



Nature Action Plan

Our actions for a nature-positive future

June 2025

Introduction

ScottishPower is a major UK energy company with renewable generation, retail supply and network interests. We are a leading developer of wind power across the UK with around 3GW of installed capacity and a pipeline of more than 18GW of renewable power.

We are part of the Iberdrola Group, a global energy leader and the world’s leading wind energy producer. We generate 100% green electricity and have plans to invest up to £24bn between 2024 and 2028 to help accelerate a just transition to Net Zero.

The world faces multiple, interconnected risks; at the very heart of these threats is the loss of biodiversity and the resulting collapse of ecosystems. As David Attenborough has said so clearly ‘Right now, we are in the midst of the Earth’s sixth mass extinction. One every bit as profound and far-reaching as that which wiped out the dinosaurs’. The biodiversity crisis impacts us all and requires all of us to respond. Business is a critical partner in what must be a common effort to reverse the decline and protect the ecosystem services upon which we depend.

ScottishPower and the Iberdrola Group has a long history of delivering nature conservation alongside our renewable energy and

transmission assets, indeed Iberdrola published its first Biodiversity Report in 2006. As we ‘rewire’ the grid and add generation capacity at an unprecedented pace towards the UK goal of Clean Power 2030, we now have the opportunity to deliver nature programmes of national significance. This Nature Action Plan sets out our long-term ambitions and the actions we are committed to taking so that we play our full part in the recovery of nature.



Dr Sam Gardner
*Head of Climate
Change &
Sustainability*



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This plan covers the actions we are delivering and planning to deliver to conserve, restore and enhance nature and understand and manage the related risks, impacts, dependencies and opportunities.

The nature crisis

Globally, and here in the UK, nature is in dangerous decline. The average size of monitored wildlife populations have reduced by 73% over the last 50 years¹ and an estimated one million of the world's species of plants and animals currently at risk of extinction. The world is reaching a dangerous tipping point, putting the services we rely on in jeopardy.

The UK is among the most nature depleted countries on earth. Since 1970, UK species have declined by about 19%, and nearly one in six species are now threatened with extinction. For some groups, the threat of extinction is much higher, for instance 43% of birds are at risk, 31% of amphibians and reptiles, and 26% of terrestrial mammals². The UK ranks just 189 out of 240 countries and territories for how intact its nature and biodiversity are³, in fact only 14% of the UK's important habitats for wildlife are in good condition².

Biodiversity loss not only removes beautiful wildlife from our world but also has multiple cascading impacts that threaten to undermine our society and economy. For example, we risk losing pollinators and healthy fish stocks, accelerating soil erosion and reducing land productivity, and increasing risk of flooding and landslides. Perhaps most critical of all, we risk preventing ourselves from tackling the climate crisis.

The integrity and abundance of nature is essential to tackling the climate crisis, providing the essential means for carbon capture and storage and building resilience from extreme weather impacts such as flooding and landslides. Our efforts to achieve Net Zero will not be realised unless action is also taken to stop the decline of biodiversity and restore our natural environment.



Hazel dormice populations have declined by 70% since 2000 due to habitat loss and degradation compounded by climate change⁴.

¹ <https://livingplanet.panda.org/en-GB/>

² <https://stateofnature.org.uk>

³ <https://policy.friendsoftheearth.uk/insight/how-well-are-uk-and-eu-protecting-nature>

⁴ [Hazel dormice have declined by 70% since 2000, new report finds - PTES](#)



Over the last twenty years, numbers of black grouse have declined by 63% in Scotland.

ScottishPower and nature

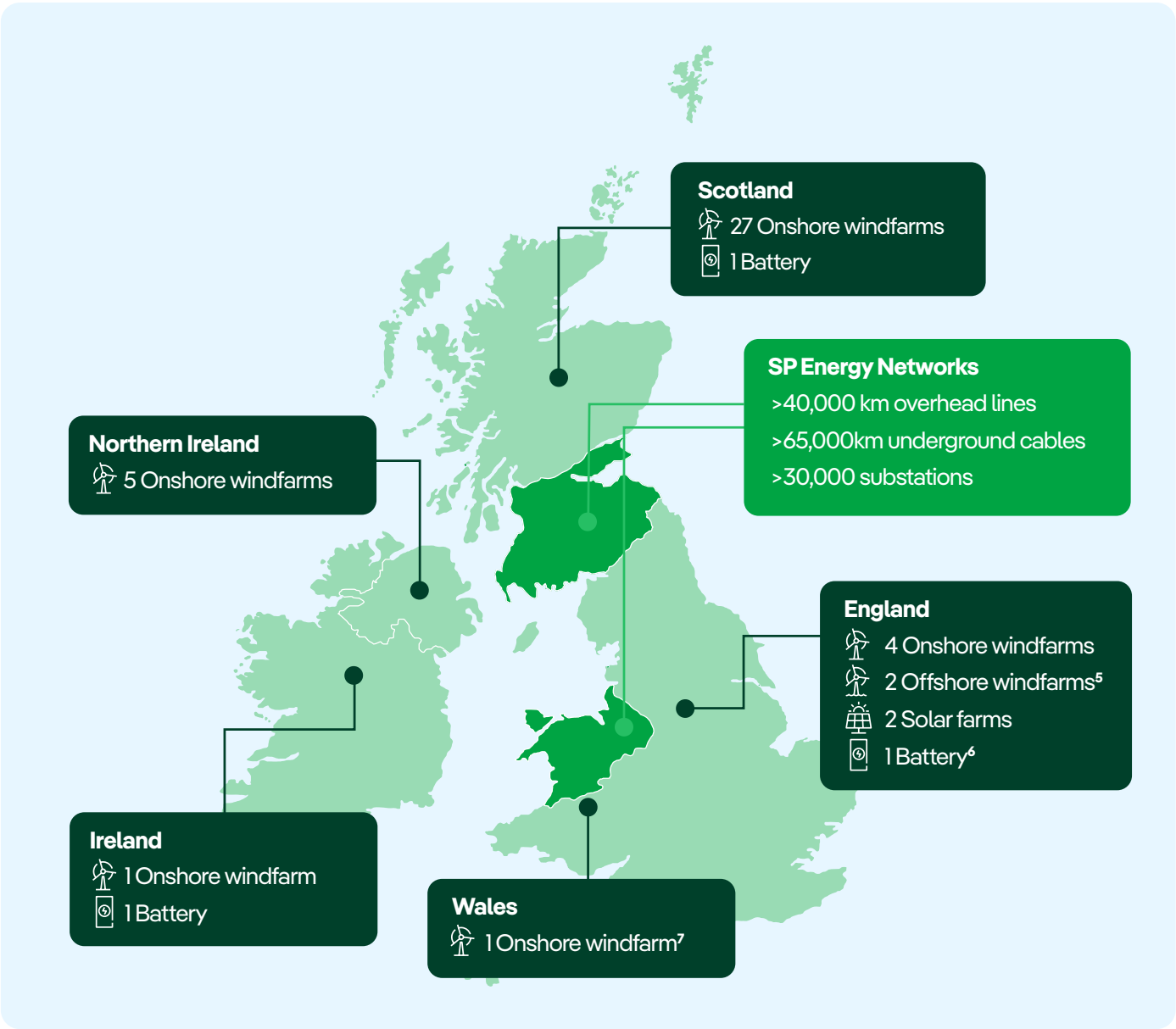
As a developer, owner and operator of large infrastructure, we have significant potential impacts (both negative and positive) upon the natural environment.

