



Rural Scotland and Dee Catchment MAPs

Overview

- Rural Scotland – rural areas, Scotland-wide
Dee Catchment – focus on water catchment in north-east Scotland
- Composition of the MAPs: Civic society: 45%; policy 30%; science 25%
- Long-term Vision for Rural Areas Topic - **Climate change and environmental services**

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SHERPA Annual Conference



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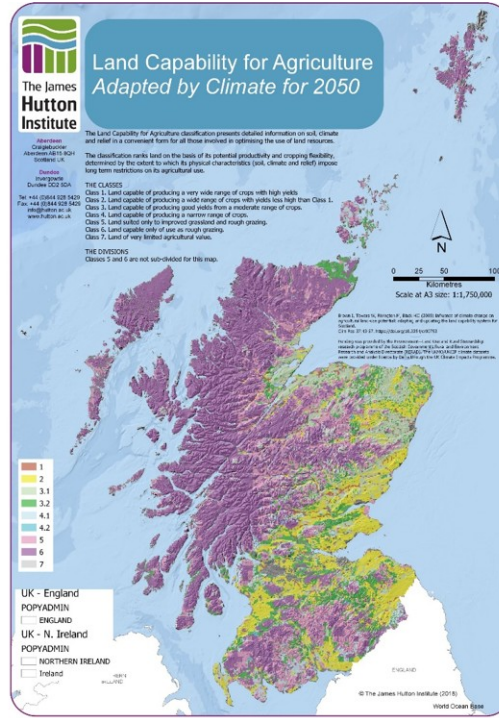
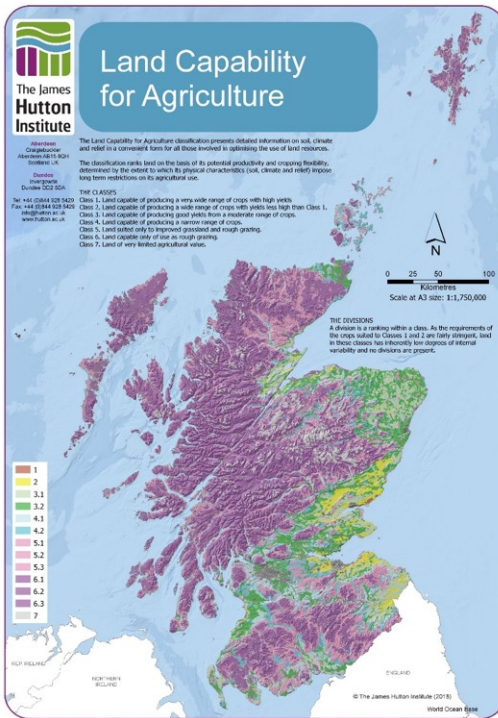


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Climate Change and Environmental Services

