



Local Environment and Economic Development Toolkit (LEED)

Level 1 Workshop - TVCA



Outline of the workshop

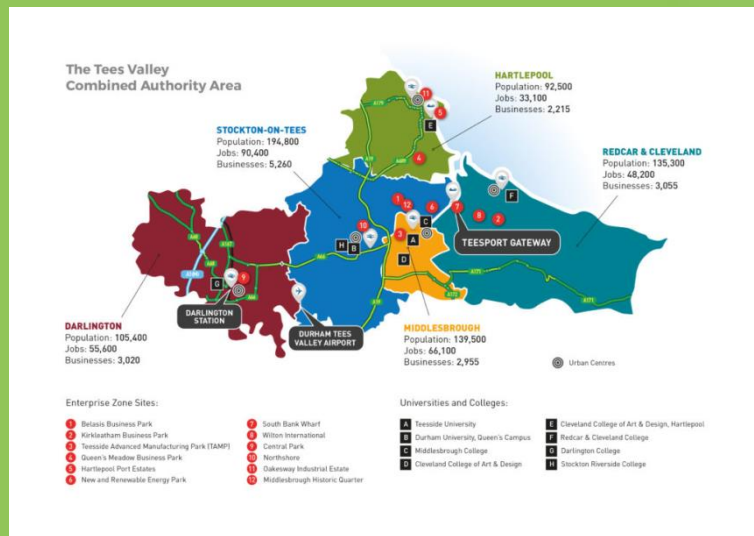
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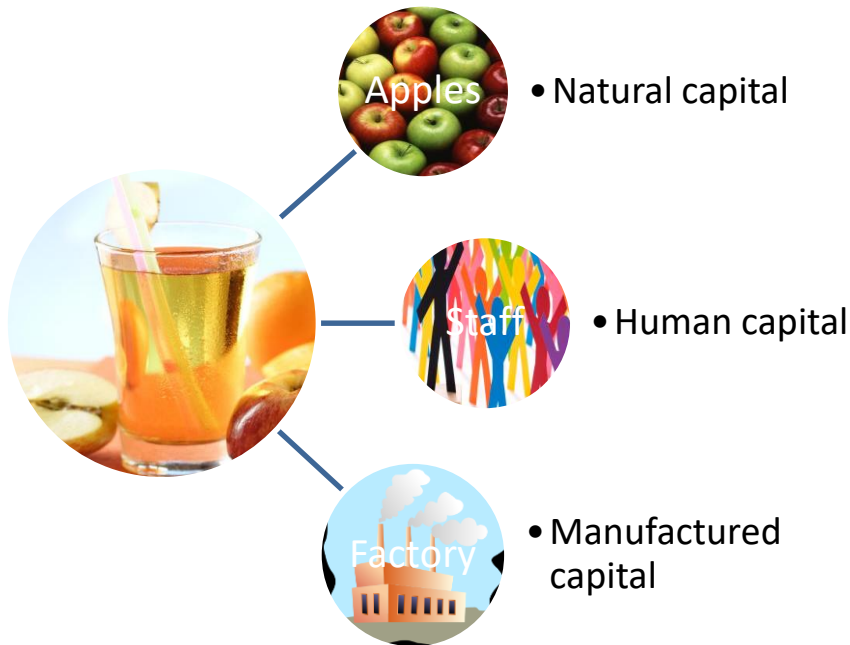
Importance of the work of nature - Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital

Professor Edward Maltby
University of Liverpool





Ecosystem Services



- Producing goods and services requires natural capital as well as human and manufactured capital
- As well as direct products – such as apples for cider - nature offers many less tangible, but equally important services

UK NEA Ecosystem Goods & Services (for people)

Provisioning services: the products we obtain from ecosystems such as food, fibre and fresh water.

Regulating services: the benefits we obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as regulation of pollination, the climate, noise and water.

Cultural services: the non-material benefits we obtain from ecosystems, for example through spiritual or religious enrichment, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism or aesthetic experience.

Supporting services: ecosystem functions that are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services such as soil formation and the cycling of nutrients and water.

Provisioning



Provision of timber

Regulating



Regulation of climate

Cultural



Recreation and tourism

Supporting



Cycling of nutrients

Wetlands contribution to water quality worth 1.5billion/year

Functional
gradients

Carbon sequestration
Floodwater detention

Floodplain modified for agriculture.

'Natural' river channel with levees.

Wooded river marginal (floodplain) wetlands.

Nutrient & contaminant transformation

Marshland with drainage channels.

Food chain
support

Groundwater-fed slope wetlands.

Upland
peat bogs.

Deepwater
lake.

In-filled
lake.

Depressional
(bottomland)
wetlands in
floodplain.

Reservoir

Lowland
raised mire.

Shallow lake
occupying
depression.

