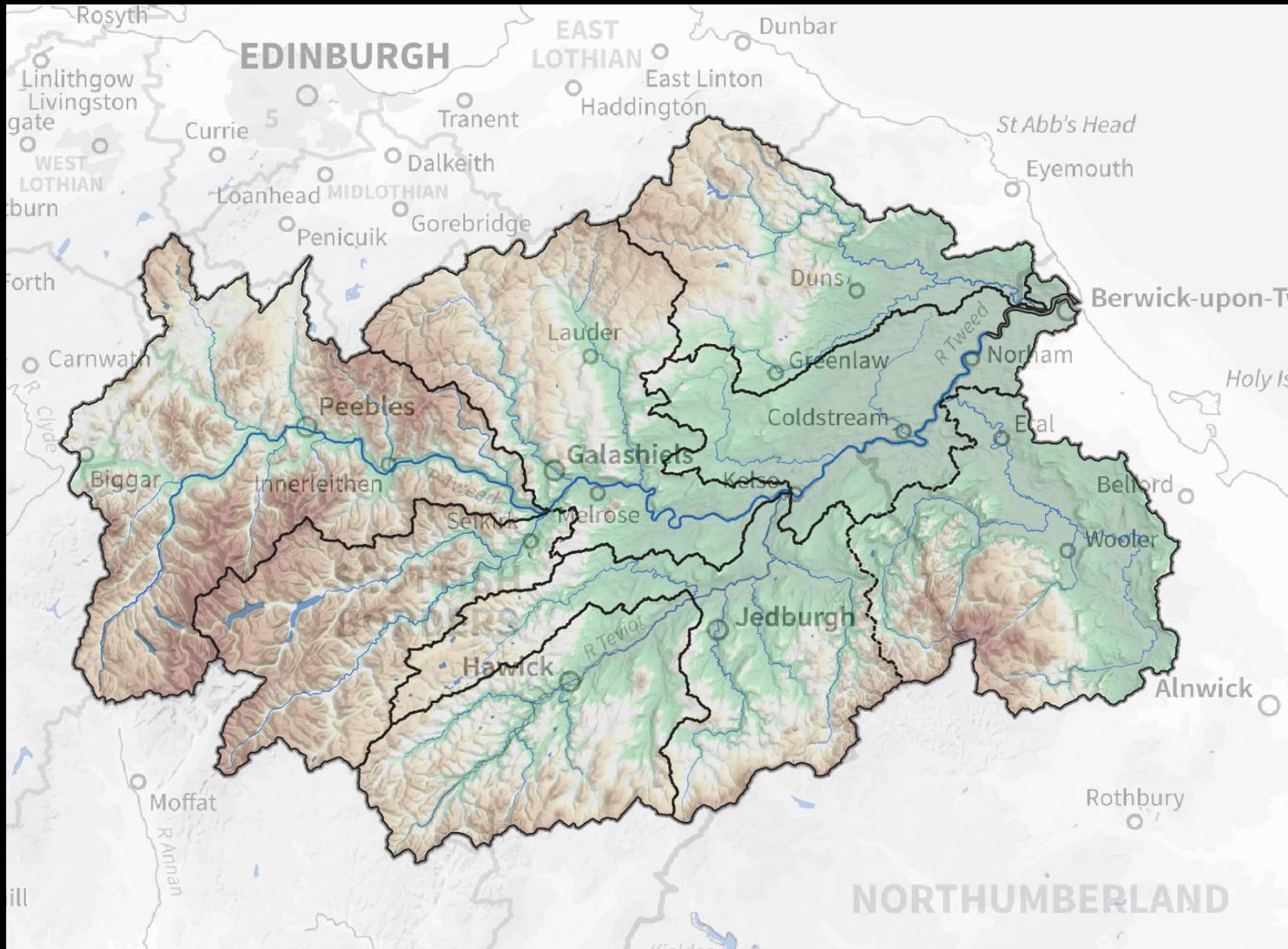


Role of Tweed Forum To Promote- Integrated Catchment Management



The Tweed Catchment



Tweed Forum & Integrated Catchment Management

- We use Target Mapping & the Nature Based Services Approach (Natural Capital)

