# Policy and Sustainability Committee

# 10.00am, Tuesday, 1 November 2022

# Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027 and Scottish Biodiversity Strategy consultation

Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All
Council Commitments	

#### 1. Recommendations

- 1.1 Policy and Sustainability Committee is asked to:
  - 1.1.1 Approve the updated Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-27 (EBAP) set out in Appendices 1 and 2;
  - 1.1.2 Note the contribution of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership and multiple Council's services to the development of the updated EBAP;
  - 1.1.3 Delegate authority to officers to make final graphic design, layout and minor editorial changes to the EBAP before final publication on the Council's website; and
  - 1.1.4 Note that a response has been submitted to the Scottish Government consultation on the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. Information on the EBP's response is included in the main report.

#### **Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

Contact: Caroline Peacock, Biodiversity Officer

E-mail: Caroline.Peacock@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 469 3920



# Report

# Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-27 and Scottish Biodiversity Strategy consultation

# 2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Council has a duty to further the conservation of biodiversity under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. This is achieved through the delivery of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP).
- 2.2 The Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership (EBP), led by the Council, has prepared an updated Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP) for 2022-27. This is the sixth EBAP for the city and reflects a long-term commitment to partnership working to protect and increase biodiversity in the city.
- 2.3 The EBAP seeks to create a city with a connected, high quality natural environment which underpins resilience to the impacts of climate change, contributes to meeting net zero targets through carbon sequestration, and creates healthy places for people.
- 2.4 In addition, the Scottish Government have carried out a consultation on the next Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, and information on the Council's response to this is included within this report for noting.

### 3. Background

- 3.1 The EBP, a group of more than 30 stakeholders, led by the Council, produced the first EBAP in 2000. The EBAP meets the Council's statutory duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 for all public bodies to 'further the conservation of biodiversity'. The Council has a further duty under the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2013 to report every three years on meeting the duty towards biodiversity.
- 3.2 The Scottish Government first produced a national strategy for biodiversity in 2004, which was updated in 2013. They are now developing a replacement Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS), along with other programmes such as Nature Networks. A Delivery Plan for the SBS is expected in 2023.

- 3.3 In 2021, the Council became a signatory to the <u>'Edinburgh Declaration'</u>, which recognises the essential role of local and regional governments in meeting global targets for biodiversity.
- 3.4 The Scottish Programme for Government 2021/22 includes a requirement for all local authority areas to prepare a Nature Network by 2026. NatureScot are at an early stage of developing national frameworks for Nature Networks and '30x30', and the EBP and the Council are engaged as stakeholders in this work.
- 3.5 The work of the EBP is city wide and comprises a range of initiatives, projects and core work by the Council and partners. Much of the delivery of the EBAP relies upon local communities, volunteers and specialist volunteer-led bodies. Some of this activity contributes to wider, national programmes to monitor or increase populations of threatened species. All of the work within Edinburgh helps to meet national and international targets on biodiversity conservation.

# 4. Main report

- 4.1 This past year has seen increased global focus on the twin climate and nature emergencies. As the COP 15 meeting on Biological Diversity approaches in winter 2022, international, UK and national governments all recognise the need for further ambition to reverse decades of decline in biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems.
- 4.2 Key national and international commitments to reverse decades of decline in biodiversity and degradation ecosystems include:
  - 4.2.1 To halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and support the recovery of nature by 2045 as set out in the Programme for Government 2021/22;
  - 4.2.2 For each local authority in Scotland to create a Nature Network by 2026, as set out in the Programme for Government 2021/22; and
  - 4.2.3 To meet United Nations commitments to protect 30% of our land and sea by 2030 (the 30x30 target) and deliver the Leaders Pledge for Nature, committed to by the UK Governments in 2020.
- 4.3 There has rightly been an urgent focus on Edinburgh meeting the 2030 net zero carbon target, following the climate emergency declaration by the Council in 2019. However, it is recognised that biodiversity loss and climate change are linked, sharing many of the same causes and solutions. Restoring wildlife habitats on land and sea also locks up carbon. Carbon sequestration in soils and vegetation can help meet as much as 30% of emission reductions needed to reach net zero targets.
- 4.4 The updated EBAP 2022-27 has been created by the EBP, and is set out in Appendices 1 and 2 with EBP membership listed in Appendix 3.
- 4.5 The Plan provides a context to the nature crisis and sets out key activities and actions on habitat management and creation, species conservation, public engagement, monitoring and citizen science survey work. There is also a focus on

strategy and policy work relating to the natural environment, increasingly linked to joint outcomes for climate and nature. For example, linking action for the natural environment to meeting the objectives of the <u>2030 Climate Ready City Strategy and Implementation Plan</u>, the emerging <u>City Plan 2030</u>, implementation of the <u>Green-Blue Network</u>, <u>Nature Network</u> and other related initiatives.

- 4.6 The EBAP aligns with related work such as the Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan, which is currently in development.
- 4.7 Subject to Committee approval, the updated EBAP will replace the current EBAP 2019-21.

#### Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Consultation

- 4.8 In view of the now considerable evidence which demonstrates that Scotland continues to experience dramatic declines in biodiversity, the Scottish Government invited views on the proposed new SBS, to halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and reverse it by 2045.
- 4.9 The overall aim of the new Strategy is to adopt an ecosystem approach, which recognises that nature is a system of many functioning parts that work in balance with each other. It is an ambitious strategy to bring about the transformational change needed to protect and restore terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in Scotland.
- 4.10 The consultation contained a series of proposed outcomes, setting out what needed to be done and the conditions that must be in place for broad habitat types to achieve success. Following discussion with members of the EBP, a consultation response was submitted. Key high-level comments include:
  - 4.10.1 The attention this Strategy gives to the nature crisis brings it in line with the climate crisis and is strongly supported;
  - 4.10.2 Aligning all policy and legislation to bring about the transformational change required, will be a significant challenge;
  - 4.10.3 Maintaining clear links between this Strategy and National Planning Framework 4, to ensure biodiversity enhancements form an integral part of the development planning process; and
  - 4.10.4. Acknowledging that education is key at all levels, to engage wider society in understanding the nature crisis in the same way net zero is accepted and understood.
- 4.11 Once the new Strategy has been prepared a Delivery Plan, which supports the highlevel objectives, will be published.

### 5. Next Steps

5.1 If Committee approve the recommendations in this report, the key next steps include:

- 5.1.1 Launch the updated Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-27;
- 5.1.2 Develop a strategic work programme with the EBP, linked to the Green-blue Network, Nature Network and climate adaptation objectives to identify new projects and priorities needed to meet the challenge of the nature and climate crises; and
- 5.1.3 Input into the development of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Plan and other national workstreams.
- 5.2 The EBAP will be revised at appropriate points during its five-year duration to ensure that the actions continue to respond to a rapidly changing context of policies, targets, funding, and to deliver the scale of change needed.

# 6. Financial impact

6.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

# 7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 Detailed engagement across the EBP and stakeholders has been undertaken throughout the creation of the updated EBAP.
- 7.2 Engagement with the public and local community groups, for example Friends of Parks and others, is ongoing and will be a renewed focus for the promotion of the new EBAP.

### 8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-21.
- 8.2 Edinburgh Statutory Biodiversity duty report 2018-2020
- 8.3 <u>Nature Positive 2030 Summary Report</u> Natural England, JNCC, Natural Resources Wales, NatureScot and Northern Ireland Environment Agency (2021)

# 9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1 EBAP 2022-27 part 1 (Introduction, context).
- 9.2 Appendix 2 EBAP 2022-27 part 2 (Action Table).
- 9.3 Appendix 3 List of EBP members.

#### Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027

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- 11. Strategic EBAP actions to be developed by the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership
- 12. Action table (in separate excel table Appendix 2)

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Edinburgh is a place of great beauty and natural heritage. From the Pentland Hills to the Firth of Forth, there is a wide diversity of habitats and natural places. The dramatic geology of Arthur's Seat and Holyrood Park and river corridors such as the Water of Leith bring nature right into the heart of the city. Some of these places are home to rare and protected plants and animals. The Firth of Forth is of global and national importance for some species of birds. Add to this a recent focus on increasing habitat for pollinators, planting new trees and woodlands, and improving habitat at our seven Local Nature Reserves, and we have a picture of a capital city which is great for wildlife and people.
- 1.2 The management of these important places for wildlife continues to be central to the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP). Fundamentally, the EBAP meets the Council's statutory duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 for all public bodies to 'further the conservation of biodiversity'.
- 1.3 The Plan is produced at a time when the nature and climate crises are at the centre of global and national attention. The Council has declared a climate emergency and set a target of being net zero carbon by 2030. A resilient natural environment is a critical part of the solution to the climate crisis because:
  - Soils and vegetation 'lock in' carbon sequestration, and protecting and increasing these carbon stores are essential to meet net zero targets. Studies have shown that carbon sequestration in soils and vegetation can help meet as much as 30% of emission reductions needed to reach the city's net zero target;
  - Natural spaces and the increased "greening" of urban areas create resilience against overheating and flooding, and so help us adapt to climate change impacts, as well as many other benefits for health and wellbeing; and
  - Improved quality and connectivity in our natural environment, helps our ecosystems have resilience to the impacts of climate change on nature.
- 1.4 In response to the nature crisis, key national, UK and international targets include:
  - To halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and support the recovery of nature by 2045 as set out in the Scottish Programme for Government 2021/22 and a proposed target to be agreed at COP 15;
  - For each local authority in Scotland to create a Nature Network by 2026, as set out in the Programme for Government 2021-22; and
  - To protect 30% of our land and sea by 2030 (the 30x30 target), a UN target committed to by the UK Government and being taken forward in Scotland by NatureScot.
- 1.5 The Council has signed the <u>Edinburgh Declaration</u> which recognises the essential role of local and regional governments in delivery of biodiversity outcomes which help to meet global targets.

