UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Ammonia Reduction by Trees (ART) Project 3

What motivates farmers to plant trees?
Analysis of a stakeholder workshop
14th January 2022

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Executive Summary

- 50 participants attended a workshop on '*What motivates farmers to plant trees?*' held on 14th January 2022 15.10 –16.30. The aim of the event was to share understanding of motivations for farmers to plant treebelts for ammonia reduction.
- Workshop participants were stakeholders from government, government agencies, non-departmental public bodies, non-government organisations, universities, consultancies and farmers
- Breakout groups were formed for each UK country and were used to explore 3 key areas of i) Awareness raising ii) Incentives/nudges and iii) Regulation
- In conjunction with the breakout sessions a simple online survey tool was developed around 2 questions of current and future mechanisms for motivating farmers to plant treebelts for ammonia reduction. Attendees were encouraged to put in their ideas as entries as the breakout session took place but also to verbally give their thoughts. The online form was live for another 2 weeks after the event for further entries to be submitted.
- The results from this stakeholder analysis supports the findings of Piñeiro et al. 2020 that regardless of the incentive type, linking programmes to economic benefits (productivity or profitability) was considered by stakeholders to be essential for farmers to adopt the practice of planting treebelts around their point sources of ammonia.
- Stakeholders recognised that although treebelts may increase productivity of egg enterprises, increased productivity may not be realised so would not be an incentive for other farming sectors with high ammonia sources, such as beef or dairy
- All participants agreed that farmers needed decision-grade knowledge and policy certainty when planning for tree planting. Currently knowledge of tree planting for ammonia capture was not comprehensive and was not always incorporated to government or government agency schemes and cuts across several policy areas. The role of policy was mentioned as a driver but making planning decisions for the future was uncertain at the moment.
- Improved understanding and communication with local authority planning departments is required to gain the multi-benefits of planting trees around livestock sheds and to maximise ammonia mitigation, welfare and screening options for new planning applications.

1 Introduction

Workshop '*What motivates farmers to plant trees?*' was held on 14th January 2022 15.10 –16.30. The purpose of the event was to share understanding of what motivates or demotivates farmers in existing awareness raising, incentive/nudge and regulatory mechanisms, and explore new mechanisms available in each of the four component parts of the UK to mitigate pollution from point sources of ammonia (e.g. housing or storage) by planting trees.

The event was conducted virtually and invitations were sent in December 2021 with a follow-up reminder and final details on January 13th 2022. At registration all participants were happy for the workshop to be recorded. This report details the result of the consultation exercise.

2 Attendees

Participants self-registered following an email invitation. 93 people registered for this workshop and 50 attended the event. Attendees were allocated to 1 of 5 breakout groups - Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and two groups to cover England. Table 1 shows the breakdown of organisations and country of expertise.

Table 1: Organisation and assumed country expertise of self-registered workshop participants

Organisation	Number	Country of Expertise
BEIS	1	UK
Commercial (farmer)	5	UK
DAERA	4	Northern Ireland
DEFRA	3	UK
Environment Agency	1	England
Environmental Consultant	2	UK
Farm Woodland Advisor	1	England/Scotland
Forest Research	3	UK
Forestry Commission	2	England
JNCC	3	UK
Natural England	14	England
Nature Scot	1	Scotland
Scientific Researchers	8	UK
SEPA	2	Scotland
Grand Total	**50**	

Workshop Group	Number
England 1	18
England 2	17
Northern Ireland	5
Scotland	7
Wales	3

3 Workshop structure

The workshop was split into three parts – 1) an initial short introductory presentation on the ART project work that focused on farmer attitudes; 2) breakout rooms where attendees were asked to provide response to a set series of questions and 3) a short wrap-up session in plenary at the end of the workshop.

