rich grasslands in suitable locations Existing semi-improved or modified grasslands can be diversified by over seeding following site preparation. Where appropriate, arable areas can also be reverted to wildflower grassland through seedling, following site preparation. Plants grown as plugs can be used for species that do not spread well as seed. Use seed or plug sources of local provenance and similar soil conditions. Green hay from similar wildflower meadows can be spread as an alternative to seed. See management guidance and handbooks for further details. Follow management guidance and handbooks to create new areas of neutral grassland habitat including ground preparation on suitable soils. Test soils to determine if conditions would be suitable for lowland meadow creation, otherwise aim for species-rich neutral grassland.

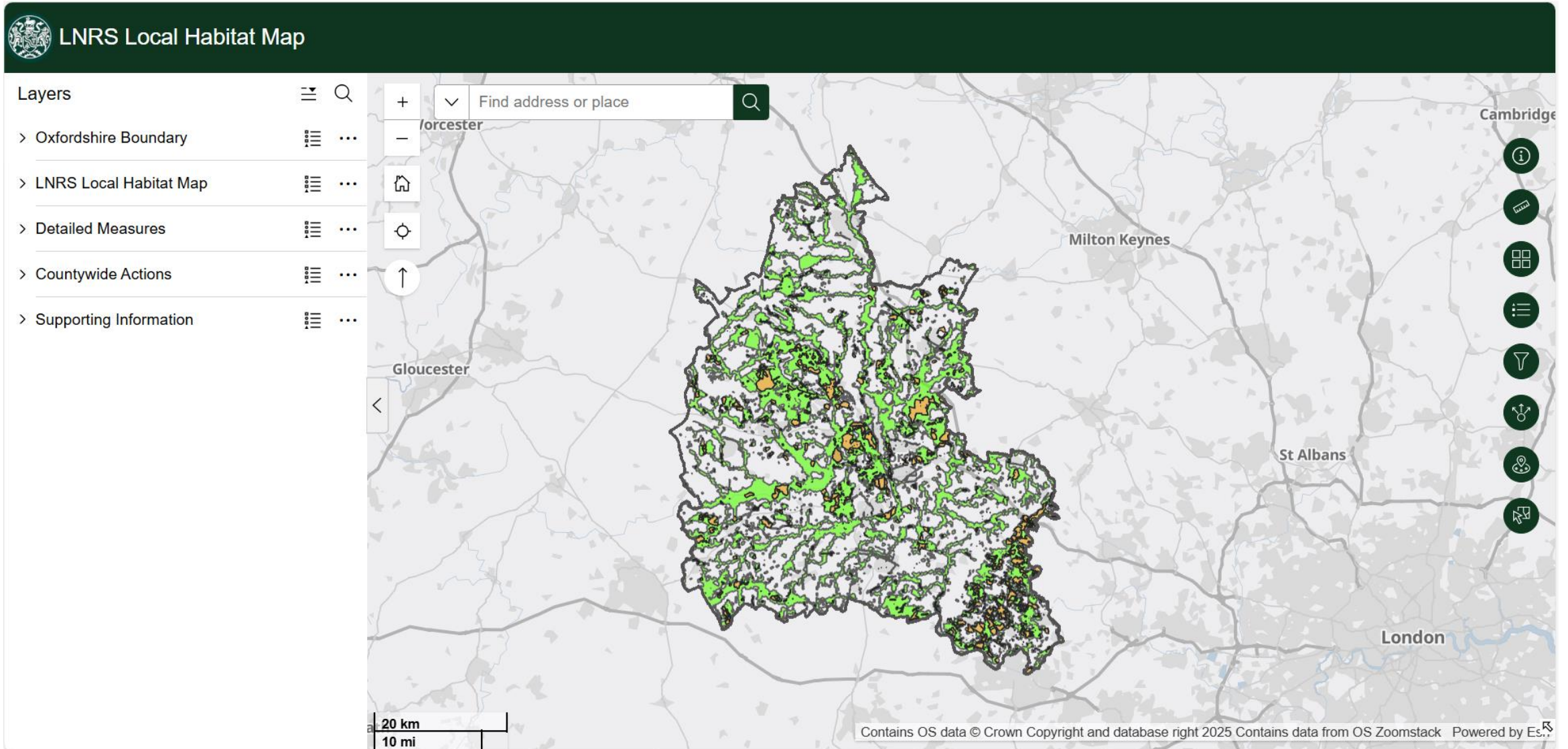
Species priorities/measures

Butterflies and moths				
Species by Common Name (ordered A – Z)	Potential measure (the action needed to help the relevant species to recover). Potential measures are in bold with additional detail about the species added below.	Particularly important locations for the action(s)	Which species are intended to benefit most?	Habitat
 Barberry Carpet Moth	Plant new Barberry plants in suitable locations, especially aiming to connect up or increase the size of existing areas of Common Barberry. The Barberry Carpet Moth is a rare and declining species in the UK and is a local priority since one of its largest remaining UK colonies is in Oxfordshire. The only other known sites are in Wiltshire, with single sites left in Dorset and Gloucestershire. Read more about bringing this species back here, see their habitat requirements here , and see this guide that explains what a recently funded project did to support this species.	West Oxfordshire where a small population is established	Barberry Carpet Moth (<i>Parasema barberata</i>)	
 Blackthorn butterflies	Retain, manage, plant, and connect up Blackthorn hedges, trees, and scrub for Hairstreak butterflies Retain existing thickets of blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and mature blackthorn within hedges. Plant new thickets and hedges containing blackthorn, especially where they connect to existing blackthorn hedges or stands of blackthorn trees or scrub. Carry out management and coppicing routines for these blackthorn hedges, trees, and scrub areas in a manner that suits the Black Hairstreak and Brown Hairstreak.	Oxford City, MOD Bosford, Hotsport record sites for Black Hairstreak, Osmor for Brown Hairstreak	Black Hairstreak (<i>Silflytrium punctum</i>), Brown Hairstreak (<i>Thecla betulae</i>)	

