Built-environment professionals welcome prescriptive ecology evidence to enhance communication with stakeholders for biodiversity-inclusive cities: Insights from professionals in both the Global North and South

Highlights

1. Built-environment professionals (BEPs) encompass four distinct perspectives: *Pluralist*, *Enthusiast*, *Pragmatist*, and *Contextualist*, revealing diverse outlooks on planning for biodiversity-inclusive cities.
2. A significant challenge identified is BEPs' limited awareness of critical ecological knowledge.
3. BEPs demonstrate both readiness and willingness to embrace transformative innovations.
4. BEPs particularly welcome prescriptive ecology evidence to facilitate effective stakeholder communications and trade-off decisions.
5. This study advances the empirical understanding of integrating biodiversity into urban sustainability practices.

Abstract

In our urbanized world, cities pose threats and opportunities for global biodiversity. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework advocates for biodiversity-inclusive urban planning and design (BIPD) to enhance native biodiversity and sustainable urbanization. However, creating effective biodiversity-inclusive urban landscapes is challenging. Despite the growing knowledge advances in urban ecology, its effective application in urban planning practices remains inadequate. Therefore, understanding the perspectives of Built-environment professionals (BEPs), who are typically responsible for urban transformations, towards BIPD is essential. This study employs Q-Methodology to explore a broad profile of BEPs' perspectives in the United States, Spain, China and Ethiopia, across the Global North and South, using citizen-science-based species distribution modeling (SDM) mapping as an example. We identified four perspectives among BEPs: *Pluralist*, *Enthusiast*, *Pragmatist* and *Contextualist*, offering insights into the challenges and opportunities of implementing BIPD. A key challenge for BEPs is their limited awareness of critical ecological knowledge, alongside two other issues: structural barriers and misaligned values

and attitudes with stakeholders. Importantly, our study highlights promising opportunities. BEPs' positive attitudes toward BIPD reflect their readiness for adaptive innovations. Their diverse value patterns and professional norms suggest a willingness to pursue transformative changes. BEPs particularly welcome applicable evidence-based tools to facilitate effective stakeholder communications and trade-off decisions, while *Pluralists* and *Enthusiasts* also show interest in multidisciplinary collaborations. This nuanced understanding of challenges and opportunities can facilitate transdisciplinary knowledge awareness and foster knowledge advancement, ultimately paving the way for mainstreaming BIPD as a key innovation for urban sustainability.

Keywords: Biodiversity-inclusive planning and design, Urban ecology, Urban planning and design, Q-Methodology, Urban sustainable transition, Transdisciplinarity

1. Introduction

Cities increasingly play a vital role in global biodiversity conservation and enhancement (Croeser et al., 2024; Knapp et al., 2021; Parris et al., 2018). There is a growing recognition of the significance of urban biodiversity, as it contributes to countering the global extinction crisis (IPBES, 2022; Knapp et al., 2021), promoting multispecies justice (Celermajer et al., 2020; Kopnina & Washington, 2020), and providing synergetic benefits for human health and well-being (Cox et al., 2017; Shwartz et al., 2023; Soga & Gaston, 2021), as well as aiding climate change mitigation and adaptation (Gorman et al.,2023; Pörtner et al., 2023). Despite these recognitions, biodiversity in cities continues to decline, evening affecting common species such as the house sparrow (Weisser & Hauck, 2024). To translate these recognitions into real-world actions, innovations in the urban planning and design practices that enhance native biodiversity and contribute to inclusive and sustainable urbanization are essential. This concept is encapsulated in biodiversity-inclusive urban planning and design (BIPD), which was coined and advocated in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) (CBD, 2022).

However, urban professionals in the built environment may not yet be fully prepared for BIPD. Built-environment professionals (BEPs), such as urban planners, civil engineers, landscape architects, have historically focused on improving human well-being rather than considering the needs of other organisms, and often lack a background in ecological education (Weisser & Hauck,

2024). Although there is a long tradition of integrating ecological principles into the planning process, guided by landscape urbanism (Ahern et al., 2006; McHarg, 1969), and movements centered on concepts and practices such as urban green infrastructure planning (Mell, 2017) and biophilic urbanism (Beatley, 2011), BEPs' practices have faced criticism from ecologists. Concerns include a focus on the expansion and the connectivity of green spaces and neglecting the potential of built environment as habitats (Apfelbeck et al., 2019), treating biodiversity largely as incidental and passive stakeholders rather than engaging actively and explicitly (Hernandez-Santin et al., 2023), a relative lack of attention toward animals (Apfelbeck et al., 2020), and oversimplifying the complexity of ecological relationships and their interactions (Weisser & Hauck, 2024).

Therefore, BEPs may require external assistance to navigate the complexities of ecological factors intertwined with the socioeconomic and political intricacies of planning processes (Deutsch et al., 2023; Frantzeskaki et al., 2024; McPhearson et al., 2016a). The shift in urban ecology from a biologically based discipline to an increasingly interdisciplinary field (Grimm et al., 2000; Kowarik, 2023; McPhearson et al., 2016b; Sukopp, 2008) offers promising opportunities to aid BEPs in explicitly involving urban biodiversity as nonhuman stakeholders in planning and decision-making (Hernandez-Santin et al., 2023). Recent advancements in urban ecology have produced sophisticated knowledge and tools that have the potential to inform urban planning and design. For instance, Plummer and her colleagues (2020) developed species-habitat models to predict bird populations for urban development planning scenarios, aiming to support the on-site compensation policy of "no biodiversity net loss" in the UK (Cooper et al., 2023). By employing citizen-science data on animal species and Maximum entropy (MaxEnt) species distribution modeling (SDM), researchers in China and South Korea have mapped habitat cores and ecological corridors for urban biodiversity conservation (Qian et al., 2023; Serret et al., 2022). Furthermore, recent sporadic efforts in urban ecology have started to integrate biodiversity science into urban practices. Building on the target species selection framework (Apfelbeck et al., 2019) and species' life-cycle study (Weisser & Hauck, 2017), Weisser, Hauck and their teams (2024) employed the Animal-Aided Design approach to explicitly consider animals as stakeholders in their project design practices in Germany and Switzerland. Guided by the framework of Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (Garrard et al., 2018). Australia's largest urban renewal project, Fishermans Bend

in Melbourne, stands out as one of the earliest urban developments of this scale to explicitly incorporate biodiversity targets (Kirk et al., 2021).

Despite these advancements, BEPs have not widely incorporated urban ecology research into real-world planning and design. Although limited in number, studies have attempted to investigate the reasons and challenges behind this scenario. Some studies attribute this phenomenon to BEPs' value bias and lack of willingness, that they place lower priority on biodiversity compared to other competing interests (Aronson et al., 2017; Kay et al., 2022). Additionally, knowledge gaps and disciplinary silos are frequently discussed, emphasizing BEPs' lack of empirical ecological knowledge (McPhearson et al., 2016a) necessary for prescribing "hands-on" transdisciplinary real-world solutions (Acuto et al., 2018; Pickett at al., 2022; Frantzeskaki et al., 2024). Moreover, BEPs may experience path-dependence (Wilson, 2014) and are considered as relying on their socio-technical regimes, leading to resistance to change or reluctance to seek external collaborations (Dorst et al., 2022; Seto et al., 2012). While these studies provide an initial understanding of the challenges, they are insufficient, as most focused on related-topics, such as Nature-based solutions (Dorst et al., 2022), and primarily situated within the Global North (McPhearson et al., 2016a), without specifically exploring various BEPs' perspectives on BIPD to understand why advances in ecological research have not been effectively translated into planning practices.

