

NATURAL ENGLAND BOARD

Meeting 2
5 December 2006



Paper No: **NEB P06 09**

Title: **England Biodiversity Strategy**

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1. Purpose

1.1. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update on the progress of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and England Biodiversity Strategy, and Natural England's role in their delivery.

2. Background

- 2.1 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was drawn up in 1994, in response to the UK undertaking to halt global biodiversity loss. It provides the foundation of biodiversity policy, identifying 45 priority habitats and 391 priority species for action. Natural England has the lead role for 16 of the 45 BAP priority habitats, and 88 of the 391 species.
- 2.2 The England Biodiversity Strategy (EBS), *Working with the Grain of Nature*, was published in 2002. It reflects the shift in biodiversity delivery from UK to the devolved administrations. It complements the UK BAP with a particular emphasis on whole of government policy and securing support for biodiversity from the general public. The England Biodiversity Strategy has ten key work streams.
- 2.3 A key focus of Natural England's contribution to biodiversity conservation is to promote action at regional and local levels through the development and implementation of local and regional biodiversity action plans. Eight regional biodiversity coordinators are currently employed by Natural England to support this work. In 2006/7 over £500k will also be provided to support local and regional biodiversity partnerships.
- 2.4 Natural England also has memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with 11 voluntary conservation organisations who have particular expertise and assist in the monitoring, reporting and delivery of the habitat and species action plans. Under these MOUs, which are due to expire in March 2007, funding of over £700k will be provided to fund a range of work undertaken by these organisations in 2006/7.
- 2.5 Natural England is also looking at working with regional partners at a landscape scale approach through a series of regional pilots, underpinning the evidence base and biodiversity reporting mechanisms, chiefly through the National Biodiversity Network and the Biodiversity Action Reporting System and providing advice to Defra on biodiversity policy.
- 2.6 Further details are provided at Annex 1.

