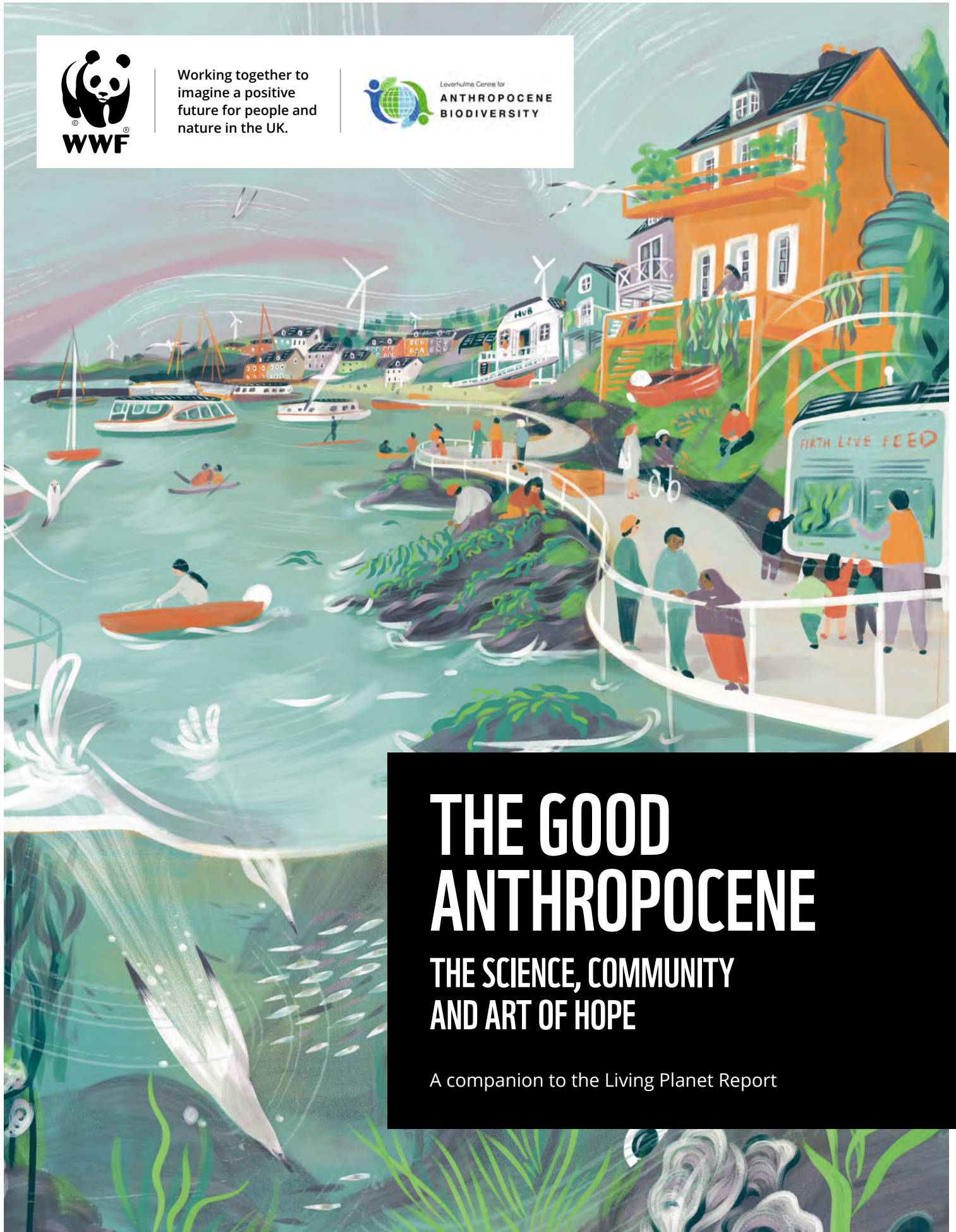




Working together to
imagine a positive
future for people and
nature in the UK.



Leverhulme Centre for
**ANTHROPOCENE
BIODIVERSITY**



THE GOOD ANTHROPOCENE

THE SCIENCE, COMMUNITY
AND ART OF HOPE

A companion to the Living Planet Report



THE GOOD ANTHROPOCENE

THE SCIENCE, COMMUNITY AND ART OF HOPE

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CONTENTS

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

8 INTRODUCTION

15 WHAT KIND OF FUTURE DO PEOPLE WANT?

35 HOW CAN WE GET THERE?

44 CONCLUSIONS



Click the home icon to quickly return to the contents page.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WE STAND AT A PIVOTAL MOMENT IN HUMAN HISTORY. OUR IMPACT ON THE EARTH IS SO GREAT – FROM CLIMATE CHANGE, HABITAT LOSS AND SPECIES EXTINCTIONS TO THE PRESENCE OF PLASTICS AND NUCLEAR RADIATION – THAT MANY CONSIDER WE ARE EXPERIENCING A NEW GEOLOGICAL EVENT: THE ANTHROPOCENE.

We are all-too familiar with the dangers associated with these changes, for both people and nature. They bring risks to our food, our homes, our prosperity and our health. To address these risks it is imperative that we act to protect and restore species and habitats, and avert catastrophic climate change.

Whatever we do, though, the future will inevitably be different from the past. To prevent all change is neither possible nor desirable. Changes to climate, ecology, technology and society are already taking place.

As a result, we should not ask ‘How do we stop any change?’ but instead: ‘What do *good change* and *good different* look like? What would it feel like to live in a positive future? How do we get there while minimising change for the worse?’

In short, what kinds of Anthropocene do we want for ourselves and our children?

The 2026 Living Planet Report focuses on the ‘*Science of Hope*’ – the understanding that positive change is possible if the right conditions are present: clear goals, a realistic pathway to achieve them, the agency to deliver, and the resilience to overcome barriers.

It outlines the possibility that these changes can combine to achieve ‘positive tipping points’. Transformation becomes possible when good changes synergise to tip a system into a different state, and change towards a desired goal becomes self-reinforcing.



Imagining positive futures

This project, a collaboration between WWF-UK and the Leverhulme Centre for Anthropocene Biodiversity at the University of York, explores the issue of positive futures in the context of three areas of the UK – Pembrokeshire, Norfolk and the Firth of Forth. In these locations, WWF-UK is running ‘Wholescape’ projects designed to enable communities to work together in ways that benefit climate, nature and people together.

We asked people in those places to imagine positive futures over the lifetime of a child born today and further, seven generations into the future.

In ways uniquely suited to their areas, people imagined greater connection with nature, increased community connectedness, and happier and healthier lifestyles. They envisioned transformed food, transport, education, energy and housing. They imagined

productive landscapes managed for the good of people and nature, where a sense of stewardship and connection replaced today’s fragmented and frenetic lifestyles. The futures people imagined felt more secure and less precarious, where the pace of change is less breakneck.

Life is quieter and greener – seeing not only technological change, but changes to everyday life so that fulfilment is found through meaningful connections to people, place and nature. In these imagined futures, innovation blends with tradition to create visions that are at the same time different and familiar.

Those futures are presented in this report, in descriptive and storytelling forms. We also present original artwork, commissioned to depict the futures people imagined.



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Getting there

Building on the visions imagined in the Wholescape areas, we went on to explore what core shifts are needed to realise these potential futures.

Core Shift 1: From Siloes to Systems

– a shift from short-term, siloed, linear thinking to a worldview based on systems and long-term thinking, linking nature, climate and people. This shift recognises that complex, interlinked environmental and social challenges need to be addressed together and not as separate issues.

Core Shift 2: From Fatalism to Agency

– a shift from a disempowered, fatalistic mindset to one of optimism, agency and co-operation for the good of people and nature. This shift recognises that, while we face significant threats, it is vital for people to feel that ‘good change’ is possible, counterbalancing prevailing disaster narratives.

