



Heath to Sea Landscape Recovery in the lower Otter Valley

Stakeholder Engagement Workshop Summary Report

Workshop date: 15th October 2024

This is a succinct summary of findings created by Dialogue Matters, the neutral third party who facilitated this workshop. The detailed workshop record should be used as the source of ideas and information for developing ideas.

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Glossary

Acronyms/ terminology used in this report	Meaning
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CSO	Combined Sewage Overflows
DCC	Devon County Council
DWT	Devon Wildlife Trust
EDDC	East Devon District Council
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
GPS	Global Positioning System
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
NFM	Natural Flood Management
NL	National Landscape
NNR	National Nature Reserve
OFWAT	Water Services Regulation Authority
OVA	Otter Valley Association
PHCT	Primary Health Care Team
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Spp.	Species
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WRT	Westcountry Rivers Trust
30x30	Commitment to protect 30% of land and ocean for nature by 2030
Glover Review	Independent review of National Parks and AONBs opportunity for new focus
Lawton principles	Bigger – better – more joined for nature

PLEASE NOTE: This is a succinct summary of findings. The detailed workshop record should be used as the source of ideas and information for developing ideas.

1 Introduction

Heaths to Sea Landscape Recovery initiative is an exciting nature enhancement opportunity and of national significance to help meet UK nature recovery legal targets. The aim is to power nature recovery across more than 4,000 hectares of East Devon, through the agricultural hinterlands to link three parts of the Pebblebed Heaths National Nature Reserve (NNR) across the lower Otter Valley. The goal is for this diverse landscape to be nature rich and ecologically healthy whilst also supporting food production, net zero, timber and access needs. The project ethos is that nature recovery and productive agriculture can and must co-exist.

On the 15th of October 2024, 36 people attended a 1-day workshop to help share and influence how the project develops. Participants brought a wide range of different knowledge and expertise including business, community groups, heritage & education, land users, nature and land managers.

During the workshop people shared their knowledge and understanding of the landscape across the lower Otter Valley, and the wider context for this work. They identified what was already heading in the right direction and what more could be done, followed by a discussion focused on what working well together would look like.

The workshop was designed, led, and reported on by Dialogue Matters (DM). Trained volunteer facilitators from Clinton Devon Estates facilitated small group conversations. Facilitators captured the essence of points made by participants in response to questions. This summary is based on discussions in the workshop output report. The workshop outputs capture the full essence of everything that was said by participants and can be referred to for more detail.

2 Sense of Direction

The workshop started by asking people to think ambitiously and broadly in response to this question:

Imagine it is 2044 and you are at an event celebrating the success of landscape recovery across the lower Otter Valley. What two things please you most?

We have combined their response using participants words as much as possible:

In 2044 the landscape prioritises a harmonious coexistence of people, wildlife, and sustainable farming practices, fostering biodiversity and environmental health. The valley is more biodiverse, nature and humans thrive together, with interconnected and stable ecosystems supporting wildlife corridors, increased woodland cover, and thriving populations of species like beavers, birds, and fish. There is a focus on creating habitats favourable to species recovery and enhancing biodiversity, while also addressing climate resilience through flood mitigation and sustainable water management.

Sustainable farming integrates food production with environmental benefits, improving soil health, reducing erosion, and encouraging organic practices. This supports a productive rural economy while ensuring a landscape rich in biodiversity and ecosystem services. Public access is thoughtfully managed, balancing human engagement with wildlife protection, enabling inclusive community involvement and fostering pride in the local environment.

The river system is healthy and clean enough for swimming, with better public access and areas reserved for wildlife. Efforts aim to enhance the historic environment, ensuring it is valued and landscape led. Local communities are central, benefiting from landscape recovery and participating in its stewardship, making it a source of pride and economic contribution.

The area is envisioned as a "go-to" destination for wildlife and eco-tourism, supporting local businesses and showcasing sustainable development. The overarching goal is to protect this environment for future generations, achieving a thriving, biodiverse, and climate-resilient landscape that supports wildlife, people, and the local economy in equal measure.

3 Session A: Sharing understanding about the wider context

Session A took the form of an activity fete where participants could freely move around the room responding to questions up on the wall, reading other participants' contributions and discussing.