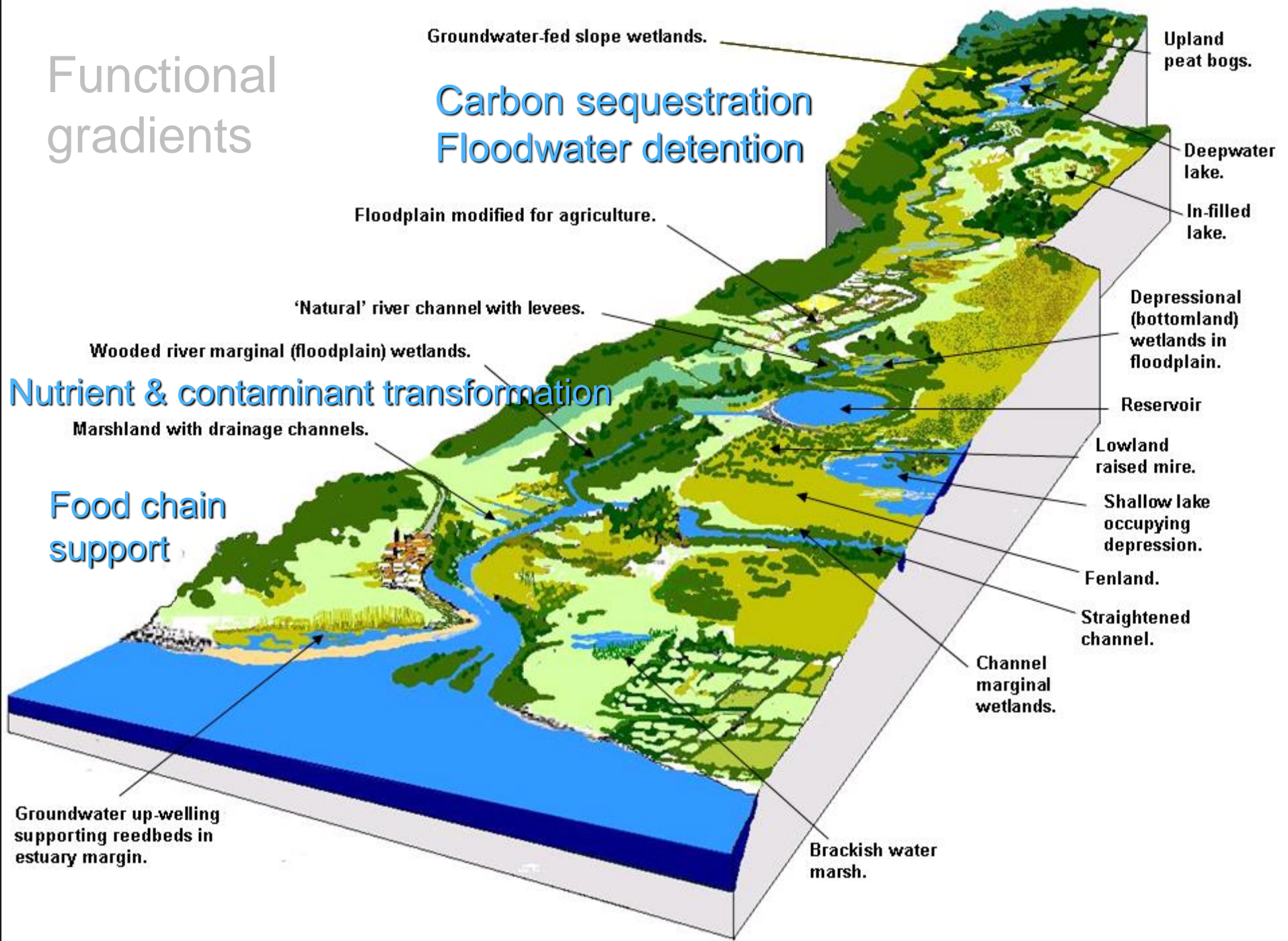
Fenland.

Straightened
channel.

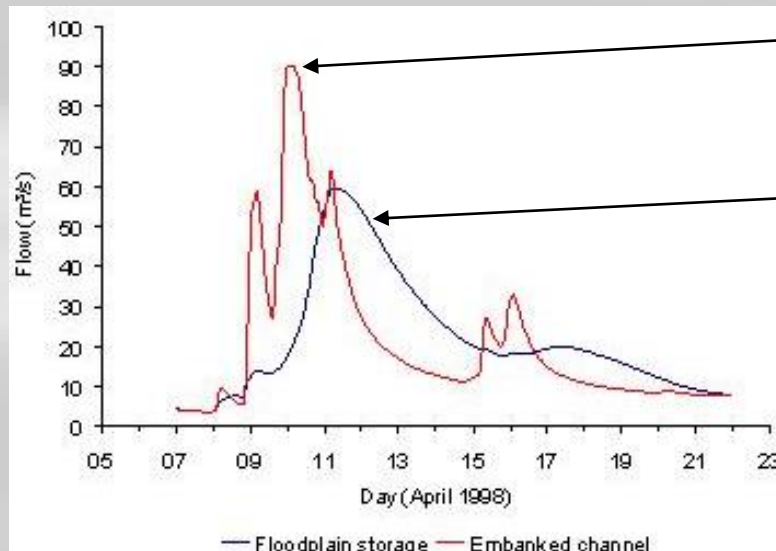
Channel
marginal
wetlands.

Brackish water
marsh.

Groundwater up-welling
supporting reedbeds in
estuary margin.



Cherwell floodplain



with no floodplain

1998 flood flow at Oxford



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Wetland values

Insh marshes, Spey valley (1 100 ha floodplain)

- Flood defence worth £83k p.a.
- Other economic, recreational, educational and cultural values not yet quantified (NEA, 2011)

£10 million investment in wetland restoration and management could save £650 million in treating nutrient and topsoil-laden water over 30 year period
(SouthWest Water)

Waterfront properties command large price premium

UK average	54%	Southwest	66%
		East Anglia	43%
		Southeast	42%
Estuaries	82%		
Rivers	53%		
Lakeside	37%		

*Knight Frank Prime Waterfront Index
May 2013*

Lake Champlain, USA

587 miles waterfront = property enhancement \$98 billion

UK Human Health Dimensions

- Direct economic costs obesity: 6.4 billion
- Wider related costs: 27.0 billion by 2015
Forsight Report (2012)
- Mental illness costs: 22.8% total disability burden
- Wider economic costs: 105.2 billion
Dept. Health (2010)
- Our Natural Health Service. 'Walking our way to health'
Natural England (2009)
access = 2.1 billion / year savings to NHS = 2.3% costs
- 'physical activity in natural environments is associated with a reduction in the risk of poor mental health'
Mitchell, Soc. Sci. Med. (2013)
- Enhances well-being e.g. - property values
- community coherence

Valuation of Scotland's environment

- 11% total economic output dependent on natural environment £172 billion
- 14% full-time jobs 242,000 jobs (2008)
- White-tailed Sea Eagles contributes 5 million to economy of Isle of Mull and supports > 100 jobs (SNH,2012).

