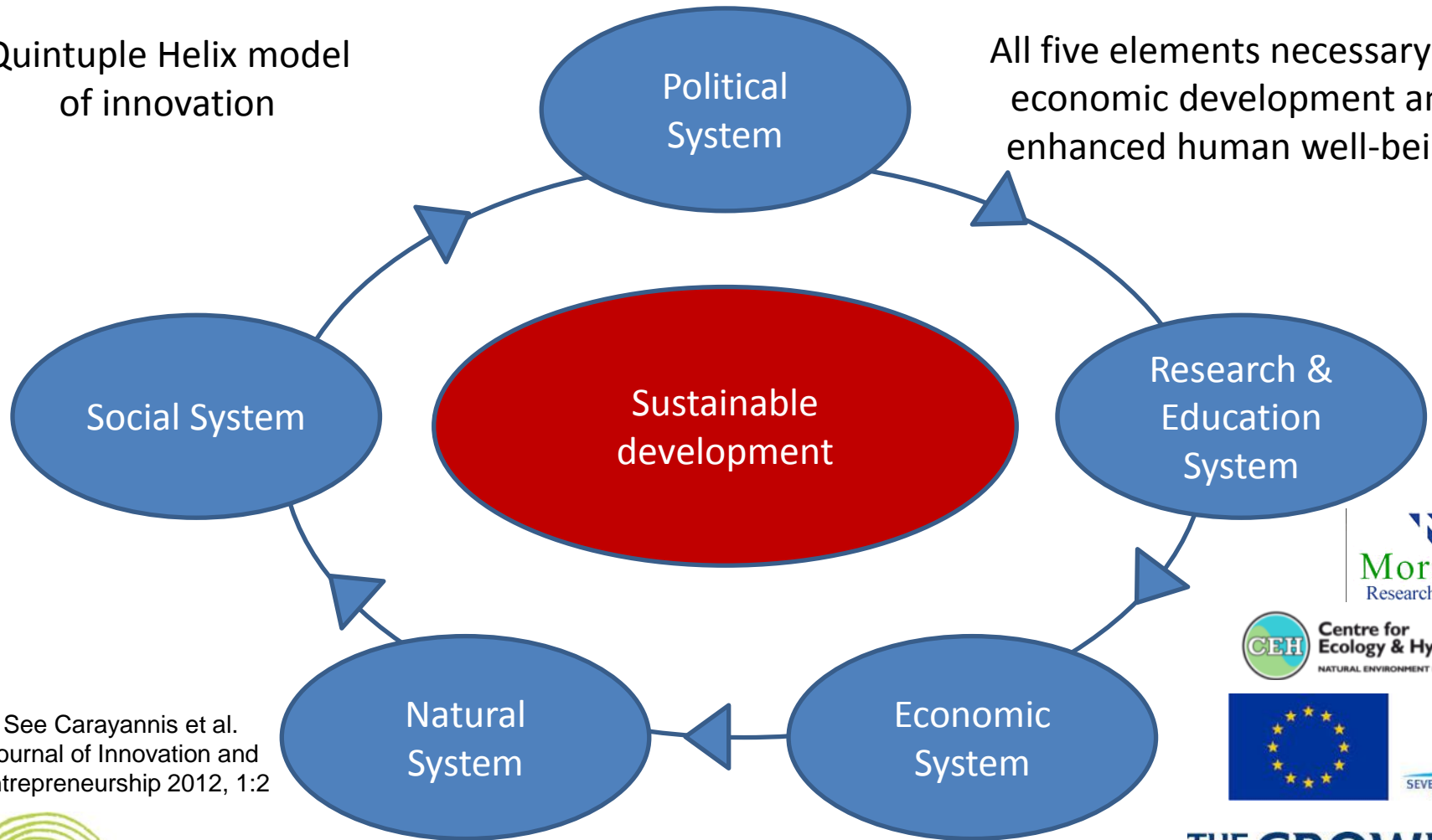


Ecosystem service concept to aid management and economic development

Andy Wells, Jan Dick, & Beth Wells

Quintuple Helix model of innovation

All five elements necessary for economic development and enhanced human well-being



