

Inner Forth Habitat Network Webinar

Thursday 3 February 2022, 15:00 – 17:00

In early 2019, the Inner Forth Futures partnership piloted an approach to developing a regional scale habitat network. This webinar will share learning from development and use of this network with planners and policy makers considering the future implementation of habitat networks.

By describing the Inner Forth Habitat Network tools created, the aim is to support practitioners in translating national policy on nature networks into local plans and making development management decisions that optimise the benefits for nature.

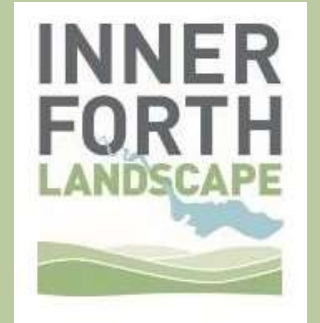
Further information about the Inner Forth Habitat Network:

<https://www.innerforthlandscape.co.uk/about/habitat-network-project>

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Inner Forth Habitat Network Webinar



Welcome & Introduction

Zoe Clelland

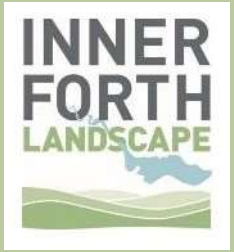
Inner Forth Futures Steering Group Chair



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Agenda



Creation of the IF Habitat Network maps and tools

Kate Fuller, Project Manager, Inner Forth Futures

The Fit with National Policy

Emilie Wadsworth, Director of Development, Green Action Trust

Break

Use of the network tools:

- Anna Perks – Falkirk Council – Urban Opportunities
- Natalie Stevenson – Buglife - Nature Networks and B-Lines
- Toby Wilson - RSPB – The Inner Forth Wetland Network

Q&A

FUTURESCAPES

space for nature, land for life

Inner Forth

CREATING AN AMAZING PLACE FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE

Intertidal habitats such as saltmarsh and mudflats support a fantastic wealth of wildlife and deliver important benefits for people living and working near seas and estuaries. Sadly, these habitats have been lost in Scotland over the years, mainly through reclamation for farming and development.

The Firth of Forth's intertidal habitats provide vital food for internationally important numbers of wintering wildfowl and wading birds. At the heart of Central Scotland, this area has a long history of industrial and agricultural use that has resulted in loss of valuable habitat over centuries. With new pressures from development, climate change and disturbance to the birds using the Forth, there is a need for action on a large scale to protect this rich natural heritage and to make the most of exciting opportunities for sustainable flood management and climate change mitigation.

Our vision is for large-scale habitat creation across 2,000 hectares around the Falkirk and Alloa area, centred on our Skinflats nature reserve. By creating a network of new wetland habitats, including saltmarsh, mudflat and reedbed, we will deliver homes and food for wildlife and help to achieve a wide range of other benefits for people living around the Forth. We will work in partnership with local authorities and land managers to make the most of opportunities for sustainable flood management, recreation and education in an area within easy reach of the majority of Scotland's population.

OUR WORK SO FAR

The Inner Forth's history of agricultural and industrial use means there are now reclaimed and brownfield areas with potential for habitat restoration. However, the number of sites is limited by other uses, and if suitable places for wildlife are not safeguarded, they could become lost to development or other competing demands. We have started the job of identifying these sites, highlighting a particularly exciting opportunity to create a network of new habitats around the Falkirk and Alloa area.

The first stage of this potential network is already underway at RSPB Skinflats nature reserve. Here, a habitat creation project has transformed farmland behind an old sea wall into a new wetland that is providing a roosting and feeding area for spectacular estuary birds like shelducks and curlews, and a new nesting area for lapwings. Skinflats is an exciting first stage in this wider project, and is already providing inspiration for similar projects elsewhere on the Forth.



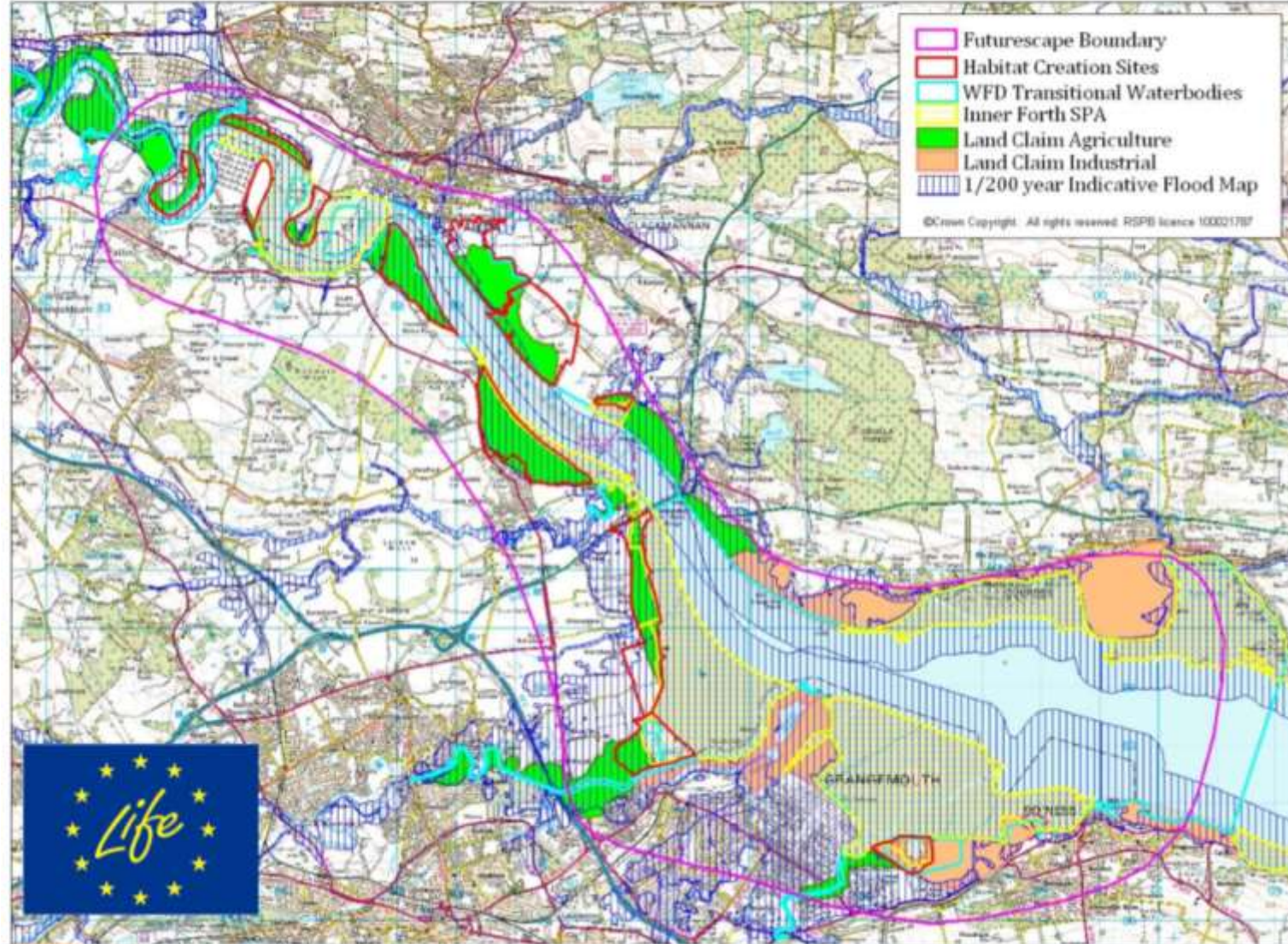
MUDFLATS: BIRD REFUELLING STATIONS

Mudflats may not look rich in wildlife, but dig down and you'll find that they provide a rich source of food such as worms and shellfish that are incredibly important for wildfowl and wading birds. When the mudflats are exposed at low tide, they come to life, particularly during the winter months when the Forth becomes a home for thousands of birds including redshanks, knots, dunlins and oystercatchers that spend the summer elsewhere in Scotland or perhaps even Iceland, Scandinavia or the Arctic. For birds heading to estuaries further south, the Forth is a vital re-fuelling stop, acting like a motorway service station on the long journey!

When the tide comes in, these birds need to roost on higher ground. Without safe and undisturbed places to rest before their next meal, they waste valuable energy moving around and cannot take full advantage of the food available.



Inner Forth Futurescape



Inner Forth Landscape Initiative

Conserving and Restoring

- Habitat Stepping Stones
- Historic & Designed Landscapes
- Safeguarding Historic Features
- Inner Forth Wetland Network
- Woodland & Wildlife Corridors

Exploring and Learning

- A Learning Landscape
- Improving Access

Skills and Training

- Developing Our Skills

Recording and Celebrating

- Conservation Volunteering
- Back & Forth



Why produce an Inner Forth Habitat Network?



EcoCo LIFE

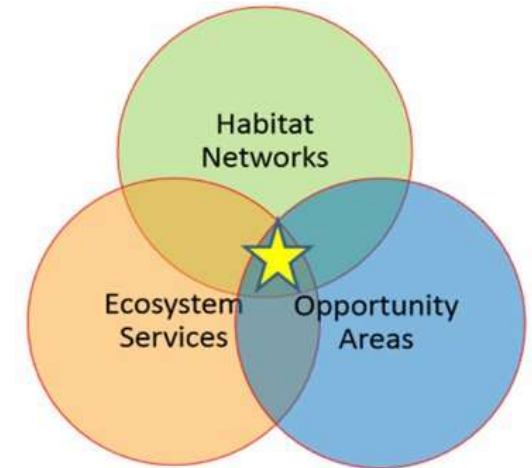
- A project requirement to produce an Ecological Coherence Protocol

A tool to inform decisions and focus work in the area

-To maximise value of limited resources and target effort of the partnership and others, including through planning decisions

An opportunity to pilot how a Nature Network could work at a regional scale and contribute to the CSGN

