

THE BIODIVERSITY DUTY REPORTING TEMPLATE: LEVEL ONE ORGANISATIONS

Public bodies that own or manage land, regulate land use, or have responsibilities linked to biodiversity

Report Outline

Bodies are encouraged to use the following structure for their report. This is set out in the template below, which you can either type directly into, or copy into a separate document.

- Section 1: Introductory information about your public body
- Section 2: Actions to protect and enhance biodiversity
- Section 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
- Section 4: Nature-based solutions, climate change and biodiversity
- Section 5: Public engagement and workforce development
- Section 6: Research and monitoring
- Section 7: Biodiversity highlights and challenges

Completion Notes

These completion notes offer guidance to support your public body to complete your Biodiversity Duty Report. Taken together with the associated hyperlinks, they provide suggestions on the breadth of actions that could be included in your report. They may also assist with forward planning on how biodiversity can be taken into account in future.

While they incorporate the key elements on which you may wish to report, they are not an exhaustive list and it is likely that there will be a range of additional work that your organisation carried out in support of biodiversity on which you may also wish to report. To find out more on the Biodiversity Duty see the [NatureScot website](#).



SECTION 1: INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PUBLIC BODY

Please describe your organisation's role and purpose, including any particular environmental responsibilities

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Summarise your organisation's role and purpose, including if own or manage land, regulate land use, and any particular responsibilities linked to biodiversity.</p> <p>Summarise any relevance and impacts of biodiversity to your organisation, including your role in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and estate management; • Regulation of land use and development; • Providing public information, supporting community learning and education around nature and the environment; • Any significant environmental impacts from your operations.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) was established as an Executive Agency of the Scottish Government in 1993. The SPS is a public service-led delivery agency. Our core functions are defined by legislation; we are required to deliver custodial and rehabilitation services for those sent to us by the courts. Details of these arrangements are available on SPS' website. As of December 2023, there were 13 publicly managed prisons, two community custody units and two privately managed prisons (HMPs Addiewell and Kilmarnock). SPS also manages, on behalf of multi-agency justice partners, the national contract for the provision of court custody and prisoner escorting.</p> <p>Environmental Responsibilities</p> <p>Impacts on the environment and biodiversity mainly arise from our operational activities and major construction projects. Detailed examples of our biodiversity actions are outlined further on in this report.</p> <p>Reduction of our carbon emissions has been and remains a key area in our efforts to tackle Climate Change and subsequent positive impact on biodiversity and other environmental factors.</p> <p>Our direct impact on biodiversity arises mainly from operating a large and diverse prison buildings estate, extending to over 361,000 square metres in area and spread across Scotland from Grampian and Inverness in the north to Dumfries in the south. And includes prisons which are up to 150 years old.</p> <p>Energy consumption to heat and operate our buildings is by far the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for over 90% of our carbon footprint as of 31st March 2023. The age and condition of our estate has led SPS to undertake a comprehensive programme of major redevelopment works over the last 15 years and this work continues.</p>



SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY

Please describe and explain any actions that your organisation has undertaken alone or as part of a partnership to benefit biodiversity directly, to tackle the main drivers of biodiversity loss, or to achieve wider outcomes for nature and people

