

TOWARDS 'THE BIG ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY'?

- CIVIL SOCIETY, PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE STATE IN
LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE, NATURE CONSERVATION AND
ECOSYSTEM SERVICE MANAGEMENT

A TRANSDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM

Cardiff University

April 14-15, 2011

Current challenges in protecting and enhancing the natural environment



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Outline

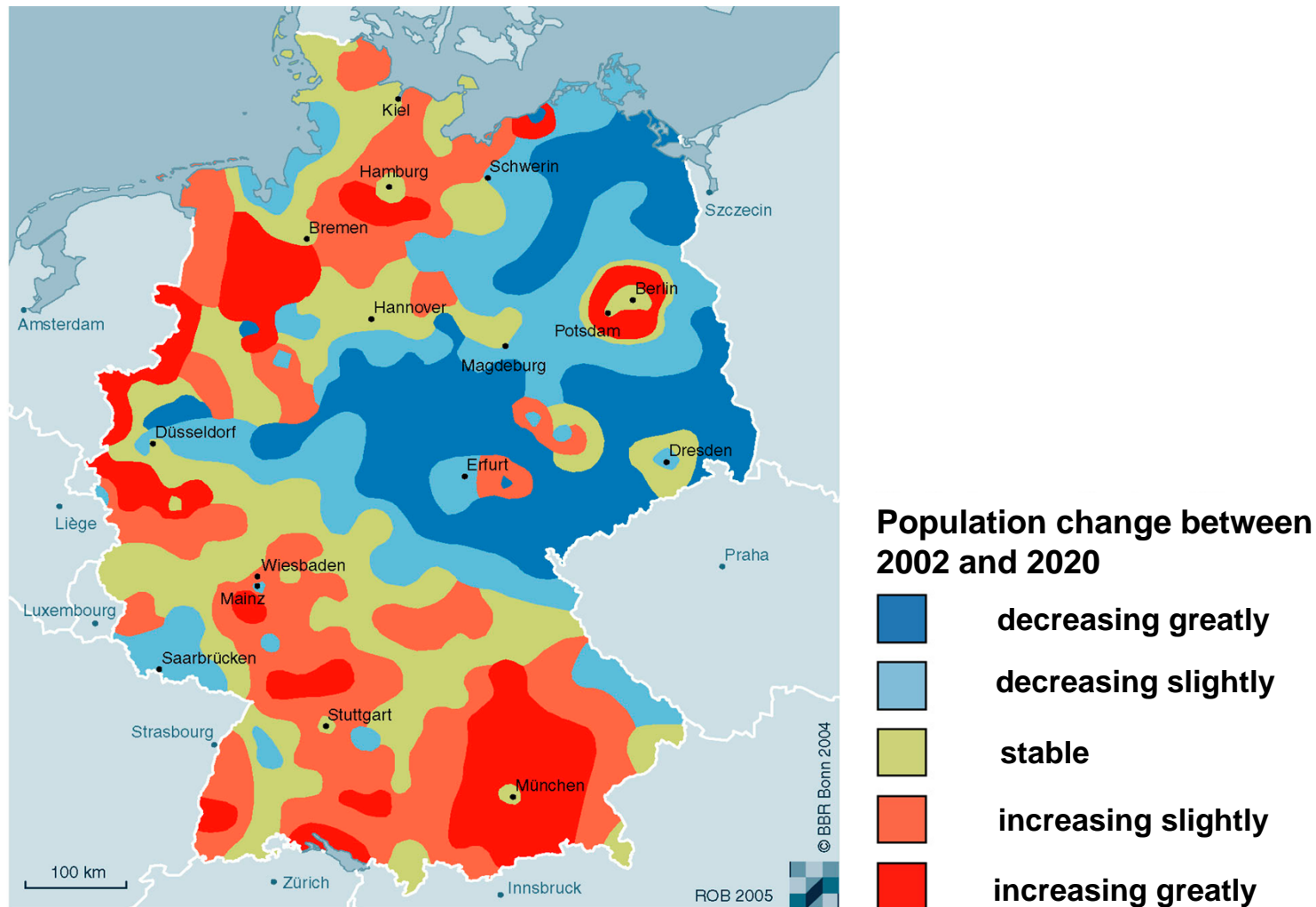
- Current drivers for environmental change and their impacts on nature and landscape – environmental challenges
- Current landscape management instruments – management challenges
- Conclusion and outlook – some stimulus for our symposium discussion

Important drivers for landscape change



Demographic Development in Germany:

