

MAYOR OF LONDON

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy – Response to public consultation

January 2026

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1. Introduction

This document summarises the public consultation on London’s draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). It sets out how the consultation was conducted, the feedback received, and how this feedback was addressed.

The LNRS was shaped by organisations and Londoners. Chapter 2 of the Method Statement explains the engagement that has taken place throughout LNRS preparation. The public consultation was a formal opportunity for Londoners to feed back on the draft LNRS. In particular, the consultation focused on asking organisations and Londoners:

- If they thought the right priorities were identified for nature in London.
- Whether amendments were needed to any potential measure locations on the Local Habitat Map.

Consultation process

Public consultation on the draft LNRS ran for 29 days, from 30 September until 29 October 2025.

The draft LNRS was published on an online consultation portal, hosted by Commonplace. It was available for review and comment by any organisation or Londoner who wanted to respond. The consultation portal included the following:

- Statement of Biodiversity Priorities (including two annexes)
- Local Habitat Map
- Method Statement
- Surveys to respond to the consultation (one survey to comment on the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities and another to comment on the Local Habitat Map)
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Information on where hard copies could be accessed
- Details of consultation events

Two video tutorials were prepared to accompany the Local Habitat Map. The first explained how to find a particular site or potential measure location and submit feedback on this. The second gave more detail about other map functions, such as the filters available.

Hard copies of the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities were hosted at 26 locations across London. This provided an alternative format for Londoners who are less able to access digital resources or prefer non-digital formats. While the Local Habitat Map needed to be viewed online to see the full information provided, an overview map of ‘areas of particular

importance for biodiversity’ (APIBs) and ‘areas that could become of particular importance’ (ACBs) was included in the hard copies. Paper survey forms were provided alongside hard copies, although no responses were received in this format.

The public consultation was supported by the following events:

- Public webinar to give an overview of the LNRS and how to respond. Some 68 people registered for the webinar. There were 54 attendees live, and others are expected to have accessed the recording.
- Two public drop-in sessions at City Hall (each had 3 attendees)
- Public drop-in session at London National Park Visitor Centre (over 20 attendees)
- Online public drop-in session (15 attendees)
- Information session in the atrium of Greater London Authority’s shared office space at the London Fire Brigade headquarters. GLA officers working on the LNRS were present for two lunchtime sessions and spoke to an estimated 25 people.

The consultation was promoted through the following channels:

- Direct emails to the following:
 - LNRS steering group
 - Supporting authorities
 - Neighbouring LNRS responsible authorities
 - Internal GLA colleagues in relevant work areas
 - LNRS mailing list (around 600 recipients who have previously expressed interest in being kept up to date with the LNRS)
 - Commonplace mailing list. This includes people who responded to previous consultations in London, hosted by Commonplace, who signed up to hear about future consultations (around 64,000 recipients)
- Emails from partners to their networks and subscribers, including local borough biodiversity forums, and community groups signed up to hear from London National Park City Foundation
- Partner newsletters, including GoParksLondon / London Friends of Groups Network and London Wildlife Trust member newsletter
- Weekly GLA social media posts (from @LDN_environment, which has approximately 15,600 followers)
- Posters and business cards with a QR code and URL for the consultation portal in each location hosting a hard copy of the LNRS
- Staff and partners posting on their own social media, including LinkedIn.

Direct emails (other than those to the Commonplace mailing list) included a one-page summary of the LNRS, which recipients were encouraged to share with contacts. The emails also included draft text for inclusion in newsletters and suggested social media posts. GLA compiled a ‘roadshow’ pack containing the one-page summary, a sheet of QR codes / URLs for the consultation portal, and some introductory slides on the LNRS. This

was shared with supporting authorities and partners by request, to enable them to promote the LNRS consultation at their meetings and events.

2. Overview of responses received

Number of responses received

A total of 865 responses were received from 521 individual respondents.

Further information is set out in the bullet points below:

- The consultation web page received a total of 11,452 visitors.
- A total of 841 survey responses were submitted through the Commonplace portal. Around 6.8 per cent of these were disregarded because they were either blank responses or duplicates.
- Some 467 of responses submitted through Commonplace related to the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities and the other 374 related to the Local Habitat Map.
- Respondents could make multiple comments on the Local Habitat Map in one survey response. Just over 800 individual comments / responses were made on the Local Habitat Map (excluding blanks / duplicates).
- An additional 12 responses were received outside of the formal survey routes, via email. These mostly related to the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities.

Overview of respondents

Of 34 supporting authorities, only four did not either respond to the public consultation or contact GLA to tell us they did not intend to comment.

Most people (over half) responding to the consultation through the Commonplace portal were local residents, as shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. Most respondents were between the ages of 45 and 74, with this group making up around two thirds of respondents (see **Figure 3**). Some 90 per cent respondents have either always lived in London or have been living or working in London for at least 10 years (see **Figure 4**).