Our scale, geography, planned investment and ability to influence and partner give us the opportunity to deliver nature benefits at a nationally significant level. Our success relies on significant engagement and partnership working across the locations and sectors in which we operate.

We have onshore and offshore assets under construction and in operation across many areas of the UK. These span from our networks in Central and Southern Scotland, Northwest England and North Wales to our onshore windfarms and solar farms from County Antrim to Caithness to Cornwall.

We have green hydrogen sites planned in East Renfrewshire and Cromarty and offshore windfarms operational and planned in several locations around the British Isles. We have over 30 office and depot sites and we supply electricity and gas to over 4m customers.

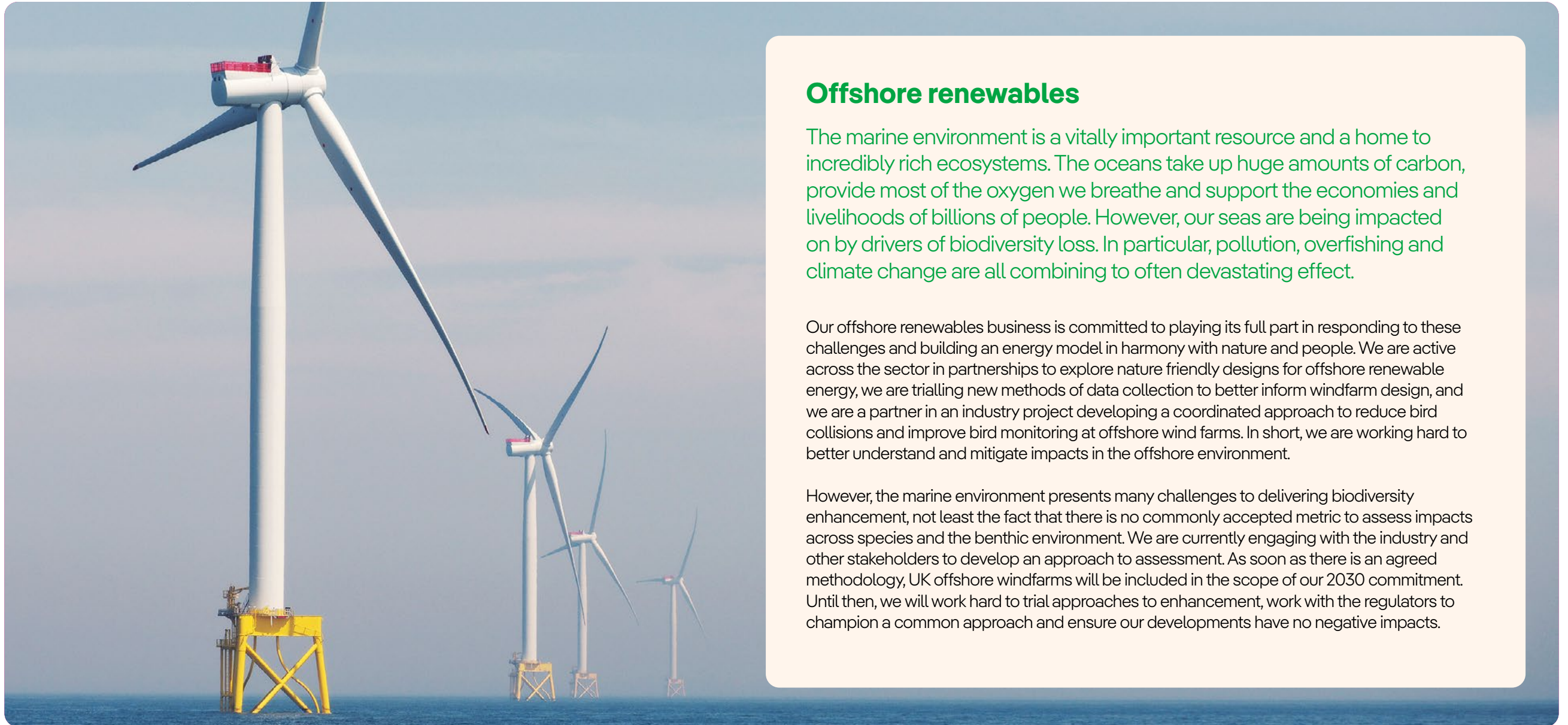
In 2025 the distribution company Electricity North West (ENW) became part of the ScottishPower group of businesses. The licence area for ENW geographically links our two existing network areas through Northwest England.



⁵ Gross capacity - West of Duddon Sands 50% of total 389MW. East Anglia ONE 60% of total 714MW.

⁶ Carland Cross Battery is a joint operation with Centrica.

⁷ P&L Windfarm is a joint venture with Eurus Energy.



Offshore renewables

The marine environment is a vitally important resource and a home to incredibly rich ecosystems. The oceans take up huge amounts of carbon, provide most of the oxygen we breathe and support the economies and livelihoods of billions of people. However, our seas are being impacted on by drivers of biodiversity loss. In particular, pollution, overfishing and climate change are all combining to often devastating effect.

Our offshore renewables business is committed to playing its full part in responding to these challenges and building an energy model in harmony with nature and people. We are active across the sector in partnerships to explore nature friendly designs for offshore renewable energy, we are trialling new methods of data collection to better inform windfarm design, and we are a partner in an industry project developing a coordinated approach to reduce bird collisions and improve bird monitoring at offshore wind farms. In short, we are working hard to better understand and mitigate impacts in the offshore environment.

