



The British uplands: opportunities and threats for policy and research priorities. Workshop held on 17 March in the Research Beehive, Newcastle University.

This workshop, jointly organised by the British Ecological Society and Newcastle University, aimed to capture the diverse range of views regarding the future of the uplands. The key policy and research priorities will be identified from the workshop and will help to guide future work by British Ecological Society (BES) in this important area.

The key aims were to:

- 1) Facilitate an evidence-based discussion on the future of the British uplands in what can be a contentious policy and management topic;
- 2) Establish the viewpoints of important stakeholders regarding the future of the uplands post-Brexit;
- 3) Identify the top policy and research questions by collecting data through facilitated discussion and to determine where there is consensus; and
- 4) Use the workshop data to guide future BES policy work in the British uplands (potentially a first publication immediately post-workshop), and to consider a future event.

During the morning we heard from Paul Brannen, Labour MEP for North East England and the party's EU spokesperson on agriculture, forestry & rural development. He presented his views on the future of the British uplands post-Brexit and the potential challenges. Paul highlighted the threat we face from climate change and spoke of the important role upland woodlands play in capturing carbon and how they can be used to create novel products. He also called for the farming and environmental communities to work together. Willingness for cooperation and integration between the different upland stakeholders was a common theme throughout the day.

Next Julia Aglionby from the Uplands Alliance spoke on finding common ground between upland stakeholders and again recognising the need of working together, which is exactly what the Upland Alliance, as a coalition of the willing aims to achieve. Julia identified that support for uplands needs to be outcome based and that public money should be used to deliver and enhance outcomes for the public's benefit.

A lively question and answer session followed on from the presentations of Paul Brannen and Julia Aglionby. Immediately a key issue for the future of the uplands is the debate of trees versus food production, particularly sheep in the uplands. However, as working better together in the future was also identified, the speakers suggested that stakeholders should focus more on what we know does work in order to move forward, so that people do not get 'bogged' down by the conflicts and disagreements.

After the coffee break Des Thompson from Scottish Natural Heritage and Emma Goodyer from the IUCN Peatland Programme presented on the opportunities, threats and ambitions for the uplands and peatlands. While we do have good evidence for some of the ecological changes the uplands have undergone – for example the decline in UK upland bird species - and we should use this to help shape a vision for the uplands, we still need to recognise the limits of our knowledge. In addition, we need to be careful not to let the hearsay of distorted public opinion dominate an upland vision. Emma followed on from Des and reminded everyone that upland and lowland systems remain connected and should not be thought of in silos. She went on to discuss the importance of restoring peatlands based on sound evidence and through effective policy. And all because “.... *a broken bog is of no use to anyone.*”

Following on, we heard from two Welsh government representatives, Caryn Le Roux and Carol Driver on the future of natural resources and agriculture policy in Wales. Caryn started with a run through of the recently reformed environmental legislation in Wales, which includes a commitment to integrate natural resource management to ensure ecosystems are maintained and managed to enhance their resilience. Carol highlighted the risks to the economic state of upland farming in Wales and under different Brexit scenarios. Apart from horticulture, most farming activities in Wales, under the different models, have a predicted outlook of negative income.

Our final presentation of the morning came from Robin Milton of the NFU on upland farming as the key to the social, cultural, environmental and economic future of upland landscapes. Robin talked of needing a stable policy platform and called for farmers to be engaged with and involved in the policy decision making process since they are experts in delivering the policy implementation mechanisms. Robin also touched on the number of upland land-use conflicts but mentioned that there are a number of projects working to find a commonality in purpose, compromising and developing a consensus for their area of the uplands.

After lunch we had a facilitated discussion based on the top issues identified by attendees during the morning. Attendees joined a group to discuss how issues and opportunities for the uplands related to one of the following climate change, biodiversity, payment for ecosystem services or subsidies. This discussion and information from each group is going to be collated and analysed to produce a report of the outcomes from the afternoon's discussion. As highlighted throughout the day, these discussions were the first step and did not intend to solve the issues facing the uplands. However, the outcomes from the workshop should help to inform the focus of the BES's upland policy work. Workshop attendees were thanked for their contributions and for helping to drive this process.

The presentations from the day are available at the bottom of this summary and the organisers will be in touch with the participants once the workshop report is produced.



The British uplands: opportunities and threats for policy and research priorities.