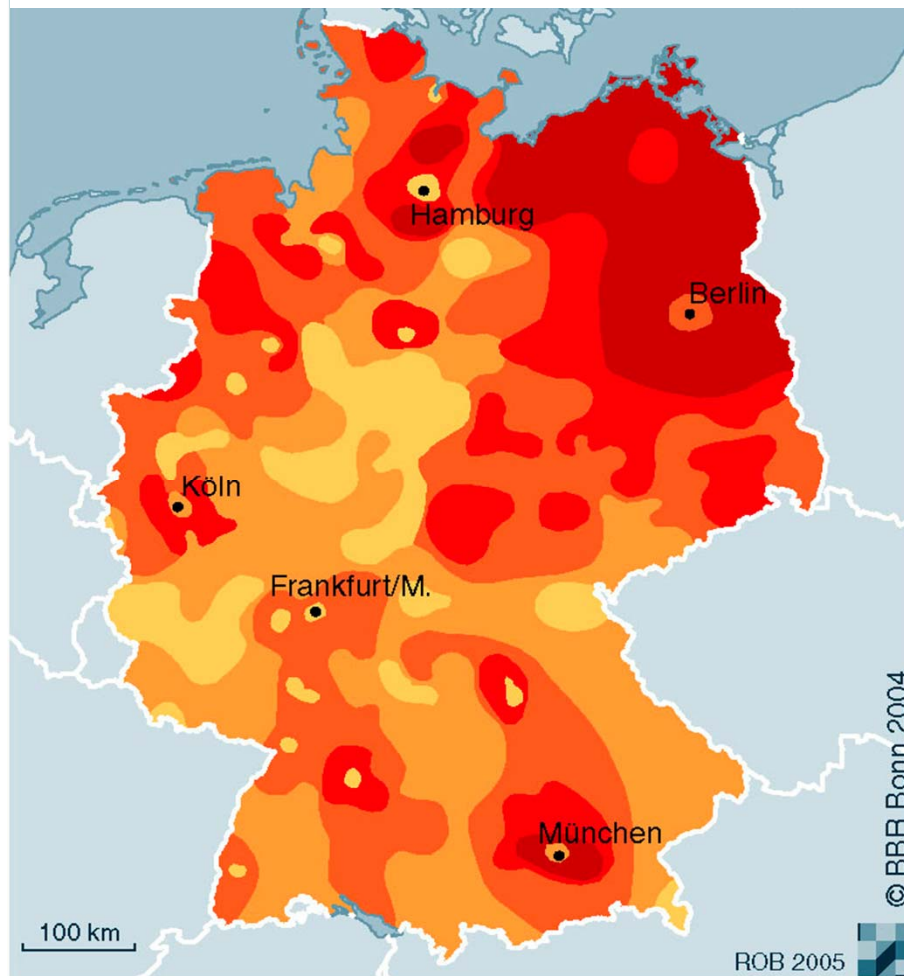
Demographic Trends up to 2020



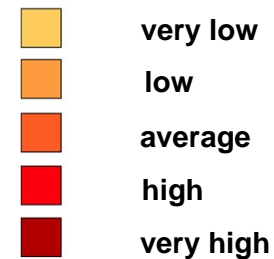
Quelle: BBR (2005): Raumordnungsbericht 2005. Berichte Bd. 21, Bonn. Seite 32

Demographic Development in Germany:

Older Population Development Trend



**Increase in population over 75 years old
between 2002 and 2020**



Quelle: BBR (2005): Raumordnungsbericht 2005. Berichte Bd. 21, Bonn. Seite 38

Demographic change in GB

- Over the period 2003-2028 the population is projected to increase by 11 percent.
- The population of Rural-80 areas is projected to increase by 18.4 percent and is the highest rate of population increase of any district type. Rural-50 areas have the second highest projected population increase at 15 percent
- Trends in population ageing and decentralisation over the period 1991-2001 are projected to continue often at higher rates over the period 2003-2028.
- Higher relative rates of ageing are projected to occur in more rural districts and are highest in Rural-80 areas.

Rural- 80: districts with at least 80 percent of their population in rural settlements (including urban areas with between 10,000 and 30,000 population which are of rural functional importance)

(Source: RERC, 2005;
http://www.erc.ac.uk/findings/documents_demography/D9RuralEng_Ch_Projns1991_2028.pdf)

1

Landschaft
unter Druck

Landscape
under
pressure

Current transformation processes

with relevance for nature and landscape

Intensive land use

e.g. sprawling housing
estates/ large road
schemes, energy
production landscapes

2

Landschaft
im Überfluss

Abundant
landscapes

**Land use
abandonment**

e.g. Land use
abandonment in
historical rural
areas

3

Landschaft
im Umbruch

Shifting
landscapes

**New kinds of
landscape use**

e.g. recultivation of
old industrial
landscapes

Intensive land use



Intensive agricultural use



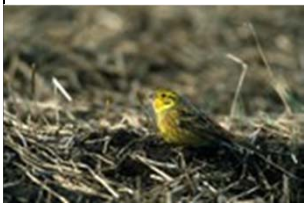
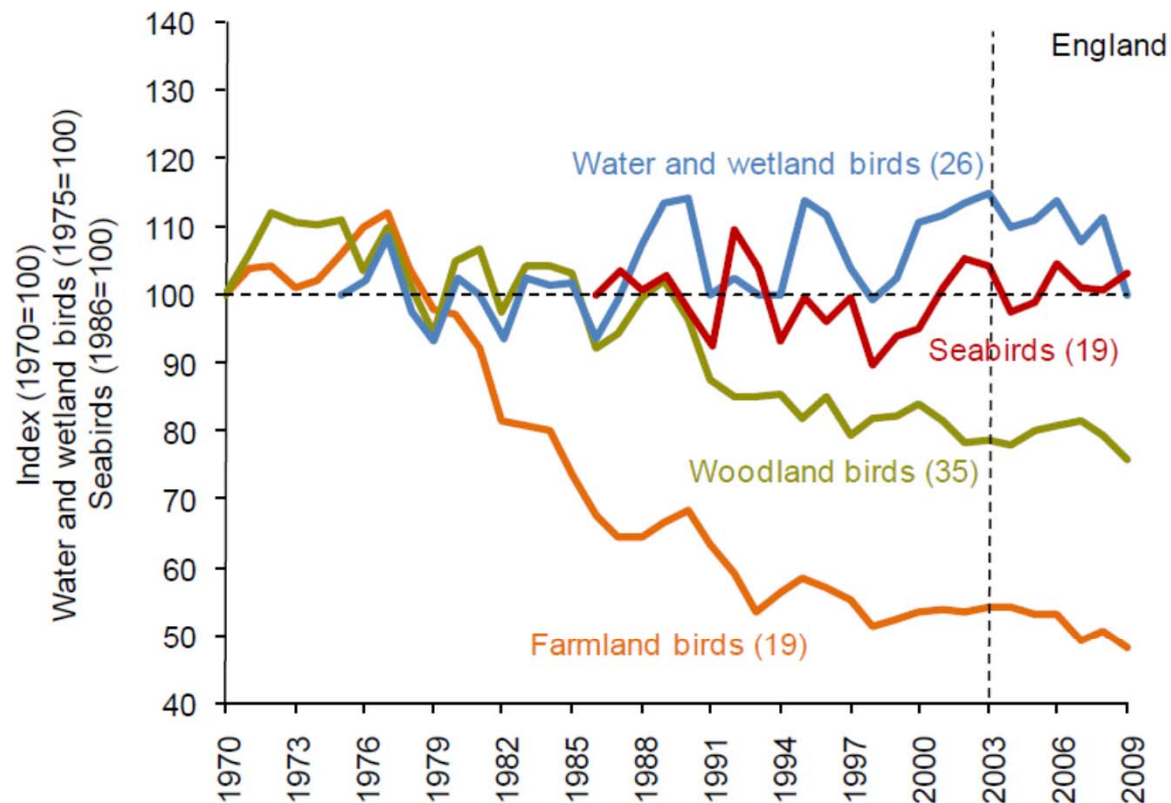