However, the marine environment presents many challenges to delivering biodiversity enhancement, not least the fact that there is no commonly accepted metric to assess impacts across species and the benthic environment. We are currently engaging with the industry and other stakeholders to develop an approach to assessment. As soon as there is an agreed methodology, UK offshore windfarms will be included in the scope of our 2030 commitment. Until then, we will work hard to trial approaches to enhancement, work with the regulators to champion a common approach and ensure our developments have no negative impacts.

Our interactions and potential impacts on nature⁸



Potential impacts on terrestrial habitats:

- Direct habitat loss
- Indirect degradation
- Fragmentation
- Changes in land use
- Changes to ecosystem service provision

Potential impacts on terrestrial fauna:

- Collision
- Direct harm
- Displacement
- Disturbance
- Habitat loss
- Fragmentation of commuting routes/linear features

Potential impacts on marine habitats:

- Direct habitat loss
- Loss of condition
- Fragmentation
- Sedimentation and deposition

Potential impacts on marine fauna:

- Collision
- Displacement
- Disturbance
- Disruption of commuting/migration routes
- Underwater noise
- Electromagnetic fields

⁸This list is not exhaustive.

A track record of delivery

This Nature Action Plan renews our longstanding commitment to play our part in conserving and ultimately restoring nature. We are proud of our track record, winning awards for our efforts to protect the natural environment, whether that be for our approach to constructing the 714 MW East Anglia ONE offshore windfarm, or gaining recognition for our peatland conservation work, including an RSPB Nature of Scotland Award for peatland restoration.

We have delivered habitat management for species from golden eagle to golden plover, both in line with planning requirements and beyond. Our commitment to, and advocacy for, nature conservation is shared by Iberdrola Group, who have developed a stringent biodiversity policy⁹ and published biodiversity reports setting our actions and impacts for the last 19 years. Iberdrola was the first energy company with a case study included in Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) reports, and has taken a leadership role at Biodiversity COPs 15 and 16.

>60k hectares



Our networks and assets span over 60k hectares of landscapes and habitats

134



Total actions for nature completed since 2020

>£4m



Spent to date on peatland restoration, research, monitoring and management

3,033



Hectares peat restored at onshore windfarms

260



Hectares lowland raised bogs restored in partnership with Buglife

3.2



Hectares riparian woodland creation in partnership with The Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board

>1m



Trees planted since 2020

£700k



Multi-year study of construction noise impact on harbour porpoise

3000



Flying invertebrate specimens analysed to date as part of the Wellcome Sanger Institute BIOSCAN project

Award



2016 RSPB Nature of Scotland Award for innovative peatland restoration

Award



2024 Scottish Green Energy Award for the Collaboration for Environment Mitigation & Nature Inclusive Design

⁹Biodiversity Policy - Iberdrola

We have a long track record of successful habitat management at significant scale, often delivering benefits beyond the level required of us. Over the last two decades, our onshore renewables business has replaced and restored 3800 ha of habitat and continues to manage approximately 10,000 ha of land to benefit biodiversity.

SPR Whitelee windfarm

At this windfarm approximately 80 ha of habitat loss was compensated with over 1000 ha of habitat creation. The project has been awarded the Green Flag for four consecutive years for its work with the Whitelee Countryside Ranger Service to provide a positive environmental legacy by educating members of the public on the importance of biodiversity and undertaking large-scale peatland restoration works.



SPR Mark Hill Windfarm

An ambitious 13 year and £1m programme of large-scale ecological enhancements has transformed a previous species-poor conifer plantation to a thriving biodiverse ecosystem of peatlands, native woodland and ponds. As part of this work we have restored 549 ha of peatland and planted over 220,000 native trees at Mark Hill. This initiative has created a natural mix of native woodland species, including Sessile Oak, Downy Birch, and Scot's Pine. Our management of the site has also created pools and hibernating spaces to support amphibians and reptiles, and helped the return of the endangered water vole.



SP Energy Networks Biodiversity enhancement projects

SP Energy Networks (SPEN) is currently working to invest up to £16 million discretionary funding over five years to develop and pilot procedures and methods for biodiversity enhancement. Working with partners including NatureScot and the Scottish Government to shape the approach, SPEN have now developed a network of strong partnerships with local providers, governed by a dedicated board.

During 2024, SPEN funded 3.2 ha of riparian woodland creation in partnership with the Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board and the Nith Catchment Fishery Trust. This work around Crawick water involved planting close to 3,000 native trees and shrubs, which will help to improve water quality, regulate water temperature and provide habitat supporting an important spawning tributary for sea trout.

Delivered in early 2025, SPEN also funded the restoration of over 190 ha of peatland within the Tarras Valley Nature Reserve, leading to the creation of over 180 biodiversity units. This project involved consultation with members of the local community to understand and document the cultural history of peat cutting in the area and to shape the rewetting proposals.





Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) defines the direct drivers of biodiversity loss as:

- Land use change.
- Climate change.
- Pollution.
- Natural resource use and exploitation.
- Invasive species.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

¹¹ <https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/2024-04-29-nature-degradation-could-cause-12-loss-uk-gdp>

Drivers for action on nature

In recent years the implications of the accelerating decline in global biodiversity have become increasingly stark. These are comprehensively set out by the 2021 Dasgupta Review of The Economics of Biodiversity¹⁰, commissioned by HM Treasury, that warned that ‘our unsustainable engagement with nature is endangering the prosperity of current and future generations’.

This conclusion was further strengthened by report from the University of Oxford and many others that found that nature degradation could cause a 12% loss to UK GDP¹¹.

A growing appreciation of these impacts has catalysed a reaction spanning from multi-lateral global frameworks, through national policy and legislation, to the finance sector and renewed ambitions from leaders in the private sector. Taken together, these different but interdependent forces have created a powerful set of drivers for greater action for nature.

Global

At a global level, the 2022 Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (known as COP15) agreed a new Global Biodiversity Framework with the headline aim to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. This framework drives national governments to take forward 23 actions before the end of the decade.

Reporting & financial disclosure

Alongside the Global Biodiversity Framework, new enhanced disclosure requirements for businesses including the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive are now requiring companies to disclose

and manage risks, impacts, opportunities and actions related to nature more transparently than ever before. These requirements are further cemented by the recommendations of the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) that mirrors the established climate focused Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Development

Across the UK, the drivers for action are felt through the new policy landscape for biodiversity net gain or biodiversity enhancement and the establishment of voluntary nature markets. The requirement to deliver biodiversity improvements through the development process has the potential to be transformative in our shared goal of restoring nature across the UK.