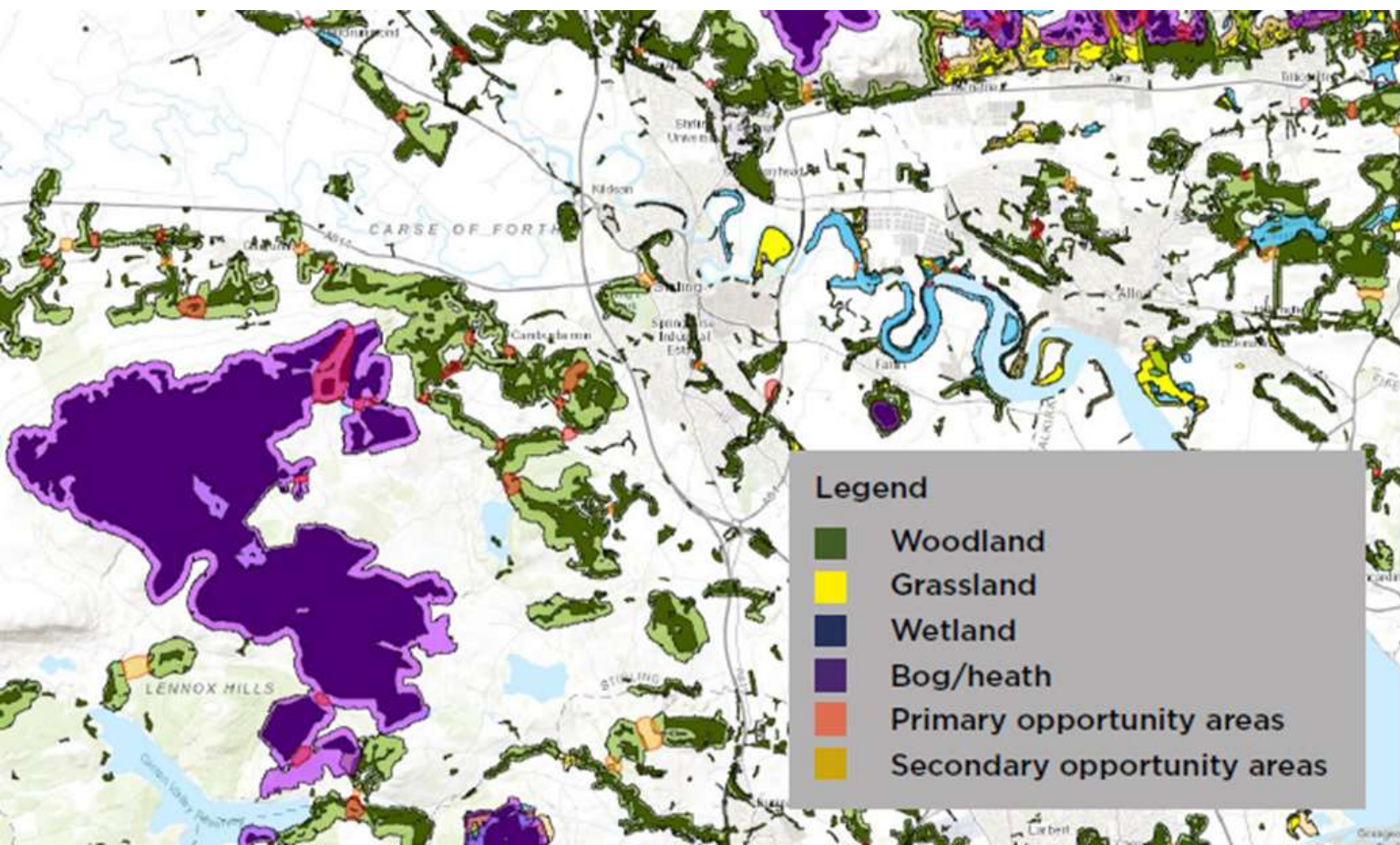
-Use existing partnership to demonstrate the value and potential for scaling up



www.ecocolife.scot

Complimentary initiatives:

- Buglife B-lines
- CSGN Habitat Connectivity Map





Creation of the Inner Forth Habitat Network

Ecological coherence, stakeholder collaboration & tools for users

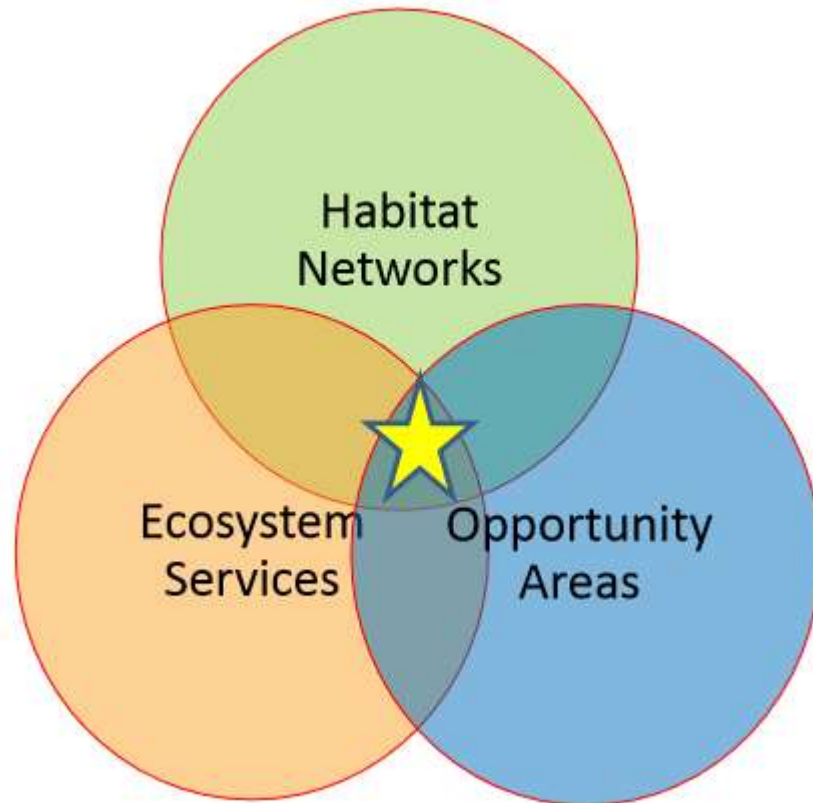
Kate Fuller, Inner Forth Futures Project Manager

www.innerforthlandscape.co.uk

 [@innerforth](https://twitter.com/innerforth)



The Rationale for a Model Approach



- To be clear about which areas to protect.
- To maximise ecological benefits.
- To look for win-wins for people.
- An agreed network ambition could help to:
 - Target resources
 - Help funders focus on the priorities
 - Influence agri-environment and Land Use Plans
 - Direct mitigation and planning gain
- A collective voice is more convincing (collaboration).

Collaboration for Success



cc-by-sa/2.0 - Flinty and Strath Endrick by Alan O'Dowd - geograph.org.uk/p/4338174



- Buglife Scotland
- Clackmannanshire Council
- CSGNT
- Falkirk Council
- Fife Council
- Forestry Commission Scotland

- Forth Rivers Trust
- Froglife
- Plantlife
- NatureScot
- RSPB Scotland
- Scottish Wildlife Trust

- Scottish Wildlife Trust
- SEPA
- Stirling Council
- The Wildlife Information Centre
- The Woodland Trust
- Local recorders

An area based review of the Protocol



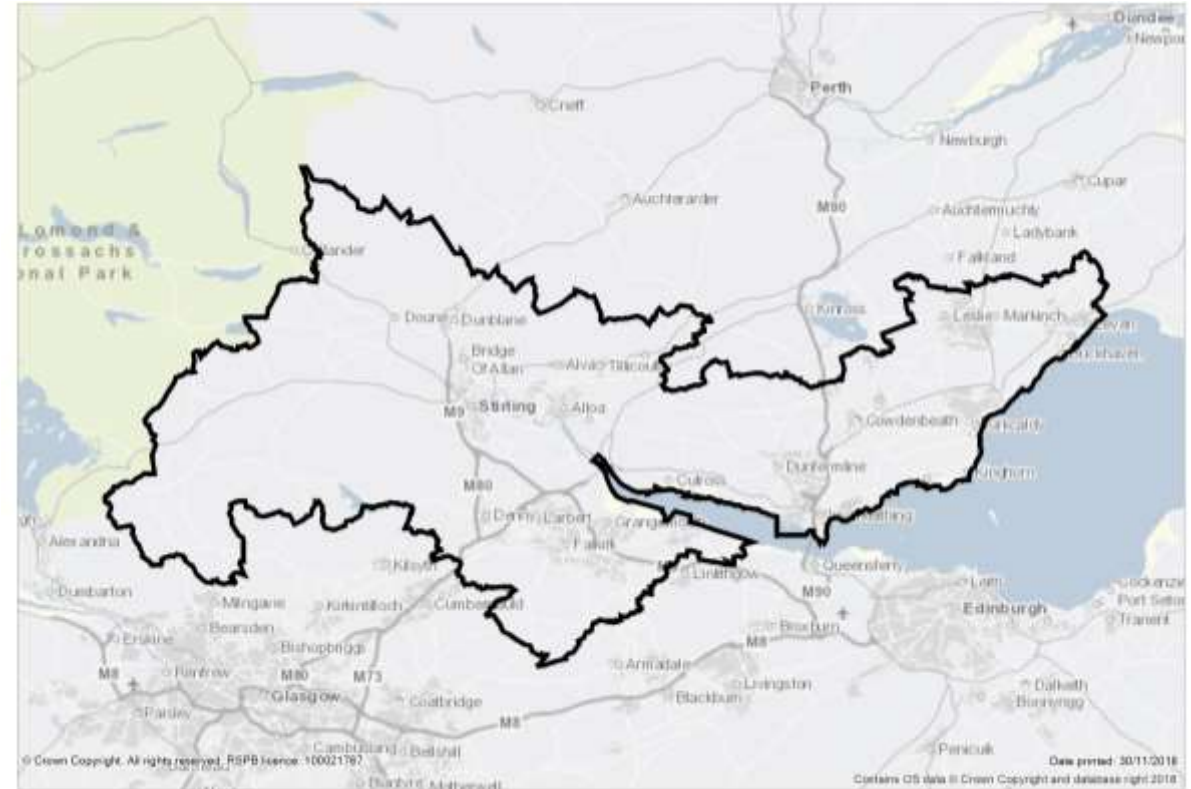
1. Consideration of specific habitat types.