3.1 What do you value and where around the lower Otter Valley?

Participants marked locations on a map and commented via a form. See main report for outputs.

3.2 What benefits does the landscape provide to locals and visitors?

The Lower Otter Valley offers a range of benefits:

- **Wellbeing and Recreation:** Mental health benefits, clean air, and spaces for exercise, contemplation, and relaxation. It supports activities like cycling, running, horse riding, and walking, including training for events or scout group activities.
- **Connection with Nature:** Opportunities for children and adults to explore and learn about wildlife, fostering respect and understanding of natural ecosystems.
- **Economic and Cultural Value:** Contributions to the local economy through tourism, agriculture, and green tourism. It serves as inspiration for art and cultural heritage, offering a connection to the past.
- **Ecosystem Services:** Food production, clean air, wildlife habitats, and mixed-use landscapes that balance agriculture and biodiversity.

3.3 What threats exist to the landscape of the Lower Otter Valley?

The landscape faces significant challenges:

- **Overdevelopment:** Population pressures, housing development, and infrastructure demands risk damaging the landscape.
- **Environmental Issues:** Soil erosion, poor water quality, sewage pollution, climate change impacts (flooding, drought), invasive species, and littering.
- **Overuse:** Excessive public access, particularly by cyclists, motor bikers, and dog walkers, threatens sensitive areas.
- **Policy and Management Gaps:** Inconsistent agricultural practices, short-term planning, and poorly managed ecological schemes exacerbate problems.

3.4 If nature around the Lower Otter Valley could speak, what would it tell us?

A few examples of what was shared:

- "Let us breathe"
- "We're being put in a prison without the bars"
- "Make room and include us in farming"
- "Look after us: food, shelter, peace and quiet"
- "Enjoy but respect us"

For a full list please see the word for word report.

3.5 What wider trends and changes need to be factored into landscape recovery work?

- **Political:** Policy instability, short-term funding cycles, and managing development pressures to balance growth with conservation.
- **Economic:** Creating rural jobs, enhancing sustainable tourism, and leveraging green finance opportunities to fund long-term recovery initiatives.
- **Social:** Educating communities about nature, fostering inclusivity in access, and balancing recreational use with conservation needs.
- **Technological:** Utilising renewable energy, advanced monitoring tools like drones and eDNA, and designing landscapes that are accessible for all.
- **Legal:** Strengthening enforcement of environmental laws, managing rights of way, addressing trespass issues, and ensuring compliance with conservation regulations.
- **Environmental:** Tackling biodiversity loss, mitigating climate change impacts, promoting carbon storage, and preserving critical habitats.

3.6 How does the landscape connect with the wider area?

Participants responded to this question by creating pictures and systems diagrams, please see the Word for Word Report for these outputs.

3.7 What information would be useful to help in future discussions about landscape recovery in the lower Otter Valley? Are there any topics that you feel you do not know enough about?

- The knock-on effects of changes, particularly unintended consequences.
- Carbon capture potential across habitats like peat, woods, and heaths.
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) metrics and green finance mechanisms.
- Government strategy on farming, food production, and rural development.
- How much 'buy in' is there from landowners across the whole area?

- Historical drainage systems and Lidar data for topographical insights.
- Pollution hotspots, flood risks, and habitat sustainability baselines.
- Organic farming trends and long-term local authority policies on development.
- Interactions between planning authorities and project goals.

For a full list please see the word for word report.

4 Session B: Heading in the right direction

For Session B participants split into smaller groups to discuss heading in the right direction for landscape recovery across the lower Otter Valley.

4.1 What is already going in the right direction?

Efforts toward landscape recovery in the Lower Otter Valley include the Lower Otter Restoration Project (LORP), delivered by The Environment Agency and managed by Clinton Devon Estates, and wider contributions from organisations like RSPB, Devon Wildlife Trust (DWT), and East Devon District Council. Successful initiatives include regenerative farming, wetland restoration, and species protection, enhancing bird and butterfly populations. Notable projects involve, education programmes, citizen science, and volunteer efforts like balsam bashing. Infrastructure improvements, such as accessible footpaths and sustainable farming practices, contribute to habitat recovery.