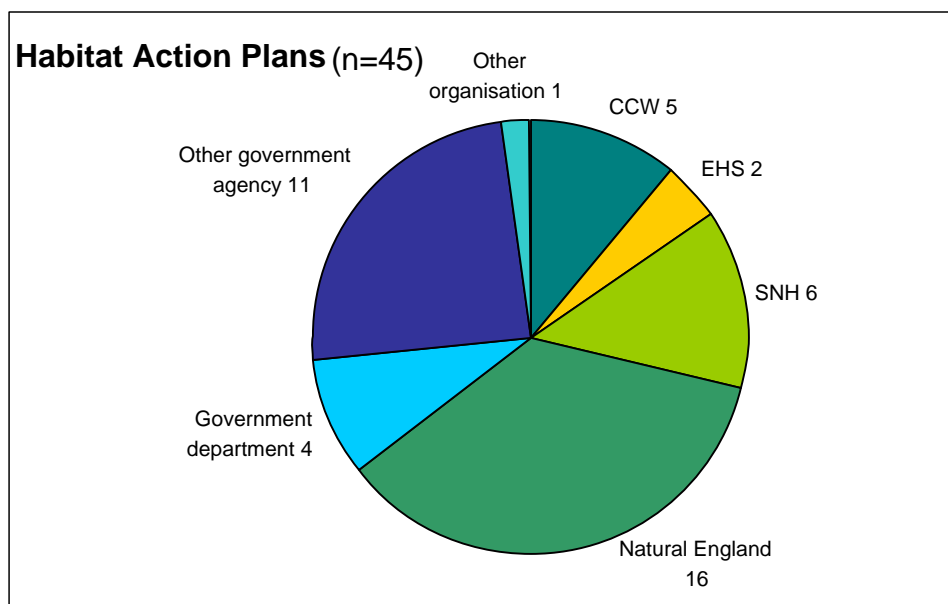
3. Issues

- 3.1 Climate change requires a fundamental review of our approach to biodiversity conservation. Site and species based conservation remains essential, however this will need to be set in a more dynamic context. Provision for biodiversity conservation will need to be made on land where habitats and species currently do not exist, whilst many sites which are the current core of biodiversity conservation are likely to face dramatic and irreversible change.
- 3.2 The recently released report on progress of the England Biodiversity Strategy 2002 – 2006 indicates that whilst some priority species and habitats are still declining, the last three years have seen positive signs of progress. However the scale of resources available to deliver the current suite of biodiversity action plan targets falls substantially short of what is required. The achievement of the proposed targets for biodiversity going forward, in particular the proposal to add a large number of species to the UK BAP priority list will cost significantly more.
- 3.3 The achievement of biodiversity objectives is heavily dependent on agri-environment programmes.
- The Entry Level Scheme (ELS) has a key role to play for widespread species, however whilst the rate of uptake of ELS is on target, the measures that are being implemented are not necessarily delivering for some species.
 - The Higher Level Scheme (HLS) provides the opportunity for species and habitat specific measures to be developed and funded. As reported to the Board in the response to the Defra consultation on the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE), the range of environmental objectives for the RDPE has expanded without a commensurate increase in the funding available, putting increasing pressure on the funding available for biodiversity conservation.
- 3.4 Defra is proposing that for the CSRO7 there would be only two PSA targets, one in relation to climate change and one for natural resources. The existing biodiversity targets, SSSI condition and farmland birds could become contributing indicators of progress towards these wider targets. However, this could affect the priority and resources available for some existing biodiversity conservation activities.

1. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan

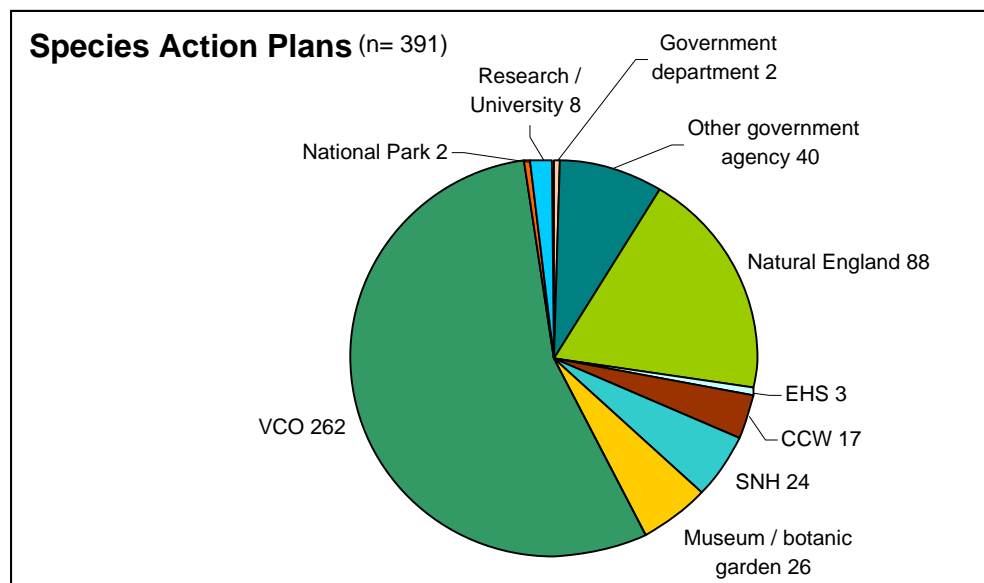
- 1.1 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was drawn up in 1994, in response to the UK undertaking to halt global biodiversity loss at the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The UK BAP is the foundation of biodiversity policy, identifying 45 priority habitats and 391 priority species for action to halt biodiversity loss. Both terrestrial and marine species and habitats are represented in the lists for priority action.
- 1.2 Lead partners have been identified for each of these species and habitats. The role of the lead partner is to take responsibility for driving and coordinating action across a range of partners to ensure that habitat and species restoration targets are met. Many lead partners will also contribute actions to species and habitats led by other partners.
- 1.3 Natural England has inherited from English Nature the lead role for 16 of the 45 BAP priority habitats, and 88 of the 391 species. English Nature took the lead for a proportion of the 88 species because they were not 'charismatic' species, and lacked an obvious lead partner elsewhere in the biodiversity sector.
- 1.4 The distribution of lead roles across the conservation sector for all biodiversity priority habitats and species is shown in the following pie charts:

2. Lead Partners of habitat action plans



3. Lead partners of Species Action Plans

(NB the total number of lead partners displayed in the pie chart exceeds the total number of species action plans because some partners lead jointly on particular species).