See Carayannis et al. Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship 2012, 1:2



AQUAVALENS

Powerful water - purity and safety tested



How we view the Natural Capital and Ecosystem Service concepts - Why these are important to our business

- Long-term business sustainability - addressing economic, environmental and social impact of doing business / 'Licence to Operate'
- Commercial advantage
- Understanding/capturing the added value generated by land management activities
- Good Stewardship – part of our core values
- Integrating land use / delivery of multiple benefits
- Added value for our business partners /tenants
- Managing risk and opportunities



What we are doing

- Total Contribution (Integrated Reporting)
- Landscape scale evaluation (OpenNess Project)
- Land management partnerships
- Facilitating Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes



Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Examples

- Soil management incentives – included in agricultural leases
- Carbon funding for woodlands creation:
 - Internal offsetting scheme for Regent Street Xmas lights
 - Tenant/Forest Carbon partnership – new native woodland at Glenlivet funded by carbon funding
- Peatland restoration
- Mitigation of Cryptosporidium in water supplies in a catchment at Glenlivet

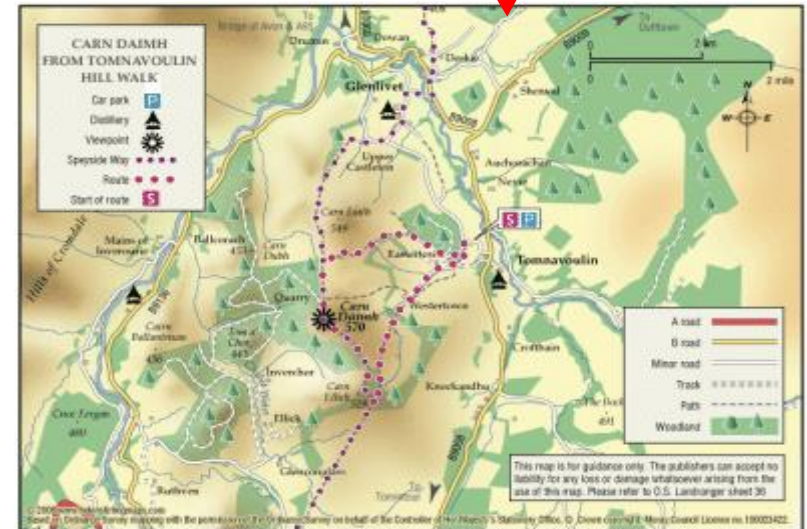
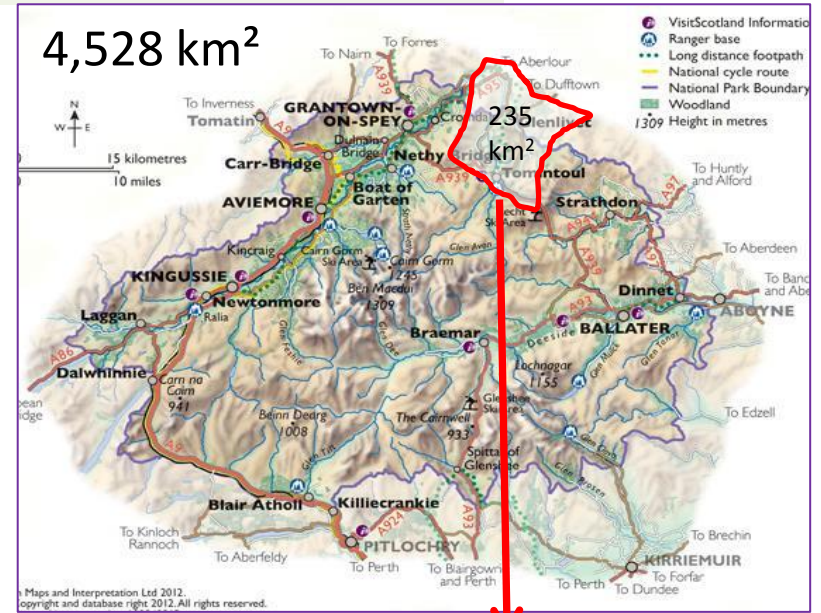
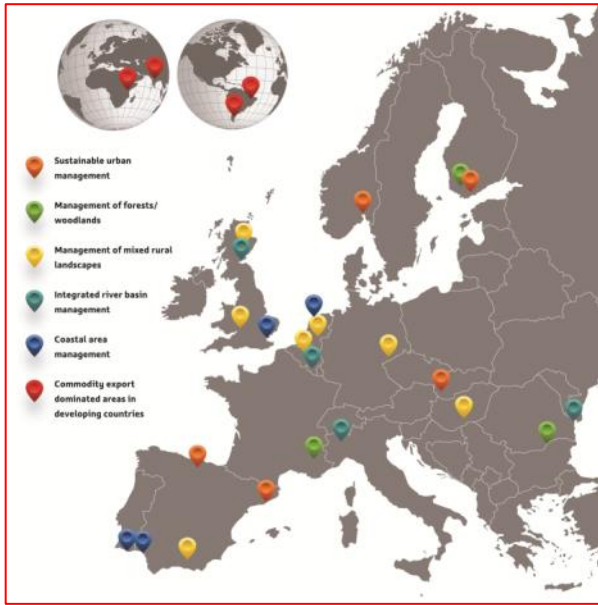
Research Priorities? (CNPA)