4.2 What more needs to be done?

Key gaps include addressing water quality issues (sewage, agricultural runoff), managing access and dog-related disturbances, and increasing public education on conservation. Expanding regenerative farming and funding for long-term projects is crucial. Volunteer engagement, especially among youth, is needed, along with better signage and data accessibility. Tackling invasive species like Himalayan balsam and grey squirrels, and improving government funding for environmental monitoring, are vital actions. Better collaboration between stakeholders and more adaptive land-use practices are also advised.

4.3 What ideas or examples of good practice can you share?

Examples like Knepp Estate and Seaton Wetlands highlight the value of stakeholder engagement, adaptive farming (cover crops, minimal tillage), and nature-based solutions like floodplain meadows. Integrating community involvement (e.g. through education, volunteer programmes, and partnerships), improving access design, and employing innovative methods like "no fence" grazing can enhance outcomes. Encouraging diverse land uses, such as wildlife-friendly solar farms, and improving funding processes and local data-sharing mechanisms, can help scale successes. Partnerships remain central to driving progress.

4.4 What principles should guide landscape recovery work in the lower Otter Valley?

Landscape recovery in the Lower Otter Valley should prioritise economic and environmental sustainability, integrating farming best practices, soil improvement, and long-term financial stability. Principles include holistic, flexible management, promoting climate resilience and wildlife conservation. Collaboration with landowners and communities is vital, ensuring transparency, education, and shared ownership. Public access must balance nature recovery, emphasising responsible engagement and inclusive communication. Efforts should align with the Lawton Principles, 30x30 targets, and net-zero goals. A long-term, adaptable approach is essential, underpinned by robust infrastructure, political resilience, and ambitious yet realistic goals to create a sustainable, productive, and biodiverse landscape.

5 Session C: Heading in the right direction – topic groups

Each participant was asked to identify three things that they would like to see prioritised to have the most impact for landscape recovery across the lower Otter Valley. These were sorted into clusters of similar ideas by Dialogue Matters before being prioritised for discussion by attending participants using DM's 'dotmocracy' technique. The technique involved each participant using three sticky dots with a different answer on each to prioritise.

The idea clusters and their associated number of dots are below. For the full list of participant ideas included in each idea cluster, see the 'Workshop Output Record'.

Idea	No. of dots
Greater wildlife diversity and connection/connectivity	15
Maintaining food productivity while enhancing nature	12
Participation/engagement/education	10
Managing access	9
Improved water quality	8
Tree planting and cover	7
Re-naturalising the river and flood management	6
Soil	6
Funding models and financial sustainability	3
Clear plan for progress	2

5.1 Greater wildlife diversity and connectivity

What would success for this topic look like?

Success would involve well-connected wildlife corridors, a measurable increase in species diversity and habitat-specific populations and reduced invasive species. Improved connectivity would enable species to thrive and migrate across the area. Iconic species, like ospreys, might emerge, while challenges like climate change could alter current populations. Sustainable habitats and interconnected wood-pasture systems were recognised for their benefits to timber, grazing, and biodiversity. However, it was acknowledged that achieving habitat conditions suitable for certain species, such as dormice, may require significant time. Public recognition and acceptance of conservation efforts and linking the east and west of the valley with woodland are important.

What is already working well?

Participants highlighted successes such as effective species monitoring (e.g., LORP), beaver reintroduction, and changing farming practice at Otterton Hill. Heath management, conservation grazing, and spatial designations (e.g., NNR) have influenced public and landowner mindsets positively. Partnerships among stakeholders, invasive species control (e.g., Himalayan balsam), improved site interpretation, and car park strategies were noted. Grazing and mitigation strategies on commons are promising examples of progress.

What more needs to be done?

Attendees emphasised the need for diverse agricultural practices and mixed farming models. Better communication between councils, landowners, and contractors, especially for hedge management, is crucial. A local land-use strategy should balance nature and food production through riparian corridors, tree planting, and natural regeneration. Mapping ecological richness, leveraging existing research, and protecting habitats like bat corridors were suggested as important actions.

What ideas or examples of good practice can you share that would have multiple benefits around the valley?

Key ideas and examples include mixed productive woodlands managed "close to nature," agroforestry integrating trees and crops, and small- to large-scale wildlife corridors. Natural flood management techniques can also enhance biodiversity. Connecting heaths across the valley via riparian/woodland corridors, varied types of grazing and engaging communities, as seen in Seaton, can deliver ecological and social benefits. Expanding grazing systems on heaths further supports diversity and ambition for the region.

