

How can we turn the tide on natures' decline? Learning from the North Devon Landscape Pioneer

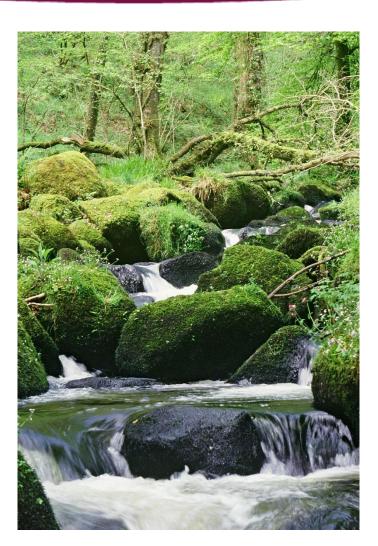
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Talk plan



- The North Devon Landscape Pioneer
- Our test and trial of a natural capital approach
- The Natural Capital Strategy
- Lessons learned
- Conclusions: How can we turn the tide on natures' decline?



The Pioneers



- 25 YEP "improving the environment within one generation"
- Aims:
 - Test new tools and methods as part of applying a natural capital approach in practice;
 - Demonstrate a joined-up, integrated approach to planning and delivery;
 - Pioneer and 'scale-up' the use of new funding opportunities; and
 - Grow our understanding of 'what works', sharing lessons and best practice.



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What did we want to try?



- Experiment with natural capital
- Deliberative and participative approach
- Test use of economic evidence to inform prioritisation
- Create a suite of innovative, investible and strategic interventions



Upper Reaches of the River Torridge © Devon Wildlife Trust

Testing and Trialling a Natural Capital Approach

Financial Mapping

Spatially mapping investment in the natural environment in North Devon

Participatory Evidence Gathering

Gathering evidence about the environment in North Devon

Prioritising

Agreeing priorities to focus on for the rest of the natural capital process

Understanding Issues Strategically

Creating shared and strategic understanding of problems occuring in North Devon using Root Cause Analysis

Developing Solutions to Problems

Creating a suite of solutions to improve the environment

Creating a Natural Capital Strategy

Outlining the process, priorities, problems and solutions

Developing Investment Ideas

Identifying solutions which could be funded via innovative investment

Natural capital lessons learned

Exploring Ways to Improve Land Management

Natural Flood Management

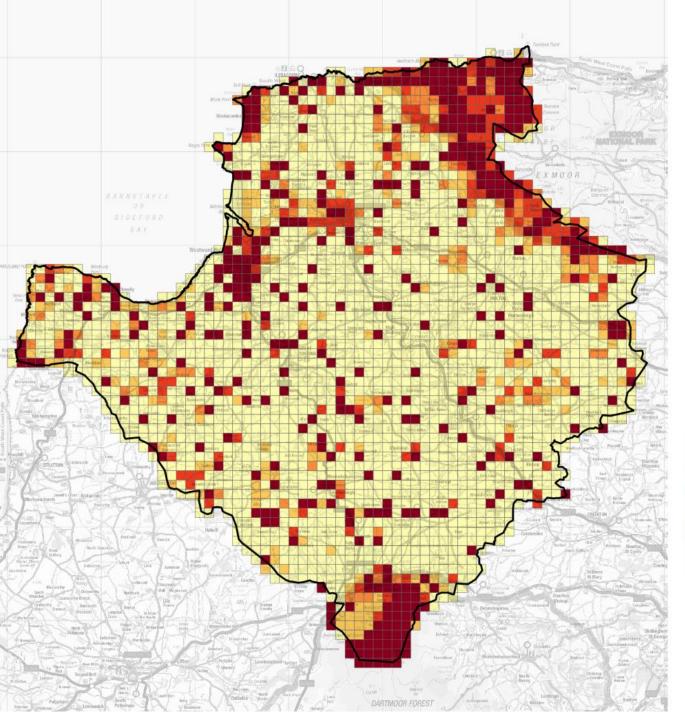
Practical application of a natural capital approach in an NFM case study

Farm Business Resilience

Exploring farm business resilience and land management to understand the future of farm businesses

ELM Trial Phase 1 82

Operationalising a natural capital approach for landscape and farm business planning