Examples of Tweed Forum projects

- 1- Native & Riparian woodland planting programme
- 2- Natural Flood Management & River Restoration
- 3- Peatland Restoration programme
- 4- Invasive Non Native Species programme
- 5- Agri-environment Schemes

Dryhope- Heather Trust meeting May 2017



Dryhope Peatland Restoration- 2017



Dryhope

Dryhope

MLC: 805/0006
BRN: 162601
SRDP: 2018-22

Map 1 - Moorland Habitats

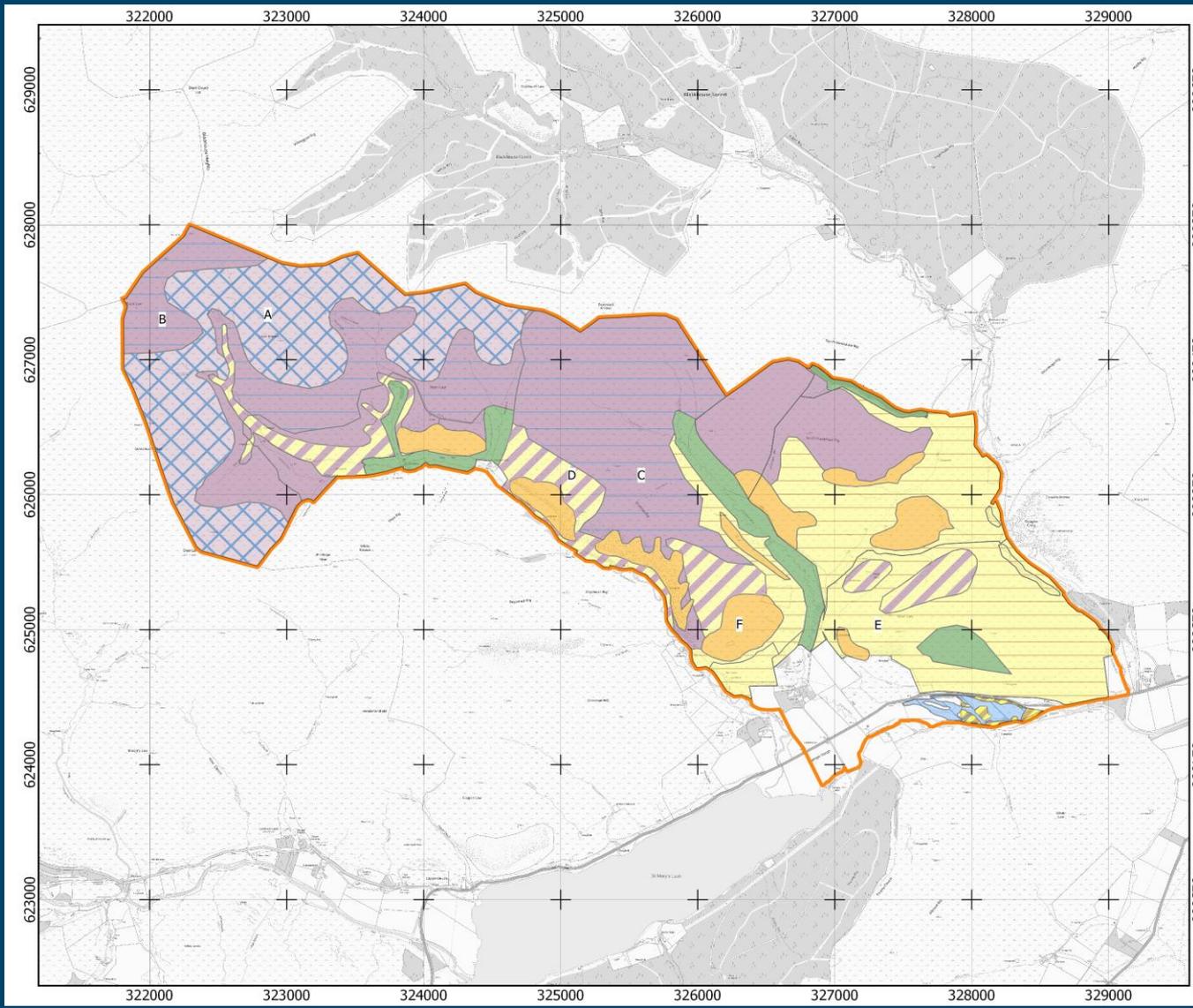
Legend

- DryhopeFarmBoundary
- Bracken
- Blanket Bog
- Wet Heather Moorland
- Dry Heather Moorland
- Grass Heath
- Native Woodland
- Acid Grassland
- Unimproved Grassland
- Wetland



0 250 500 750 1000 m

Fri Feb 24 2017
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Dryhope Blanket Bog