1) Introductory presentation

Outputs from the work package on famer surveys of the wind roses for Periods 2 and 3project was presented by Bill Bealey. The presentation reviewed the semi-structured interviews with farmers hosting the ART field trials and on-line survey of farmers which highlighted (i) profit, (ii) perception of risk, and (iii) lack of knowledge as primary determinates influencing farmers' views on implementing tree planting to capture ammonia. The methods and outputs of the one-to-one farmer surveys on the motivation of farmers to plant woodlands for ammonia recapture were presented. A fuller online survey

of 150 farmers was also presented showing the differences between the two sets of survey results, and how learning and knowledge transfer are key for any new intervention with regard to likely uptake and the time period for adoption of the practice. The full presentation can be found on the ART project web pages at https://www.farmtreestoair.ceh.ac.uk/sites/default/files/ART%20Workshop%20-%2014Jan2022%20-%20Farmer%20Attitudes.pdf .

2) Breakout rooms

UK country focused breakout rooms were designed as agriculture policy is governed largely by devolved administrations. The attendees were asked to consider the motivations and demotivation aspects of the three recognised behaviour change mechanisms:

- Awareness raising
- Incentives/nudges
- Regulation

The knowledge capture protocol of the breakout session was explained by each breakout lead with the stated aim of determining what is currently done in each of the four component parts of the UK, and exploring additional mechanisms judged feasible to result in mitigation of agricultural ammonia pollution from point sources.

For the purposes of collecting responses the team designed an online form for attendees to put their entries and feedback. Details of the form are described in *Appendix 1 Breakout room JISC tool to capture participant feedback*. There were 2 main questions asked for feedback:

- Question 1. - In your experience, what current awareness raising or incentive/nudging or regulator mechanisms have been successful or unsuccessful in motivating or demotivating farmers to plant trees to reduce ammonia pollution from point sources? Please also explain why you feel this mechanism has been successful.
- Question 2. - In your experience, what future awareness raising or incentive/nudging or regulator mechanisms may be successful in motivating famers to plant trees to reduce ammonia pollution from point sources? Please also explain why you feel this mechanism may be successful.

Breakout Room Process

Introductions were made by the breakout room facilitator at the beginning of the session and the aims of the session was described using a short slideshow. Attendees were then introduced to the online tool (via JISC software) for recording their ideas via a URL in the chat. This worked well when groups were large, as while some attendees preferred to ask questions and put points across others could make entries in the tool.

3) Wrap-up session

Participants returned to the main plenary and a brief overview of each group was given by the facilitators.

4 Analysis and conceptual model

The collation of the responses from stakeholders in the breakout rooms were ordered using the thought model of Piñeiro *et al.* 2020. They conducted a scoping review involving nearly 18,000 incentive-based programmes to understand how the encouragements offered to farmers motivate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, and ultimately, how and whether they result in measurable outcomes. Their review resulted in 577 articles that were evaluated for relevance in terms of connecting either incentives to adoption, adoption to measurable outcomes or both sets of links.

They conceptualised three pillars "incentive–adoption–outcome" and proposed the links between them, offering a consistent logic by which to evaluate best practices in sustainable agricultural policy (Figure 1).