2. Develop a habitat network & action plan:

- A collective vision for habitat enhancement
- A call to action to deliver this

3. Produce a refined protocol & practitioners guide.

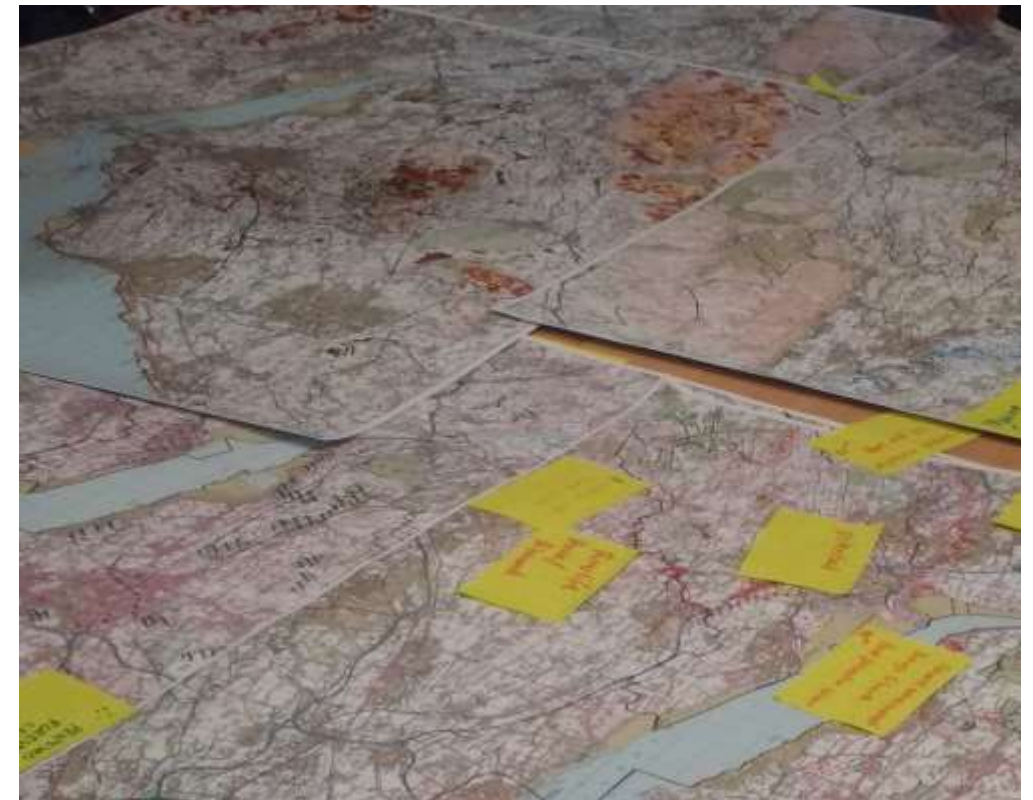


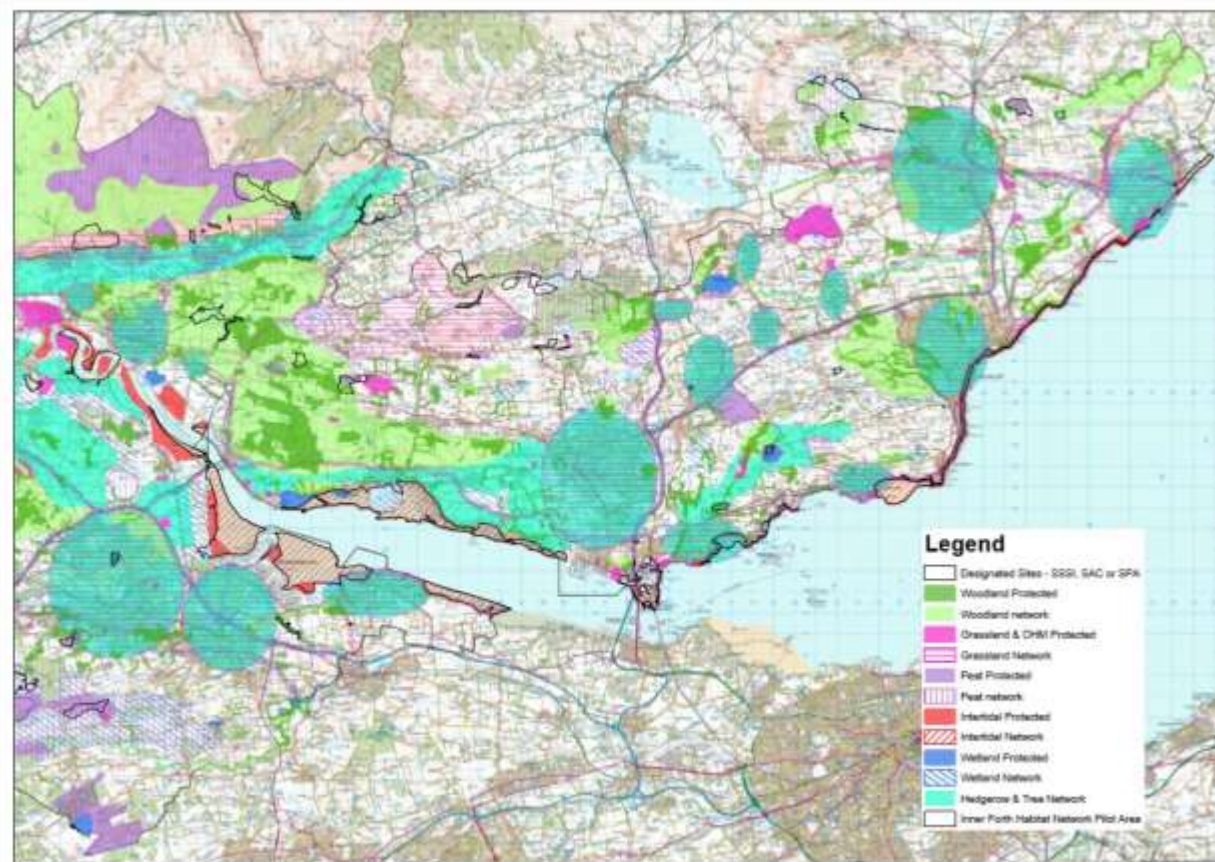
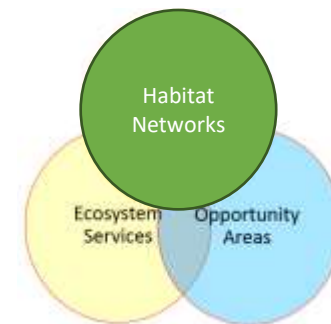
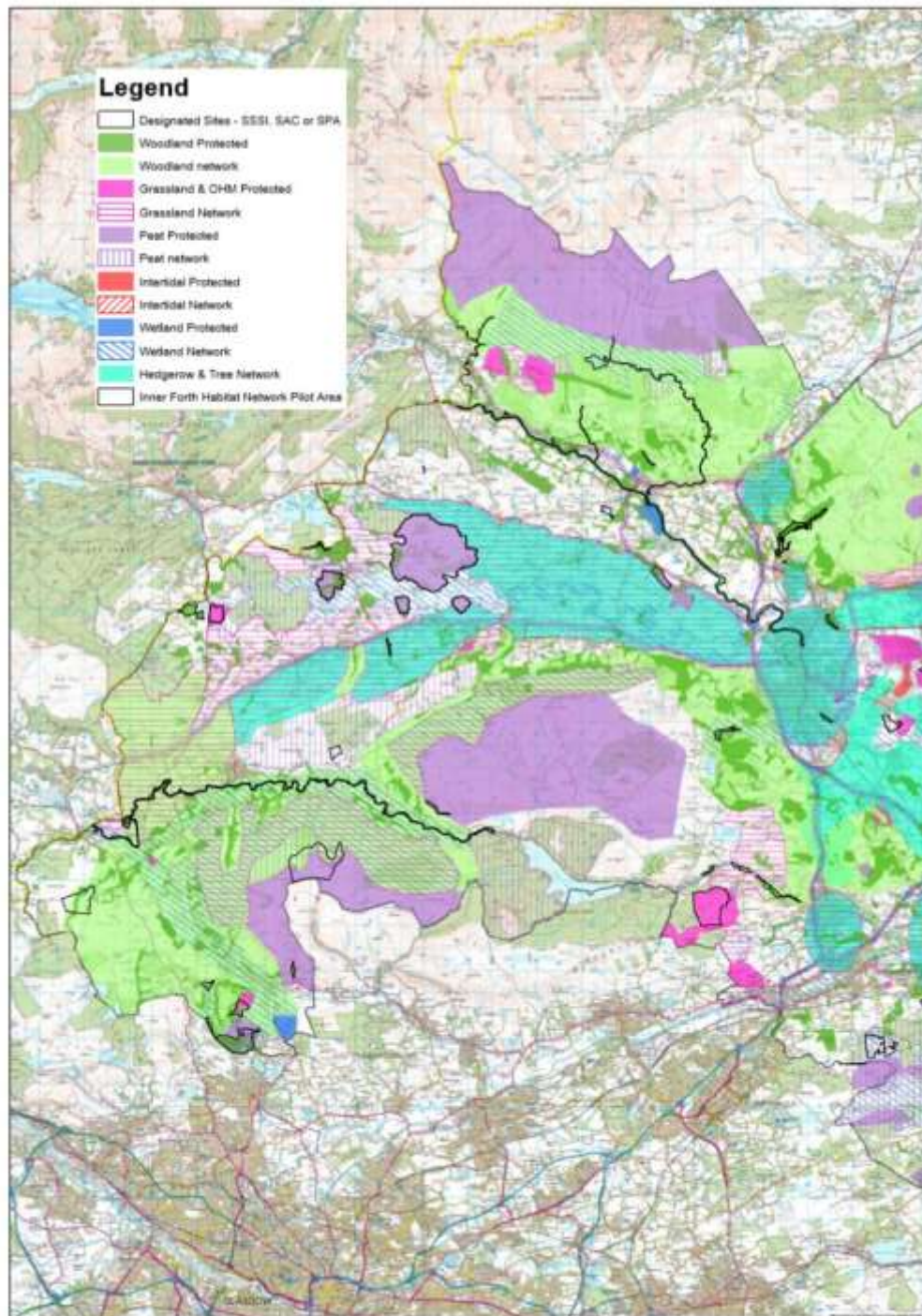
Inner Forth Habitat Ambitions



To agree and map our ambitions for habitat conservation and habitat network development for the Pilot area.

- Review existing data, discuss & propose.
- *Where are the important areas that should be protected?*
- *Where are the opportunities for new habitat and/or habitat network development?*





Inner Forth & Ecosystem Services



To sense-check our mapped ambitions for habitat conservation or management and habitat network development for the Pilot area.

- Flood Risk
- Air Quality
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Land Capability for Agriculture

How do these inform our existing mapped network?

What does leaving areas 'blank' imply?



Opportunities to deliver the Network



To identify opportunities to deliver the network.

- *Quick wins & Blue-sky thinking?*
- *What & Where?*
- *Barriers to realisation?*