Nearly three-quarters of respondents were white British, with 'white - other' being the second most selected ethnic group (14 per cent). Nearly three-quarters of respondents also said they did not have a disability or long-term health condition. Around 5 per cent said they have a long-standing illness or health condition, 4 per cent had a sensory impairment and 4 per cent said they had multiple disabilities and/or long-standing health conditions.

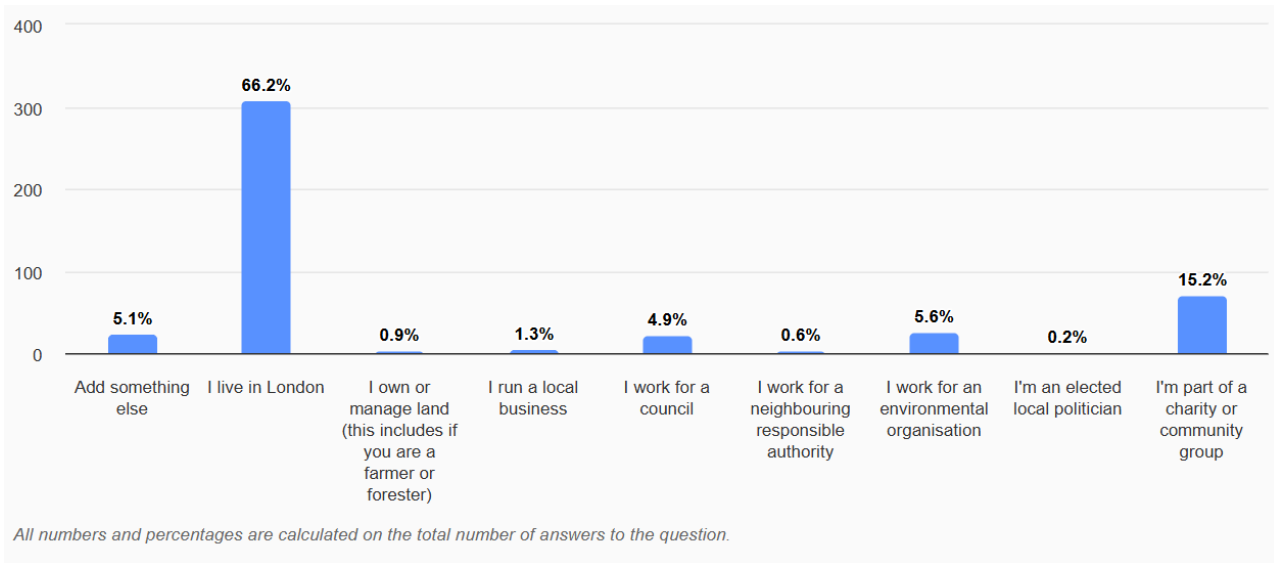


Figure 1: Respondents to the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities survey by type