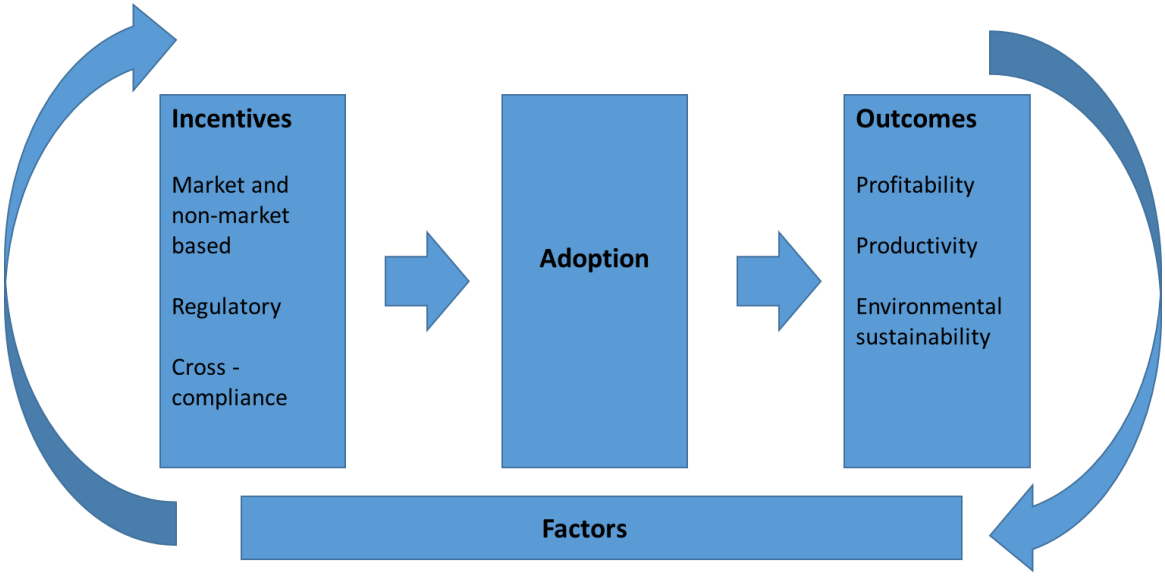

Figure 1: Pillars and linkages of the Piñeiro et al 2020 conceptual model and pathways between the three pillars.

Their thought model identified four kinds of incentives (1) market, (2) non-market, (3) regulations and (4) cross-compliance activities, but they considered market and non-market to be functionally the same. They defined incentives as instruments used by the public and private sectors to encourage farmers to protect or enhance ecosystem services beneficial to them and others. These were classified into four categories.

1. **Market-based incentives** encourage behavioural change by providing economic incentives through market signals. Examples of these include prices of input and output, subsidy, compensation, income transfer and other incentives in cash or in kind to agricultural producers.
2. **Non-market incentives** are a broad basket. The parties of the Paris Agreement expressed that a non-market-based mechanism can be anything, provided it is not market-based. This includes technical support, technology transfer and fiscal measures applying taxes to improve environmental sustainability.
3. **Regulatory measures** are general rules or specific actions imposed by government agencies or private entities to enhance environmental and economic outcomes through improved practices. Examples include certifications and environmental laws and standards. In general, they are mandatory.

4. **Cross-compliance and incentives** link direct basic payments to farmers' compliance with basic standards concerning the environment. They also require farmers to maintain land in good agricultural and environmental condition. In this case, they are mostly voluntary. Examples of these include government subsidies that are conditional on farmers adhering to certain environmental practices such as agri-environment schemes or payment for ecosystem service.

The outcomes they classified as

1. **Profitability** - the commercial competitiveness of the farming operation including aspects such as cost per hectare, net farm income;
2. **Productivity** - the yield per hectare, output per livestock unit, labour per hectare; and
3. **Environmental sustainability** included the full suite of non-market ecosystem services for example, water quality, soil care, habitat diversity.

They recognised that there are many factors driving farmers to adopt a given practice.

5 Results

We have summarised the stakeholders' discussion in terms of the Piñeiro *et al.* 2020 conceptual model and present the results in terms of their incentives and outcomes.

1. Market-based incentives

All groups discussed market-based incentives and the importance of ensuring the commercial profitability of the farm adopting treebelts to reduce ammonia pollution.

Profitability: Opinions within the group varied as to whether there was currently a market-based incentive for farmers to plant treebelts as part of their hen enterprises.

One respondent considered market-based incentives were a primary driver to plant treebelts, writing "*In terms of free-range egg production, commercial incentives (premium for 'woodland eggs') have been the main driver for farmers/producers to plant trees".* However they went on to say *"The ammonia mitigation of these planting schemes is usually incidental however".* While another considered "*Egg buyers including it* [planting trees to capture ammonia] *as part of the contract* would incentivise farmers to plant trees".

The group from N Ireland commented that although they were aware that free-range eggs entitled to display the red tractor mark (quality assurance stamp) may have enhanced values, they were not aware of any market financial gains from woodland eggs/chickens.

While others suggested that profitability through increased productivity was possible.