Business risk and resilience

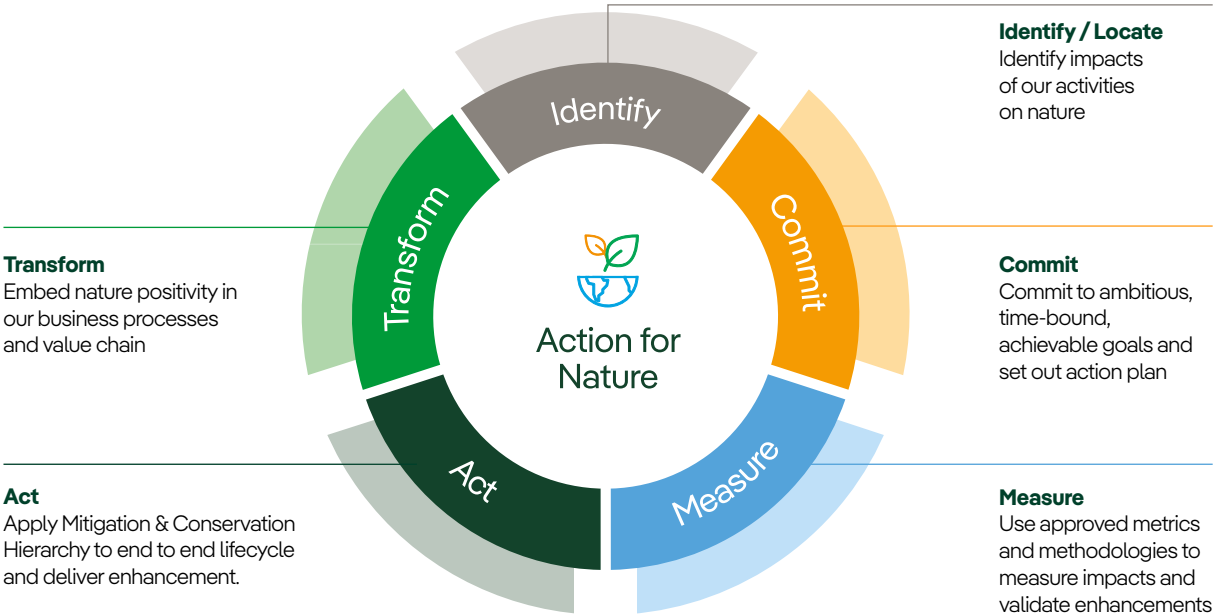
The consequences of nature degradation have the potential to translate into financial risks. It's now not a matter of if – but when – nature related risks and dependencies will negatively affect organisations who are unprepared. Now is the time for businesses and policy makers to account for the value that nature provides to reduce risk and enhance resilience.

ScottishPower's commitments for nature

This section outlines the strategic approach, vision and targets for nature we have developed to respond to the drivers above.

Strategic approach

We have used the following strategic approach to shape our vision and targets, guide the delivery of our actions and drive continual improvement. This strategic approach builds on the Measure, Act, Transform model used by Iberdrola, expanded to include Identify and Commit phases.



Vision

Development of our vision started by identifying the impacts of our actions upon nature and the related opportunities.

Aligned with the Iberdrola global Biodiversity Plan, ScottishPower's Action 2030 sustainable development strategy sets a 2030 vision where:

 **ScottishPower has delivered a net positive impact on biodiversity and ecosystems**



Targets

To support the achievement of this ambitious vision, we have committed to the following headline targets, which also align with the Iberdrola Biodiversity Plan:

 **Deliver net positive impact on biodiversity by 2030**

 **Conserve, restore and plant 3 million trees by 2030 against a 2020 baseline**

We committed to our net positive impact target in 2023, and this ambition has since been matched by policy across GB, for example, through the introduction of Biodiversity Net Gain in England into planning requirements in 2024. Our target commits us to delivering net positive impacts on biodiversity on all large developments from 2023 onwards.

We also commit to conserve, restore and plant three million trees by 2030. This target includes additional planting on our own land or in partnership with other landowners or organisations, and compensatory planting, where we mitigate habitats affected by new developments.

Together with the climate and resource use targets within Action 2030, and our compliance with relevant legislation on pollution prevention and invasive species, our targets and actions respond to all five IPBES drivers of biodiversity loss.

Working for a positive impact

Our mitigation and enhancement approach

In the Measure and Act phases, the mitigation and conservation hierarchy guides the prioritisation of our actions for nature through the lifecycle of our sites and assets.

Impact – we identify and measure the potential impact of our proposed project.

Avoid – we take action to avoid potential impacts, e.g. through careful site selection and design.


Minimise – where it is not possible to avoid impacts, we minimise them e.g. by using nature sensitive construction methods.

Restore – we remediate nature loss on-site e.g. by restoring hedgerows or replacing trees.

Offset – where it is not possible to remediate on-site, we deliver nature actions offsite, often in partnership with landowners or NGOs.

Enhance – where required by our strategy, legislation or planning commitments, we deliver significant biodiversity enhancements.





Legislation and policy for enhancement

Biodiversity Net Gain (England), Net Benefit for Biodiversity (Wales) and Positive Effects for Biodiversity (Scotland)