Figure 2.1. Wild bird populations: breeding farmland birds, woodland birds, water and wetland birds and seabirds, 1970 - 2009



Notes: Figures in bracket show the number included in each measure.

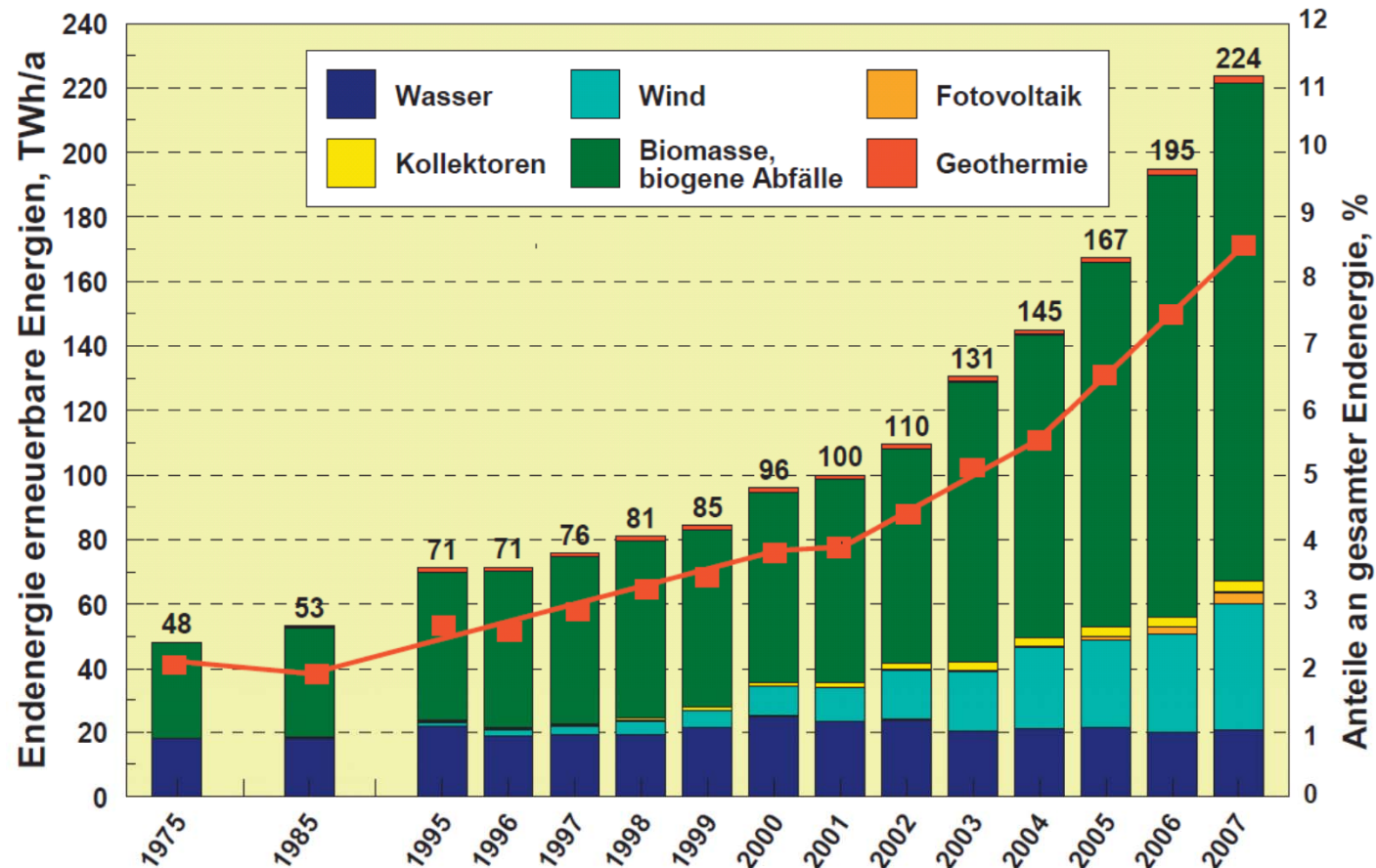
Source: British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), Defra

(Defra 2011)