To fill this gap, this study investigates the perspectives of a broad profile of BEPs across four countries in both the Global North and South regarding BIPD, drawing on theories of Lock-in Effects (Wilson, 2014) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991). The TPB is one of the most influential models for predicting and explaining individuals' intention to engage in specific behaviors (Liu et al., 2020). It deconstructs a person's behavioral intentions into three constructs of attitudes, social and subjective norms and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 1991). Recently, some studies have extended the TPB model by incorporating additional constructs, such as moral norms to understand green purchasing behavior (Liu et al., 2020) and personal norms alongside environmental concerns for public transit behavioral intentions (Ali et al., 2023). By extensively comparing various extension of TPB research, these studies argue that moral and environmental concerns should be included as an extension of TPB, which are significant prediction of intentions on environmentally responsible behaviors (Ali et al., 2023; Liu

et al., 2020). In addition, Wilson (2014) discussed how path dependency and "lock-in" effects pose severe hindrances to social-ecological resilience and transitional changes, as they can trap stakeholders in pathways from which they find it difficult to escape. He categorized lock-in effects at the community level into three types: 1) structural, which are beyond the control of individual communities, 2) economic, related to communities' economic capital, and 3) social-psychological, associated with community-level endogenous social and psychological factors (Wilson, 2014). Given the potential challenges of implementing BIPD, it is appropriate to reference the extension of TPB and Lock-in effects as an initial framework to help understand the BEPs' intentions in involving biodiversity as nonhuman stakeholders in their practice, specifically taking citizen-science-based species distribution modelling (SDM), which is widely studied in urban ecology (Plummer et al., 2020; Serret et al., 2022), as an example. We aim to address three knowledge gaps: 1) uncovering the diverse perspectives of various BEPs' regarding BIPD, 2) providing in-depth, specific, and nuanced evidence of the perspectives of various BEPs across the Global North and South to extend to those understudied and hard to reach, and 3) understanding the challenges and opportunities of implementing BIPD through the lens of BEPs in relation to the frameworks of the TPB and Lock-in effects.

2. Methods

2.1 Q methodology

We employ Q methodology, a mixed quantitative and qualitative research technique (Artis et al., 2020), to illustrate BEPs' typology of viewpoints on BIPD. This methodology has been increasingly utilized in conservation and sustainability research (Seghezzo et al., 2023; Sneegas et al., 2021). Q methodology employs factor analysis to statistically identify patterns of perspectives based on participants' rank-sorting of items, allowing for interpretation and comparison of these perspective patterns (Zabala & Pascual, 2016). While Q methodology is typically applied to understand viewpoints within a single geographical location, it can also be used to analyze viewpoints across multiple locations (Artis et al., 2020).

To involve BEPs from both the Global North and South, we selected the United States, Spain, China and Ethiopia as our case study countries, each characterized by distinctive levels of national urbanization rate (United Nations Population Division, 2022) and national GDP per capita,

purchasing power parity (PPP) (World Bank, 2022). We also purposively sampled BEPs in these four countries to ensure diversity (Table 1), engaging those who may not typically have an interest in the topic of urban biodiversity across built-environment disciplines, including ecological-environmental and socioeconomic focus areas, and public, private and non-profits sectors. In total, we recruited 36 participants with professional experience ranging from 6 to over 30 years, yielding an average 14.2 years of experience. Considering such a diverse profile of the participants and the scarcity of BIPD practice, the vast majority of the recruited BEPs may not have knowledge or experience of BIPD.

To facilitate specific and concrete interviews, we provided a brief introduction to BIPD and utilized examples of species distribution modeling and mapping (Plummer et al., 2020; Serret et al., 2022) to present a vivid illustration and enhance understanding. This research received ethical approval from the Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (UPM) (reference No. UAPGIAAESO-JAM-DATOS-20231114) before commencing, and all participants signed informed consent to participate.

2.2 Q statements

We initially conducted thirteen semi-structured interviews from December 2023 to February 2024 to develop a concourse of 340 statements (Zabala & Pascual, 2016), reflecting BEPs' intentions to incorporate BIPD in their practices. We inductively coded the interview transcripts using NVivo 12 (QSR International, 2018) and categorized the statements into four themes: Environmental Concerns, Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavioral Control (TPB) (Ali et al., 2023; Ajzen, 1991). The last theme of TPB included Understanding Silos and Lock-in Effects (Wilson, 2014).

From this coded concourse, we selected 25 representative statements to match with the P-sample of 23 participants for Q-sorting interviews (Watts & Stenner, 2005). These statements were edited for clarity and relevance across countries and cultures while retaining the original meaning (Table 3). The statements were translated into Chinese and Spanish, and the translations were validated by both ecologists and BEPs native in these languages for use in China and Spain. For participants in Ethiopia, we communicated in English, having consulted their language preferences. English is

widely used alongside their federal working language, Amharic, across all sectors in Ethiopia; for example, the nation's Constitution is written in both English and Amharic (Eshetie, 2010). We tested the Q-set with two respondents to ensure the statements were clear, comprehensive, and suitable to conduct for both face-to-face and online settings.

2.3 Conducting Q sorts

The Q sorts and post-sort interviews took place between March and April 2024. Each interviews last between 60 to 90 minutes. We carried out all Q sorts using the Q-Tip platform (https://qtip.geography.wisc.edu/), a free online tool for conducting Q-method research developed by University of Wisconsin-Madison. Participants were asked to sort the 25 statements onto a nine-column distribution board from Q-Tip (Fig. 1), based on their opinions regarding the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement relative to others. During the post-sort interviews, we first discussed the participants' sorts and then posted two follow-up questions. The first question aimed to capture BEPs' proposed strategies by asking for their top three suggestions for approaches that they believe would help integrate BIPD into urban practice. The second question sought to gauge their intentions for change by having them select from a five-point Likert scale to rate how BIPD should be incorporated into the legal framework, ranging from "not necessary", "conceptual", "non-statutory" to "statutory" (Table 4).

2.4 Q analysis

Following standard analytical processes in Q Method (Zabala & Pascual, 2016) and recommendations to minimize bias (Zabala et.al., 2018), we analyzed the Q sorts using the R package 'qmethod' version 1.8.4. (Zabala, 2014) and Ken-Q Analysis software version 2.0.1 (Banasick, 2023). After computing intercorrelations among individual Q sorts, we extracted four factors using Principal Components Analysis with eigenvalues greater than 1.77 and applied Humphrey's rule to test the retention of these factors. The cumulative explanatory variance of these four factors was 70.8% (Table 2). We used the default Varimax rotation and retained the automatically flagged defining sorts for each factor, with the resulting minimum factor loading exceeding 0.60.

To aid in interpretation, we consulted the composite ideal sorts (Table 3 and Fig. 1), as aggregated by Ken-Q Analysis software (Banasick, 2023), which represent a shared viewpoint for each factor. Further, we employed NVivo 12 (QSR International, 2018) to organize the post-sort interview transcripts for each factor and to gain insights into participants' perspectives through illustrative quotes.

3. Results

During the interviews for both the concourse and Q sorts, we discovered that only four out of the total 36 participants had heard or used SDMs before, representing just 11.1% of the BEPs surveyed. We identified four factors (F) that account for 19 of the 23 participants' Q sorts and reveal four distinct viewpoints on BIPD (Table 2). The remaining four Q sorts were classified as confounded Q sorts (Table 2) due to significant loading onto multiple factors. We named the four factors as *Pluralist, Enthusiast, Pragmatist* and *Contextualist*. Notably, all perspectives support BIPD and are independent of participants' countries or professional backgrounds (Table 1 and 2). Professionals from Ethiopia appear in all factors, professionals from the United States in three factors, and professionals from China and Spain in two factors. Similarly, there is no clear pattern among participants' professional backgrounds, as they are also distributed across factors.