Core Shift 3: From Extraction to Stewardship

– a shift from approaches based on destructive extraction of nature and the environment to those based on stewardship and shared governance.

This shift recognises that people are part of nature, and a good future relies on changing how the relationship between people and nature is perceived.

We highlight ways in which the Wholescape projects are already starting to deliver these changes, and identify tangible ‘seeds’ of change – examples of activities that, if scaled up, have the potential to be transformative.

OUR GOOD ANTHROPOCENE PROJECT PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE NARRATIVE OF CHANGE, BASED ON A ‘SCIENCE OF HOPE’, IMAGINING WHAT THE UK COULD LOOK LIKE IF PEOPLE AND NATURE THRIVE.



An illustration of a vibrant community garden and neighborhood scene. In the foreground, a large wooden raised garden bed is filled with green plants, with several blue water barrels nearby. A woman in a white dress and headscarf is pushing a red shopping cart. To the right, another person is pushing an orange cart filled with blue produce. In the background, a group of people are gathered around a table, possibly a market or community event. The scene is set in a neighborhood with red brick buildings and a blue sky. The word "INTRODUCTION" is written in large white letters on a black background in the upper right corner.

INTRODUCTION

Over tens of thousands of years, people have shaped our environments. We are one of nature's great ecosystem engineers. We are capable of creating enormous richness, but also of destruction.

We now stand at a pivotal moment in human history. In the face of climate change, accelerated extinction, technological revolution and social upheaval, it is not possible to return to the past. But that doesn't mean the future has to be bleak.

In the long history of human life on Earth, we have changed our environment. We can choose what happens next. There are good futures out there for us to grasp, but we have to act now to make them a reality.

What is a Good Anthropocene?

We are all-too familiar with the great environmental and social challenges of our time. Human-driven climate change has already taken hold, bringing risks for our food, our homes, our prosperity and our health. Our current trajectory threatens much worse to come if we don't act to reduce its effects.

A biodiversity crisis, driven by human activity, is undermining the environmental systems on which people depend.¹ These environmental crises exacerbate, and are driven by, extensive human insecurity and injustice.²

The extent of human impacts on Earth's systems has led many to argue we are experiencing a new geological event – the Anthropocene.³ A future geologist, a million years from now, would look at our time on Earth and see clear signs of change: from atmospheric chemistry and climate change to the presence of plastics, nuclear radiation and species extinctions.

The pace of change to our environment and society is understandably a source of huge concern.⁴ How these changes affect us day-to-day, as well as what the future holds for our children and grandchildren, cause anxiety for many people.



Our collective response, especially in the environmental sector, has often been to attempt to halt or reverse that change – and rightly so. Protecting or restoring threatened species and ecosystems, and preventing catastrophic climate change, is existentially important.

But it is also impossible to go backwards. No matter how successful we are at addressing our environmental and social challenges, our future in the Anthropocene will inevitably be different from the past – transformed by changes to climate, ecology, technology and society.

The question we should ask is not ‘how do we stop any change?’ but ‘what does *good change* look like?’⁵ How do we get there while minimising change for the worse? How do we protect nature and our social-ecological systems while allowing them to adapt? How do we avert catastrophic climate change while also adapting to the shifts already taking place? How should we live well – sustainably and justly – in a world transformed by environmental, technological and social changes?

In short, what kinds of Anthropocene do we want for ourselves and our children, and how do we get there?



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The Science of Hope

The Good Anthropocene report is the result of a collaboration between WWF-UK and the Leverhulme Centre for Anthropocene Biodiversity at the University of York. It is a companion to the newly published Living Planet Report.⁶ The 2026 Living Planet Report focuses on the 'Science of Hope'. It describes examples where conservation has worked, including the recovery of tiger, elephant and green turtle populations. It identifies the core elements required to achieve that positive change – a clear **goal**, a credible **pathway**, sufficient **agency**, and long-term **resilience** to persist despite setbacks. Where these elements exist, it is possible to achieve positive outcomes.

The Living Planet Report goes on to apply these principles beyond conservation projects, to the systems that are driving loss of nature – the food, finance and energy systems. It argues that it is possible to transform these systems, but that change is unlikely to take place in a linear fashion. Instead, it examines the possibility of 'positive tipping points'⁷ whereby a complex system crosses a threshold, so that change accelerates and becomes self-amplifying.

As an example, the Living Planet Report describes the changes taking place in the global energy system. Whereas solar power was, until recently, a niche technology, it is now the cheapest source of new electricity generation in most countries, with global solar capacity doubling every three years. Similar transformation is taking place with electric vehicles. The Living Planet Report argues that the energy system has passed a positive tipping point: the economics have shifted and the change is now reinforcing itself.

Transforming these large-scale, global systems is crucial for achieving a positive future, as is the delivery of high-level, international frameworks for addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.⁸ At the same time, it is important to focus on what change looks like at a more local level. It is this more local level that is the focus of the Good Anthropocene project.



A place-based approach

The Good Anthropocene explores the 'Science of Hope' with a focus on the UK. To ground this in real places we focus on WWF's 'Wholescape' pilot regions of Pembrokeshire in Wales, the Forth Basin in Scotland, and Norfolk in England. In each location, we asked our participants: what would your area look like if we achieved positive tipping points, and how might positive change be achieved?

WWF's Wholescape pilots take a systems approach that links land, rivers, coasts and sea.⁹ The Wholescape pilots address all three areas of what WWF calls the 'triple challenge' – reversing nature loss, tackling climate change, and meeting the needs of people. Each pilot project is guided by local stakeholders, reflecting the different characteristics and needs of each place. These features make the Wholescapes good case studies for the kind of transformative change envisaged in a good Anthropocene.

Within each Wholescape, WWF supports a range of different projects, implemented by local partners. Crucially, by taking a large-scale strategic view and acting as a convener, WWF expects those projects to add up to more than the sum of their parts.

In addition to the direct benefits from each project, the intention is that they will help to shift systems, ways of working and mindsets so that positive change is amplified and self-sustaining for nature, climate and people.

This approach increases the likelihood of reaching positive tipping points – where systems enter a virtuous cycle of positive feedback between benefits for people, nature and climate.

The focus on Wholescape emphasises the importance of place-based approaches, where different futures might emerge based on different choices and contexts. By focusing on these particular places, we aim to complement the Living Planet Report's focus on the 'Science of Hope' – exploring UK examples where it may be possible to reach positive tipping points.

Though we focus on specific areas, the approaches and ideas in this report can be scaled up or applied elsewhere too. The Wholescape pilots represent integrated, coherent social-ecological systems. They are large, but manageable, scales (in England, of similar size to Combined Mayoral Authorities) potentially leveraging opportunities for devolved governance.

With further devolution on the UK government agenda, and local government reform taking place in England, this analysis provides inspiration for how local and regional leaders – as well as national ones – could deliver positive futures.

Foundational questions

Drawing on the Living Planet Report's themes of the 'Science of Hope' and positive tipping points, this project asked the following questions:

1. What kinds of positive futures do people want or imagine? How would it feel to live in those futures? What are the values and priorities that underpin these visions, and how are these visions of the future different in different places? This is important to provide the **goals** required by the 'Science of Hope'.
2. What are the systemic shifts that are needed to move us towards a positive future? We move beyond identifying the symptoms that we are unhappy with, and identify the systemic shifts in mindset, agency and governance that are needed to overcome barriers to positive change. Understanding such challenges, and how our present condition contrasts with our envisioned future, is key to establishing the **pathways** and **resilience** required by the 'Science of Hope'.
3. What 'seeds' of a good Anthropocene are already present in the Wholescapes? What changes in collaboration, stewardship and governance are taking place today that could potentially work together to become self-reinforcing, delivering the positive tipping points that lead to widespread transformation? This is important to provide the **agency** required by the 'Science of Hope'.