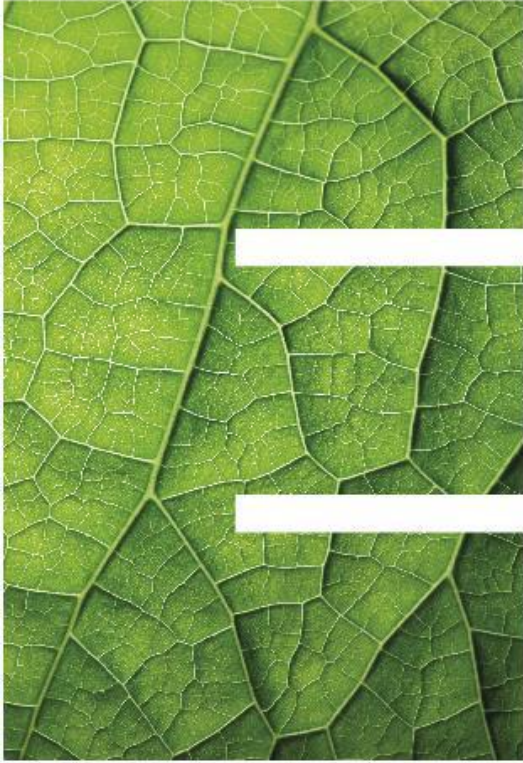
17th March 2017

Venue: Research Beehive in
Newcastle University

Darren Evans, Newcastle University and Ben Connor, BES

Welcome and Introductions

*Overview of the workshop and
introduction to the BES*



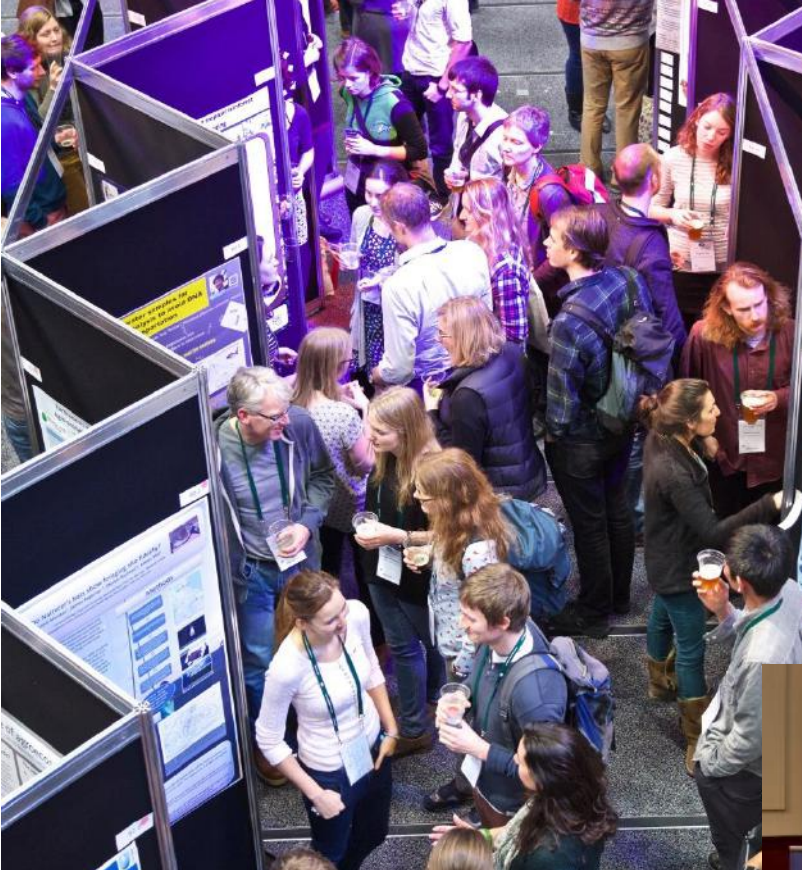
BRITISH ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Our vision:

a world inspired,
informed and
influenced by ecology

Our mission:

to generate,
communicate and
promote ecological
knowledge and
solutions



Journal of Applied Ecology

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CURRENT ISSUE

Fostering integration between
biodiversity monitoring and modelling
Published online on Sep 14, 2016

Systematic site selection for
multispecies monitoring networks
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Cost-effective monitoring of biological

EDITOR'S CHOICE

Issue 53:5
Farmland bird conservation: out with
the new, in with the old



SEARCH

GO



UK's major political parties, chaired by Jonathan Dimbleby

#EnvAnyQs

(WiFi network: FH Conferencing Password: @BritishQuakers)



Policy at the BES

As the voice of the UK's ecological community, we present the scientific evidence, rather than campaigning on particular issues. We:

- **Inform policy**
- **Synthesise science**
- **Support members**

Synthesising science and informing policy

- Focus on making the best ecological science available to decision-makers
- Ecological science does not provide all the answers – values, local knowledge
- Future of the British uplands identified as a priority issue

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↓ Environmental Audit Committee

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Commons Select Committee

Managed rewilding and land management techniques examined by Committee



10:19:49 10 quality



Paul Brannen MEP

Member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) and Labour's EU spokesperson on agriculture, forestry & rural development will present his views (no powerpoint presentation) on the future of the British uplands post-Brexit and the potential challenges

Julia Aglionby, the Uplands Alliance

*The Uplands Alliance: Exploring
Common Ground and Supporting
Outcomes from the Uplands*

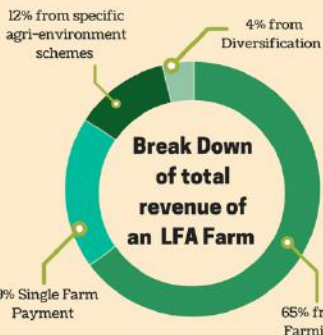
If You want to go fast, Go Alone

If You want to go far, Go Together

THE UPLANDS ALLIANCE

A Network For The Future Of England's Uplands

England's Uplands



12%
Of England is uplands



3
HEN HARRIERS
NESTED IN 2016
IN AN UPLAND
ENVIRONMENT

**There are over
70 million visits
to upland
National Parks
each year**

6500+
commercial
upland farms
With a 2014 average Net
Farm Income of £6,424

4% of
upland peat bogs are
in good ecological
condition



**Valued
Landscapes**
75% of
uplands are
National
Parks or
AONB

39% of
moorland
is common
land



**2350ha
of limestone
pavement in
England**

200million
tonnes of carbon are
stored in England's
uplands

86%
of open access
land is in the
Uplands



20% OF FOREST IN
ENGLAND IS IN THE
UPLANDS

56%
of upland farms are
tenanted compared
with
45%
of lowland farms



82% of
common
land is in
the uplands

**Average LFA
Farmer**
Is 58
has 26 beef cows
and 340 breeding ewes

**Government
payment to
upland
farmers is less
than £3.30
per visit per
year**

VISITORS TO UPLAND AREAS SPEND
£2 BILLION
A YEAR

29% of
breeding cows
And 44% of
breeding sheep
Are farmed in the Uplands

1000ha
of traditional hay
meadow in upland
areas; some contain
more than
120 plant
species

1.5% OF GLOBAL
BLANKET BOG IS
FOUND IN ENGLISH
UPLANDS



5624
Ancient monuments
are in in upland
areas.
1/3
of England's total

16% of uplands in
England are managed
as driven grouse moors

12% of farm businesses
contain moorland and
SDA land
6% consist purely of
SDA and moorland



9%
of the money from the
BPS goes to upland
farmers, that's
**£150
million**

96%
Of our upland
SSSIs are in
favourable or
recovering
condition.

18%
of agri-environment money
goes to the uplands each
year, that is
£81 million

**There are 500km
of national trails
in National Parks.**

12
Species of birds
living in the
uplands are now
on the red list

**28 out of our 38
dragonfly species
live in upland bogs**

Jargon Buster

Uplands here defined as SDA-
Severely Disadvantaged Area
plus Moorland
LFA-Less Favoured Area
AONB-Area of Outstanding
Natural Beauty
BPS-Basic payments scheme
SSSI-Special Site of Scientific
Interest

70%
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53%
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Designed for the Uplands Alliance
by James Weir 2016