- 1.6 New global targets for biodiversity from COP 15 and a refreshed Scottish Biodiversity Strategy are also in production at the time of writing.
- 1.7 This Plan continues long running programmes to support biodiversity enhancement. It also responds to the current targets and emerging commitments with a framework for action to create a nature positive city by 2030.
- 1.8 This updated Plan reflects the continued importance of engaging communities and citizens in action for biodiversity. We are fortunate in Edinburgh to have organisations, groups and individuals with a wealth of expertise about species and habitats, to contribute to nature conservation. Many of these are long standing members of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership (EBP). The EBP was created in 1997, is led by the City of Edinburgh Council and chaired by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.
- 1.9 The Plan will be revised at appropriate points during its five-year duration to ensure that the actions continue to respond to a rapidly changing context of policies, targets, funding, and to deliver the scale of change needed.

#### 2. Vision: A Nature Positive City

#### A Vision for 2050: Edinburgh - The Natural Capital of Scotland

- 2.1 "To make Edinburgh a greener city with more opportunities for wildlife, enabling people to engage with nature."
- 2.2 "In 2050 Edinburgh will have a species-rich nature network from the uplands of the Pentland Hills to the coastal waters of the Firth of Forth. It will be an environment abundant in wildlife that is enjoyed and respected by people, making Edinburgh a beautiful place to live, work and visit. Other benefits will be diverse: ensuring climate change resilience; helping to meet net zero through carbon storage; resistance to invasive species; forming a foundation for essential ecosystem services; supporting healthy lifestyles and a vibrant, sustainable economy. People will be able to easily access, learn about and engage with their local biodiversity directly, contributing through conservation action to protect and enhance it."

#### 3. Why biodiversity matters

3.1 Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth. It underpins all life on earth by providing food, raw materials, clean air and water, nutrient cycling and other essential services. In the last century human impacts have led to large scale loss of biodiversity. In recent decades some habitats have improved, for example water quality in rivers. However, intensive land use, habitat loss and other factors continue to cause declines in some species groups.

- 3.2 After these decades of decline, creating a resilient natural environment is essential to reverse the nature and climate crises. A high quality natural environment, with functioning and connected ecosystems, is essential for:
  - Providing space for habitats and species to recover and thrive
  - Adapting to the impacts of climate change by absorbing and slowing flood waters, and cooling urban areas during extreme heat events.
  - Supporting carbon reduction through sequestration in vegetation and soils.
  - Health and wellbeing benefits
  - Allowing other ecosystem services to function, such as air and water purification, nutrient recycling in soils, food production, pollination.
- 3.3. The solution to some challenges are beyond the scope of this Plan. However, what the EBAP can do is to work to connect, protect, improve and create habitats within Edinburgh, to increase resilient ecosystems which enable species to cope with the pressures placed upon them.

### 4. State of Nature in Scotland and Edinburgh

#### Species trends in Scotland

- 4.1 The last comprehensive assessment of the State of Nature in Scotland was undertaken in 2019<sup>1</sup> and brought together data from Scotland's biodiversity community. Data from recording schemes across Scotland and the UK were used covering 352 species (birds, mammals, butterflies and moths).
- 4.2 The headline results painted a grim picture of continued species decline, both in terms of distribution and abundance, with a 24% decline in average species' abundance between 1994 and 2016 and a 14% decline in average species' distribution between 1970 and 2015. Moreover, these declines should be viewed in the context of significant anthropogenic changes in wildlife which had already happened in the 18th and 19th centuries prior to the start of monitoring.
- 4.3 Another key conclusion of the report was that **wildlife is undergoing rapid change**, with 62% of species showing strong changes in abundance either increasing or decreasing in the last 10 years. Thus, there was no lessening in the net loss of nature in Scotland.

#### Species at risk of extinction in Scotland

4.4 The 2019 State of Nature Report Scotland revealed that **11% of species in Scotland are classed as threatened with extinction in Great Britain**, based on the 6,413 species assessed using the IUCN's Regional Red List Criteria.

#### Habitat Trends in Scotland

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://nbn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/State-of-nature-Report-2019-Scotland-full-report.pdf

4.5 UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology's (UKCEH) Countryside Survey has been monitoring the changes in Scottish countryside since 1978. The latest Scotland report was published in 2007<sup>2</sup> and provides a summary of changes in habitat condition.

#### 4.6 **Headline findings included:**

- **Plant species richness** declined on average by about 10% in most habitat types between 1998 and 2007.
- Plant species associated with more stable, productive, often nutrient-rich habitats (competitors) increased at the expense of species associated with harsher environmental conditions (stress tolerators) and open, disturbed habitats (ruderals). Species experiencing declines included uncompetitive plants that thrive in grasslands with a short sward that are maintained by low soil fertility or grazing.
- **Grassland:** Improved grassland and acid grassland habitat types increased by 9% and 8%, respectively, between 1998 and 2007. Other grassland habitats showed no change.
- **Woodlands:** Broadleaved woodland habitats increased by 10% between 1998 and 2007, while conifer woodland decreased by 7.1%.
- Wetlands: The species richness of streamside habitats declined by 12% between 1998 and 2007. Declines were linked to increasingly rank vegetation (succession) with an increase in competition species. Improvements were however noted in headwater streams between 1998 and 2007 with species richness increasing over the same period. Species sensitive to the effects of nutrient enrichment increased in this habitat type, implying improving water quality. The number of ponds in Scotland increased by 6% between 1998 and 2007.
- Hedgerows: between 1998 and 2007 the length of managed hedgerow declined by 7%. A third of managed hedges were in good structural condition in 2007, with signs of improvement noted since 1998.<sup>3</sup>

#### State of nature in Edinburgh

- 4.7 Edinburgh hosts a diverse and varied landscape, which in turn supports a wide range of species and habitats, including:
  - 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated for biological or mixed interest covering 7,754 ha (almost 10,860 football pitches). This includes Arthur's Seat Volcano SSSI and Duddingston Loch SSSI which are in the heart of the city as well the Firth of Forth SSSI. City of Edinburgh Council total area is 27,304ha.
  - 90 Local Biodiversity Sites covering 3,282 ha (or almost 4,597 football pitches<sup>4</sup>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://nora.nerc.ac.uk/id/eprint/7831/1/CS-Scotland-2007-KeyMessages.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://nora.nerc.ac.uk/id/eprint/7831/1/CS-Scotland-2007-KeyMessages.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Based on a football pitch being 7,140 square metres

- Ancient woodland in Edinburgh covers 1067.5 ha (3.9 % of Edinburgh<sup>5</sup>).
- There are 129 ancient, veteran, or notable trees in Edinburgh: 1 ancient tree, 35 veteran trees and 93 notable trees.<sup>6</sup> The single ancient tree is a dead Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus* found in Redford Brae & Laverock Dale Local Biodiversity Site.
- Scotland is an important resource for peatland habitats globally, with blanket bogs covering some 23% of Scotland's land area. In the Edinburgh area, the main area of peatland habitat is centred in the Pentland Hills Regional Park, with around 66.7 ha of Sphagnum bogs recorded in this area<sup>7</sup>.
- There are around 121.6 km of rivers in Edinburgh.<sup>8</sup>
- Private gardens are now recognised as valuable wildlife resource and may account for a quarter of the area of a typical city and half its greenspace.<sup>9</sup>

#### 5. Priority habitats and species

5.1 It is important that any plans and proposals, site management, land use changes, take into account and avoid impacts on local priority habitats and species. Any habitat enhancement or creation projects should include suitable priority habitat improvements or extend habitat which can support priority species. Guidance and information to support this will be produced in the life of this plan, in Planning and other types of guidance.