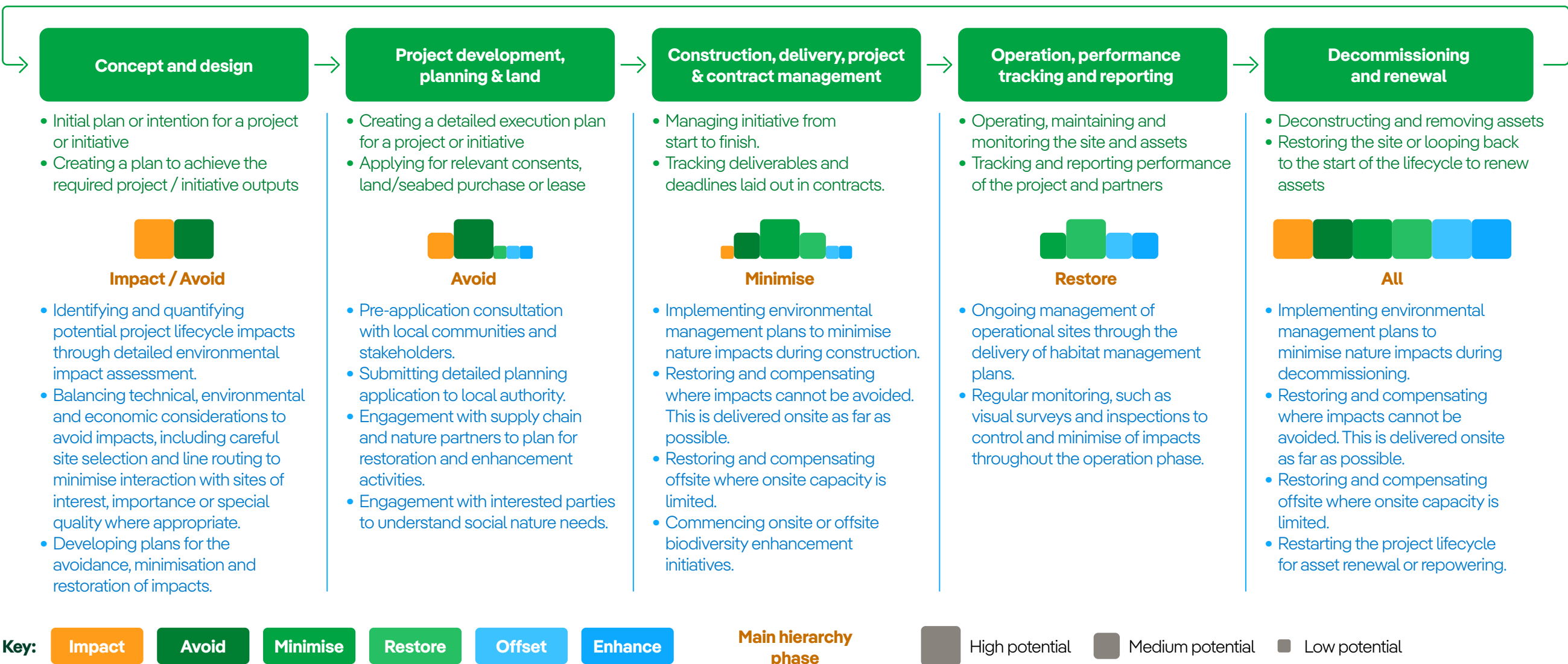
Legislation and planning policy requires onshore developments to leave biodiversity in a demonstrably better state than without intervention.



Mitigation & conservation hierarchy					Enhance	Net Gain
+ Biodiversity Value		Impact	Impact	Impact	Offset	Break even point
					Restore	No Net Loss
					Minimise	
					Avoid	
					Avoid	

Delivering through the lifecycle

We apply the mitigation and conservation hierarchy through the full lifecycle of every project, from concept to decommissioning and renewal. The potential influence of each level of the hierarchy varies through each stage of the lifecycle. The diagram below shows which levels are in play and their relative levels of influence at each stage.



Actions to meet our targets



We will measure and track progress towards our 2030 targets to manage our performance and delivery. We will also deliver a number of additional strategic and enabling actions.

Delivering biodiversity enhancement

Large-scale projects in the UK must undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment. This process assesses the potential environmental effects of the development, considering a wide range of factors, such as baseline conditions, receptors, and cumulative effects in combination with other developments. It is supported by independent studies and significant engagement with interested parties. The assessment process is typically iterative throughout the design and planning phases to maximise the avoidance and minimisation of potential significant effects at source.

Assessment

- Baseline conditions
- Views of interested parties
- Assessment and magnitude of effects
- Receptors
- Mitigation
- Monitoring
- Cumulative and transboundary effects

Potential effects

- Landscape and visual
- Ecology
- Ornithology
- Hydrology, geology, hydrogeology & soils
- Archaeology and cultural heritage
- Access, traffic and transport
- Noise
- Socio-economics and land use

Where potential significant effects are identified, mitigation actions are proposed in line with the mitigation and conservation hierarchy, giving priority to actions that avoid or minimise negative effects through the refinement of the development proposal. Where unavoidable significant environmental effects are predicted by the EIA process, measures are proposed to eliminate or ameliorate them. Monitoring actions are incorporated as appropriate to ensure that the proposed measures perform as required over a defined period of time.

In recent years, we have seen the adoption of Biodiversity Net Gain in England, and a requirement for projects in Scotland to deliver positive effects for biodiversity. These requirements ensure that development projects not only leave no net loss but leave biodiversity in a significantly better state. Where available, biodiversity metrics are applied to measure biodiversity before and after development to determine the degree to which biodiversity enhancement has been delivered. We will measure progress towards our 2030 net positivity target by forming an annual aggregate view of the biodiversity enhancement delivered across all new developments.

Delivering our tree planting target

We will track the number of trees conserved, restored and planted quarterly and report on progress annually.



Strategic and enabling actions

As a company operating across all countries of the UK in both onshore and offshore environments, we see the need for a strategic and consistent approach to delivering enhancement, sharing relevant best practice.

Action: We will work with partners to strengthen methodologies, address gaps in implementation and try to ensure an appropriately consistent approach to biodiversity enhancement is adopted across the UK.

At time of writing, there is currently no commonly accepted metric to assess offshore impacts across species and the benthic environment. As soon as there is an agreed methodology, our UK offshore windfarms will be included in the scope of our 2030 commitment. Until then we will work hard to trial approaches to enhancement, work with regulators and peers to champion a common approach and continue to ensure our developments have no negative impacts.

Action: We will continue to trial different approaches to offshore biodiversity assessment and bring offshore into the scope of our 2030 commitment as soon as a common methodology is agreed.

We will work closely with other landowners, nature conservation agencies and partners to play our part in the the strategic recovery of nature, the

connection of ecosystems and landscape scale restoration.

Action: We will collaborate with interested parties, peers and partners to develop and deliver strategic approaches to nature.