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Forestry Commission



National Trust

Newcastle University



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



National Parks
England



The Moorland Association

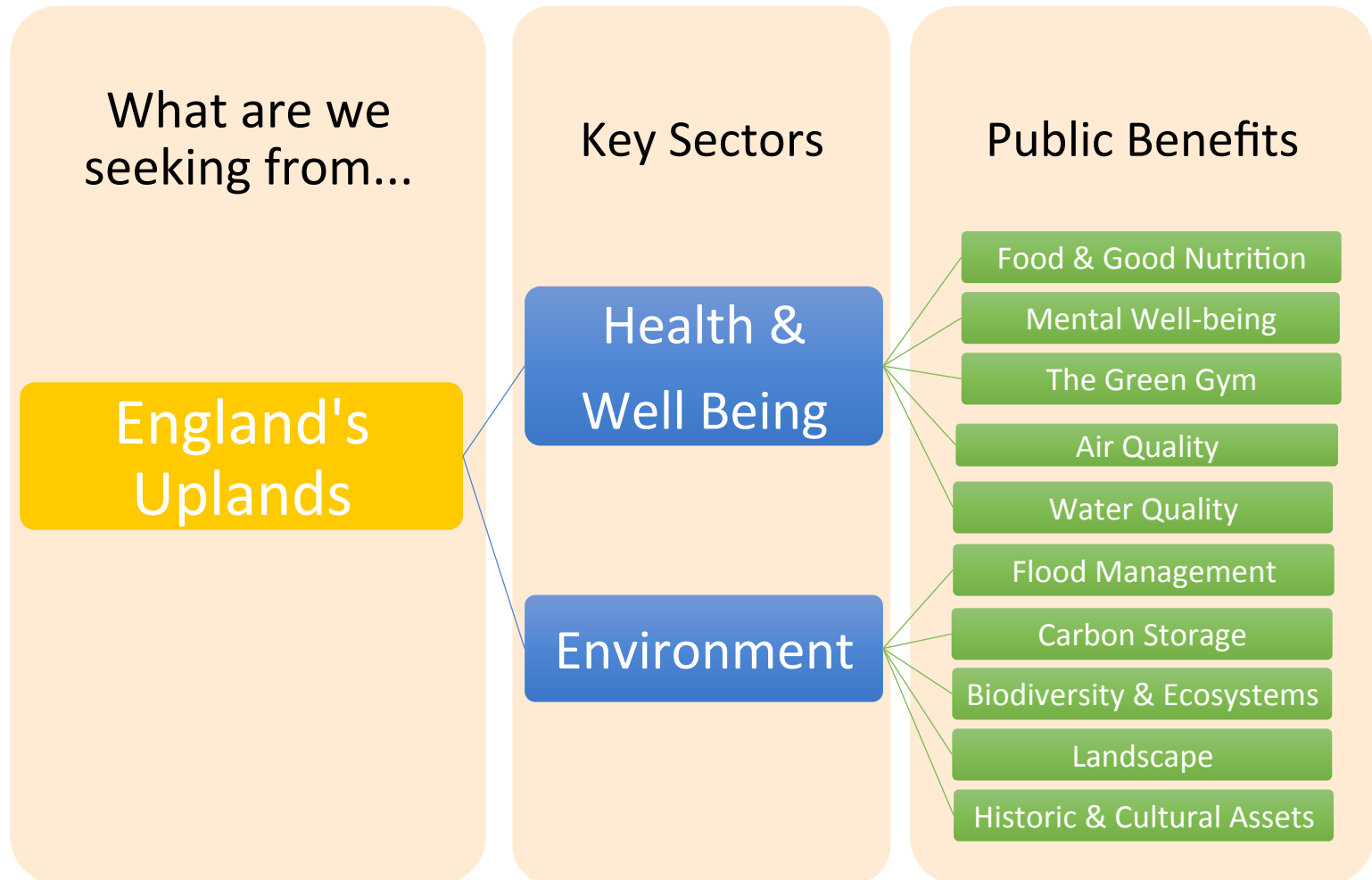
NEWTON RIGG COLLEGE
part of ASKHAM BRYAN COLLEGE

Outcomes from London Workshop

The uplands are of high value for the public benefits they provide society

Public money should be focused on delivering and enhancing these public benefits

Looking Forward: Enabling the Uplands to provide Health, Well-being & Environmental Stewardship



Attributes of Successful Management



A word cloud illustrating the attributes of successful management. The words are arranged in a circular pattern around the central word 'Time'. The words are: 'Good Communication', 'Respectful Attitudes', 'Transparent Administration', 'Payments Reflect Input', 'Clarity on Rights', 'Fair Negotiations', 'Agreed Outcomes', 'Established Networks', 'Value Local Knowledge', and 'Leadership'. The word 'Time' is the largest and most central. The words are in various colors: green, red, and orange.

Good Communication
Respectful Attitudes
Transparent Administration
Payments Reflect Input
Clarity on Rights
Fair Negotiations
Agreed Outcomes
Established Networks
Value Local Knowledge
Leadership
Time

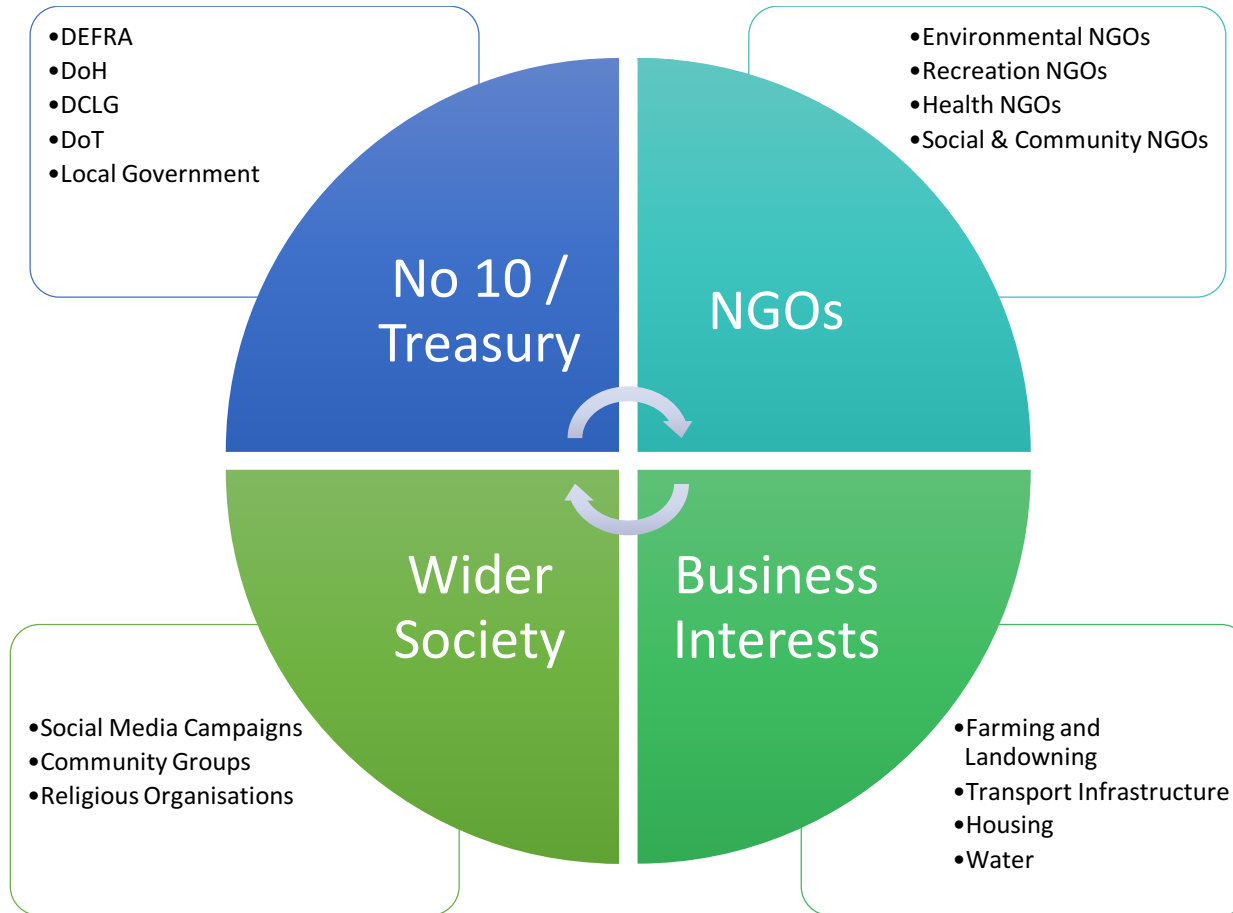
Looking Forward we need to....