Renewable Energy



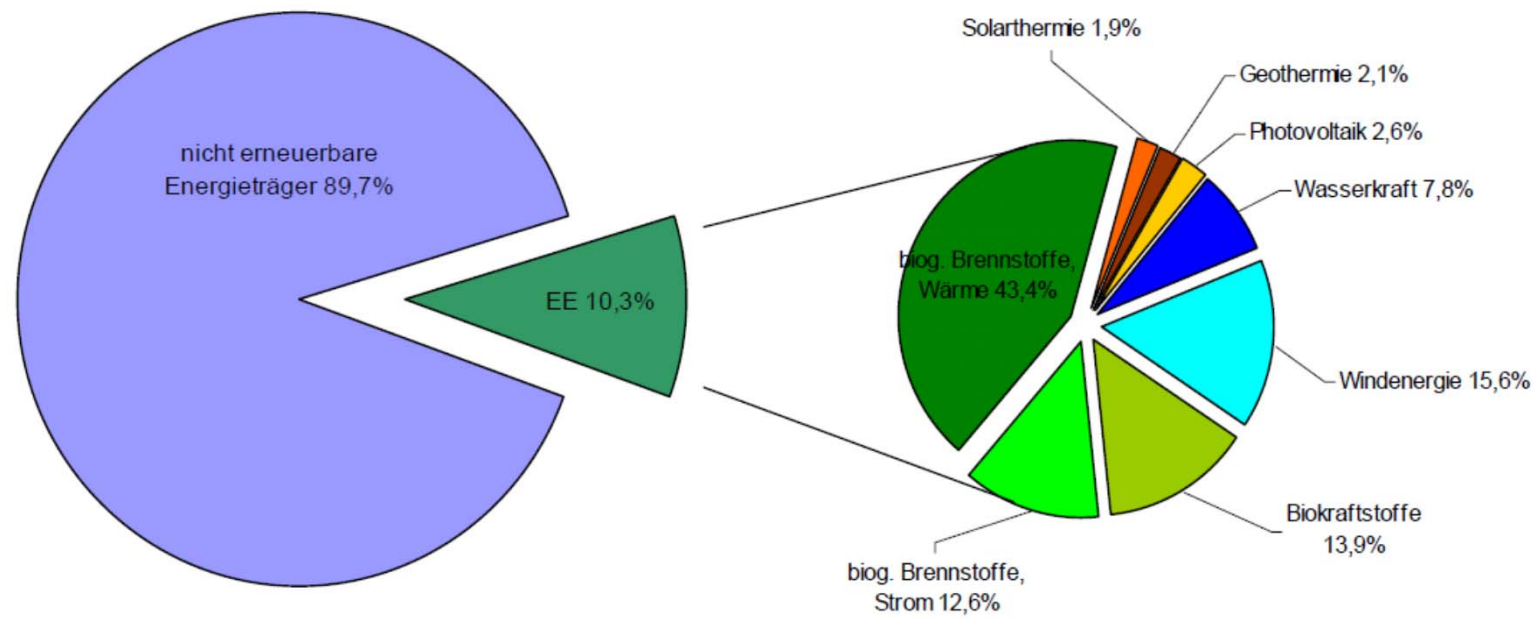
Development of Renewable Energy in Germany



LEIT/eev2007; 5.6.08

(Source: BMU 2008)