Expenditure Heatmap

Spatially allocated expenditure

Pioneer Area

1km grid

Expenditure

>40% lower than mean

10-40% lower

Mean +/- 10%

10-40% greater

>40% greater than mean

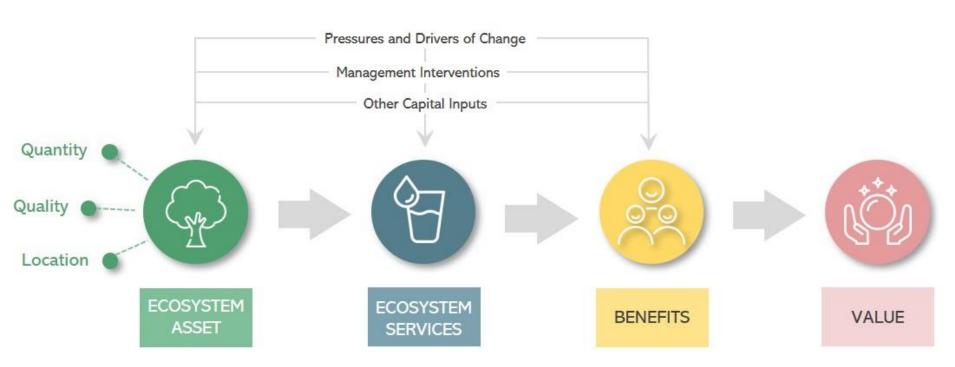


10 km

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Evidence base





From Wigley et al., 2020

Initial prioritisation



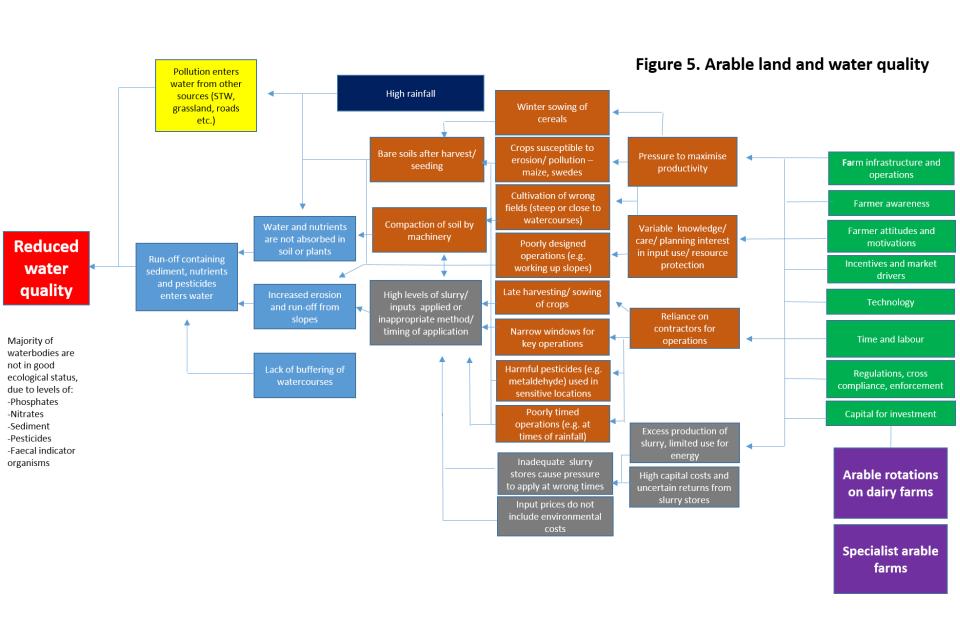
Eight priorities ranked by value, condition, trend

Habitat	Ecosystem Service	Economic Value (£/Year) North Devon	Trend last 20 years	Con- dition	Econ Value per ha	Area (ha)	Econom- ic Value (conf- idence)	Trend (confid- ence)	Cond- ition (confid- ence)
Improved pasture	Water Purif'n	1) millions	down*	-2	50	96,848	1	3	1
Arable	Water Purif'n	1) millions	down*	-1	50	21,189	1	3	1
Arable	Recreation &	1) millions	stable	-1	100	21,189	1*	1	1
Permanent grassland	Recreation &	1) millions	stable	-1	125	58,026	1*	1	1
Deciduous woodland	Climate	1) millions	stable	-1	318	29,877	2	1	1
Deciduous woodland	Water Reg'n	1) millions	stable	-1	400	29,877	1	1	1
Improved pasture	Climate	1) (millions)	up *	-1	-128	96,848	2*	2*	3
Permanent grassland	Water Purif'n	1) millions	down*	0	50	58,026	1	3	1

Deliberative prioritisation



Interim Pairs	Final Pairs
Improved pasture – water purification	Improved pasture – water purification
Arable – water purification	Arable – water purification
Arable – recreation & tourism	Culm grassland – water regulation
Permanent Grassland – recreation & tourism	Coastal margins – tourism & recreation (and cultural)
Deciduous Woodland – climate	Woodland - climate
Deciduous Woodland – water regulation	Deciduous Woodland – water regulation
Improved Pasture – climate	Improved Pasture - climate
Permanent Grassland – water purification	Permanent Grassland – water purification



Selecting a group of interventions



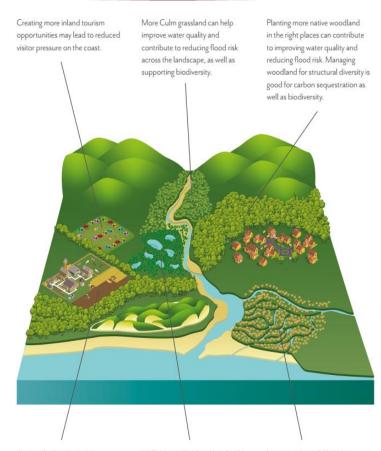


- Strategic (root cause)
- Feasible
- Investible
- Multiple ecosystem services
- Good for biodiversity