Climate Change: implications for primary production



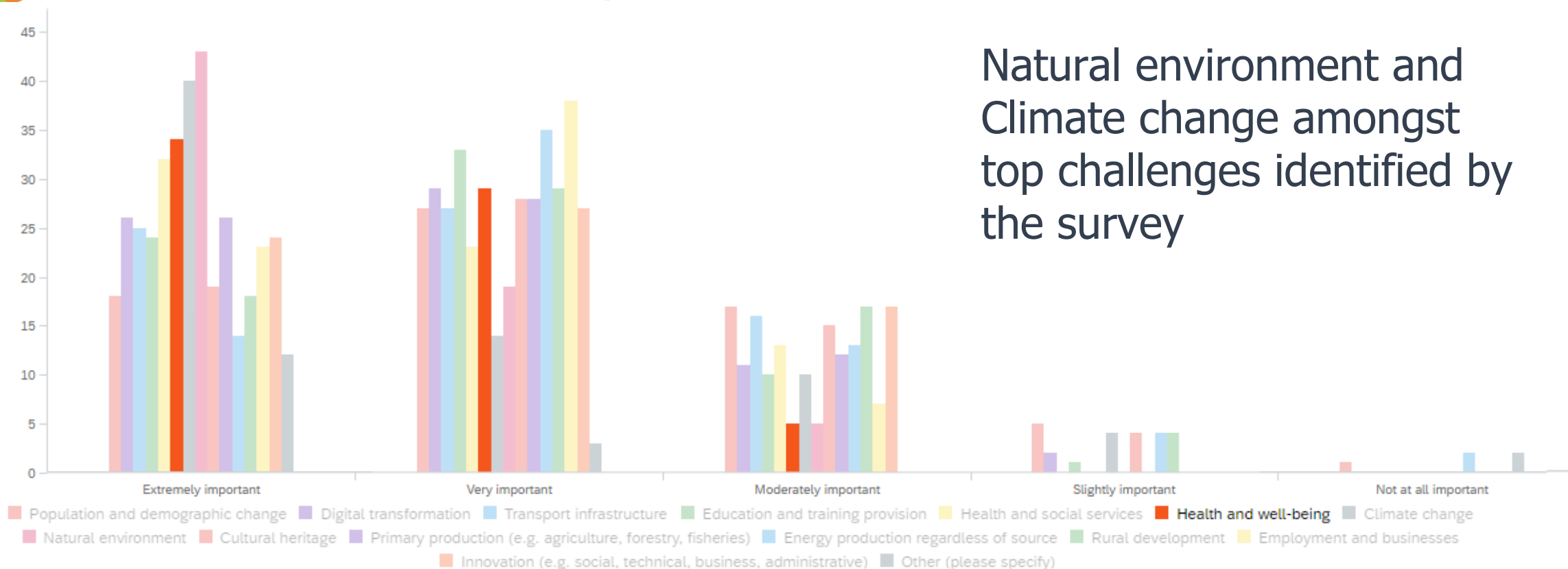
Climate Change: exposure to extreme events



- Climate change can be a driver of change in rural areas, a trigger for action, and a threat to natural and human capital



Climate Change and Environment: The Top Challenges identified in UK survey



Health and well-being

Note:

Survey informed discussion, not a statistical sample of population: 83 responses

Respondents:

Society - 49; Science - 20; Policy - 14

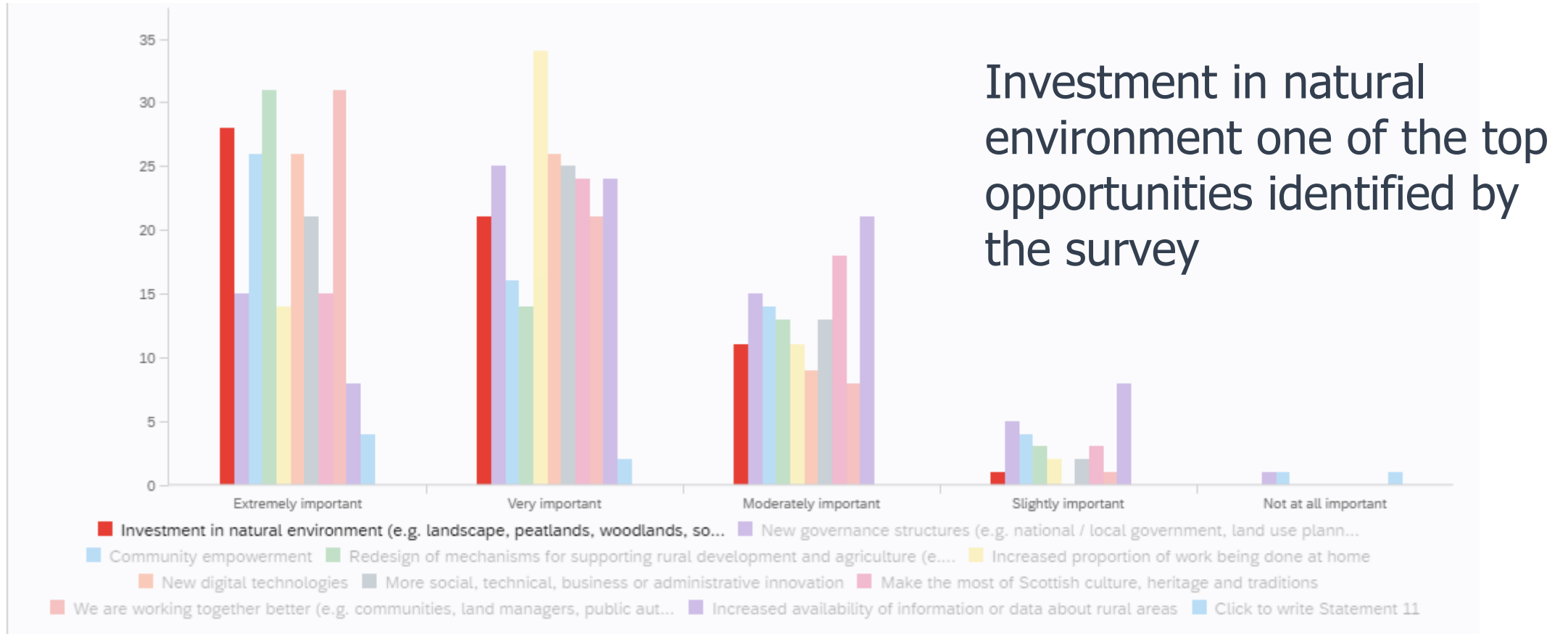


Challenges

- Climate Change: implications for primary production (e.g. crop, farm system), habitats and species, water quality (e.g. temperature), landscapes, ...
- Resource uses: Managing risks to uses of carbon rich soils (e.g. woodland expansion in wrong areas)
- Social: e.g. i) stresses and pressures adversely impacting mental health and well-being; ii) geographical and socio-economic inequalities exacerbated by climate change
- Uncertainty: impacts of climate change, timescales, human and natural responses, tipping points



Opportunities from the UK Survey



Investment in natural environment (e.g. landscape, peatlands, woodland)

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Opportunities

Investments:

Natural capital

(Scottish natural capital c.£291 billion in 2015; Office of National Statistics, 2019), e.g. peatland restoration

Multi-benefit management practices

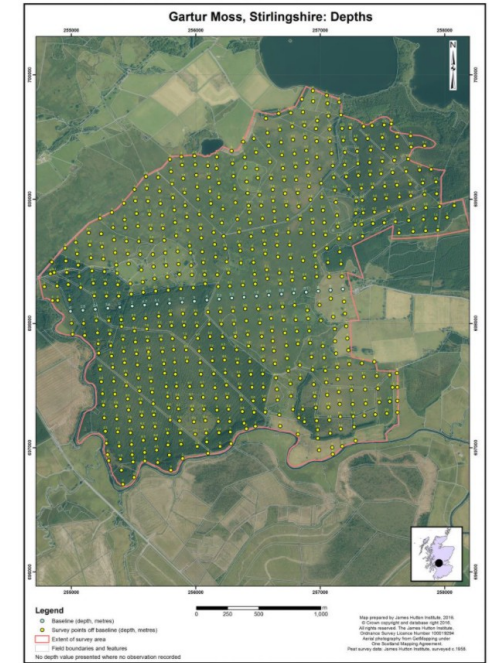
Nature-based solutions e.g. natural flood management