find **Common Ground**

Communicate better

Champion the Uplands

A Large Tent to Shape our Future Policies



Uplands Alliance

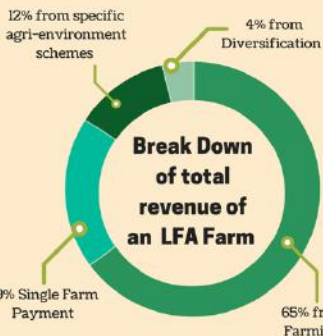
Contact us at:

www.uplandsalliance.wordpress.com

@UplandsAlliance

uplandsalliance@gmail.com

England's Uplands



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Designed for the Uplands Alliance
by James Weir 2016

Des Thompson, Scottish Natural Heritage & Emma Goodyer, IUCN Peatland Programme

*Uplands and peatlands -
opportunities, threats and
realising ambition*

Uplands and peatlands: opportunities, threats and realising ambition

Des Thompson, SNH &
Emma Goodyer, IUCN Peatland
Programme



A NATURE CONSERVATION REVIEW

VOL 1 EDITED BY D.A. RATCLIFFE



GEOMORPHOLOGY OF UPLAND PEAT

EROSION, FORM AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE

Martin Evans
and Jeff Warburton



Mountains
& Moorlands
W. H. PEARSAI



DRIVERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE II

Alecia Bore, Tim Alcott, Kim

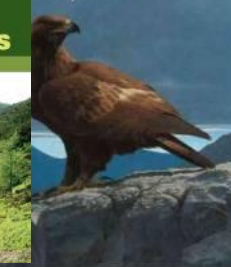


An Illustrated Guide to
British Upland Vegetation

SOCIETY, LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT IN UPLAND BRITAIN



DEREK RATCLIFFE
Bird life of mountain and upland



Ecological Change in the Uplands

HEATHS AND MOORLAND Cultural Landscapes



Lairds, Land and Sustainability



The effects of managed burning on upland peatland biodiversity, carbon and water (NEE0000)



THE UPLANDS

Time to change?



Learnt a lot... still learning!

Major upland projects...

Flow Country
Langholm Moor
Abernethy
Geltsdale
Lake Vyrnwy
Mar Lodge Estate
Creag Meagaidh
Carrifran
Galloway Forest

Knapdale Forest beavers
Sea eagle reintroductions
Black grouse recovery
Hen harriers LIFE and HufH

It started with...

- **End of World War II - economy exhausted**
- **1947 - Cmd. 7122: England and Wales; Cmd. 7325: Scotland – the national strategy for nature conservation**
- **29 April 1948 - Herbert Morrison “a Nature Conservation Board...”**
- **23 March 1949 - the Nature Conservancy – proposed nature reserves and SSSIs**
- **1973 – Nature Conservancy Council**
- **1977 – NCR published**
- **1981 – Wildlife and Countryside Act**
- **1991 -> ... Agencies, SPAs, SACs, NPs in Scotland, growth of NGOs (RSPB, GWCT, Wildlife Trusts, NFU) ... CBD and 2020 Aichi targets... BREXIT**

Cluttered and difficult!





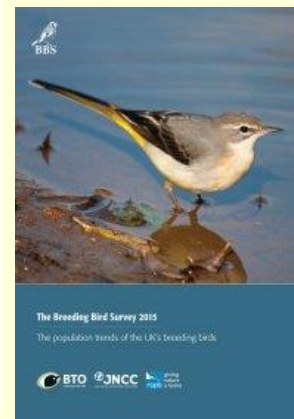
Changes:

'68-72

'88-91

'08-11

40 years...



Scores of
papers,
chapters,
reports

Of all habitats, the uplands' birds suffered greatest range declines in breeding season

Median % range changes, from the Atlas, since:

- 68-72 - 10.5%
- 88-91 - 5.3%

Least to greatest range contractions:

Wetlands > woodlands > farmland > coast > uplands



“Tell me, Thompson, what do we know about the uplands?”

Well, Ma'am...

First of all, nice to see you're still influencing matters!

Acknowledged international importance of what we have

Landscapes, habitats and species well described, understood and cared for... SACs, SPAs, SSSIs, NPs, GCRs, NNRs

Ecosystems better understood, evidence from monitoring growing

Reintroductions and restoration activities increasing

Improving links between agencies, NGOs and researchers...

State Visit in 1888 to Glasgow International Exhibition, John Lavery, 253



“God, you’re a bore... my people tell me differently...”

They tell me, you...

Still use jargon and terms few understand

Preside over massive losses of important habitats

Still cannot tell me if the uplands are in good health

Argue with all and sundry over raptors, burning,
importance of grazing, deer impacts

Shy away from imaginative approaches to reviving
nature

Whimper over little Government (my Government!)
support for conservation

Thompson, you’re utterly hopeless!



Well, let's see what's going on

- Haggling over what should go where – no shared **vision**
- The 'squeezed middle'...trees, sheep, cattle, deer, grouse, wind turbines, housing??? arable???
- Disconnect between urban and rural areas... **flooding** brought this to forefront
- Climate change...need to act now for the future
- Biodiversity targets...tough and some not being met... **negativity**
- Conflicts... raptor persecution and burning **..simmering**
- **BREXIT...**
- **Austerity**...stifling innovative work when it is most needed
- Some brilliant on-the-ground work...not getting through

No shortage of puffing...