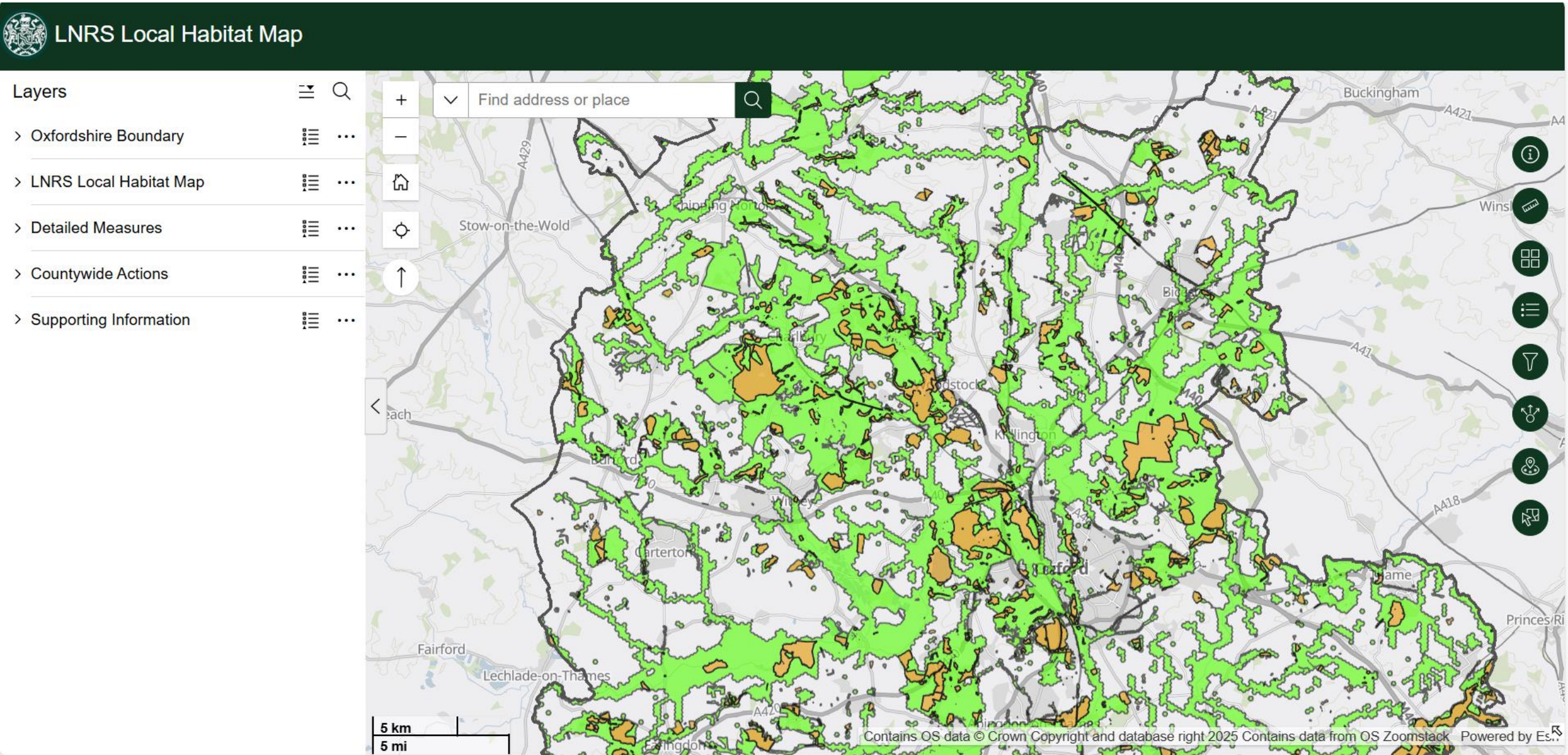
6.5% ‘core’ sites for biodiversity (shaded orange) and 34% ‘recovery’ areas to focus habitat creation and enhancement (green)

Map is online, publicly accessible, and interactive

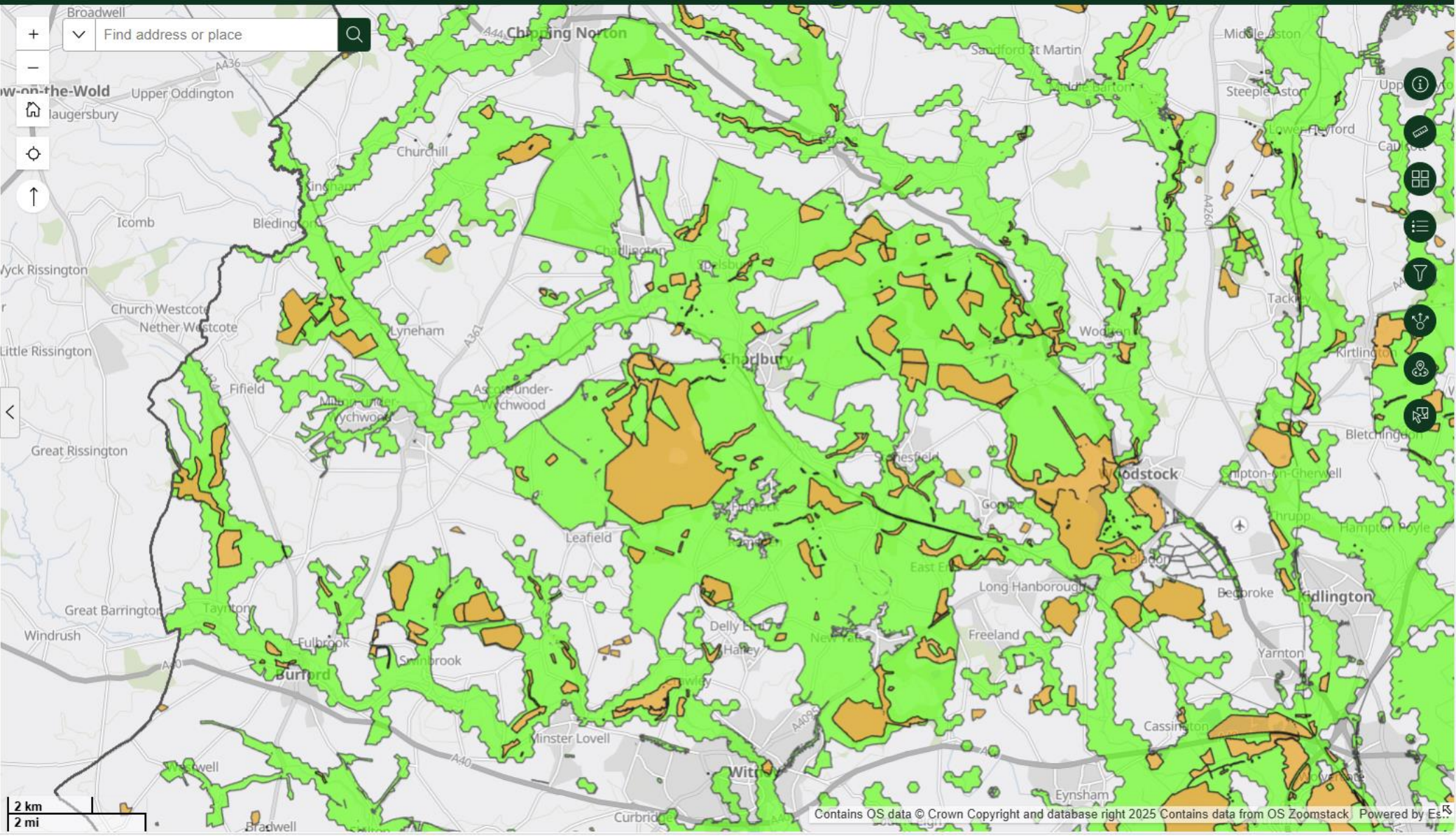
When loaded it shows the key opportunity areas to focus nature recovery efforts – with specific actions mapped to all these locations.