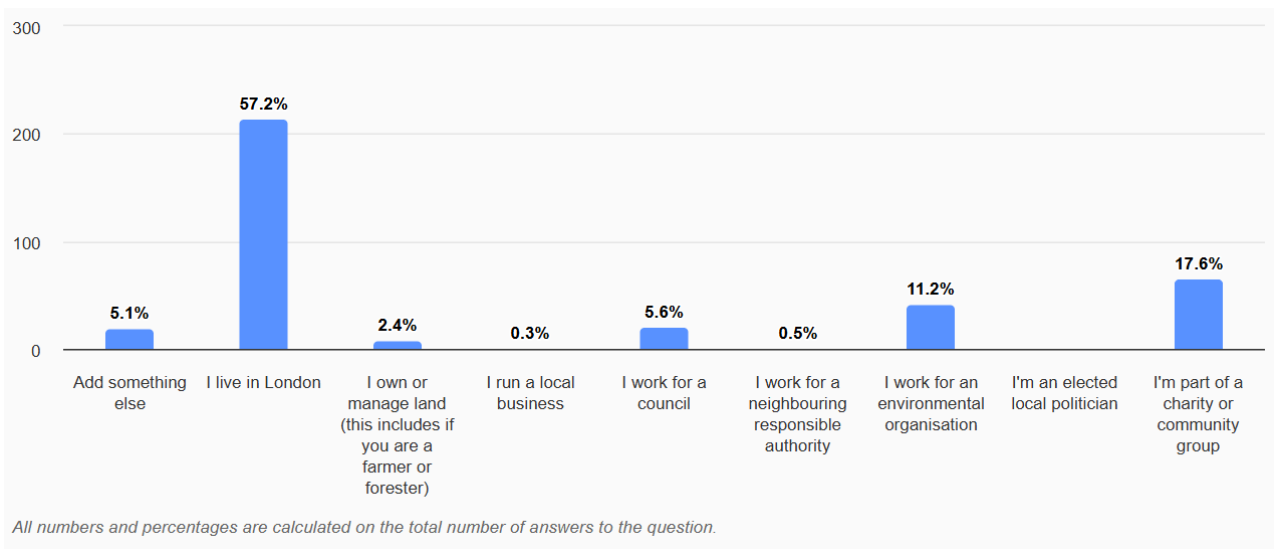


Figure 2: Respondents to the Local Habitat Map survey by type

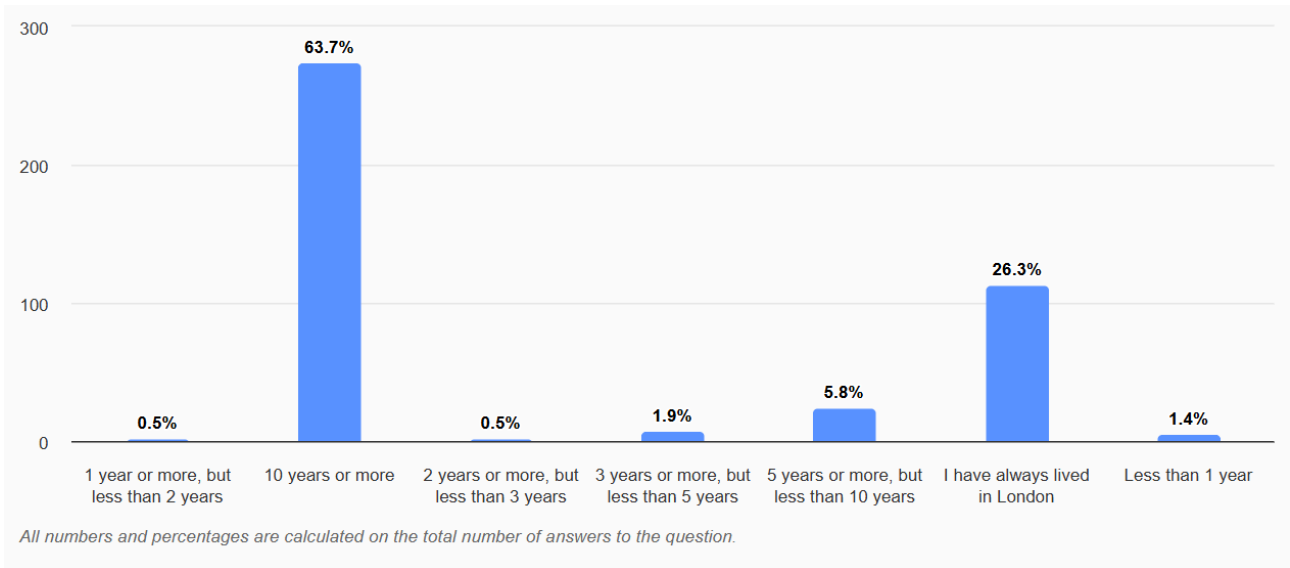


Figure 3: Time respondents have lived or worked in London

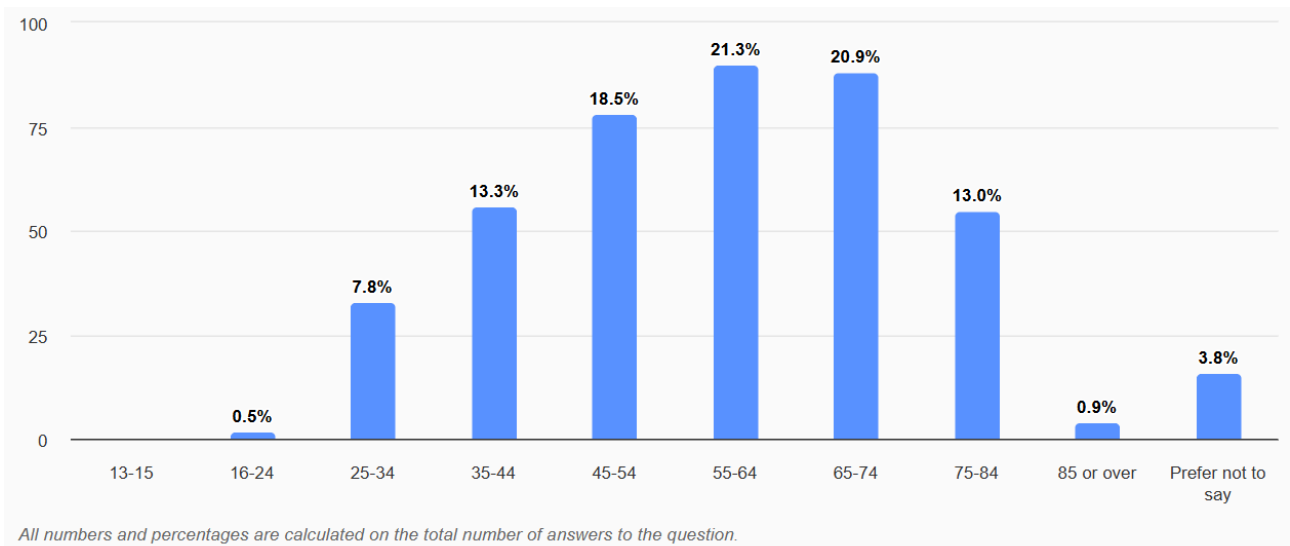


Figure 4: Age of respondents to the LNRS public consultation

3. Feedback on Statement of Biodiversity Priorities and updates made

Overview

Just under half (43 per cent) respondents who completed the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities (SBP) survey said their response related to multiple areas or the whole of London. The remainder were generally evenly spread across boroughs, although no SBP comments were received specifically regarding London Borough of Newham or London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Overall, responses to the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities survey were positive, with comments received including:

- “A brilliant blueprint for a better future for London in every aspect”
- “I salute the fact joined-up, long-term thinking is happening on the issue”
- “I strongly support the overall ambition and vision, and look forward to seeing delivery”

The first part of the survey asked for feedback by chapter of the LNRS. Overall, respondents felt that the content was either clear or very clear, as shown in **Figure 5**. However, there were suggestions for improvement, as set out under ‘**Key themes**’.