3.1 Factor 1 – Pluralist

The Pluralist views BIPD holistically, recognizing the importance of biodiversity interwoven with many other public interests and considering how to balance them together. This perspective is shared by the largest number of participants across countries and backgrounds. They regard biodiversity an interwoven fabric in a holistic system and cannot be discussed separately from other socioeconomic factors. In this context, they feel neutral about prioritizing socioeconomic needs in urban practice (S9, 0) (Table 3). As one participant from China said: "*It frames in a way that excludes biodiversity from the societal socioeconomic needs. But they are interconnected, and the ecological benefits the urban socioeconomic development*." They are also neutral about the statement of "BIPD has to be biodiversity centric, as the earth is increasingly losing biodiversity to a tipping point (S1, 0**)", while all other viewpoints support this statement. They do not relate to the urgency and instead adopt a contextually-sensitive approach. One professional from China noted: "*It depends on the nature of the projects. Some projects may prioritize biodiversity as it fits*

with the contextual situation and project goal…Then planners may need to balance socioeconomic requirements with biodiversity." They slightly disagree (S20, -1**) with the statement that it is luxurious to consider the needs of non-human species. As one participant from the United States stated, "*on a practical level, it is really challenging to balance providing for other species when there are vulnerable humans whose needs should be met*." One option to balance the competing interests is through time: "*It almost feels like a short term versus a long-term issue. We must prioritize meeting the needs of the people who are in vulnerable states now*."

Nevertheless, Pluralists value the rights of non-human species to exist and their voices to be represented, which they perceive it an objective potentially achievable through BIPD with sufficient detail. They strongly agree with the statement that "BIPD helps represent non-human species' voices in the urban practice (S8, +4*)." A participant from United States stated that "*we as humans have had a major impact on the Earth and we are not the only species to live here. And we need to take other species into consideration in our plans.*" Pluralists also favor BIPD as it delves into sufficient detail (S5, +2*), leading to the following assertion from an Ethiopian professional: "*such detailed consideration will be coming into force, and people will try to understand the impacts and consider this*".

However, another professional from the United States expressed concern regarding the applicability of SDM examples, stating, "*I'm afraid that I don't have a deep understanding of biodiversity…I love the modeling to help us make informed decisions, but I guess I would want more, like a data package to explain how to interpret them*." Meanwhile, a participant from China, who has previously employed SDMs in her practice, further elaborated on the incompatibility of data and methods currently supported by ecologists for direct application in planning. She remarked: "*Ecology and biology are very specialized disciplines, and some experts only study one specie, but planning needs to be holistic and comprehensive. It won't work to include only one specie in planning*." Despite the challenges, she considered that the best way to realize BIPD is through multidisciplinary collaboration, emphasizing that some BEPs should be equipped with ecological knowledge to the extent of "*being able to effectively communicate with ecologists*". She explained, "*BEPs with a specialization in ecology are still generalists and do not need to delve*

deeply into scientific details, which should be the job of ecologists and biologists. But these BEPs should know how to translate and integrate these data into prescriptive planning actions."

This perspective also exhibits good control of their ability to go beyond mandatory regulations (S11, -4) because it works against their professional norms. One participant from the United States remarked: "*We're not only planning because we're required to. We're planning to guide future development, and we have the flexibility to consider any information that we need to consider*." This aligns with their heightened positive attitude (Table 3) regarding mainstreaming BIPD into the urban practice (S6, +3), considering BIPD an emerging hot topic and innovative direction. A professional from China described their view: "*Globally, it has become a planning practice hot theme recently. Biodiversity is the innovative way to go for the future planning and design practice*."

3.2 Factor 2 –Enthusiast

The *Enthusiast* favors the idea of BIPD and advocates to prioritize biodiversity but struggles to convey the significance to others, feeling pessimistic about mainstreaming BIPD. Professionals with this viewpoint embrace the urgency of biodiversity conservation and support to incorporating biodiversity in urban practice as much as possible. A participant from the United States mentioned that "*if we are talking about incorporating biodiversity into planning and design, we should focus on what can be done to increase biodiversity. I agree with both part of the sentence. It should be biodiversity-centric, and the Earth is increasing losing (biodiversity) to a tipping point* (S1, +2*)." Further, they are the ones most likely to agree not to leave out biodiversity information if they are available (S10, +3) (Table 3). One professional from Spain emphasized the significance of data availability of BIPD by saying: "*we should try to work with as much information and data as it is available, but especially in relation to this topic*". Similarly, they strongly disagree the notion of "not involving BIPD in the urban practice because there are no such mandatory regulations" (S11, -4), as articulated by a professional from Spain: "*I'm not planning just to meet mandatory regulations but to improve an existing situation*".

Professionals sharing this perspective tend to experience a heightened sense of struggle over the prioritization of biodiversity against other considerations with the concern that their stakeholders

may not care as much. One participant from the United States remarked, "*Now the struggle mainly is to convey the urgency to others. The urgency element of environment versus other factors.* (S19, +3)" The *Enthusiast* perspective is also the only one that expresses pessimism about the mainstreaming BIPD into urban practice (S6, -1*) (Table 3). A professional from the United States illustrated this with an example: "*There's a pretty high-profile example in our city right now. What is being proposed as the revitalization of the harbor is a lot of ways fairly similar to what's there already. I guess that as someone who's environmentally minded, I wish that there was more thought that went into how to develop it as a like environmental ecological space first and foremost.*"

3.3 Factor 3 – Pragmatist

The *Pragmatist* emphasizes flexibility and adaptability based on real-world conditions. They view biodiversity conservation as an ongoing issue and trend, but not necessarily as an urgent one. Regarding the statement of "it is very likely to mainstream BIPD into the urban practice in the near future (S6, +2)", an Ethiopia participant expressed optimism, stating, "*because this kind of idea and issue is (a) currently ongoing issue*". Similarly, when talked about their strongly agreed statement of "BIPD has to be biodiversity centric, as the earth is increasingly losing biodiversity to a tipping point (S1, +4)", one professional from China discussed that "*I think this is a core trend in our profession and practice (nowadays), and we should work toward it.*" Their interpretation does not convey a sense of urgency; rather, they view the issue through the lens of political trends or professional fashion, implying a tendency to "fit in" or "grasp opportunities".

In contrast to other perspectives (Table 3), *Pragmatists* disagree with the assertion that "to promote BIPD, built environment professionals' major struggle is how to convey the significance and urgency of biodiversity to their stakeholders (S19, -3**). One participant from Ethiopia indicated that "*stakeholders may be restricted to (certain) land uses due to biodiversity concerns, which would further limit a community and landowner to profit from their property.*" They appear to align with their stakeholders' perspective, weighing biodiversity considerations against immediate socioeconomic concerns to arrive at more practical and tangible solutions prioritizing the latter.

Pragmatists justify their trade-off decisions to prioritize socioeconomic considerations by viewing biodiversity as inseparable from human well-being. Among all perspectives, this group is the most aligned with the claim that biodiversity conservation is for human survival (S3, +3**) (Table 3). A professional from the United States asserted, "*Biodiversity survival and human survival are kind of one in the same. We depend on it and when we degrade the environment, we're degrading ourselves and our ability to eat nutritious food.*" The data from statement ranking (S9, 2*) further demonstrates their recognition of the instrumental value of biodiversity, as they uniquely align with the idea that "built environment professionals have to prioritize socioeconomic needs before considering biodiversity in urban practice" (Table 3).Their interpretation suggests that by prioritizing socioeconomic concerns, they can simultaneously address biodiversity needs, as both are interrelated. One participant from the United States emphasized, "*In the cities, we need to be able to say why biodiversity is important from an urban kind of human perspective, and if we can make those linkages between those needs, then we'll also be considering biodiversity.*"

3.4 Factor 4 – Contextualist

The *Contextualist* feels a strong urgency for biodiversity conservation in the face of urbanization but are constrained by inadequate contextual capacity to achieve their goals. They underscore this urgency in response to the statement, "BIPD has to be biodiversity centric, as the earth is increasingly losing biodiversity to a tipping point" (S1, +4). The Ethiopian professional remarked, "*Because (we are) now currently increasingly losing biodiversity in (an) alarming rate. This is a global issue now, especially developing nation with its (rapid) urbanization and deforestation***.**" They highlight the significance of biodiversity conservation in the natural habitats of the developing nations to mitigate human disturbances (S7, +3): "*In the urban setting, to protect the natural habitat (away from human disturbances), biodiversity is the key issue for reducing human disturbance to the natural habitat."* They primarily view humans as a threat to biodiversity within urban context.