As you zoom in, the network becomes clearer



- Layers
- > Oxfordshire Boundary
 - > LNRS Local Habitat Map
 - > Detailed Measures
 - > Countywide Actions
 - > Supporting Information



When you get close enough, the detail of the different actions will load up, so you can see the different coloured layers

 **LNRS Local Habitat Map**

Layers

> Oxfordshire Boundary

> LNRS Local Habitat Map

> Detailed Measures

> Countywide Actions

> Supporting Information

+

Find address or place

Q

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Home

Location

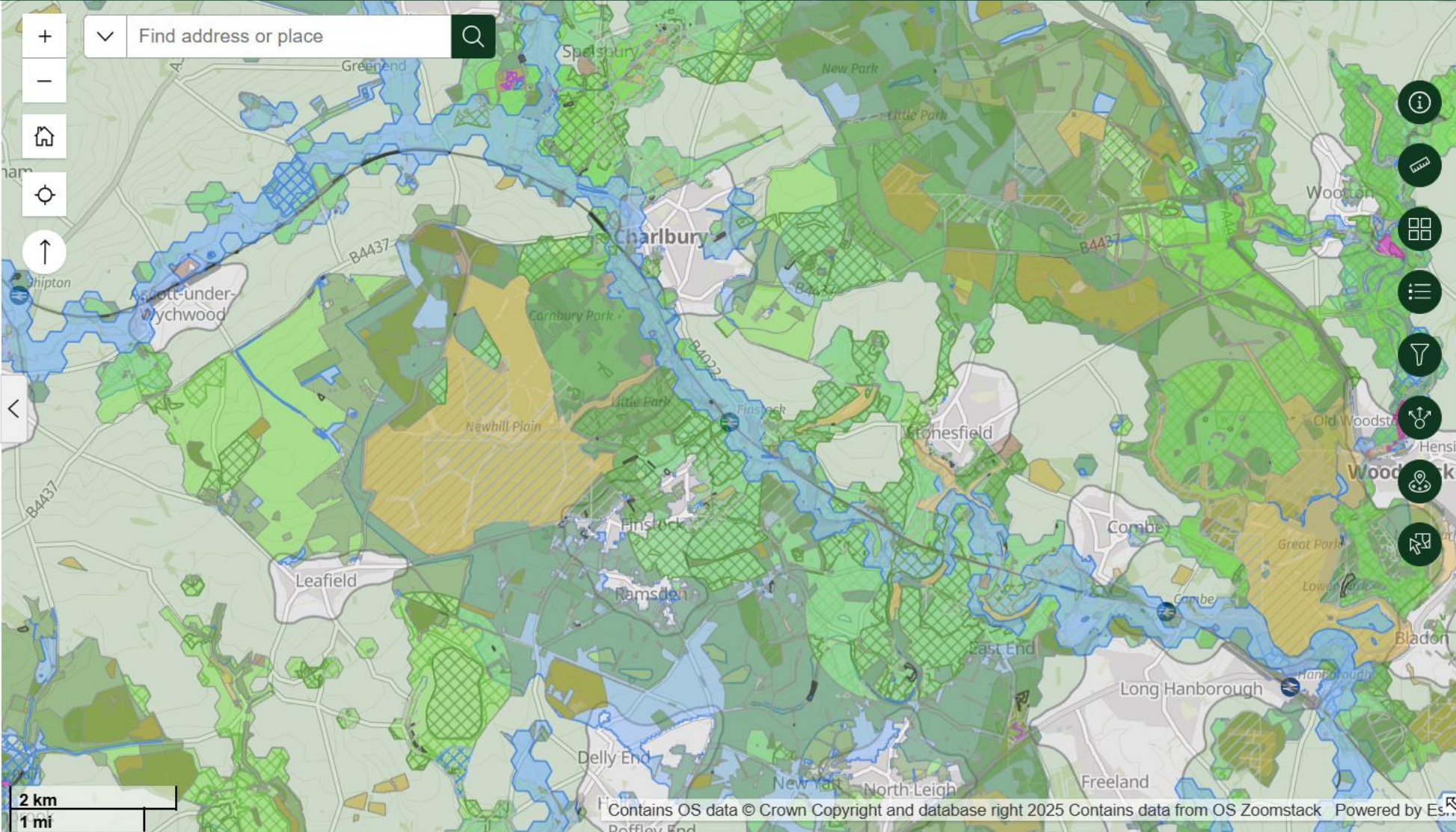
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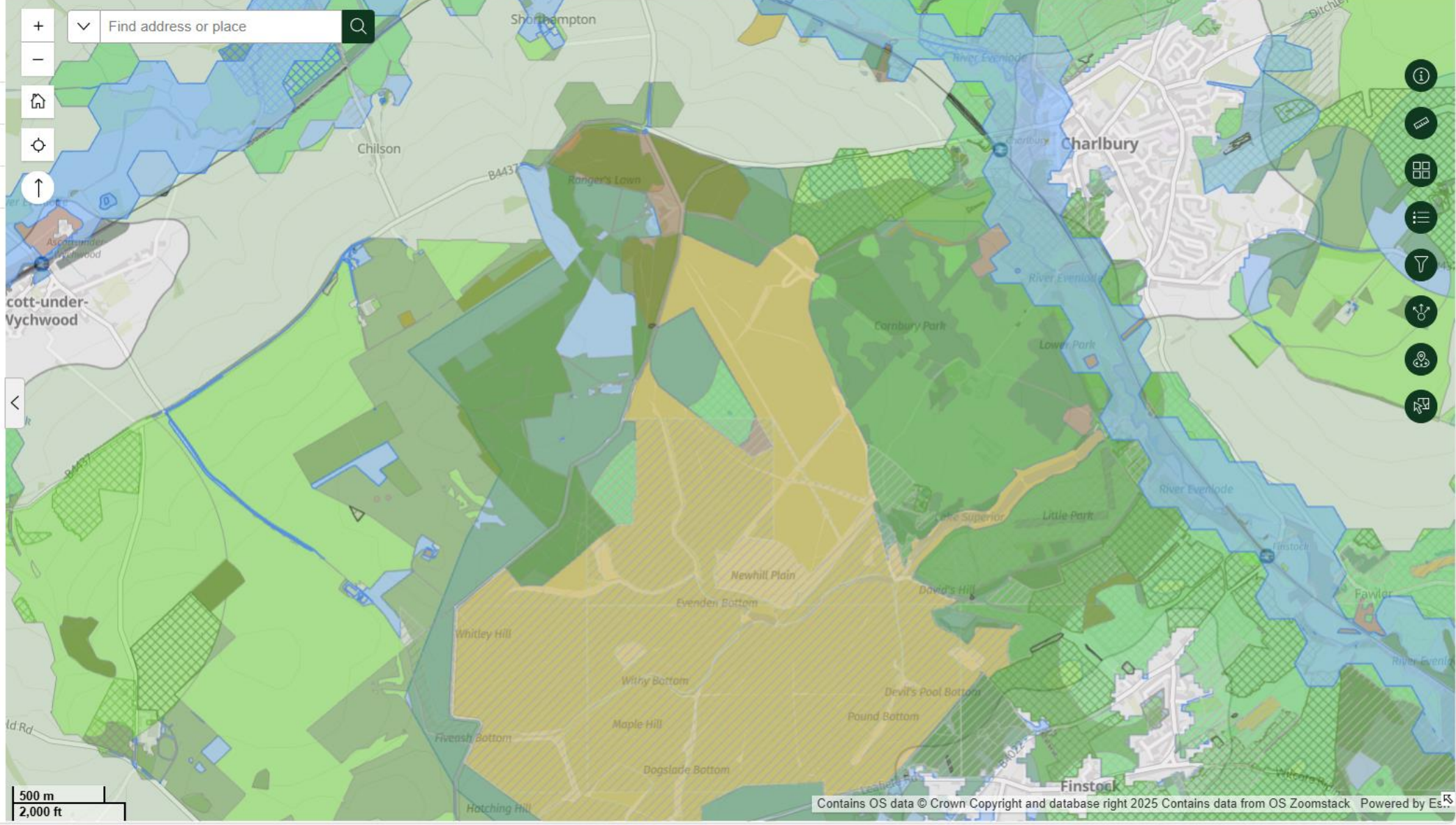
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Powered by Esri



- Layers
- > Oxfordshire Boundary
 - > LNRS Local Habitat Map
 - > Detailed Measures
 - > Countywide Actions
 - > Supporting Information



Look for the area you are interested in. Turning on the satellite imagery may help too.



