

Biodiversity enhancements in the built environment

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Welcome & introductions

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Welcome & introductions



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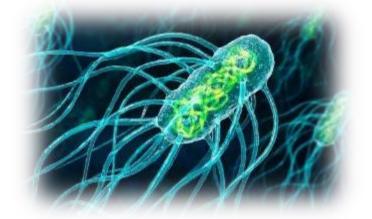
Agenda

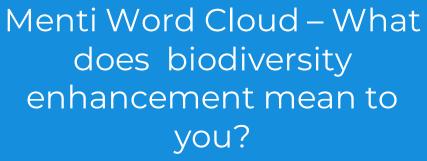
- Introduction what are biodiversity enhancements
- Why are biodiversity enhancements important
- The Mitigation Hierarchy & Net Gain overview
- Scotland's Approach positive effects for Biodiversity
- Group exercise Next Steps



Introduction







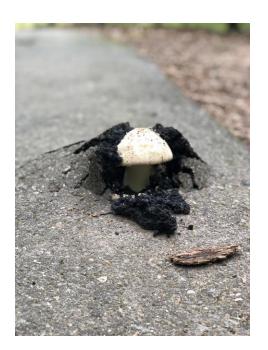
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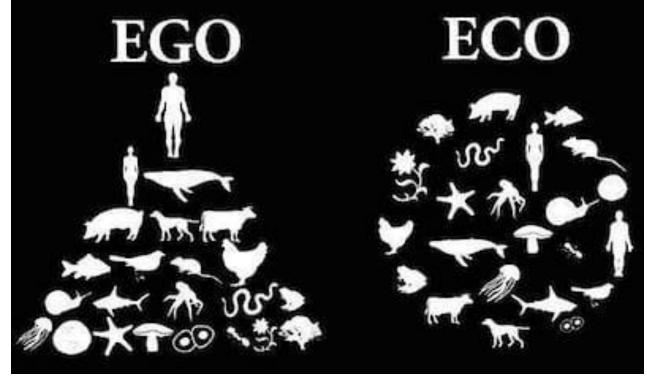




We are nature!