5.2 Maintaining food productivity while enhancing nature

What would success for this topic look like?

Success in the Lower Otter Valley would include a consistent vision while allowing for flexibility, improved farming practices, better biodiversity (worms, fungi, bacteria), cleaner water, and with regard for longevity and agricultural tenancies reflecting this. It would involve feeding wildlife alongside humans, diverse and responsive crops, thriving local farming businesses, better nutrient management, and a strong local food market that prioritises sustainability over convenience.

What is already working well?

Effective efforts include solar projects, GMO usage, the Pebblebed Heaths nature park, and new farming subsidies. Improved verge and hedge management, increasing farmer awareness (business, soil, and carbon considerations), and supportive government policies are key improvements. Local examples of sustainable food production, advancing technology, and stakeholder collaboration demonstrate progress. Regulation is evolving constructively with guidance and advice.

What more needs to be done?

Participants identified that further practical and knowledge development is necessary, such as in business and nutrient management, soil care, and future-proof crop selection. A clear strategic vision to get everyone

broadly on the same page is important. More help and support are needed to achieve further progress including investment in farm infrastructure (e.g., slurry storage, equipment, cattle) and subsidised sustainable practices. Enhanced public procurement and local market development are needed to address the dominance of cheap supermarket pricing. Educating landowners and fostering long-term planning are also important.

What ideas or examples of good practice can you share that would have multiple benefits around the valley?

Key ideas and examples include supporting local shops and farmer-led groups like the East Devon Farmers Group, promoting branding initiatives (e.g. AONB (now National Landscapes) and "Wild East"), and providing allotments to build community understanding. Farmer-led Community Interest Companies (CICs) can share economic benefits, and restructuring support for new entrants is crucial. Education gives the case for the cost which can pay for good practice and access to the area can enhance awareness, though can be difficult to provide.

5.3 Participation/Engagement/Education

What would success for this topic look like?

In 20 years, success in the Lower Otter Valley would mean widespread awareness of initiatives like Heath Week, positive feedback, and a thriving volunteer programme. Schools and generations of children would actively engage with nature, using a network of paths and cycleways. A shared sense of pride, ownership, and understanding of local species, farming, and the historic environment would flourish. Access would balance usability and nature conservation, with remote and inclusive options, while visitor pressure is responsibly managed.

What is already working well?

Current successes in participation and engagement include Heath Week, this workshop, and effective codes for commons use, such as dog-walking and horse-riding guidelines. Events like Wetland Weekend, and LORP restoration attract both wildlife and new visitors. Stakeholder groups share knowledge, while interpretation materials and infographics enhance awareness. Social media, wildlife photography, and active use of existing paths foster dialogue and connect people to the evolving natural environment.

What more needs to be done?

Participants suggested increasing engagement with diverse groups, such as young people, schools, and arts organisations, and expanding outreach to groups like Scouts and Guides. Improved communication about existing groups and opportunities, alongside resource sharing and multi-agency collaboration, were emphasised. Strengthening links between the Lower Otter, nearby towns, and local heritage through events, trails, and signage could draw visitors and boost the economy. Education should focus on explaining the "why" behind behaviours, like responsible dog walking. Partnerships with schools, riding centres, and pop-up displays in towns were also highlighted as ways to foster deeper community involvement and education.

What ideas or examples of good practice can you share that would have multiple benefits around the valley?

Participants emphasised the need for improved signage and promotion of trails, citing examples like the Sid Valley Ring and Exe Estuary Cycle Path. Suggestions included creating a nature trail for children in East Budleigh, linking existing cycle networks, and offering farm-to-fork school visits. Initiatives like Knepp rewilding's live cameras, a "Young Champion" programme, and coordinated events across projects were highlighted. Bee corridors, community orchards, and dog-free play areas were suggested, alongside newsletters and holiday activity guides. Integrating historic experiences with trails and offering diverse events and activities would further engage communities and visitors.

5.4 Managing Access

What would success for this topic look like?

In 20 years, success in managing access at the Lower Otter Valley would mean balancing spaces for nature and people by providing access where most suitable, leaving some areas for wildlife. Flexible rights of way that adapt to river changes, well-planned visitor "honey pot" sites, and quieter alternatives would support harmony. Accessible paths, including for those with disabilities, and an educated public understanding the importance and impact of their activities, are key elements of success.

