

Bat Conservation Trust



BCT carried out an exercise at the Strategic Planning for Landscape Scale Conservation Symposium to gather feedback from delegates on opportunities, barriers and potential solutions to facilitate landscape-scale conservation – the results are below. Delegates were asked to put up to 5 dots against different issues according to their importance (so greater number of dots = more important). Red indicates more than 20 dots, amber 10-20 dots and green less than 10 dots in total.

Opportunity (defined by BCT)	Barrier (identified by delegates or <i>defined by BCT</i>)	Solution (identified by delegates)
Data – 27 dots	- Data being lost or hidden away - Limited resources to use data - Lack of GIS skills to analyse data - Too many recorders, not enough standardised monitoring - Monitoring data needs to be shared more widely – what works/what doesn't work? - Modern record submission schemes not sharing data with LERCs	- Ask the right questions, gather the right data - LERCs providing interpretation of data - Mandatory data submission - With data sharing need to think about business models and funding - national vs local approaches
	Resource cuts – 30 dots	- Compulsory funding for monitoring in s106 or similr - Environmental infrastructure to have higher prioritisation for S106 and CIL funding
Sharing – 16 dots	- Mistrust between sectors – conservation vs developers/planners - Monitoring data needs to be shared more widely – what works/what doesn't work?	With data sharing need to think about business models and funding - national vs local approaches
Local Plans – 15 dots	- Plan not being applied - Plan only being applied at a local level - Plan not being applied in spirit	- Wildlife and natural capital spatial planning layers to support implementation - Cross authority strategic vision, translated to regional strategies for local plans to plug into
Technology – 13 dots	- Fear of technology taking jobs - Lack of understanding of potential - Lack of training in GIS - Modern record submission schemes not sharing data with LERCs	- Engage with big data/tech companies to develop good sampling and interpretation of data - Automation to supplement rather than replace ecological survey and monitoring - Shared environmental data – e.g. satellite data becoming increasingly open source
	Lack of legal underpinning – 11 dots	Strong Environment Act, Greener UK, Networking with MPs and Peers
	Government not allowing guidance – 6 dots	
	Cross-country differences – 3 dots	
	Loss of influence/power of Government Advisors – 2 dots	Independent body to QA biodiversity reports post development – evaluate what's worked and what hasn't