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>As a Level One reporting organisation, you may wish to report on practical actions across your organisation in addition to actions on land that you manage or regulate.</p> <p>Please explain how your actions have benefited (or will benefit) biodiversity, noting successes and challenges, and any plans for future or follow-up work, such as on preparing for local nature networks or securing biodiversity enhancements in new developments.</p> <p>Actions might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to actions in the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and Delivery Plan, and on local biodiversity priorities • Leading or contributing to a Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership • Integrating Nature-based Solutions through Community Planning, Local Development Plans and Local Place Plans • Providing opportunities for young people and learners to connect with and understand nature through Learning for Sustainability, Outdoor Learning and through STEM subjects • Supporting a Local Records Centre • Mapping natural capital and ecosystems • Digitising habitat maps and biodiversity surveys and audits • Integrating multi-functional Green Infrastructure into spatial plans • Working at a regional scale to restore nature <p>Please include quantitative measures where possible (e.g., area of habitat restored, meadow created, of Protected Areas, Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites, and the number of new developments where biodiversity is being enhanced).</p>
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	<p>At a local level it is possible to enhance biodiversity through actions in and around buildings and new developments, such as by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the NPF4 approach to delivering biodiversity enhancement and contributing to nature networks • providing bird boxes / feeders, or taking other measures set out in the guidance on Buildings and biodiversity, while Developing with Nature listed below • making space for nature by creating wildflower meadows, raingardens, ponds and woodlands • installing green roofs and walls; • organising staff environmental volunteering days.
<p>Links to related resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NatureScot Guidance for Planners and developers on legally Protected Areas, and 30x30 and Protected Species. • Scottish Government Planning circular 1/2022: Local Place Plans and Local development planning guidance • The Scottish Biodiversity List of species and habitats of most importance for targeted conservation action. • NatureScot Guidance on Habitat management, Habitat networks and Nature Networks. • Making space for nature in the built environment – a wide diversity of projects including in schools, hospitals and town centres are highlighted in guidance on Buildings and biodiversity, while Developing with Nature outlines practical steps developers can take to enhance biodiversity in local developments. • Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnerships (LBAPs) continue to prove invaluable in identifying local biodiversity priorities, setting targets, and delivering on national biodiversity outcomes at the local level – a leading role for local government now internationally recognised through the Edinburgh Declaration. • Taking a systematic approach to collecting, managing, analysing and sharing data has proved invaluable in efforts to safeguard and enhance local biodiversity. In most cases this is most effectively done by Local Records Centres, although where they don't operate a more <i>ad hoc</i> approach can prove effective, as outlined in Biodiversity - where to find data.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on managing Local Nature Conservation Sites systems (this is being updated in 2023). • NatureScot guidance on delivering benefits through connecting people with nature by planning for Active Travel, 20-minute neighbourhoods, Placemaking, Open Space Strategies and Green Infrastructure. • NatureScot provides advice on managing activities in lochs, rivers and wetlands in guidance on Managing freshwater, and managing Coastal development and marine pollution. • The NatureScot webpage Biodiversity - what can you do? – describes actions that can be taken around workplaces. • An overview of how Edinburgh’s Nature Network was developed. • The NatureScot Guidance Note - Biodiversity Duty Explained includes further examples of biodiversity actions carried out by various public bodies
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>Our action on biodiversity can be broken down to two key areas, “Local Actions” taken across our prison estate and “New Build Works”, under our estate redevelopment programme.</p> <p>Local Actions include:</p> <p>All SPS sites have pollution prevention systems and procedures in place that ensure chemicals, hazardous substances and waste is disposed of correctly and in compliance with current legislation to prevent damage to the environment.</p> <p>All SPS sites have systems and procedures in place to prevent harmful substances and organic waste from entering our drainage systems in compliance with SEPA requirements.</p>



At **HMP Dumfries** a large-scale solar meadow consisting of 300 panels has been installed within the gardens area. The intention is to have the area below and surrounding the panels to be left to grow wild to encourage wildlife to the area.

The expected benefits:

Provide up to **12%** of the annual electrical power consumption of the prison from a zero carbon, renewable source.

Contribute to the SPS's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Support and contribute to the wider Scottish Government target to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2045.



The large gardens area also attracts certain types of wildlife. Within this area there is a small fishpond that also attracts some wildlife.

The Gardens department at **HMP Dumfries** also grow food (vegetables etc.) that is used in the prison kitchen. This activity also reduces our carbon footprint as no transport or storage is involved with buying the food externally.

HMP Dumfries also recycle wooden pallets into kindling and wood blocks for heating for the community (circa 300 homes supplied through what was the winter warmth project, now community payback scheme). They also recycle wooden pallets to build planters / bird boxes for the community, supplied to local schools and hospital. This also contributed to Dumfries winning 'Scotland in Bloom' competition in 2019.

HMP Low Moss have bird boxes installed to encourage wildlife across the facility. They also have a facility for Bees on site to extract honey. There is a small wildflower meadow located in the regimes area which the Governor is keen to increase in size. There are currently three Combined Heat and Power energy plants using recycled energy. There are also solar panels on the facilities building.

SPS has been operating Cycle to Work schemes for a number of years to promote cycling and sustainable transport. All staff are encouraged to participate in the scheme which enables them to:

- Get a tax-free bike and safety equipment through your work, saving up to 48%;



- Save money off the daily commute to work;
- Keep fit/active and improve overall health; and
- Reduce your carbon footprint.