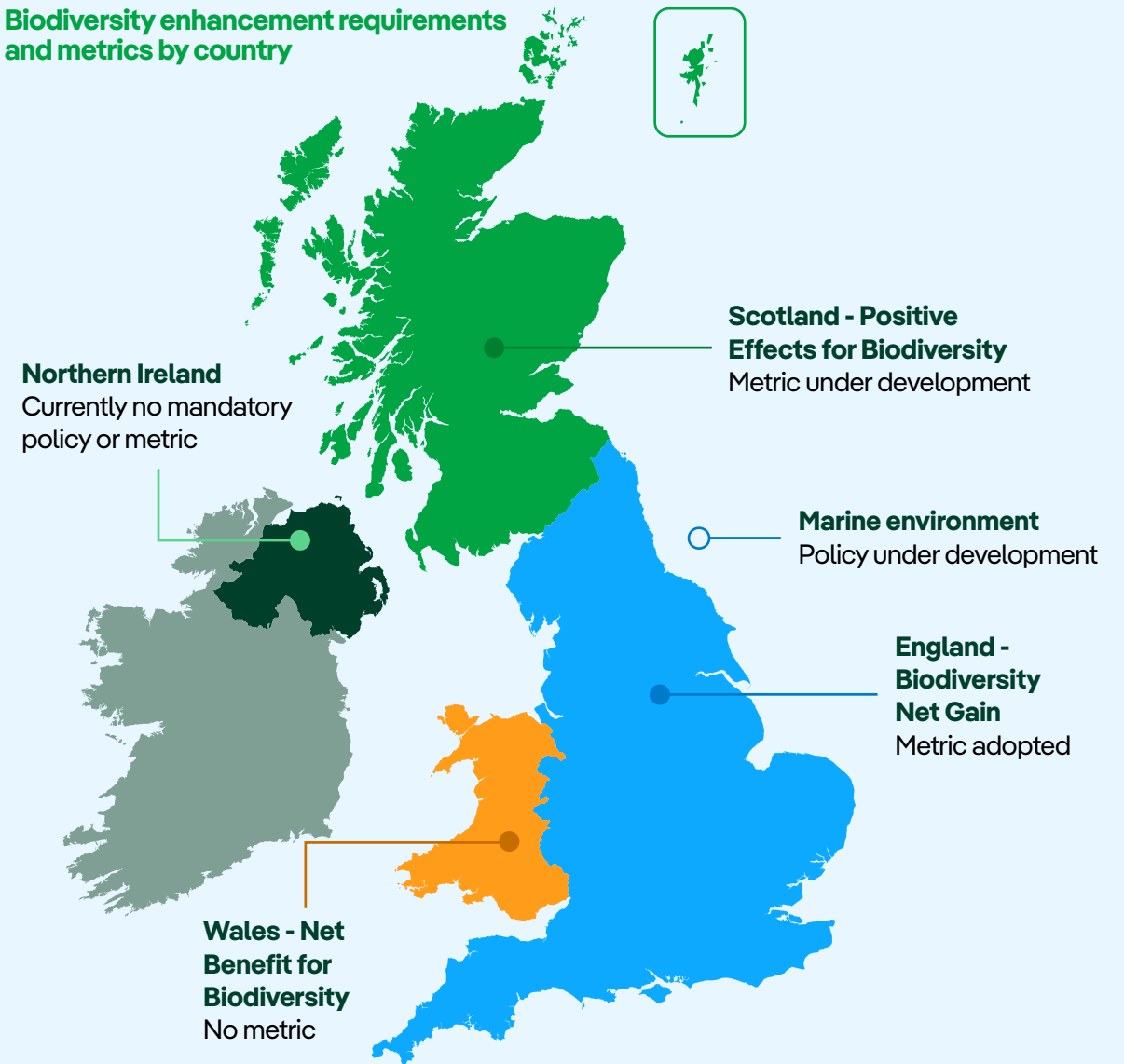
Existing Biodiversity Net Gain metrics do not currently account for nature connectivity. Given that research suggests Britain's nature is moving up to five kilometres northwards annually due to climate change, connectivity is essential if precious flora and fauna are to survive. A focus on connectivity alongside nature enhancement can deliver additional resilience and efficiencies, for example, by enabling animals to easily move locations to avoid danger or to forage for food, or through the ability to share resources with local partners.

Action: Our actions for biodiversity enhancement will also aim to enhance connectivity and ecological resilience where feasible.

Biodiversity enhancement programmes generate a significant amount of place-based nature data, which can be useful for future projects or other organisations. Recognising that there is currently no single source of biodiversity data for the UK, we will collaborate to understand options for sharing relevant data to enhance efficiency and support strategic approaches to enhancement.

Action: We will explore to understand options for sharing relevant data to enhance efficiency and support strategic approaches to biodiversity enhancement.

Biodiversity enhancement requirements and metrics by country



Biodiversity conservation requires experienced ecologists in order to develop, assess, deliver and monitor habitat enhancement schemes. However, the UK is currently facing a skills shortage for ecologists.

Action: We will collaborate with related skills development programmes aimed at closing the ecological skills gap.

It is important that our staff and contractors have sufficient awareness of nature-related aspects to ensure that nature risks are identified and managed and opportunities are enabled.

Action: We will continue to ensure that our staff and contractors have appropriate nature awareness and skills.

It is also important that we share our learnings and best practice with other organisations to enable greater overall impact, and that we also learn from others' experiences.

Action: We will continue to share nature best practice and learnings with other organisations.

In order to better understand our interaction with nature, and in particular to establish a clear picture of the natural capital assets that we potentially interact with, we will carry out a study into the state of nature across our assets.

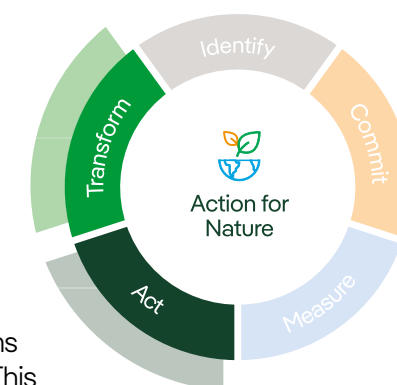
Action: We will carry out a high-level study of our natural assets to better understand our nature portfolio.





Nature dependencies, risks and opportunities

The context within which we deliver our nature targets and actions is constantly evolving. We are committed to understanding our dependencies upon nature, the risks posed by climate change and the nature crisis, and the opportunities we can take to enhance nature over time.



Nature-related Financial Disclosures

As a TNFD early adopter, Iberdrola has carried out an analysis of the resilience of its strategy and business model in relation to the evolution of the condition of biodiversity and ecosystems across its own sites and operations including ScottishPower. This analysis has also explored its compatibility with the targets set by local, national and global policies and regulations.

Inherent physical and transition risks have been qualitatively assessed to determine whether, with existing mitigations, the company is resilient to these risks under a baseline scenario (TNFD Acting Fast is Key Scenario 2). As future scenarios are still immature, an expert qualitative assessment has been carried out for time horizons 2024-2026 (short term) and 2026-2030 (medium term). In the future, when scenarios exist to support the work, we will review extending this assessment out to 2050 (long term).