LNRS Local Habitat Map

Layers

> Oxfordshire Boundary

> LNRS Local Habitat Map

> Detailed Measures

> Countywide Actions

> Supporting Information

+

−

Home

Location

↑

Find address or place

Search

200 m

500 ft

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Info

Layers

Map Style

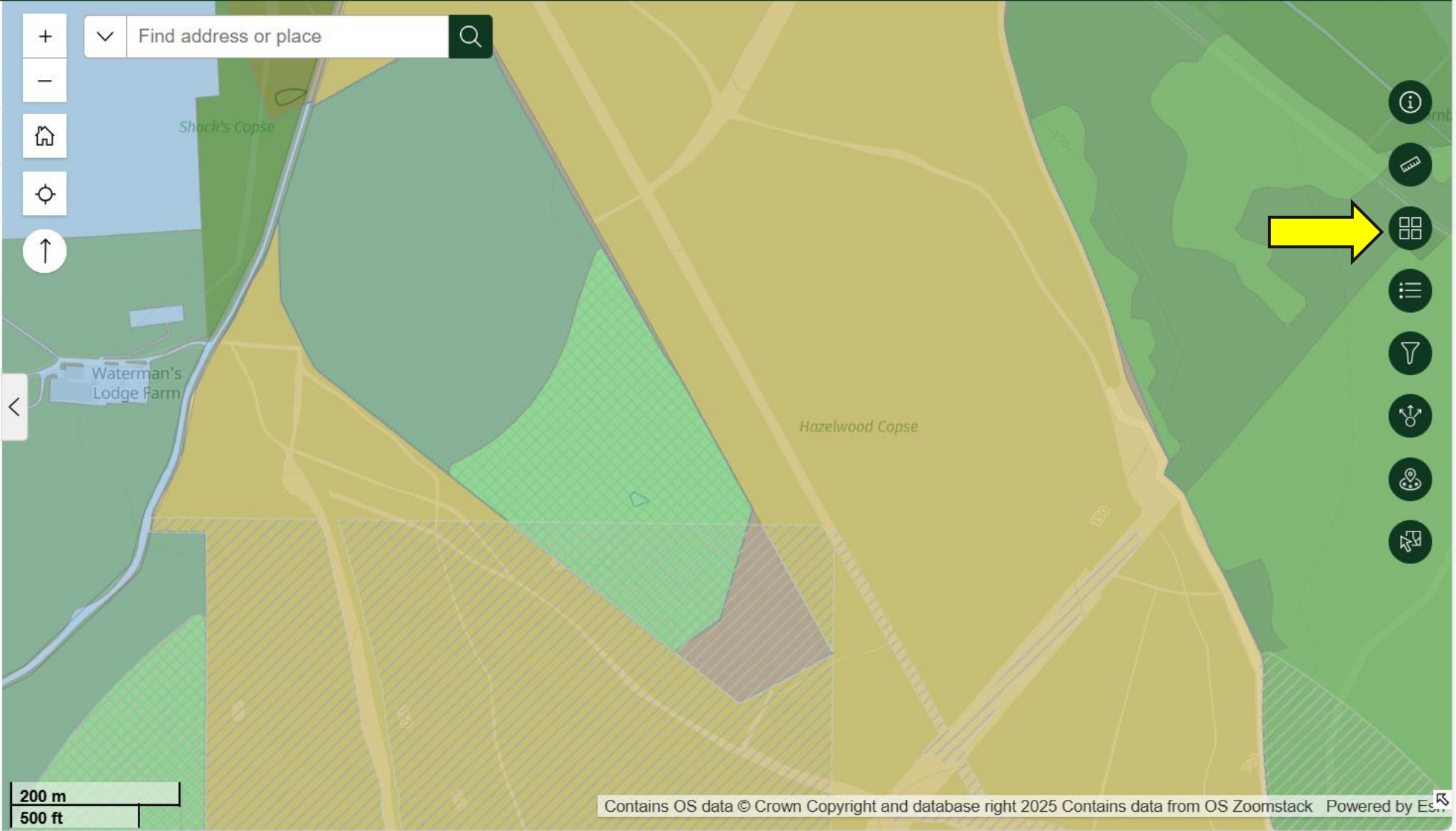
Full Screen

Print

Share

Location

Compass





LNRS Local Habitat Map

Layers

- > Oxfordshire Boundary
- > LNRS Local Habitat Map
- > Detailed Measures
- > Countywide Actions
- > Supporting Information

+

-

Home

Location

Compass

Find address or place

Search



200 m
500 ft

Basemap Gallery

GB Background

OS Basemaps

OS Zoomstack

Imagery

- Info
- Measure
- Layers
- Full Screen
- Filter
- Share
- Location
- Fullscreen

You can also toggle any of the data that's showing up on or off using the 'eye' icon on the left for a better view.



 **LNRS Local Habitat Map**

Layers

> Oxfordshire Boundary

> LNRS Local Habitat Map

> Detailed Measures

> Countywide Actions

> Supporting Information

+

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Home

Location

Compass

Find address or place

Search

200 m

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Microsoft, Vantor Powered by Esri