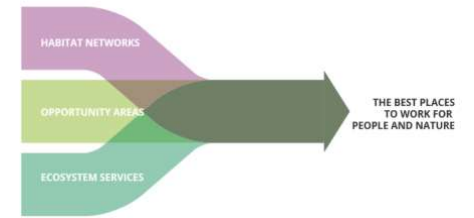
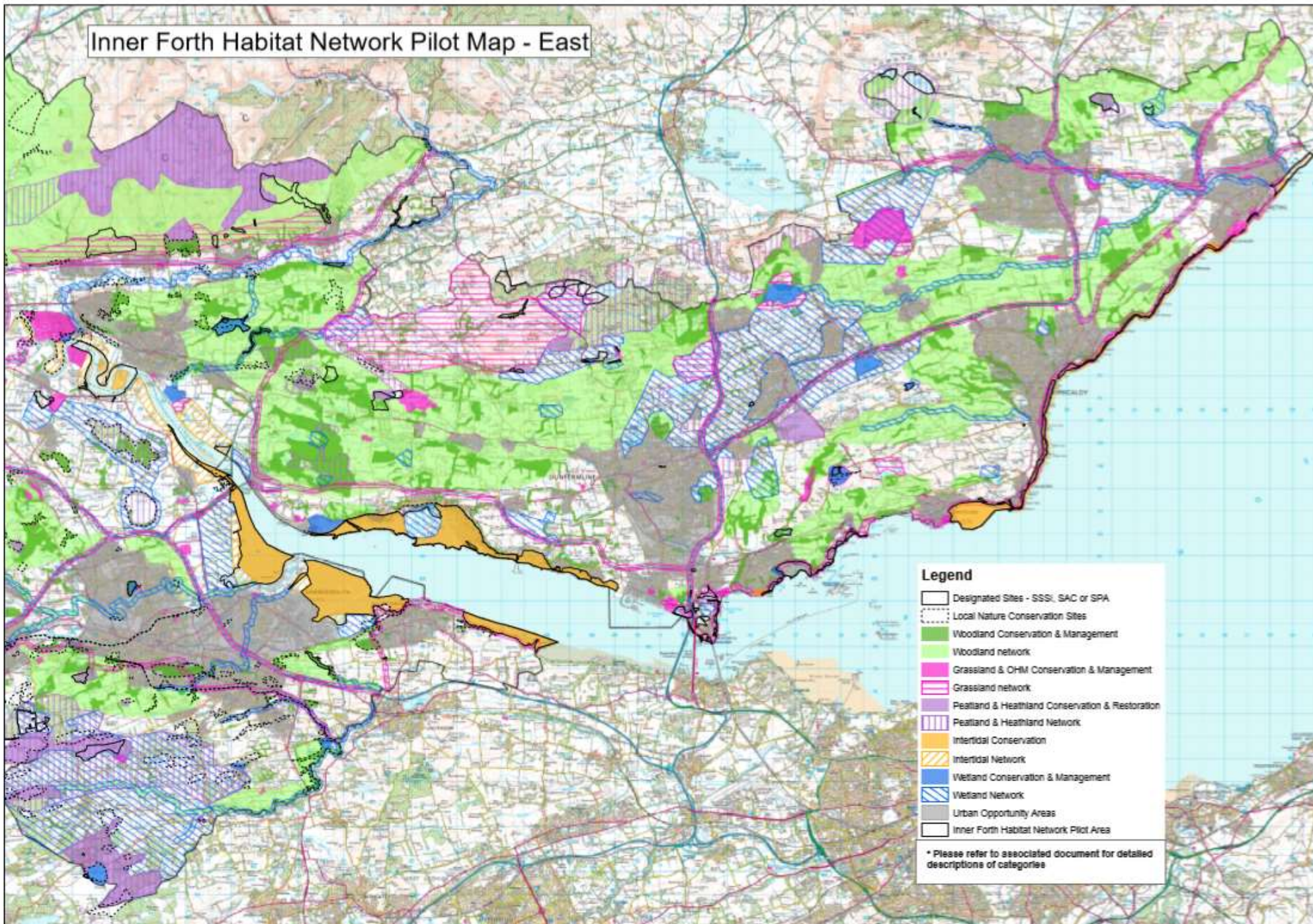
To identify potential next steps to realising network delivery.

- What level are actions? strategic, organisational, project or site.

What next for the pilot stakeholder group?



Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot Map - East

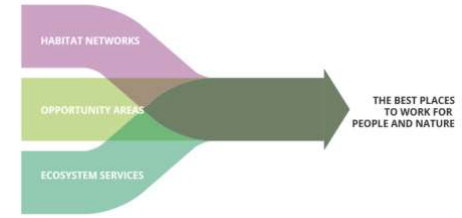


The Inner Forth Pilot has identified the best places to deliver for habitats, ecosystem services and people.

The collaborative process has refined the Protocol.

Project outputs were made available on the EcoCo and IFF websites.

Inner Forth Habitat Network Concept - West



Legend

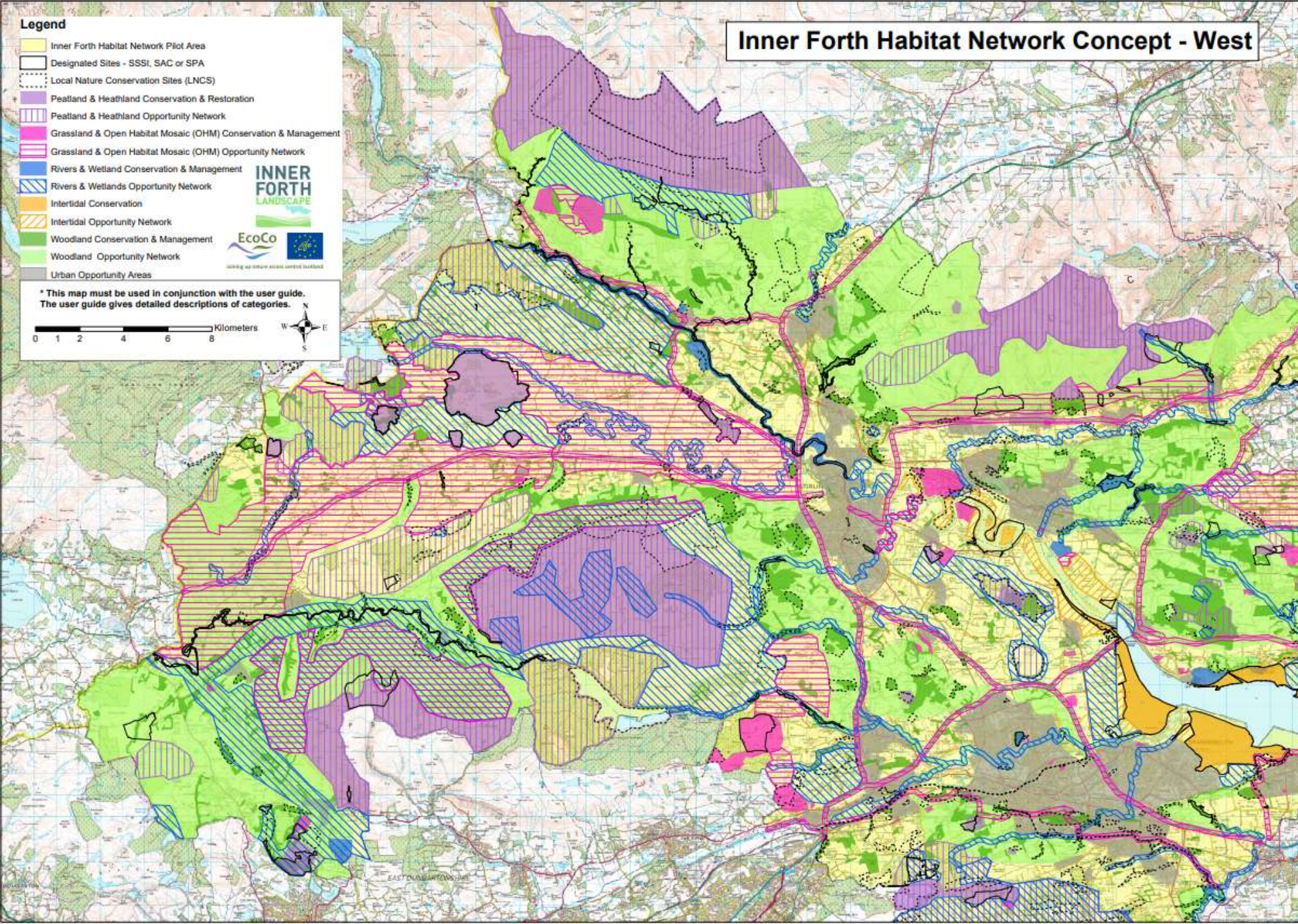
- Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot Area
- Designated Sites - SSSI, SAC or SPA
- Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)
- Peatland & Heathland Conservation & Restoration
- Peatland & Heathland Opportunity Network
- Grassland & Open Habitat Mosaic (OHM) Conservation & Management
- Grassland & Open Habitat Mosaic (OHM) Opportunity Network
- Rivers & Wetland Conservation & Management
- Rivers & Wetlands Opportunity Network
- Intertidal Conservation
- Intertidal Opportunity Network
- Woodland Conservation & Management
- Woodland Opportunity Network
- Urban Opportunity Areas

INNER FORTH LANDSCAPE
EcoCo

Working up stream across central Scotland

* This map must be used in conjunction with the user guide. The user guide gives detailed descriptions of categories.

0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers



Inner Forth Key Habitat Action Plans

River & Wetland

Peatland & Heathland

Intertidal

Grassland & Open Mosaic Habitat

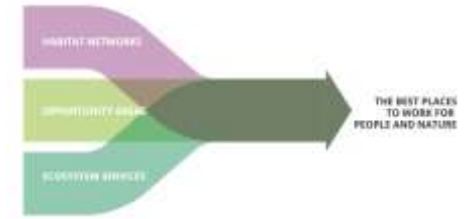
Urban

Woodland

We all have a role to play in tackling the biodiversity and climate crisis, whether in rural or urban Scotland, and whether working at the field, garden, farm, development, city or landscape-scale. Promoting opportunities to deliver the National Ecological Network at a local or regional scale, such as within the Inner Forth, will empower land managers, decision makers, organisations and businesses to take effective action.

Why a call to action?

- Projects & funders
- Planning
- Land Use



Inner Forth Key Habitat Action Plan ⁶	Intertidal				
Objective: Conservation of existing habitat to benefit people and nature	Places where the conservation of existing intertidal habitat is the priority for the coherence of the habitat network.				
Action	Barriers to action			Priority location	Constraints and/or opportunities
	E	*	A		
Ensure no net loss of habitat as a result of development.	N	Y	Y	All areas	Requires up front delivery of mitigation or compensation habitat and full consideration of cumulative impacts during HRA processes.
Ensure water management infrastructure, eg sluices, is functioning to support habitat.	Y	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Devon Wetlands (C) • Kinneil Lagoons (F) • Skinflats Pools (F) 	Lack of resources including skilled staff time.
Plan signage, screening, viewing structures and interpretation to encourage people to enjoy the wildlife responsibly, without disturbing birds using the habitat.	Y	N	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambus Pools (C) • Skinflats Pools (F) • Kinneil Lagoons (F) • Valleyfield Ash Lagoons (Ff) • Blackness to Bo'ness footpath (F) 	Lack of resources including skilled staff time.
Control invasive non-native species, such as <i>Spartina anglica</i> , to ensure it does not spread across habitat.	Y	N	N	All areas	Lack of resources to monitor and control. Potential for spartina to reduce erosion of tidal areas.
Manage vegetation so it does not overshadow or encroach on habitat.	Y	N	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinneil Lagoons (F) • Black Devon Wetlands (C) • Longannet/ Valleyfield Ash Lagoons (Ff) • Bothkennar lagoons (F) 	Lack of resources including skilled staff time.
Survey and ensure protection of tern colonies.	Y	Y	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grangemouth Docks (F) 	Access permissions required.

Ecological Coherence: A Practitioners' Guide



AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PLANNING HABITAT CREATION AND ENHANCEMENTS

The EcoCo project (2014-2019) developed an 'ecological coherence protocol' to identify the best places across central Scotland for carrying out management interventions to maximise ecological, ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits. Inner Forth Futures piloted the approach to produce a revised version of the protocol in collaboration with staff from local government, statutory bodies and conservation organisations in late 2018.

Findings from the Inner Forth are presented as a case study. Testing the ecological coherence approach has allowed the partners to develop a habitat network for a large management zone area of the CSGN area, as well as refine an approach that can deliver multiple benefits for stakeholders, communities and sites throughout the Central Scotland Green Network area and further afield.

This guide introduces practitioners to the streamlined ecological coherence approach and provides guidance to those looking to undertake similar work in their landscape, land-holding or area.