Broad habitat type	Includes	
Coastal & Marine	Subtidal zones, intertidal mudflats, sandflats, rocky	
	shores and islands.	
Freshwater and wetlands	Lochs, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, burns, canal, associated	
	riparian habitats, fens and swamps, temporary standing	
	water areas.	
Woodlands	Semi natural woodland; ancient and long established	
	woodland inventory sites; broadleaved plantation	
	woodlands; riparian woodlands; ancient and veteran	
	trees; hedgerows.	
Grasslands	Semi natural grasslands; unimproved grasslands of all	
	types; native wildflower/grassland meadow areas.	
Farmland	Arable field margins; parkland pasture; field boundaries	
	such as hedgerows; farm ponds and wetlands.	
Peatlands Blanket bog, lowland raised bog, fens and min		
Rock faces Natural inland and coastal rock faces; man-ma		
	faces.	

Table 5.1 Priority habitat types for Edinburgh

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> CEC area (not including marine environment) is 27,289 ha

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory: https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Phase 1 data held by TWIC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> OS Open Rivers (OGL)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> http://www.wlgf.org/The%20garden%20Resource.pdf

Urban greenspaces	Parks, cemeteries, gardens, golf courses, allotments,
	brownfield sites on vacant and derelict land, wildlife
	corridors such as path networks, transport routes with
	adjacent vegetation, road verges.

#### Species

5.2 Priority species for Edinburgh includes protected species and 'notable' species which includes less common species and rarities. An updated list of priority species is reviewed periodically and will be available on the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan page of the Council website: <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/biodiversity</a>

#### 6. A Plan for Edinburgh's biodiversity

- 6.1 This plan includes actions for:
  - Green networks
  - Blue Networks
  - Built environment
  - Geodiversity
  - Species
- 6.2 Green networks are defined here as land-based habitats such as woodlands, grasslands, parks and urban greenspace, gardens, farmland, upland, open mosaic habitats etc. Blue networks are water-based habitats such as ponds, rivers and coastal waters. Green and blue networks are interconnected to form all natural, semi-natural and man-made habitats. The relationship between green and blue networks is of particular importance to the water environment, where high quality green-blue habitat connectivity can help reduce pollution and slow water run off during flood events. There is an emphasis on the importance of collaborative work across different habitat types and increasing connectivity between habitats, using an ecosystem approach.
- 6.3 The principles laid out in <u>The Lawton Review</u> apply here to improve ecological networks; there needs to be more and they have to be **bigger**, **better** and **more** joined up.
- 6.4 As an Action Plan for an urban area, the importance of the built environment in supporting some of our rarer/more threatened species such as swifts and bats, is recognised. Challenges such as climate change, water management, flooding and pollution impact on the built environment and there are opportunities for creating blue/green infrastructure and other adaptation measures.
- 6.5 We include the importance of private gardens and their valuable contribution to biodiversity through creating habitat for pollinating <u>insects</u> including <u>bumblebees</u> and <u>butterflies</u>, <u>mammals</u> such as hedgehogs, as well as ponds for <u>amphibians</u>. Food growing areas, such as allotments and community gardens, were found to be the most valuable habitat type for pollinators by the University of Edinburgh Urban Pollinators project, and are promoted by partners in this plan.

#### 7. People power – citizens, communities and partners delivering for nature

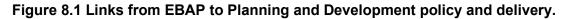
- 7.1 There are over 30 organisations and groups working as part of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership to increase biodiversity in our city, and to engage communities and volunteers in those efforts. From research organisations such as Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and our Universities, to government agencies, environmental and conservation charities, expert species and nature groups, and local communities working in parks and greenspaces, there is a huge resource of people and knowledge committed to improving our city for nature.
- 7.2 The strength of Local Biodiversity Partnerships is that they bring together organisations who can work together to co-design projects to increase impact and make them more inclusive. Collaboration is now becoming ever more important with the need to plan on a landscape-scale and use an ecosystem approach.
- 7.3 The majority of conservation effort for priority species in Edinburgh is led by environmental charities or voluntary expert groups. As well as habitat management activities and projects, they carry out regular or ad hoc monitoring which provides species data invaluable for informing priorities and site designations, etc.
- 7.4 Monitoring and conservation efforts in our Local Nature Reserves, Pentland Hills Regional Park, Holyrood Park and other important places such as the Water of Leith, are co-ordinated by staff, but are completely reliant on significant numbers of volunteers to deliver.
- 7.5 Across all types of greenspace, from parks to cemeteries, there are community groups and volunteers making positive changes for wildlife and people. This has great advantages for health and wellbeing, both for the active community members and also indirectly for the visitors to the improved urban greenspace.
- 7.6 We are very fortunate in Edinburgh to work with our regional biological records centre, The Wildlife Information Centre (TWIC). TWIC work with local wildlife recording experts and others, to collate, verify and mobilise ecological data. This data feeds into national records and is also made available under licence to be used in site designations, planning casework, site management and project planning by the Council and others.
- 7.7 TWIC and other partners also promote wildlife recording to all, through public events, bioblitz events and offer training and support for tools such as iNaturalist.
- 7.8 Citizen Science (the collection and analysis of data relating to the natural world by members of the general public, typically as part of a collaborative project with professional scientists) and easily-accessible mobile apps and surveys such as <u>BeeWalks</u>, <u>Big Garden Birdwatch</u> and the <u>Big Butterfly Count</u> have resulted in important additional records. Social media can also play an important part by informing people about events, what to look out for and sharing information.

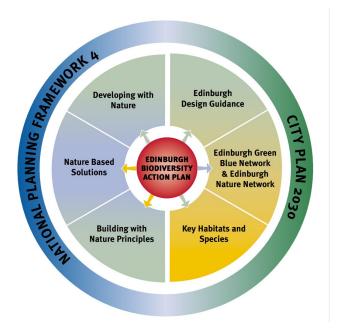
7.9 This joined up effort provides a great outcome for Edinburgh, with access to high quality ecological data from Partnership working.

# 8. Biodiversity, land use, planning and development in Edinburgh – reversing the ecological crisis

- 8.1 Planning can play an important part in protecting and enhancing the City's biodiversity.
- 8.2 Development can help reverse the ecological crisis by:
  - Avoiding loss of, or damage to, existing priority habitats, features of ecological value, priority and protected species, and designated sites.
  - Increasing biodiversity through enhancement, habitat creation, connectivity to existing habitats and natural areas.
- 8.3 These measures increase biodiversity and deliver:
  - Adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change (flooding, overheating)
  - Increasing carbon sequestration in vegetation and soils, to support Net Zero targets
  - Increasing amenity, health and wellbeing.
- 8.4 In the programme for government there is a requirement for Nature Networks to be identified at local level. Work has already begun on this in Edinburgh.
- 8.5 The <u>draft</u> National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) places a strong emphasis on Planning, doing its part, to reverse the ecological crisis by including policy 3(a) Positive effects for biodiversity. NatureScot has produced <u>draft</u> guidance to support developers implementing this policy, through the development process.
- 8.6 The draft City Plan2030 also includes policy Env 37 to support delivery of national policy at the local level and the EBAP is a key document to support application.
- 8.7 The EBAP identifies the priority habitats and species (section 7) which require protection and enhancement at the local level, and the importance of using <u>Nature</u> <u>Based Solution</u> as part of the development process. Also within City Plan 2030 is the Green-blue Network which identifies and includes spatial information on the Edinburgh Nature Network (Figure 8.1).
- 8.8 The Green Blue Network and Edinburgh Nature Network both map the existing biodiversity/nature network of designated sites and priority habitats. As outlined in section 8 the opportunity sites for expanding and better connecting the biodiversity/nature network are also identified. Development falling within these sites should maximise the positive effects for biodiversity to expand the existing nature network. Further guidance to support this will be developed.
- 8.9 The <u>Edinburgh Design Guidance</u> chapter 3 includes the Mitigation Hierarchy, as the starting point of any development consideration of biodiversity, also *BS42020 Biodiversity -code of practice for planning and development,* provides useful guidance.

8.10 The EBAP also supports projects and initiatives which developers can connect with to ensure their proposals are focused on delivery at the local level.





# 9. A CASE STUDY: Using Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership data to develop Green-Blue and Nature Networks

- 9.1 As part of the Council's "Thriving Green Spaces" project, an Edinburgh Nature Network has been developed in partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership members and other stakeholders. The Nature Network focuses on creating a well-connected, healthy, resilient ecosystem supporting Edinburgh's wildlife and people.
- 9.2 This city-wide Nature Network is a powerful tool that provides a strategic approach to prioritising environmental protection and enhancements, along with nature-based solutions, to tackle the threats of climate change and biodiversity loss. The model was grounded in the invaluable ecological data resource arising from over 20 years of Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership working to record, map and protect our most important species, habitats and sites. The majority of the Edinburgh Nature Network is based on our large network of designated sites and priority habitats. (Figure 9.1). Mapping these gives the core Nature Network area. To highlight the areas with best potential to increase the connectivity and extent of the Nature Network, a 100m buffer was added based on modelling work by University of Edinburgh. Any opportunities for habitat creation which arise in the buffer zones can deliver an increase in the Nature Network coverage.