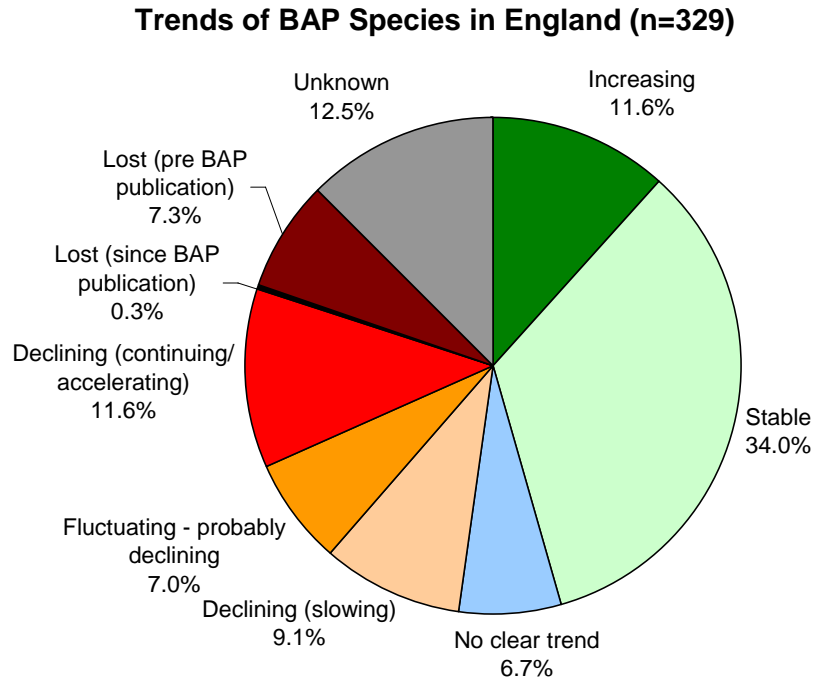


4. Reporting against the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

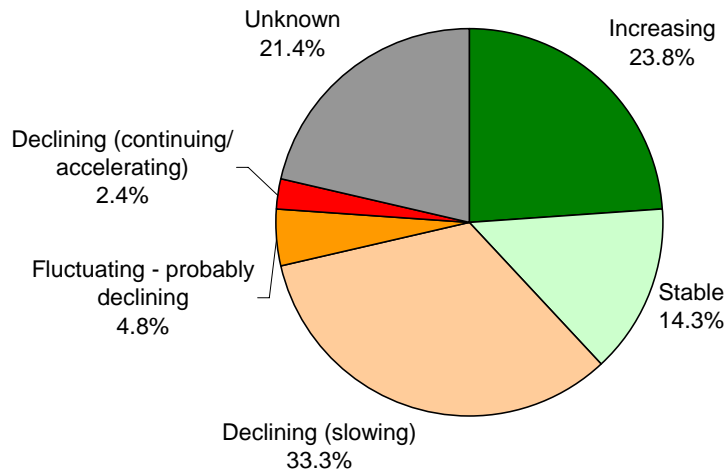
- 4.1 Reporting occurs at three year intervals, the most recent assessment being completed in 2005 and published in 2006. Coordination of UK-wide reporting allows the British Government to measure its contribution to halting global biodiversity loss by 2010, and its contribution to the more recent European Action Plan for biodiversity.
- 4.2 For the relevant **species groups**, assessments are made by lead partners and national experts utilising information collected from a wide range of sources. Many of the biodiversity species are relatively poorly-known and difficult to identify. Knowledge of their status and distribution may rest with relatively few volunteer recorders and specialist groups who have specialist knowledge of the groups concerned. Maintaining links with, and supporting, these specialist sources is critical for the successful delivery of the UK BAP.
- 4.3 For **priority habitats**, assessments are again made by lead partners and national specialists. Baseline assessments exist for all terrestrial BAP priority habitats in the form of national habitat inventories. These inventories have been updated on a rolling programme by English Nature, although resource constraints have prevented the update programme progressing as quickly as planned. A major update of the lowland grassland inventory is being undertaken by Natural England.
- 4.4 **Marine BAP priority habitats and species** present particular problems. Understanding of the distribution and requirements of marine BAP habitats and species is much less well advanced than for terrestrial species. Survey is costly and time-consuming, and conventional approaches to habitat and species protection do not transfer readily to the marine environment. Lastly,