Fifty years of habitat change –
homogenisation!



The ambition...

State of nature – stock take and drivers... evidence

Action on the ground – what is possible?

Connecting nature – to itself and people

Vision - whose and what?

Opportunities – BREXIT arguably offers greatest opportunity for change since 1945

Public benefits will drive significant change



in the room – predation, perceptions and privilege







Peatland Programme

IUCN UK Peatland Programme

Emma Goodyer

Manager, IUCN UK Peatland Programme

emma.goodyer@iucn.org.uk



Choose sound science. Choose effective policy. Choose promoting landscape partnerships, delivering peatland restoration on the ground. Choose flexibility in peatland funding. And innovation in restoration techniques. Choose international collaboration. Choose avoiding the costly consequences of ecosystem degradation. Choose #PeatFree compost. Choose upland habitats, functioning to their full potential, delivering benefits to all. **And all because...**



Trainspotting 2 (TriStar Pictures)

Choose Peat



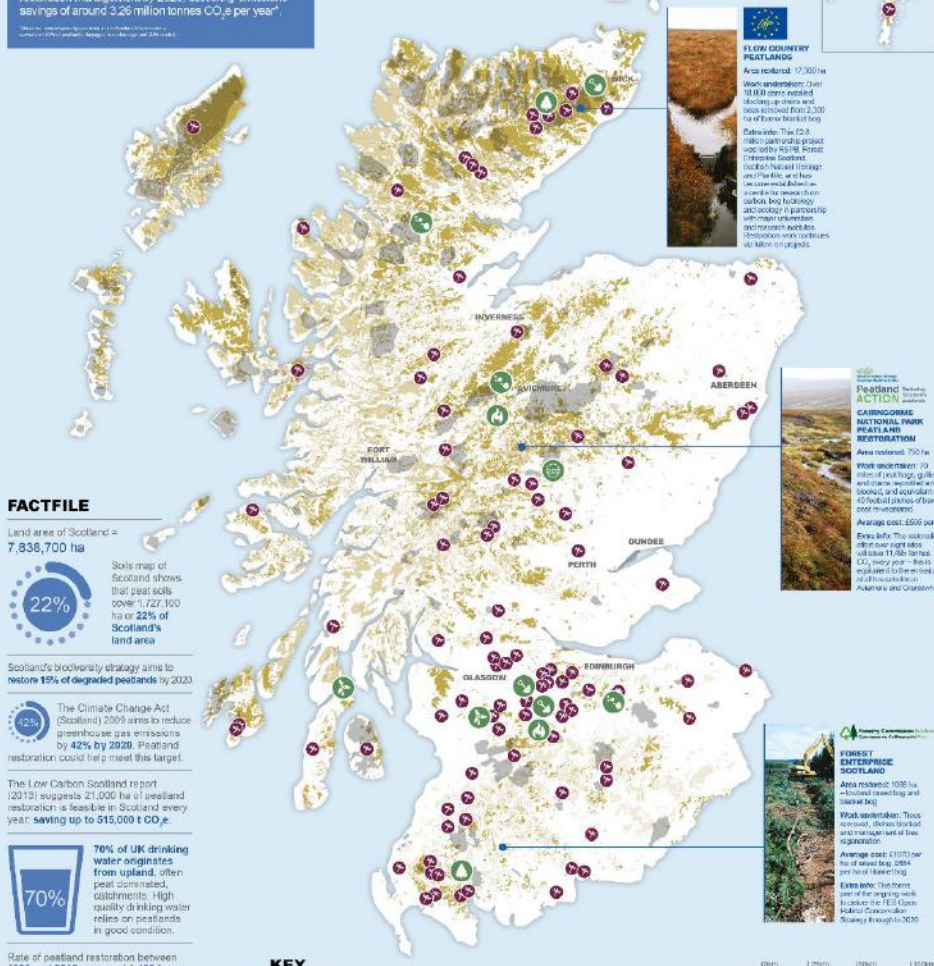
...a broken bog is of no use to anyone.

SCOTLAND'S PEATLANDS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESTORATION

It is estimated that 70% of blanket bog and 80% of raised bog habitats have been damaged by past and present management. With the crucial role these habitats play in shaping Scotland's landscape and providing vital services, it is becoming an increasing priority to restore the country's peatlands. Restoration aims to reverse historic damage and to improve the resilience of our peatlands to maintain the multiple benefits they deliver.

IUCN UK PEATLAND PROGRAMME'S TARGET:

600,000 ha of blanket bog to be restored or under restoration management by 2020, delivering emissions savings of around 3.26 million tonnes CO₂e per year*.

**FACTFILE**

Land area of Scotland =
7,838,700 ha



Scotland's biodiversity strategy aims to restore 15% of degraded peatlands by 2020



 The Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2009 aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **42% by 2020**. Peatland restoration could help meet this target.

The Low Carbon Scotland report (2013) suggests 21,000 ha of peatland restoration is feasible in Scotland every year, saving up to 515,000 t CO₂e.














70% of UK drinking water originates from upland, often peat dominated, catchments. High quality drinking water relies on peatlands in good condition.

Rate of peatland restoration between 1990 and 2012 averaged 1,400 ha per year, but funding through the Scottish Rural Development Programme and Peatland Action increased this to 3,000-6,000 ha per year between 2012-2015.

1990-2012: **47 peatland sites** under restoration management in Scotland.
2015: **105 peatland sites** under restoration management in Scotland.

KEY

-  Peat extraction
 Drainage
 Burning
 Erosion
 Afforestation
 Development
 Peatland restoration sites
-  - Designated sites (shaded areas)
 - Peat soils only
 - Peat soils dominant
 - May include peat soils

Designated peatlands: Due to the international importance of Scotland's peatland habitats, a large number of statutory designated conservation sites contain peatlands. These designations include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

However, as can be seen from the map, these designated sites only cover a small proportion of Scotland's peatlands and many peatland areas are unprotected.

This represents a challenge in their restoration in terms of sourcing funding for capital restoration works and ensuring their long term sustainable management.

Glitch symbols represent indicator problems (see C.10.01.01 and SS.01.05 for more information).

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT
1997			
1			
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26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
TOTAL			

† Data reported are the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM). * $P < 0.05$ versus control; † $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle; ‡ $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle + 100 mg/kg. ‡‡ $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle + 100 mg/kg + 100 mg/kg. ‡‡‡ $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle + 100 mg/kg + 100 mg/kg + 100 mg/kg.