All SPS prisons operate grounds maintenance garden parties which train prisoners in basic ground maintenance and gardening skills. **HMP Castle Huntly** and **HMP Glenochil** have greenhouse / polytunnels and grow various seasonal produce. Produce is either used within the prison, or some donated to a local food bank such as The Gate Charity in Alloa for their soup pot days.

SPS maintains a number of small-scale apiaries at **HMP Edinburgh**, **HMP Low Moss** and **HMP Glenochil** to both sustain bee populations and to encourage biodiversity. A supplier to SPS has offered a Community Benefit using Plan Bee Ltd to provide additional beehives at other prisons.

HMP Edinburgh and **HMP Glenochil** both have a number of free-range chickens; the “henitentiary”. The activity of caring for the chickens allows those in custody to develop their social skills alongside learning about animal husbandry. The eggs are used with SPS training kitchens.

SPS Fauldhouse (Central Stores) In 2020/21 SPS completed the installation of a solar meadow consisting of 300 solar photo voltaic panels within the grounds area and the intention is to have the area surrounding the array to be left to grow wild to encourage wildlife to the area.

The facility also has a resident family of oyster catchers who nest in a gravel courtyard area between the buildings. SPS re-routes visitors to ensure the nesting area remains undisturbed. Staff have enjoyed watching the parents successfully raise a brood of chicks in each of the last seven years.

Timber seating and planters produced by SPS Prison industries were used by Elmtree Garden Products Ltd to create a roof top quiet garden at the Oncology Centre at Bristol Hospital. Prison Industries also produced 15ft x 3ft raised planters for South Lanarkshire Council as part of the council’s work to encourage allotment / gardening activity in East Kilbride.

Prison Industries have also worked with Blair Drummond Safari Park to produce a number of one-off items to support animal welfare and care. This included natural environment suspended hanging feeding cages for the giraffes.

Prison Industries have also completed a series of steam train planters for specific Scotrail stations. This was for the ‘Stations in Bloom’ project which encourages the community to voluntarily maintain and enhance the appearance of the stations with flowers, etc. The community workshop in **HMP Greenock** have also produced garden planters for the Belville Community Garden Trust in Greenock.



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SECTION 3: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Please outline any steps your organisation has taken to incorporate measures to protect biodiversity into its wider policies, plans or strategies. This should include decision-making structures and staff and organisational roles and responsibilities.

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Describe and explain your organisation is integrating or considering nature and biodiversity through its policies, plans, guidance and strategies, and how these are reflected in the structure of your organisation.</p> <p>These may include policies on estate management, Open Space Strategies, Supplementary Planning Guidance, understanding the impact of your supply chains on biodiversity, adopting sustainable procurement and purchasing policies, using Environmental Management Systems, Sustainability and Climate Change commitments or infrastructure plans such as catchment management plans or surface water management.</p> <p>Detail any areas in which your organisation has most successfully embedded ways of protecting biodiversity in your work, or has demonstrated leadership in a local or national context, including through working with others, raising awareness, or delivering landmark projects or activities.</p>
<p>Links to related resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on Placemaking, Green Infrastructure and Open Space Strategies. • Guidance on how to make space for nature in the built environment by Developing with Nature and on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). • Guidance on Buildings, Highways and Infrastructure - Maintenance & biodiversity, • Research on Maximising the benefits of green infrastructure in social housing. • The Place Standard tool and associated Strategic Plan 2020-2023 provides a simple framework to structure conversations about place. • Guidance on Scotland's Pollinator Strategy, projects, resources.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>Whilst the SPS currently does not have a corporate risk assessment strategy to mitigate against future climate-related risks, SPS does however continue to maintain a position in terms of taking site-specific action to assess risks and adapt to the impacts of climate change that will safeguard our assets, infrastructure, services, local communities and business continuity.</p> <p>The SPS Net Zero Working Group Report 2022, has made the following key recommendations which have been approved by SPS management for future action in relation to enhancement of biodiversity:</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SPS should develop a Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience Strategy to identify, mitigate and adapt to current and future climate-related risks. 2. Ownership of Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience matters will largely be the responsibility of Operations Directorate and Corporate Services. 3. Work should be undertaken to assess the current state and climate vulnerabilities. It would also consider future estate adaptation measures to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change and weather events on SPS operations and sites. 4. Establishing an appropriately resourced and skilled corporate team to provide leadership, technical capability, and reporting / outcome tracking is a pre-requisite of SPS being able to deliver Net Zero in the timeframes set-out in the report. 5. A team-based structure to provide 'intelligent client' expertise around the developing Net Zero best practice principles, business resilience and staff continuity. The team would work cross functionally with relevant support or reference to HQ Finance (business case and capital funding), Procurement (tenders and contracts), and Strategy & Stakeholder Engagement (corporate plan and reporting). The SPS does not have specific corporate policies, plans or strategies that directly address our impact on biodiversity. <p>Consumption of consumables and procurement of goods and services are also a key environmental issue which affects biodiversity and SPS have developed procurement and purchasing policies and strategies to tackle this increasingly important aspect of our operations.</p> <p>SPS published its 5-year Procurement Strategy in May 2022. This aligns with the SPS Corporate Plan (23-28) covering the same period. The Procurement Strategy supports the commitment for SPS vision and plans to move towards net zero and to adapt/mitigate against climate events.</p> <p>Through thoughtful design and construction across our major redevelopment works, SPS is making inroads towards becoming more environmentally friendly. As part of our current redevelopment programme, we aim to design new prisons that enhance biodiversity and tackles the main drivers of biodiversity loss.</p>
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SECTION 4: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY

