


OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2020
A. Conserve the biodiversity elements within the existing built environment.	ongoing	There is very little known progress with this objective.	↓	↔
B. Create new opportunities for biodiversity in and around the existing and new built environment.	ongoing	There is very little known progress with this objective. There are a few instances of green roofs and walls.		
<p>The action plan will be revised to include the latest environmental concerns, e.g. light pollution. Local Authorities will be required to produce Green Infrastructure plans to incorporate biodiversity enhancement, e.g. green walls and roofs, nectar-rich public areas.</p>				
<p>Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2020: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline</p>				

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	% OF TARGET	ACTION STATUS ↑ ↑ ↔ ↓
PL1. Maximise biodiversity gains from new developments by incorporating biodiversity strategies, policies and guidance notes into local plans.	ongoing	No progress. Warwickshire County Council (WCC): does not have time to look at Local Plans. Local Authorities will lead this action in the revised version of the action plan.			↔
PL2. Include an environmental statement within Neighbourhood Plans for the conservation of biodiversity in the built environment.	ongoing	No progress. WCC: does not have time to look at Neighbourhood Plans. Local Authorities will lead this action in the revised version of the action plan.			↔
SM1. Implement the national requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS) in all new housing schemes of more than 10 dwellings as well as commercial and industrial developments, using the opportunity to create new habitats.	ongoing	Known progress in 4 out of 7 Local Authorities. WCC: implements this for Surface Water Management Plan for flooding issues meeting 10 houses plus threshold if it is part of a highways development. Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC): implements this Surface Water Management Plan for flooding. Coventry City Council: is the designated Lead Local Flood Authority for Coventry and as such it is a Statutory Consultee as part of the planning process for all major planning applications where SuDS should be implemented. Once the new Local Plan is adopted by the City’s Planning Service, it will be a requirement of all development to ensure SuDS are implemented on a wide scale throughout the City to manage down local flood risk and that of the wider River Severn Catchment.	4 LAs	57%	↑

		<p>Rugby Borough Council: all new developments have to provide SUDS as part of the planning process.</p> <p>Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council: implements this and the Flood Rise and Drainage team are very proactive in finding appropriate solutions for development schemes that deliver multi-functional benefits. They are also currently revising their SUDS guidance which will form an SPD to fit within the new Local Plan, which is currently going through the consultation process. SUDS are also specifically mentioned in P11 (Water and Flood Risk Management).</p>			
<p>SM2. Take opportunities through development to deliver conservation measures to improve the condition of existing buildings and built structures used by protected or relevant Biodiversity Action Plan species e.g. the conversion of redundant tunnels as bat hibernacula, installation of green roofs, bird and bat boxes (see RM1).</p>	ongoing	<p>A little known progress</p> <p>Green roofs have been created at Severn Trent, Coventry, and the Engineering Building, Coventry University.</p> <p>EcoLine Environmental: between 2010-2012 a bat cave was constructed with assistance from Smiths Concrete, using the old conveyor line under an access track off Paget's Lane from Bubbenhall Wood into Bubbenhall Meadows.</p>	2 sites		↑
<p>SM3. Conserve existing bat roosts and bird roosts on buildings, in particular those of birds of prey, swifts, house martins and starlings.</p>	ongoing	<p>No information.</p> <p>The Bat Conservation Trust: gives advice on protecting bats and their roosts during work.</p> <p>The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds: gives advice on the protection of bird and their nest sites in a roof</p> <p>Swift Conservation: gives advice to builders</p>			↔
<p>SM4. Conserve as much as possible of lichen, fern and moss growth on walls and memorials, e.g. only clean where necessary.</p>	ongoing	<p>No progress.</p> <p>Our LBAP contacts in the Local Authorities seem not to have received the 7-pt plan to conserve lichens produced by Ruth Moffatt for the Local Biological Record Centre in 2015. It is possible it was sent to Parks Departments and will be recirculated to LAs in 2021.</p>			↔
<p>SM5. Incorporate features of use to wildlife in construction of new buildings, including bird and bat bricks, green walls, green and blue roofs, bird of prey platforms.</p>	ongoing	<p>A little known progress</p> <p>A 'Green wall' has been created at the International Manufacturing Centre at the University of Warwick.</p>	1 site		↑

<p>SM6. Use trees, shrubs and flowering plants of local provenance in landscaping and road schemes.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Warwick Tree Wardens in conjunction with WCC Forestry section have planted approximately 50 highway trees, 30 standard street trees in Kenilworth and a further 8 in the primary schools.</p> <p>Coventry City Council (2014) has installed nectar rich grassland areas in city and wildflower verges on the A45.</p> <p>Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council: the Wildlife Ways ERDF programme has been in place since 2018. This includes wildflower turf, bulbs, shrubs and tree planting adjacent to roads and new cycle ways. Some of the areas use native species, however some use ornamental non-natives especially in the more urban areas and within formal park settings.</p> <p>Butterfly Conservation Warwickshire: at least 14 grassland sites planted for butterflies:</p>	<p>16 sites min.</p>		<p>↑</p>
<p>RM1. Identify and record location of habitats within the built environment used by protected or relevant Biodiversity Action Plan species, e.g. bats, great crested newt; make available to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Warwickshire Biological Record Centre (WBRC): receives many bat, hedgehog, bird of prey and newt records in urban areas which are recorded on GIS and are thus available to LPAs.</p> <p>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust ran a Peregrine Watch 2013-14 at Holy Trinity Church, Coventry; a camera on the Leamington Spa nest site can be seen online.</p> <p>HBA: current project is urban green infrastructure mapping for Solihull, Coventry, Warwick and Leamington.</p>			<p>↑</p>
<p>RM2. Undertake a survey of lichens, initially within 5 urban sites a year e.g. war memorial, old walls, old public buildings.</p>	<p>annually</p>	<p>No progress</p> <p>WBRC: has not received any surveys or undertaken any.</p>			<p>↔</p>
<p>RM3. Investigate monitoring of the area of green roof in the sub-region, using aerial and infrared photography.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>No progress</p> <p>HBA: has not been monitoring these and is not aware of any.</p>			<p>↔</p>
<p>RM4. Include monitoring of bird and bat boxes installed in new developments in section 106 agreements (Town & Country Planning Act 1990) (see SM3)</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>No known progress</p> <p>The WCC Ecology team has been asked for examples.</p>			<p>↔</p>
<p>CP1. Include a speaker on best practice in protecting biodiversity in the Built Environment at least every 5 years for planners and elected councillors.</p>	<p>2015, 2020</p>	<p>No progress</p> <p>The Wolseley Sustainable Building Centre (WSBC) in Leamington Spa is the UK's first commercial showcase for sustainable building products and construction methods.</p>			<p>↔</p>

CP2. Work in partnership with a local green roof installer to provide a training course aimed at local contractors to install small scale green roofs / walls (new and retro-fit).	2020	A little progress John Page (Wolseley Sustainable Building Centre) has spoken to their landscapers, Jack Moody's, who have helped with biodiversity and are happy to help and advise the LBAP.			
CP3. Hold a workshop on the identification of lichens.	2015	Achieved WWT: a session on lichens led by Ivan Pedley (British Lichen Society) in 2015			