Despite their strong commitment to biodiversity conservation, *Contextualists* are acutely aware of their stakeholders' struggles with primary socioeconomic needs and are attentive to the structural challenges that prevent them from realizing what they believe is right. This group uniquely agrees with the statement that "when humans can't meet their own needs, it's too luxurious to consider

the needs of non-human species" (S20, +3**). They frame their reasoning primarily through the lens of their stakeholders, explaining: "*When human cannot meet their interest or their own needs, they don't bother about others, (especially) for developing countries that is still striving for food security, urbanization, and migration (issues).*" This implies a sense of vulnerability from this professional that their stakeholders are economically locked in, while he finds it difficult to propose win-win solutions.

Meanwhile, this group perceives themselves a more central role in the urban practice and decision-making across disciplines, which may further narrow their capacity to find effective solutions. In contrast to all other viewpoints (Table 3), they disagree with statement that "despite understanding differences, built environment professionals can still work effectively with ecologists and biologists in the BIPD projects (14, -3**)". They argue that "*biologists only can work (on the BIPD) unless urban planners incorporating*", despite recognizing that planning is inherently a multi-sectoral effort.

3.5 Consensus statements

Four statements emerged as statistically significant consensus among BEPs, with statement 12 not significant at $p < 0.01$, while statements 10, 18 and 24 were identified at $p < 0.05$ (Table 3). Among these, all BEPs across viewpoints agree only with statement 10, and disagree all with statement 24. They collectively support the inclusion of biodiversity information in their practice, as "*it aligns with their professional conduct not to leave out available information and is essential to consider biodiversity data as part of the decisions*", according to one participant from the United States. Participants also presented arguments opposing the notion that BIPD is not feasible in the already developed areas. As one participant from China stated, "*there are numerous examples that BIPD is implemented in the developed areas, for instance, in high-density cities, we can involve biodiversity vertically*".

3.6 Post-sort questions

The top three suggestions put forth by participants regarding the involvement of BIPD in urban practice were concentrated across eight themes (Fig. 2 and 3): Data availability and methodology awareness, Public engagement and education promotion, Regulatory framework incorporation,

Consensus building and synergy with other public interests, Best practice case studies and pilot projects, Multidisciplinary collaboration, Financing and incentives and Others. The leading three are Data availability and methodology awareness, Public engagement and education promotion, Regulatory framework incorporation, with the latter two being uniquely proposed across all four perspectives (Fig. 3). Therefore, we categorized these themes into four categories (Fig. 2): Knowledge-related, Engagement-related, Structure-related and Others, with Knowledge-related constituting the top category, accounting for 41.7% of all responses (Fig.3). Notably, the suggestions of *Pluralists* and *Pragmatists* are relatively balanced across the first three categories (Fig. 2), while *Enthusiasts* exhibit a stronger preference for Knowledge-related suggestions (66.7%). Conversely, *Contextualists* provided no suggestions related to knowledge. This finding aligns with the Q-sort results, indicating that *Enthusiasts* are particularly passionate about incorporating biodiversity data, while *Contextualists* express a heightened sense of vulnerability regarding all propositions that are beyond their control and based on external or structural factors. Both *Pluralists* and *Pragmatists* suggested all three themes within the Knowledge-related category, with Data availability and methodology awareness being the most popular, while Multidisciplinary collaboration was the least favored.

There is a discernible trend toward increasing support for the statutory incorporation of BIPD, transitioning from "Not necessary" to "Statutory" (Table 4). This trend is evident across all groups, although the degree of support varies significantly. For *Pluralists, Enthusiast and Contextualists* exhibit a gradual increase in support for integrating BIPD, demonstrating a clear preference for statutory incorporation. However, *Pragmatists* present a less clear pattern. Their responses indicate support to integrate BIPD, while also valuing diverse methods of incorporation beyond legal frameworks. A participant from the US strongly agrees with the conceptual integration, stating that "*conceptual incorporation about biodiversity consideration is important if it is done well, … because they are rules of thumb that you can use that would make a huge difference compared to what we do now*." Another Ethiopia participant also supports conceptual integration but feels neutral about integrating as plans or policies because "*indigenous residents have valuable conceptual insights into local wildlife and green spaces, (which) should be valued and incorporated*."

4. Discussion

Our study provides well-informed and nuanced evidence to better understand the challenges and opportunities of realizing BIPD from the perspectives of BEPs. We engaged a diverse group of BEPs from geographically understudied regions of the Global South, as well as professionals with socioeconomic expertise who have not typically been involved in this topic. Unlike previous studies that highlight barriers stemming from BEPs' low value priorities towards ecology and their reluctant attitudes (Dorst et al., 2022; Kay et al., 2022), our findings are surprisingly positive, given the broad profile of BEPs examined. We identified three major challenges that are the misaligned value orientations between BEPs and their stakeholders, structurally imposed barriers, and BEPs' limited awareness of ecological knowledge. Referencing back to the frameworks of the TPB and Lock-in effects, we will first discuss these challenges and the coping mechanisms employed by BEPs in detail, followed by the potential opportunities related to BEPs' value and attitudes, professional norms, their perceived behavioral control, and lock-in effects.

To start with, our study reveals that BEPs in both the Global North and South hold positive attitudes toward biodiversity, despite their diverse value patterns associated with nature. These values resonate with the multiple ways in which individuals conceive a good quality of life, as discussed in the IPBES report (IPBES, 2022; Pascual et al., 2023). For instance, *Enthusiasts*, who support prioritizing biodiversity in all sorts of planning practices, hold an ecocentric worldview; while the *Pluralist* recognizes the interconnectedness of systems, exhibiting a more pluricentric worldview. Regarding specific values, both *Enthusiasts* and *Contextualists* tend to acknowledge the intrinsic value of biodiversity, whereas *Pragmatists* appear to celebrate its instrumental value more. Despite these diverse value patterns, all BEPs favor the idea of BIPD and express a willingness to integrate it into their practices. This is evident from the consensus statement among BEPs that they will not overlook biodiversity information if it is made available, and their support to the statutory incorporation of BIPD across perspectives.

However, BEPs perceive a disconnect from their ecological values and attitudes with their stakeholders' viewpoints. All BEPs, except for *Pragmatists*, identify a major struggle in conveying the significance and urgency of biodiversity to stakeholders. In their view, the challenge is not due to BEPs' reluctance or resistance, but rather a mismatch between BEPs' ecological values and

attitudes and those of their stakeholders – namely, residents, officials, clients, and others – acting as a significant barrier to the implementation of BIPD. To cope with this mismatch, BEPs discussed their attempts primarily in their engagement-related suggestions, including engaging public, promoting education, and synergizing biodiversity with other public interests.