How has your organisation integrated biodiversity into actions on the climate emergency such as through Nature based Solutions?

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Climate change is a direct driver of biodiversity loss. Many species are negatively impacted by higher air temperatures, changing weather patterns and extreme events, and by higher sea levels. Many animals and plants can be badly affected by such changes and may be at risk of local extinction in regions experiencing climate impacts.</p> <p>As well as being a direct driver of biodiversity loss, climate change can exacerbate other ways in which Scotland's nature is harmed loss. A warmer climate can enable non-native invasive species to spread more quickly. For example, rhododendrons which were not naturally found in Scotland and which are highly detrimental because they grow vigorously and shade out our native woodland plants may become even more dominant as our climate becomes warmer and wetter. Similar problems are arising in our freshwater and marine environments.</p> <p>Combined actions for biodiversity loss and climate change can be achieved through Nature-based Solutions, which can play a vital role in helping us to protect and enhance biodiversity, achieve net zero targets, and improve people's quality of life.</p> <p>This reporting section provides the opportunity for your organisation to provide details on how you are supporting the positive contribution biodiversity can make to building resilience, and helping nature to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>You may wish to report on a range of specific processes or activities that your organisation has undertaken, including on land you own or manage, within your buildings and workforce, and projects that you have delivered.</p> <p>Integration might include incorporating biodiversity into Nature-based Solutions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help Scotland and nature to adapt to climate change by developing strategies that include nature, investing in green infrastructure, restoring nature and taking action for pollinators – these should be included in climate change reports
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive economic growth, for example by growing nature based industries, or investing in key natural visitor attractions. • Improve health and wellbeing, for example by increasing opportunities to connect with nature for all. <p>Strategies or initiatives incorporating actions to address climate change might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Adaptation Plan; • Local Development Plan; • Regional Marine Plan; • Open Space Strategy; • Forest & Woodland Strategy; • Green Infrastructure Strategy; • Pollinator Strategy; • Soil management strategy; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally-implemented Nature Network Strategy.
<p>Links to related resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NatureScot provides information on different approaches to addressing climate change, including on how urban nature-based solutions can help in Scotland's towns and cities. • The Nature-based Solutions Initiative in Oxford provides information on a range of Nature-based Solutions from the UK and internationally. • NatureScot, COSLA and the Improvement Service have published a Briefing for local authorities on Nature-based Solutions. • The publication People, Place and the Climate Emergency includes examples and information on local nature-based solutions to deliver a range of socio-economic outcomes. • Scottish Government Coastal Change Adaptation Plan Guidance includes a section on the importance of working with natural systems. • Adaptation Scotland provide advice and support to help Scotland be prepared and resilient to the effects of climate change.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NatureScot Helping nature to adapt webpage contains useful information on making use of nature's capacity to adapt to change as one of our best tools for managing climate change impacts, including through managing native woodlands and restoring peatlands. • NatureScot's overview of Green Infrastructure • Guidance on Scotland's Pollinator Strategy, projects, resources • Guidance on Soil Management including soil carbon management.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>HMP Stirling, is a new 104 place custodial establishment for females, and is located on the site of the existing HMP Cornton Vale site in Stirling.</p> <p>The facility incorporates the use of natural materials such as timber, living plants, pebbles and organic shapes, which creates a feeling of fresh and inviting spaces, which, when accompanied with various flooring finishes and feature wallpapers helps to define areas based on their function.</p> <p>The design allows all women to be treated as individuals and fosters supportive and positive relationships. The overall approach is to create a domestic environment, aiding integration back into the community and to enable responsibilities and choices in the women's daily life.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Areas outside the secure perimeter of the facility will be integrated into the wider landscape enhancing biodiversity and ecological value where appropriate and will provide a welcoming civic setting and approach to the "Front of House" building, which represents the outer public face of the facility. Pedestrian access from the public footpath and bus stop, the cycle route and the parking area will all access the entrance to the facility through a landscaped public plaza.</p> <div data-bbox="1317 834 1946 1257" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="1420 1273 1868 1305">HMP Stirling Entrance & Approach</p>