The English group discussed the Forestry England model for state planting provision for long term woodland creation of large areas over 50 ha, which they considered could suit farmers that don't have the expertise or interest in planting and maintaining the woodland. Essentially Forestry England leases the land from the landowner for 60 years. The farmer gets a rent cheque for this (amount not mentioned) and the titles return to them after 60 years, whilst Forestry England do the Environmental Impact Assessment, design, planting and maintenance work. There is a 10-year maintenance payment of £300/ha. They considered this a way of encouraging more planting on the public forest estate, but it was not clear if they considered this scheme is likely to motivate farmers with a point source ammonia issue.

Productivity: A commercial egg producer in the Scottish group specifically commented that there was no market advantage for the eggs produced from hens allowed access to

treebelts. However, although a farm advisor agreed, they stated that they were aware of commercial egg producers obtaining a 5% increase in productivity when the hens were allowed to roam out in the treebelts, thus profit increased through increased productivity. The participant added that the increased productivity meant that farmers were compensated for the capital expense of the tree planting within a few months. The England 1 group echoed the increased productivity as a motivation to plant treebelts, commenting that increased production will pay for the tree planting through the reduced mortality and greater proportion of saleable eggs in only 6 months. They therefore questioned if incentive grants were necessary, suggesting that market-based incentives may be sufficient.

Several groups recognised that although treebelts may increase productivity of egg enterprises, increased productivity may not be realised so would not be an incentive for other farming sectors with high ammonia point sources, as one respondent commented: "*For poultry there are added benefits but less so for dairy beef etc".*

Environmental sustainability: Several groups expressed concern that market-based incentives focused on profitability and productivity may result in a sub-optimal outcome for environmental sustainability (the third outcome recognised in the thought model). While this was recognised as an issue no group suggested a current direct market-based incentive linking tree planting for ammonia recapture, although the possibility of carbon trading was raised but the issue of scale was considered to currently be a limiting factor.

2. Non-market incentives

The non-market benefit of reducing a farm's carbon footprint was recognised as important. One anonymous respondent wrote in the feedback tool "*The farmer sees other benefits such as reducing carbon footprint of his business.* [The] *Farmer wants to appear to be environmentally responsible because of the trend".*

Profitability: A respondent considered that the non-market incentive of reducing a farmer's carbon footprint may actually become a market incentive writing : "*Poultry egg buyers may want to buy carbon credits from farmers".*

Productivity: One respondent considered that "*there was a role for Animal welfare organisations /inspectors understanding the benefits and including it in the welfare inspection".* Such a non-market incentive should in theory increase productivity of the egg producing farm, and with time certification schemes may add value to the resultant eggs sales.

Environmental sustainability: All breakout groups commented that there was a role for guidance and advisors to support farmers choosing the tree species and planting design to maximise the multiple benefits that woodland creation could offer in terms of environmental sustainability. That thought was expressed by an anonymous respondent in the survey tool suggesting "*Access Expert Advice so that the farmer has confidence in doing the right thing"* would help motivate famers to plant trees to reduce ammonia pollution from point sources. This thought was echoed by another respondent who wrote: "*Many farmers are not aware in N Ireland of the layout to plant trees for Ammonia mitigation. CAFRE have been involved in promoting the concept with some poultry farmers and many farmers have been motivated to plant trees for ammonia re-capture in principle"*. While another mentioned "*Ensuring farmers are aware of the amount of ammonia their enterprise(s) is emitting and the consequences of this to the environment. This could involve knowledge transfer, help with using tools to calculate ammonia emissions"* to help motivate farmers. Another respondent (English commercial egg producer) considered that experience was a useful motivator writing: "*As farmers get more experience of trees they are much more likely to expand their plantings".* While an anonymous respondent

considered simple awareness raising of the multiple benefits of trees could motivate farmers: "*Make farmers aware of the extra benefits trees will bring, such as flood risk reduction, because trees will take water from the ground and also slow down the flow of water. Also trees will take up nutrients such as phosphates from the soil and reduce nutrient release to water courses".*

In Wales Natural Resources Wales (NRW) did point out that in permit applications some farmers have thought about trees as a form of mitigation. NRW signposted them to the farmtreestoair website for guidance. Since then some applications have come in with proposals to implement treebelt planting for ammonia mitigation.