- 9.3 This work has allowed City of Edinburgh Council to be the first Local Authority to produce a Nature Network, which is a requirement of the Scottish Government's latest Programme for Government and must be created by 2026.
- 9.4 A parallel project looking at flooding and drainage issues, led to the development of a Green-Blue Network for Edinburgh. The Nature Network model was integrated into the Green-Blue Network. Although closely related, the driver for the Green-Blue Network are pressures on the surface water drainage system, and the need to identify where nature based solutions are needed to address flooding issues. The Green-Blue Network has been incorporated into the draft City Plan 2030.
- 9.5 By combining geographical data with local knowledge and considerations, we can identify opportunities for nature-based solutions and environmental enhancements that provide multiple benefits for both people and wildlife.
- 9.6 The Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership will continue to work with both programmes as they enter the delivery phase.

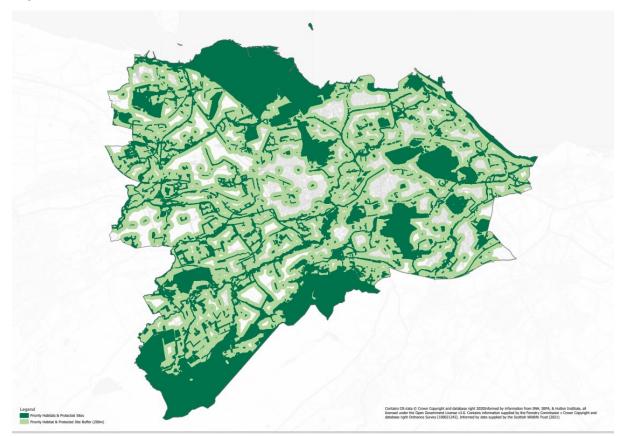


Figure 9.1 Draft Nature Network and 'Green' part of the Green-blue Network

#### 10. Delivering biodiversity outcomes through joint working

There are several strategic plans and programmes which are closely linked to the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, through the work of Partners or Council services. These programmes have the potential to deliver significant improvements to the natural environment. They are at different stages of development or delivery, and continued engagement by the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership in these programmes will help to ensure opportunities for positive outcomes for biodiversity across the city and delivery of a Nature Positive City (table 10.1).

Each programme and links to this plan are set out below. Progress and outcomes will be reported through annual update reports, and any specific activities reflected as this Plan is refreshed going forward.

In addition there are other more peripheral plans and programmes, but which have the potential to support increased biodiversity (section 10.2).

# Table 10.1 Core plans and programmes linked to EBAP

Name	Programme description	Description of links, requirements and opportunities for biodiversity	EBP partners involved	2022 Status
2030 Climate Strategy: delivering a net zero, Climate Ready City:	Overarching strategy for climate change including net zero targets and adaptation requirements.	Natural environment is a critical part of the solution for net zero, through carbon sequestration in soils and habitats, and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Knowledge exchange, capacity building, research and demonstration projects to be developed.	CEC Planning, NatureScot, University of Edinburgh, RBGE.	Strategy published.
Edinburgh Adapts Action Plan	Plan outlining necessary adaptation measures	A resilient natural environment is required for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Urban overheating is alleviated by cooling and shading from vegetation. Parks, street trees, raingardens, living roofs all provide urban cooling. These examples of nature based solutions also slow water run off during extreme weather events, to reduce flood and pollution risk. They also help reverse the nature crisis.	CEC Planning NatureScot	New plan to be produced by 2023
Climate Change Risk Assessment	City wide modelling of the risks from climate change, report produced summer 2022.	EBP members to review final report to prioritise areas which would benefit from nature based solutions.	CEC, NatureScot, SEPA.	Report produced. Next steps to review report and identify priority areas for NBS.
City Plan 2030 Edinburgh Design Guidance and other associate planning guidance	New Local Development Plan for Edinburgh.	New draft policies on biodiversity included. Once NPF4 is published, and as City Plan progresses, policy wording will be finalised through the plan examination process. Clear links to EBAP priorities and opportunities to deliver the Edinburgh Nature Network and Green Blue Network can be identified when detailed guidance is produced.	CEC Planning	Awaiting NPF4 and City Plan 2030 publication.
Thriving Green Spaces	To create a vision and 30 year strategy for Edinburgh's green environment.	Working together to identify opportunities to increase biodiversity in Edinburgh's parks and greenspaces.	CEC Parks, CEC Planning.	Develop pilot projects. Next phase of funding and staffing

Edinburgh Nature Network	Map and deliver an improved Nature Network for Edinburgh.	Members of the EBP have been involved in the core project group and in the wider stakeholder group. Data on designated sites and priority habitats from EBAP work has been incorporated into the model.	CEC, Scottish Wildlife Trust, all EBP.	underway in autumn 2022. Develop projects in priority areas from the Nature Network map outputs.
Green-blue Network	Identify green-blue infrastructure requirements to address drainage and flooding issues.	Members of the EBP have input to the wider stakeholder group. Data on designated sites and priority habitats from EBAP work has been incorporated into the Green Blue Network model.	CEC, SEPA, NatureScot.	Pilot areas identified and funding being sought.
Forest and Woodland Strategy	Requirement of Planning legislation to produce a refreshed strategy to identify areas for protection, management and creation of woodland.	Important to use data and expertise of EBP to protect and expand the woodland areas of greatest ecological value.	CEC, ELGT.	Early stages of development 2022/23
Million Trees & Wee Forests projects	To become a Million Tree City by 2030 and continue to create 'Wee Forests' in parks and schools as part of a national NatureScot project aiming to have one 'Wee forest' for every primary school cluster in Scotland.	Members of the EBP, and relevant Council services, are involved in opportunities and site identification.	CEC, ELGT.	Progressing as part of project plan.

#### **10.2** Peripheral plans and programmes with potential to support biodiversity improvements also include:

- Emerging Streetspace Allocation Framework, as reported to Transport and Environment Committee in October 2022
- Street Design Guidance
- Active Travel Action Plan

- Air Quality Action Plan
- 20 Minute Neighbourhoods Programme

# **11.** Strategic EBAP actions to be developed by Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership

11.1 In addition to the detailed action programme, some partners have identified potential projects or priority areas which require further development, research or funding. A brief list is included here and as the EBAP is refreshed and progress reports produced during the life of this Plan, new projects and actions arising from this development work will be included.

Workstream for development (funding, resources dependent)	Proposed timescale
Produce an updated list of priority and notable species for publication.	2023
Produce a 'Vision for Nature' aligned with new global targes post- COP 15 and Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, NPF4 production.	2023/4
Guidance on species choices for future climate resilience, for different habitats.	2023/4
Rare plants project refresh. Identify new target species.	2023
Review priority habitats for LNCS site designations gaps – eg Ancient Woodland Inventory sites and other important woodlands.	2023
Edinburgh Nature Network programme review and identify priority projects to align/deliver through EBAP.	2022/3
Review priority habitats and species lists to identify a pipeline of projects and funding sources including Nature Restoration Funding scheme.	2022/23
Establish an inventory of SUDS ponds in Edinburgh to encourage monitoring of biodiversity.	2024
Update the Open Mosaic Habitat survey.	2023/4
Produce guidance and information for different priority habitats, including information linked to climate change risks and opportunities for adaptation and carbon capture.	2024
City wide action framework for biosecurity, pests, diseases and invasive non native species.	2024
Informed by the Climate Change Risk Assessment and other work, develop a joint action list for biodiversity and the next Edinburgh Adapts action plan, to address climate impacts and opportunities for biodiversity and adaptation.	2023
Develop guidance and information around the importance of soils.	2023/4
Identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancements on golf courses. Identify a partner to engage and explore funding for work on golf course. Start with CEC owned sites.	2023/4
Engagement with privately owned LNCS sites, linked to development management briefs.	2022/3
Engagement with large private estate owners on biodiversity opportunities.	2024

#### 11.2 Projects and priorities for development into outputs and actions

Ecosystem health indicators development, including a climate indicator species list.	2023/4
Develop a monitoring scheme for Local Biodiversity Sites/Local Nature Conservation Sites.	2025
Native species reintroductions or naturalisation opportunities.	2024/5
Identify opportunities for 'rewilding' projects in Edinburgh, through the 'Wilding Wee Spaces' project and other opportunities.	2024
Shoreline management plan; green blue network opportunities; development briefs.	2023/4/5

