

The White Peak Partnership

Advisors training day

10:00 – 14:30 Wednesday 26 September 2018 at Bushey Heath Farm

Workshop	
Time	Session
12:30 – 13:15	What next? - How to integrate the White Peak Vision and opportunity mapping into a future Environmental Land Management Scheme (ELMS)

Putting the White Peak Vision and Environmental Land Management into practice...

1. Integrated delivery of multiple public benefits – what are the public benefits that can be delivered in the White Peak?
 - Better water quality
 - Good source of drinking water
 - Landscape
 - Big
 - Open
 - Walls
 - Green?
 - Dales
 - Geology
 - Plateau woodlands
 - Food
 - Milk, beef, sheep
 - Farmed economy
 - Farm diversification
 - Cultural heritage
 - Traditions e.g. well dressings
 - Villages
 - Estates
 - Archaeology
 - Tourism
 - Recreation offer different to Dark Peak
 - Health and fitness, e.g. cycle trails, footpaths
 - Education
 - Green lanes
 - Ecosystem services
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Flood prevention
 - Pollution mitigation
 - Habitat improvement
 - Biodiversity
 - Soils
 - Quarrying
 - Stone resource
 - Local industry/ jobs
 - Opportunity for habitat restoration/ creation
 - Renewable energy
 - Wind
 - Solar
 - Ground source heat
 - Water
 - Sustainable land management
 - Plateau woodland management
 - More diverse landscape
 - Scrub creation

2. Nature Recovery Network – how do we stimulate farmer/ land manager interest in sustainable species-rich networks?
 - Geographically-based advisors
 - Increased and better contact between land managers and advisors
 - Payment rates need to reflect 'overhead' costs, as well as supporting farm business
 - Simple and flexible schemes
 - Longer-term security
 - Agreements and payments are for longer periods
 - Could increase land value
 - Capital items

3. Public money for public goods – how do we calculate the value of the right payments for the White Peak?
 - Increase payments
 - White Peak should be treated as lowland rather than Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) in terms of income foregone
 - Opportunity cost of public goods
 - Natural Capital value is a good direction
 - Not sufficiently developed
 - Phosphate, carbon
 - Trees/ woodlands
 - Access
 - Determine the desired outcomes, then cost accordingly
 - Long-term security with no gaps in payments such as there is likely to be with new schemes
 - Supplements to 'build up' payments to the level they need, e.g. 'dairy supplement'
 - Keep it simple
 - Use arable options in a grassland setting
 - Buffers
 - Bird options
 - Temporary leys
 - Base payments based on public goods provided, with 'top up' for additional management, e.g. species-rich grassland
 - Payments should not exclude or put off previous participants with a proven track record
 - Test based on farming economics
 - Trialled in the National Character Areas

4. Land Management Plans – how would an ELMs Land Management Plan be carried out?
 - Farm scale plans that feed into and are informed by a landscape-scale plan
 - How to scale across borders may be an issue
 - Eligibility for payments
 - Land ownership and control
 - Scheme flexibility
 - Long agreement length
 - Advisory capacity
 - Not enough advisors to cover all farms
 - Use private sector advisory capacity
 - Where will funding come from?
 - Need a year-round workload
 - Advisor skills
 - Need correct skills for carrying out a farm plan
 - Minimum skills level; accreditation scheme for advisors
 - Use local people to monitor quality/ delivery
 - Local farm advisor identify opportunities and be main point of contact, then bring in other expertise to deliver the plan
 - How will farmers use their Plans?
 - Co-ordinate with others in the White Peak
 - Links to existing agreements/ projects etc.
 - Use to identify skills gaps and training needs

- National Park Authority key to delivery at landscape or catchment scale
- Advisor to determine what funding is needed to fulfil the plan
- Timescales
 - Time assessments so there is the best evidence base
 - Payment rates determined at the planning stage
- Association with farm finances, e.g. as with LEADER may put some farmers off; finances traditionally seen as a private matter
- Part or wholly completed online
 - Are systems available?
 - Are systems accessible to advisors and land managers?
 - How would this work for the farmer?
 - Internet access