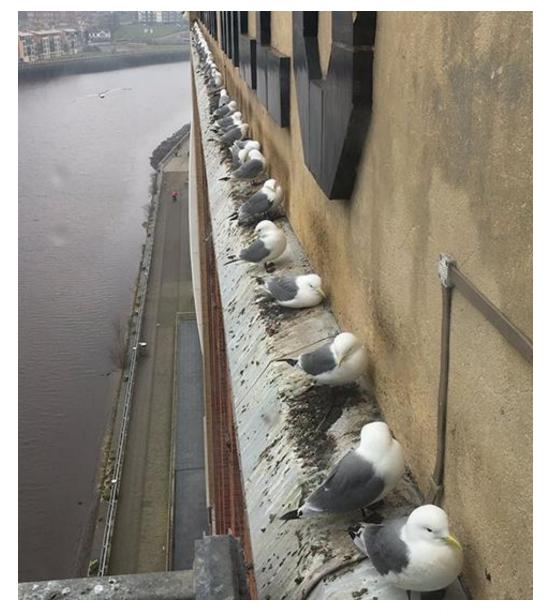










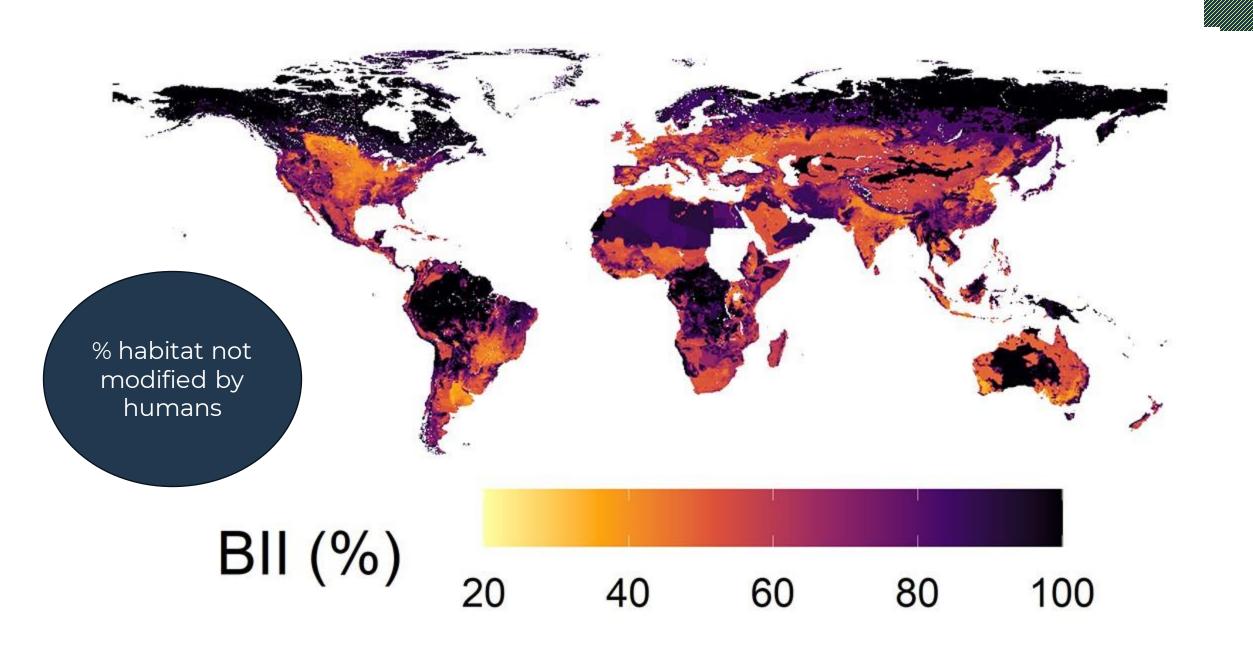