The Natural Capital Strategy



- Priorities
 - o reducing flood risk,
 - o improving water quality,
 - increasing carbon storage and sequestration, and
 - mitigating the pressure of tourism and recreation
- Interventions land use change, land management, incentives, motivations and capacities and governance



A suite of soil and nutrient management interventions can help reduce diffuse pollution from farmland. This will improve water quality downstream in rivers, estuaries and bathing waters, supporting wildlife, tourism and

Well-designed and sited wetlands can help improve water quality in the catchment and adjacent marine areas, support biodiversity and contribute to reducing flood risk. Increasing intertidal habitats, especially saltmarsh, can help to reduce coastal flood risk, as well as sequestering carbon.

Investment opportunities for North Devon



- 1. Local food network for natural capital friendly farms,
- 2. Carbon accreditation for habitats eg saltmarsh & Culm,
- 3. Eco-tourism standard for inland river corridors and,
- 4. A woodland hub



Lessons learned for best practice



- 1. Using a natural capital approach helped us to think differently about the environment
- 2. It helped us to understand what transformative change looks like
- 3. Applying a natural capital approach requires a significant amount of time and resources
- 4. Consider the whole system
- 5. Use a participatory strategic planning process
- Special aspects of place (eg biodiversity) must be considered throughout the process
- 7. Finding innovative solutions which are also investible is a challenge

Lessons learned for best practice



- 7. Evidence you need quantitative, qualitative and spatial
- 8. The participatory and deliberative process was key to the success of the trial. Partnership working is very valuable and investing in it is important
- 9. The trial of a new approach provided a great opportunity to engage new partners, but you need a wide group engaged from the start.
- 10. Governance is important for decision making because success in addressing the priorities requires: Institutional responsibility; Adaptive management; Localisation; and Shared commitment
- 11. Integrated Local Planning and Delivery requires time, enabling policy frameworks and organisational commitment to deliver change.

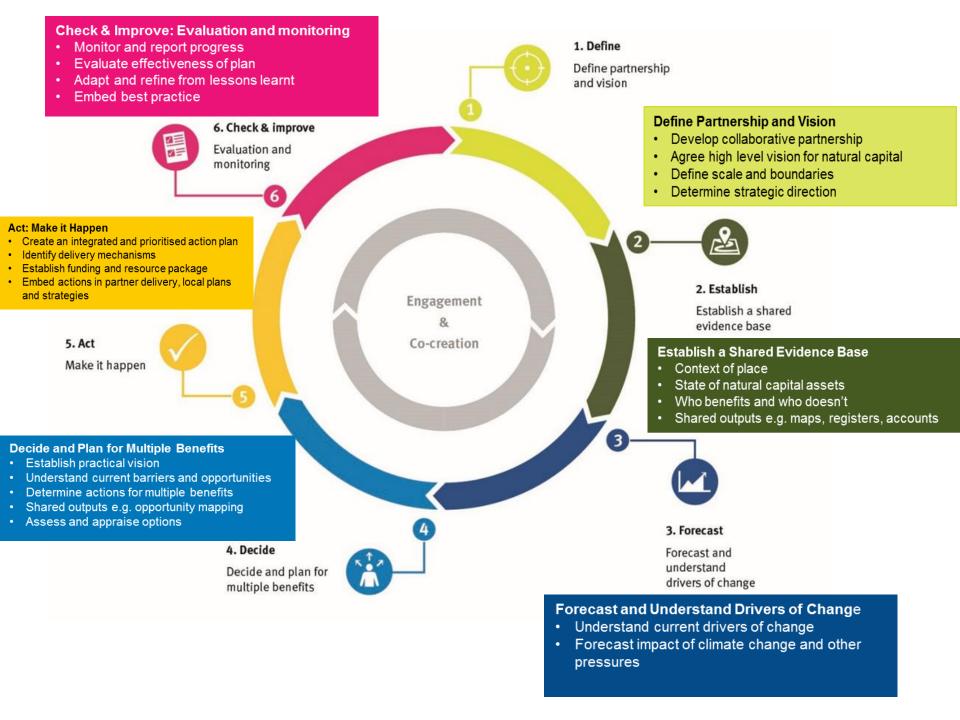
How can we turn the tide on natures' decline?



By thinking differently

By being more strategic

 By working together better & including people throughout



Any questions?



Any questions?

- Links to reports
- A Natural Capital Strategy for North Devon:

http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6070000127574016

- Root Cause Analysis
 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/p
 ublication/5889042149539840
- Investment opportunities
 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5724468750319616
- Lessons learned coming soon!



A Natural Capital Strategy for North Devon – Summary