What is already working well?

Participants highlighted several successes in managing access, including improved signage at LORP, a well-marked network of paths, and 9 miles of permissive paths linking key areas. Positive examples of farmers managing walkers, like at Stantyway Farm, were noted, as were national landscapes with interpretation boards, such as Berry Head. The network provides ample access while supporting wildlife recovery. Targeted investments by the County Council and the natural landscape's suitability for wildlife viewing were also praised.

What more needs to be done?

Participants emphasised the need for public education on the Countryside Code, farming, and why certain areas are off-limits. Positive messaging should highlight where access is permitted. Addressing riverside erosion, using natural barriers to guide access, and managing high-traffic sites are priorities. Flexible approaches to adapt to natural changes and targeted investments are important. Inclusivity should be improved by engaging underrepresented groups and using welcoming language. Balancing visitor distribution across regions and challenging generational assumptions about behaviour were also highlighted as important steps.

What ideas or examples of good practice can you share that would have multiple benefits around the valley?

Examples of effective access management include LORP and Woodbury Common, which offer paths for adventurous users while preserving wildlife areas. Woodlands in the valley have permissive access and benefits too.

5.5 Improved Water Quality

What would success for this topic look like?

Success in the Lower Otter Valley would mean achieving good ecological water quality, reduced pollution (nitrogen, phosphates, land runoff, and sewage issues), and better management of sewage overflow. Improved sewage systems, separation of runoff in new developments, and increased tree canopy to reduce runoff are vital. A healthy aquatic ecosystem, with thriving fish and invertebrate populations, and the ability to swim in local rivers without health risks, are key goals. Educated decision-making and economic systems supporting environmental practices are also critical.

What is already working well?

Some farms effectively limit runoff while maintaining profitability and could support others. Sustainable Farming Incentive rewards good practices. Public awareness of sewage issues is growing, supported by political will and OFWAT's five-year plans. Data availability and watershed-based approaches from the Water Framework Directive (WFD) have laid a foundation for action.

What more needs to be done?

More education and advisory services for farmers and the public are needed, alongside stronger enforcement of environmental regulations. Addressing non-mains drainage systems, enhancing sewage treatment, and promoting sediment and nutrient management were suggested improvements. Farmers need support to adopt regenerative practices and shift focus from gross to quality yield. Participants shared concerns including reduced financial incentives and political support for landscape recovery.

What ideas or examples of good practice can you share that would have multiple benefits around the valley?

Key ideas and examples include introducing beavers to reduce sediments and phosphates, implementing collective and catchment farm plans, and promoting regenerative farming. Enhanced advisory support for farmers and monitoring to guide decision-making were highlighted. Ideas included a national farm accreditation scheme (e.g., LEAF), public education on food choices and their impact, and encouraging consumers to pay more for eco-friendly food. Natural flood management, such as Furze Brook, and linking sustainable farming practices with supermarkets through farmer clusters were highlighted as positive approaches.

6 Session D: Working well together with you and your interests/groups

For the final session of the day participants worked in small groups to discuss what working well together would look like.

6.1 How can we work effectively together going forward?

- **Inclusion and Clarity:** Define the stakeholder group, engage the public and organisations early, and ensure all feedback is acknowledged and acted upon.
- **Communication and Engagement:** Use farm visits, showcase good practices, and provide accessible information. Highlight positive farming efforts while addressing concerns.
- **Technology and Tools:** Employ websites, QR codes, time-lapse videos, and interactive media to engage remotely. Offer succinct and jargon-free updates via multiple channels, such as social media, parish magazines, and events.
- **Respect and Transparency:** Maintain integrity, timeliness, and tailored communication. Ensure two-way engagement and share decisions with clear rationales.

6.2 How would you and your interest groups like to be kept up to date?

- **Channels:** Email newsletters (monthly or quarterly), websites, social media, and village events were favoured. Parish council presentations and local radio/TV can enhance outreach.
- **Engagement Frequency:** Updates should match project milestones, with some preferring structured intervals (quarterly) and others suggesting updates as needed.
- **Event-based Communication:** Combine presentations with engaging activities like guided walks or local history talks.
- **Accessibility:** Use various formats, from digital to physical posters, and ensure inclusivity in communication methods.