- New opportunities for PES schemes / incentivising land manager's behaviour / matching potential buyers and sellers of ES.
- Interdisciplinary research working with land businesses – helping to understand social and economic outcomes / contributions to rural development.
- The Language! Awareness and understanding of the concepts - what benefits/services do local communities value ?
- Understanding the complex relationships and relative values between different ES (cause and effect mechanisms) to help decision making. Dealing with trade-offs.
- Quantitative evidence to investigate the impact of support payments / develop PES schemes on ecosystem services of direct benefit to agricultural production.



Ecosystem service concept to aid management and economic development— **Place based research**

LTSER Platform: Cairngorms National Park



OpenNESS

CAIRNGORMS NATURE

Case Study Advisory Board

AIM

To work **collaboratively with stakeholders** in each case study to **identify the problems** they face in **operationalising the Natural Capital (NC) and Ecosystem Services (ES) concepts** in their specific policy and decision-making context;

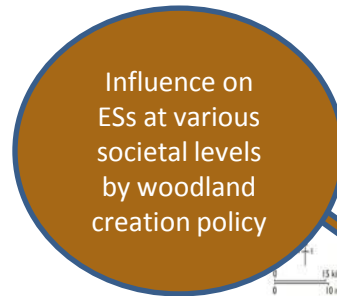
Method

To **apply and refine the methods** and models developed in the project to the case studies to **test their relevance and usefulness** in an iterative manner

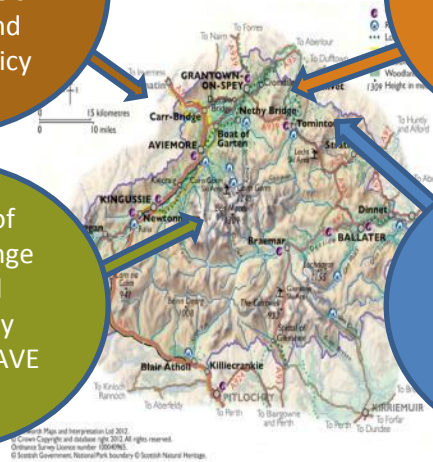
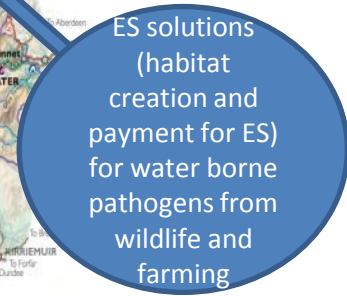
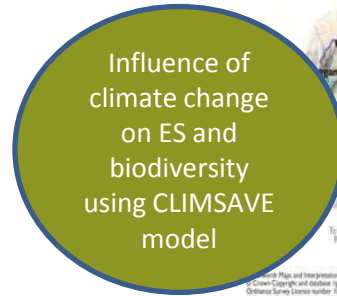
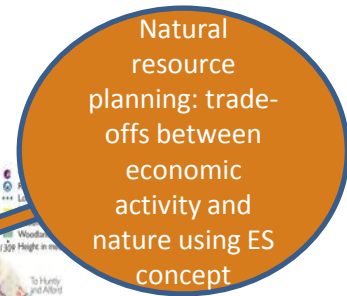
Output