Chapter 3 was not included in this section, because detailed questions were asked for each biodiversity priority. Most respondents agreed with all the ‘overarching priorities’ in the LNRS (now called ‘principles’). For all focused priorities (‘biodiversity priorities’) most respondents agreed that the priority was appropriate for London. For most priorities, around 70-80 per cent responses said they agreed with the priority, with no changes. Notable exceptions to this are set out below.

Around half of respondents agreed that ‘buildings’ should be a priority for London, with an additional 20 per cent saying they agreed with the priority, but it needed changes. However, those that did not agree or said it needs changes had generally assumed the priority was about development itself, rather than integrating nature into existing and new development.

Around half of respondents agreed that ‘private green space’ should be a priority, with an additional 16 per cent saying they agreed with the priority, but it needed changes. Many of those who disagreed with this priority said they felt the focus should be on improving nature in publicly accessible spaces.

Around half of respondents agreed that ‘arable and horticultural’ should be a priority, with an additional 6 per cent saying they agreed with the priority, but it needed changes. Those that did not agree generally said they didn’t think farmland was present or appropriate in London. However, this priority relates to existing farmland on the outskirts of London.

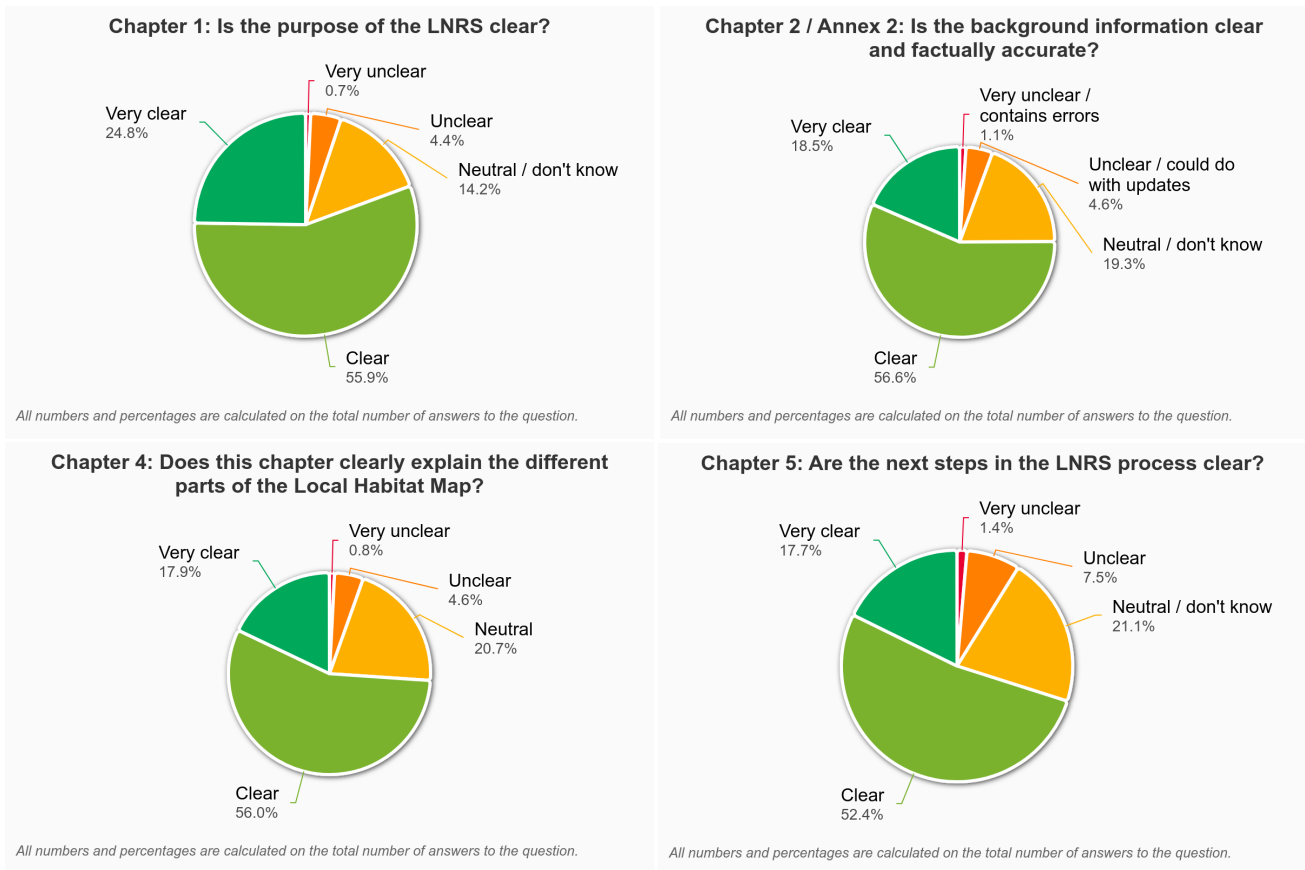


Figure 5: Responses on clarity of the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities

Key themes

Approximately 105 changes were made to the LNRS as a result of comments on the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities. Each comment was ‘tagged’ to a theme.. The below sections set out the key themes identified and the changes made as a result, where relevant.

Themes resulting in changes to the LNRS

Perceived conflicting use and constraints on, and maintenance of, locations identified in the Local Habitat Map

Summary: Over 75 comments mentioned perceived conflicts or constraints in the proposed locations for nature recovery. Many of these comments referred to the balance between nature recovery and housing development. Perceived conflicts between nature recovery and recreational use of green space, as well as potential impacts on the historic environment, were also raised. Comments also noted the importance of ongoing monitoring and maintenance of nature recovery interventions.

Response: Section 1.1 of the SBP makes it clear the LNRS identifies opportunities to increase nature. It does not give any extra protection to nature, nor does it stop anything else taking place in the areas shown on the Local Habitat Map. Section 3.1 has been updated to emphasise the need for appropriate planning and investigations before any measures are implemented. This section of the SBP now also highlights the need to consider monitoring and maintenance at the project planning stage.

Simplification of the LNRS and clarity on next steps / local action

Summary: Some 63 comments said that the SBP was too long and complicated, or that it needed greater clarity on the next steps for making use of the LNRS. This included asks for clarity on funding, roles, and responsibilities. A few comments asked how awareness of the LNRS would be promoted after publication.

Response: The LNRS has sought to balance accessible language and summarised information (particularly in the Executive Summary) with meeting statutory requirements and ensuring a useful document for professionals. When the LNRS is published, supporting online content should help to add further clarity.

The LNRS is a strategy, setting the vision for nature recovery vision in London and providing the tools for action plans to be prepared. Further planning will be required to deliver specific projects. Existing mechanisms, plans, and funding streams should use the LNRS as a foundation to guide projects and update plans. This includes updating Local Biodiversity Action Plans into Local Nature Recovery Action Plans. The text in Chapter 5 has been updated to add clarity on next steps for delivering nature recovery. GLA is also working to provide further guidance for boroughs on preparing local Nature Recovery Action Plans.

Once the LNRS is finalised, it will be published on the London.gov website. GLA intends to raise awareness of the LNRS through similar channels used to promote the public consultation, including social media and asking our partners to keep their networks informed.

Stronger reference to pollution reduction and mitigation

Summary: Some 63 responses suggested the LNRS included more about pollution, including light and noise pollution, air and water quality, and use of pesticides and herbicides. Six of these responses specifically asked for dark corridors to have greater recognition in the LNRS.

Response: Principle C, boost wildlife populations, has been updated to include reduction of pollution from various sources.

The priorities and measures set by the LNRS can help to address issues such as pollution, by providing ‘nature-based solutions’ to these problems. While the LNRS is focused on habitat improvement and creation, identifying and addressing pollution at source will be an

important part of creating future plans to implement measures such as watercourse restoration.

.The 'green corridors' priority already referenced dark corridors. This has been updated to specify that such dark corridors will help deliver particular principles set out earlier in the LNRS.

Changes to wording of priorities and associated measures

Summary: Some 55 comments suggested wording changes or additional information be added to various biodiversity priorities. This included adding additional measures to some priorities, recognising links between different priorities, and recognising that open mosaic and deadwood habitats change over time. Some comments wanted to see the LNRS address smaller-scale rewilding, as well as large-scale rewilding. The survey specifically asked people how hedgerows should be addressed in the LNRS. The most common answer (46 per cent of respondents) was that the 'trees' priority should be updated to 'trees and hedgerows'.

Response: Changes were made to the biodiversity priorities to address the comments made, where appropriate. An explanation was added to the 'large scale rewilding' priority to note that small-scale rewilding is also encouraged and could deliver other priorities. The trees priority has been updated to include hedgerows.

There was also a comment submitted in the Local Habitat Map survey requesting that buffers be added to all mapped watercourses. Most watercourses mapped on the Local Habitat Map used a dataset of one-dimensional lines. The buffer around these lines has been widened to increase the likelihood of these potential measure locations covering the whole watercourse. Further buffers were not applied, as many waterways in London have developed banks and therefore it is not possible to provide a buffer. However, a note has been added under the 'waterbodies and waterways' title to recommend that a buffer of semi-natural habitat is retained around waterbodies and waterways.

Further detail on measures linked to building regulations / planning requirements

Summary: Forty-five comments related to ensuring the LNRS references the latest planning requirements and guidance. In particular, respondents wanted to see reference to national guidance on swift bricks reflected in the LNRS. Clarity on provision of green roofs and walls was also mentioned.