Dryhope



Dryhope



Peatland Restoration Options

Peat hag re-profiling



Peatland Restoration Options

Ditch blocking



Peatland Restoration Options

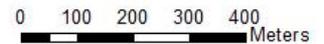
Conifer Tree Removal



Dryhope



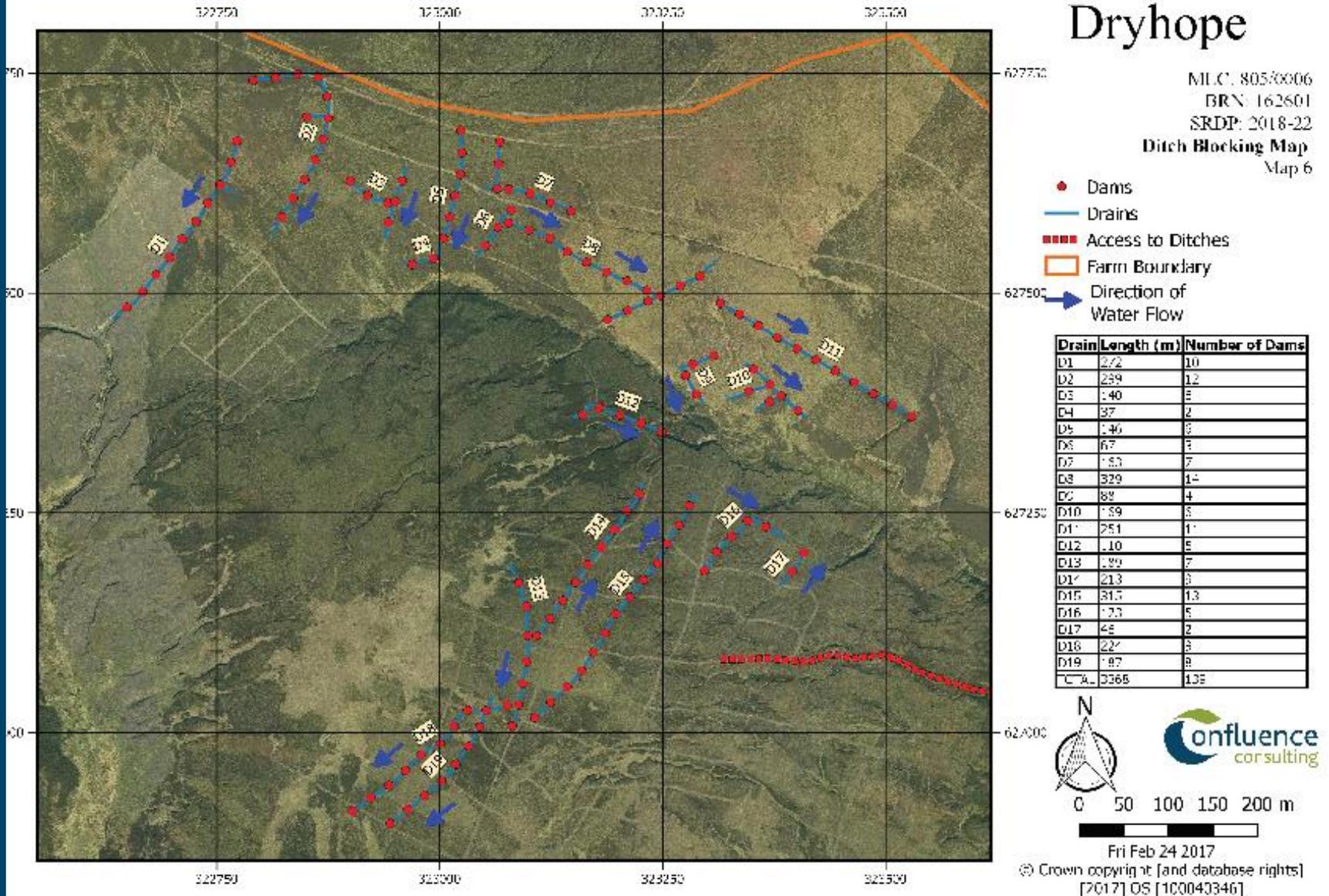
Aerial View



1 : 10,000

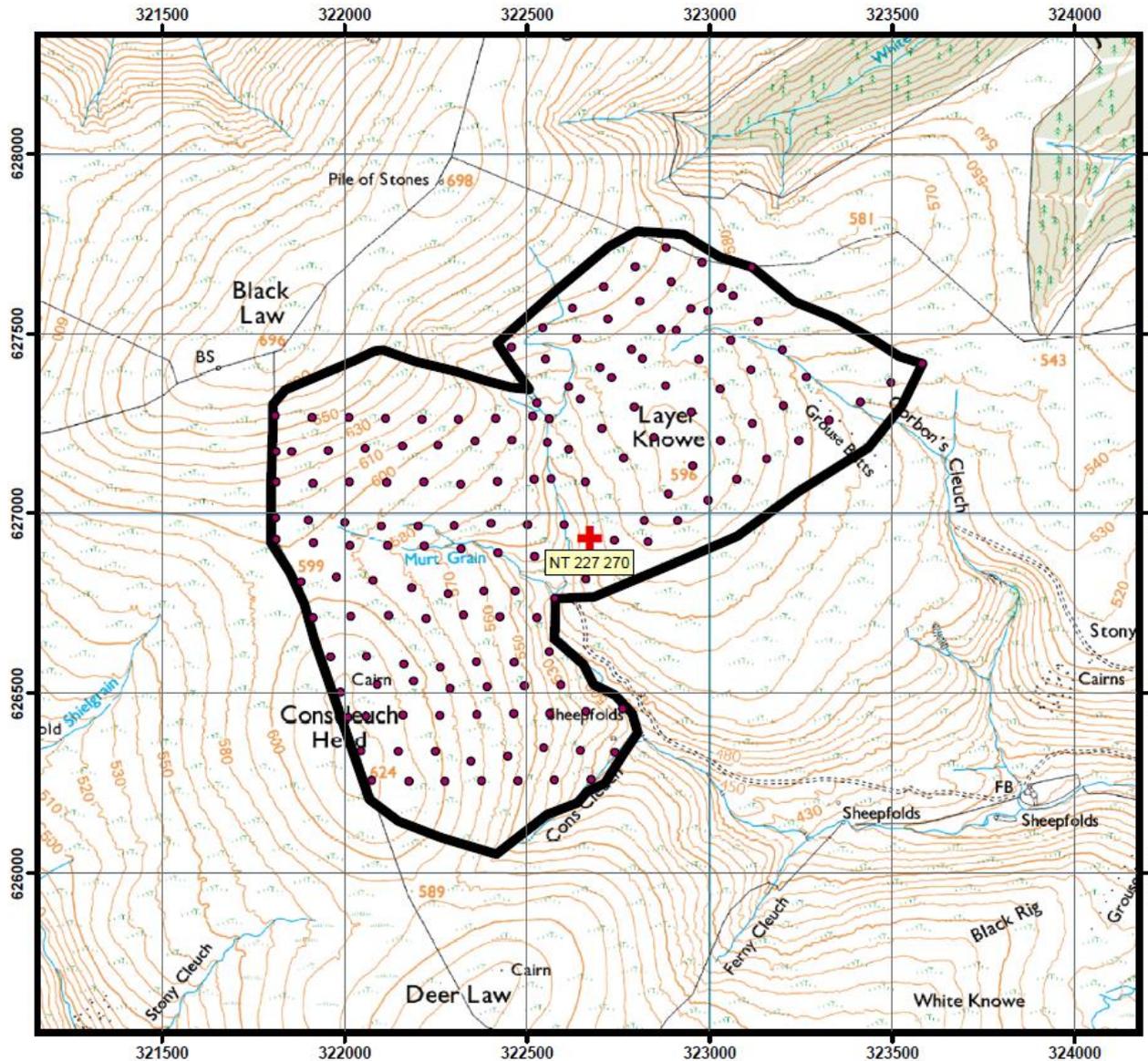
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Dryhope