Expenditure by freshwater anglers in England and Wales

- Supports £1 billion household incomes 37,000 jobs
- Public willing to pay £350 million/year to prevent a disease causing decline in salmon (2007)



Responding to the challenges

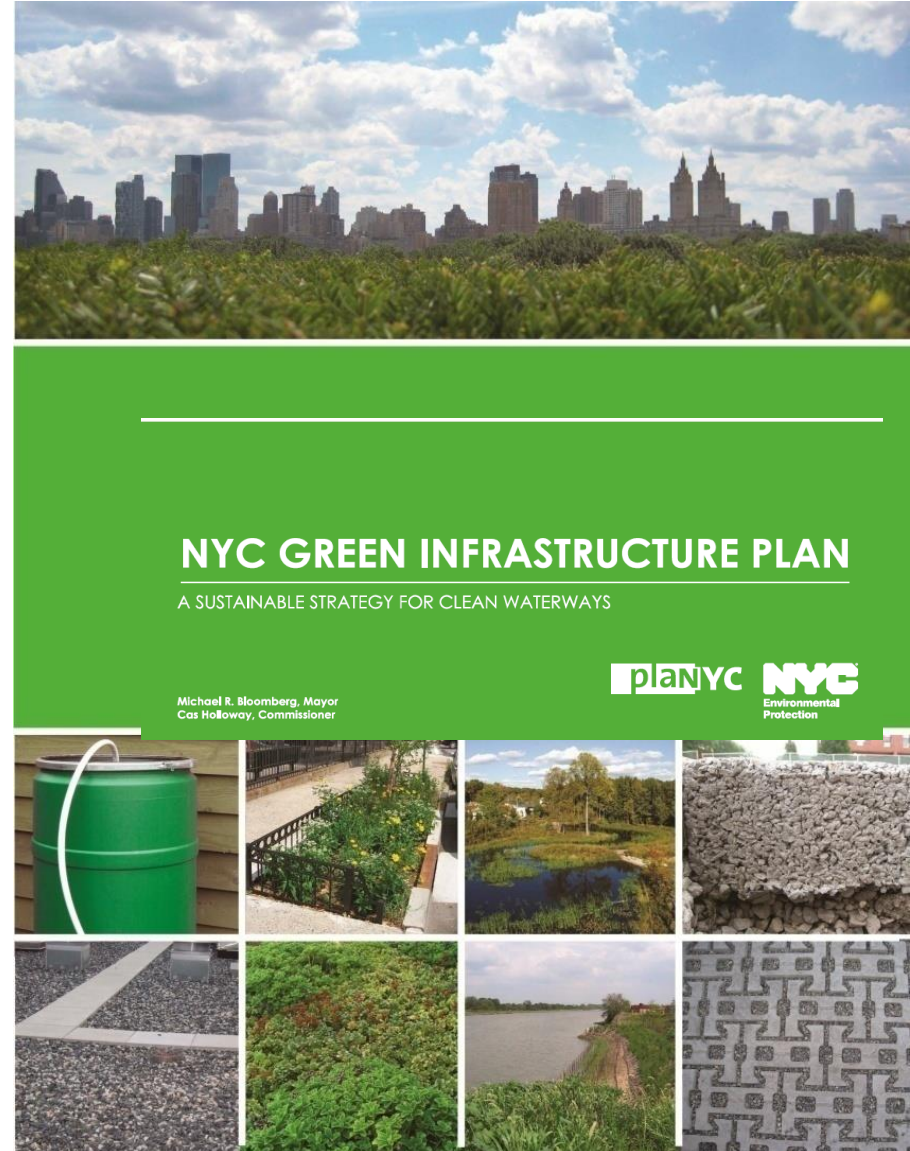
Economic analysis demonstrates that:

- Failure to include valuation of non-market goods in decision making leads to poor resource management
- Value of ecosystem services varies spatially

If recognise the value of ecosystem services, UK can move towards a more sustainable future and services that are equitably distributed

A New York example

- Aim: to reduce combined sewer outflows into the harbour
- Method: using street trees, swales, bio-infiltration, blue and green roofs to capture first inch of rainfall on 10% of the city⁽¹⁾.
- This will save \$1.5 billion dollars over a grey only approach ⁽¹⁾ .