Scottish Natural Heritage
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

Peatland Restoring
ACTION Scotland's
peatlands





Caryn Le Roux and Carol
Driver, Welsh Government

*Future Natural Resources and
Agriculture Policy in Wales*

Future Natural Resources and Agricultural Policy in Wales

British Ecological Society event, Newcastle University

17th March



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

www.cymru.gov.uk

Supporting the Uplands after Brexit : Challenges and Opportunities

Caryn Le Roux

Natural Resources Policy Senior Advisor

Welsh Government

Caryn.LeRoux@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Carol Driver

CAP Replacement Lead

Welsh Government

Carol.driver@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Overview

- The Policy Context – Natural Resources Policy
- Uplands in Wales – the challenges and opportunities
- Developing future policy for the uplands

UN Framework



- Commission on Sustainable Development
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Framework Convention on Climate Change



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

- Overall aim of holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degree Celsius.



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

- 'A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way' *UN Convention on Biological Diversity*

Reforming Environmental legislation

- Commitment to integrated natural resource management
- Draws on the approach put in place by the
 - Water Framework Directive and
 - Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Building on the creation of NRW (Natural Resources Wales)



WFG & Environment (Wales) Acts



Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015

2015 dccc 2

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

2015 anaw 2

Environment (Wales) Bill

1

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Explanatory Notes and an Explanatory Memorandum are printed separately.

Environment (Wales) Bill

[DRAFT]

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- 6 General duty of Natural Resources Body for Wales[j031]

Information on which to base action

- 7 State of Natural Resources Report[j005]

National natural resources policy

- 8 Duty to prepare and publish a national natural resources policy[j006]
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- 10 Area statements

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- 13 Power to enter into land management agreements[j014]
- 14 Transitional provisions[j015]
- 15 Crown land[j016]

Experimental schemes

- 16 Power to suspend legislative requirements[j023]
- 17 Environmental legislation[j030]
- 18 Power of Natural Resources Body for Wales to conduct experimental schemes etc[j024]

DRAFT

5 December 2014



Management of Natural Resources



Evidence shows the capacity of our natural resources to continue to provide the services on which we depend is diminishing



Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act

- The objective is to manage our natural resources in a way and at a rate that can maintain and enhance the resilience of our ecosystems whilst meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- Three key elements of the statutory framework:
 - State of Natural Resource Report (SoNaRR)
 - The national Natural Resources Policy (NRP)
 - Area Statements
- Will provide evidence of the opportunities to drive green growth, tackle major challenges and improve the resilience and well-being of Wales' communities.

The Natural Resources Policy

Welsh Ministers must:

- set out what the Welsh Ministers consider to be the key priorities, risks and opportunities for the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales (Including what should be done in relation to climate change and biodiversity);
- Set out general and specific policies for contributing to achieving SMNR
- Have regard to the evidence presented in SoNaRR
- And...**take reasonable steps to implement and encourage others to take steps to implement the NRP.**

Key challenges we need to tackle collectively

Safeguarding and
increasing our
carbon stores

Maintaining our
productive capacity

Reducing the risk of
flooding

Improving health

Improving the
quality and
connectivity of our
habitats

Retaining the
distinctiveness of
our places and
historic landscapes

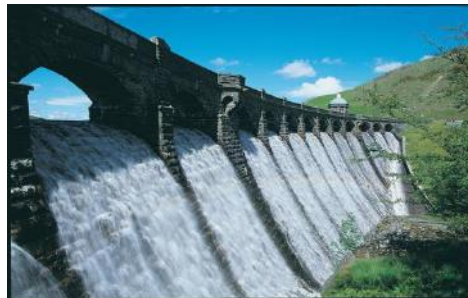
Climate change
mitigation and
adaptation

Improving the
quality and
maintaining the
availability of water

Opportunities to
secure ecosystems
recovery to support
resilience

The NRP Draft Priorities

- Taking a place-based approach
- Delivering nature-based solutions to improve our social, ecological and economic resilience
- Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency and fostering innovation