English Nature's marine specialist resources have been almost exclusively devoted to marine policy and the Marine Bill in the last two years. This shortfall in specialist knowledge and effort, if not addressed by Natural England, will compromise our ability to report against those marine priority BAP habitats and species for which we are the lead partner

- 4.5 The trends in BAP priority species for England are shown in the following pie chart. The sample size is lower for BAP priority species and habitats in England, because 62 of the 391 priority BAP species, and 3 of the priority habitats, are confined exclusively to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



Trends of BAP habitats in England (n=42)



5. Resourcing the UK Biodiversity Action Plan

- 5.1 Research commissioned jointly by Defra and English Nature in 2006 showed that the estimated costs of delivering existing BAP habitat and species action plans significantly exceeds current planned expenditure across the conservation and biodiversity sector. This figure takes account of the contribution made by agri-environment schemes.
- 5.2 The completion of this research coincides with the completion of a major national review of the UK targets for existing species and habitats, and of a national review of species which would qualify on scientific criteria as being 'at risk'. The latter review is likely to add several hundred additional species to the list of those species requiring attention.

6. Managing the UK BAP

- 6.1 Progress is overseen by the UK Standing Committee, chaired by John Robbs from Defra, with representation from each of the country agencies and devolved administrations, JNCC and Wildlife Link. The UK committee has two important subcommittees, to whom much of the operational work is delegated - the Biodiversity Research Advisory Group (BGAG) and the Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG). Each BAP habitat has its own group which brings together all active practitioners with a contribution to make to delivering the target.

7. Recording and managing biodiversity data

- 7.1 Assessing progress towards biodiversity targets requires access to good quality data from many different sources. Natural England is involved in two very significant national data systems. The **National Biodiversity Network (NBN)** is an independent partnership organisation which provides web-enabled access to large volumes of historical and current data through the

internet. This allows, for example, interrogation of species data held for a specific site or grid reference.

- 7.2 The **Biodiversity Activity Recording System (BARS)** is a recently-developed application, led by English Nature and other partners, which allows a wide range of local actions for any given species to be loaded into one central data point. This allows ‘real-time’ access to current actions for biodiversity and greatly simplifies the national recording cycle. Natural England continues to lead the development and promotion of BARS.
- 7.3 **Local record centres** also have a key contribution to make to maintaining and developing the evidence base. Natural England has inherited an annual financial commitment of £250k to supporting selected record centres through Memoranda of Understanding.

8. The England Biodiversity Strategy

- 8.1 The England Biodiversity Strategy (EBS), *Working with the Grain of Nature*, was published in 2002. It reflects the shift in biodiversity delivery from UK to the devolved administrations. It complements the UK BAP with a particular emphasis on advocating a more inclusive process across the whole spectrum of government policy making at national, regional and local level, and by seeking to engender support for biodiversity from a much wider section of the general public.
- 8.2 The England Biodiversity Strategy has 10 key work streams through which it delivers England’s contribution to biodiversity. The work streams reflect the key aims of the Strategy, which are to:
- Protect the best wildlife sites
 - Promote the recovery of declining species and habitats
 - Embed biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision-making, particularly taking into account climate change
 - Enthuse people
 - Develop the evidence base
- 8.3 Five of the work streams are centred round habitat-based policy areas – agriculture, water and wetlands, coasts and seas, towns, cities and development, and woodlands and forestry.
- 8.4 The remaining five work streams concentrate upon cross-cutting policy areas which affect all of the preceding five, namely: business and biodiversity, economics and funding, local and regional, education and public understanding, and climate change.