Landscape Strategy

The landscape design objective is to recognise the value of the grounds as a therapeutic environment and provide the appropriate context and structure in which this is achieved to help move from simply a custodial mindset to one of rehabilitation and reintegration. The landscape design will provide a welcoming, safe and inviting external environment that is both integral to and complements the built environment and the rural landscape setting of the facility.

Environment

Spaces are defined in a coherent manner through changes in surface materials, furniture, landform and planting to create a unified environment which is safe, serves multiple functions and is accessible to all. The landscape treatment of different spaces will link the spaces inside the facility's perimeter to the external environment and the natural landscape beyond.

There will be informal amenity space for exercise and recreation opportunities for sports, walking and formal training activities. Enhanced garden areas which provide a pleasant outlook from certain buildings to discreet garden spaces.



HMP Stirling Courtyard



HMP Stirling Amenity Space



Looking ahead, what do you think will be the main climate change related challenges for biodiversity over the next three years?

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>You may wish to detail any arrangements that your organisation has in place to review or monitor the implications from modelling biodiversity on land that you own or manage under future climate scenarios.</p>
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>The scale and volume of Government legislation, regulations, policies, strategies, plans and stretching targets related to Climate Change, environmental performance and biodiversity will require SPS to carefully consider on-going arrangements to support this agenda.</p> <p>The resource implications faced by public sector organisations in tackling key environmental issues must therefore be acknowledged and a whole organisation approach to effectively managing environmental challenges is required.</p>



SECTION 5: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Public Engagement

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Detail communication and education activities you have undertaken to inform or engage directly or indirectly with communities, young people and the public. This might include actions to raise staff, customer and public enjoyment and understanding of, and connection with, biodiversity and nature, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting volunteering; • Exhibitions and events; • School outreach; • Outdoor learning; • Citizen Science initiatives; • Providing a Countryside Ranger Services or public outdoor education programmes; • Providing information on your website on how to connect with local nature; • Blogs and press releases about biodiversity and nature.
<p>Links to related resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas on volunteering outdoors. • Stats, stories, activities and inspiration to help bring nature and landscapes to life for young people and learners through education, including Beyond your boundary: easy steps to learning in local greenspace, and the Outdoor Learning Directory - a useful source of information and resources. • Ideas on citizen science activities that can increase public enjoyment, understanding and connection with nature. • Information on how to make more use of Scotland's outdoors as 'Our Natural Health Service'
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>The SPS has undertaken a comprehensive review of our obligations and responsibilities to address climate change and biodiversity and is committed to expanding resources to tackle this key area as highlighted in this report to include wider environmental influences such as biodiversity. Furthermore, steps will be taken to increase staff awareness of the work being undertaken in this area corporately as well as the individual contributions staff can make in order to support the SPS in its efforts to meaningfully contribute towards enhancing a healthy natural environment.</p>



Workforce development

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Detail any activities that have been undertaken to support the development of your workforce, particularly in relation to skills relevant to biodiversity, nature, outdoor learning and community engagement in the natural environment.</p> <p>Activities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training, education and capacity building; including through CPD events for example from the Improvement Service and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. • Hosting conferences, exhibitions and events; • Providing a Ranger service; • Collaborative working with other organisations and sharing best practice
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>Not currently offered</p>

Identify any opportunities that are available to your staff to take part in practical actions

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Activities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering days, for example with environmental Non-Governmental Organisations; • Participation in staff networks that aim to deliver on or promote biodiversity objectives; • Opportunities for secondments to other organisations working on biodiversity and conservation.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>None currently undertaken</p>



SECTION 6: RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Describe any research activities that your organisation has undertaken to help develop understanding and awareness of biodiversity

Guidance on completing this section	<p>Detail relevant research activities undertaken to raise awareness and understanding of nature and biodiversity both internally and externally, either alone or in partnership with others. Where relevant, summarise the key changes that this research has supported within your public body.</p> <p>This might include research papers, surveys or reports undertaken by your organisation.</p>
Text Field	Nil

What follow-up actions or monitoring have you undertaken to assess the impacts of the actions you have taken? How have you measured this? If you do not carry out any monitoring activities, please explain why.