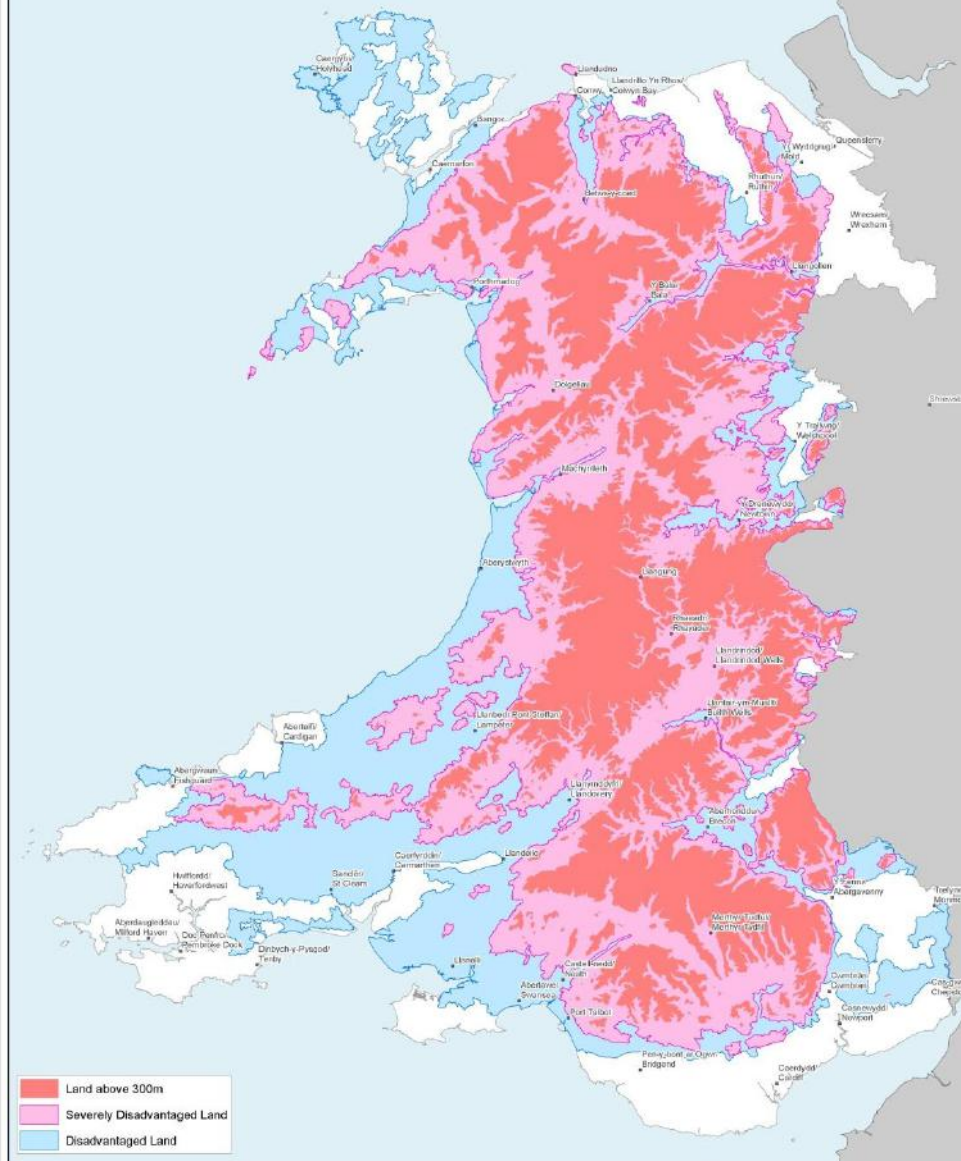


Opportunities - example

Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency and fostering innovation

- Resilient ecosystems are crucial for supporting long term green and blue growth
- supporting Wales' fisheries, forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors which underpin our aims for successful, sustainable rural communities
- Directly supports decarbonisation through circular economy and resources efficiency and innovation
- Circular economy could significantly reduce the impact on our natural resources while providing opportunities for jobs
- key role to play in reducing energy poverty in Wales
- Responds to decline in biodiversity
- Central to the Welsh Government's commitment to support the development of more renewable energy projects

Less Favoured Areas in Wales and land above 300m



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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Table 4.1 Ecosystems and Resilience Table. * These land uses are of major importance for the provisioning services they provide. Note that the comments in this table relate to their underlying ecosystem resilience rather than their resilience for social or economic values, although these aspects are likely to be linked as described in subsequent chapters

NEA Broad Habitat (section reference)	Ecosystem		Attribute of Resilience		
	Practical habitat unit	Diversity	Extent	Condition	Connectivity
Mountain, Moorland and Heathland (3.6)	Uplands (includes wetland, grassland, heathland and mountain habitats managed as continuous units)	Naturally high, including a wide range of habitats and topographic variation that have generally been maintained	Well defined by altitude and topography. Losses unlikely, except high montane to climate, and through intensification at margins.	Issues including over or under grazing, N deposition, drainage.	Naturally good because of physical parameters – but affected by condition.
	Ffridd ^a	Distinctive high diversity and mixtures of habitats but vulnerable to land-use and climate changes.	Impacts from intensification and inappropriate tree planting.	Varied, reflecting high diversity of component habitats.	High connectivity – involves many habitats and provides link between upland lowland
	Lowland heathland	Natural range of diversity has been moderately well maintained.	Much historical loss, significant reduction, losses continuing.	Issues with N deposition, grazing levels.	Rather clustered resource –reasonable in patch concentrations, poor elsewhere.

* Fridd - the upland fringe that encompasses land occurring between the intensively managed lowlands and the open moor

The economic state of Upland Farming in Wales

Farm Business Survey 2015/16

	Dairy	Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Cattle and Sheep (Lowland)	All Farm Types
Total farm business income (includes A-D)	32,800	21,900	16,300	22,200
A - Income from agriculture (not including subsidies)	15,700	-3,800	1,400	-600
B - Income from P1 subsidies	14,700	17,000	12,700	16,200
C - Income from P2 subsidies	1,400	5,900	1,100	4,400
D - Income from diversification	1,000	2,800	1,200	2,300
Total subsidies (B+C)	16,100	22,900	13,800	20,600
Percentage of income from subsidies	49%	105%	84%	92%

**£46 million lost on farming
“only” activity in LFA last year**

The economic state of Upland Farming in Wales

Post Brexit implications:
Lamb Trade – hard facts

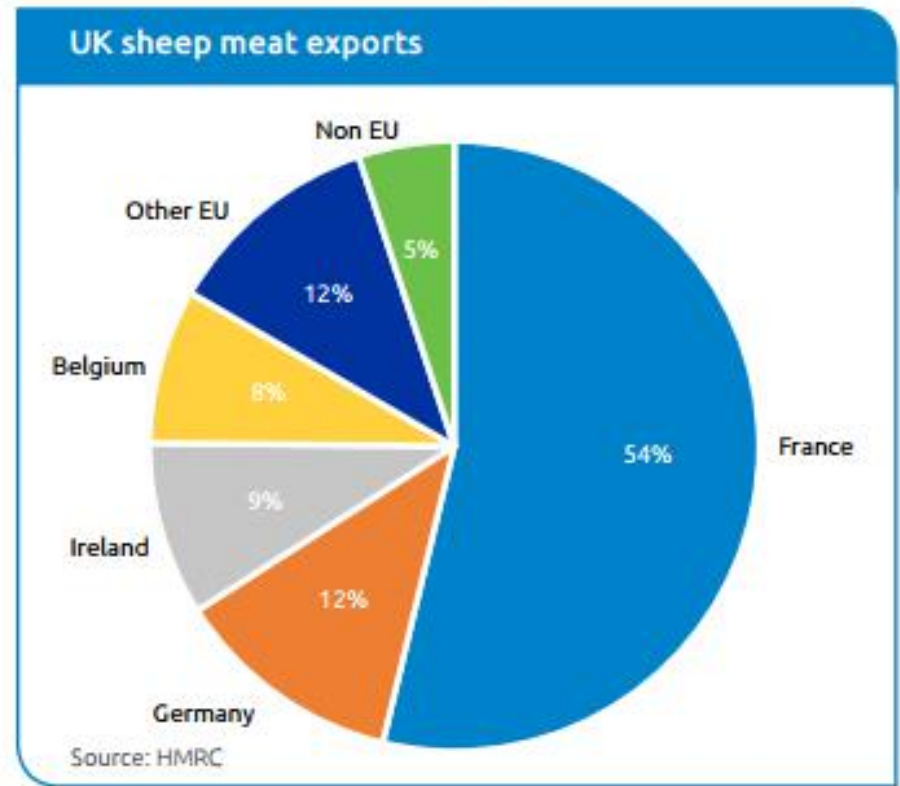
95% of our production leaves Wales.

40% of our production goes to the EU

WTO tariffs equate to 40-50%

FTA with rest of World?

