



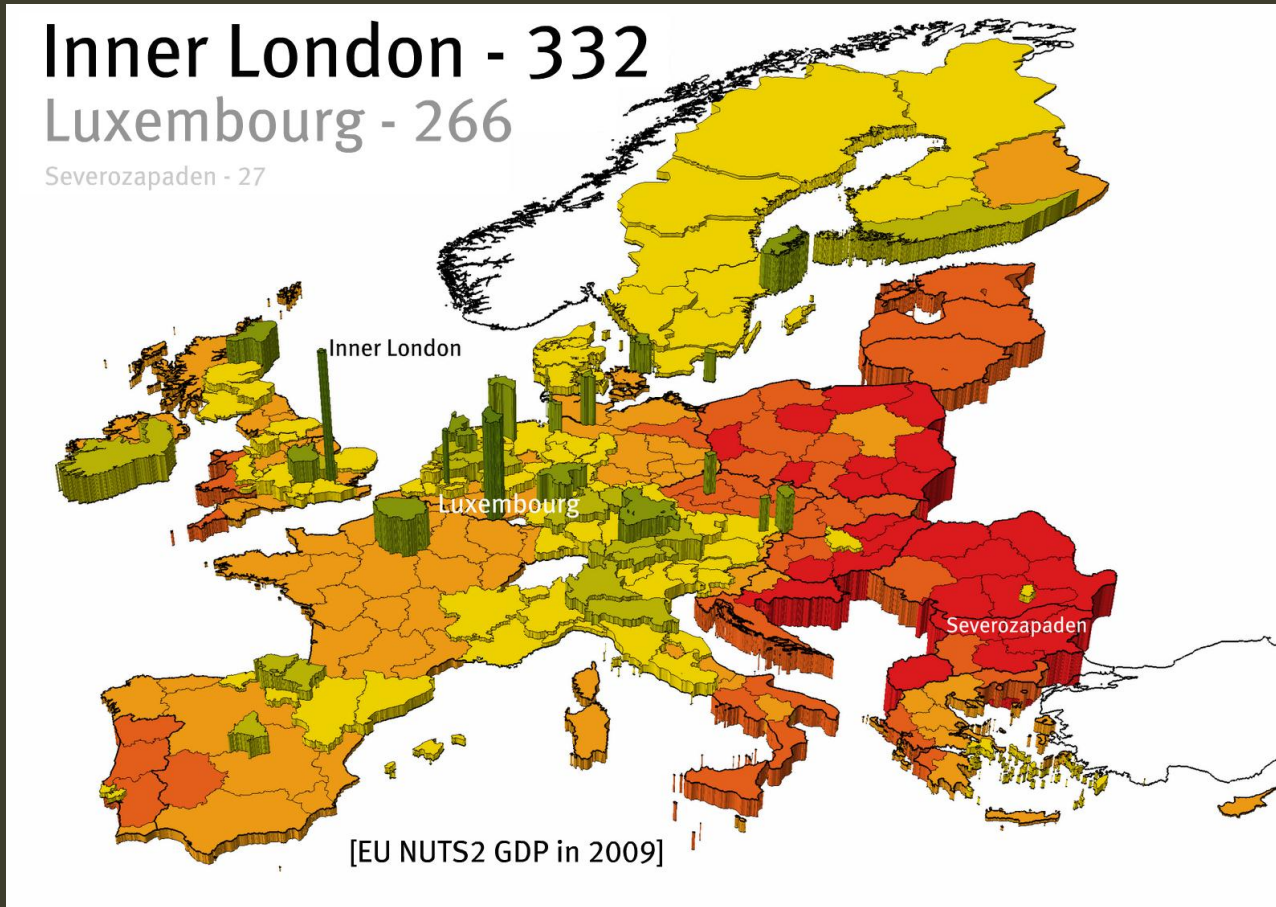
Landscape, Land Use and Governance

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+ Richard Wakeford



+ Europe: a diverse set of economies





The potential of land based rural development



- UK among the most crowded nations of Europe
- UK is over 80% non-urban
- European territory is dominated by rural landscape strongly linked to agricultural activity
- EU-LUPA has explored past changes in land use
- Hard to project potential future changes as European and national policy targets do not have a direct translation on land use
- Given need for growth and Lisbon targets, could land produce more? ... and thus deliver more rural development? ... for the benefit of both rural and city dwellers?

+ Versatile land – how to use it better?

- agriculture for food (global demand for 35% more food by 2030 ... what's Europe's contribution?)
- urbanisation and infrastructure
- biofuels and non-food crops
- forestry and biomass
- other renewable energy
- water and flood management
- biodiversity and cultural landscape enjoyment

+ Who makes the choices?



- Those who own or rent the land – yes
- But they don't have a free hand; the market is shaped by government action – European, national, regional, local
- Governments:
 - Make laws and enforce them (eg planning, zoning, nature protection, pollution control...)
 - Create taxes, and then invent reliefs from taxes
 - Provide funds to reward those who act in the public interest
 - As respected leaders, inspire owners to act in particular ways
- So, how can governments create instruments that enable owners and tenants to produce the optimal combination of public and private goods?



How can choices be better informed by science and research?



- VOLANTE is creating a roadmap for future land resource management through new methodologies and integrated models
- 5 projects in EU-RURAGRI will explore diversity, rural/urban relationships and governance
- Ecosystems service analysis will help (Birmingham City University is developing tools) as it encompasses both public and private goods
- TEEB encourages processes that value services land can provide
- But how can such tools be brought together into an evidence-based overall strategy to achieve the best from Europe's versatile land resource - the third factor of production (and the one that lacks coherent policies across sectors)?
- Researching current governance instruments and identifying a more coherent approach will deliver sustainable growth for Europe and especially benefits for rural areas enjoying a versatile land resource

On public land, government can decide
– park or vineyard?



On private land what will be delivered, under the influence of government tools?