Our approach *[see Annex 1 for full Methodology]*

To address our foundational questions we held a series of five workshops – one in each of the Wholescape areas, one at WWF's Living Planet Centre in Woking, and one at the University of York.

The three Wholescape workshops were designed and facilitated by Dr Alison Dyke and Dr Joanne Morris of the Stockholm Environment Institute at the University of York.

Participants at these workshops were drawn from WWF partner organisations, other stakeholders involved in the Wholescape initiatives, and interested members of the local community.

They involved, first, inviting participants to imagine a positive future, in a particular place, from the perspective of something that would still be there in 160 years time. Participants were asked to write a short story or vision about what they imagined and discussed the implications, similarities and tensions between their different stories.

The purpose of this 160 year time horizon was to encourage participants to detach themselves from the immediate concerns of the present, and align themselves with the principle of thinking seven generations into the future – a concept based on principles originating from indigenous communities in North America and also incorporated into Wales' Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2015).

Next, they were asked to imagine a nearer-term future, 80 years from now. This was designed to bring the

vision closer to the present, and to encourage participants to think about what intermediate steps could lead to the futures they envisaged for a child born today.

Participants were then asked to think about the present day, and identify what changes or initiatives are already taking place that could contribute towards their positive futures – the potential 'seeds' of a good Anthropocene.

Finally, the workshops discussed the 'must-have' themes and issues from the day's discussion, to be included into a shared story. These formed the basis for the narratives presented below.

The WWF workshop was structured in the same way as the Wholescape workshops, but participants were a range of WWF staff, facilitated by Dr Benedict Dempsey.

The York workshop used a different method – the Three Horizons approach – facilitated by Prof. Ioan Fazey. Three Horizons involves comparing the present (Horizon 1) with an envisioned desired future (Horizon 3), then assessing what transitional stage (Horizon 2) is required to get from one to the other.

This includes identifying what activities need to stop to avoid a trajectory of business as usual, and which activities can, together, reinforce each other in ways that support transformational change. Participants explored how clustering of contrasting goals might lead to synergistic shifts that could generate positive tipping points in the future.





WHAT KIND OF FUTURE DO PEOPLE WANT?

What futures did people imagine?

In each Wholescape workshop, participants were asked to imagine what their area could look like 160 years and 80 years from now. In this section, we present some of the ideas that people expressed for good futures in their areas.

A process of joint storytelling helped people to imagine the future, and formed the basis for shared narratives. These shared narratives are presented as Stories 1, 2 and 3. We also present original artwork depicting aspects of those futures.

These futures are the result of participants' imagination and discussions in the workshops. They therefore represent the thinking of those who attended and should not be interpreted as representative of the whole region. They are not intended as definitive visions for everyone – nor necessarily as the chosen futures of WWF or University of York – but they offer inspiration and ideas for 'good' futures that could be possible.



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PEMBROKESHIRE

The workshop in Pembrokeshire was focused particularly on the River Cleddau and its catchment from source to sea, using the voice of the river to understand better what nature needs. Despite the focus on the river, the futures that participants imagined included strong human and community elements.

Alongside areas prioritising nature, participants imagined that a person living in this future would find more people visiting, living and working there, with thriving towns and a strong agricultural sector. They envisioned nature integrated across urban and rural areas, and a fundamentally changed relationship between nature and people.

What it looks like:

- Landscapes are multifunctional, including support for nature to thrive and adaptation to a changing climate.
- On land and at sea, there is extensive wind, solar, tidal and hydro-electric power generation, including floating arrays.
- In many cases, people live more communally, some in multi-occupancy dwellings, close to food, water and renewable energy.
- The landscape around the river may be different from today – altered by climate change. Though many wildlife species are the same as now, there are some new arrivals that have become naturalised in the changed climate.

How people live:

- A lot of farming still takes place, although it has changed towards more regenerative practices, with a focus on soil health and minimising run-off into the waterways.
- There is more community food production, localised supply chains and more production in the sea – like oyster aquaculture, mussels and seaweed.
- There is also a thriving tourist industry, including sea-farm tours, and river tours to spot salmon, beavers and otters.
- Technology, including monitoring, is used to enhance human connection to the landscape and resources. It includes representing the interests of non-human nature and wildlife.
- The thriving community includes a changed relationship between people and the river – and nature more generally. Nature is seen not as external to human society, but as deeply connected to us, shaping the decisions we make.
- People are more involved in governance and see themselves as stewards of their local environment.

What people are doing:

- People take part in seasonal celebrations and community events that help reconnect them with their environment and where they live.
- Community hubs organise screens showing life under the water and in nests, to show people – children especially – what is happening around them.
- The river itself is busy with boats, including people enjoying kayaking and paddleboarding, and electric watercraft.

Overall, as expressed in Story 1, participants in our workshop imagined a future Pembrokeshire that is different from today, but not completely so. People have achieved a more stable, more secure state. Nature friendly farming continues alongside restoration of wetland and river systems that provide a focus for recreation and enjoyment. There is less sense of rapid change, a slightly slower pace, and a greater level of connection with their surroundings, with each other, and with nature.



STORY 1: PEMBROKESHIRE

“

I rise in the Mynyddoedd y Preseli, bubbling and seeping through vast peat bogs and mire networks. They call this part of me Llygad y Cleddau, the Eye of the Cleddau. Sheep and ponies graze up here, sometimes joined by cattle, in a way that works with nature rather than against it. Trees and bushes cling to the hillsides; birds nest in the heather.

As I gather into streams and finally into my full form, I flow free and clear. Alongside me are fields filled with many different crops, livestock and trees, all growing together. I pass the wide hedges that hold the soil and nutrients in place and let birds, insects and small unseen things move between places that were once kept apart. There is a patchwork of small fields, native woodland and open glades of wildflowers in abundance. There are areas of shade under bankside trees and sunny spaces too.

Farming remains woven into the community and heritage of this place, deeply connected to the landscape. The hands that pass here still work the land, with care. Farming practices have adapted to the weather. The plough does not come as it did and the soil is honoured as a living, breathing ecosystem with mycorrhizal fungi forming their thread-like networks. Welsh is still spoken at the kitchen tables, passed down the way it always was. The diversity of farms supplies local communities with fresh food full of nutrition, as well as enabling nature to flourish.

Lower down, I wander through extensive wetlands and fens full of wildlife. Gravel beds lie free of the silt and sediment that once washed off the land. People have greater rights of access than years ago, and they walk freely along my banks, playing, swimming and fishing. Kingfishers dazzle – diving to catch minnows in the clean water, which delights the people even more.



Some water is drawn for the towns and villages I pass through. It needs little processing and returns to me clean again. People shop at riverside markets that provide for most day-to-day needs.

At Picton point we become the Daugleddau – the two Cleddaus, one water. From here I am busy with electric boats, and the machinery in the portside industry runs on electricity from the turbines that float out at sea. The landscape has more people living in it now, including in multi-occupancy dwellings, close to their sources of food, water and renewable energy.

Yet I still have space and lots of habitat for nature to thrive. Salmon swim unobstructed through the Daugleddau Estuary to reach their spawning grounds up the rivers. Seagrass meadows support all sorts of life, and the once legendary native oysters are back, after changes to land practices upstream cleared me of sediment and nutrients. The mud flats are covered and revealed again by the ebb and flow of the tide. People come and go too, by boat or kayak, for fun and to learn how the estuary works as a living, connected system.