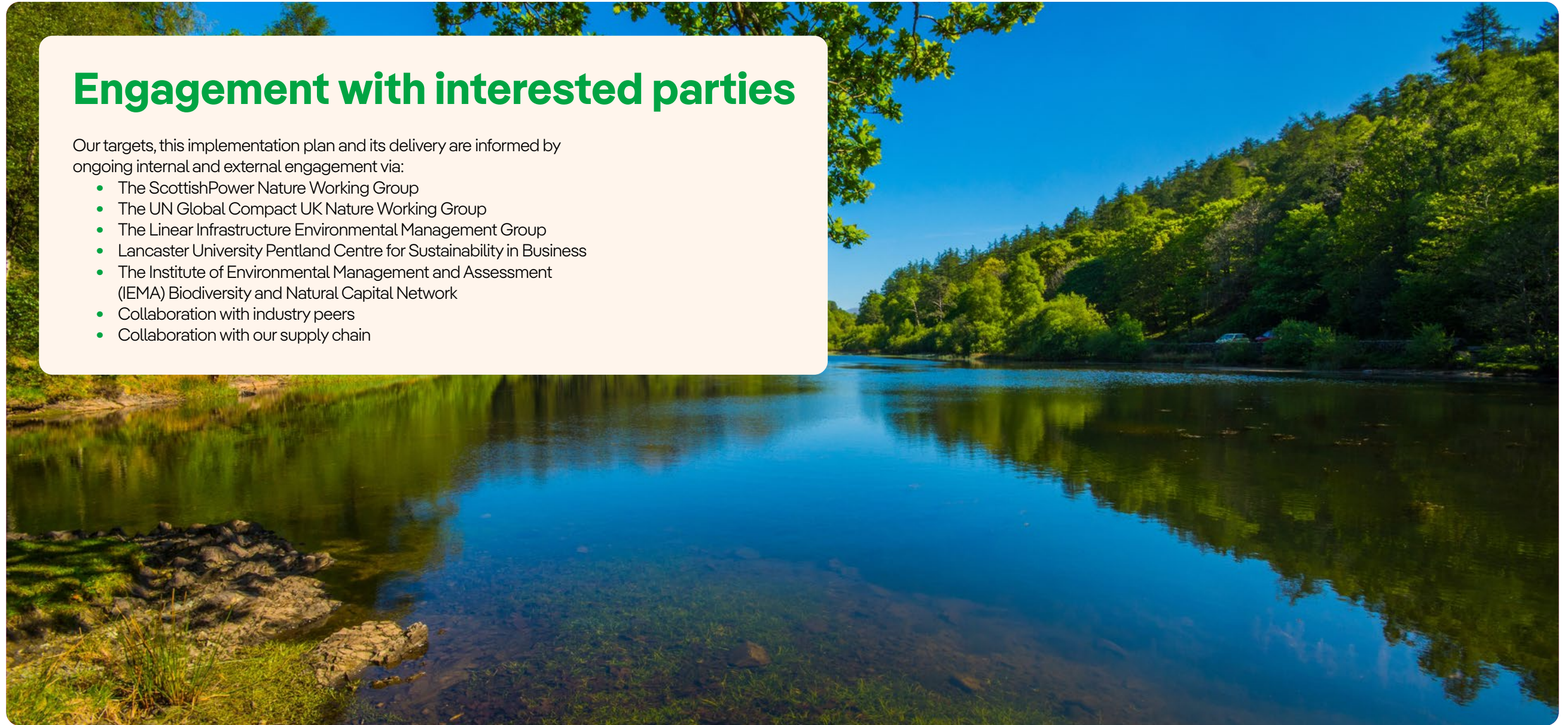
Based on this analysis, ScottishPower's strategy and business model are resilient to the local and international context in the short- and medium-term.

Action: We will continue to manage nature-based risks and opportunities, aiming to continually improve our understanding of UK contexts and implications.

Engagement with interested parties

Our targets, this implementation plan and its delivery are informed by ongoing internal and external engagement via:

- The ScottishPower Nature Working Group
- The UN Global Compact UK Nature Working Group
- The Linear Infrastructure Environmental Management Group
- Lancaster University Pentland Centre for Sustainability in Business
- The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Biodiversity and Natural Capital Network
- Collaboration with industry peers
- Collaboration with our supply chain



Our actions for nature

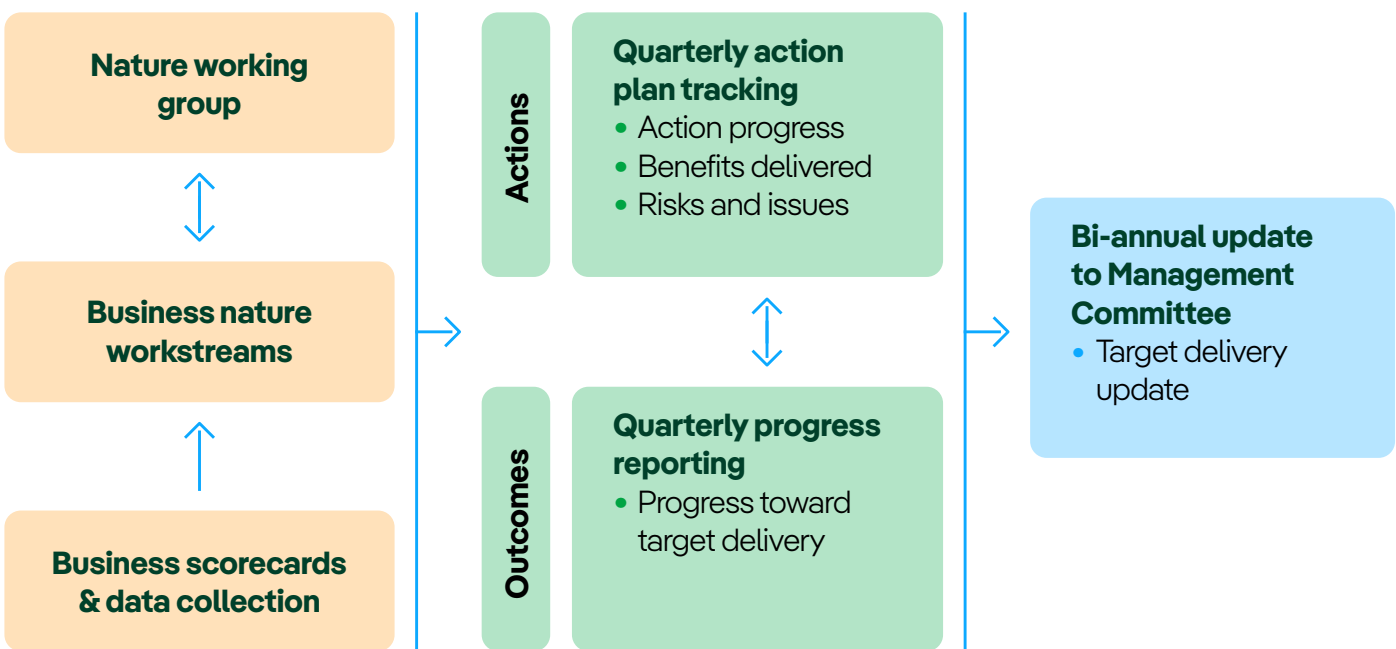
The following table outlines our full suite of actions for nature, indicating business coverage and broad timelines.