Characterise any common lessons that can be learnt on the operational potential of the ES and NC concepts **across the multi-scale case studies.**

Woodland policy



Natural resource planning



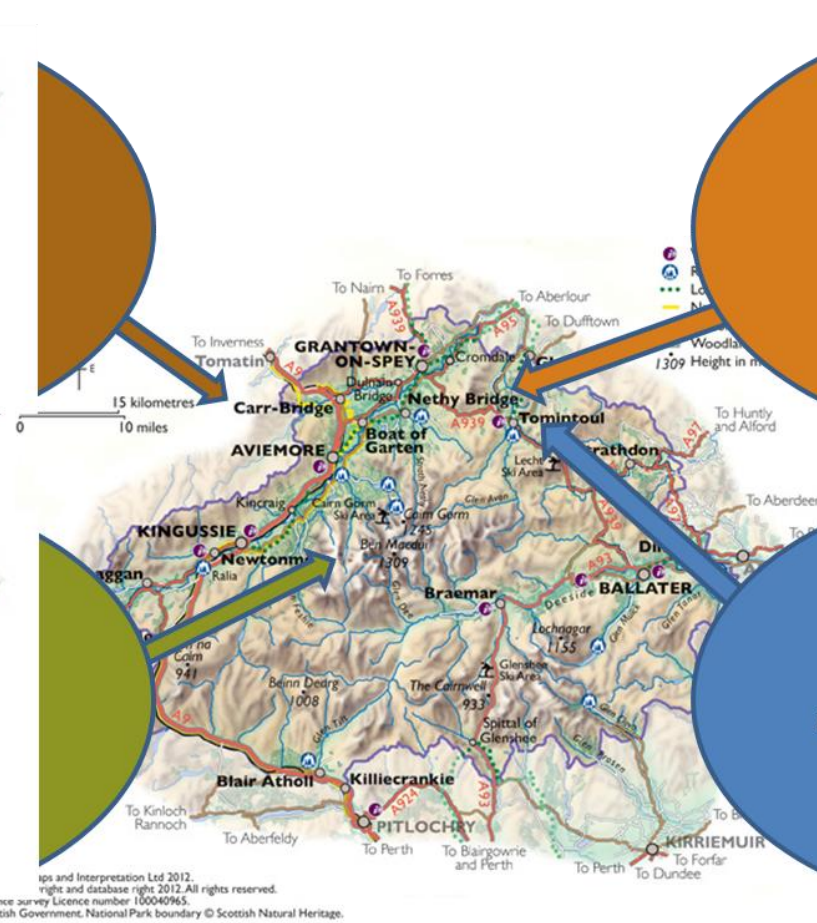
Climate change

Potential for PES

Ideas discussed at Case Study Advisory Board meeting

24 June 2013

CAIRNGORMS NATURE- Case Study Advisory Board Decision



Natural resource planning:
trade-offs between economic
activity and nature using ES
concept

ES solutions (habitat creation
and payment for ES) for water
borne pathogens from wildlife
and farming

CAB agreed we should work on two specific issues but also wanted a park wide issue addressed.
Agreed with Chairman and vice-chairman to investigate recreation and biodiversity conflict

Full details of OpenNESS case studies available <http://www.openness-project.eu/cases>