# 12. Action plan 2022-2027

See Appendix 2: EBAP Part 2 Action Table

Action Number	Topic	Action	Partners
		Undertake at least one joint campaign per year to raise awareness and	
		increase engagement with biodiversity conservation across Edinburgh, using	
		social media, events, projects and other means. Focus particularly on private	
GN1	Green networks	gardens, parks and greenspace and other priority areas of Edinburgh's green	Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership
GNI	Greennetworks	Raise awareness of the importance of biological recording and wildlife	
		conservation in the Edinburgh area through attendance at public events,	
		including bioblitzes, social media and through running excursions and	TWIC, ENHS, Royal Botanic Garden
GN2	Green networks	training workshops.	Edinburgh.
		Continue to provide a key role for the collection, collation and dissemination	
		of biological records for the Edinburgh area. TWIC will target recording effort on Local Biodiversity Sites in the Edinburgh area through excursions and	
		volunteering. Public wildlife surveys will continue to encourage recording of	
GN3	Green networks	specific under-recorded taxa.	TWIC
		Provide training in species ID and biological recording for new and existing	
GN4	Green networks	recorders to improve individual's knowledge and skills.	TWIC
		Support and encourage the increasing use of new online recording tools such	TWIC ENHS Royal Potonic Cordon
GN5	Green networks	as iRecord, BirdTrack, iNaturalist and others, to continue to increase engagement in recording and availability of data.	TWIC, ENHS, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.
GIUS		Establish a new wildlife recording project for the Royal Botanic Garden using	Lambargin
		the iNaturalist platform to enable easy contribution of records by all users.	
GN6	Green networks		Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
		Continue to offer a programme of outdoor learning opportunities and public	Listorio Envirorment Cardend De
GN7	Green networks	event programmes that raise awareness of the rich biodiversity across Holyrood Park and the wider City.	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger Service
GIV	Greennetworks	Develop a suite of ecosystem health measures and indicators based on	
		Scottish Biodiversity Indicators and any relevant targets from the new	
		Scottish Biodiversity Strategy when available, using available datasets	
GN8	Green networks	relevant to Edinburgh.	TWIC, CEC, EBP, NatureScot
GN9	Groop potworks	Produce awareness raising materials and online information for parks using e.g. noticeboard posters and QR codes.	CEC Place (Parks)
0113	Greennetworks	Support community groups and volunteers to engage in activities which	
		increase biodiversity through habitat improvements or creation, and	
GN10	Green networks	awareness raising activities in parks and other greenspaces.	CEC Place (Parks)
		Include biodiversity awareness material in any Schools and Group education	
GN11	Groop potworks	packs produced for Parks. Provide biodiversity information in the Park	CEC Blace (Barks)
GNII	Green networks	interpretative materials and signage. Edinburgh Natural History Society will lead a programme of field trips, talks	CEC Place (Parks)
		and workshops for people to learn the skills to observe, identify and record	
		natural history. Field trips will be to a variety of habitats within the area.	
		There will be approximately 30 events each year and many will be within the	
GN12	Green networks	Edinburgh city boundary or nearby.	Edinburgh Natural History Society
		Support schools with Learning for Sustainability through the Eco-Schools programme, and other award programmes such as John Muir Award, to	
GN13	Green networks	include learning about local biodiversity.	CEC Children and Families
		Fund 'Wee forest' projects for each cluster of primary schools as part of a	
GN14	Green networks	Scotland wide programme.	NatureScot
CNIE	Croop potworks	Continue to involve communities in SSSI management where opportunities	NaturaScot
GN15	Green networks	arise, for example at Wester Craiglockhart Hill SSSI. Review the Local Biodiversity Sites network across Edinburgh and identify	NatureScot
		where positive management, projects or management plans should be	CEC Place (Planning), NatureScot, TWIC,
GN16	Green networks	implemented.	SWT, WOLAG
		Identify and assess potential new Local Biodiversity Sites, especially where	
CN17	Groop potential	priority habitats are present and sites are important for habitat network	CEC Place (Planning), NatureScot, TWIC,
GN17	Green networks	Engage with local communities and landowners about the ecological	SWT
		importance of Local Biodiversity Sites, with an initial focus on Council owned	CEC Place (Planning), CEC Place (Parks),
GN18	Green networks		NatureScot, TWIC, SWT
		Deliver the Giving Nature a Home initiative in Edinburgh. Work with	
CN20		communities, schools and volunteers to raise awareness of biodiversity and	DCDD
GN20	Green networks	its health benefits in Edinburgh. Provide information, advice and expertise on plant conservation and the	RSPB
GN21	Green networks	maintenance and creation of species-rich habitat.	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
		Undertake and record the treatment of Japanese Knotweed and Giant	, .
GN23	Green networks	Hogweed on Council owned land across Edinburgh.	CEC Place (Parks)
CN 24	<b>.</b>	Provide information about INNS identification and removal as part of training	
GN24	Green networks	for Council grounds maintenance staff. Delivery of habitat creation projects in parks as opportunities arise, e.g. in	CEC Place (Parks)
GN26	Green networks	West Pilton Park.	Edinburgh Lothian Greenspace Trust

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	GN60	Green networks		Edinburgh Lothian Greenspace Trust
	GN61	Green networks		CEC Place (Planning) ELL
	GRUI	Greennetworks		

		Increase habitat quality within the botanic garden e.g., by conversion of lawns to "living lawns", with more flowering and less mowing, and the	
GN63	Green networks	retention of deadwood habitat.	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
		Work with community groups, schools and volunteers to take positive action	
GN64	Groop potworks	to protect and enhance biodiveristy in Edinburgh through nature on your depictor actions	RSPB
GN64	Green networks	doorstep actions. Monitor, remove and prevent the spread of Invasive non-native species on	KSPB
GN65	Green networks		RSPB, NatureScot, Forth Seabird Group
		Produce a surveys checklist for Forestry Commission Scotland woodland	Forestry Commission Scotland, CEC
GN67	Green networks	grant or felling licence applicants for Edinburgh sites.	Place (Planning), TWIC
		Identify opportunities for new greenspace associated with housing development. Use open space quality standards and other natural capital	
GN68	Green networks		CEC Place (Planning), RSPB, ELL
		Scope and develop a Strategic Management Plan for Holyrood Park in	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
GN69	Green networks	conjunction with partners.	Service
		Include policies, targets and actions relating to biodiversity, Green-blue and Nature Networks, greenspace and green infrastructure in the Edinburgh	
		Design Guidance, City Plan 2030, Open Space Strategy, Edinburgh Adapts and	CEC Place (Planning), CEC Chief
GN70	Green networks	Climate Ready City plans.	Executive
		Once NPF4 is adopted, continue to work with NatureScot on finalising developing with nature guidance to ensure positive effects for biodiversity is	
GN71	Green networks	included in new developments.	CEC Place (Planning)
			,
		Embed climate change adaptation considerations, and potential responses	
		such as habitat network restoration or creation, into wider land use planning decisions through the use of Forestry and Woodland Strategies, regional land	
		use strategies, Strategic/Local Development Plans and development	
GN72	Green networks	masterplans.	CEC Place (Planning)
CN172	Care an a structure also	Respond to casework relating to all protected sites, windfarms and other	RSPB, SWT, NatureScot, CEC Place
GN73	Green networks	relevant issues. As part of core duties, continue to 1) respond to statutory casework affecting	(Planning)
		protected sites; 2) respond to statutory windfarm casework; 3) continue to	
		provide Green Infrastructure and biodiversity advice in master	
		planning/major developments; 4) continue to provide management advice and consents for Edinburgh SSSIs (i. facilitate scrub/grassland management	
		at Wester Craiglockhart Hill SSSI and advise on the new management plan; ii.	
		advise on management for revision of Arthur's Seat Volcano SSSI	
GN74	Green networks	Management Plan ).	NatureScot
GN75	Green networks	Increase biodiversity and enrichment of local habitats while creating a large scale, nature-rich urban food growing project at Lauriston Farm.	Edinburgh Agroecology Co-op
		Deliver a programme of clean up events along the Water of Leith, focusing on	
		local community engagement and highlighting links between riparian and	
BN1	Blue networks	coastal litter.	Water of Leith Conservation Trust
		Continue a programme of volunteer, training, patrols and surveys for the	
		Water of Leith to enable the monitoring of wildlife sightings, meadow	
BN2	Blue networks	surveys and river bank habitats and pass all sightings and records to TWIC.	Water of Leith Conservation Trust
BN3	Blue networks	Undertake promotional and awareness raising activities relating to the Firth of Forth SPA. Identify opportunities for interpretation.	FEF, NatureScot, RSPB, CEC Place (Planning)
2.10		As part of annual water course inspections, record locations of INNS and any	(
BN5	Blue networks	wildlife features observed.	CEC Place (Flood team)
BN6	Blue networks	Continue to undertake work in relation to the creation of a Marine SPA in the Forth.	NatureScot, Forth Estuary Forum.
5110	Dide networks	Undertake site condition monitoring for Firth of Forth SSSI as required	
BN7	Blue networks	through the NatureScot national programme.	NatureScot
		Deliver a programme of clean up events along the Water of Leith, focusing on	
BN9	Blue networks	local community engagement and highlighting links between riparian and coastal litter.	WOLCT, CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
5115	Dide networks	Maintain the seven Biodiversity Boost habitat improvement sites along the	WOLCT, CEC Place (Natural Heritage
BN10	Blue networks	Water of Leith. Seek funding to extend this network to more sites.	Service)
		Respond to all opportunities for tree planting, biodiversity improvements,	
		and the creation of new greenspaces connected to the river catchment and to supplement the Edinburgh Million Tree City project. Consult with SEPA on	
BN11	Blue networks	river restoration projects.	WOLCT, CEC Place (Parks), WOLAG
		Act to conserve the coastal sand dunes (a UKBAP Priority Habitat) at	
		Cramond, focusing on the control of invasive species (Japanese rose,	
BN13	Blue networks	bracken, Japanese knotweed, sycamore). Identify any other threats to this habitat such as visitor pressure, fly-tipping and erosion.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Carry out WeBs counts on CEC Natural Heritage sites to help monitor coastal	(
BN14			
BN15	Blue networks Blue networks	habitat and bird populations. Manage River Almond woodlands in partnership with Friends group.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service) CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)

