

UK Terrestrial Evidence Partnership of Partnerships

Summary of 2025 Series of Events

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January 2026

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This document should be cited as:

Hallatt, R. (2026) UK Terrestrial Evidence Partnership of Partnerships - Summary of 2025 Series of Events. JNCC, Peterborough.
<https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/66893a96-ad6f-4cb2-a0bf-b0fc758a5654>

Acknowledgements:

We thank all the speakers and participants across the 2025 UKTEPoP events for their contributions to knowledge-sharing and collaboration.

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1. Introduction

In autumn 2025, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) hosted the ninth annual UK Terrestrial Evidence Partnership of Partnerships (TEPoP) series of events. The series consisted of four online events which were held between 21 October and 25 November and involved a mix of presentations and workshops. All events were recorded and can be viewed on the [TEPoP YouTube playlist](#) (individual links in event summaries below).

While TEPoP consists of 17 organisations involved in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring and engaging volunteer recorders, the events attracted many other organisations interested in environmental monitoring and surveillance. A total of 210 different individuals participated at one or more of the events, with the number of participants attending each event shown in Figure 1 below.

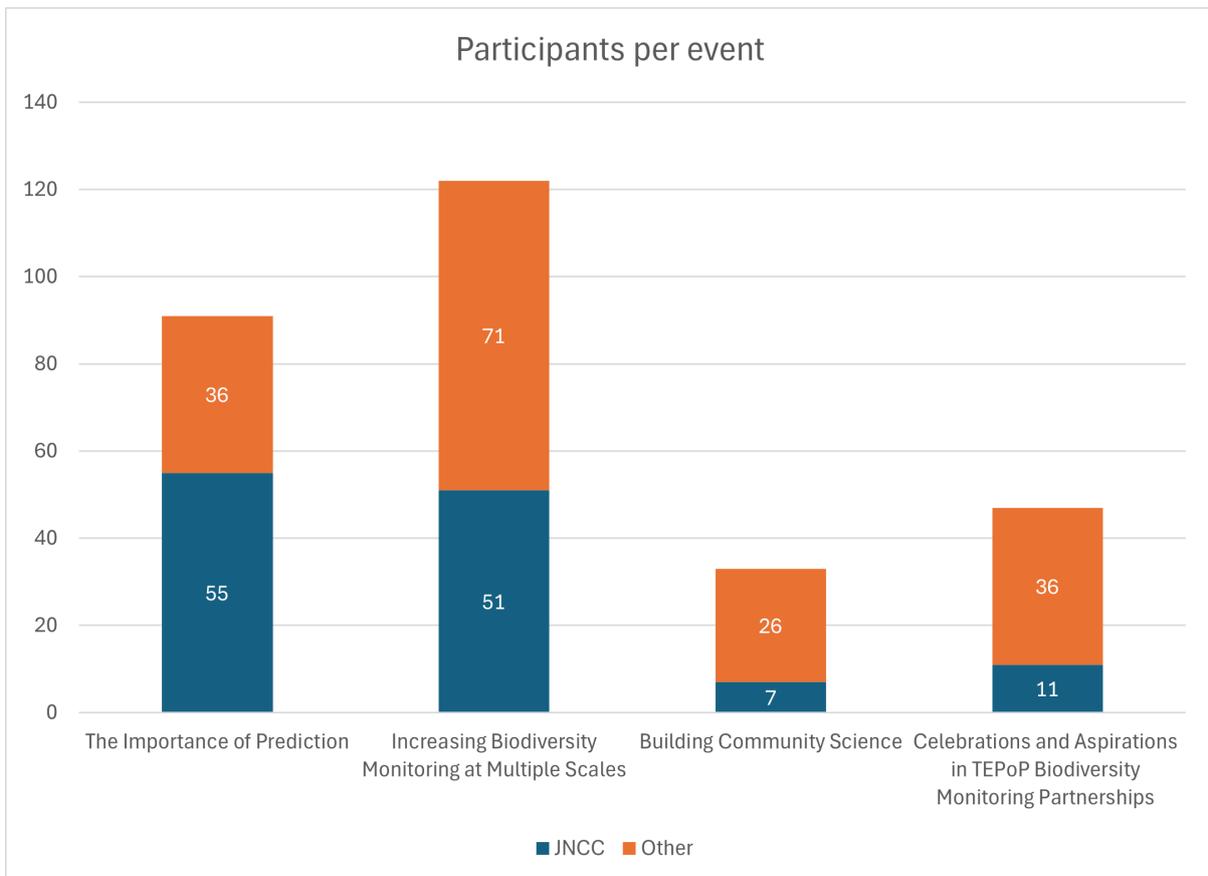


Figure 1: The number of participants who attended each event.

Participating Organisations:

Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute; Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust; Bat Conservation Trust; British Trust for Ornithology; Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland; Butterfly Conservation; Chilterns National Landscape; Cornwall Wildlife Trust; Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs; Earth Watch; Forest Research; Greenspace Information for Greater London; Joint Nature Conservation Committee; Lancashire County Council; Merseyside Biobank; National Biodiversity Network; National Landscapes Association; National Trails UK; National Trust; National Wealth Fund; Natural England; Natural Resources Wales; NatureScot; Nottingham Trent University; Peak District National Park Authority; PlantLife; Rare Breeding Bird Panel; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; Scottish Government; Sefton Council; Sustainably

Muslim; UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; University of Edinburgh; University of South Wales; Welsh Government; Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust.