6.3 How would you like to be actively involved and what would facilitate that engagement?

- **Direct Participation:** Stakeholders preferred on-site walks, involvement of an inclusive stakeholder group, volunteering, and citizen science opportunities (e.g., water quality or species monitoring).
- **Community Events:** Open days, field trips, and village hall sessions can foster understanding and cohesion.
- **Volunteer Engagement:** Leverage local expertise for data collection and conservation activities like balsam control.
- **Tailored Communication:** Provide targeted messaging and actionable items to encourage proactive involvement.

6.4 What could you/your organisation offer towards successful landscape recovery in the lower Otter Valley?

Please see the word for word report for responses to this question.

7 Conclusion

This report summarises the outputs of a 1-day workshop held on the 15th of October 2024. This work was done in a participatory way involving a wide variety of stakeholders and community voices through a deliberative workshop. Prioritisation within the workshop identified five focus areas that could have the most impact for landscape recovery across the lower Otter Valley:

1. Maintaining food productivity while enhancing nature
2. Greater wildlife diversity and connectivity
3. Improved Water Quality
4. Participation/Engagement/Education
5. Managing Access

However other focus areas which are also important to participants are: Tree planting and cover, Re-naturalising the river and flood management, Soil, Funding models and financial sustainability and Clear plan for progress.

What is clear is the willingness of stakeholders and community members to support the transformation of the Lower Otter Valley to provide more benefits for people and nature. The workshop received a lot of positive feedback and participants offered support and resources, in various forms, that can be utilised to drive progress for the area.

Annex 1 Workshop Agenda

Heath to Sea Landscape Recovery in the Lower Otter Valley

Workshop Date: 15/10/2024

09:15	Getting Started: registration, coffee and tea will be available	
	Start Up Question	
	Imagine it is 2044 and you are at an event celebrating the success of landscape recovery across the Lower Otter Valley. What 2 things please you most?	
9:45	Welcome and purpose of the project and workshop	Dr Sam Bridgewater, Clinton Devon Estates
	Facilitator's Welcome and Introduction	Joel Pound Dialogue Matters
10:15	Session A: Sharing understanding about the wider context	
	Freely visit different places around the room and add your input in response to questions about the wider context for considering landscape recovery in the Lower Otter Valley.	
11:05	Tea and coffee break	
11:25	Session B: Heading in the right direction	
	Discuss in groups what is already going in the right direction, what more needs to be done and examples of good practice.	
12:25	Lunch	
13:10	Session C: Heading in the right direction – Topic Groups (Return and prioritise topics)	
	Self-select a topic group to work on	
	Discuss in your group what success would look like, what is working well to get us there and what more needs to be done.	
	At the end, circulate around other groups, read and add further comments	
14:20	Tea and coffee break	
14:30	Session D: Working well together	
	Discuss in groups how we can work effectively together, how you would like to be kept up to date, methods of participation and what your group could offer towards successful landscape recovery.	
	Wrapping up	
16:30	Finish no later than this	

Annex 2 List of Attendees Organisations

Organisation
Active Devon
Ashtree Shoot
Budleigh Community Workshop Trust
Budleigh Information Centre
Budleigh Salterton Town Council
Central Association for Agricultural Valuers (CAAV)
Clinton Devon Estates
Colaton Raliegh Parish Council (CRPC)
Colaton Raliegh Parish footpath warden
Communications Consultancy
Devon County Council Public Rights of Way (DCC PRoW)
Devon Countryside Access Forum
East Budleigh Parish Council (EBPC)
East Devon National Landscape (EDNL)
East Devon District Council (EDDC)
English Heritage
Environment Agency (EA)
Fairlynch Museum
Local Horse Rider
Local Nature Partnership
Local Residents
Local University Student
Natural England (NE)
Newton Poppleford & Harpford Parish Council (NPHPC)
Newton Poppleford Primary School
Otter Valley Association (OVA)
Ottertton Parish Council (OPC)
River Otter Fisheries Association (ROFA)
RSPB
Shop Budleigh
South West Water
Tenant Farmer
University of Exeter
Volunteer Archivist
Westcountry Rivers Trust