Info

Measure

Layers

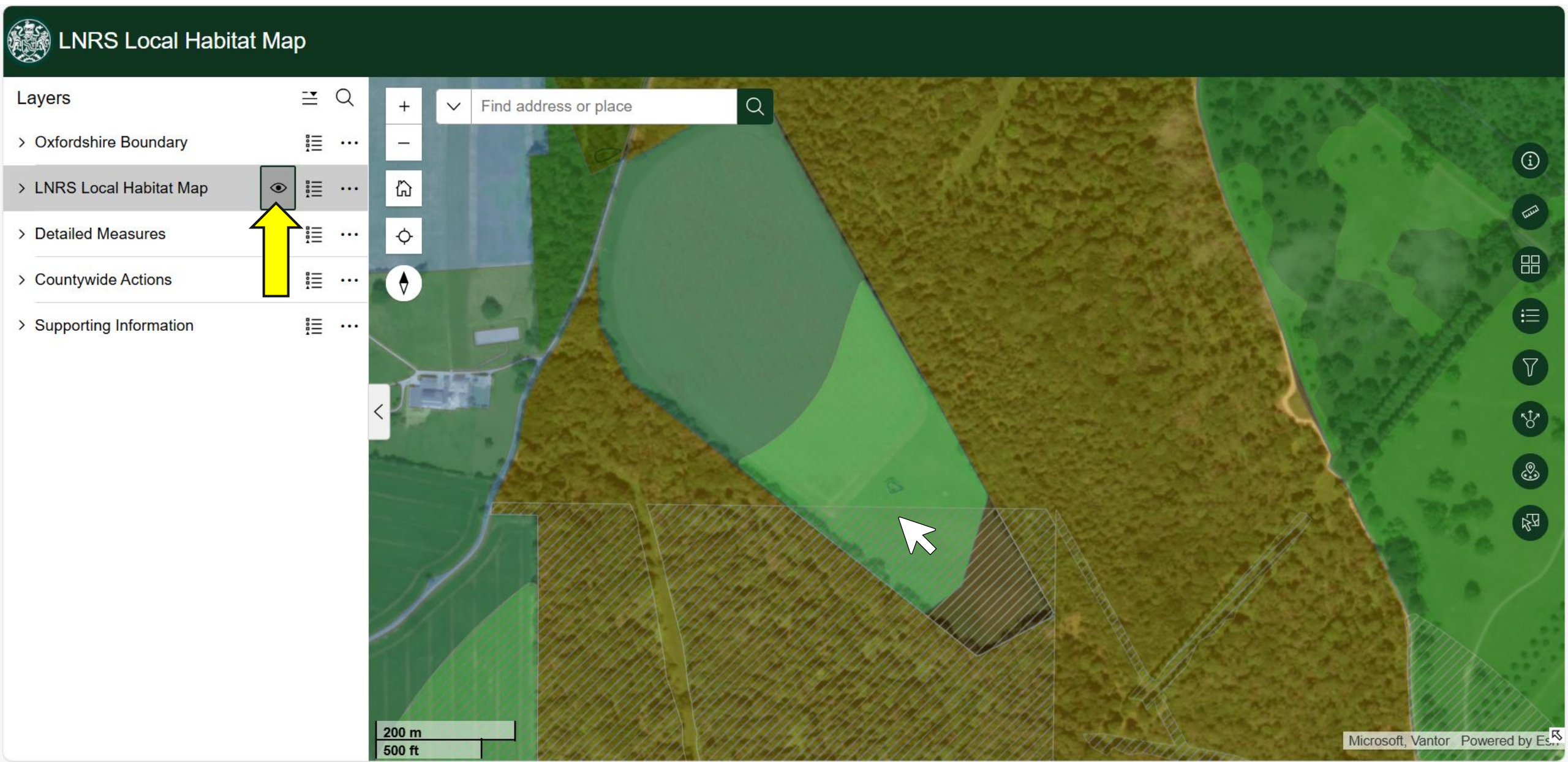
Filter

Share

Location

Full Screen

Once you find the location and turn the LNRS data on, you can click anywhere on the map to see the recommended actions for that location.





Layers

- > Oxfordshire Boundary
- > LNRS Local Habitat Map
- > Detailed Measures
- > Countywide Actions
- > Supporting Information

+

-

Home

Compass

Find address or place

Search

Potential Measures

Zoom to

PM ID: 5 : Create areas of calcareous species-rich grasslands in suitable locations, particularly slopes

Priority

Create new areas of species-rich grassland (including scrub and mosaic habitats) in Oxfordshire that are managed to support biodiversity and to achieve

< >

1 of 5

200 m
1,000 ft



Layers

- > Oxfordshire Boundary
- > LNRS Local Habitat Map
- > Detailed Measures
- > Countywide Actions
- > Supporting Information



Find address or place

Potential Measures

Zoom to

PM ID: 55 : Create new, varied ponds in suitable locations across all habitat types to increase biodiversity and create more clean water habitats

Priority

Create more, new (or restored) high quality freshwater habitats in Oxfordshire including ponds,

2 of 5

200 m
1,000 ft



Layers

- > Oxfordshire Boundary
- > LNRS Local Habitat Map
- > Detailed Measures
- > Countywide Actions
- > Supporting Information

+

Find address or place

Q

-

Home

Compass

North Arrow

Potential Measures

Zoom to

PM ID: 215 : Create or enhance suitable flower-rich grassland habitats with plentiful populations of violets and light patches of scrub for the Dark Green Fritillary

Priority

Improve the abundance and range of species that need specific additional potential measures

<

>

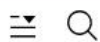
3 of 5

200 m
1,000 ft



Layers

- > Oxfordshire Boundary
- > LNRS Local Habitat Map
- > Detailed Measures
- > Countywide Actions
- > Supporting Information



200 m

1,000 ft



Find address or place



Potential Measures



Zoom to

PM ID: 30 : Create new areas of habitat that contain a matrix of habitat types including small woodland patches, scattered trees, scrub, and grassland

Priority

Create more areas of mixed habitat in Oxfordshire including wood pasture, parkland, orchard, and open



4 of 5





LNRS Local Habitat Map

Layers

> Oxfordshire Boundary

> LNRS Local Habitat Map

> Detailed Measures

> Countywide Actions

> Supporting Information



LNRS Outside Urban Halo:



Zoom to

Don't forget, you can use the [LNRS Statement of Biodiversity Priorities](#) and the [Species Priorities List](#) to see which other unmapped actions you could take to make a positive difference. Look for actions relevant to local habitats and species in your area. These lists contain a lot of LNRS-recommended actions that can be taken to make the wider countryside and agricultural land more nature friendly and help address wider environmental issues.



5 of 5

200 m

1,000 ft

To find more detail about any species action you can check the LNRS Species Priorities List (contains 63 species actions)

Dark green Fritillary



[Link to map](#)

Create or enhance suitable flower-rich grassland habitats with plentiful populations of violets and light patches of scrub for the Dark Green Fritillary.

These butterflies can benefit from a few grassland habitats which you can read about [here](#).

These include:

1. Chalk and limestone grassland.
2. Grassland with bracken
3. Damp grassland, flushes and moorland. In all cases, aim to create a plentiful population of violets growing amongst light scrub (if appropriate to the site). Manage scrub and woodland rides to promote violet abundance.

The Dark Green Fritillary breeds in lightly scrubbed grassland. After a long period of decline in Oxon it has been spreading a little in recent years but remains very localised to suitable habitat.

Habitat recovery could see it become more widespread here, see information about its lifecycle and habitat requirements [here](#).

Duke of Burgundy butterfly



Create (or maintain existing areas of) scrubby calcareous grassland slopes which face East, North, or West and have strongly growing populations of cowslip and primrose to encourage Duke of Burgundy butterflies.

The Duke of Burgundy butterfly has declined by over 50 per cent in recent decades in the UK and remains in only very small and restricted areas on scrubby chalk grasslands and clearings of ancient woodlands

One tiny population known to remain in Oxfordshire with some records adjacent to West Berkshire and in West Oxfordshire.