		Manage Harperrigg, Harlaw, Bonaly and Threipmuir Reservoirs within	
BN16	Blue networks	Pentlands Hill Regional Park in conjunction with Flood Prevention to improve biodiversity where appropriate.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
BNIO	Blue Hetworks	Through SSSI monitoring and site management, take particular account of	CEC Flace (Natural Heiltage Service)
		the habitat requirements of the nationally scarce bryophytes at Balerno Common SSSI (Bavelaw Marsh) which require periodic lowering of the water	NatureScot, CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service), Bavelaw Management Group,
BN17	Blue networks	levels.	WOLAG
BN18	Blue networks	Encourage student research projects on Otters.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Management of the Water of Leith corridor in partnership with Water of	
BN19	Blue networks	Leith Conservation Trust	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Deliver the River Almond barriers project by identifying the best solution for	
		improved fish passage on the river, either removal of obstructions or	
BN20	Blue networks	construction/repair of fish passages.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
BN21	Blue networks	Identify sites suitable for riparian woodland creation or enhancement.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Manage and enhance ponds and wetlands at Cammo canal, Blackford Pond,	
BN22	Blue networks	Easter Craiglockhart Hill to include the investigation of water quality	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
			Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh,
DNDD	Dive networks	Deliver the Restoration Forth project to restore seagrass and native oysters to the Forth as part of the Edinburgh Living Landscapes initiative.	Marine Conservation Society, Heriot
BN23	Blue networks	Identify opportunities to manage and restore wetlands and peatlands for	Watt University, ELL
		species enhancement and carbon storage, including in upper catchment of	
BN24	Blue networks	Water of Leith.	EBP, WOLAG
51121	Diachetworks	Assess each weir in the lower catchment of the Water of Leith within the	
		context of the catchment remodelling, for heritage value and ecological gain.	
		Devise a programme of work to improve the ecological potential of the river	
BN25	Blue networks	within the context of a cost benefit analysis.	WOLAG, SEPA
		Investigate necessary morphological improvements for Harperrig Reservoir,	
		Murrayburn, and Water of Leith (Poets Burn to Murray Burn to Estuary) with	
		stakeholders and devise a programme of work to improve the ecological	
BN26	Blue networks	potential of the river within the context of a cost benefit analysis.	WOLAG, SEPA
		As part of core duties, continue to provide Natura advice on all casework and	
BN28	Blue networks	licences affecting the Firth of Forth SPA.	NatureScot
		Fulfill the habitat and species actions within the Water of Leith Management	-
BN29	Blue networks	Plan.	CEC Place (Planning), SEPA
BN29	Blue networks		CEC Place (Planning), SEPA
BN29	Blue networks	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service,	
BN29	Blue networks	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation
BN29 GE1		Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders
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		Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education.	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders
		Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group
GE1	Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation
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GE1 GE2	Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders
GE1 GE2 GE3	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh.	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group
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GE1 GE2 GE3 GE4	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh. Designated further sites as appropriate. Monitor condition of Local Geodiversity Sites using GeoConservation UK site monitoring form to collate and record site visits: Record issues with access,	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group CEC Place Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders
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GE1 GE2 GE3 GE4 GE5	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh. Designated further sites as appropriate. Monitor condition of Local Geodiversity Sites using GeoConservation UK site monitoring form to collate and record site visits: Record issues with access, vandalism, vegetation and notify concerns to CEC and landowners. Work with Scottish Geodiversity Forum to contribute to the vision of Scotland's Geodiversity Charter. Liaise with other GeoConservation Groups in	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group CEC Place Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Scottish Geodiversity Forum, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation
GE1 GE2 GE3 GE4	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh. Designated further sites as appropriate. Monitor condition of Local Geodiversity Sites using GeoConservation UK site monitoring form to collate and record site visits: Record issues with access, vandalism, vegetation and notify concerns to CEC and landowners. Work with Scottish Geodiversity Forum to contribute to the vision of Scotland's Geodiversity Charter. Liaise with other GeoConservation Groups in Scotland to arrange regional meetings including training.	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group CEC Place Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Scottish Geodiversity Forum, Lothian
GE1 GE2 GE3 GE4 GE5	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh. Designated further sites as appropriate. Monitor condition of Local Geodiversity Sites using GeoConservation UK site monitoring form to collate and record site visits: Record issues with access, vandalism, vegetation and notify concerns to CEC and landowners. Work with Scottish Geodiversity Forum to contribute to the vision of Scotland's Geodiversity Charter. Liaise with other GeoConservation Groups in	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group CEC Place Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Scottish Geodiversity Forum, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation
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GE1 GE2 GE3 GE4 GE5 GE6	Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity Geodiversity	Collaborate with partners such as Landowners, CEC Natural Heritage Service, Education Institutes, SRUC, NatureScot, Edinburgh World Heritage, nature conservation and geology groups, and local communities to encourage use of Local Geodiversity Sites for formal and informal education. Promote Local Geodiversity Sites to partners – e.g. within CEC, nature conservation groups, local groups with an interest in geology, local communities. Maintain range of leaflets and posters for the general public, supply to distribution network. Develop further leaflets and web resources etc. Keep under review Local Geodiversity sites including geomorphological and building stone site and maintain list of potential sites in Edinburgh. Designated further sites as appropriate. Monitor condition of Local Geodiversity Sites using GeoConservation UK site monitoring form to collate and record site visits: Record issues with access, vandalism, vegetation and notify concerns to CEC and landowners. Work with Scottish Geodiversity Forum to contribute to the vision of Scotland's Geodiversity Charter. Liaise with other GeoConservation Groups in Scotland to arrange regional meetings including training. Ensure Local Geodiversity Sites are included in Local Plans and that there is specific mention of the need to protect Local Geodiversity in local plans and	Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group CEC Place Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Volunteer Group Scottish Geodiversity Forum, Lothian and Borders GeoConservation Committee
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BE5     Built environmer opportunities arise.     SVT. EL., University of Edinburgh       BE6     Built environmer and velopions and the value of 'trownfield' sites for biodicestly through     CE Place (Planning), Buglife       BE7     Built environmer and velopions and the value of 'trownfield' sites of adversament, specially sites which ecoparative subsets     CE Place (Planning), Buglife       BE7     Built environmer and velopions and the value of trownfield' sites of adversament, specially sites which ecoparative subsets     CE Place (Planning), Buglife       BE8     Built environmer readers of training the out of special solar distants harding:     CE CPlace (Planning), Buglife       BE9     Built environmer readers of special so ingrase.     CE Place (Planning), Buglife       BE9     Built environmer readers of special so ingrase.     CE Place (Planning), Steph. TWC       BE1     Built environmer readers of special so ingrase.     CE Place (Planning), Steph. TWC       BE1     Built environmer trophemet the biodiversity strategy to the University of Edinburgh.     CE Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts       Strate in environmer trophemet and substrate solar s	0.55		Promote the Natural Capital Standard for green infrastructure as	
BE5     Built environmer new development and the City Vian 2030.     CEC Place (Planning), Buglite       BE7     Built environmer rotatin the URAP 'Open Mosaic Habbat on Previously Developed Land', SMM, Montre and record installation and use of utificial reso to development, specifical social developed Land', SMM, Montre and record installation and use of utificial reso to development.     CEC Place (Planning), Buglite       BE8     Built environmer provide generation of stallation and use of utificial reso to development.     CEC Place (Planning), SMPB, TWIC       BE9     Built environmer provide generation of species on figuration and the Data fragmentation and the environmer provide generation and any figuration.     CEC Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group, Edinburgh Adapts	BE5	Built environmer	Raise awareness of the value of 'brownfield' sites for biodiversity through	SWT, ELL, University of Edinburgh
BE7         Built environmer synthesis and existing built environmer providing opportunities for species to nigrate.         CP Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts through training and face and policy framework is include: through training and raise and existing to distance. Unless through training and raise and existing through training and through training and raise and existing synthesis and existing training through training face interviols in mer development to integrate presin infrastructure in the built environmer tor biodiversity.         CP Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts through training and raise and existing such and agries interviols in mer development to integrate presin infrastructure in the built environment for biodiversity.         CP Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts through training and raise and existing such as and guilty, were qualty and through training and raise and existing such as and guilty, were qualty and through training and raise and existing such as and such such such as and such such such as and training.         CP Place (Planning), Edinburgh Adapts through training through integrating traines and training traines.           812         Built environmer synthesis and existing and distance synthesis through traines and and training while concernitation and anneuses sing through interving training synthesis (Singer Adapts) through traines and training through integrate and training while concernitation a	BE6	Built environmer		CEC Place (Planning), Buglife
BEB     Built environmer engagement and data sharing.     CEC Place [Planning], RSPB, TWIC       BE     Promote green infrastructure to help nature to adapt to climate change registrum photo fingenet the biotex providing opportunities for species to migrate.     ECP Place [Planning], Eclinburgh Adapts Steering Group, Edinburgh Magnets       BE10     Built environmer providing opportunities for species to migrate.     ECP Place (Planning), Eclinburgh Adapts Steering Group, Edinburgh Adapts to integrate green infrastructure in the built environmer for biodiversity and species for infrastructure in the built environmer for biodiversity and species for eclivation biotex events in eave developments to individe relative sections are quality and individe for the relative photeven built and adapts in thirtye, Nature Scott and natural environmers, and other issues such as in quality, water quality and individe infrastructure events, biol the relative and avareness raising through a failed avareness of the relative photeven built and individe information Centre       S12     Species     Promote green infrastructure and green networks in new developments intrave, NatureScot and natural environments, and other issues such as in quality, water quality and individe information Centre     ECP Place (Planning), Eclinburgh Adapts Steering Group, Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group, Edinburgh Linding Tarabase, NatureScot and avareness raising through a failed avareness of and the value section and running and avareness and in taring and avareness raising through a failed avareness of and through individe transactions and running and avareness raising through a failed avareness of and through individe transactions and running and avareness and avare	BE7	Built environmer	ecologically valuable brownfield sites to development, especially sites which contain the UKBAP 'Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land'. Swifts - Monitor and record installation and use of artificial nest boxes, swift	CEC Place (Planning), Buglife
Special         Special <t< td=""><td>BE8</td><td>Built environmer</td><td></td><td>CEC Place (Planning), RSPB, TWIC</td></t<>	BE8	Built environmer		CEC Place (Planning), RSPB, TWIC
BE11         Built environmer climate realismence.         Built environmer climate environmers. and other issues such as it quality, water quality and success from the flow on the success it quality.         Built environmer climate environmers.         Built environmer climate environmers.         Built environmer climate environmers.         Built environme			strengthening habitat networks, reducing habitat fragmentation and providing opportunities for species to migrate. Implement the biodiversity strategy for the University of Edinburgh.	Steering Group, Edinburgh Living Landscapes Initiative, NatureScot
Bel12     Built environments, and other issues such as al quality, water quality and issues in target in the public with wildlife conservation and awareness raising through attendance at public events, bioblitzes, running excursions and running through attendance at public events, bioblitzes, running excursions and running through attendance at public events, bioblitzes, running excursions and running through attendance at public events, bioblitzes, running excursions and running through attendance at public events, bioblitzes, running excursions and running through attendance at public events and varia to excursions and running through attendance at public events of variative biody through interpretation of habitat management to vistors at Editaburgh frazon.     Separative biody through attendance at public events and varia targeted     Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh       53     Species     community engagement.     Butterffy Conservation staff and volunteers carry out survey and monitoring work across Edinburgh. Including transects across key sites and habitat management projects to benefit butterflies and moths. Monitor spread of work works at Biotas in Edinburgh. These are places where butterflies and moths can feed, breed and shelter, with a focus on the planting of species (wildflowers, trees and shurbs) that their caterpillars est. Wild Spaces can be in private gardens.     Butterfly Conservation Scotland       54     Species     Challenge, biobligical recording, and the monitoring of priority species and habitas in Edinburgh through events such as Ely waterfly conservation Scotland.     Butterfly Conservation Scotland.       55     Species     Challenge, biobligical recording and the monitoring of priority species and habitas in Edinburgh have areas.     Bota Edinburgh.       56	BE11	Built environmer	to integrate green infrastructure in the built environment for biodiversity and climate resilience.	Steering Group, Edinburgh Living
S1Species public events, biobiltzes, running excursions and runningThe Wildlife Information CentreS1SpeciesRaise avareness of native biodiversity through interpretation of habitat management to visitors at Edinburgh Zoo. Provide opportunities for people from all backgrounds to connect with nature through visiting the Garden, attending events and via targeted community engagement.Royal Zoological Society ScotlandS3SpeciesSpeciesButterfly Conservation staff and volunteers carry out survey and monitoring work across Edinburgh including transects across key sites and habitat management projects to benefit butterflies and monts. Monitors spread of Small Skipper and Speckled Wood. Increase the recording effort for moths especially in the uplands, grasslands (including day-flying moths) and valley.Butterfly Conservation ScotlandS4SpeciesBouterfly Conservation staff and volunteers promote the creation of Wild Spaces in Edinburgh. These are places where butterflies and motts. Can feed, breed and shelter, with a focus on the planting of species (wildflowers, trees and shrubs) but their carepair carconding, and the monitoring of priority species and habitats in Edinburgh through events such as City NatureButterfly Conservation ScotlandS6SpeciesChallenge, biobiltzes and volunteer training.Butterfly Conservation Scotland, Historie Extrements and Historie Extrements and to Grayling and Northern Brown Argus butterflies wherever they occur in Gordinang and Northern Brown Argus butterflies wherever they occur in Gordinang and Northern Brown Argus butterflies wherever they occur in Gordinang and Northern Brown Argus butterflies wherever they occur in Bostier Edinburgh. Natural History Society Will continue to monitor the Field Gena	BE12	Built environmer	natural environments, and other issues such as air quality, water quality and	Steering Group, Edinburgh Living
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S13       Species       conservation projects.       Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership         Monitor known populations of Bordered Brown Lacewing in Holyrood Park to       Historic Environment Scotland Ranger	S12	Species	increase the population.	
	S13	Species		Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership
	S14	Species	establish more about the ecology of this rare insect. Pass results to Buglife.	Service, Buglife
Continue to plant endangered conifers on Council owned land through theRoyal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, CECS15SpeciesConifer Trust project.Place (Parks)	S15	Species		