Multi-functional land uses

Plan multiple functions of land uses to tackle climate change



Source: NatureScot



Source: James Hutton Institute



Source: Innes Miller



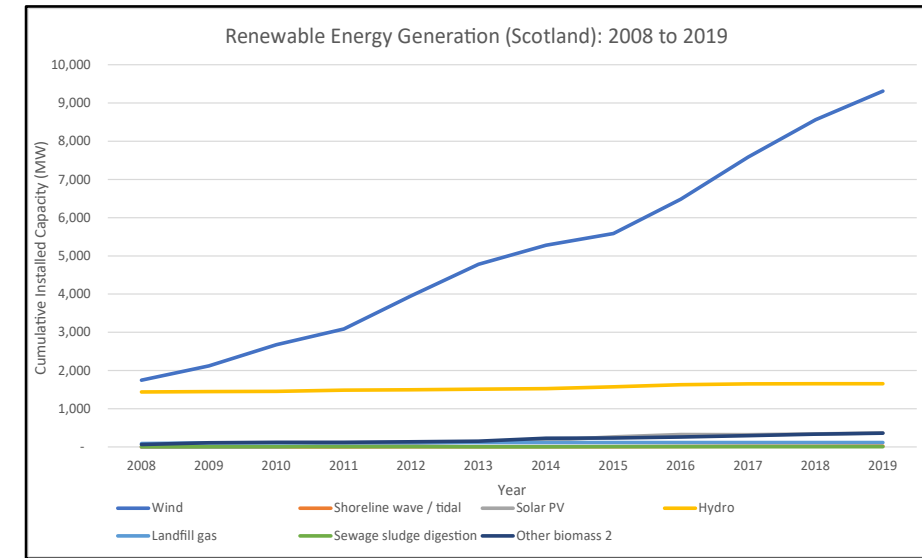
Opportunities

Understanding and developing land systems most relevant to plotting the pathway to 2040

Communities and businesses capitalise on policy measures to help achieve the vision (e.g. income from renewable energy)

Innovation and Internet of Things for monitoring environmental status and change

Capacity building of all types of actors



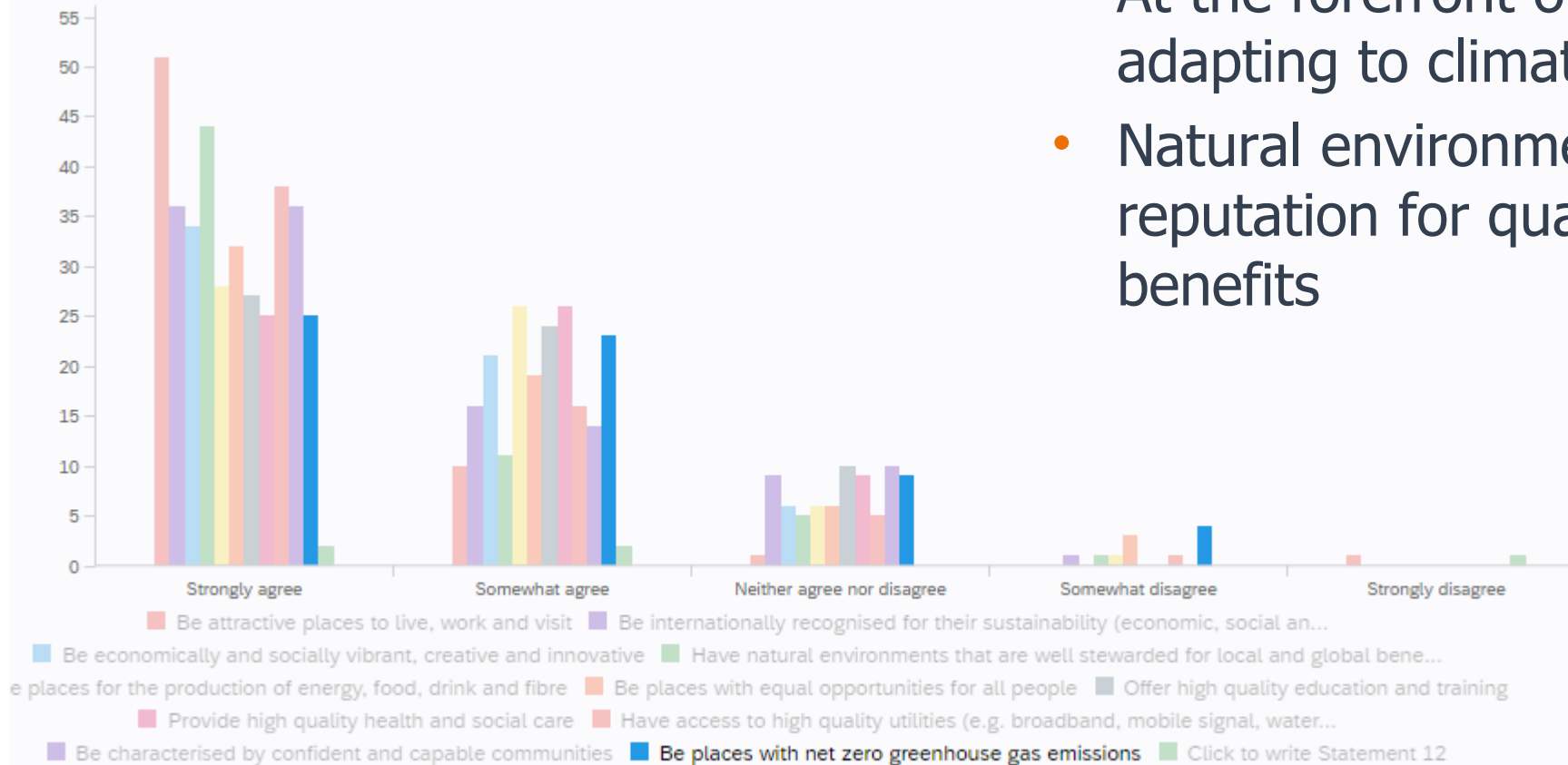
Installed renewable energy capacity, Scotland, 2009 to 2019