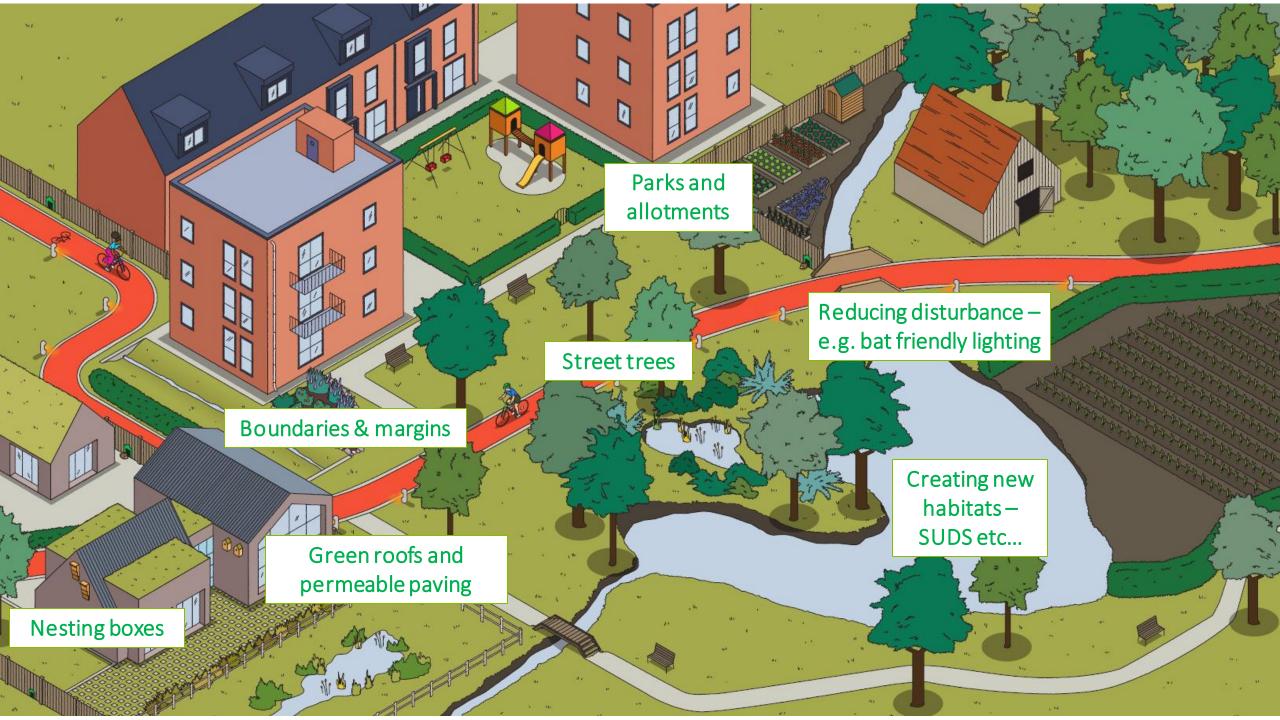
Kittywakes on the Baltic Mill in Newcastle-upon-Tyne