S16	Species	Carry out ex-situ conservation of rare Arran Whitebeam (Sorbus arranensis) species by planting on Council land as part of rare plants project.	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, CEC Place (Parks)
510	opecies	Continue to encourage members of the public to join Natural Heritage	
S17	Species	Officers on surveys - Breeding birds, green hairstreak, small pearl-bordered fritillary and wildflower meadows.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Continue breeding bird survey on Bonaly Moor at Bonaly Country Park as a	
S18	Species	way of monitoring heather management and contributing to national monitoring scheme.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Encourage student to research data collected from the Breeding Bird Survey	
S19	Species	(BBS).	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Continue to carry out butterfly transects to build an understanding of	
		changing populations and monitor habitats at the following Natural Heritage sites: Burdiehouse Burn LNR, Cammo Estate LNR, Meadows Yard LNR,	
S20	Species	Craigmillar Castle Park and Hermitage of Braid and Blackford Hill LNR.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S21	Species	Continue to utilise volunteers in the surveying of butterfly species on Natural Heritage sites.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Continue to monitor the known populations of Green Hairstreak in the PHRP	
S22	Species	via butterfly transects. Increase knowledge of bee populations by undertaking bee transect	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S23	Species	recording at Natural Heritage sites.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Undertake annual survey for Bordered brown lacewing to establish ecology and distribution on Blackford Hill and other suitable habitats on Natural	
S24	Species	Heritage sites.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S25	Species	Continue to monitor the known population of Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary at Balerno Common SSSI via butterfly transects.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
	opecies	Encourage research into identifying habitat improvements to help species	
S26	Species	spread of Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillary Continue to work with the Lothian Bat Group to monitor bats on CEC Natural	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S27	Species	Heritage sites.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S28	Species	Continue to pass all wildlife sightings and records to TWIC. Attempt to establish new populations of Maiden Pink at historical sites	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S29	Species	around the city.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
\$30	Species	Establish new populations of rare plant priority species at historical sites. Investigate additional locations for new woodland plantings e.g. Bonaly,	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Hillend Country Parks and work with landowners for new locations within	
S32 S33	Species	PHRP.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
333	Species	Continue to monitor Juniper in Pentland Hills Regional Park.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service) Lothian and Borders Raptor Study
			group, CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service), Friends of Pentland Hills
S34	Species	Monitor and repair all raptor nest boxes in the Pentland Hills Regional Park	Regional Park
			Lothian and Borders Raptor Study
S35	Species	Increase the number of raptor nest boxes across the city.	group, CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
526	Creation		Lothian and Borders Raptor Study
S36	Species	Continue to monitor raptors through the Urban Sparrowhawk project. Review rare plants list and scope future monitoring and habitat conservation	Group
627	. ·	work. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to support with interpretation and re-	
S37	Species	introductions where appropriate.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service) Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh,
c20	<b>C</b>	Support rare plant conservation through seed collection, propagation and	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S38	Species	translocation work in collaboration with landowners and other partners. Establish more rare plant colonies on Wester Craiglockhart Hill and Blackford	Service
S39	Species	Hill.	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
S40	Species	Monitor and manage populations of Sticky Catchfly (Silene viscaria). Identify opportunities and resources to capture baseline data for INNS on	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service)
		Council owned Parks and Greenspace land, i.e. Himalayan Balsam, Giant	
S41	Species	Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed. Include other areas such as cyclepaths and river corridors where possible.	CEC Place (Parks), RAFTS, SEPA, WOLCT.
		Remove, monitor and prevent the spread of Invasive plant species along the	
		Water of Leith. Conclude research looking at practical alternative control methods of Giant Hogweed to herbicides. Using research findings develop	
		an integrated INNS management plan specific to the WOL with a focus on	
		reducing herbicide use. Continue the volunteer hand pulling Himalayan Balsam programme with the view to significantly reducing the riparian	Water of Leith Action Group, WOLCT, CEC Place (Parks), Napier University,
S42	Species	population.	SEPA etc
S43	Species	Continue to implement the site management plan to benefit Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary at Red Moss Reserve and monitor the population.	SWT, Butterfly Conservation