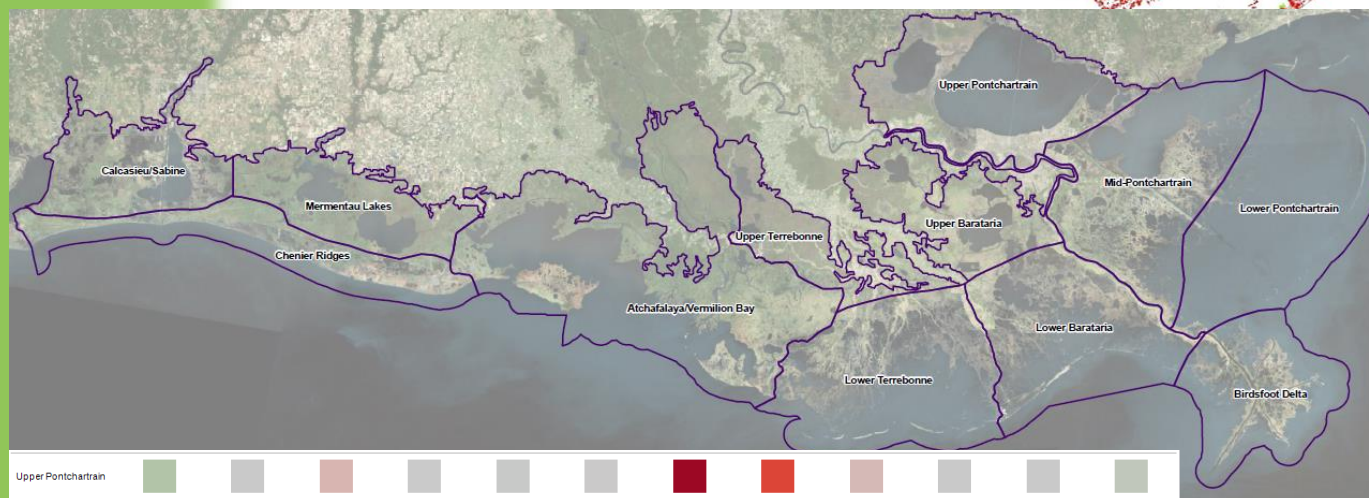
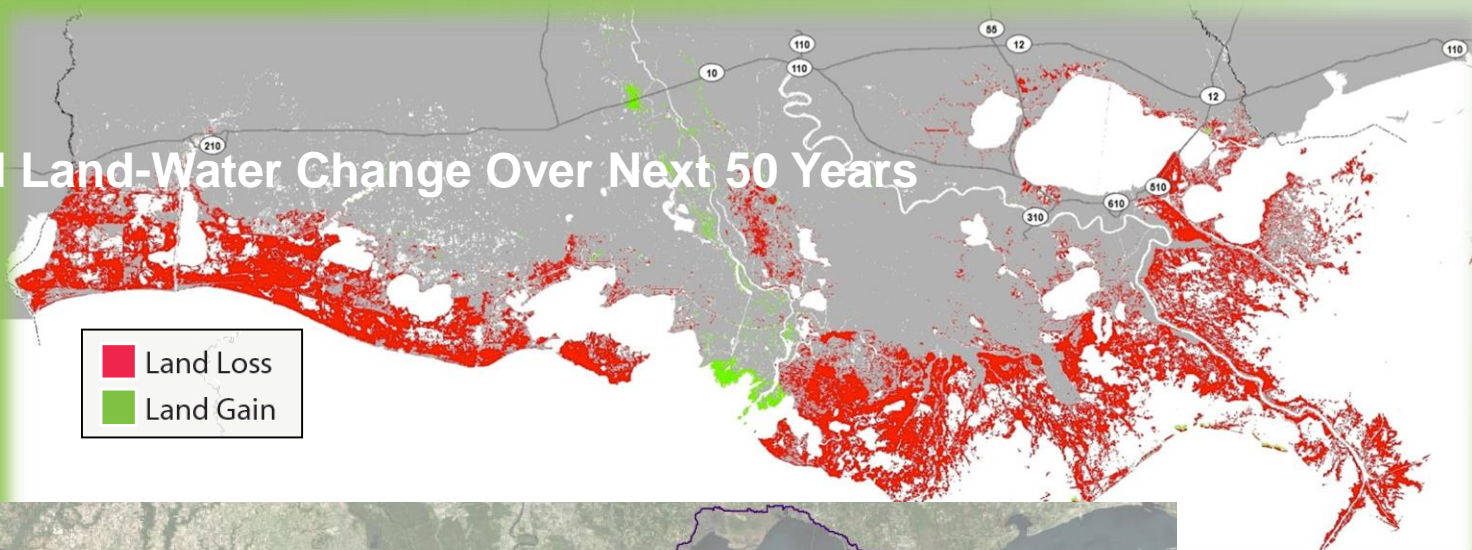




This is What We Could Lose

Potential to lose up to an additional 1,750 square miles of land over the next 50 years