Kittywakes in their natural..? nesting habitat

What is Happening (WWF Living Planet Report) **Climate Changes in Species over-Change** land and sea **exploitation** Species need to through direct **use** resulting in adapt to the hunting and loss of changing habitat loss and non target species environment. degradation Changing seasons **Invasive Pollution** species and Making an <u>disease</u> environment Which compete unsuitable for with native species survival, food ability for space and or biology resources







Biodiversity & Construction

Biodiversity Enhancements in Construction



The Golden Rule is to think about biodiversity as soon as possible on any project.

Thinking early will make it easier to drive positive project outcomes.

The Biodiversity Mitigation Hierarchy



Most Preferable

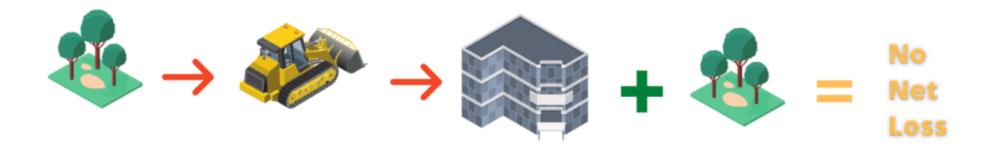
AVOID direct impacts to species & habitats

MINIMISE any impacts you will have, e.g. during de-vegetation

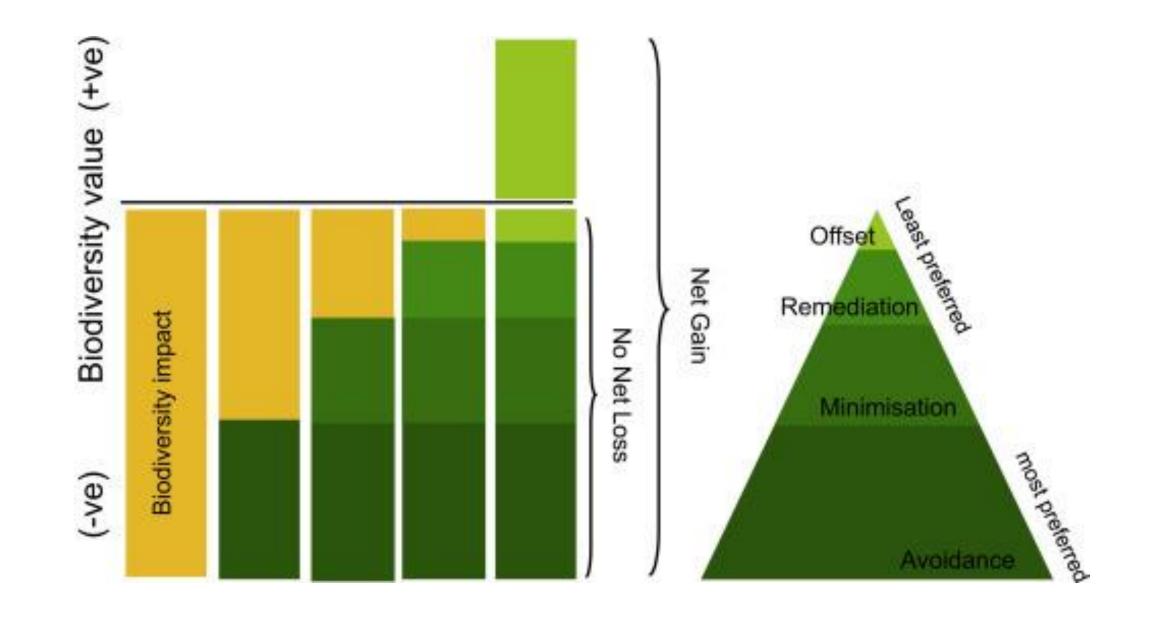
RESTORE any habitats that are destroyed

Least Preferable **OFFSET** impacts based on the number of biodiversity units lost – e.g biodiversity Net Gain











How can you help?





Scottish Context



49% of species have decreased in abundance

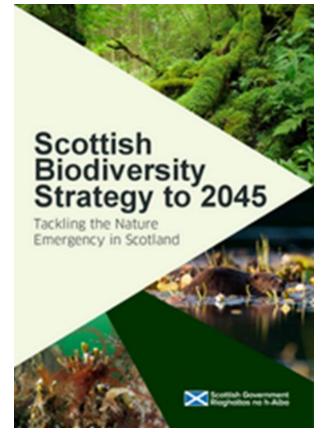
24% decline in average species abundance

14% decline in average species distribution

11% of species are threatened



Scotland to be Nature Positive by 2030, and to have restored and regenerated biodiversity across the country by 2045.



England and Scotland – Distinct Approaches

	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
	Biodiversity Net Gain	Enhancing biodiversity
Requirement	Statutory	Policy
	10% + BU uplift	"enhancement"
Applies to	Development excluding householder and permitted	
	development	
		Excludes aquaculture
Assessment	Defra Metric	Best practice
	Defra Small Sites Metric	National & local guidance
Reporting	Biodiversity gain plan	?
Legacy	30 years	?
On-/Off-site	On-site preference	



Applying a nature rich approach



- 1. Apply the mitigation hierarchy
- 2. Consider biodiversity from the outset
- 3. Provide synergies & connectivity for nature
- 4. Integrate nature to deliver multiple benefits
- 5. Prioritise on-site enhancement before off-site delivery
- 6. Take a place-based & inclusive approach
- 7. Ensure long term enhancement is secured







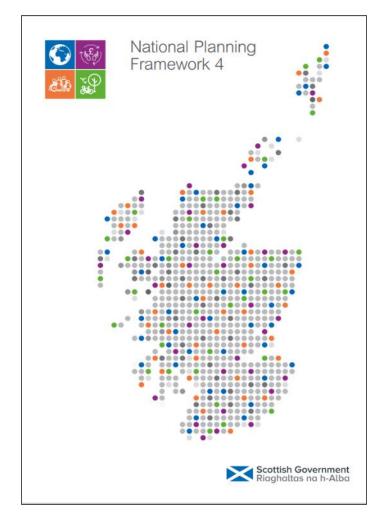
Scotland's policy led approach



NatureScot
NàdarAlba
Scotland's Nature Agency
Buidheann Nàdair na h-Alba

"securing positive effects for biodiversity"

- 1 Tackling the climate & nature crises
- 3 Biodiversity
- 4 Natural Places
- 5 Soils
- 6 Forestry, woodland & trees
- 9 Brownfield & vacant land
- 14 Design, quality & place
- 18 Infrastructure first
- 20 Blue & green infrastructure



Policy 1 Tackling the climate & nature crises

When considering all development proposals significant weight will be given to the global climate and nature crises.