Natural England is represented on all work streams.

Workstream	Leader
Agriculture	Sue Armstrong-Brown (RSPB)
Water and Wetlands	Paul Raven (Environment Agency)
Woodlands and Forestry	Simon Pryor (Forestry Commission)

Towns, Cities and Development	David Goode (University College, London)
Coasts and Seas	Diana Linskey (Defra)
Climate Change Adaptation	Andrew Stott (Defra)
Local and Regional Biodiversity	Paul Cobbing (Government Office West Midlands)
Economics and Funding	Helen Dunn (Defra)
Business and Biodiversity	Mike Barry (Marks and Spencer)
Education and Public Understanding	Doug Hulyer (Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust)

9. Managing the England Biodiversity Strategy

9.1 The England Biodiversity Strategy is coordinated through the England Biodiversity Group, again chaired by John Robbs from Defra. The group includes representatives from all the ten different work streams of the EBS, and is therefore more wide-ranging in its membership than the UK BAP standing committee. It also includes representatives of all the main statutory and non-statutory bodies with an interest in biodiversity.

9.2 Progress of the England Biodiversity Strategy in halting or reducing the rate of biodiversity loss is monitored through a series of priority key indicators, supported by a longer list of other indicators. A full report on progress over the first four years of the EBS, and an accompanying report on indicators, has just been launched by Defra (Helen Phillips spoke at the launch).

10. Local and regional Biodiversity Delivery

10.1 A key focus of the England Biodiversity Strategy is to catalyse action for biodiversity at regional and local levels, enabling local communities to take action for their local biodiversity via local and regional biodiversity action plans. English Nature worked jointly in partnership with Defra to financially support this crucial element of the biodiversity delivery process. Eight regional biodiversity coordinators are currently employed by Natural England, and in 2006/7 we will also contribute over £500k to work of these partnerships. A full list of these partnerships is provided below.

Region	LBAP	Natural England Area Team	MOU in place	LBAP host organisation
London	London	London	yes	London Wildlife Trust
East of England	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	4 counties	yes	Cambridgeshire County Council
	Bedfordshire & Luton		yes	Bedfordshire County Council
	Essex		yes	Essex Wildlife Trust
	Hertfordshire		yes	East Hertfordshire District Council

Region	LBAP	Natural England Area Team	MOU in place	LBAP host organisation
	Norfolk	Norfolk & Suffolk	yes	Norfolk County Council
	Suffolk		yes	Suffolk County Council
East Midlands	Lincolnshire	Eastern Area (Lincs, Leics & Nthants)	yes	The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
	Leicestershire & Rutland		yes	Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust
	Nottinghamshire		yes	Nottinghamshire County Council
	Northamptonshire		yes	The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Northamptonshire and Peterborough
	Peak District	Peak to Trent (Derbyshire & Notts)	no	
	Derbyshire		no	
North East	Tees Valley	North East Team	yes	Tees Valley Wildlife Trust
	Newcastle		yes	tbc
	Durham		yes	Durham Wildlife Trust
	Tyneside		yes	tbc
	Northumberland		yes	Northumberland Wildlife Trust
North West	Lancashire	North West, South Area	yes	Lancashire Wildlife Trust
	North Merseyside		yes	Sefton Council
	Greater Manchester		yes	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
	Cheshire	yes	Cheshire Wildlife Trust	
	Cumbria	North West, North Area	yes	Cumbria Wildlife Trust
South East	Hampshire	West Reading	yes	Hampshire County Council
	Isle of Wight		yes	Isle of Wight Council
	Oxfordshire		yes	Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum
	Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes		yes	Buckinghamshire County Council
	Berkshire	yes	Reading Borough Council	
	Kent	East	yes	Kent County Council
	Sussex		yes	Sussex Wildlife Trust
	Surrey		yes	Surrey Wildlife Trust
South West	Cornwall	Devon & Cornwall	yes	South West Wildlife Trusts
	Devon		yes	Devon County Council
	East Devon LBAP		yes	East Devon District Council