Duke of Burgundy (Hamearis lucina)



Potential Measures

Zoom to

PM ID: 215 : Create or enhance suitable flower-rich grassland habitats with plentiful populations of violets and light patches of scrub for the Dark Green Fritillary

Priority

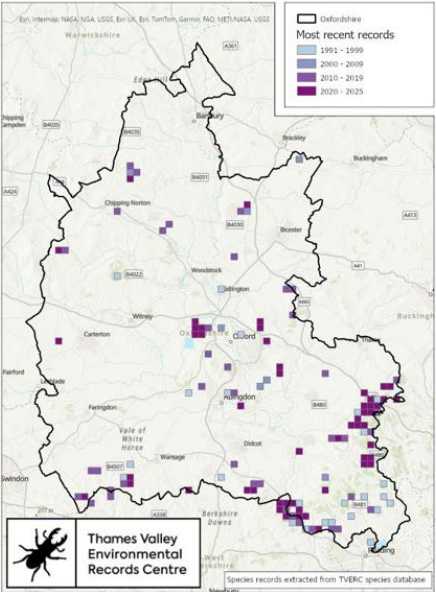
Improve the abundance and range of species that need specific additional potential measures



3 of 5



Dark Green Fritillary records 1990-2025



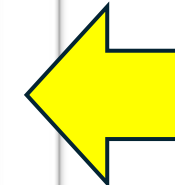
[Return to list](#)

Similarly, to find more detail about any habitat action you can check the LNRS Statement of Biodiversity Priorities

(contains a range of habitat actions) includes UK Hab codes and NVCs and links to guidance documents.

Grassland (including scrub) and road verges

Code and priority	The code of each measure (and whether they are mapped)	Potential Measure (PM)
<p>In bold you will find the priority. A priority is a key outcome to achieve for Oxfordshire. Underneath the priority, you will see wider benefits which could be delivered by achieving each priority.</p> <p>P4 Create new areas of species-rich grassland (including scrub and mosaic habitats) in Oxfordshire that are managed to support biodiversity and to achieve a good ecological condition.</p> <p>Wider benefits: Food production, Recreation and leisure, Aesthetic value, Education and knowledge, Interaction with nature, Sense of place, Erosion protection, Water quality regulation, Carbon storage, Pollination, Pest control.</p>	<p>PM05 (mapped)</p>	<p>Create areas of calcareous species-rich grasslands in suitable locations, particularly slopes.</p> <p>Semi-improved or modified grasslands can be diversified by preparing low nutrient ground and over seeding. Where appropriate, arable areas can be reverted to wildflower grassland through seeding, following site preparation. Plants grown as plugs can be used for species that do not spread well as seed. Use seed or plug sources of local provenance and similar soil conditions as far as possible. Green hay from similar wildflower grasslands can be spread as an alternative to seed. See creation and management guidance to create new areas of calcareous grassland. They include further details about ground preparation and suitable soils.</p> <p>Some locations were regularly mentioned by people and organisations for this action to occur, however this is not an exhaustive list: White Horse Hill and Hackpen Hill, steep calcareous banks and slopes, Berkshire Downs border.</p> <p>Target habitats (UK Habs codes): lowland calcareous grassland (g2a including g2a5 and g2a6) National Vegetation Classification (NVC) CG1-CG7</p>
	<p>PM06 (mapped)</p>	<p>Create areas of neutral species-rich grasslands in suitable locations</p>



An additional functionality of the map allows you to draw around any area and export the data for your own plans. A video on the LNRS [webpage](#) provides a demonstration of how to use this function.