Another primary challenge shared by all perspectives is the structural barriers, either imposed by inadequate legislation, or resulted from conflicting structural-physical factors, such as land use conflicts and competing resources. The importance of incorporating legal framework is underscored as a top suggestion across perspectives, echoing findings from previous studies (Dorst et al., 2022). Nevertheless, BEPs perceive a stronger sense of control over this barrier, supported by their professional norms, as rules-in-use, enable them to operate beyond structural barriers of legislation, which exist as rules-in-form, in their pursuit of better serving the public interest (Gorddard et al., 2016). Consequently, some BEPs, particularly *Pluralists* and *Enthusiasts*, generally view themselves as having the ability to transcend legislation and regulations, perceiving this as an integral part of their role in the decision-making process and in fostering a better urban future. This flexibility and potential for innovation contribute to a reduced degree of structural lock-in for them.

In contrast, BEPs' perceived control over the structural-physical barriers is more limited. Both *Contextualist* and *Pluralist* mentioned their dilemma in balancing the competing agendas of biodiversity with socioeconomic public interest, particularly when their stakeholders are economically locked in. They either experience a sense of vulnerability beyond their control or address these competing agendas by prioritizing socioeconomic needs of the public or postponing biodiversity considerations to the future. In this context, BEPs often feel they lack options. As a result, their actions may reflect a path dependency that prioritizes socioeconomic needs while downgrading biodiversity considerations, potentially attracting criticism for resistance to change with their socio-technical regime (Dorst et al., 2022). However, it seems likely that BEPs struggle more due to their inadequate capacity to engage stakeholders and collaboratively move towards BIPD than from their attitudinal resistance to change. For instance, some *Pluralists*, upon learning about SDM examples for the first time, expressed that this data-rich evidence would help them

facilitate stakeholders' understanding of the significance of biodiversity, demonstrating a strong interest in these data and methods.

Interestingly, while BEPs did not endorse the statement that their lack of ecological knowledge is a major barrier in the Q-sort, they proposed the highest number of suggestions within the Knowledge-related category. One possible explanation for this contradiction may lie in BEPs' lack of awareness of their own ecological knowledge deficits. Previous studies (McPhearson et al., 2016a) have pointed out BEPs' lack of empirical ecological knowledge; however, a more pressing issue is that many BEPs are simply unaware that such ecological data and methods exist. Without this foundational knowledge awareness, it may be challenging for them to accurately assess whether their lack of ecological knowledge constitutes a major barrier or not, let alone to incorporate into their practices. When presented with relevant data and methods, BEPs immediately express interest and perceive them as helpful, particularly in that the explicit and visual representations, supported by sufficient data, help speak to the sense and sensibility of the stakeholders so that they would care. Nevertheless, in addition to recognizing their usefulness, some *Pluralists* voiced concern regarding the applicability of these tools, suggesting that current available data and methods developed in urban ecology may not be readily actionable for prescribing real-world solutions. These findings reinforce existing research that emphasizes the knowledge gaps and disciplinary silos hindering BIPD (Kay et al., 2022; Pickett et al., 2022) and further highlight the critical absence of basic awareness among many BEPs regarding the existence of ecological data and methodologies. Consequently, our findings underscore the need for strategies that facilitate positive changes by empowering BEPs with greater awareness of advancements in ecological knowledge and enhancing the practical applicability of these developments.

Having discussed the three identified challenges and their coping strategies, we find promising opportunities for realizing BIPD, by learning from the perspectives of a broader profile of BEPs. First, BEPs exhibit positive attitudes toward biodiversity, despite their varying value patterns associated with nature. Their professional norms facilitate adaptive changes in involving biodiversity in their practices, with willingness to overcome structural regulatory barriers and to bridge gaps in values and attitudes with stakeholders through public engagement and consensus-

building initiatives. If equipped with better ecological knowledge, particularly through evidence-based and readily applicable tools, BEPs may experience improved perceived control in communicating effectively with their stakeholders during these initiatives regarding competing structural-physical conflicts, facilitating a collaborative transition towards BIPD.

A consensus among all perspectives indicates that BEPs will not overlook biodiversity data if it is available to them. Specifically, BEPs are likely to act quickly when they are aware of advancements in biodiversity knowledge, informed on how to access such data or employ relevant methods, or understand whom to consult or collaborate with. *Pluralists* and *Enthusiasts* demonstrate greater willingness to acquire more knowledge, proposing various Knowledge-related suggestions, including increasing data availability and methodological awareness, drawing inspiration from successful case studies, and pursuing collaborations with other disciplines.

In this regard, primary efforts should focus on raising awareness and understanding of ecological knowledge among BEPs, which echoes similar claims within related fields (Acuto et al., 2018; Dorst et al., 2022; Kay et al., 2022; McPhearson et al., 2016a). However, it is hardly a single discipline effort. An imperative step forward is to enhance knowledge awareness collectively and build multidisciplinary evidence (Grove et al. 2024; Pickett et al. 2024), starting from making biodiversity information and data available and applicable for BEPs. Our findings suggest that the common ground between the two disciplinary perspectives may already exist (Pickett et. al., 2022). A noteworthy example is the *Pluralist* perspective identified in our study, which is widely shared among BEPs and aligns well with the value turn recently promoted within the conservation ecology community (Pickett et al., 2024; IPBES, 2022), transitioning from “nature for itself” to “nature for people” (Mace, 2014). Another example is the *Enthusiast* perspective, characterized by a propensity for ecocentric values. These practitioners may approach more radically towards a biodiverse urban future and exhibit greater openness to adapting new methods and collaborating with ecologists. Additionally, we have identified some novel research endeavors along this line in urban ecology, such as incorporating urban ecology data and methodological advances into the standard planning and design framework (Apfelbeck et al., 2020; Weisser & Hauck, 2024), balancing scientific measures and community meaningfulness in selecting target species and developing biodiversity objectives in an urban renewal project (Kirk et al., 2021). Still, further

research is needed to better understand how to facilitate transdisciplinary knowledge advancement and awareness. For instance, further studies could explore the methods and tools that BEPs consider applicable in BIPD, strategies to transfer the knowledge advance and narrow gaps between urban ecologists and BEPs, and the role of ecology in setting objectives for BIPD.

5. Conclusion

Our study uncovered four BEPs' perspectives towards BIPD, namely, *Pluralist, Enthusiast, Pragmatist* and *Contextualist*. Using nuanced evidence from a broad profile of BEPs, we expanded the understanding of these perspectives, particularly involving areas in the Global South, where challenges are pressing but research is limited. Learning from BEPs' views, our findings highlight three main challenges: the misaligned values and attitudes between BEPs and stakeholders, structurally imposed barriers, and BEPs' limited awareness of existing ecological knowledge. BEPs perceive varying levels of control over these challenges, with the low awareness of critical ecological knowledge advancement potentially acting as a significant one. Fortunately, we identified multiple opportunities to overcome these challenges. Given BEPs' positive attitudes toward biodiversity, it appears that a common ground between the two disciplinary perspectives may already exist. BEPs' diverse value patterns and professional norms support their willingness to engage in adaptive transformative innovations concerning BIPD. Practitioners across perspectives would particularly welcome applicable evidence-based tools to facilitate effective communications with urban stakeholders to optimize the trade-off decisions. Additionally, *Pluralists* and *Enthusiasts* are more open to multidisciplinary collaborations. Therefore, empowering BEPs with enhanced awareness and understanding of ecological knowledge and fostering transdisciplinary evidence-building will promote a healthier multispecies coexistence urban future and contribute to the global biodiversity conservation.

Data Availability: Data will be made available on request.

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Table 1 Summary of research participants

Study country			Professional background									Total participants per country	
Name	National Urbanization (%)	National GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $)	Discipline						Focus				
			UP	UD	LA	CE	Env	Mul	Ecol	Environ	Socio-econ	Concourse	Q-sort
Ethiopia	Low	Low	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	5	5	4	6
China	Medium	Lower middle	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	5	3	6
Spain	High	Upper middle	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	3	3	3	5
USA	High	High	3	0	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6
Total participants per background			11	4	6	8	4	3	7	13	16	13	23

Source: National urbanization (urban population as a percentage of total population) (%): Low ＜35%, Medium 35%-75%, High ＞75% (United Nations Population Division, 2022); National GDP per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP) (current international $): Low ＜15, Lower middle 15-45, Upper middle 45-65, High ＞ 65 (World Bank, 2022).
UP = urban planning; UD = urban design; LA = landscape architecture; CE = civil engineer; Env = environmental science or engineering; Mul = specialized in two or more disciplines; Ecol = ecological focus; Environ = environmental focus; Socio-econ = socioeconomic focus.