2. Event 1: The Importance of Prediction

This [event](#) was a collaboration with the JNCC Science Talk series and was used to introduce how modelling plays a vital role in translating biodiversity data into actionable insights for conservation and policy.

Chris Cheffings (JNCC) began with a short introduction to the [Biodiversity Pathways](#) project, a partnership between JNCC, UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH), the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and the University of Cambridge. This work uses biodiversity evidence to explore possible futures and inform strategies for nature recovery. The talk highlighted the complexities of prediction, the data required, and approaches for building trajectories.

Anita Lazurko (UKCEH) then explained how scenarios can be used to describe future biodiversity. Her talk outlined what scenarios are, how they are developed, and their application in informing biodiversity projections, concluding with key recommendations for their use.

Next, Rob Cooke (UKCEH) introduced [SPEED](#) – a project looking at plausible futures for a number of attributes, including biodiversity. The talk covered some of the models and scenarios used, how they work, what inputs they require, and what outputs they produced. The projections predict widespread levels of novel and disappearing bioclimates with increasing extinction risks and highlight scenarios most detrimental to biodiversity.

Finally, James Pearce-Higgins (BTO) demonstrated how biodiversity predictions can inform decision-making. Through case studies, he showed how projections help anticipate future changes, assess policy impacts, and explore consequences under different scenarios.

3. Event 2: Increasing Biodiversity Monitoring at Multiple Scales

This [session](#), delivered in collaboration with the JNCC “Spotlight on...” webinar series, explored how biodiversity monitoring can be increased at multiple scales.

Caroline Coogan (JNCC) introduced the UK’s national monitoring schemes, their structure, outputs, and how data can be used. These schemes provide the foundation for long-term trends, statutory reporting, and international commitments. Caroline highlighted how local monitoring can complement national schemes by detecting change more quickly, providing shorter-term trends, and mobilising existing data, provided it follows comparable standards and protocols. Additional data collection can also support the aims of national schemes such as filling gaps or training more volunteers. Consistency and standardisation of methods across projects can allow for easier uptake and can result in a broader evidence base and easier comparison and counterfactual.

The presentation reviewed progress to date and future ambitions for local monitoring, illustrating how different evidence types can fit within policy cycles to fill gaps. Caroline presented several resources and methods available from the TEPoP partners, including updates to [eSurveyor modules](#); [iRecord Butterflies](#); [PlantPortal](#) and NPMS+ methods; [NightWatch](#) studies; [Pollinator Monitoring methods](#); and bird [monitoring methods](#) and [data](#) at local scales. Caroline then introduced the Tracking the Impact (TTI) project as a case study piloting national structured protocols at a local scale across the Chilterns National Landscape. This approach demonstrated the benefits of working at multiple scales to generate co-located, landscape-level data that meets the needs of diverse stakeholders.

Caroline concluded by discussing opportunities for expanding monitoring at multiple scales, highlighting key developments from the past three years as well as future directions and applications.

4. Event 3: Building Community Science

This [event](#) advanced last year's discussion on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) by addressing a key challenge raised by participants: how to begin building meaningful relationships with diverse communities. The session provided an opportunity to learn from experts about practical approaches to engagement, explore successful initiatives, and reflect on how these experiences could inform DEI within TEPoP biodiversity monitoring schemes.

Nazia Sultana, Founder of [Sustainably Muslim](#), highlighted the intrinsic link between Islam and environmental stewardship. She shared how Sustainably Muslim mobilises Muslim communities to engage with and advocate for nature, amplifying volunteer stories and the role of faith-based organisations. Nazia concluded her presentation with actionable guidance for engaging diverse communities.

Claire Narraway, Research Lead at [Earthwatch Europe](#), introduced the [Tiny Forests](#) initiative, designed to create equitable access to green spaces in urban areas. Claire highlighted the issues surrounding environmental equity, how Tiny Forests combat this, and shared lessons learned from engaging communities, including challenges and strategies for inclusive participation.

The two presentations were followed by an opportunity for participants to ask the experts questions about engaging with diverse communities. A [separate event report](#) provides a summary of practical advice for engaging new communities with environmental monitoring.

5. **Event 4: Celebrations and Aspirations in TEPoP Biodiversity Monitoring Partnerships**

This [event](#) was designed to celebrate the achievements of the TEPoP partners over the last ten years and to collaboratively explore shared aspirations for the next decade.

Niki Newton (JNCC) opened the session by introducing the TEPoP partnership and highlighting the importance of national monitoring schemes and the data they collect. Niki emphasised the benefits of sharing experience and working together to tackle common challenges across schemes and celebrated major shared milestones within the last ten years, including collaboration between TEPoP partners, innovation within the Terrestrial Surveillance Development and Analysis (TSDA) programme, and efforts to break down barriers for underrepresented groups to engage with schemes.

This was followed by updates from 12 schemes, each reflecting on their most significant achievements over the past decade. Highlights included advances in data analysis and reporting, improving data use, scheme growth, and increasing local-scale monitoring.

Representatives from the four Country Nature Conservation Bodies spoke about the impact of TEPoP data and its vital role within their organisations. Each country also shared aspirations for the coming years, including making TEPoP data more actionable, improving accessibility, and increasing monitoring effort.

In the final part of the event, participants joined breakout discussions to share aims and aspirations and identify opportunities for collaboration. Groups reviewed and discussed the presentations, drew out common themes where collaboration could be beneficial, and began conversations on how to make these collaborations happen.

A more detailed summary of this event is available here: [event report](#).