3. Regulatory measures

Profitability: The Scottish group discussed the motivation resulting from government agencies such as SEPA (Scottish Environment Protection Agency) requiring Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Permits. PPC Regulations apply to larger pig and poultry farms in the UK. Farming members of the Scottish group considered the guidance inadequate and commented that other measures (e.g. source control sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) techniques to control run-off at, or close to, the source or ammonia air scrubber systems) were more likely to be accepted by the regulatory agencies and consequently less risky for the farmer. A scientist in the group echoed this sentiment stating that young treebelts would not be effective, and consequently capping slurry storage units may be a more profitable option for the farmers given the current regulations.

The lack of clear regulatory mechanisms in N Ireland was noted by one respondent who wrote "*science and layout of the plantations for Ammonia re-capture are not accepted by government as the CEH model is not operational in N Ireland. The NI Government ammonia consultation document is still not released and until this happens and credence is given by the NIEA to science on ammonia re-capture with trees and the CEH Farm Trees to Air model been available in N Ireland farmers will remain demotivated as a result of no guidance and direction from Policy.*

The English group commented that the England Woodland Creation Offer (EWCO) includes treebelts planted for air quality downwind of a farm source of ammonia and upwind of a designated site sensitive to air quality (within 1km). The additional stackable payments in EWCO for woodland designed for particular outcomes gives greater incentive to design for that benefit, e.g. water quality and flood risk, but air quality was not included in these additional payments although they expected it would be included when revised. While an English egg producer suggested via the survey tool that the Clean Air Act may be a motivating instrument, he pointed out *clean air act will quickly start to bite so as well as monetary incentive it is pointed out there is a big regulatory stick coming down the track.* But added: *Take confusion out of the policy area, so many schemes, so many differing messages, confuses everyone never mind some quiet farmer who just wants to do a good job.*

The English group also commented that the if future regulatory mechanisms adopted the polluter pays principal, Government should avoid paying for what farmers have to do anyway or would do for their farm business.

In Wales the Glastir Woodland Creation (GWC) scheme is available but is not specific for ammonia treebelt planting as yet. It could fit with in with ammonia mitigation and treebelts, as the minimum area of new planting to be eligible for GWC support is 0.25ha which can be comprised of a minimum individual block of trees of 0.1ha.

Productivity: No group suggested a regulatory mechanism to increase the productivity of the farm business in relation to ammonia recapture, but the need for regulations to enable enhanced productivity was recognised. One respondent wrote "*Future*

*mechanisms/incentives need to have some built in flexibility to allow for further developments on farm, particularly as farmers adapt in a dynamic way to changes in agricultural policy and changing business opportunities/challenges"***.**

Environmental sustainability: Several break-out rooms discussed the role of the planning authorities to regulate farmers to plant trees to recapture ammonia. Some considered this was desirable e.g. a member of the Scottish group wrote "*Requirement as part of planning permission".* While two member of the Northern Ireland breakout group wrote *"Changes to planning to including treebelts as conditions on planning permission* and *Planning conditions, e.g. requirements for abatement measures for new developments".* However, one respond in the English breakout room considered there was already a requirement on English farmers writing: "*Requirement in order to obtain permit or planning permission - usually in response to land scaping or visual screening plans rather than ammonia. Ammonia driver for planting is a new issue".* The English group also commented in discussions that if treebelts were made a condition of planning for new livestock housing units, i.e. part of the area taken out of production for a new enterprise or expansion, this would mean that the farmers would not be able to get a grant for the planting.

While an English poultry farmer commented: "*Ensuring regulatory bodies (e.g. local planning depts, Natural England etc.) apply a balanced and consistent approach to addressing ammonia emissions when assessing planning applications that considers a range of mitigating emissions including tree planting (and not just relying on ammonia scrubbers!) was required in the future*".

The Welsh group stated the need to engage better with Local Authority planners to communicate this mitigation measure to the planning officers, for them to encourage applications to include treebelts for ammonia AND welfare and screening (which is often a key planning need) and consider how the shed sits in the landscape with relation to the prevailing wind and where best to site trees.