Renewable Energy in Germany 2009

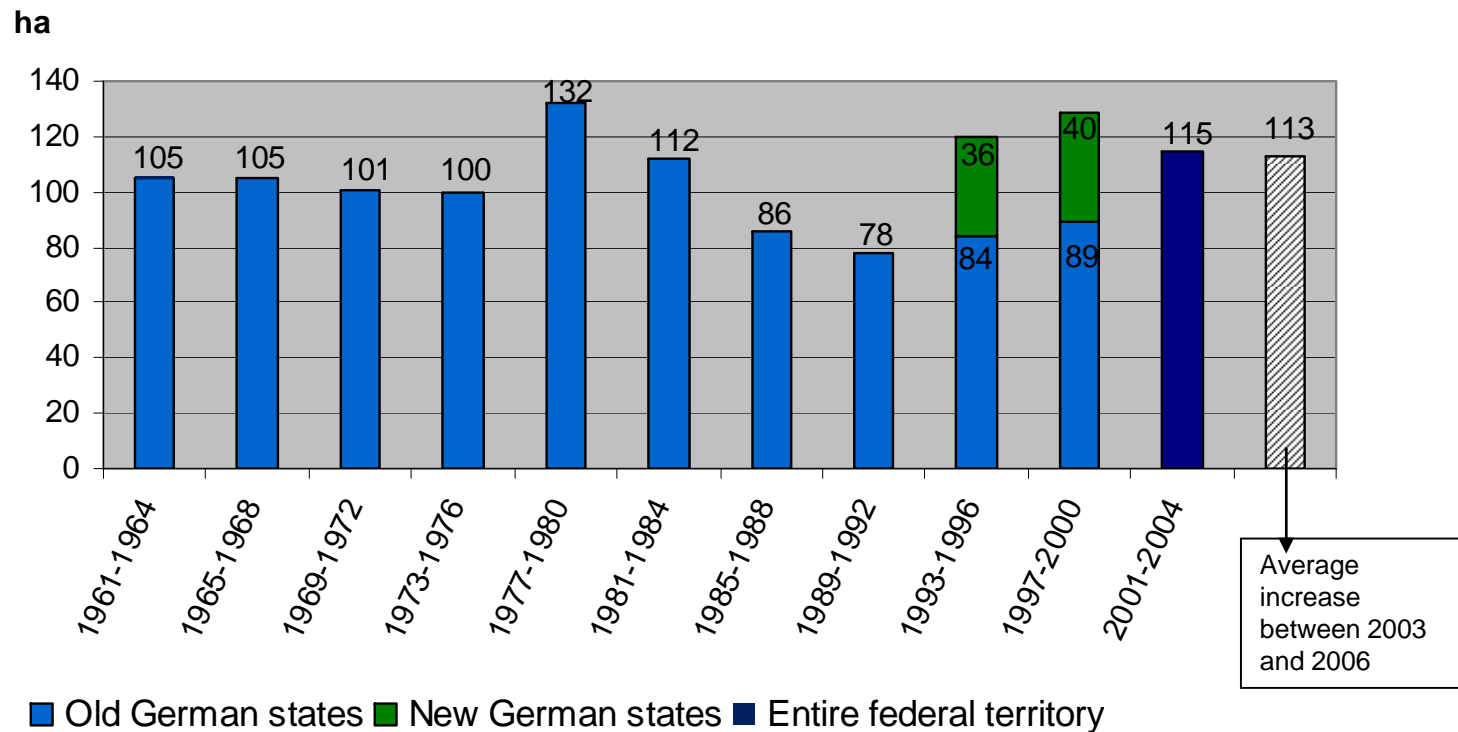


Quelle: DBFZ (Daten BMU)



Development areas in Germany

Daily Increase in residential/built up areas and traffic areas



Source: BfN, Daten zur Natur (2008), based on UBA (1992), Dosch (2002), Statistisches Bundesamt (2006, 2007) (changed)

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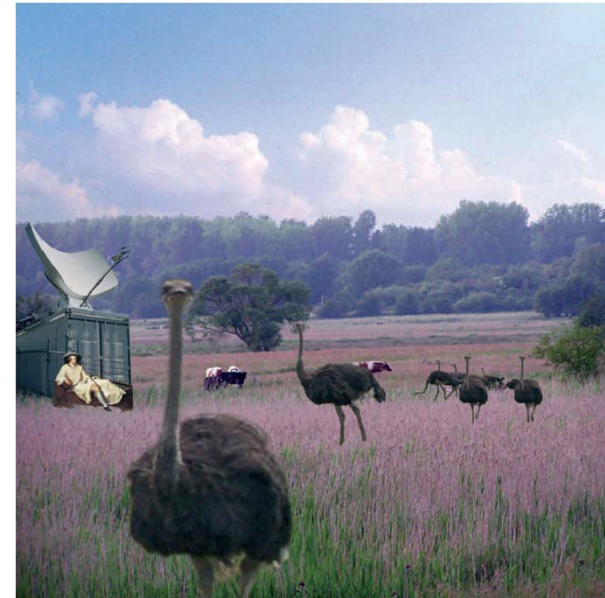
Shifting
landscapes

**New kinds of
landscape use**

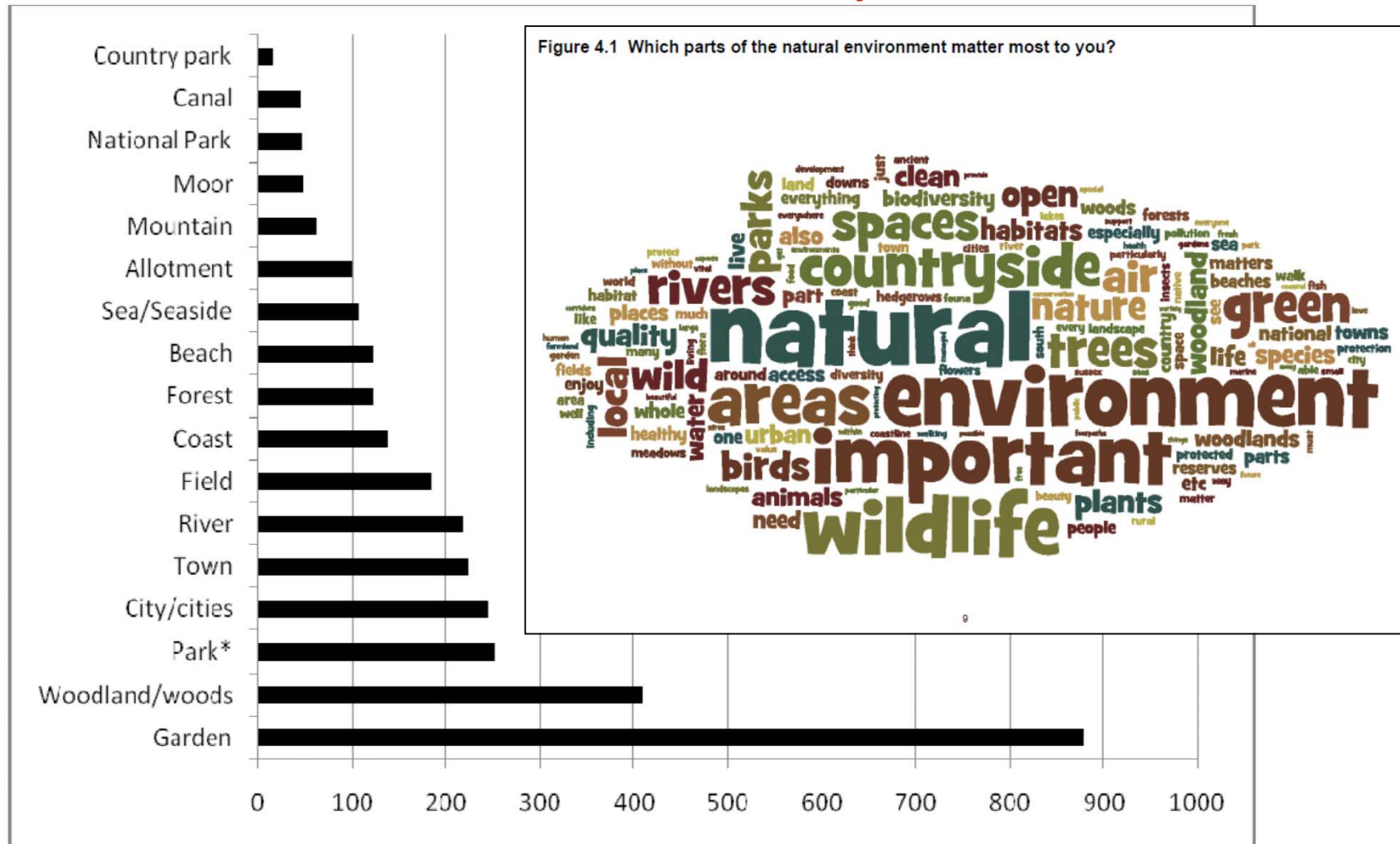
e.g. recultivation of
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landscapes