I continue my journey to the sea through community sea allotments that have grown up around me, where people grow their own seaweed and shellfish. Nearby, a patchwork of seaweed and shellfish farms supports local people and also feeds the estuary dwellers, from fish to otters. Products from the seaweed farms supply the bio-stimulant industry and help the farmers reduce pollution. The estuary remains clean thanks to the filtering of the oysters and abundant eelgrass beds. Down on the bottom, sponges, hydroids, anemones and sea squirts live undisturbed except by visiting crabs and fish.

People and nature work together as a matter of course. People instinctively value their role in fostering nature in order to meet their basic needs. While my water flows out to sea, people return from visiting other places, bringing with them ideas in a variety of languages (Welsh, Urdu, Finnish, English...) that help shape the way we live together in respectful harmony.

On the cliffs above, a group of children sit on the grass and learn about the past. They struggle to grasp that there were once tankers carrying gas out there and that homes and transport relied on fossil fuels. It seems alien to them. All the children have ever known is clean energy, a river and estuary full of life, and a future that excites them.





In Pembrokeshire, people enjoy the clean river that thrives with wildlife. Technology helps connect people and nature. Near the coast, sea allotments and seaweed farms sit alongside wetlands rich with wildlife, and in the distance portside industry is powered by turbines.

NORFOLK

The workshop in Norfolk revealed some quite radical ideas about possible futures, in which the area has been transformed by climate change – though points of stability remain. These ideas were particularly focused around water – both the prospect of rising sea levels, floods and their effect on low-lying areas, and of potential water shortages in a highly agricultural county.

What it looks like:

- The landscape is in some places wetter – with parts of the Fens once again a series of islands.
- People live on the higher ground in island communities, with restored rivers managed for flood risk and navigation.
- In some places, natural flood management is combined with nature-based coastal defences.
- In other places, it is drier, with more attention paid to managing scarce water resources.
- Energy self-sufficiency means cattle and sheep now graze grasslands on the sites of decommissioned power stations.
- In cities and towns, houses feature living green roofs, localised solar and wind power, and some have watermills for electricity generation.
- Larger scale renewable generation is visible off the coast.

How people live:

- People's relationship to space has changed, with more use made of vertical space.
- Increased use of farming technology means food is being produced on a smaller physical footprint – through techniques including precision-farming, hydroponics and vertical farming.
- This has enabled people to decide to allow the sea to inundate some lower lying areas.
- People are eating more sustainably-caught fish and more vegetables, less meat overall but more wild game, harvested from land released for nature by more efficient use of space.

What people are doing:

- Towns include community gardens and artists' spaces, pedestrianised streets and a lot more trees for natural cooling.
- Local shops and markets sell food from nearby farms and the sea.
- Beach-launched fishing boats harvest a variety of shellfish and other seafood. There is recognised sustainability accreditation, monitored by advanced AI techniques.
- Fishers chat to snorkellers and paddleboarders on the water.

The future imagined by our Norfolk workshop, therefore, and expressed in Story 2, is one where people have not completely resisted change but have learned to live well with it – especially in relation to water.

By changing their mindset about space, using vertical space more effectively, people have adapted well to the changed environment. They have not attempted to return to an untouched past, but have combined natural processes with technology to create a socially connected, environmentally aware community.



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STORY 2: NORFOLK

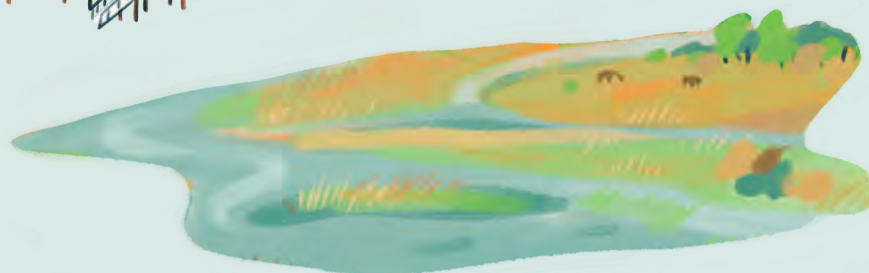


With my gull's eye view as I fly west along the coast, I spot the small fishing boats pulled up on the shore and make my usual morning visit to wait patiently for them to discard their scraps. The crabs and lobsters that have been fished for hundreds of years are sold locally. The community's long experience of managing the Cromer Shoal Chalk beds keeps good catches coming in year after year.

Flying south up the Wash, I can see the wide reedbeds of the Fens extending far up the rivers. They are dotted with small islands with human settlements on them. These days, they are water people and share the space with other water dwellers. They know they can't go against the power of the sea and have to live with it. Even in the busyness of the town, it is quiet with people walking, cycling and travelling by electric boat. Kings Lynn has adapted to have many houses on stilts, with some of the

historic buildings protected so people can learn about the old ways. The town is a mixture of green and blue with many trees and few hard surfaces. There are multi purpose community spaces and, like me, the people seem to live unhurried lives and have time to enjoy the many small festivals that happen there throughout the year.

As I fly inland up the river, I cross areas that were once fields drained for agriculture. Now, there is less of a clear distinction between land and water. Just as Welney was once allowed to flood, it is now expected across the Fens, and there are extensive reedbeds and grazing meadows. People are used to the flooding, it's part of life and not something to be afraid of. People have adapted how they live, travelling by boat, living in houses raised above the level of the floods. The Fens have adapted too, including the plants changing to those that can tolerate the increased saltiness.



Communities have become more self-sufficient in terms of energy. All the houses have their own solar panels or draw from community-owned wind turbines. The people grow their own food, and as much as possible, everything they need is in their own back yard or allotment and they don't need to travel so much. The commuters are the cormorants who fly up and down the river.

Flying inland I pass over Thetford forest, now mainly made up of native trees. While the coastal areas are wet, up here it's much drier and the people are careful to recycle the water that they use. The land is divided into smaller fields with juicy worms and hedges between providing homes for many, more is shared between species and less is owned.

As evening falls, I pause to rest near an oak tree, ancient and full of power. I listen to the songbirds, and their chorus of joy and the chatter of people gathered below. They discuss together, trees, birds and humans, how the land will be managed. What were introduced as little pockets of conservation initiatives are now normal practice.





In Norfolk, rising sea levels have contributed to a wetter landscape. More extensive fenland has returned and people live on the higher ground, often in buildings raised on stilts to protect from flooding. People make more use of vertical space, including vertical farming and rooftop gardens.

FIRTH OF FORTH

The largest and newest of the Wholescape pilots, the Firth of Forth spans multiple administrative jurisdictions. Building on work delivered through the Restoration Forth project,¹⁰ it is dominated by coastal and marine systems. While still at an exploratory stage, existing initiatives, such as seagrass and oyster restoration, provide a strong ecological foundation.

The workshop for the Firth of Forth, held in Edinburgh, provided a fascinating mixture of ideas based on both urban and rural places.

What it looks like:

- On some parts of the coastline, managed realignment has taken place to create natural flood defences and habitat. They also provide space for boardwalks for people to exercise, and tourists to visit.
 - New coastal parks have been established for recreation, and as defences to protect newly-built housing behind.
 - Bathing water has achieved 5* status, helped by re-established oyster beds, seagrass and kelp that filter the water to keep it crystal clear.
 - Wind turbines are here, but are carefully positioned away from migratory bird routes.
 - At sea, an extensive reef and soft-bottomed habitat has been re-established.
 - Further inland, the most fertile land is used for mixed farming, and also includes nature corridors. Native woodlands are connected along waterways by the 'Riverwoods' project, supported by the activity of beavers.
-

How people live:

- People's health is improving, in part because of much improved access to nature and green space, along river corridors and in coastal parks that are managed for nature and open to the public.
- There are more fishing boats as lobster and herring populations have recovered.
- In some places, houses have been built on stilts to protect them from bad flood years.

