How can Nature-**Based Solutions** (NBS) make UK farming more resilient and resource-efficient?



Experiences from the British trans4num NBS sites at Rothamsted Research show that applying composted organic matter and recycling waste-based fertilisers can improve soil health, reduce emissions, and strengthen the resilience of food systems. These innovations bridge long-term agricultural research with real-world farm challenges under changing climate conditions.

## Our field observations suggest several clear benefits:



Compost additions increase soil organic carbon, enhance soil structure, and boost biodiversity within the soil ecosystem.



Reduced tillage combined with diverse crop rotations helps retain moisture, improve weed control, and lower energy use.



Recycled phosphorus fertilisers such as Thallo, produced from abattoir by-products, perform comparably to conventional mineral fertilisers while reducing reliance on imported rock phosphate.



Integrated modelling links site-level data with national nutrient budgets, helping to identify sustainable nutrient flows under UK conditions.



Farmer engagement events show growing interest in compost use and circular nutrient solutions, particularly in response to rising input costs.



Adopting NBS practices directly supports the UK's net-zero and soil carbon targets.



The research highlights the importance of adaptive management, using evidence-based tools to tailor NBS adoption to different soils, crops, and regional contexts.

## Take-away message

Nature-based solutions offer UK farmers practical, proven ways to build soil carbon, recycle nutrients, and reduce dependence on imported fertilisers. By connecting long-term science with on-farm innovation, trans4num demonstrates how circular nutrient systems can drive a resilient, low-emission future for British agriculture.

































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