Response: The SBP has been updated to be clear that well designed and maintained green roofs and walls are encouraged. It also now states that measures for the 'buildings' priority should be in line with national planning policy guidance. The 'buildings' assemblage in Annex 1 now also recognises the importance of swift bricks for house sparrows.

Reference to existing environmental partnerships and additional information / guidance

Summary: Thirty-four comments recommended adding references to other existing projects, guidance, and partnerships. These could provide further resources for those looking to deliver measures to support biodiversity priorities.

Response: References were included in the SBP as appropriate. This included highlighting the role of partnerships such as Big Chalk, London Wildlife Sites Board, and River Partnerships in London (RiPL). Helpful documents such as the London Deer Strategy, and guidance on rewilding and reintroductions have also now been referenced in the LNRS.

Hard surfaces and depaving

Summary: Twenty-five comments raised concerns about increasing hard surfaces, particularly the trend for residential gardens to remove grass and planting in favour of paving. Most of these comments related to the ‘private green space’ priority.

Response: De-paving, or removal of hard surfacing, can provide additional habitat, especially in more urban areas. While the LNRS cannot oblige any organisation, group or person to de-pave an area, both Principle B and the ‘private green space’ priority have been updated to encourage removal of hard surfaces.

Ranking of priorities

Summary: Thirteen comments discussed the relative importance of different biodiversity priorities, suggesting some should be prioritised over others.

Response: The SBP has been updated to clarify that there is no ranking of priorities – all are equal. The overarching priorities have been renamed to ‘principles’, and the ‘focused priorities’ have been renamed to ‘biodiversity priorities’ for clarity.

Updates to background information in Chapter 2 / Annex 2

Summary: Ten comments suggested wording changes or additional information be added to the background information presented in Chapter 2 and Annex 2 of the SBP. These included emphasising the importance of certain wetlands in London, and adding more information on canals, water pollution, and geology. An additional eight comments said changes were needed to the habitat distribution maps in Annex 2. A small number of additional comments suggested adding information that was either too locally-specific (not London-wide) or with too much uncertainty to be included.

Response: Changes were made to the Chapter 2 and Annex 2 to address the comments made, where appropriate. Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) revised the habitat distribution maps based on the latest data and to reflect the comments received. The Method Statement has also been updated with information on how the habitat distribution maps were prepared.

Nature recovery goals / targets

Summary: A small number of comments suggested the LNRS should refer to existing goals and targets, including the 30 by 30 target.

Response: London has existing habitat targets set under the London Environment Strategy, which are reflected under the relevant LNRS priorities. The SBP has been updated to reference these more strongly in Chapter 5 and to include reference to targets in London's Clean and Healthy Waterways Plan.

National environmental objectives were considered in compiling the LNRS, as set out in the Method Statement. Further guidance is expected from government on incorporating Local Wildlife Sites into the 30 by 30 target. Due to this uncertainty and the fact the LNRS is a strategy, rather than a detailed plan, it is not currently possible to use the LNRS to calculate London's contribution to this national target.

Changes to principles (previously 'overarching priorities')

Summary: Some comments suggested wording changes or additional information for the principles presented at the start of Chapter 3. There was also a comment suggesting the principles should apply to all projects, not just those focused on nature recovery. Views were mixed regarding Principle A ('People'). Some respondents wanted to see more about access to nature and education in the LNRS, whereas others were concerned about the impacts of people on nature.

Response: Wording changes were made to all of the principles to add more detail and clarity. This included changes made in relation to other comments, such as added references to pollution and de-paving, as discussed above. It also includes additional changes to promote involving people in nature recovery, better reflecting the Lawton Principles, and referencing soil erosion. Principle F (protect wildlife from invasive species) has been updated to explicitly refer to disease. The introductory text to Chapter 3 of the SBP has been updated to say that the principles should be considered when planning any project.

With regards to Principle A, the LNRS recognises that people are vital to nature recovery. This principle is about encouraging access and engagement with nature responsibly, in a way that benefits both people and nature. Nature education is already discussed in Section 3.4 (enabling actions).

Clearer descriptions of map layers

Summary: A small number of comments on both the SBP and Local Habitat Map noted that the different layers of the map were confusing. In particular, respondents were not sure on the purpose of the Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance (ACB) layer.

Response: The three layers of the Local Habitat Map are required by LNRS legislation and guidance from Defra. Chapter 4 of the SPB and text on the Local Habitat Map have been updated to clarify what the ACB layer shows.

Updates to focus species (Annex 1)

Summary: Suggested updates to Annex 1 were received through the survey, as well as directly from GiGL and species experts.

Response: Changes were made to address the comments received, where appropriate. For a very small number of species, this included a change to the assemblage they were associated with, and corrections to the Latin names used. Grayling was removed from the list of potential reintroductions.

Terminology and glossary updates

Summary: Many comments referred to the language used in the LNRS. Some felt much of the language was too technical. In other cases, respondents felt the language was not technical or scientific enough. Some comments highlighted that the terms ‘rewilding’ and ‘veteranisation’ may not be well understood.