Current transformation processes

with relevance for nature and landscape



Which parts of the natural environment
matter most to you?



* Excluding 'National Park' and 'Country park'

(Source: Online survey GB, Defra 2011)

Bettina Matzdorf

Current landscape management instruments – management challenges



Landscape Management instruments

- European regulatory instruments WFD, Natura 2000
- Financial incentives/ subsidies – e.g. agri-environmental schemes, environmental impact regulation (*Eingriffsregelung*) including a kind of mitigation banking
- New kind of informal planning/ management tools – e.g. Ecosystem (service) approach, European Landscape Convention

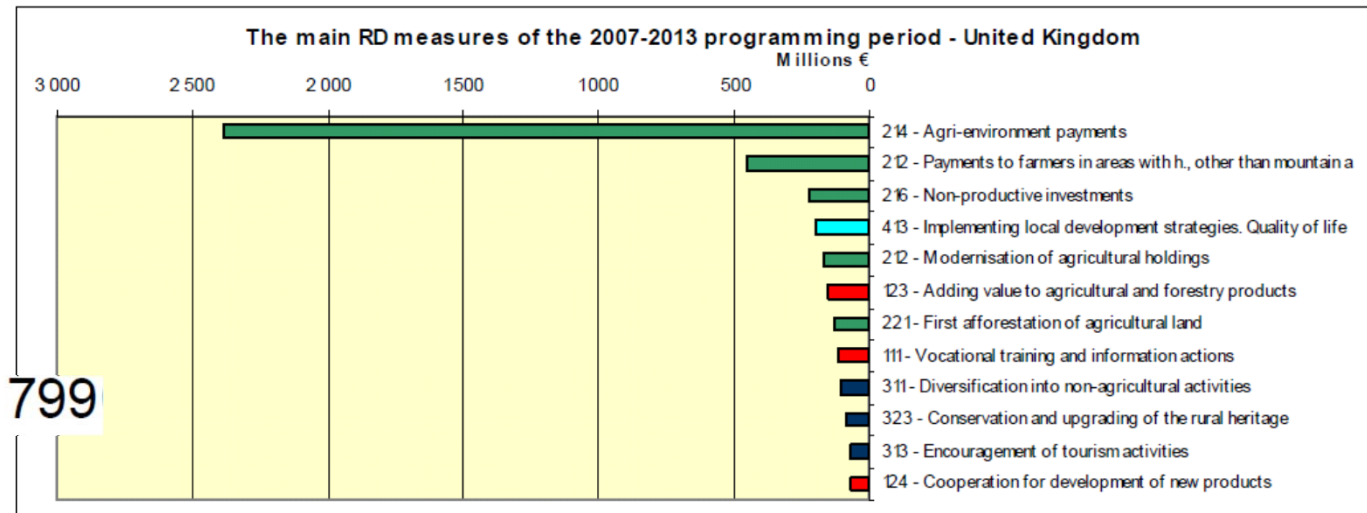
Natura 2000 Barometer, May 2010

<div><div> notably insufficient incomplete largely complete</div><div><p>SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPAs) Birds Directive</p></div><div><p>SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCIs) Habitats Directive</p></div><div> notably insufficient incomplete largely complete</div></div>											
MEMBER STATES	Number of sites	Total area sites (km²)	Terrestrial area (%)	Number of sites	Marine	Progress	MEMBER STATES				
BELGIË/BELGIQUE	234	3,282	9.7	12.2 %			BELGIUM				
BULGARIA	114	23,217	20.4				BULGARIA				
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	39	9,684	12.3				CZECH REPUBLIC				
DANMARK	113	14,718	5.9	59	12,180		DENMARK				
DEUTSCHLAND	738	59,784	12.2	15	16,055		GERMANY				
EESTI	66	12,592	13.5	27	6,502		ESTONIA				
ÉIRE/IRELAND	132	3,013	3.0	71	933		ÉIRE/IRELAND				
ELLÁDA	202	29,534	20.9	120	1,947		GREECE				
ESPAÑA	599	105,032	20.6	33	1,034		SPAIN				
FRANCE	382	78,476	7.9	73	34,914		FRANCE				
ITALIA	597	43,777	13.6	45	2,724		ITALY				
KÝPROS**	29	1,593	25.9	3	109		CYPRUS**				
LATVIJA	95	6,999	10.0	4	520		LATVIA				
LIETUVA	88	6,449	9.6	1	171		LITHUANIA				
LUXEMBOURG	13	145	5.6	-	-		LUXEMBOURG				
MAGYARORSZÁG	55	13,512	14.5	-	-		HUNGARY				
MALTA***	13	16	5.1	0	0		MALTA***				
NEDERLAND	77	10,125	12.6	6	4,895		THE NETHERLANDS				
ÖSTERREICH	96	9,869	11.8	-	-		AUSTRIA				
POLSKA	141	55,228	15.6	4	6,490		POLAND				
PORTUGAL	59	10,438	10.7	10	622		PORTUGAL				
ROMÂNIA****	109	-					ROMANIA				
SLOVENIJA	27	4,656		3			SLOVENIA				
SLOVENSKO	38	12,236	25.1	-	-		SLOVAKIA				
SUOMI	468	30,838	7	66	5,567		FINLAND				
SVERIGE	531	29,873	12	108	4,018		SWEDEN				
UNITED KINGDOM	260	18,401	6.2	35	3,125		UNITED KINGDOM				
EU	5,315	593,486	11.4	700	102,663		EU				