Region	LBAP	Natural England Area Team	MOU in place	LBAP host organisation
	Dartmoor		yes	Dartmoor National Park Authority
	Torbay		yes	Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust
	Dorset	Dorset & Somerset	yes	Dorset Wildlife Trust
	Bath and N E Somerset		yes	Bath and North East Somerset Council
	Avon	Gloucestershire & Wiltshire	yes	Avon Wildlife Trust
	Gloucestershire		yes	Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust
	South Gloucestershire		yes	South Gloucestershire Council
	Cotswold Water Park		yes	Cotswold Water Park Society
	Wiltshire & Swindon	yes	Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	
West Midlands	Herefordshire	South Midlands	yes	Herefordshire Council
	Worcestershire		no	
	Warwickshire		yes	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust
	Staffordshire	North Midlands	yes	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
	Shropshire		yes	Shropshire County Council
	Birmingham & Black Country		yes	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham & the Black Country
Yorkshire & Humberside	South Yorks sub-region	Southern Area (Yorks & Humber)	no	
	West Yorks sub-region		no	
	North Yorks sub-region		no	
	East Riding sub-region		no	

11. Core Services

11.1 This funding support to biodiversity partnerships is governed by Memoranda of Understanding with each of the local partnerships. Each partnership undertakes to deliver core services, as follows:

CORE SERVICES	SUCCESS MEASURES AND OUTPUTS
1. Establishing and maintaining a broad partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible, ensure that all 	(i) Local partnership contains representatives from a wide range of sectors including, as far

<p>relevant sectors are engaged in the local biodiversity partnership.</p>	<p>as possible and as appropriate, business and industry, agriculture, water, marine and coastal, forestry, education and health. It also includes local government, NGOs and government agencies.</p> <p>(ii) Partnership meets regularly (at least three times per year) and fosters ownership of outcomes by all stakeholders.</p>
<p>2. Delivering BAP locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where they do not already do so, ensure that local biodiversity objectives include spatially-explicit SMART targets for the delivery of habitats and species, taking into account national targets. • Work with the partnership to agree a range of projects to deliver the local biodiversity objectives. 	<p>(i) A prioritised list of biodiversity projects that incorporate spatially-explicit targets for the delivery of habitats and species and which, where possible, make links to social and economic objectives.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of these projects and demonstration of progress towards local objectives.</p>
<p>3. Fund-raising for BAP delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a funding strategy to obtain national (e.g. HLF) and local sources of external funding in support of BAP projects and to obtain funding for the local biodiversity service in the long term. • Work with the regional biodiversity partnership in the development of funding for collaborative projects. 	<p>(i) Implementation of funding strategy to lever funds for biodiversity from external bodies and to secure long-term funding for biodiversity in the area.</p>
<p>4. Reporting and monitoring progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) to report on the implementation and delivery of actions initiated locally. 	<p>(i) Progress is reported at least annually, and the LBAP contribution is fully reported in triennial national BAP reporting rounds.</p> <p>(ii) Results of monitoring used to inform review of objectives and to set future directions. Undertake a review of the LBAP at least every 5 years seeking to ensure that it remains relevant and adapts to take into account any changes to national priority species, habitats and targets.</p>
<p>5. Integrating BAP into local policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively support local authorities, so that they are better able to develop innovative ways of delivering biodiversity locally. • Actively promote the inclusion of biodiversity objectives into Community Strategies and other local plans. • Promote best practice in the planning system, providing support and advice to LPAs to avoid loss of features through development, and to make the 	<p>(i) Regular liaison established with the local strategic partnership and planning authority.</p> <p>(ii) Increased profile for biodiversity within existing and new local plans (demonstrate this with examples).</p> <p>(iii) New or revised Community Strategies include biodiversity objectives consistent with LBAP targets.</p>

