Conservation Covenants & Applying to become a responsible body

2nd August 13.30–15.30

Stephen Barker - PAS Tim Andrews – Defra Jane Widdowson – Defra Katie Gowers - Defra Anna Klaptocz – Defra Graeme Kerr - Natural England



Aims for the Day and Overview Tim Andrews - Defra

Why conservation covenants have been introduced, what they are and how they might be used

The role of responsible bodies in implementing conservation covenants

The criteria for becoming a responsible body and how to apply

Gauge interest around conservation covenants and intentions for applications to become a responsible body Why have we introduced conservation covenants?

- Conservation opportunities in England were being missed
- Costly and complex workarounds previously required for conservation action on private land due to current systems:
 - Designation requires sites of specific quality and each designation must be approved by government
 - Property law does not tend to allow for attachment of positive obligations to land
 - Contract law only binds land's current owner to an agreement
- New green market opportunities



What is a Conservation Covenant?



- Versatile new legal tool that came into force 30 Sept 2022, can be used to secure lasting conservation outcomes
- Private, legally binding, voluntary agreement between landowner and designated responsible body (RB)
- To conserve natural and / or heritage features of land, must be for public good
- Can last in perpetuity & bind future owners of land, making sure conservation commitments passed onto future landowners
- Can include both positive and negative obligations i.e. things landowner or responsible body will or will not do

Possible Uses and Forms

Uses will be diverse

No template agreements as will take many forms

- \circ Specifically used for:
- Biodiversity Net Gain
- Altruistic landowners
- Alternative to land purchase by conservation orgs
- Support new green market opportunities



> Conservation Covenants and Biodiversity Net Gain

Katie Gowers - Defra

Conservation Covenants & Biodiversity Net Gain

One of two options to secure off-site biodiversity gains - the other being planning obligations

Additional requirements such as persons being required to carry out works for habitat enhancement and maintain enhancement for at least 30 years

Pre-requisite to registering gain site – copy of agreement submitted for registration

Guidance will be published on securing biodiversity gain sites and what should be included in legal agreements for BNG



Conservation Covenants & Biodiversity Net Gain



Local Authorities as responsible bodies for BNG:

- Not bound by restrictions within S106 of TCPA / reg 122 & reg 123 of CIL
- Flexibility re monitoring charges
 / monetary contributions
- A route for securing local authority owned land (as landowner with another responsible body)

Responsible Bodies

Tim Andrews - Defra

Integral to the functioning of conservation covenants

Will make informed, important decisions about creation, implementation, 'enforcement' and, in some cases, discharge of covenants

Once designated, responsible bodies subject to minimal oversight by government - criteria carefully developed to address this

Why become a responsible body?

 \checkmark

Deliver for the public good ~~~

Take advantage of new green market opportunities



Raise organisation's profile





The role of a responsible body

- Ensure covenant created with aim to conserve (protect, restore or enhance) natural and / or heritage features of land and for public good
- Ensure landowners aware of potential long-term implications and have sought legal advice
- Comply with other agreements / legislation / consider relevant guidance when agreement created for specific purpose
- Register covenant on local land charges register
- Submit an annual return



The role of a responsible body (continued)

- Monitor agreements
- Ensure landowner carrying out covenant through monitoring
- For example, by including in the agreement:
 - surveys on condition of conservation heritage, features / regular inspections
 - Keeping of accurate records of each covenant e.g. map of covenanted/surrounding land or monitoring inspection reports
- Contingency arrangements for any unplanned changes that could affect management of covenants

> Why Natural England wants to become a Responsible Body

Graeme Kerr: Natural England

Why Natural England wants to become a Responsible Body



Adds a new tool to our toolbox: A tool to create more, joined up, space for nature

Graeme Kerr: Senior Specialist – Conservation Covenants Graeme.kerr@naturalengland.org.uk

Why we needed conservation covenants



- Provide landowners with a mechanism to secure positive environmental outcomes over the long term
- Lower the risks and costs arising from using complex workarounds to conserve our wildlife, habitats or heritage assets.
- To support the delivery of new policy initiatives to leave our environment in a better state for future generations

Who might use a conservation covenant



- Altruistic landowner wishing to secure conservation of a valued habitat
- Landowner wishing to supply Ecosystem services / access green finance - BNG
- Responsible Body wishing to secure a conservation
 benefit to support its priorities
- Responsible Bodies, environmental stakeholders and landowners working collaboratively to deliver environmental targets – 30 x 30, OECM's

If Natural England is appointed a Responsible Body



A cautious approach – we want to test our processes and procedures, learning when its most appropriate to use a conservation covenant.

Our first conservation covenants:

- Aligned to delivering our Nature Recovery Strategy
- Creating new habitat
- Delivering nature based solutions
- Supporting, working alongside, our designated sites and, with schemes

Applying to become a responsible body Jane Widdowson - Defra

Applications assessed against the published criteria: <u>Conservation covenants: apply to</u> <u>become a responsible body - www.gov.uk</u>

Need to provide evidence that meet the criteria

We will aim to determine applications within 12 weeks

Who can apply?

- Local authority
- Public body or charity, where at least some of its main purposes or functions relate to conservation
- Other body, where at least some of its main activities relate to conservation



Four criteria for selection

1. Eligibility

- UK operating base for main activities & people to deliver covenants
- At least some of main purposes, functions or activities relate to conservation

2. Financial Security

- Secure financial situation
- Adequate fiscal & administrative controls for long-term financial viability
- Signed declaration

Four Criteria for Selection

3. Operational Capacity & Capability

- \circ Expertise
- \circ Workforce
- Contingency planning
- Monitoring & enforcement
- Dispute resolution
- Structures & governance
- \circ Track record

4 - Ongoing Suitability

Signed declaration that will continue to meet criteria & inform us if circumstances change e.g.

- Unresolved landowner disputes
- \circ Prosecutions
- \circ Conflicts of interest
- \circ Financial situation
- Expertise
- \circ Conservation role

Supporting applications

- Initial check of application to make sure all relevant sections completed and relevant supporting evidence supplied
- Contact applicants if further information needed
- Aim to inform applicants of outcome within 12 weeks of receiving complete application
- Rolling application process no deadline
- Available for support via conservation covenants mailbox



> Thank you for listening. We will now move on to the Q&A

For any questions following the session, please email us

on conservation covenants:

on biodiversity net gain:



conservation.covenants@defra.gov.uk

SM-Defra.NetGain@defra.gov.uk