Predicted Land-Water Change Over Next 50 Years



Ecosystem Benefits / FWOA



Individual Project Comparisons



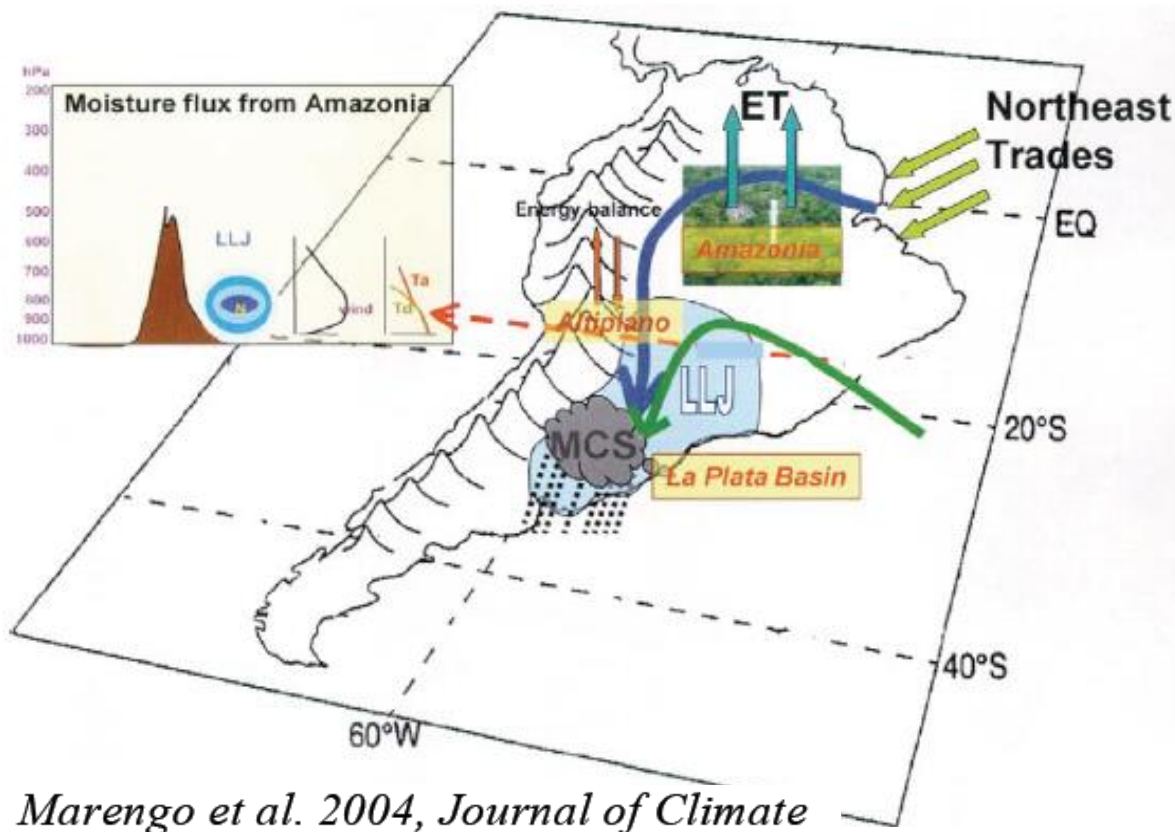
Ecosystem Services (Example:
Upper Breton Diversion
250,000 cfs)

Agricultural Dependence on Conservation of Amazonas Ecosystem

Amazon Rainforest “Water Pump”

Evapo-transpiration puts 20 billion tonnes of water into the atmosphere daily, some of which falls as rain in the Rio Plata Basin...

(Global Canopy Programme & Canopy Capital Ltd, 2008)



A Trillion-dollar agricultural economy in Latin America (Mato Grosso/ Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay) depends on this “Water Pump”

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Purpose of the LEED toolkit

The toolkit will support Local Enterprise Partnerships to **make operational sense of complex environmental information**, so that it can **support vision development** through feeding in to **SWOT analysis**.

Internal	External	
Strength	Opportunities	Positive
Weaknesses	Threats	Negative

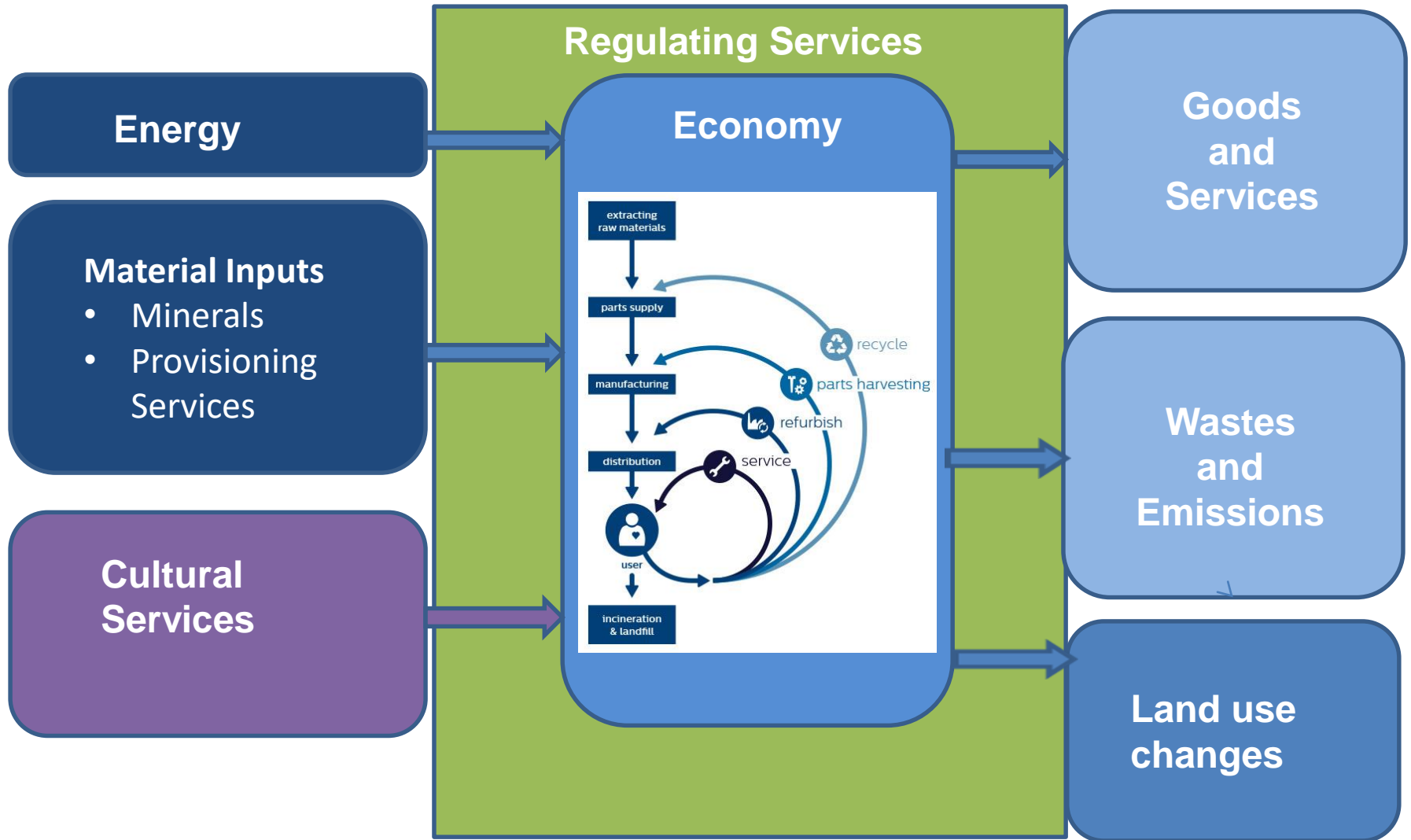


Outputs

- an assessment of the opportunities and threats to the LEPs plans for increasing local Gross Value Added (GVA),
- based on the economy's dependencies upon the environment