The image shows a screenshot of the OpenNESS website. At the top, the navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'LIBRARY', 'NEWS', 'PARTNERS', 'CASE STUDIES', and 'CONTACT'. The 'CASE STUDIES' link is circled in green. Below the menu is a large banner image of a natural landscape. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a search bar, a 'PROJECT CALENDAR' section, and a 'Tweets' section. The main content area is titled 'CASE STUDIES' and contains introductory text about the project's multi-scale case study approach. Below the text is a map of Europe with various colored pins indicating the locations of case studies. A legend on the left of the map identifies the colors: Sustainable urban management (orange), Management of forest woodlands (green), Management of inland rural landscapes (yellow), Coastal river basin management (blue), Coastal zone management (light blue), and Extending support distributed areas in developing countries (red). A red arrow points from the 'CASE STUDIES' menu item to the map, and another red arrow points from a pin on the map to the detailed case study page on the right. The detailed page for 'CAIRNGORMS NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT' includes a title, a description of the park, a list of publications, news items, a map of the park, and a list of tweets. At the bottom of the page, there are two small maps showing the park's location and a detailed view of the park's landscape.

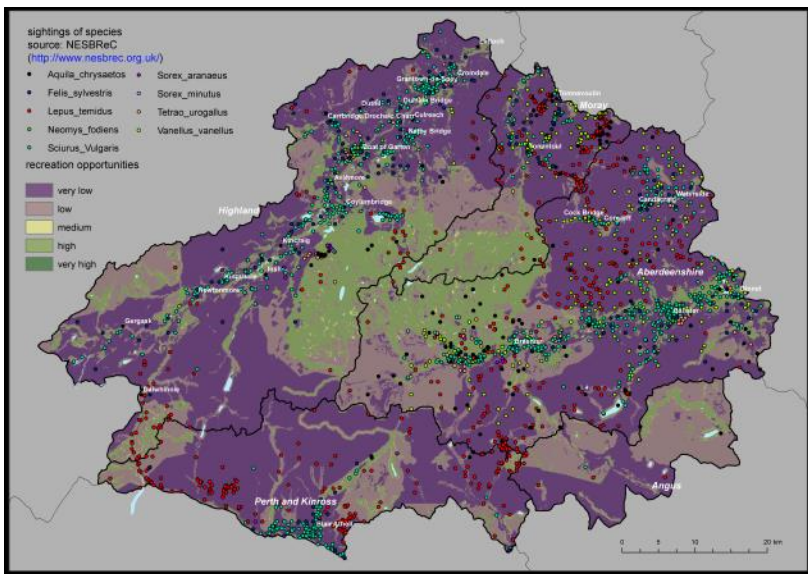
Select Case studies
From menu panel

Click Case study
Pin on map

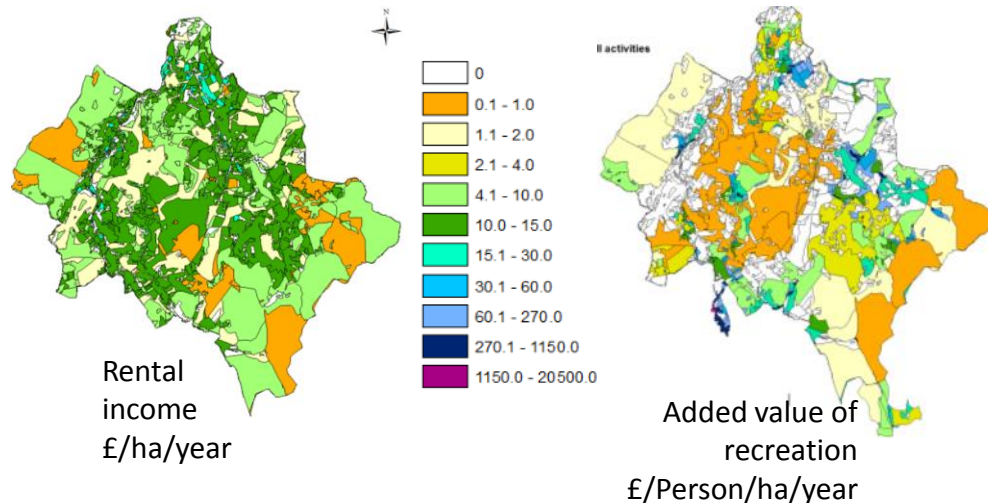