Response: The LNRS has been written with a view to being understandable by the general public but containing the detail and terms professionals will be familiar with to aid its use. For example, most priorities use habitat naming from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, but also include a description for those less familiar with these terms. In addition, ‘rewilding’ and ‘veteranisation’ have been added to the glossary in the SBP.

Themes that did not result in changes to the LNRS

Comments suggesting changes that were not implemented are summarised below, along with an explanation of why a change was not considered necessary.

General support and comments addressed elsewhere in the LNRS

Summary: Around 65 comments expressed support for the LNRS as a whole. As set out above, most respondents said that chapters 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the LNRS were either ‘clear’ or ‘very clear’ and most responses agreed with all the draft priorities presented. Many responses made suggestions that were already addressed by other parts of the SBP. For example, some comments suggested the addition of detailed measures that were already covered by primary measures associated with the priority.

Response: As comments were supportive or already addressed in the LNRS, no changes were necessary.

Scope of the LNRS

Summary: Some respondents felt the scope of the LNRS was too narrow. For example, some felt that prioritising particular habitats or species leaves out some aspects of biodiversity. Others said that there should be associated enforcement powers, or changes to how biodiversity net gain (BNG) works. One comment felt the timeline for review was too uncertain. Other comments wanted to see greater consideration of urban design and additional wider environmental benefits considered, particularly benefits to the historic environment.

Over 70 comments also made suggestions that were considered too detailed for the LNRS. These included suggestions about who should be involved in projects, maintenance and stewardship, local impacts of projects, and detailed historic environment considerations.

Response: The scope of LNRSs is set by national government. This includes a requirement for the LNRS to focus on improving and creating habitats and that LNRSs identify opportunity only. The timeline for review is set nationally, as are BNG requirements. Defra provided advice to responsible authorities on which wider environmental benefits they should consider.

Local details are to be considered on a project-by-project basis. This includes proper consideration of the existing environment, local stakeholders, and maintenance considerations. Historic England has prepared a supporting document to summarise key historic environment considerations for implementing London's LNRS measures.

Further protections for nature

Summary: Some comments felt that the LNRS should provide more protection for nature.

Response: This is outside the scope of LNRSs, which do not introduce any new protections or change existing designation systems for nature sites.

Merging, separating, deleting, and adding priorities

Summary: Some comments suggested certain priorities should be merged, split into two, or deleted. Some suggested deletions were based on a misunderstanding that the habitat did not exist in London. Others said they felt that creation and restoration of those habitats would be better located outside of London.

Response: As set out above, for every priority the majority of responses expressed support for the draft priority. As such no priorities were merged, separated, deleted or added.

Local habitat map layers, coverage, and locally-specific comments

Summary: A number of comments related to local areas and opportunities on the Local Habitat Map, including suggestions for new potential measure locations. A small number of comments questioned the overall distribution of potential measure locations across London, noting that some areas had more locations than others.

Response: The Method Statement sets out how the map was prepared and where the locations on the map came from. As these were largely crowd-sourced through our engagement work, the LNRS is clear that it is not an exhaustive list of all possible opportunities. As the intention is to focus nature recovery action, it should not cover the whole of London. Where additional potential measure locations were suggested, these have been noted for consideration when the LNRS is updated.

LNRS focus species and invasive species

Summary: Some comments suggested that the LNRS focus species should include more common species, rather than particularly rare or threatened ones. In addition, some comments questioned which species should be considered as invasive. Others expressed concern over control of invasive species, suggesting that where those species have naturalised, humans should not intervene. Additional comments suggested that the LNRS should focus only on native species and locally-sourced plants.

Response: LNRS focus species (set out in Annex 1) were identified through collaboration with species experts in London, in line with guidance from Defra. The reason for including LNRS focus species is to identify where some species need particular measures within a habitat.

The LNRS points to the London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) list when discussing invasive species. This is the agreed list for concern by experts across London and will be updated as threats change. Invasive species pose a threat to native wildlife and some are also harmful to humans. As such, control measures are necessary for nature recovery.

While the LNRS encourages a focus on native and local species, it deliberately allows for flexibility. This is because native species and locally sourced plants may not be well adapted to climate change. In some cases, using stock from other countries will be more climate-resilient and ensure the success of projects longer-term.

Deliverability and monitoring

Summary: Some comments questioned the deliverability of some of the biodiversity priorities, including large-scale rewilding. Other comments asked for more information on how nature recovery actions would be monitored and recorded.

Response: The LNRS was compiled in consultation with experts and practitioners, as well as drawing on existing plans and evidence. Project-level feasibility, including who is involved and how, will take place at the local level.

Work is ongoing, both locally and nationally, regarding how to record action for nature recovery. GLA is engaging with Defra on their plans to standardise the data collected across the country.

Interaction between LNRS and wider policy

Summary: Some respondents asked for clarity on how the LNRS relates to wider policy and societal change. Examples included the London Environment Strategy and the increase in electric, autonomous vehicles.