4. Cross-compliance incentives

Profitability: All groups considered government grants designed to ensure tree planting was a clear motivating mechanism e.g. *Financial / funding support, Environmental Farming Scheme.* A similar sentiment was expressed by another respondent "*Monetary incentive to plant trees which comes directly from government. This works because farmers don't have to direct money from other activities to planting trees".* The need to consider the long-term implications on the profitability of the farm when planting trees to recapture ammonia was recognised by a member of the Northern Ireland break-out group who wrote in the survey tool "*Financial support for land planted with trees (ongoing long-term (e.g.20+ years) annual maintenance grants) would be required in the future to motivate farmers*". The England 2 group recognised the risk of planting grants and commented that *"some assurance that if something goes wrong (trees die*), financial help is made available".

Productivity: The need to recognise the loss of productive land was discussed in several breakout rooms and one respondent from Northern Ireland specifically commented via the survey tool "*Amended future agri-environment schemes to provide long term payments for planting specifically for ammonia reduction. Regulation currently not appropriate. farmers demotivated by losing productive land to trees and potential loss of area based subsidies".*

Environmental sustainability: The need to ensure that cross-compliance incentives worked both from the individual farmers as well as the government international reporting perspective was highlighted by an anonymous respondent, who wrote "*enabling credit to farmers individually needs some sort of reporting mechanism that could feed back into the ammonia emission inventory".*

Other cross-compliance incentives were mentioned, but it was recognised that currently schemes tended to have a single focus and therefore may not be appropriate incentives to motivate famers to plant trees to recapture ammonia but more opportunities could become available in future, e.g. payments to farmers for Biodiversity net gain were included in the Environment Act, and Nature Recovery strategies for local authorities which Natural England are working on now. The English 2 group called for extending and maximizing mechanisms by joining schemes for air pollution mitigation, woodland expansion and carbon accreditation and welfare as a mechanism to motive farmers. In addition to trees mopping up high phosphorus from farm soils, trees' input of organic matter to the soil will also lock up some available P which will slow the release to waters. Therefore recognised different mechanisms and incentives for point sources as opposed to national targets are required.

6 Conclusion

The results from this stakeholder analysis supports the findings of Piñeiro *et al.* 2020 that regardless of the incentive type, linking programmes to economic benefits (productivity or profitability) was considered by stakeholders to be essential for farmers to adopt the practice of planting treebelts around their point sources of ammonia.

Interviews with farmers and the countrywide survey in this project revealed that farmers are also motivated to adopt and maintain sustainable practices that they perceived positive for their farm or the environment in the long-term.

All participants agreed that farmers needed decision-grade knowledge and policy certainty when planning tree planting. Currently the knowledge was not comprehensive and was not always incorporated to government or government agency policy and schemes. The role of policy was mentioned as a driver but making planning decisions for the future was uncertain at the moment.

It was widely recognised that commercial egg producers using treebelts to recapture ammonia were an easier sector to incentivise through productivity and profitability benefits than beef or dairy sectors.

The profit attached to planting trees from the commercial egg sales was questioned but the representative from The Lakes Free Range Egg Company reported that productivity was enhanced by 5% even if there was no increase in egg sale price.

The role of neighbours trees' to mitigate ammonia pollution was raised as a practical example of how ambiguous policy and 'personal' interpretation by government agency and planning authorities made some farmers question the current process. Transparency, consistency, and long-term stability was called for in the future.

Appendix 1 Breakout room JISC tool to capture participants feedback

What has or could motivate farmers to mitigate point sources of ammonia by planting trees?

You are invited, to participate in a virtual discussion and record your views of existing and future approaches and policy mechanisms to mitigate ammonia pollution from livestock enterprises by planting trees.

The aim of this discussion is to hear from those working in policy and practice who have an informed view of how farmers can be motivated to plant trees and reduce ammonia pollution from livestock enterprises.

The information you provide will be captured electronically via this Jisc survey tool. The data will be stored to support analysis and any potential future publication documenting this co-production process. An **anonymised** summary open access report will be produced by the end of February 2022 and announced via the UKCEH and Natural England dissemination channels. In addition, all participants who, when registering, agreed to being contacted in the future will be sent the link to download the report.