Table 2 Factor loadings for each participant's Q sort

Practice areas	Practice sectors and focuses	Years of experience	F1	F2	F3	F4
F1: *Pluralist*						
Shanghai, China	Private consulting *Biodiversity planning, landscape design*	10-15	**0.8260**	0.1571	0.1066	0.1712
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Government *Urban and industrial park civil engineering*	15-20	**0.7575**	0.1508	0.2558	0.3042

Shanghai, China	Government & Non-profits *Strategic planning, climate changes, innovative industries and policy research*	10-15	**0.7040**	0.2467	0.0521	-0.0227
Multiple cities, USA	Government & Non-profits *Holistic sustainable planning*	10-15	**0.6952**	0.3839	0.3125	-0.0461
Madrid, Spain	Government & Academia *Green infrastructure, landscape planning*	20-25	**0.6832**	0.5188	-0.0304	-0.0436
Multiple cities, Ethiopia	Academia & Private Consulting *Urban planning and design, urban regional planning*	10-15	**0.6525**	0.2083	0.2296	0.4930
Multiple cities, China	Private consulting *Urban and industrial planning and design*	15-20	**0.6425**	0.5777	0.1385	0.0558
State government & Baltimore, USA	Government *Capital improvement programs, energy efficiency*	10-15	**0.6334**	0.319	-0.1616	0.1368
Shanghai & Suzhou, China	Government & Private Consulting *Urban planning, landscape architecture, urban management*	15-20	**0.6052**	0.1619	0.4807	0.1972
F2: *Enthusiast*						
Milwaukee & Hamtramck, USA	Government & Non-profits *Community & economic development urban planning, urban beautification programs*	5-10	0.3388	**0.8065**	0.0500	-0.0913
Baltimore, USA	Private consulting *Eco-restoration, stormwater management planning and engineering*	5-10	0.1169	**0.7549**	0.0035	0.1248
New York & the Northeast Region, USA	Government & Private Consulting *Ecological landscape architecture*	10-15	0.2683	**0.7372**	0.3819	0.0562
Barcelona, Spain	Government & Academia *Landscape architecture and open space design*	15-20	0.4848	**0.6758**	0.0834	0.1184

Madrid, Spain	Government & Private Consulting *Civil and environmental engineering and construction*	20-25	0.2710	**0.6675**	0.4080	0.2982
Dire Dawa, Ethiopia	Government *Urban structure planning*	10-15	0.3466	**0.6332**	0.1306	0.3080
F3: *Pragmatist*						
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Government *Environmental engineering*	10-15	0.3177	-0.1222	**0.7317**	0.0309
Guiyang & multiple cities, China	Private consulting *Urban development planning*	10-15	0.0852	0.5476	**0.6275**	0.0068
USA and multiple countries worldwide	Government & Academia & Non-profits *Biodiversity urban planning and research*	10-15	0.3059	0.1355	**0.6098**	0.2331
F4: *Contextualist*						
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Government *Urban beautification, green space planning*	15-20	0.0396	0.0527	0.0443	**0.7442**
Confounded Q sorts						
Multiple cities, China	Private consulting *Ecological landscape architecture and stormwater management design*	20-25	0.6472	0.4793	0.4487	0.1639
Madrid, Spain	Government & Private Consulting *Landscape architecture, urban park planning, green infrastructure planning*	20-25	0.4884	0.4392	0.4489	0.4307
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Government *Urban master planning, land bank administration*	15-20	0.2158	0.5281	0.5605	0.2269
Galicia & multiple other cities, Spain	Private consulting & Government & Academia *Landscape architecture, green space planning and design, green infrastructure planning*	25-30	0.4010	0.4887	0.5075	0.3244
Eigenvalues			6.0122	5.3740	3.1275	1.7651
Explanatory variance (%)			26.14	23.37	13.60	7.67
Reliability			0.9730	0.9600	0.9231	0.8000

Number of defining Q sorts	9	6	3	1

Factor loadings range from complete agreement (1) to complete disagreement (-1). Bolded numbers for F1, F2, F3 and F4 are Q sorts with factor loadings >0.60 and are significant at $p < 0.01$.

Table 3 Q Statements and rankings for each factor

Q Statements	F 1	F2	F 3	F 4
1. BIPD has to be biodiversity centric, as the earth is increasingly losing biodiversity to a tipping point	0**	2*	4	4
2. Humans should conserve biodiversity because it is essential to our mental health	2	4	3	2**
3. The most important reason for biodiversity conservation is human survival	1	1	3**	-1
4. BIPD is a valuable layer in considering development patterns and how to use space	3	2	1	1
5. BIPD gets down to a granular enough detail that are useful for the urban practice	2*	0	1	0
6. It is very likely to mainstream BIPD into the urban practice in the near future	3	1**	2	2
7. In the urban settings, BIPD is a suitable approach to reduce human disturbance to the natural habitats	2	2	1**	3
8. BIPD helps represent non-human species' voices in the urban practice	4*	1	-1	0
9. Built environment professionals have to prioritize socioeconomic needs before considering biodiversity in the urban practice	0	-2	2*	-1
10. As built environment professionals, we should not leave out biodiversity information or data if they are available**	1	3	2	0
11. It is not necessary for built environment professionals to involve BIPD in the urban practice because there are no such mandatory regulations	-4	-4	0	0
12. The primary challenge for BIPD is that built environmental professionals do not have quality non-human species data in cities to inform practice*	0	-1	0	1
13. The major barrier to involve BIPD into urban practice is that built environment professionals do not know how to do it	-1	0	1	-1
14. Despite understanding differences, built environment professionals can still work effectively with ecologists and biologists in the BIPD projects	1	1	1	3**
15. It is not practical to involve BIPD in the urban practice because biodiversity knowledge is too specific and narrowly focused	3**	-1	0	0
16. Planning and design are not science, so biodiversity scientific data cannot be translated into design solutions or policy decisions	-3	-2	0	-1

17. As built environment professionals, we cannot make the biodiversity-inclusive shift in the urban practice because we all work in institutional silos	-2	0	-2	1
18. It is only possible to make the biodiversity-inclusive shift in the urban practice after it is integrated into the existing regulatory framework**	0	-1	0	2
19. To promote BIPD, built environment professionals' major struggle is how to convey the significance and urgency of biodiversity to the stakeholders	1	3	3**	2
20. When humans can't meet their own needs, it's too luxurious to consider the needs of non-human species	1**	-3	-4	3**
21. It is impossible to involve BIPD in cities where land is profitable and generates revenue	-1	-3	-3	-2
22. The added-up of additional time, capacity and coordination efforts make it difficult to implement BIPD in the urban practice	0	0	-1	3**
23. As built environment professionals, BIPD is not something we typically do, and we don't find the motivation to change	-2	0	-2	-2
24. In the urban settings, BIPD is only feasible in the urban expansion areas or new cities, but not in the already developed ones**	-2	-2	-2	-4
25. Built environment professionals will implement BIPD projects only if there are successful examples elsewhere	-1	1	-1	1

F1 =Pluralist, F2 =Enthusiast, F3 =Pragmatist and F4 =Contextualist. Statements are listed in order of the numbers on the statement cards and scores illustrate the level of agreement with each statement from -4 ‘strongly disagree’ to +4 ‘strongly agree’. Distinguishing statements are noted for each factor with a * if significant at $p < 0.05$ or ** if significant at $p < 0.01$. Consensus statements are noted for each statement with a * if non-significant at $p < 0.05$ or ** if non-significant at $p < 0.01$.