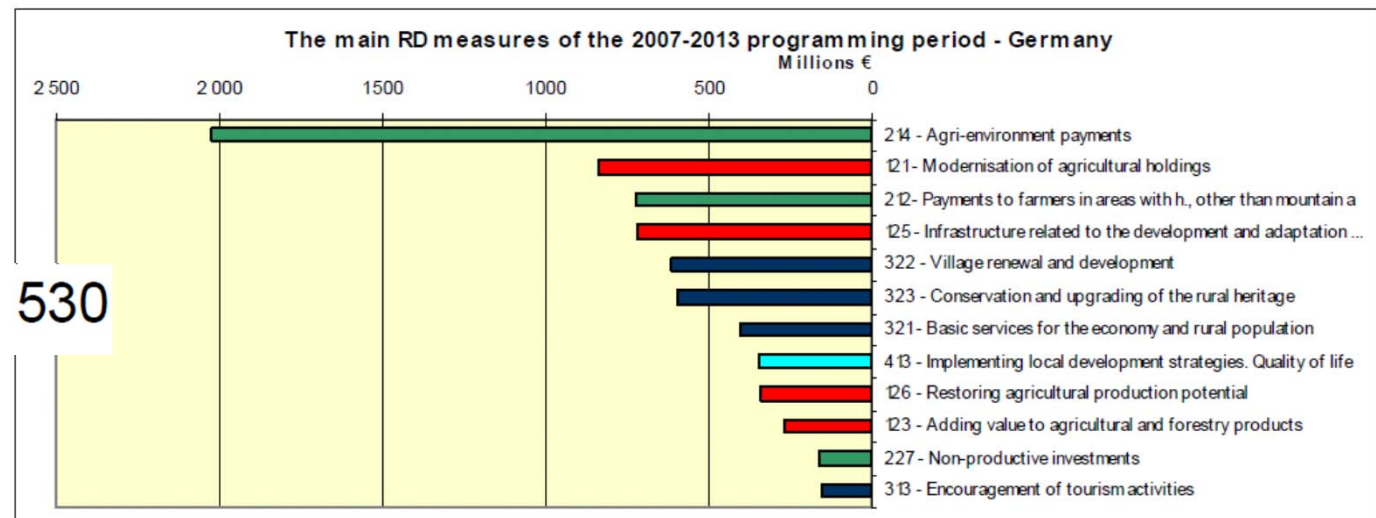
Financial support (planned) of the European Union for Rural Development Programmes (2007-2013)

Total public expenditure for agri-environmental payments in €

4 521 328 799



3 371 278 530



(Source: COM 2009)

New kind of planning instruments – communication tools

Ecosystem (service) approach

“Ecosystem services are benefits people obtain from ecosystems” (MEA 2005)

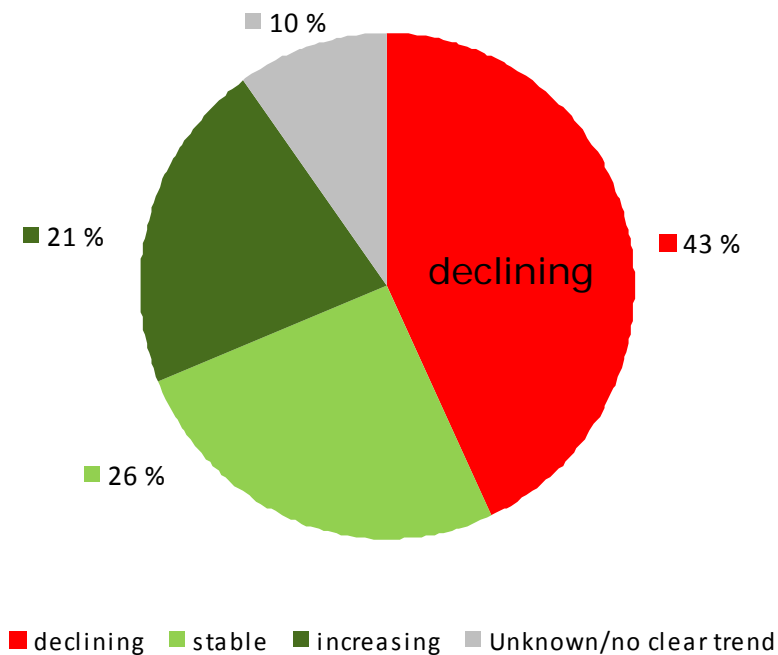


“Understanding the value of all these services, and the way that they depend on each other makes it possible to look for new solutions to problems, or to manage or environment in ways that enhance its value to society, whilst respecting its innate value”
(Defra 2010; An invitation to shape the Nature of England).