We intend to archive the **anonymised** data for future research use, there will be no way for these data to be linked to workshop participants.

We ask that you provide a contact email address with your suggestion so we can follow up when writing the report if we have any questions to fully understand your views and suggestions – but this is not a mandatory requirement so please just skip if you prefer. No personal data will be collected, and unless you leave your contact information, we have no way to identify your contribution.

If you agree to take part in this exercise, please click on the Next button below.

New page
Question 1. In the context of which country are you answering Q2 and Q3. Please select only one and open another questionnaire if you wish to suggest another mechanism for a different component part of the UK.

1. Scotland,
2. N. Ireland
3. England
4. Wales
5. All UK

Question 2.

In your experience, **what current** awareness raising or incentive/nudging or regulator mechanisms have been successful or unsuccessful in motivating or demotivating farmers to plant trees to reduce

ammonia pollution from point sources? Please also explain why you feel this mechanism has been successful.

Question 3.

In your experience, **what future** awareness raising or incentive/nudging or regulator mechanisms may be successful in motivating famers to plant trees to reduce ammonia pollution from point sources? Please also explain why you feel this mechanism may be successful.

Question 4.
Please leave your contact details if you agree we may contact you to clarify your suggestions /views (please ignore and submit if you do not wish to leave your contact details).

Submit

Submit response page
Thank you for taking the time to share your views and suggestions on what motivates or demotivates farmers to mitigate point sources of ammonia by planting trees.

A public report will be produced by end February 2022 summarising the results of this consultation and if you agreed when you registered that we can contact you, we will send you notification.

Access to edit survey https://ceh-online-surveys.onlinesurveys.ac.uk

Appendix 2 Participant Information Sheet

Ammonia Reduction from Trees (ART) project Workshop

'What motivates farmers to plant trees?'

This *Participant Information and Consent Sheet* explains the procedure which will be followed at the workshop. This will help you to understand why and how the research is being carried out and what participation will involve. Please contact Dr Jan Dick (jand@ceh.ac.uk), if anything is unclear or you have any questions.

Who is conducting the workshop?

This project is a partnership between CSF Agricultural, Natural England, Environmental Agency the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH) and Forest Research. The key contacts from the project team are Jan Dick (jand@ceh.ac.uk), Bill Bealey (bib@ceh.ac.uk, UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology and Philippa Mansfield (philippa.j.mansfield@naturalengland.org.uk) Natural England.

Who is funding the workshop?

This project has been funded by Defra via Natural England.

What is the purpose of the workshop?

This workshop will report farmers' views on tree planting for ammonia mitigation on their farms, gathered from farmer interviews and an on-line survey as part of the Ammonia Reduction from Trees (ART) project. The event is designed to enable discussion of the findings and future approaches and policy mechanisms to encourage tree planting for farm business and environmental benefits.

Do I have to take part?

No. Taking part in this knowledge sharing activity is completely voluntary and deciding to not take part will not disadvantage you in anyway.

What will happen if I take part?

Participating will entail attending the workshop and participating in the discussion and knowledge sharing.

Are there any risks in taking part?

There are no risks to taking part in the workshop, which the research team can foresee. The research team are not part of the UK regulatory agencies.

What are the possible benefits of taking part?

There are no immediate direct benefits to taking part in this project other than knowledge sharing.

Will my taking part in this project be kept confidential?

That is entirely up to you. During the workshop you have the opportunity to leave contact details if you wish.

What will happen to the information I provide?

The information you provide will be captured electronically. The data will be stored to support analysis and future publication of the co-production process. We intend to publish the report in NERC's Open Access Repository (NORA).

Data Protection

No personal data will be collected remotely and only name and email contact detail may be provided.

If you wish to complain about the use of your information please contact the UKCEH's Data Protection Officer in the first instance (email: Quentin Tucker, Data Protection Officer quetuc@ceh.ac.uk). You may also wish to contact the Information Commissioner's Office (https://ico.org.uk/).

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