Training, education, MOOCs, etc.



Visions from the UK Survey

- At the forefront of mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Natural environments with a global reputation for quality and public benefits



Net zero greenhouse gas emissions

Note:

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Vision: As of 2040

- An integrated, landscape level and ecosystem based approach to planning, management and governance of land, land use and landscapes will be widespread
- Scotland will be on track to achieve targets **of net-zero emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2045**
- The target will have been achieved through effective design and implementation of **spatial land use strategies and investment in natural capital**
- A programme of **restoring degraded peatlands** will be well-advanced; woodlands expanded where their contribution to net carbon sequestration can be most effective; and new ways of integrating woodlands into Scottish land uses
- Woodlands will contribute to **effective ecological networks**, functionally and structurally, improving the resilience of natural heritage to pressures of change (e.g. land use, climate change, human behaviour), and have reversed the loss of biodiversity



Vision

- **Leading development** and implementation of adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- **Young people** taking responsibility for rural areas
- **Carbon positive land management systems** (e.g. agro-forestry, agro-ecology)
- **Carbon neutral** value chains (e.g. agri-food)
- Environmental services as key elements in **sense of identity** (e.g. agro-biodiversity, species)
- Equitable use of rural spaces

Young people planning land uses for a sustainable future; Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, UK (James Hutton Institute)



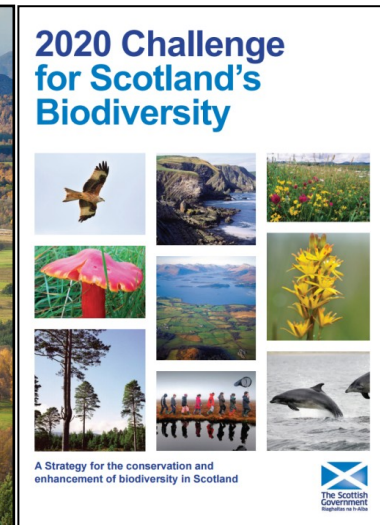
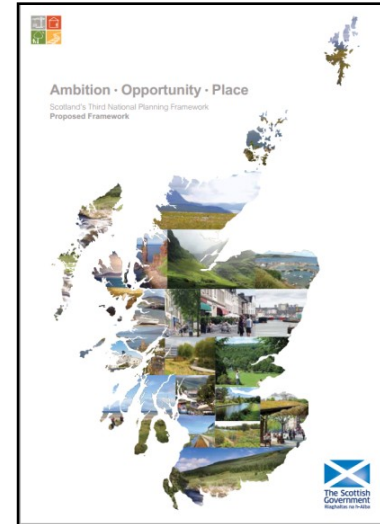


Enablers

- **Policy Ambition**
 - Climate Change (Scotland) Act, ambitious targets for climate change
- **Linked Policies and Practices**
 - Spatial planning, Place Principle
 - Biodiversity 2020/2030
 - Forestry Strategy 2019 to 2029
 - Scottish Rural Development Programme
 - Land Reform and Community Empowerment Act (e.g. Community Land Fund)
 - Agri-renewables Strategy
 - Mental Health Strategy

Respondent:

“Better environmental management through enabling natural processes Improving ecosystem service provision and natural capital”