Policy 3 Biodiversity

Policy Intent: To protect biodiversity, reverse biodiversity loss, deliver positive effects from development and strengthen nature networks



NPF4 Policy 3 Biodiversity

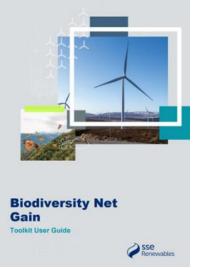


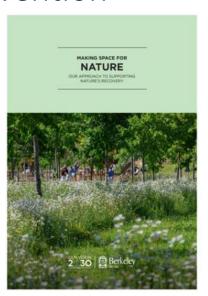
LDPs should protect, conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity

- a) Development will contribute to enhancement
- b) National / major / EIA development provide significant enhancement and leave in a demonstrably better state than without intervention











NPF4 Policy 3 Biodiversity



LDPs should protect, conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity

- a) Development will contribute to enhancement
- b) National / major / EIA development provide significant enhancement and leave in a demonstrably better state than without intervention
- c) Certain local developments **will include appropriate measures**
- d) Adverse **impacts minimised**, taking account of need to reverse loss, safeguarding ecosystem services and building resilience



Policy 3c - Developing with Nature Guidance









Developing with Nature guidance

Guidance on securing positive effects for biodiversity from local development to support NPF4 policy 3(c)



Information hub



Publications and documents

/ neugeiows



TH OMI2

15 Bats

16 Wildlife wall

17 Wildlife tower

18 Lighting



Selecting the right Measures



Ecological	Practical
Locally & ecologically relevant	People & nature together
Careful species choice	Long term retention & management
Connected & permeable for nature	Local community involvement
Space for adaption	Multiple benefits
Allow for synergies	
Scale of provision	







Challenges?

- 1. Clarity & consistency
- 2. Supporting framework
- 3. Capacity & skills
- 4. Implementation





Implementation – Woodland and Tree planting



Woodland

- ❖ 11 / 28 sites planted as planned
- ❖ 14 / 28 sites missing >50% planting
- ◆ 12 / 20 planted sites >50% in good condition



- 11 / 43 sites planted as planned
- ❖ 10 / 43 sites missing >50% individual trees



❖ 14 / 44 sites evidenced damage to trees







Challenges?

- 1. Clarity & consistency
- 2. Supporting framework
- 3. Capacity & skills
- 4. Implementation
- 5. Future Management





https://www.nature.scot/doc/developing-nature-guidance

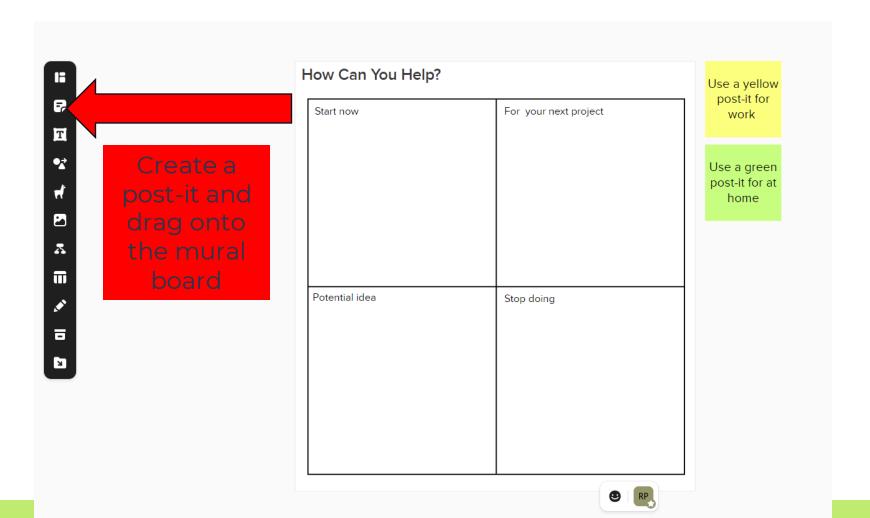




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Mural Exercise:

SWOT Analysis - Scotland's Approach



Mural Exercise:

What will you do differently after this session?





THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?







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