Click Case study
Title from list

OpenNESS – Sustainable development and human well being

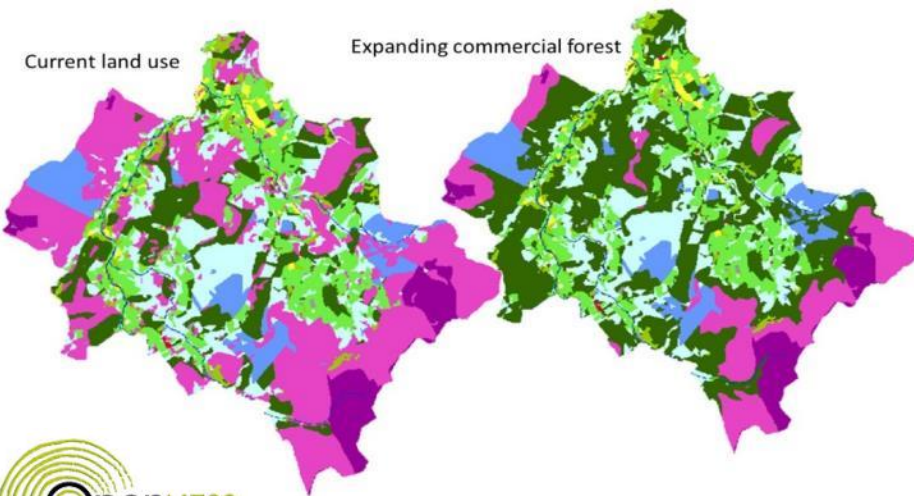
Managing urban, rural access and biodiversity



Economic & Social Values - Glenlivet



QuickScan tool tested to identify trade-offs in land use decision making



Farmers perception of payment for ecosystem services schemes



A whole catchment approach to *Cryptosporidium* control

Beth Wells, Moredun Research Institute



Cryptosporidium parvum

Protozoan parasite of livestock health, water quality and public health concern

+

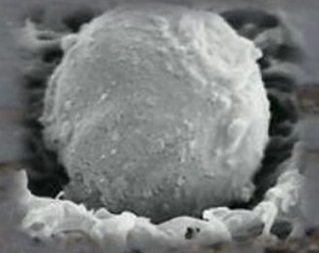
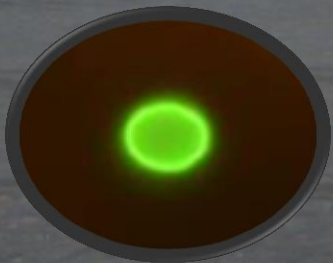
Difficult to control both on farm and in the environment

+

Water is considered an important mechanism in the transmission of *Cryptosporidium*

=

Headache for Scottish Water!



Assessing *Cryptosporidium* prevalence and transmission in a catchment in the Cairngorms National Park with a history of contamination in the public water supply

Collaborators: Moredun Research Institute, Scottish Water and The Crown Estate



Transmission of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in catchments



Project Aims:

To collect and analyse samples from water, sheep, lambs, cattle, calves and deer for *Cryptosporidium*

To apply innovative molecular diagnostic tools to enable source tracking – providing evidence for sound policy



C. parvum prevalence : farms and red deer tested

33%
n=6



70%
n=20



Water: *C. parvum*
detected at each site

63%
n=57



80%
n=30



Genotyping *C. parvum*:
Molecular tool allowing
tracking of parasite
transmission routes