- Solutions which require a change in the economic plan (strategic solutions)
- or*
- Solutions which do not require a change in the economic plan, and can be addressed through specific programmes of projects (tactical solutions)

Inputs and outputs to the economy



How does it work?



Decision-making under uncertainty

- Gaps in evidence or uncertainty need to be highlighted
- But important to avoid assuming that recommendations cannot be made based on the lack of evidence
- Important to ensure decisions are as fully informed as possible - evidence-informed exploration
- Subjectivity is inevitable – transparency is needed for outcomes to be relevant to LEP/LA planning needs
- Outputs from the LEED should be seen as an exploration of possibilities, not policy statements



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TEES VALLEY: STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN & INVESTMENT PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

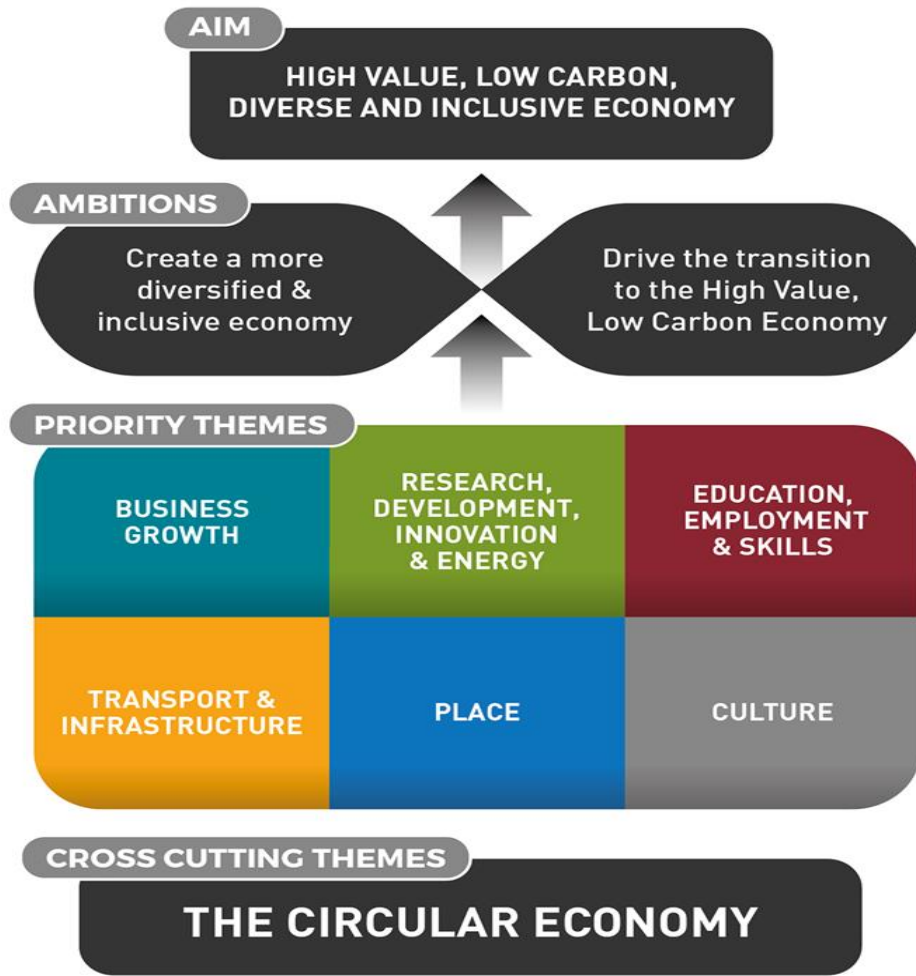
Keith Wilson
Sarah Walker



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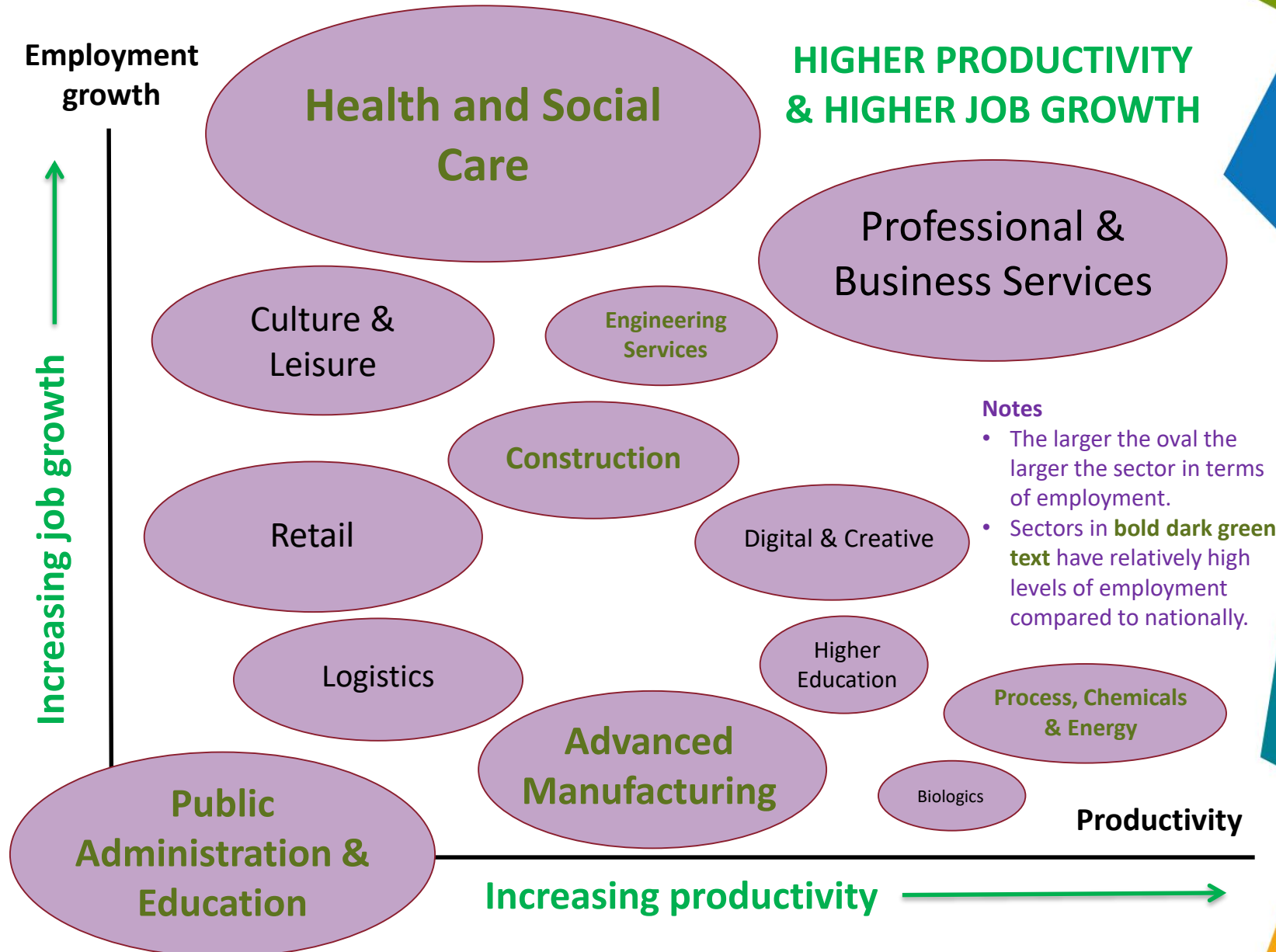


1:0: REFRESHED STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN



- Enhance productivity in those high growth firms (scalable) which have the greatest potential to create jobs; and
- Improve lifetime opportunities, particularly in relation to post primary education and links to business
- Cross Cutting Themes:
 - Circular Economy (including sustainability);
 - Social inclusion;
 - Digital inclusion

2:0 KEY SECTORS: EMERGING PRIORITIES



3.0: KEY GEOGRAPHIES

Key Geographies*	Key Sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belasis Business Park;• Kirkleatham Business Park;• Teesside Advanced Manufacturing Park;• Queen's Meadow Business Park;• Hartlepool Port Estates;• New and Renewable Energy Park;• South Bank Wharf;• Wilton International;• Central Park Northshore;• Oakesway Industrial Estate; and• Middlesbrough Historic Quarter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Manufacturing;• Process, chemicals and energy;• Logistics;• Health & Biologics;• Digital & Creative;• Culture and leisure; and• Business & professional services.

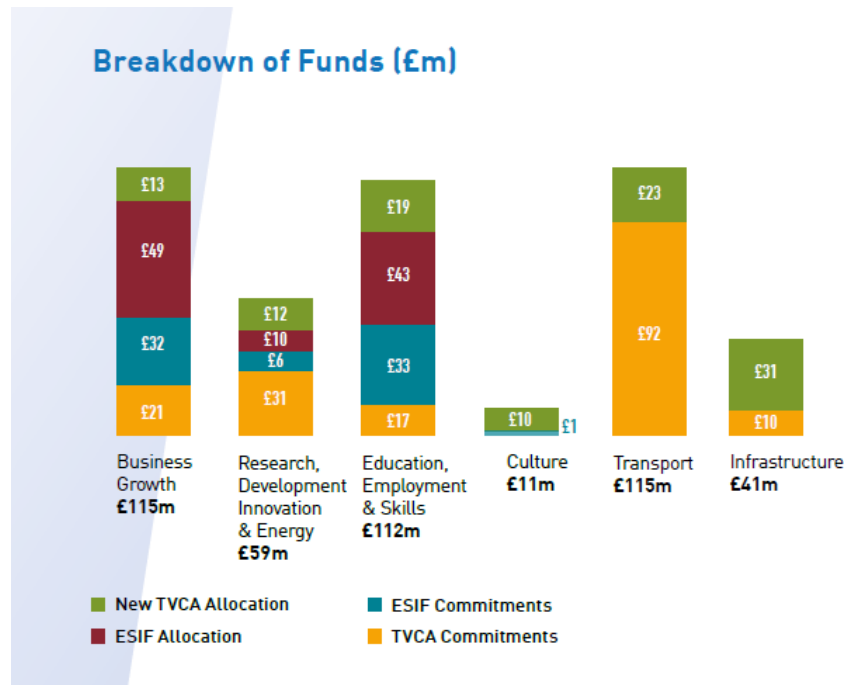
* Also five main town centres

4.0: THE INVESTMENT PLAN

Brings together for the first time all funding sources into a 'single pot'