Actions	Renewables	Networks	Customer Business	Corporate	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030 onwards
Collaboration And Engagement							
Collaborate with interested parties, peers and partners to develop and deliver strategic approaches to nature	X	X		X			
Establish a cross-company Nature Working Group				X			
Collaborate with supply chain and partners to deliver our biodiversity aims	X	X		X			
Work with partners to strengthen methodologies, address gaps in implementation and try to ensure an appropriately consistent approach to biodiversity enhancement is adopted across the UK	X	X		X			
Performance Measurement And Data							
Engage with the development of the Scottish metric for biodiversity	X	X		X			
Continue to trial different approaches to offshore biodiversity assessment and bring offshore into the scope of our 2030 commitment as soon as a common methodology and metric are agreed	X						
Collaborate to explore options for sharing relevant data to enhance efficiency and support strategic approaches to biodiversity enhancement	X	X		X			
Best Practice							
Continue to share nature best practice and learnings with other organisations	X	X		X			
Further integrate biodiversity into internal strategic planning and decision-making processes	X	X		X			
Carry out a high-level study of our natural assets to better understand our nature portfolio	X	X	X	X			
Our actions for biodiversity enhancement will also aim to enhance connectivity and ecological resilience where feasible.	X	X					
Innovation, Skills And Knowledge Exchange							
Collaborate with relevant skills development programmes aimed at closing the ecological skills gap.	X	X		X			
Continue to ensure staff and contractors have appropriate nature awareness and skills.	X	X	X	X			
Continue to contribute to nature innovation and knowledge exchange.	X	X		X			

Governance

The development, delivery and disclosure of this plan and its related initiatives is subject to strict governance:

- Our Nature Action Plan delivery is aligned with the Iberdrola Group nature policy and Governance.
- Our Sustainable Development Committee receives regular target delivery updates.
- Our Nature Working Group meets monthly to discuss progress, share best practice and carry out cross-business activities for nature.
- Our CEO receives a quarterly report on nature target delivery.
- Our Management Committee receives a bi-annual update on Implementation of the Nature Action Plan



Data and reporting

Data

A complete, accurate and mature dataset is essential to the delivery, tracking and reporting of our nature actions and targets. Our nature-related data has been built up over decades of reporting and experience and is subject to rigorous annual internal and external controls and audits. We therefore have high confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the data we report. We continue to respond to evolving reporting requirements, for example through the introduction of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. Our business units report nature data via our global platform, Sygris, including quarterly reporting of our progress towards our net gain target. This tracking supports the governance process laid out above.

Reporting

We will comply with all relevant nature reporting requirements and aim to align with global best practice. Our nature-related activities will be reported annually in the ScottishPower Strategic Report and in the relevant Iberdrola annual reports. We will further develop our reporting in line with best practice and evolving nature reporting requirements.



Key words

Word	Description
Benthic	Benthic describes the habitats and organisms associated with the seafloor or bottom of a body of water.
Biodiversity Net Gain	Development that leaves nature in a measurably better state than before.
Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity	The UN governing body of the global Convention on Biological Diversity, which meets regularly to drive progress.
Connectivity	The ability of species and ecological processes to move unimpeded, enhancing their persistence and resilience.
Conservation	Preserving or protecting something, e.g. nature or resources.
Ecology	A branch of biology concerned with the relationships between organisms and with their surroundings.
Ecosystem	A community of organisms and their physical environment.
Ecosystem services	The services essential for a thriving society and stable economy that nature provides us.
Electricity network	The system of interconnected equipment, such as cables or substations, that transmits and distributes electricity from source generation to end user.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The systematic evaluation of potential environmental impacts from a proposed project before it begins.
EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)	A legal framework mandating EU companies to deliver sustainability reporting.
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)	The detailed EU technical standard for company disclosure of environmental, social and governance information.
Governance	The process of controlling or directing activity.
Green hydrogen	Hydrogen produced through electrolysis of water, using renewable energy sources.
Habitat	The home or environment of organisms.

Word	Description
Habitat	The home or environment of organisms.
Hectare	A metric area measurement, equal to 10,000 square meters.
Hydrogeology	A branch of geology concerned with underground or surface water.
Hydrology	A branch of science concerned with the properties of water and its movement in relation to land.
Infrastructure	The structures and facilities needed to enable societies and enterprises to be successful. Infrastructure can be linear (e.g. power lines) or non-linear (e.g. substations).
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	An independent intergovernmental platform established to strengthen the bridge between science and policy on biodiversity and ecosystems services.
Nature inclusive design	The integration of ecological considerations into the design of the built environment.
Net Benefit for Biodiversity	Welsh Government 'A net benefit for biodiversity (NBB) is defined as, 'the concept that development should leave biodiversity and ecosystems in a better state than before, through securing long term, measurable and demonstrable benefit, primarily on site.'
Offshore	Situated or occurring at sea away from the shore.
Offsite	Situated away from a particular place or site.
Onshore	Situated or occurring on land.
Onsite	Situated at a particular place or site.
Ornithology	The study of birds.
Place-based	An approach to coordinating action or data collection that seeks to understand interconnections and issues in a place.
Receptor	Living things that can be exposed to stressors or contamination.
Renewable generation	Producing energy from replenishing sources, such as the wind or sunlight.
Resilience	The ability to withstand and recover from challenges or difficulties.

References

¹<https://livingplanet.panda.org/en-GB/>

²<https://stateofnature.org.uk>

³<https://policy.friendsoftheearth.uk/insight/how-well-are-uk-and-eu-protecting-nature>

⁴[Hazel dormice have declined by 70% since 2000, new report finds - PTES](#)

⁵[Gross capacity - West of Duddon Sands 50% of total 389MW. East Anglia ONE 60% of total 714MW.](#)

⁶[Carland Cross Battery is a joint operation with Centrica](#)

⁷[P&L Windfarm is a joint venture with Eurus Energy](#)

⁸[This infographic is not exhaustive.](#)

⁹[Biodiversity Policy - Iberdrola](#)

¹⁰<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

¹¹<https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/2024-04-29-nature-degradation-could-cause-12-loss-uk-gdp>

Contact

We hope you have found this plan informative and useful.

For more information or engagement, please contact sustainability@scottishpower.com