Response: Key interactions between the LNRS and other policy are set out in Chapter 1 and Annex 2. As a strategic document, the LNRS focuses on the most relevant policies

and changes and cannot cover all interactions and future scenarios. Relevant policies will be reviewed when the LNRS is updated.

The existing London Environment Strategy will continue to be considered alongside the Mayor's mandate for delivering a greener, more resilient London.

Access to greenspace

Summary: Six comments related to increasing access to green space through the LNRS. Some of these related to the 'private green space' priority, suggesting all green space should be public.

Response: In increasing nature across London, the LNRS will help bring more nature to where people live. Access to nature is considered within the co-benefit of 'active and healthy places'. However, access to greenspace is not a primary aim of the LNRS. Parallel work on the London Green Infrastructure Framework considers access to green space among other co-benefits.

Examples and case studies

Summary: Some comments asked for example projects and case studies of nature recovery projects in line with biodiversity priorities.

Response: These have not been included in order to keep the document as short and simple as possible. They may be considered for future iterations of the LNRS or related guidance.

Other

A small number of other comments were received that did not require action. This includes comments that relate to changes beyond the LNRS (such as national policy change), an objection to the LNRS itself, and factually inaccurate comments. There were some comments that were unclear or where not enough information was provided to understand what changes were being asked for. There were also a small number of comments that were just a note or comment that did not require any action or response.

4. Feedback on Local Habitat Map and updates made

Overview

Around a third (31 per cent) respondents who completed the Local Habitat Map (LHM) survey said their response relates to multiple areas or the whole of London. The remainder were spread across boroughs, although there was a higher response rate for London Borough of Waltham Forest (12 per cent), London Borough of Hackney (8.3 per cent) and London Borough of Haringey (6.4 per cent).

Changes to site names, priorities, measures, and presentational changes to the map were taken forward, where suitable. This resulted in approximately 210 changes to the Local Habitat Map.

Summary of changes to potential measure locations

Consultation comments resulted in 42 changes to potential measure location boundaries, including adjustments, splitting one potential measure location into multiple, and merging two or more potential measure locations. Many of these changes involved matching boundaries to existing sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) or existing project areas. Some corrected errors in the initial mapping. Some green corridors were split to reflect distinct but overlapping corridors.

Some 22 changes involved duplicating polygons and assigning to an additional biodiversity priority. These were screened to ensure that the additional priority was appropriate and that there was no reason to include one over the other. Eleven potential measure locations were deleted because one or more respondents felt the proposals were not appropriate for that area.

The names of 40 potential measure locations were changed. Some of these were due to typos (such as changing 'River Poole' to 'River Pool'). However, the majority of them were changed to give a more accurate description of the location.

The remaining changes were mostly changes to measures associated with potential measure locations. Most of these reflected changes to the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities. However, for some locations respondents identified particular measures that were less suitable and therefore those have been removed. Three typos in the measure codes were highlighted, which have been corrected.

Summary of presentational changes

A small number of changes were made to the look and feel of the map. The view has been simplified by removing the bookmarks for each of the layers. Some comments told us these took up too much of the screen and users found it frustrating that they zoom out to the whole of London when clicked. Instead, the map layers now appear on a drop-down menu on the right-hand side of the screen, so they can be easily accessed but do not reset the view when toggling between them.

The layout of pop-up boxes has been amended to include the 'PM location ID' and site name in the header, with the priority highlighted in bold underneath. The left-hand panel has been simplified. An option to search by PM location ID has also been added.

Suggestions that were not taken forward

Suggestions for additional potential measure locations were not accepted at public consultation. However, all suggestions made have been noted for consideration when the LNRS is reviewed. Changes to boundaries of potential measure locations were also not implemented, where they were on private land and not submitted by the landowner, land manager, or part of an existing project. This was because there would be no opportunity for landowners and managers to review those changes prior to publication of the LNRS.

Where the LNRS drew spatial data from other projects, these were generally not altered so that they continued to reflect the projects they were drawn from. This applied to the large-scale rewilding areas, and river restoration opportunity areas.

Some suggestions were not taken forward because they were already covered by existing priorities and measures for the location. Some were not taken forward on the basis that they were not in line with the criteria to screen, scope, and refine other potential measure locations. For example, suggestions for changing a potential measure location to the 'green corridors' priority were not taken forward where they related to an individual site. A small number of comments suggested the priority associated with a potential measure location should be changed to one of the un-mapped priorities. However, these were kept as un-mapped.

East London Waterworks Park

Over 100 responses related to PM210 (now called Hackney Nature Corridor). The majority of these suggested the corridor be extended to include an area south of Lea Bridge Road and northeast of the River Lea. This relates to a community campaign to purchase the site and turn it into a community-owned park. This suggestion has not been taken forward in the LNRS. This is because the scheme is not being promoted by the current landowner or manager, nor is the current landowner involved in the proposed scheme.

Other formats and languages

For a large print, Braille, disc, sign language video or audio-tape version of this document, please contact us at the address below:

Greater London Authority
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London E16 1ZE

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