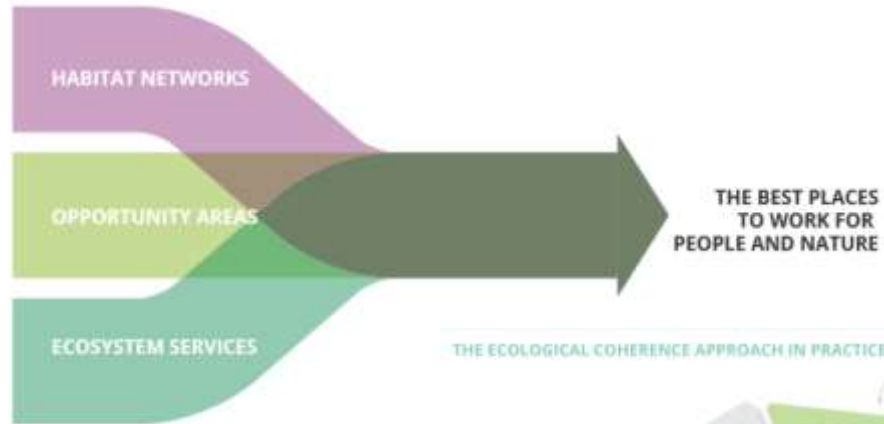
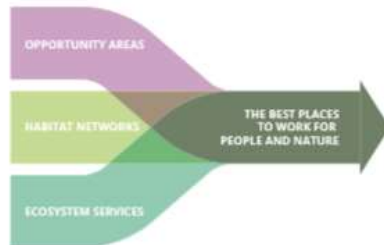
You can find full guidance at www.ecoco.life/scot

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECOLOGICAL COHERENCE AND THE APPROACH

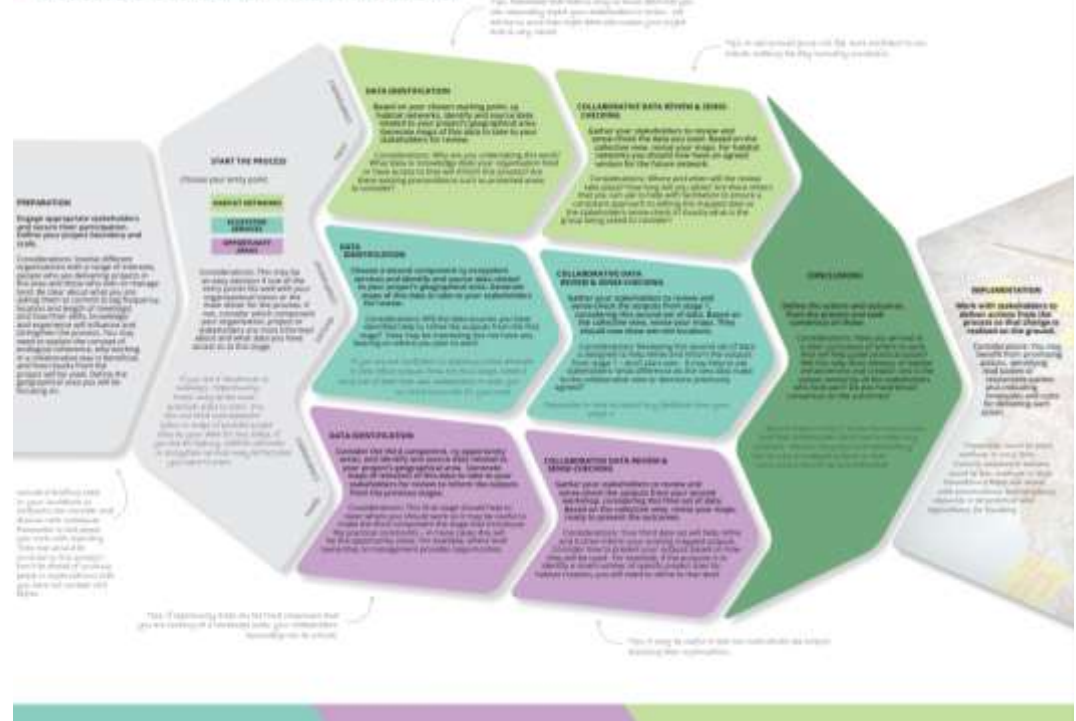
In 2010, the 'Making Space for Nature' review undertaken by Sir John Lawton argued for a 'step-change in the UK's approach to wildlife conservation', outlining a vision where a landscape-scale approach to habitat restoration is "under-pinned by the re-establishment of ecological processes and ecosystem services, for the benefits of people and wildlife." The Review's call for more, bigger, better and better connected is the driver behind EcoCo and is the underlying thread to the approach that we have piloted and refined in central Scotland. We have adopted Scottish Natural Heritage's proposed definition of ecological coherence throughout this work:

"... At the scale of the whole network, coherence is achieved when: the full range of variation in valued features is represented; replication of specific features occurs at different sites over a wide geographic area; dispersal, migration and genetic exchange of individuals is possible between relevant sites; all critical areas for rare, highly threatened and endemic species are included; and the network is resilient to disturbance or damage caused by natural and anthropogenic factors."

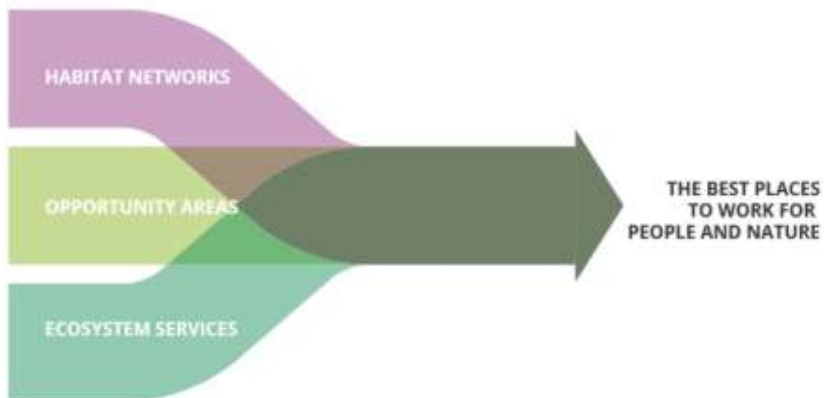
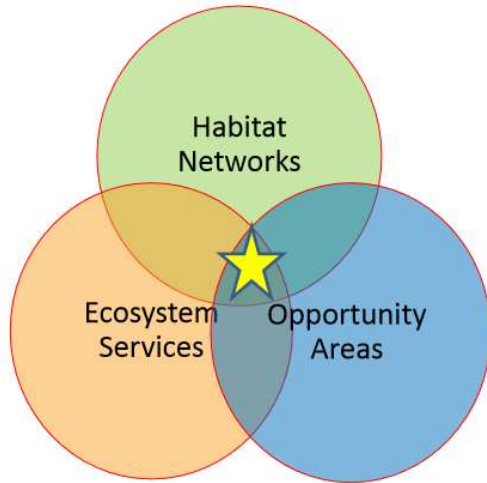
The ecological coherence approach has three components: habitat networks; ecosystem services; and opportunity areas. When relevant data and information relating to all three are considered within a set geographical boundary, the best places to carry out ecologically coherent habitat work can be found. These areas are called 'triple-win' locations. You can start with whichever component you choose, provided that you consider the other two components as you work through the process. Inside this guide we lead you through using the approach, using the Inner Forth as a case study.



THE ECOLOGICAL COHERENCE APPROACH IN PRACTICE



Advocating for the Ecological Coherence Approach & delivery of the Inner Forth Habitat Network



- Mapped outputs & user guide
- A Call to Action (updated November 2021)
- Ecological Coherence A Practitioners' Guide
- Inner Forth Habitat Network webpage
- Continued collaboration through the Inner Forth Natural Heritage Working Group

Edinburgh's Thriving Green Spaces

We are creating an **Ecological Coherence Plan (ECP)** for Edinburgh using the **Ecological Coherence Protocol (EcoCo Protocol)**



Identify the best places in Edinburgh to **maximise** ecological, ecosystem service and socio-economic benefits.



Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot

OPPORTUNITY AREAS
 HABITAT NETWORKS
 ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

THE BEST PLACES TO WORK FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE ?

Inner Forth Wetland Network Enhancement



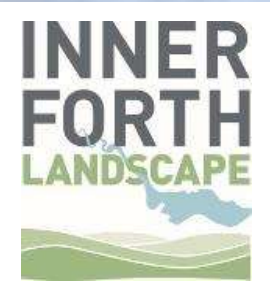
NatureScot Scotland's Nature Agency Buidheann Nàdair na h-Alba

Climate FORTH (Furthering Our Resilience Through Heritage)

INNER FORTH LANDSCAPE **Climate Ready Forth**

A new future is possible for the Inner Forth
 A future where our communities are not only resilient to climate change, but tackling its causes; where our natural and historic heritage is at the heart of our solutions; and where social justice and fairness shape everything we do.

This is Climate Ready Forth.



Kate Fuller, Inner Forth Futures Project Manager

Kate.fuller@rspb.org.uk

www.innerforthlandscape.co.uk/about/habitat-network-project

www.facebook.com/innerforthlandscape

 [@innerforth](https://twitter.com/innerforth)

Get our app

Explore the Inner Forth with our app, celebrating the culture, history and wildlife of this unique landscape. Each location has its own fascinating chapter to tell – but visit them all to discover the full story of the Inner Forth.

Download on the App Store | GET IT ON Google Play




Images courtesy of:

Butterfly Conservation Scotland, Clackmannanshire Council, David Palmar (www.photoscot.co.uk), Falkirk Council, Fife Council, Paul Sizeland/NatureScot, RSPB Scotland & Stirling Council.



Nature Networks, NPF4 and the Central Scotland Green Network

Emilie Wadsworth, Director of Development, Green Action Trust

Inner Forth Habitat Network Seminar

3rd February 2022

National Development in NPF3

‘By 2050, Central Scotland has been transformed into a place where the environment adds value to the economy and where people’s lives are enriched by its quality’

- Quality local environments
- Natural Climate Solutions
- Network connections:
 - Wildlife
 - People
- Expressed at a range of scales through spatial and land use plans
- Delivered in partnership



Biodiversity and Ecological Coherence

Environmentally Disadvantaged Areas

Green Active Travel

Green Infrastructure

DP30 Objectives	Delivery Plan Workstream ¹			
	Natural Climate Solutions	Placemaking	Health and Wellbeing	Green Recovery ²
Biodiversity and ecological coherence				
HA1 Increase tree planting levels and woodland cover within the CSGN	●	●	○	○
HA2 Increase the area of restored peatland within the CSGN	●	●	○	○
HA3 Increase the area of grassland habitats within the CSGN	●	●	○	○
HA4 Increase the area of wetland and coastal habitats within the CSGN	●	●	○	○
HA5 Increase the quality/condition of habitats	●	●	○	○
HA6 Increase habitat connectivity	●	●	○	○

Draft National Spatial Strategy in NPF4

Key activity in the theme of Central Urban Transformation:

- Accelerate urban greening
- Green infrastructure and biodiversity
- Vacant and Derelict Land
- Woodland
- Blue networks

- Bring together environmental enhancement projects
- **Demonstrate Nature Networks at a landscape scale**



Draft National Development in NPF4

- Biodiversity and connectivity
- Environmental regeneration
- Vacant and Derelict Land
- Multi-functional Green Infrastructure to address the biodiversity and climate crises