Dryhope

Dryhope Peatland Restoration Site



- Survey Points
- ▭ Surveyed Area

N

TWEED FORUM

0 150 300 450 600 Meters

1 : 15,000

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Dryhope- After Hag Restoration



Dryhope

- Peat Hag Re-profiling
- 161ha of peatland was mapped
- 57ha of peatland were restored
- Cost- £18,900 (£13,900 from Peatland Action & £5,000 from Forest Carbon/Peatland Carbon code)

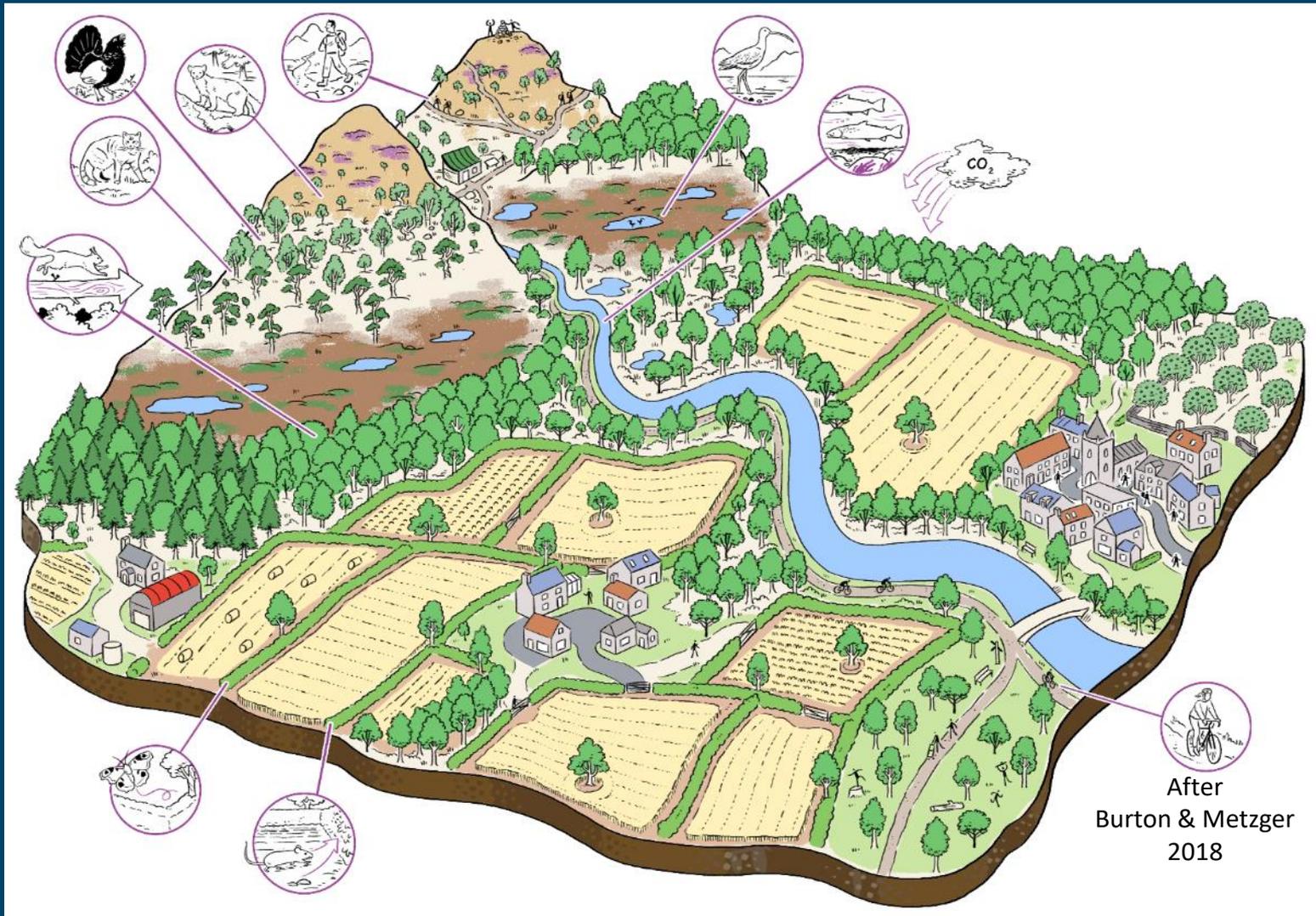
- Ditch Blocking
- 139 peat dams were installed
- Grant of £1,807 (£13/each)
- Cost £2,880