What people are doing:

- In urban spaces on the coast, the seafront is the focal point for community initiatives including a beach school for children, bakeries and even saunas.
- Along the River Forth, people manage scented gardens, with vertically-grown flowers.
- Short-hop ferries enable people to travel easily across the Firth and further afield.

The overall picture of this future is of an area with a diverse mix of large and small communities, in which people have learnt to think about multiple benefits. The Forth is seen not just as the river or sea, but the whole system including what happens on land, and decisions are made based on maximising benefits for all of nature, people, industry and climate resilience.



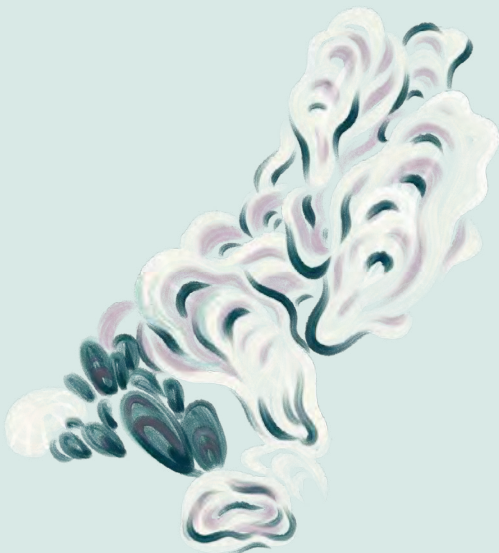
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STORY 3: FIRTH OF FORTH



On Bass Rock, I share my home with the thousands of other gannets who are my friends and neighbours, as well as puffins, fulmars and many others. The view from my nest is of the mainland, where there is a network of shallow saltwater lagoons. The coastal houses are raised on stilts, with rowing boats hoisted up onto their verandas, next to their rain water harvesting containers. Nearby, on the shore, there are racks covered in seaweeds drying in the sun as well as fish and other seafoods.

When I go out to look for food, I sometimes swim close to the shore among the subtidal kelps that offer shelter to the rocky coastline and refuge to fish. Further out, as I dive, I see the bottom is host to sea pens, colonies of tiny polyps that only occur when there is little disturbance.



If I fly up the Firth, a huge oyster reef stretches for many kilometres, with oysters clumped together, making large structures rising up from the seabed. Around the oyster reef, life flourishes – seals play, sea grass waves in the current and flapper skates lay their eggs.

I don't pay much attention to what happens on land, but I see the humans moving around, criss-crossing the Forth to the towns and villages in Fife in little electric ferries, kayaks and rowing boats, and commuting up and down the shore on their hoverboards and electric bikes. They seem pretty happy and contented. They love to watch the dolphins and seals and expect to see wildlife every day now. I think this means they care a bit more about the little guys like me.

Even on the shores of the city, there's plenty of wildlife. The coastal park at Granton has a reef made of sunken trees, that's full of shellfish and the local people enjoy gathering food there. The busy port at Leith has old sea walls strong enough to resist the harsh storms and swells, and savour the calm days.



Self-powered vessels sail quietly through the water around the port bringing and taking important supplies to those locally and in far away places. They are watched by the gulls who live nearby, bringing oysters to their chicks, which they finish quickly, tossing the shells out of the nest.

The lore passed down through the generations of gannets is that life wasn't always so good for us. We no longer get tangled in plastic when we dive, and the water is cleaner thanks to some initiatives that started way back in the early part of the 21st century. Nature has been given a seat at the table of farm business. There are policy and subsidy incentives for farming with nature and the people

are getting better at accommodating nature as well as their own needs. The big chicken farms that harboured bird flu are gone and we seabirds don't worry about that anymore. With community involvement, it's so much easier now for people to do things that help nature. They view the Forth not as an asset, but as a part of their community, along with everything that lives there.

Humans get their power from hydro power mills inland and solar during the drier periods. The wind turbines that once bothered us are now located away from sea bird hunting grounds and migratory routes, so we are safe flying all the way to Africa.





In the Firth of Forth, restored oyster reefs support a vibrant marine ecosystem. A boardwalk sits above the natural shoreline, so that people can explore and exercise. People come and go across the Firth, catch fish and gather seaweed.

The future for a child born today

The different futures outlined above emphasise the importance of place-based approaches and differences between regions – with each workshop imagining its own unique future.

However, using the Wholescape scenarios combined with the workshops held in Woking and York, it is also possible to imagine the general characteristics of a Good Anthropocene in the UK.

For a child born today, what kind of future could we imagine they would experience within their lifetime?

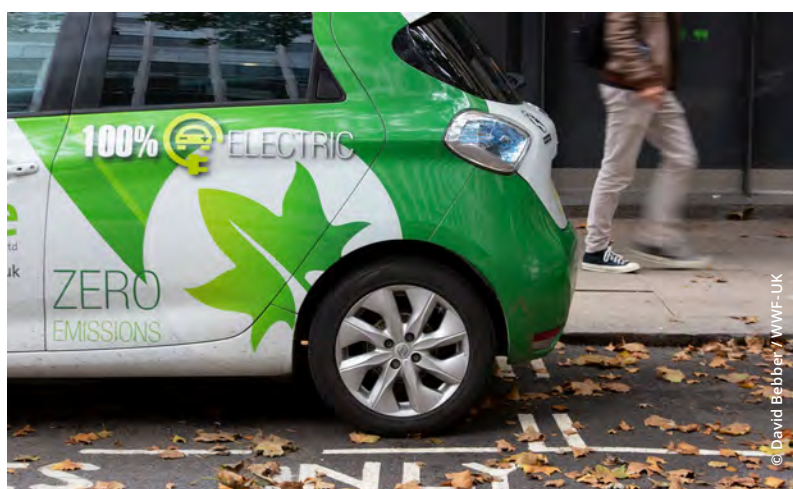
Homes could be more adapted to future climate, and more connected to nature. People could live in a community that uses innovative architecture like underground, raised or floating buildings, based on a circular, regenerative economy with minimal landfill. Houses could be designed to stay cool during hotter summers and warm in colder periods, using solar power, heat pumps, batteries, green roofs, shaded balconies and energy-efficient materials. Most households could generate their own electricity and share surplus energy with neighbours.

The street outside would look and sound very different. People could live in cities that integrate the built and natural environment, with clean, swimmable waterways and designated wild places with greater ecological diversity and 'more aliveness'.

How people experience space might have changed. Communities could spread into three dimensions – up, down, and out onto the sea – reintegrating water into landscape planning.

More three-dimensional living. This could include deliveries by electric drone, reducing ground-level traffic and freeing up space for gardens, trees, ponds, play areas and habitats. Some roads would be entirely pedestrianised or turned into cycle routes and green spaces. Mature trees, planted in 2026, could provide shade during hot weather.

Transport could be transformed. People could be able to summon a shared electric, driverless vehicle when needed. For short journeys, they could walk, cycle, use scooters or travel on accessible community transport.



Most everyday needs would be nearby. Communities would be designed to have access to shops, schools, healthcare, green spaces, workplaces and places to grow food within a short walk, cycle or local journey. If you wanted to, running errands might mean walking to a shop beneath your home, visiting a local food hub or meeting neighbours in a community café rather than driving to a distant retail park.

Food could be more local, seasonal and varied. People could eat less conventional meat and more plant-based or cultivated protein. More fruit and vegetables would be grown locally, including through indoor, vertical and hydroponic farming. Diets could change with the climate, bringing new crops and flavours, while people might grow some food themselves in gardens, allotments or shared rooftop spaces.

Shopping could become more communal and less wasteful. Instead of buying everything new, people might borrow equipment through a “Library of Things,” and repair or reuse products. Perhaps people find clothes through share-shops and collect surplus vegetables from local growers.