- Nature Networks
- Nature Based Solutions



Using the IFHN, or similar methodologies, can also support the implementation of the draft Planning Policies in NPF4:

3. Nature Crisis

6. Design, Quality, Place

(7. 20 Minute Neighbourhoods)

12. Blue Green Infrastructure

13. Sustainable flood risk and water management

(29. Urban edges)

(30. Vacant and Derelict Land)

(31. Rural)

32. Natural Places

33. Peat and carbon soils

34. Trees, woodland and forests





Any questions?

t: 01501 822015

a: Hillhouse ridge, Shottskirk Road, Shotts, Lanarkshire ML7 4JS

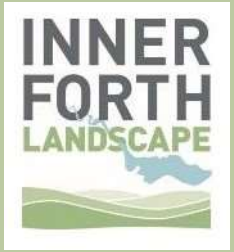
w: greenactiontrust.org



@greenactionT



Break



After the Break

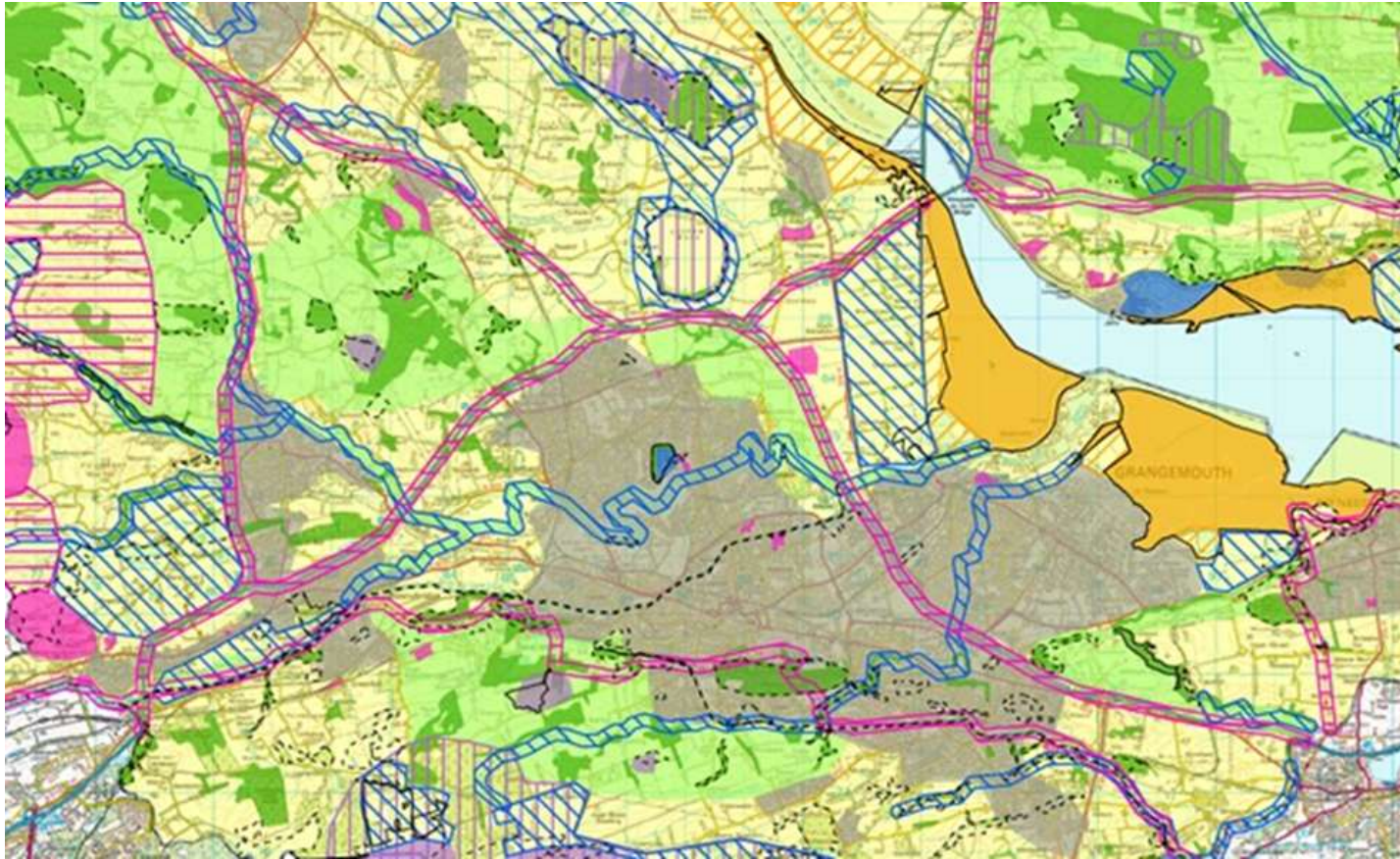
Use of the network tools:

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- Natalie Stevenson – Buglife - Nature Networks and B-Lines
- Toby Wilson - RSPB – The Inner Forth Wetland Network

Q&A

Anna Perks

Biodiversity Officer
Falkirk Council



Habitat Network - Urban Opportunities

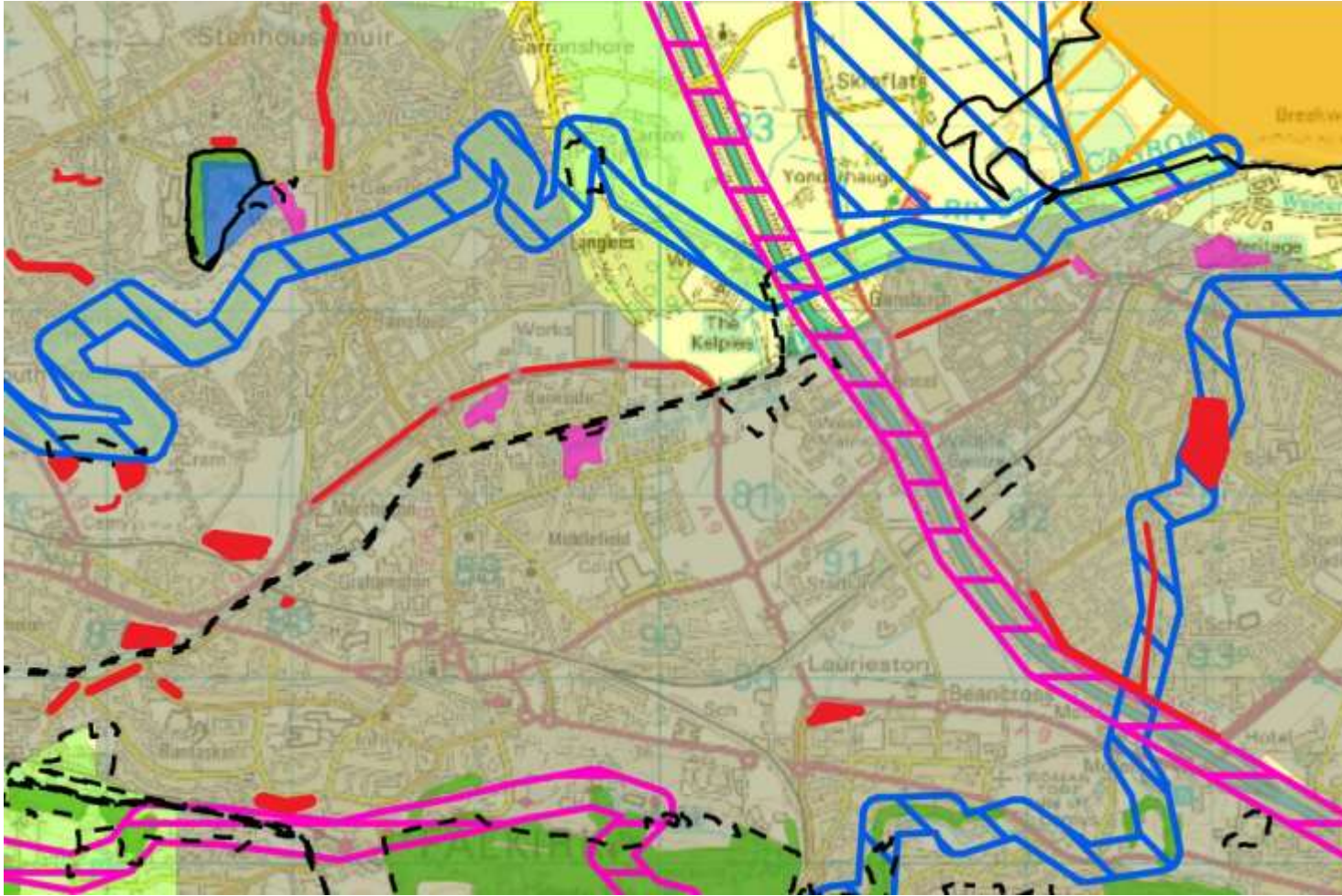
Built-up areas where there are a range of opportunities to enhance the ecological coherence of the habitat network and deliver benefits for people and wildlife.

Urban opportunities and green infrastructure



Greenspace management – a new approach





Urban greenspace enhancements:

- Improve the ecological coherence of the habitat network.
- Create a network of urban spaces for wildlife and people.
- Contribute to other habitat networks (E.g. woodland, wetland & grassland)

Habitat Network – use by planners & developers

The habitat network can help to:

- Highlight key opportunities to protect and enhance biodiversity and create nature networks in association with development.
- Identify the most beneficial and appropriate types of biodiversity enhancement for a given area or development site.
- Inform the identification and enhancement of nature networks.
- Ensure local habitat enhancements contribute to regional and national ecological networks.