most of opportunities from planning gain.	
6. Promoting BAP locally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a communications plan to raise awareness in support of BAP, working with partners and any established public awareness working group. • Increase the engagement of local businesses and communities in the BAP process. 	(i) Ensure a web-presence for the partnership is maintained and take steps to promote biodiversity through implementation of the communications plan (demonstrate with examples). (ii) Demonstrate an increase in business participation through funding and implementation.
7. Representation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the LBAP partnership is represented on the regional biodiversity forum and other relevant regional and national meetings. • Respond to consultation from partners at regional and national levels of the BAP process. 	(i) Ensure the LBAP partnership is represented at appropriate regional and national meetings and fora (e.g. review groups and training workshops). Demonstrate with examples. (ii) Responses to regional and national consultations relating to biodiversity (demonstrate with examples). (iii) Regular contacts exist with the regional biodiversity partnership and the national LBAP coordinator and facilitator, with a two-way flow of information including exchange of examples of good practice and over-arching problems (demonstrate with examples).

12. Examples from LBAP partnerships delivering these core services

1. Establishing and maintaining a broad partnership – The number of partner organisations involved in an LBAP can be considerable, for example Lancashire has 83 partner organisations. Most LBAPs have a Steering or Executive Group which is usually much smaller in number. All LBAPs are seeking greater engagement with other potential partners, particularly from the business, health and higher education sectors.

2. Delivering BAP locally - All LBAPs are working towards the preparation of SMART targets and most have identified key projects. Some LBAPs have secured funding to deliver these. For example, in Essex a Project Officer is working on dormice, otters, old orchards, hornet robber-fly with a project fund of £19,000, and in London £1million of HLF funding has been secured for the Capital Woodlands Project .

3. Fund-raising for BAP delivery – The majority of LBAPs have, or are preparing, a funding strategy. Some LBAPs have secured considerable external funding, for example, a collaborative, cross-border project on lowland raised bog (Mosslands) between Lancashire, North Merseyside & Manchester has secured £130k.

4. Reporting and monitoring progress – All LBAPs in England were asked to report to the 2005 Reporting Round on the UKBAP. 86% responded to questions set out on BARS, particularly reporting on successes, constraints, links to national leads, integration into policies and communication issues.

5. Integrating BAP into local policies – Many of the LBAPs are working to influence both county-wide strategies and certain planning applications. In the South West region, a joint partnership project involving all the LBAPs has produced the SW Nature Map. As a result, habitat targets have been included in the Regional Spatial Strategy. In addition, a number of workshops have been held across the region with forward planners about biodiversity and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). Guidance on using the Nature Map in LDFs is currently being prepared and LBAP Co-ordinators are due to attend workshop/seminars on Local Area Agreements (LAAs).

6. Promoting BAP locally – Nearly all LBAPs have web-sites and work to promote local biodiversity action, for example, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough produced and delivered a biodiversity pack for all farmers in the county. Many LBAPs work with their local communities, for example, the North Tyneside officer works with a Wildspace officer on a range of events such as bat walks, meadow creation, tree planting and school works including seed gathering and tree planting.

7. Representation – All LBAPs meet regularly together, usually in meetings facilitated by the Regional Biodiversity Coordinator. Other wider contacts are also being made, for example, in Herefordshire there are good links with both Worcestershire and with Powys (Wales) particularly the Brecon Beacons. The Bedfordshire and Suffolk LBAP coordinators attended the recent EU biodiversity conference and have disseminated papers and findings from this event.

13. Local Biodiversity Action Plans - England coverage

13.1 Defra/Natural England are financially supporting all of the 8 English Regional Biodiversity Partnerships plus London. Please note that the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the London Biodiversity Partnership covers both London-wide work and all LBAP work in the capital.