LNRS Local Habitat Map

Layers

> Oxfordshire Boundary

> LNRS Local Habitat Map

> Detailed Measures

> Countywide Actions

> Supporting Information

+

Find address or place

Q

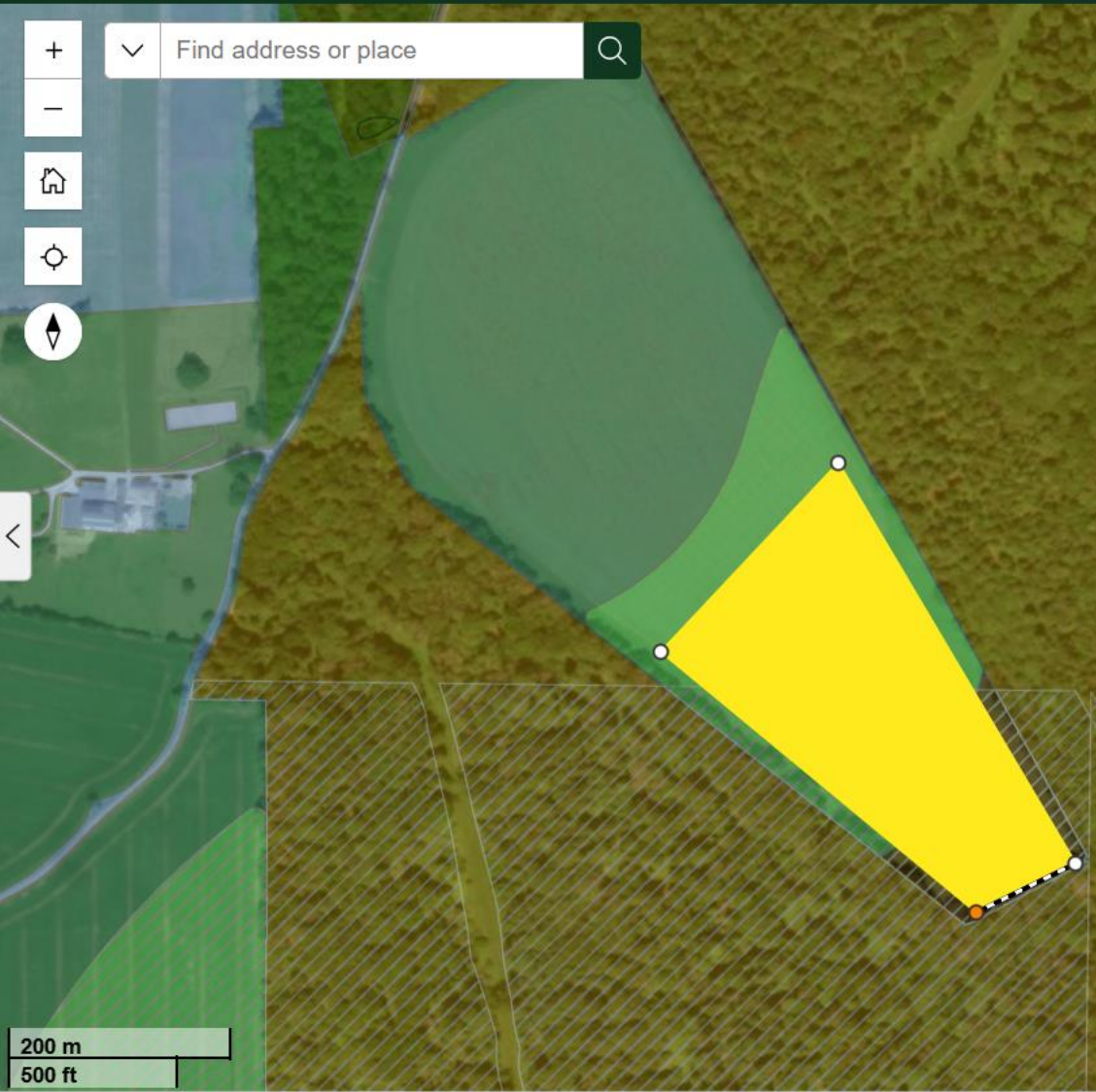
-

Home

Location

Compass

<



200 m

500 ft

PM Layer Area Query

Location

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Kilo...

Potential Measures

75

30

5

55

46

215

6

0 km

0 km

0 km

0 km

0 km

Export

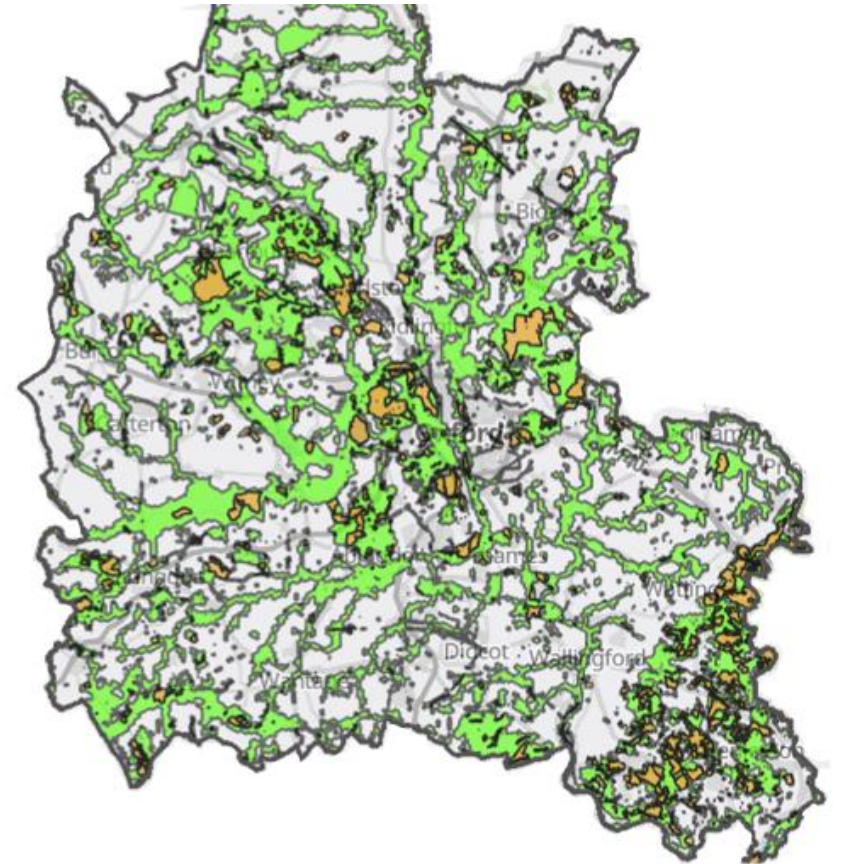
You can export your own copies of this data for your own use.

In summary, LNRS is:

- A collaboratively-created tool offering a blueprint for nature recovery actions.
- Delivered by many people and organisations working together.
- A guide for all organisations to target resources in a joined-up manner.

It is important to note that:

- Landowners can do other things. The strategy offers *recommendations*, not prescriptions.
- Some habitat actions still require permissions before you take them. The LNRS mapping does not bypass any permission requirements.
- On-the-ground checks are also key to fully consider the ecological value of a site and its surroundings.
- As wildlife data changes over time, TVERC data searches should also be obtained to inform projects.



What next?

In 3 – 10 years' time government will ask authorities to review and re-publish all LNRS using the latest data.

In the meantime, Responsible Authorities in England have received a further 12-months' funding to continue working in partnership with local people and organisations to:

- Help people use and understand the LNRS
- Embed the LNRS into local decision making
- Identify and support strategic projects to develop and deliver actions
- Integrate the strategy into local decision-making across public bodies
- Monitor and evaluate actions being delivered across the county.