69%
n=23

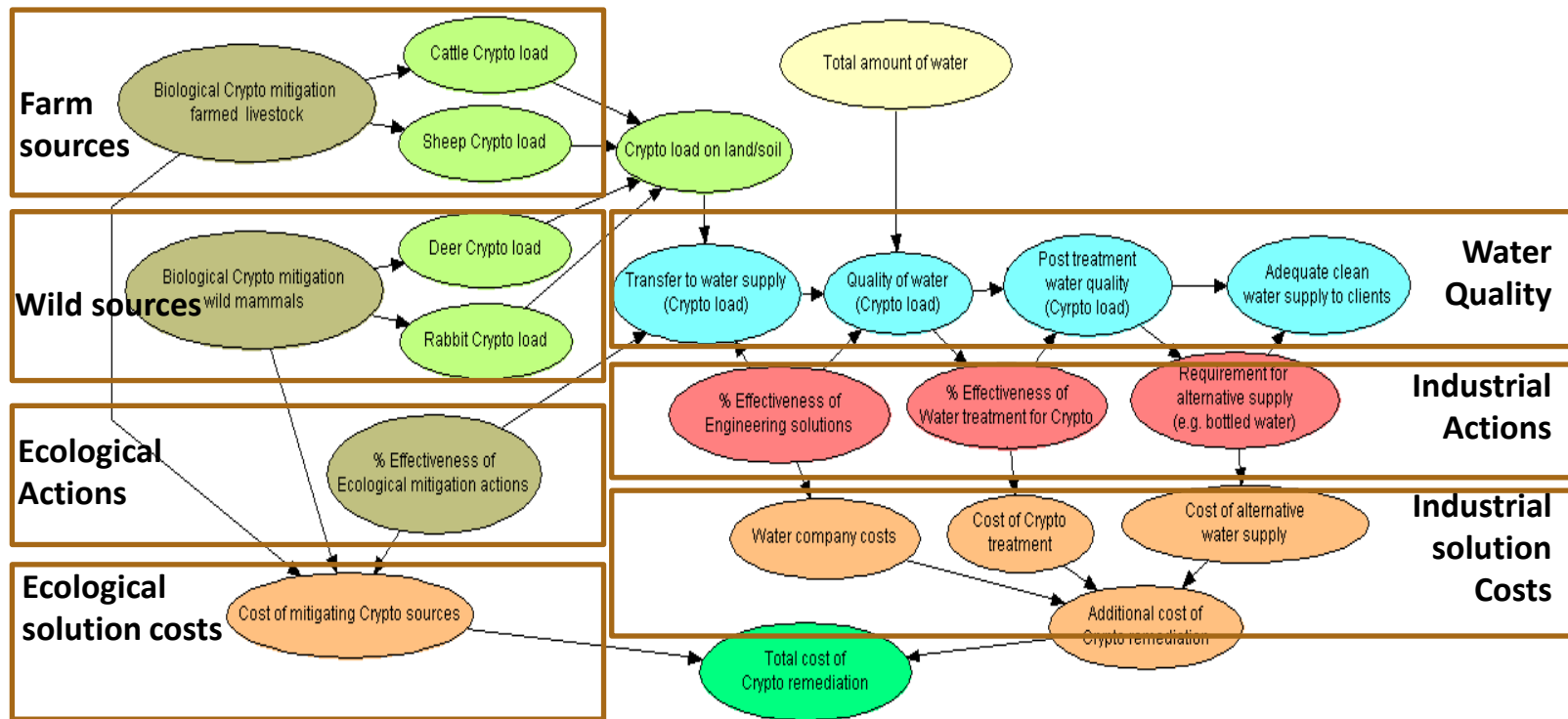


22%
n=47



Bayesian Belief Network (BBN)

Testing a BBN as a decision support tool to inform us of the most effective way to prevent *Cryptosporidium* parasite species entering the drinking water supply.



Project outputs

1. Improved land management:

- Fencing, riparian woodland creation and grazing management
- Provision of water troughs



2. Knowledge Exchange:

- Meetings with Scottish Water Catchment Officers – improving understanding and dialogue
- Management advice to farmers and vets – reduction of *Cryptosporidium* prevalence



Outcomes for the catchment: Scientific data informing management

Potential Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) schemes :

- reduce water treatment costs
- improve water quality
- improve fish habitat
- enhance biodiversity
- landscape benefits



Reduction in oocyst burden in the catchment:

- healthier livestock and improved production
- improved food security
- less risk to the human population



Thank you for listening