Daily routines would adapt to a warmer climate. People might become active earlier in the morning or later in the evening, with rest periods or ‘siestas’ during the hottest part of the day. Tree-lined streets, shaded buildings, green walls, ponds and fountains would help keep neighbourhoods cool. Perhaps greater use of technology has enabled shorter working hours and more leisure time.



Children would spend more time outdoors and learn differently.

Education would include practical understanding of nature, food, climate and ecosystems. Alongside formal education, children could learn in forest schools, community allotments and local farms.

Nature would be much more visible and audible in ordinary life. Wildlife would no longer be confined to distant nature reserves. People might see and hear more birds, pollinators and restored species in towns and cities, while parks and gardens could support animals that are currently rare or absent. Clean rivers could once again support fish and other wildlife, making nature part of everyday experience rather than something people only visit occasionally.

A natural Internet of Things could act as a relay between humans and nature, using real time data to monitor and converse with the planet. People could have a strong cultural connection to nature, celebrating seasonality.

People could experience spaciousness in both landscape and time, allowing them to relax and build stronger relationships. They might think of nature as kin – fully integrated around us, rather than something we visit. Maybe children will have a rite of passage to connect them with a wild friend.

Communities would be more social and interdependent. People would be more likely to know their neighbours, share food and resources, spend time in communal gardens or cafés, and live closer to family. People rely less on distant systems and more on strong, resilient communities that can respond together to challenges.

Overall, the possible future for a child born today is quieter, greener, slower and in many ways more local, as well as being more convenient and socially and ecologically connected. It blends innovation and technological change with a reconnection to tradition. It sees changes to everyday life in terms of health, time, space, community and relationships with nature.



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An artistic illustration featuring a person in a red kayak on a teal body of water. In the foreground, a large, stylized white flower with long, pointed petals dominates the lower half of the frame. The water is depicted with various shades of green and blue, and there are some white, shell-like objects floating on the surface. The overall style is painterly and somewhat abstract.

HOW CAN WE GET THERE?

THE LIVING PLANET REPORT'S EXPLORATION OF THE 'SCIENCE OF HOPE' IDENTIFIES THAT HAVING A VISION OR GOAL IS NECESSARY, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT, FOR ACHIEVING POSITIVE CHANGE.

In addition to the visions described above, we also explored potential pathways to the kinds of futures people in our workshops envisioned. We asked: ***What are the core shifts that are needed for a transformation at sufficient scale to realise the envisioned futures?***

We explored the underlying causes currently driving an undesirable trajectory and creating barriers to systemic change, and examined how these contrasted with the envisioned futures. We then explored what would be needed to support such a change.

We looked for evidence of shifts that are beginning in Wholescape areas. This included drawing on previously unpublished research commissioned by WWF, called the Wholescape Action Research Project, or WARP.

For the WARP research, WWF commissioned two social scientists, Prof. Nikoleta Jones and Dr Evangelos Pitidis, both based at the University of Warwick, to conduct an analysis of the Wholescape pilots. Prof Jones and Dr Pitidis conducted repeat interviews with Wholescape participants across two years, enabling them to assess what effect the approach was having on practice within the Wholescape pilots.

In addition, within the Wholescape pilots we looked for 'seeds' – glimpses of the future we want that are already present and which could be scaled up with the potential to generate positive tipping points.

These are not intended as detailed proposals, but they give an indication of the kinds of changes that may be possible to deliver the positive futures our workshops envisioned.

We identified the following required shifts:

Core Shift 1: From Siloes to Systems

– a shift from short-term, siloed, linear thinking to a worldview based on interconnected social-ecological systems and long-term thinking

Core Shift 2: From Fatalism

to Agency – a shift from a disempowered, fatalistic mindset to one of optimism, agency and co-operation

Core Shift 3: From Extraction

to Stewardship – a shift from approaches based on destructive extraction to those based on stewardship and shared governance of nature and environment

CORE SHIFT 1: FROM SILOES TO SYSTEMS

The Wholescape approach is designed to address a common challenge: that biodiversity loss, climate change, food insecurity and inequality are being treated separately as short-term, siloed, linear problems rather than issues that are interconnected within a complex system.

This problem has been identified repeatedly,¹¹ not just by WWF but many in the environmental sector and beyond. Despite this, systemic, collaborative thinking remains a challenge.

If we are to move towards the positive futures that people envision, we need to use systems thinking to activate synergies and leverage positive tipping points. We need a significant shift towards supporting integrative and synergistic solutions and ways of working that benefit climate, biodiversity and people. Similarly, short-term thinking in business and political cycles must be replaced with approaches that enable accountability in the long-term.

There is evidence that taking a 'triple challenge' approach through the Wholescape pilots – especially with the focus on people – is having a material impact in achieving this.

The WARP research found that the Wholescape approach is enabling a shift in strategic direction among Wholescape participants. In many cases, this involved organisations and actors that were already seeking more strategic, systems-based approaches that tackle the multiple, interlocking issues of nature, climate and people, on a large scale. The existence of

the Wholescape pilots, bringing together different actors across land, rivers, coasts and seas, enabled, validated and strengthened that strategic direction.

Indications are that this mindset shift is having tangible impact. The research found evidence that over a two year period, partner organisations changed from viewing Wholescape simply as a useful way of thinking, to something more systematically embedded in their operational ethos.

In Norfolk, the longest-running of the Wholescape pilots, WARP research found that the Wholescape is evolving into a genuinely systemic, collaborative and adaptive model for landscape-scale change.

The initiatives are reshaping how partners across Norfolk understand their places, their partnerships and their responsibilities within the landscapes and seascapes. Analysis showed the benefits of collaboration; with WWF acting as a convenor, partner organisations were able to act as connectors as well as contributors to the Wholescape projects. This was identified as helpful for, for example, navigating fragmented land ownership and statutory infrastructure.

Wholescape has also brought tangible benefits for funding. Organisations reported that it had opened up access to alternative and diverse funding streams, although the absence of predictable, long-term funding remains one of the greatest challenges for taking a transformative approach.

Seeds:



In Pembrokeshire, whole farm actions are being designed to help regenerate the River Cleddau, supporting farmers in the dairy sector to transition to regenerative agriculture. This includes de-risking the process for the farmers and exploring Landscape Enterprise Networks (LENs) to leverage supply chain support. Activities include the trialling of seaweed-derived biostimulant, which should not only improve soil and river health, but also grow the emerging aquaculture sector – strengthening the local supply chain and reducing the reliance of farmers on imported fertilisers. The aim is to create positive tipping points for transformation and a regenerative food system for the area. Similarly in Norfolk, trials of biostimulants derived from seaweed are aiming to reduce run-off from arable crops and have potential to enhance the resilience of crops to drought, increase carbon storage and improve nitrogen efficiency.



In Norfolk, WWF is supporting Norfolk Rivers Trust to work with farmers to restore chalk streams through habitat creation and soil management, with the impact on water quality monitored using citizen science. River 'rewigging' and riparian buffering are enhancing climate resilience and increasing biodiversity, reducing the risk of flooding and storing more water on land during periods of drought.



In Norfolk, WWF is working with the RSPB implementing nature-based solutions through the restoration of saltmarsh, protecting sea defences and the freshwater marshes behind from coastal surges and sea level rise. In doing so, the project also protects important habitat for birds such as bitterns, bearded tits and marsh harriers and creates new areas for waders while supporting thriving nature tourism.



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CORE SHIFT 2: FROM FATALISM TO AGENCY

In common with the Living Planet Report's emphasis on the importance of agency, our exploration identified the need for people to feel empowered to deliver change, and to begin to see the effects of their actions – countering the overwhelming pessimism that crisis narratives can generate. That means a shift from a mindset of disenfranchised fatalism to one of optimism, agency and co-operation.