Table 4 Participants’ intentions of incorporating BIPD into the legal framework by factors according to four five-point Likert scale selections

Incorporation Level	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
F1 Pluralist (n=9)					
Not necessary	1.2	1.0	0.4	1	2
Conceptual	1.6	1.0	0.8	1	3
Non-statutory	2.7	3.0	0.8	2	3
Statutory	4.4	4.0	0.5	4	5

F2 Enthusiast (n=6)					
Not necessary	1.0	1.0	0.0	1	1
Conceptual	2.0	2.0	0.8	1	3
Non-statutory	2.0	2.0	0.6	1	3
Statutory	4.5	4.5	0.6	4	5
F3 Pragmatist (n=3)					
Not necessary	1.0	1.0	0.0	1	1
Conceptual	3.7	4.0	2.1	1	5
Non-statutory	3.7	4.0	1.5	2	4
Statutory	4.7	5.0	0.6	4	5
F4 Contextualist (n=1)					
Not necessary	1.0	1.0	NaN	1	1
Conceptual	3.0	3.0	NaN	3	3
Non-statutory	4.0	4.0	NaN	4	4
Statutory	5.0	5.0	NaN	5	5

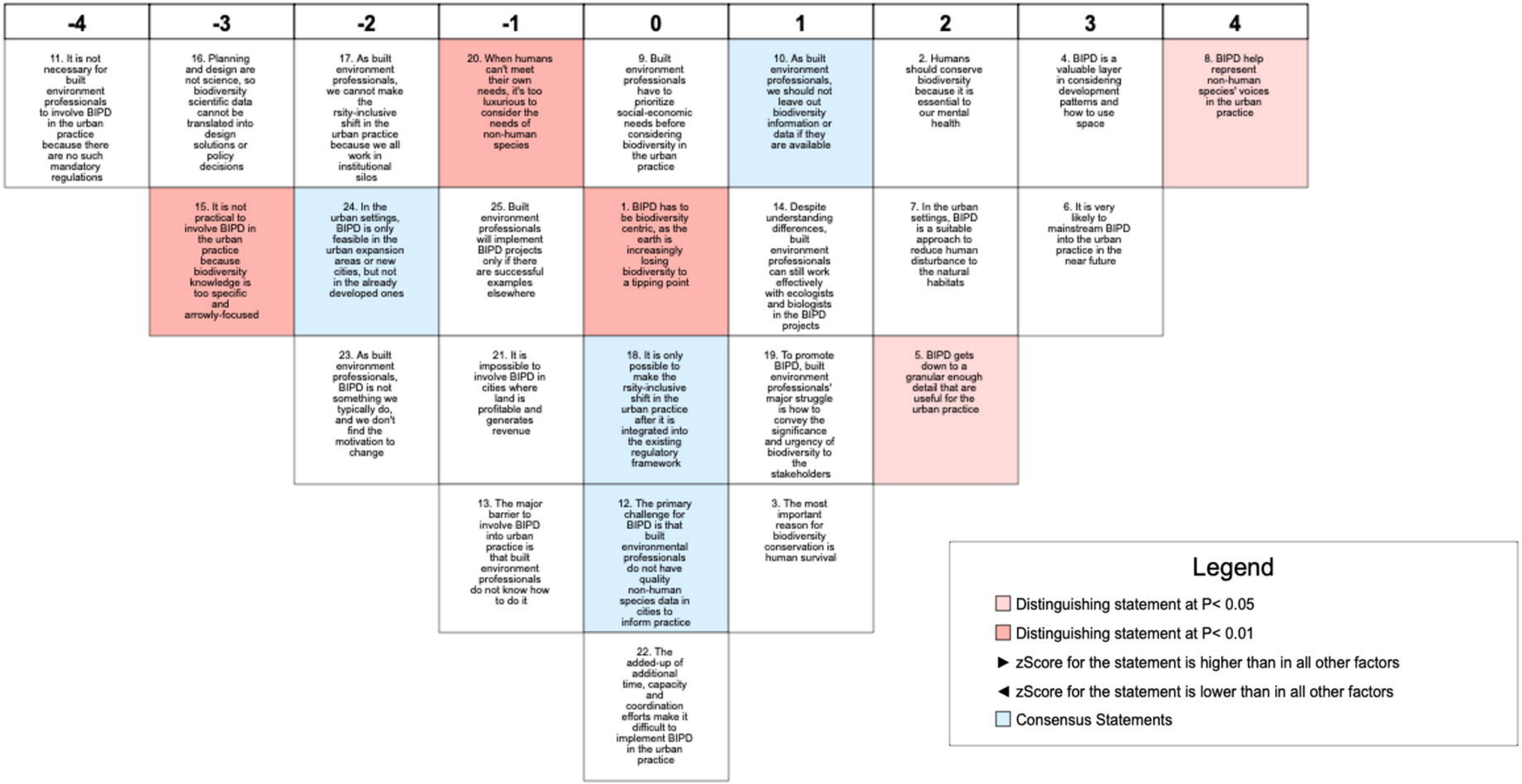
Note: The four choices are defined as follows: Not necessary to incorporate, Conceptual incorporation is good enough, Non-statutory incorporation is sufficient, and Statutory incorporation is necessary. Likert scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree. NaN indicates that the standard deviation cannot be calculated for a sample size of 1.

Figure Legend

Figure 1: A Composite Ideal Sort aggregated by Ken-Q software by factor on a nine-column Q-Sort distribution board. Participants place one statement in each blank, and there is no difference in value based on the vertical order of statements in each column.

Figure 2: Bar chart of percentage by counts of the participants' top three suggestions per factor. Suggestion categories are grouped in Knowledge-related (in blue), Engagement-related (in orange), Structure-related (in dark grey) and Others (in light grey).

Figure 3: Quotes of the participants' top three suggestions by category in a descending order per suggestion numbers. Background of every suggestion quote and category name from different factor is colored respectively according to the legends.