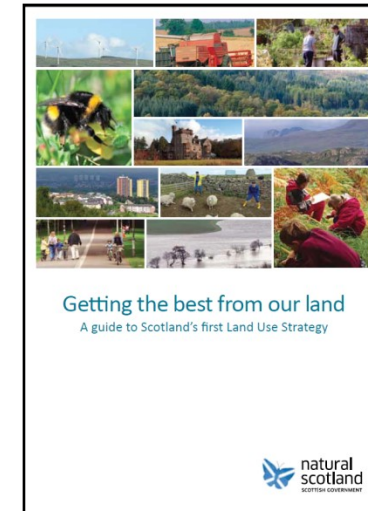
Enablers

- **Policies and Practices**
 - **Land Use Strategy;** 12 Principles, including... “Where land is highly suitable for a primary use (e.g. food production, flood management, water catchment management and carbon storage) this value should be recognised in decision making”
 - **Regional Land Use Partnerships**

“We will make regional land use plans for maximising the potential of every part of Scotland’s land to contribute to the fight against climate change”

Respondent:

Key is ... “*How feasible they are, what the priorities might be, and what the gap between the vision and current reality is.*”



**Policy and Principle
needs translated
into practice**



Enablers

- **Communities -**

- Social innovation – Identifying, designing and leading initiatives in adapting to climate change
- Empowerment – New legal structures, community capacities
- Passing on community traditions

- **Businesses -**

- Support micro-businesses providing new services (e.g. monitoring natural capital 'banks')
- Business capacities, building on innovations learnt during COVID-19
- Just transitions towards adapted practices and behaviours (e.g. new skills and areas of employment to replace those phased out)

Respondent:

“Strengths of rural areas and the people who live and work there, and its culture and traditions, should be celebrated”



Traditional peat cutting, Scotland
(Source: S Chapman, James Hutton Institute)



Enablers

- **Open science** – making information, data, knowledge available and accessible: e.g. Roles of soils in relation to climate change and environmental services
- **Science-Society-Policy engagement** – actors identifying and implementing, co-learning and adapting new practices in environmental management
- **Demonstration and peer-to-peer** co-learning and adapting new practices in managing environmental services



Education and training: characterising soils



Dee Catchment MAP Facilitator, S Cooksley, and Mr Mason, Member of the Scottish Parliament



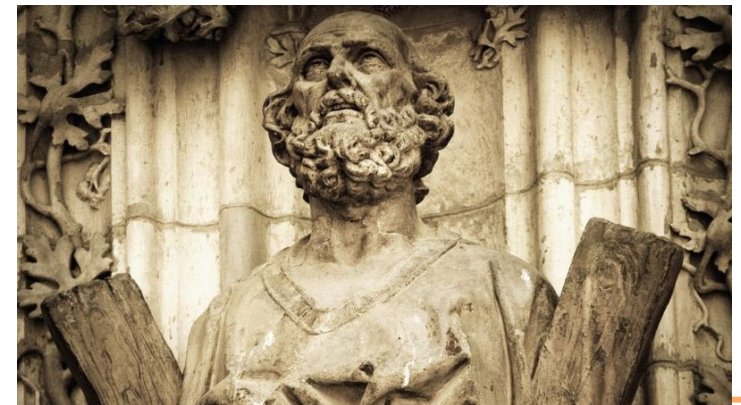
Acknowledgments

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- Thanks also to the participants in the online survey, and contributors of the maps and photographs

... and Happy St Andrews Day to Scotland, Romania, Greece, Russia, Ukraine and Poland!



THANK YOU

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Selected Respondent Statements

- "rural proofed" re both peri-urban rural, rural and remote rural and island as these all differ
- We desperately need to look after the landscape, our natural resources and our native flora and fauna as we develop rural areas
- Sadly even this review only focuses on human self interest without understanding that we can only secure a human future by addressing environmental degradation and biodiversity.
- Sustainable will be key for future rural communities - not too big, not too small, just right with the right supportive infrastructure and a strong community feel
- stop treating rural areas as a single entity
- how feasible they are, what the priorities might be, and what the gap between the vision and current reality is