Natalie Stevenson, Scotland & NI Manager

www.buglife.org.uk

@buzz_dont_tweet



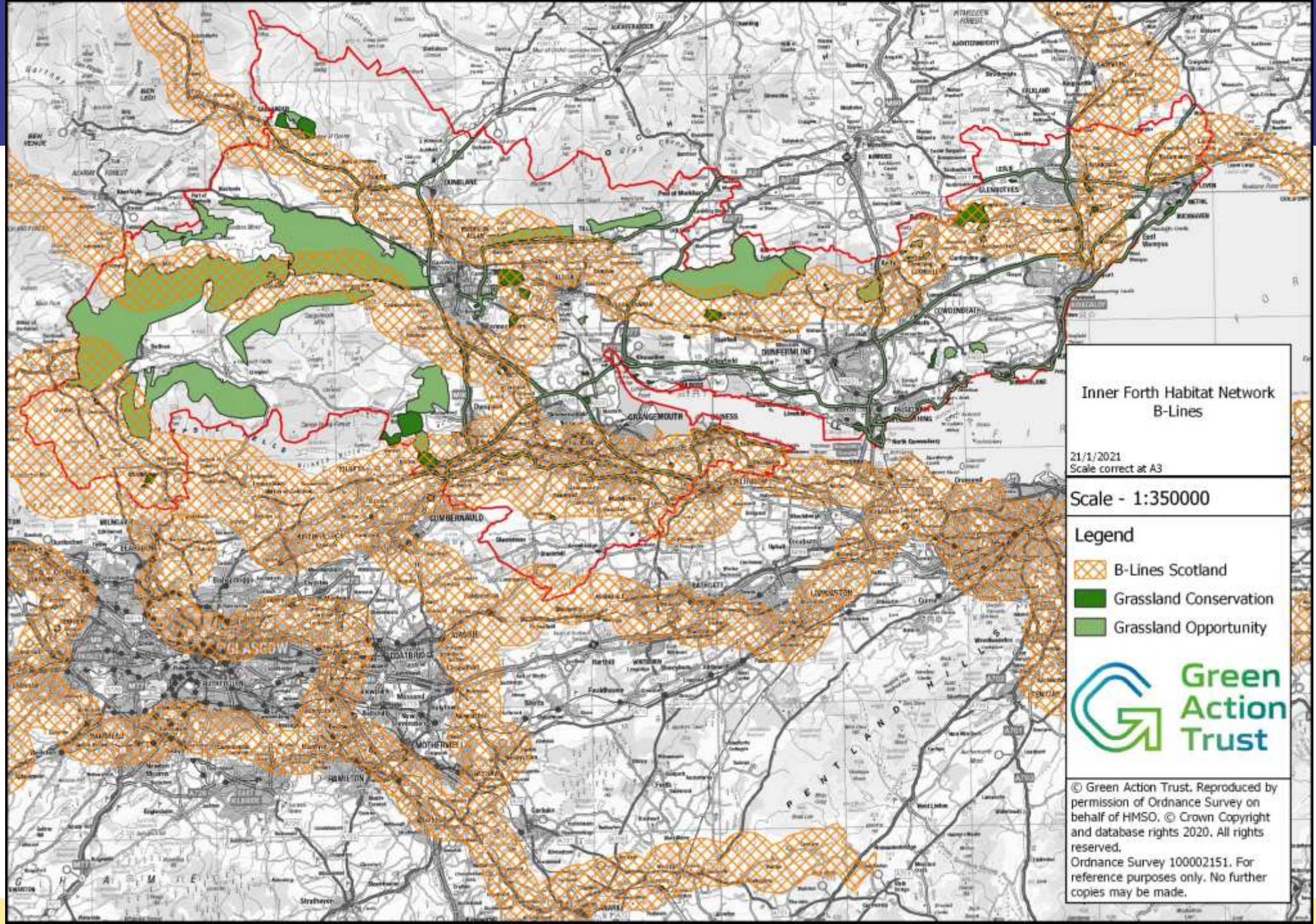
- **Opportunities in the Inner Forth – Nature networks & B-Lines**
- **Precautionary principle – “The right habitat in the right place” (open mosaic habitat)**

B-Lines



[B-Lines: How insect pathways can ensure the survival of bees and pollinating insects - YouTube](#)








Inner Forth Habitat Network B-Lines

21/1/2021
Scale correct at A3

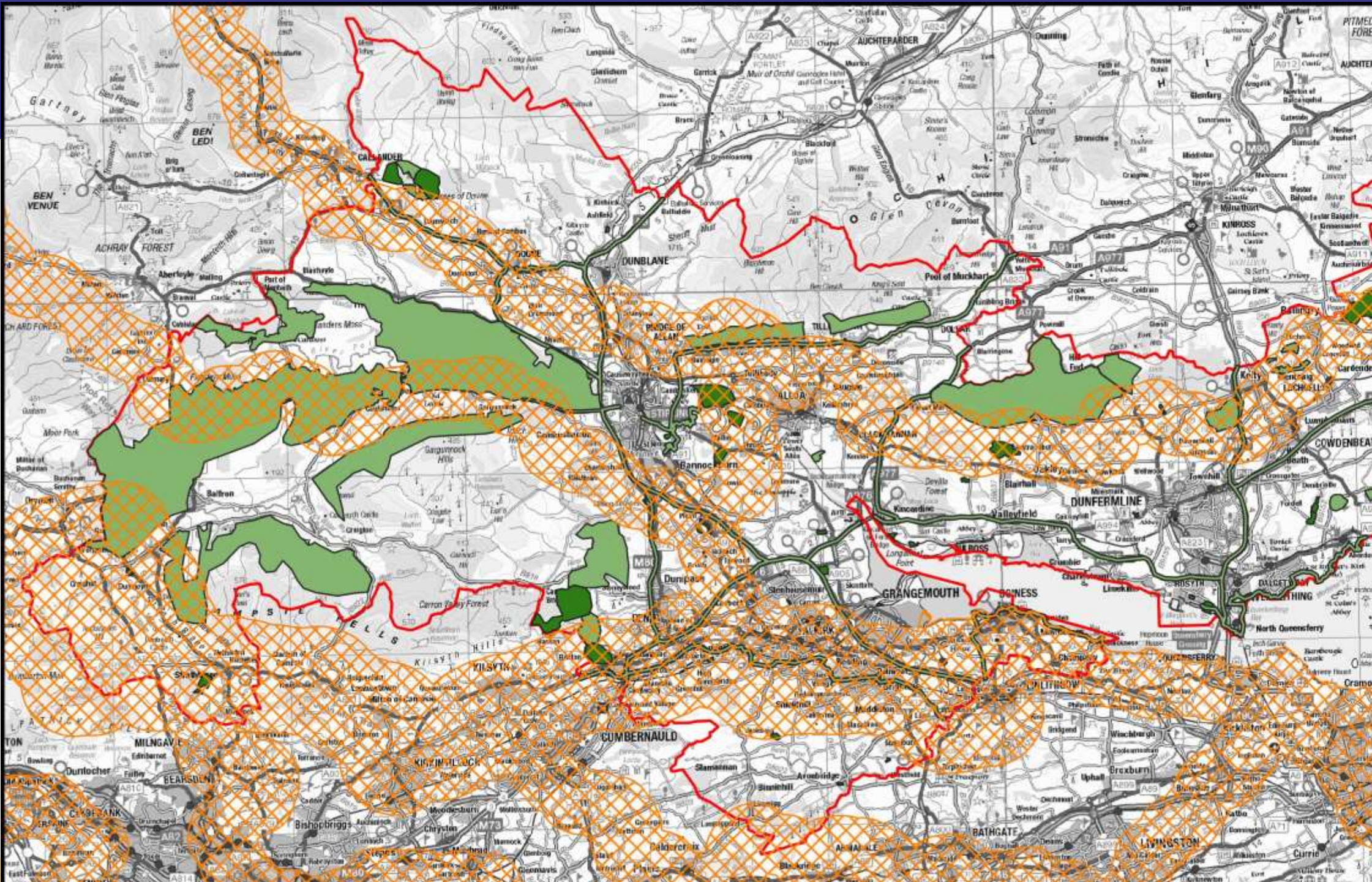
Scale - 1:350000

Legend

-  B-Lines Scotland
-  Grassland Conservation
-  Grassland Opportunity



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B-lines by their nature lend themselves to creating nature networks





© Claire Pumfrey

Legend



-  Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot Area
-  Designated Sites - SSSI, SAC or SPA
-  Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)
-  Peatland & Heathland Conservation & Restoration
-  Peatland & Heathland Opportunity Network
-  Grassland & Open Habitat Mosaic (OHM) Conservation & Management
-  Grassland & Open Habitat Mosaic (OHM) Opportunity Network
-  Rivers & Wetland Conservation & Management
-  Rivers & Wetlands Opportunity Network
-  Intertidal Conservation
-  Intertidal Opportunity Network
-  Woodland Conservation & Management
-  Woodland Opportunity Network
-  Urban Opportunity Areas

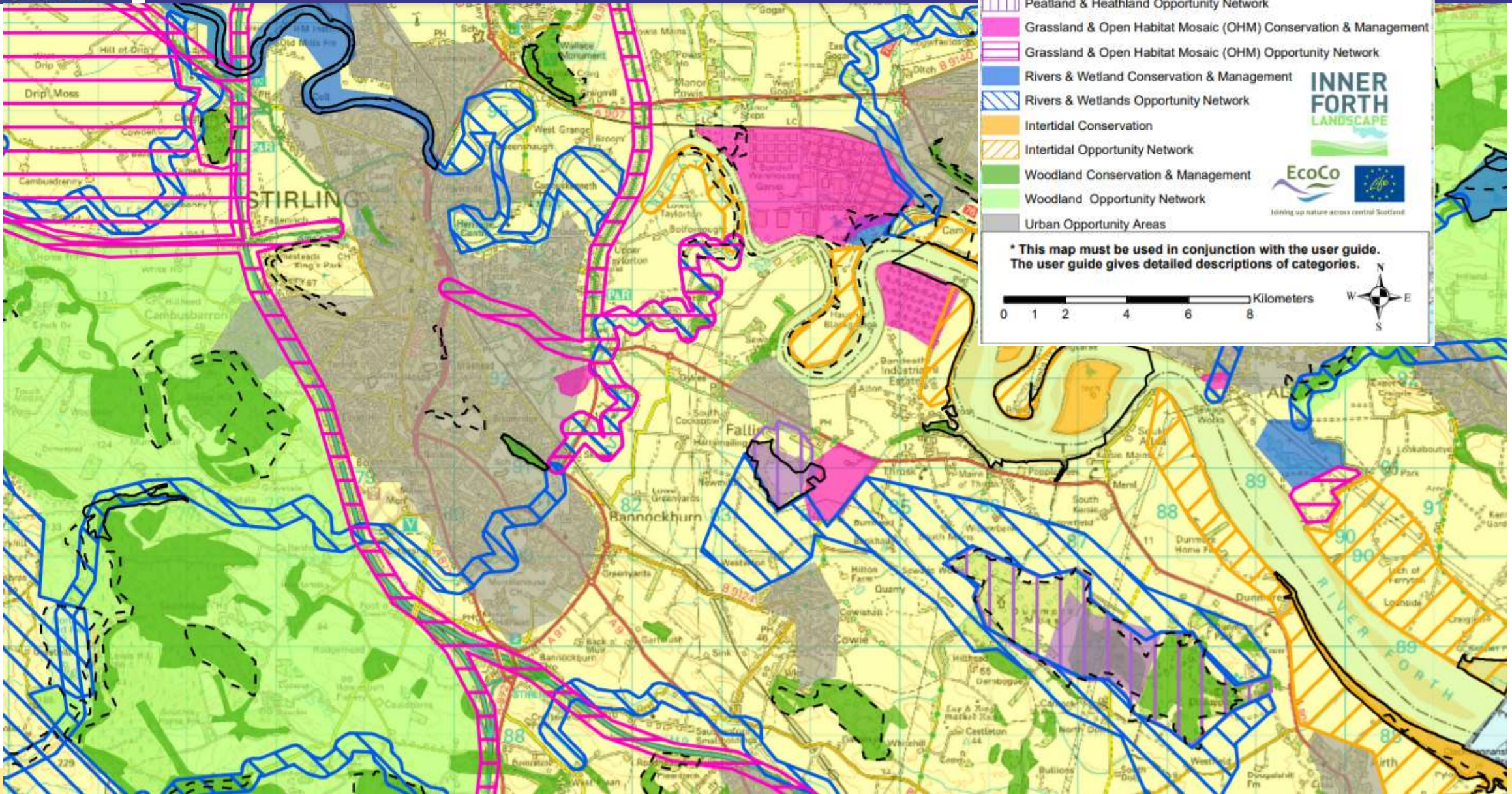


Joining up nature across central Scotland

*** This map must be used in conjunction with the user guide. The user guide gives detailed descriptions of categories.**