WARP research suggests that the Wholescape approach is helping to achieve this shift. In particular, it found that while much of the Wholescape work began with a focus on nature, it is the effect on people and community that is coming to the fore as the most immediate and tangible impact.

For example, participants identified a skills gap assessment as an immediate benefit for industry and employers, enabling better planning of future action. Volunteer workshops, citizen science, green rural craft days and open farm days have delivered visible, immediate outcomes that motivate continued progress.

Engagement with nature was found to be the connecting element for shifts in governance and co-operation. These findings contributed to an overall sense that Wholescape is helping to increase connection, confidence and a sense of belonging. Participants reported the benefit of knowing '*...we're not just doing this on our own... others are thinking like us*', describing it as '*...a real breath of fresh air*.'¹²

In Pembrokeshire, the WARP analysis found that WWF's work is beginning to shift local cultures of governance, strengthen community networks, and link ecological restoration with people-centred activities. The early phase has helped to build capacity and relationships, and is equipping communities and local organisations with skills, funding and advisory support to realise the visions for their area.



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Seeds:



In the Firth of Forth, oyster restoration has become a focus for reconnecting people to their marine cultural heritage. The Newhaven community choir sings songs from when the oyster fishery was central to the local community and economy, and oyster fishing has been depicted in a mural painted by a local artist.



In Pembrokeshire, Literature Wales' Llên mewn Lle / Lit in Place project, in partnership with WWF Cymru, explores the climate and nature emergencies through literature. The project includes working with writers and poets to explore the relationship between land, water, people, history, memory and the Welsh language. This reconnects people with landscape and nature and ignites the potential for a positive future where reconnection is the norm.



In Norfolk, Cluster Landscape Connect has provided financial, social and administrative support to amplify the impact of farming clusters across Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. It has provided training, knowledge and resource-sharing for the benefit of nature and farm business resilience at scale. WWF has helped to leverage funding and bring the voices of the farming community to parliament and national conferences.



In Norfolk, Norfolk Rivers Trust and the North Norfolk Coastal Group farming cluster have collaborated on school visits to farms and rivers. These have increased children's connection to nature through improving access to rivers and enabling a greater understanding of farming, land management and local food production.



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CORE SHIFT 3: FROM EXTRACTION TO STEWARDSHIP

Our exploration consistently identified a need to shift from a worldview based primarily on the extraction of natural resources, towards one based on reciprocal stewardship and shared governance, where resources are managed sustainably for the benefit of people and nature.

We must move away from a mindset dominated by extractive growth, consumerism, and competition where nature is only a resource to be exploited, towards a more relational approach that values people's well-being, sense of place and connection with nature. Under this shift, the well-being of humans and nature are inextricably intertwined and the relationship with nature becomes more integrated and reciprocal.

Education, both in schools and more widely, could embed a respectful and reciprocal approach to nature. It could enhance an appreciation of the benefits we derive from nature and an understanding of the need to acknowledge the finite resilience of social-ecological systems, including the need for adaptive and creative thinking to work with nature, not against it.

In law, Wales' Well-being of Future Generations Act¹³ provides a foundation for expanding acknowledgment that long-term thinking is foundational to human society and economies. Devolved and polycentric governance would give communities and local authorities the resources and power to adapt management of natural resources to local environments.

Correspondingly, major systems and incentives must transform to acknowledge and value the essential role of ecosystems, green infrastructure and Earth processes in sustaining life and economies. As set out in the Living Planet Report, this particularly includes transforming the energy, food and finance systems.

While these transformations are needed at the global level, it is important to explore what they could look like locally. The Wholescape pilots are beginning to provide evidence for this.



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Seeds:



In the Firth of Forth, communities are involved in cleaning oysters by hand and planting seagrass seeds. This has led to benefits to mental and physical health, as well as building community. People have a growing sense of stewardship and care, as evidenced by self-organised monitoring of seagrass. Community inclusion has benefitted from involvement of a British sign language group, who have developed signs for various species as well as taking part in the restoration work.



In Pembrokeshire, WWF has worked with educators and local councillors to promote giving nature a voice in decision-making.



In Norfolk, WWF is working with Norfolk County Council to deliver community workshops, events and resources that support local people to have meaningful impact on the monitoring and delivery of nature recovery projects, as part of Norfolk's Local Nature Recovery Strategy.



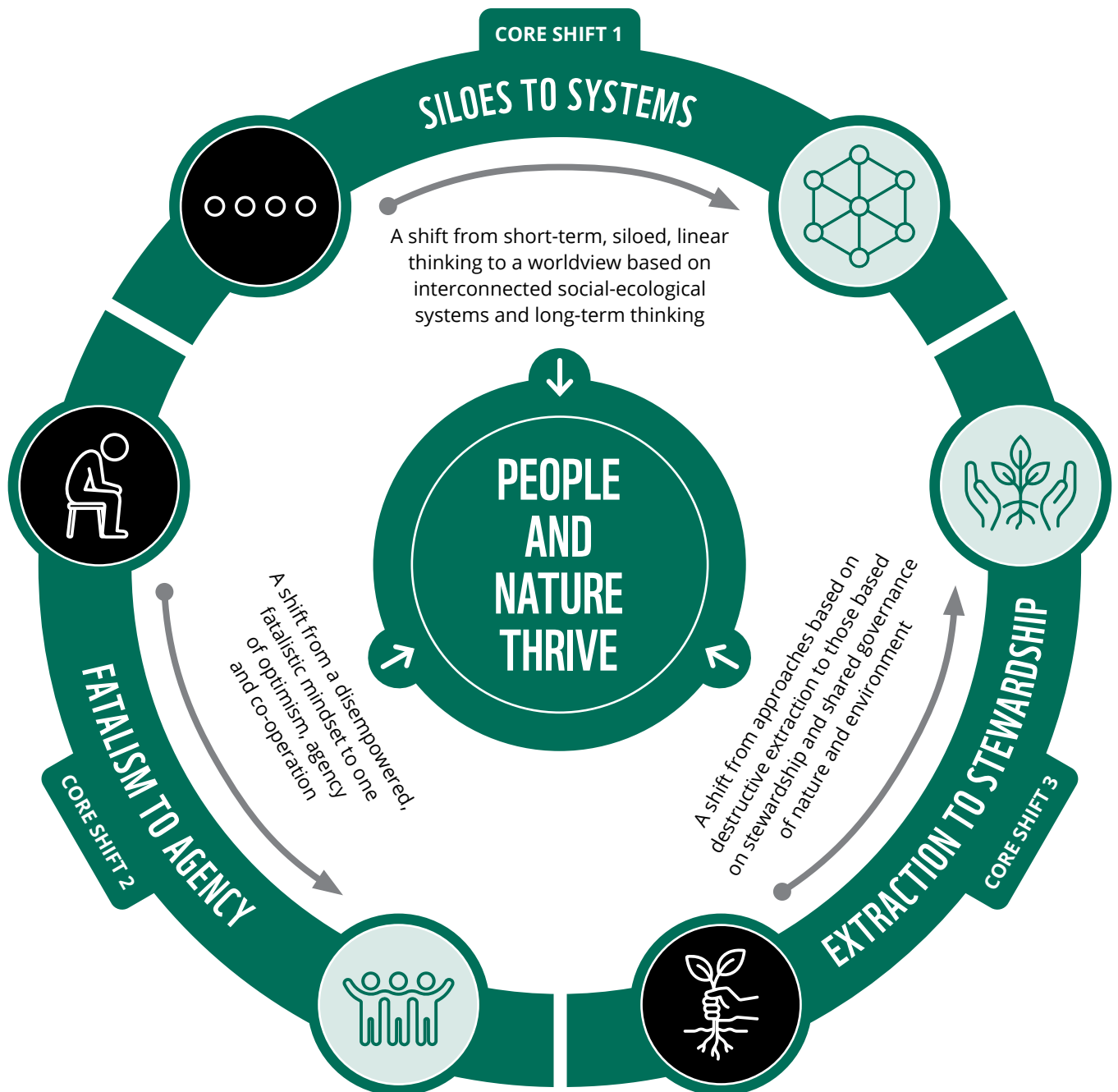
In Norfolk, a citizen science project uses The Rivers Trust CastCo methodology¹⁴ to monitor water quality. Verified data collected by volunteers provides important water quality evidence to support strategic decision-making on freshwater conservation. A similar project in Pembrokeshire has led to the creation of a community activist group, based on research into nutrients and sampling of soil health.