		Progress the reintroduction of Pillwort at SWT Bawsinch reserve and	
S44	Species	monitor. Progress reintroduction at other historical sites.	SWT Lothians
		Increase knowledge of bee populations by recording the presence of bee	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
		species at Ranger-managed sites throughout Edinburgh, using bumblebee	Service, CEC Place (Natural Heritage
S45	Species	transects and other recording methods.	Service)
		Continue to carry out generic butterfly surveys to build an understanding of	
		changing populations at the following managed sites: Holyrood Park, Cammo	0
		Estate LBS, Meadows Yard LNR, Craigmillar Castle Park and Hermitage of	Service, CEC Place (Natural Heritage
S46	Species	Braid and Blackford Hill LNR.	Service)
		Monitor scrub encroachment into areas of biting stonecrop, the larval	
		foodplant of the stonecrop fanner (Glyphipterix equitella). Every five years,	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
647	Crocies	funding dependent, commission a specialist survey to establish if this	Service, Edinburgh Biodiversity
S47	Species	nationally scarce micromoth remains extant within Holyrood. Survey for the presence of Northern Brown Argus (Aricia artaxerxes), a	Partnership
		UKBAP Priority Species found at Holyrood Park and act to conserve known	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S48	Species	populations of Common Rock-rose (Helianthemum nummularium).	Service
5-0	Species	Continue to monitor known populations of the Wood Sage Plume Moth	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S49	Species	(Capperia britanniodactylus).	Service
0.10	openeo	Monitor and act to conserve the known population of Adder's-tongue fern	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S50	Species	(Ophioglossum vulgatum) at Holyrood Park.	Service
		Monitor and act to conserve the existing and newly established populations	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S51	Species	of Maiden Pink at Holyrood Park.	Service
		Act to conserve known populations of Purple milk-vetch (Astragalus danicus),	
		an Endangered and UKBAP Priority Species found in Holyrood Park, via	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S52	Species	control of encroaching scrub.	Service
		Manage habitats around confirmed Rock Whitebeam trees to reduce threat	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S53	Species	of fire damage.	Service
		Act to conserve known populations of the Nationally Rare, Scottish	
		Biodiversity List mosses Sieve-toothed moss (Coscinodon cribrosus), Grimmia	
		anodon (Critically endangered), Schsitidium confertum and the Nationally	
65.4	<b>C</b>	Scarce mosses Grimmia laevigata, Grimmia lisae, Grimmia montana and	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S54	Species	Schistidium pruinosum in Holyrood Park.	Service
SEE	Spacias	Act to conserve known populations of Spring Sandwort (Minuartia verna) in Holyrood Park. This species is Near Threatened and Nationally Scarce.	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger Service
S55	Species	Act to conserve existing populations of Sticky Catchfly (Silene viscaria) at	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S56	Species	Holyrood Park.	Service
550	Species	Continue to monitor, advise and raise awareness of the badger population in	Lothian Badger Group/Scottish Badgers,
S57	Species	Edinburgh.	EBP
	·	Promote the sharing and use of biological records for the Edinburgh area so	
		that environmental decision making is based on the best available data.	
S58	Species		TWIC
		Promote recording at public events and through public wildlife surveys to	
S59	Species	encourage a greater participation in biological recording.	TWIC
		Continue to mobilise datasets to the National Biodiversity Network (NBN)	
		Atlas Scotland for the Edinburgh area, including records from the City of	7.440.050.01
S60	Species	Edinburgh Council.	TWIC, CEC Place
		Device wave plants list and seens future menitoring and hebitat concernation	CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service),
		Review rare plants list and scope future monitoring and habitat conservation work. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to support with interpretation and re-	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S65	Species	introductions where appropriate.	Service, BSBI
505	opecies		CEC Place (Natural Heritage Service),
		Liaise with Historic Environment Scotland Ranger Service on seed collection	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger
S66	Species	for propagation by Inch Nursery as part of rare plants project.	Service
		Investigate and engage with stakeholders to determine options to tackle	
		impassable fish barriers within the Water of Leith catchment. Use fish survey	
S67	Species	, data to inform proposals.	WOLCT, WOLAG, SEPA
		Survey, record and monitor the presense of EBAP and European Protected	
		Species on the Water of Leith and monitor their resilience to changes. Otter,	
S68	Species	bats, kingfishers, swifts, terns.	WOLCT
		Monitor freshwater invertebrate population in the Water of Leith using River	
S69	Species	Fly Monitoring.	WOLCT
		Expand the 2019 survey of potential brown trout spawning beds in the Water	
S70	Species	of Leith to cover the whole river.	
671	Cmi	Seek funding for an electro-fishing survey to establish the health and	WOLCT
S71	Species	diversity of fish populations.	WOLCT
			CEC Place (Planning) Edinburgh Adapts
		Ensure protected and priority species are reflected in development plans,	Steering Group, Edinburgh Living
S72	Species	policies, strategies, projects and other activities as appropriate.	Landscapes Initiative, NatureScot
		Create and maintain wader scrape areas as part of habitat work at Lauriston	
s73	Species	Farm.	Edinburgh Agroecology Co-op

Monitor known breeding ponds and carry out 'toad patrols' and site			
s74	Species	improvements as needed.	Lothian Amphibian and Reptile Group

Appendix 3 Members of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership

Acronym	Partner		
BBCT	Bumblebee Conservation Trust		
BCS	Butterfly Conservation Scotland		
BSBI	Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland		
Buglife	Buglife		
CEC	City of Edinburgh Council		
EBP	Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership		
ELGT	Edinburgh and Lothian Greenspace Trust		
ELL	Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative		
ENHS	Edinburgh Natural History Society		
ERSG	Edinburgh Raptor Study Group		
Scottish Forestry	Forestry Commission Scotland		
FEF	Forth Estuary Forum		
FGSES	Fungus Group South East Scotland		
FSG	Forth Seabird Group		
HESRS	Historic Environment Scotland Ranger Service		
	(Holyrood Park)		
HW	Heriot Watt University		
LABMAG	Lothian and Borders Mammals Group		
LARG	Lothian Amphibian and Reptile Group		
LBG	Lothian Badger Group		
LBG	Lothian Bat Group		
Lothian and Borders	Lothian and Borders Geoconservation committee		
Geoconservation Committee			
MCS	Marine Conservation Scotland		
NU	Napier University		
RAFTS	Rivers and Fisheries Trust Scotland		
RBGE	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh		
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds		
RZSS	Royal Zoological Society Scotland (Edinburgh zoo)		
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency		
NS	NatureScot		
SOC	Scottish Ornithologists Club		
SWT	Scottish Wildlife Trust		
TWIC	The Wildlife Information Centre		
UoE	University of Edinburgh		
WOLAG	Water of Leith Action Group		
WOLCT	Water of Leith Conservation Trust		