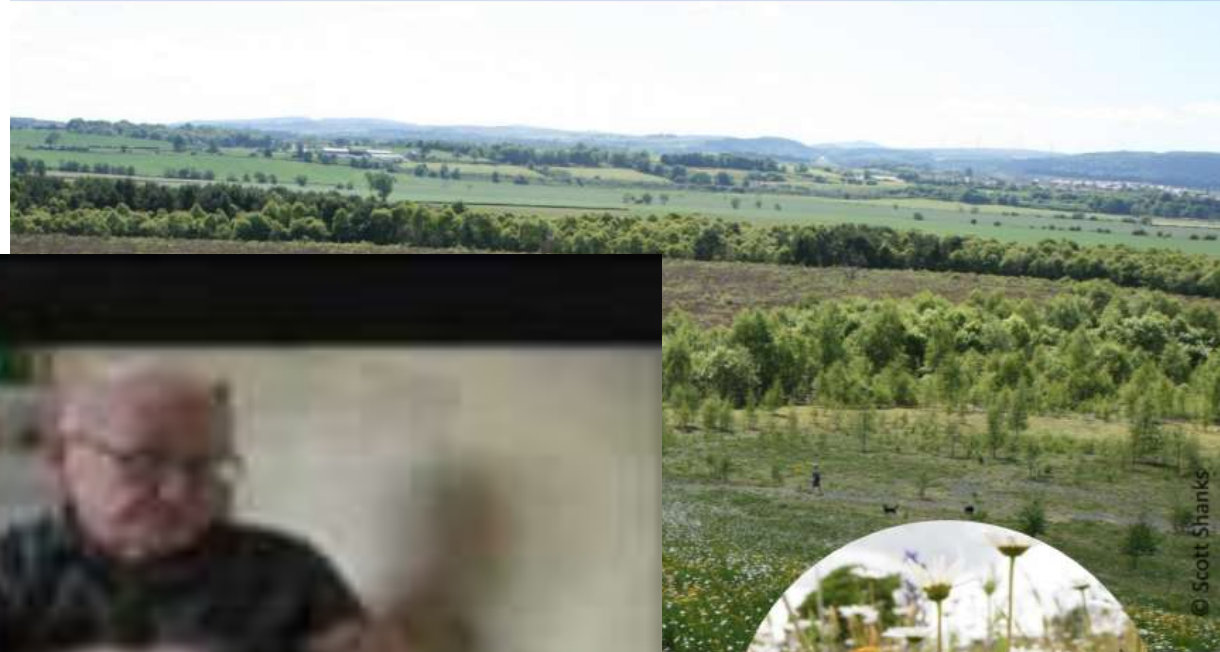
Precautionary principle – “The right habitat in the right place” (open mosaic habitat)

- NPF4 talks a lot about vacant & derelict land
- There are nuances when interpreting the guidance
- Functioning nature networks are more than trees and urban greening – IFHN highlights that
- Need to think Open Mosaic Habitat Survey on brownfield sites



Fallin Bing - From Coalfield to Brownfield!

1:20



© Scott Shanks

© Suzanne Bairner

Brownfields can be havens for wildlife, supporting some of the UK's most threatened species, while often being the last 'wild space' in urban areas for local communities.

The value of brownfields is slowly being recognised with two of the top five most biodiverse sites in the UK being brownfields. However, despite a greater understanding of the important of brownfields, they continue to be prioritised for development threatening the future of some of our most special wildlife.



Examples of UK Priority
invertebrates strongly
associated with brownfields

- Dingy skipper (*Erynnis tages*)
- Grayling (*Hipparchia semele*)
- Shrill carder bee (*Bombus sylvarum*)
- Brown-banded carder bee (*Bombus humilis*)
- Distinguished jumping spider (*Sitticus distinguendus*)
- Five-banded weevil wasp (*Cerceris quinquefasciata*)
- Four-banded weevil wasp (*Cerceris quadricincta*)
- Saltmarsh shortspur beetle (*Anisodactylus poeciloides*)
- Streaked bombardier beetle (*Brachinus sclopeta*)
- Phoenix fly (*Dorycera graminum*)
- Black-headed mason wasp (*Odynerus melanocephalus*)
- Horehound longhorn moth (*Nemophora fasciella*)
- Horrid ground weaver spider (*Nothopantes horridus*)



© Rodger Key

← → ↻ 📄 ⚙️ 🌐 📄 Update

Brownfield Management Guidance

Guidance

- 

Introduction to Brownfields
- 

Identifying Open mosaic Habitat
- 

Open Mosaic Habitat Survey Handbook
- 

Managing Brownfields for Butterflies
- 

Managing Brownfields for Flies

[View more](#)

RESOURCES

- Resources
- Ancient Tree Hub
- Farming Hub
- Habitat Hub
- Important Invertebrate Areas
- Invasive Species Hub
- Planning Hub

<https://www.buglife.org.uk/resources/habitat-hub/brownfield-hub/>

Thank you

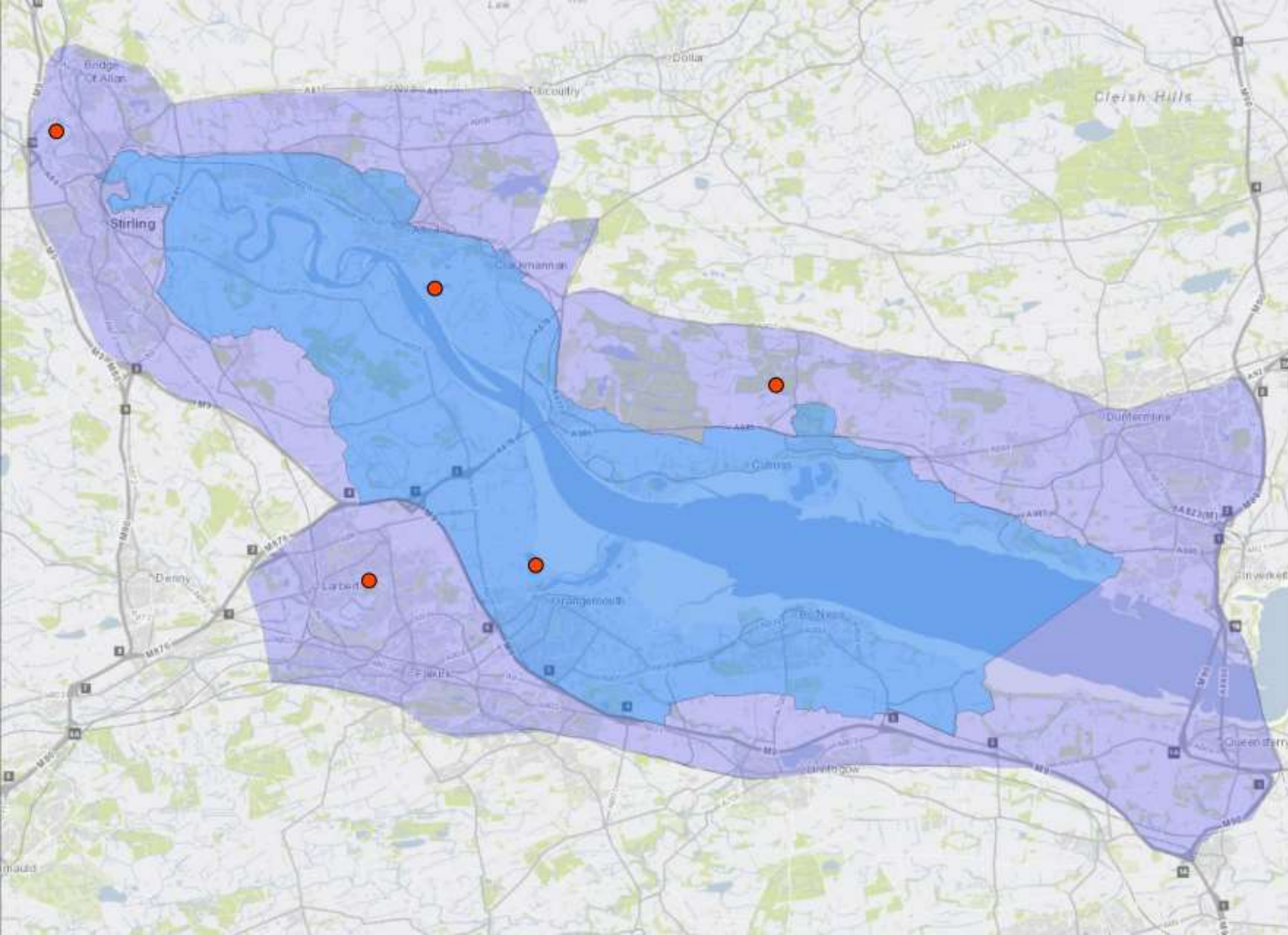


natalie.stevenson@buglife.org.uk

An aerial photograph of a wetland landscape. In the center, there is a large, irregularly shaped pond with a reddish-brown hue. The pond is surrounded by dark, dense vegetation, likely peat bogs. To the right, a narrow, winding stream flows through the landscape. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by light-colored, dry-looking vegetation, possibly reeds or tall grasses. The overall scene depicts a natural habitat network in action.

Habitat Network In Action!

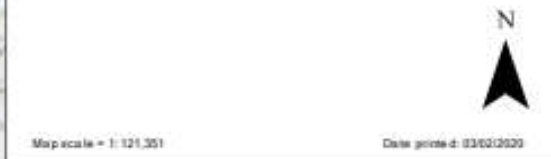
Toby Wilson, Senior Conservation Officer, RSPB Scotland



- Legend:**
- IFF Wetland Habitat Network Project Sites
 - IFF Wider Engagement Area
 - IFF Core Project Area

Acknowledgements & Notes:

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Map scale = 1:121,351

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Legend:

-  Kildean
-  New ponds
-  Woodland and hedgerow planting
-  Meadow creation

Acknowledgements & Notes:

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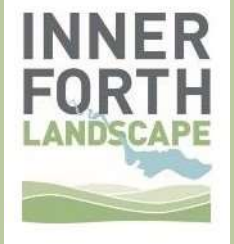
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Date printed: 28/01/2020



Q&A Session



Kate Fuller – Inner Forth Futures

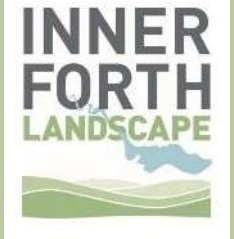
Emilie Wadsworth – Green Action Trust

Anna Perks – Falkirk Council

Natalie Stevenson – Buglife Scotland

Toby Wilson – RSPB Scotland

What Next?



Find out more:

www.innerforthlandscape.co.uk/about/habitat-network-project

www.facebook.com/innerforthlandscape

 [@innerforth](https://twitter.com/innerforth)

Use the maps and tools

Promote the use of habitat networks

Contact us – kate.fuller@rspb.org.uk or zoe.clelland@rspb.org.uk