In the Firth of Forth, community training events have encouraged support for the Natural Environment Act and mobilised their input to the forthcoming articulation of biodiversity targets.



THREE CONNECTED SHIFTS



TOWARDS A POSITIVE FUTURE



CONCLUSIONS



WWF's Living Planet Report has highlighted alarming trends in species abundance, providing vital data to inform our responses to the biodiversity crisis. But it has also pointed the way towards a '*Science of Hope*', describing how tangible goals, pathways, agency and resilience can ultimately lead to transformative change.

The Good Anthropocene project builds on the idea of the '*Science of Hope*'. In a collaboration between WWF-UK and the Leverhulme Centre for Anthropocene Biodiversity at the University of York, we have explored the potential for positive futures for people and nature in the UK. Drawing on WWF's Wholescape pilot projects, and the ideas of the people who live in them, we have presented ideas for how the future might look if nature, climate and people are considered together.

The people involved in our workshops imagined futures that both draw from the past and reach into the future, that embrace technology while re-remembering ancient skills. They explored what it could be like to accept change while also protecting the things that matter most.

The futures presented here represent hopeful visions in which people feel more secure, less precarious, where the pace of change is less breakneck, and fulfilment is found through meaningful connections to people, place and nature.

These imagined futures are made possible by a combination of both technological and social transformations, producing an intelligent, joined-up approach to complex issues, with as much focus on equity, justice and connections as on technical fixes. With nature at the core, community building, quality of life and climate benefits can be realised.



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The breadth of ideas generated in our workshops underpins the three core shifts identified here: connected, systemic approaches to complex environmental, ecological and social challenges; overcoming fatalism and inspiring optimism that a good future is possible; and changing people’s mindset towards one of partnership and stewardship built on renewed connection with nature and shared governance.

The futures people imagined are informed by knowledge of their locality. They have shown us the ‘seeds’ of a good Anthropocene – small scale but significant projects showing that joined up thinking, collaboration, agency, optimism, stewardship, and shared governance are all possible.

These changes are important for the Wholescape areas themselves, but we hope they can also contribute to the growing movement for transformative change across the UK, and internationally.

By sharing this work, we hope to help inspire a broader understanding that a positive future is possible, and that ‘good change’ is already under way. These and other initiatives could contribute to a critical mass, leading to positive, transformative tipping points.

Perhaps the most important theme of this report is the concept: *good change is possible*. WWF-UK and the Leverhulme Centre for Anthropocene Biodiversity will continue to work with our partners to explore what ‘good different’ could look like, building on the ‘*Science of Hope*’. We will focus on the core, systemic shifts that will have the greatest impact in generating positive tipping points.

**IN THIS WAY, WE BELIEVE, IT IS
NOT ONLY POSSIBLE TO IMAGINE
GOOD FUTURES. IT IS POSSIBLE
TO ACHIEVE THEM.**



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ANNEX 1: FULL METHOD FOR WHOLESAPES AND WWF WORKSHOPS

Scenario development workshops: In person workshops were held in each Wholescape area. The intention of the workshops was to develop material for the creation of text and image based scenarios that represent nature positive futures where catastrophic climate change has been averted, loss of nature is halted and reversed and the local population is supported. The resulting scenarios would reference actions and behaviours that are taking place in the present that may help to achieve those futures, and be representative of the values that participants hold and articulate the world views that participants believe are necessary to achieve that nature positive future. The scenarios have a dual time horizon of 80 years and seven generations (160 years). These timescales were chosen as a reflection of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. A time horizon seven generations into the future is so far ahead as to be unimaginable and therefore anything could be possible. Thinking about the distant future is thought to improve creativity. The shorter time horizon brings the scenario into a timescale of human experience, representing a future when a baby born in the present would be elderly.

The Wholescapes coordinators invited representatives of local environmental, arts and wellbeing NGOs and projects and staff at local Universities. The make up of the attendees differed slightly, with Norfolk having a smaller proportion of professional attendees and more volunteers with local organisations and local interested public. Prior to the workshop, invitees were asked to complete a survey that asked for some practical and logistical information as

well as some questions to prepare for the workshop. Workshops took place over approximately 4 hours with a refreshment break.

The workshops were designed to take participants out of their present concerns, using a physical exercise, and into thinking creatively about the future. Participants worked individually, with the sessions described below interspersed with small group and plenary discussions. The workshops had four sessions. In session one, participants were asked to write texts describing the future in 160 years time horizon from the perspective of a non-human that might still be present. Participants were invited to share their vision, in the form of text, based on several prompts to describe who or what's perspective the text took, where it took place and what kind of landscape, seascape or environment. Having written an initial text, participants then added details responding to some additional prompts, if it made sense to their initial writing. These additional prompts were: who is there (human and non-human) and what are they doing? What kind of relationship do people have with the environment (and vice versa), what kind of relationship do non-humans have with each other? Who holds power in this vision? The final texts were up to 200 words in length. At this point, participants shared their texts with others in their group.

In session two, participants read the texts produced by another group and prioritised these according to the content that they would include in the Wholescape's scenario.





In the third session, participants worked with images of specific places within the Wholescape. These places had either been identified prior to the workshop, or were chosen from a selection of distinctive or representative places within the area. Participants annotated these images, again responding to prompts and this time with a timescale of 80 years in mind, to consider what might need to be happening in 80 years time in order to achieve the vision that they wanted to see in 160 years. The prompts used were: where is the activity taking place, what is happening and who (human and non-human) is involved. Participants were also asked to identify projects, initiatives or behaviours that are happening in the present that are working towards achieving that vision.

In the final session, in plenary discussion, participants identified the 'absolute musts' that should be included in the resulting scenario, including locations, perspectives and themes emerging.

Narrative development: Based on the information provided in the workshop a narrative scenario was drafted. The process for developing these narratives was to take the priorities for themes, perspectives and locations identified during the final workshop discussion and prioritisation exercise, and to match these with elements of the texts that participants had written during the workshop. The narrative was then constructed in a logical flow, using text from many of the texts that were shared, only making changes to aid intelligibility and consistency. The priorities identified during all three workshops required

a perspective that was able to move around the area and showcase aspects of the future vision. For this reason, perspectives that are mobile in the landscape were selected from among those used by the participants.

Limitations of the scenarios: The priorities that participants identified during the workshops were reflective of the backgrounds of those who took part. Some of those working with environmental professionals who are working to reverse degradation and restore landscapes found it difficult to think positively about the future at all, while others reflected their current priorities in their visions of the future. These current priorities often involved landscape or habitat restoration to some version of the past. In some respects it was easier for those not working directly in conservation to not be constrained by an idea of what the landscape should look like or how it should function according to present day norms.

While the narratives are expansive, covering the humans and the non-human, agriculture and transport they are not exhaustive. For instance, they don't necessarily convey how the economy might function or define exactly what the impacts of climate change have been.

Feedback process: A draft of the narrative was sent to workshop participants to ask for their feedback on specific points and ensure that the narratives were a true reflection of the discussion and ensure intelligibility. The narratives were amended according to this feedback.





ENDNOTES

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