What could you do as an individual?

- Implement one of the mapped (or unmapped) habitat actions
- Apply for funding or ask for support from local organisations
- Prepare or deliver some of the actions on the species list
- Talk with neighbours, collaborate across boundaries
- Support and align strategies, plans, and funding with the LNRS
- Embed the strategy into your decision making
- Spread the word



What can you do as a WODC Councillor?

- Read the LNRS documents to become more familiar with them
- Publicise the news – the Oxfordshire LNRS was published on 12th November 2025 and is now live on the website
- Encourage the town and parish councils, and residents in your wards to consider what they can do, e.g. on land they own/lease or with other partners
- Check the Local Habitat Map to see what opportunities have been identified in your ward
- Spread the word that the map is not prescriptive. Anyone can act for nature recovery beyond the priority network on any piece of land (even their own gardens)



Setting up a nature recovery group

- OCC had an internal nature recovery working group to bring together staff and councillors to oversee LNRS process
- Nature recovery group will be set up within WODC
- To involve representatives from each service area
- Embedding biodiversity duty into all departments
- WODC Nature Recovery Plan 2030
- Encouraging and supporting staff to consider nature impacts (negative and positive) as part of their jobs
- Decision making processes
- Opportunities to get involved in practical tasks to conserve and enhance nature
- Potential for a "nature literacy" approach (?)
- Planning Advisory Service nature recovery toolkit available





Thank you for listening, any questions?

Scan or search for 'LNRS
Oxfordshire' online ([here](#)).