Looking Forward- Policy Drivers- for Natural Capital Accounting?



- Biodiversity Enhancement
- Carbon Storage
- Natural Flood Management (NFM)
- Soils
- Native Woodland expansion
- Water quality
- Food production
- Timber production

Important - If we wish a fully functioning rural environment



After
Burton & Metzger
2018

Conclusion - Looking Ahead & the Bigger Picture Going Forward (Challenges & Opportunities)

1. Upland Land Use Debate (Hill Sheep/Forestry)
2. Biodiversity Loss & Global Warming
3. Rural Support Mechanisms (Post Brexit) and Targeting of funding for delivering public goods
4. The Land Use Strategy & the Role of Regional Land Use Partnerships
5. Carbon Capture & Natural Capital Accounting (Ecosystem Services Provision)

Funding case study 1 : Dryhope



- Located near St Mary's Loch, Scottish Borders
- Restoration of 77 hectares of actively eroding and drained blanket bog in 2017
- Work completed in November 2017
- The project is estimated to prevent the emission of 6,484 tCO₂e over 45 yrs
- 1st project to be validated under the UK Peatland Code.
- Carbon funding covered 25% of the upfront capital costs of the restoration works
- It also provided the landowner with additional funding to reflect the commitment to a 45 year contract.



Funding case study 2 : Talla, Gameshope & Carrifran

- Project sites fall across the border of Dumfries and Galloway & Scottish Borders
- Restoration of 104.12 hectares of actively eroding and drained blanket bog
- Work currently being undertaken
- It is estimated that the project will prevent the emission of 18,379 tCO₂e over 100 years
- Carbon funding covering 85% of the upfront capital costs of the restoration works
- Peatland Action funding from NatureScot covering 15% of capital cost along with project management costs



*Post restoration at the Gameshope Loch phase – November 2020
(Photo credit: Rachel Coyle, Tweed Forum)*

The Peatland Code



A voluntary certification standard for UK peatland projects wishing to market the climate benefits of peatland restoration

The Peatland Code was developed and is now managed by the IUCN UK Peatland Partnership. Pilot projects were developed with support from Defra.