Total £464 million

- £244 million committed
- £103 million European Funds available
- £117 million Combined Authority resources available
- Broken down into indicative allocations across themes
- £11m is allocated to support Project Development, Flexible Delivery and Evaluation
- The "Place" objective applies across all our programmes



4.1: HOW WE WILL INVEST

- To meet the requirements of our Strategic Economic Plan – seeking transformation and growth
- Explore new borrowing powers
- Partnership with Pension Funds and private sector co-investors
- Integration with the investment plans of councils and other partners
- Flexibility between years
- Seeking returns and recycling funding through new innovative funding mechanisms, with grant funding being the last option
- Investing in creating good quality investable propositions through our Development Fund
- Sound evaluation, investing in the evidence-base

4.2: NEXT STEPS

- Emphasis will be on strategic commissioning of the programmes, including through support to develop transformational propositions
- To ensure openness to project ideas, from April 2017, and quarterly thereafter, we will accept Expressions of Interest for proposals in line with our Investment Plan
- We will conduct appraisals and prioritise the projects for investment using agreed criteria, identifying those which might require support from our Project Development Fund;
- We will work through our agreed framework for project assessment and prioritisation;
- We will bring forward proposals for agreement by Cabinet as and when they are ready, ensuring that individual projects are rooted in the Strategic Economic Plan, and consistent with the Investment Plan.
- The Investment Plan will be reviewed by the Mayor and Cabinet in the Autumn, to reflect:
 - Mayoral priorities
 - New devolution arrangements (e.g., housing, adult skills)
 - Development of programmes over the next 6 months.

5.0: ANY QUESTIONS?

Keith.wilson@teesvalley-ca.gov.uk

Sarah.walker@teesvalley-ca.gov.uk

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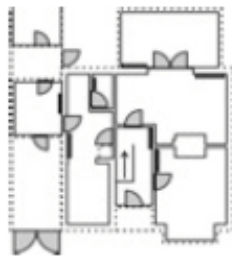
O1: Developing and implementing expertise in land remediation

- Working with businesses and the education sector, the Black Country has the opportunities to test and implement new approaches while facilitating the achievement of its target to remediate nearly 1000ha of land for employment land and housing development. The expertise of remediating contaminated land can also become an export product/service.



O2: Developing a network of multi-functional spaces

- Through careful and innovative planning and targeted investment, the Black Country's canals, rivers and green infrastructure can be improved in conjunction with sustainable transport links to improve the connectivity and quality of the landscape and make the Black Country a more attractive place to invest, work and live.



O3: Support Building and Construction Industries.

- The area has skills in planning, design and construction that are working together in more integrated ways. The challenges are to strengthen local supply chains and make new housing and business development more resource efficient, while developing new technologies and techniques for both new-build and retrofit.



T1: Failure to Make Transformation Visible

- It is essential that the work to improve the Black Country environment is both realised and recognised so that positive change is tangible for residents and visitors. Barriers include the costs of dealing with the legacies of contamination and mining being too high in relation to realised land values, incurring a huge opportunity cost to the Black Country in terms of under-utilised land and the failure to retain and attract skilled workers.



T2: Poor Connectivity and Split Communities

- Much of the urban landscape is laid out according to transport needs, for example the motorway, main road and railway corridors. . We must not underestimate the wider benefits of using environmental infrastructure to improve connectivity between communities, residential and employment land and into local centres.



T3: Energy Security

- We have to ensure the Black Country is robust in the face of future changes in energy supply and rising energy costs. Failure to promote and support renewable energy sources (including biomass), improve energy efficiency and reduce waste will impact on future prosperity.

Level 1

- **One day workshop focussed on identifying opportunities threats and potential solutions**
- 2.5 days (1 to set up, 1 to run, 0.5 to write up)

Level 2

- **Initial consideration of environmental relationships for opportunities and threats**
- Meeting with key experts and representatives for each environmental relationship (0.5 days per relationship)
- Final workshop (2.5 days - 1 to set up, 1 to run, 0.5 to write up)
- Another 25 days work - approx £10K if using consultants

Level 3

- **Detailed consideration of environmental relationships for opportunities and threats**
- Detailed data collection and analysis on environmental relationships (3 days per relationship)
- Ranking of opportunities and threats
- Final workshop (2.5 days - 1 to set up, 1 to run, 0.5 to write up)
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Level 1 Workshop objectives

- 1) Understand that the economy is dependent on the environment
- 2) Map environment/economy relationships
- 3) Produce an interim list of
 - opportunities and threats **to** economic growth
 - **from** dependencies on the environment
- 4) Shared understanding, contacts and networking



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Opportunities and Threats

- Opportunities **for** economic growth **from** dependencies on the environment (up to 10)
- Threats **to** economic growth from dependencies **on** the environment (up to 10)





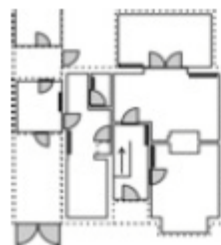
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Exercise 2: Opportunities and Threats

- **Objective = To build on the relationships and dependencies outputs to (1) draw out the key opportunities and key threats (2) rank their importance / urgency**
- **Output:**
 - List of key opportunities and threats
 - Ranking on importance / urgency



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Exercise 3: Responding to Opportunities and Threats

- **Objective = Take the top 3 Opportunities and Top 3 Threats and develop high level ideas on suitable responses.**
- **Outputs:**
 - High level ideas on suitable responses.



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Finding out more

- For more information on the toolkit please contact Tim Sunderland at:
 - Tim.Sunderland@NaturalEngland.org.uk
 - Tel: 0300 060 4638