Guidance on completing this section	<p>Where appropriate, you may wish to report on monitoring of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your impacts on local biodiversity priorities and national and international biodiversity targets; • Enhancing biodiversity in local developments • Biodiversity programmes or projects that you have delivered either alone or in partnership with others; • Implementing strategies or policies; • Physical environmental parameters, such as soil, weather, coastal erosion, and local hydrology; • Organisational capacity and development in relation to biodiversity.
Links to related resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on biodiversity data, including obtaining and sharing data from Local Records Centres Biodiversity - where to find data. • NatureScot reports on many different surveys to better understand how people in Scotland use, enjoy and value the natural environment. • The State of Scotland's Nature report provides a useful overview (this will be updated in 2023).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Biodiversity Network provides a single hub for biodiversity data management in the UK. • Biological Recording in Scotland is a useful source of information on surveys and biodiversity data management in Scotland.
Text Field	Ongoing monitoring is not currently undertaken primarily due to lack of resources.

Does your monitoring show any significant trends or highlight any areas of concern?

Guidance on completing this section	<p>Trends or areas of concern might include those related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation status of habitats that you manage or deliver programmes to protect; • The ecological health of land that you own or manage; • Adverse recordings of water or soil quality; • Increases or decreases in species present.
Text Field	N/A

Have you added any data collected to the National Biodiversity Network or your Local Records Centre?

Text Field	N/A
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SECTION 7: BIODIVERSITY HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Describe your organisation's main achievements for biodiversity over the reporting period and what you are most proud of (this can include processes, plans, projects, partnerships, events and actions).

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>As a Level One reporting organisation, it is likely that you will own or manage land, regulate land use, or have biodiversity as one of your main responsibilities. Examples of key achievements in this context might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating your LBAP • Integrating nature in your Local Development Plan • Leading or contributing to programmes or projects that directly support actions in the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, or contribute to international Biodiversity Targets; • Demonstrating national or international leadership or expertise in relation to biodiversity; • Meeting your strategic aims in relation to biodiversity; • Improvement in habitat or ecological status; • Notable species present or recorded; • Completion of key projects; • Funding achieved or delivered; • Volunteering days or time invested; • Provision of successful education or public engagement activities.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>HMP Stirling.</p> <p>The new facility which opened in the summer of 2023 represents a step change in SPS approach to design of custodial facilities in Scotland.</p> <p>The design allows all women to be treated as individuals and fosters supportive and positive relationships.</p> <p>The overall approach is to create a domestic environment, aiding integration back into the community and to enable responsibilities and choices in the women's daily life.</p>



Looking ahead, what do you think will be the main challenges over the next three years?

<p>Guidance on completing this section</p>	<p>Challenges might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and resource pressures; • Delivery of cross-cutting actions; • Preventing further loss of habitats and species; • Effective management of invasive non-native species; • Pressures for space; • Need to meet targets; • Encouraging enhanced partnership working.
<p>Text Field</p>	<p>The extensive development project currently underway to build a new prison to replace HMP Barlinnie with HMP Glasgow, which is included in the Scottish Government's Infrastructure Investment Plan, will replace the victorian built facility and provides SPS with an outstanding opportunity to transform a vacant and derelict brownfield site in the centre of Glasgow.</p> <p>The site located in Provanmill has been derelict for some 20 years or more and, at approximately 22 hectares, is an ideal size for the proposed development which will remove the longstanding image of dereliction. In addition, full soil remediation of the site, following historic contamination, will be undertaken which will address any identified contamination issues.</p> <p>Our proposals include a commitment to build the first net-zero prison in Scotland that will support wider Scottish Government Sustainable Development targets and other policies, in particular Climate Change, Placemaking and Sustainable Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>The image below outlines the current indicative general layout, which will be updated according to building layout as the project develops.</p>