It includes a series of best practice requirements including:

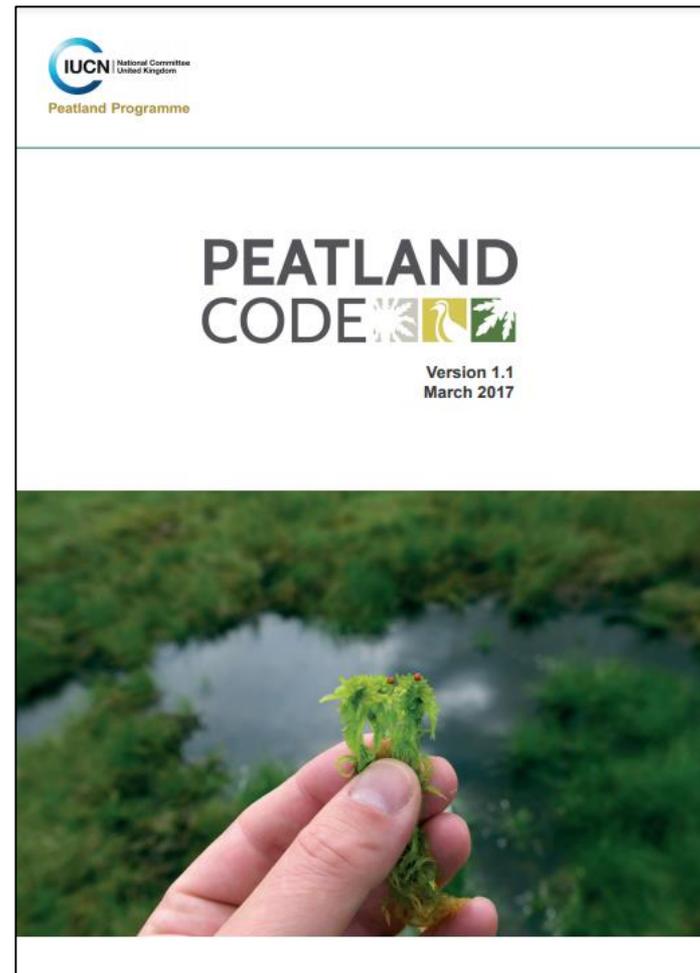
- Standard method for quantification of GHG benefits
- GHG statements
- Assessment of additionality
- Long term management and monitoring

Independent validation & long term verification

Projects must be either blanket or raised bog with peat soils greater than 50cm in depth

It excludes lowland bog and forest to bog restoration at the current time

IUCN working towards the Peatland Code achieving UKAS accreditation in early 2021



The Peatland Code & additionality



Projects must demonstrate additionality by meeting the requirements of a series of additionality tests.

Projects must meet requirements of Test One, Test Two, and either Test Three or Test Four:

Test One: Legal Compliance

There shall be no legal requirement specifying that peatland within the project area must be restored.

Test Two: Financial Feasibility

Carbon finance shall be required to fund at least 15% of the project's restoration and management costs over the project duration.

Test Three: Economic Alternative

Without carbon finance the project shall not be the most economically attractive option for that area of land, or shall not be economically viable on that land at all.

Test Four: Barriers

Barriers that prevent the implementation of the project (legal, practical, social, economic or environmental) shall have been overcome.

Carbon finance from Forest Carbon

- Carbon funding can be generated in addition to available public grants.
- The carbon funding can generate a surplus for the landowner (over and above covering capital costs) to cover long term management and maintenance.
- Projects must meet requirements of the Peatland Code
- Volume of emission reductions depends on factors such as scale and intensity of current degradation and contract duration.
- Forest Carbon typically take on all costs of validation and verification under the Peatland Code.
- Pricing is driven by a) what is needed to enable a project to proceed and b) what a business is ultimately prepared to pay for the emission reductions.