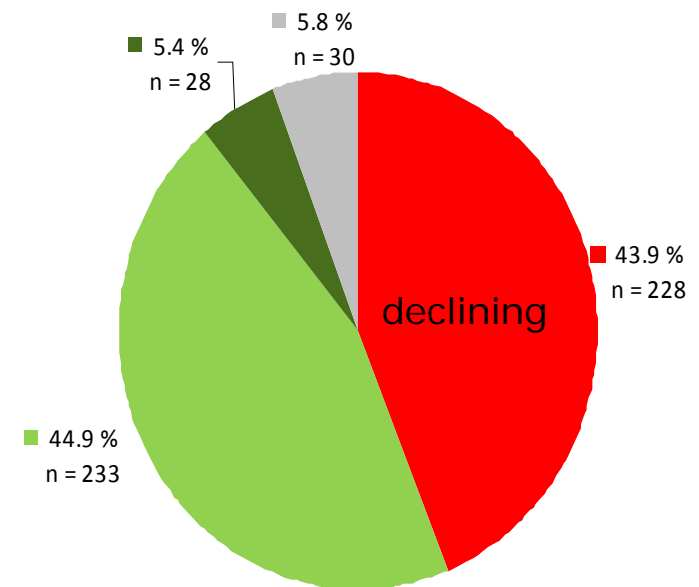
Current development trends of

priority habitats GB, 2008



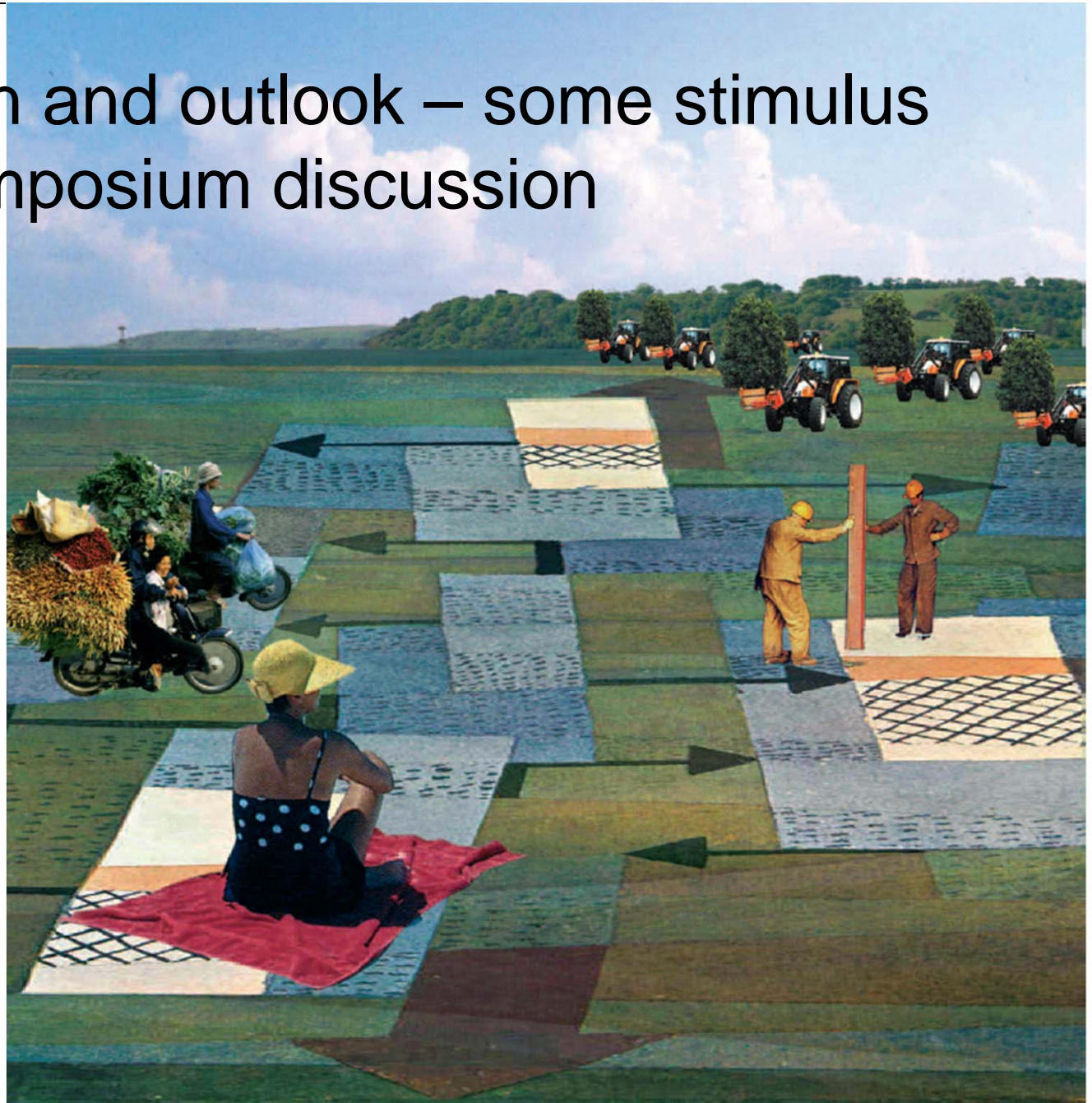
Source: UK Biodiversity Partnership, Natural England, Joint Nature Conservation Committee (changed)

biotope types Germany, 2008



Source: BFN, Daten zur Natur (2008), based on Riecken et al. (2006)

- Conclusion and outlook – some stimulus for our symposium discussion



- *„In short a lot will need to be done in order to facilitate a shift to a ‘Big Society’ where the citizens participate: a culture of volunteering needs to be promoted, time needs to be made available, opportunities for citizens to get involved need to be ‘out in the open’, and community structures/NGOs need to be supported to coordinate these efforts (people’s time is valuable and they don’t want to have it wasted, or feel like their contribution was invaluable. Good coordination of these projects is essential)“ (response to the online survey „Help shape the nature of England“; Defra 2011: 48)*