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13.2 Defra/Natural England are financially supporting (through signed MoAs) 43 strategic or county based LBAP partnerships. The MoAs are intended to support the delivery of a suite of 'core services' ie the desired outcomes of a functioning LBAP partnership. The MoAs cover every county in England except the following:

East Midlands region	-	Derbyshire The Peak District
West Midlands region	-	Worcestershire
Yorkshire & Humber region	-	Whole area

13.3 Of these, the following have an LBAP and co-ordinator in post but currently receive no funding from Defra/Natural England. These are Local Authority posts which tend to be part-time and do not necessarily work in partnership with other local players. They do not report on the delivery of the 'core services':

- Derbyshire
- Worcestershire
- 26 Local Authority LBAPs in Yorkshire & Humber.

13.4 It is anticipated by local Natural England staff that should funding become available, MoAs could be agreed by end of March 2007 for **all of the remaining areas** (ie Derbyshire, the Peak District, Worcestershire and the 4 Yorkshire & Humber sub-regions).

14. Summary of current Natural England biodiversity involvement

14.1 Natural England supports biodiversity action through a range of mechanisms, as follows:

- A 'lead partner' role for 88 species out of 391, and 16 out of 45 habitats, in the UK BAP. A significant contributor to a range of species and habitat action plans for which other partners have lead responsibility. Direct spend on species and habitats, previously led by scientific specialists (as opposed to funding others) = £700k pa
- A major partnership role with a number of major voluntary conservation organisations, through Memoranda of Understanding. Financial support for capacity building is given against delivery of specific agreed biodiversity outcomes. Current programme = £700pa
- Supporting regional and local biodiversity action plans by providing salary costs for 9 regional coordinators, and a contribution through Memoranda of Understanding to the costs of x local biodiversity partnerships. Programme cost = £1.13m. £800k was provided as a 'ring-fenced' addition to Natural England's grant-in-aid, specifically for providing this supporting service on behalf of Defra.
- Trialling 9 landscape scale delivery projects (1 in each Govt region) through regional flagship projects, in partnership with social and economic partners. Cost £700k pa
- Underpinning the evidence base and biodiversity reporting mechanisms, chiefly the National Biodiversity Network and the Biodiversity Action Reporting System. Supporting the development of the local record centre network to enable local biodiversity data to be accessed by planning authorities in compliance with their NERC Biodiversity duty. Cost £300k pa
- Playing a lead role in advising Defra Biodiversity Policy Unit, and in influencing biodiversity policy at an England level (through the England Biodiversity Strategy), the UK level (through the UK BAP partnership), and, to a lesser extent on the European and international stage, largely through representation by Joint Nature Conservation Committee. No direct costs, but large amounts of staff time and expertise required.

15. Major partnership programme with Voluntary Conservation Organisations

15.1 Natural England has also inherited from English Nature the following memoranda of understanding with a number of voluntary conservation organisations (VCOs), all of which are due to expire in March 2007. In 2006/7 over £700k will be provided to these organisations to support species and habitat conservation work for which the VCO has particular expertise.

Partner	Project
Bat Conservation Society	Biodiversity and bat group co-ordinator
British Dragonfly Society	Biodiversity officer
Butterfly Conservation	Action for butterflies
Butterfly Conservation	Action for moths
Herpetological Conservation Trust	BAP Herptiles
Natural History Museum	Crypto and invertebrate co-ordinators
Plantlife	Action for plants
RBG – Kew	Bryophytes
RSPB/Butterfly Conservation/Buglife	Action for invertebrates
RSPB	Action for birds
Zoological Society of London	Veterinary pathology

16. The Countdown 2010 Grant award scheme for Biodiversity

- 16.1 In 2006 English Nature took over the administration of Defra Environmental Action Funds (EAF) for promoting biodiversity. £1.9m was awarded to a range of applicants over two years. The allocation is fully committed for the two years.