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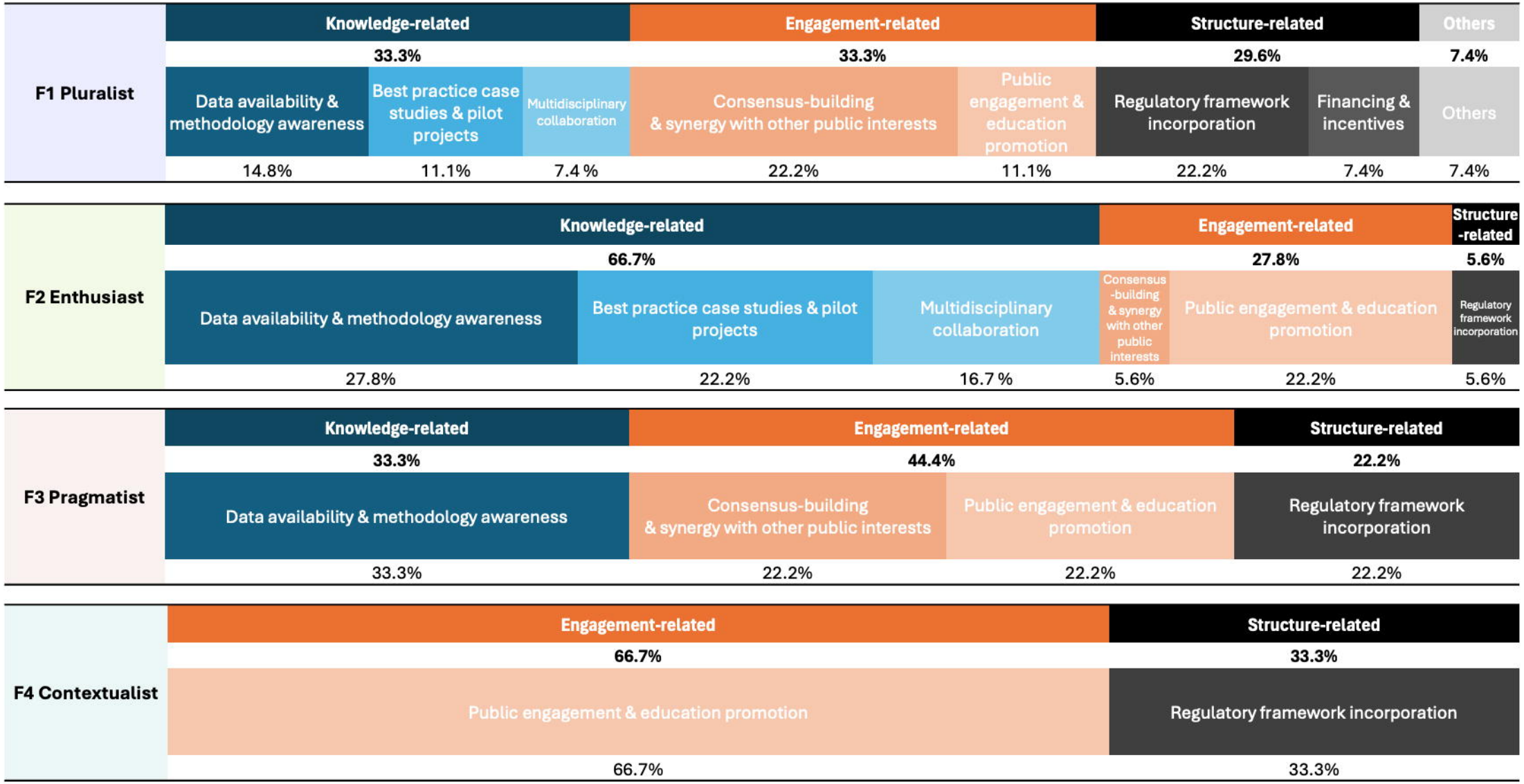

Fig. 2. Bar chart of percentage by counts of the participants' top three suggestions per factor. Suggestion categories are grouped in Knowledge-related (in blue), Engagement-related (in orange), Structure-related (in dark grey) and Others (in light grey).

Data availability & methodology awareness	Public engagement & education promotion	Regulatory framework incorporation	Consensus-building & synergy with other public interests	Best practice case studies & pilot projects	Multidisciplinary collaboration	Financing & incentives	Others
Planners need clear methodology on when and how to implement it	*Professionals and citizens should all get involved in the systematic biodiversity monitoring from the beginning instead of focusing only on flag species*	*Mandatory regulatory framework is necessary to engage all sectors to act*	*Most importantly, planners should carefully position biodiversity objectives that are suitable for the specific projects by understanding the true underlying needs from different stakeholders to reach a solution accepted by all*	*Case studies and pilot BIPD examples are good starting points*	*Persons from different disciplines should interact and sit together at the same table with sufficient time to speak to each other and influence the other side*	*Work with the government and provide incentives, ask real estate developers to change their behaviors*	*More attention and budget are in need for sustainable maintenance to balance low maintenance while minimizing human disturbance and human perceived wilderness*
Professionals needs reference and data, and recipes of how to use and treat them, which may facilitate things to happen	*Develop a multidisciplinary curriculum with both biologists and built environment students for a better future environmental generation*	*BIPD should become one of the legally-binding planning objectives in the spatial territorial plans*	*The most important is consensus building within the profession and the wider public*	*Case studies and best practice examples are beneficial*	*Collaborations across professions such as planners, engineers and ecologists on small-medium projects with full BIPD studies first*	*It would help us produce more well-rounded plans that consider other factors like biodiversity if we are able to incorporate long-term financial impacts and investments*	*Design urban zoos and recreational parks in the urban planning and design*
Having a data layer to be able to easily pull in data to make this kind of things easier, like the EPA has - a tool about environmental justice layer to identify vulnerable populations and look at proposed projects against that data	*From the bottom-up perspective, it requires a better public promotion and engagement to infiltrate such new knowledge and tools for policy incorporation and awareness raising*	*One of the approaches is compulsory regulations*	*To make it happen, planners should synergize biodiversity messages and issues with equity, mental health, climate change, carbon neutrality*	*Pilot projects in big cities with more resources first and replicate widely nationwide*	*Having better collaborations between the scientific community and city practitioners. Having more conversations about the importance of this having more research is always helpful*		
Involve such new approaches in the urban planning and design, civil engineering, and landscape architecture practices	*High school curriculum to educate about BIPD*	*Respect relevant regulations in place, such as the 30% regulation of green spaces has not yet got enough attention by politicians and in practices*	*Urban agriculture in the peri-urban areas, would promote the integration of BIPD simultaneously*	*Best practice examples to facilitate changes, such as markers of what this is with a plate or sign saying this is a park but also a habitat*	*Multidisciplinary team in the city*		
Having a better understanding of BIPD through mapping .... First implement in a few spaces, like community green spaces and make it approved by the planning commission	*Change the perceptions of beauty of the landscape design and understand the impact of different species on the environment*	*Multi-sectoral governmental collaborations to push forward biodiversity conservation in planning*	*Accomplish multiple goals together to align biodiversity goes alongside with other topics, such as health benefits, clean water benefits etc.*	*Examples of codes and regulations or model ordinances would be helpful to take references and understand how to integrate*	*At least biologists, ecologists, or environmentalists considered as the stakeholders, and better to be part of the team to have a say*		
I think access to data is really a big one....A lot of times the barriers are that we don't necessarily have the data that we need or it's not very accurate	*Education to people working in the space and the clients. Biodiversity cannot be incorporated in all but potentially partially in some projects*	*Top-down policies for animal species data monitoring and ecological corridors, which will provide efficient data support for modeling and planning. It will also trickle down to local levels in practice to make a convincing case backed up with detailed data*	*BIPD is incorporated in the framework for the project or the vision before evening getting to the point, you know, in the project requirements early on*	*Good practice examples to follow*			
Conferences, researches and academic discussions bring what is advanced in research to practice. Practitioners read papers to improve their work	*Raise the public awareness, and the BIPD should be calibrated into the subject of urban planning and design education*	*The high-level management in urban centers support BIPD into the legal framework to increase the impact*	*Integrate nature into infrastructure*	*Available pilot projects to test the good practices and to be involved in the big projects*			
More quality available data in an easier way to use for planners	*Community engagement in urban planning process*	*Scientific-oriented, evidence-based designs with some regulatory flexibility in planning or implementation*	*Link biodiversity into other priorities of the city to understand what biodiversity meant - really scientifical, so that they're motivated to do it*				
Guides for other engineers to follow, and if it is legalized, it is better	*Promote and involve the public for the maintenance*	*Link to larger framework and legislation with larger impact - cities and biodiversity planners to think more comprehensively*					
Community-driven planning with ecological knowledge	*Raise awareness and community participation*	*Top-down policies to direct the science into practice*					
Following the science, don't design too much to allow nature to evolve itself	*Education across all levels - from kindergarten to all levels*						
Institutional and technical support this topic - how easy it is to actually do it							

Method-related **Engagement-related** **Structure-related** **Others** **F1 Pluralist** **F2 Enthusiast** **F3 Pragmatist** **F4 Contextualist**

Fig. 3. Quotes of the participants' top three suggestions by category in a descending order per suggestion numbers. Background of every suggestion quote and category name from different factor is colored respectively according to the legends.