Current EU prices for Red Meat
+60-70%

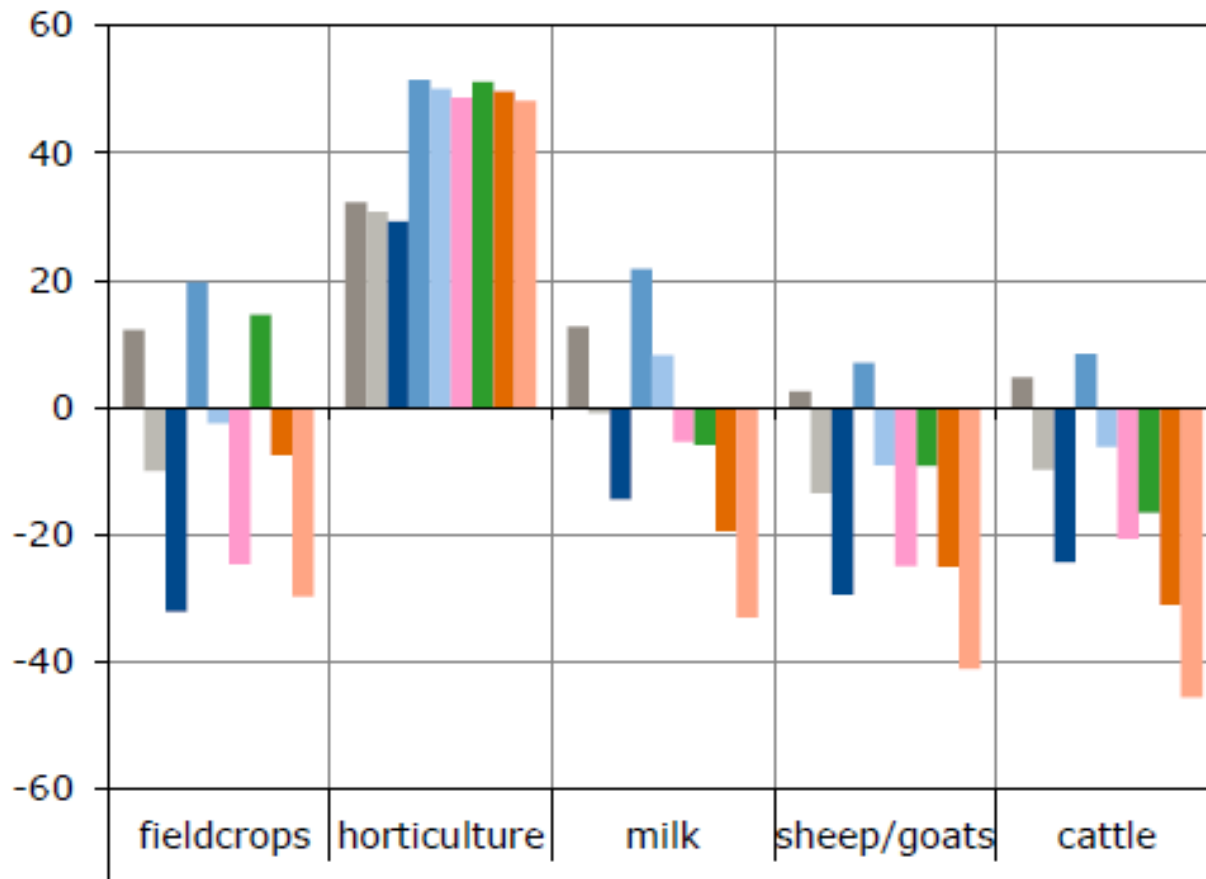


Liam Fox MP International Trade Secretary

“Britain is going to be open for business like never before.....the world’s brightest beacon and champion of open trade”

24th Sept 2016

Farming Income outlooks – post Brexit

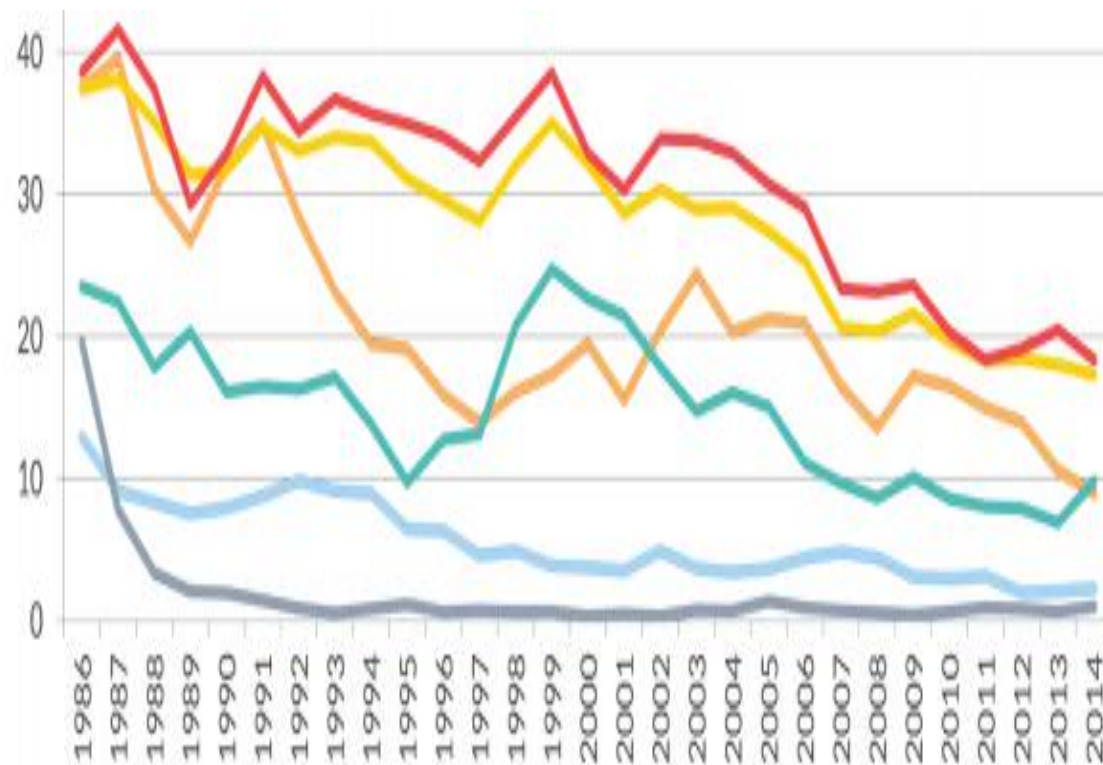


■ FTA+100%DP ■ FTA+50%DP ■ FTA+0%DP ■ WTO+100%DP ■ WTO+50%DP
 ■ WTO+0%DP ■ UK TL+100%DP ■ UK TL+50%DP ■ UK TL+0%DP

Income in '000 Euros

Source:
Wageningen study
for NFU 2016

Agricultural producer support (Source: OECD)

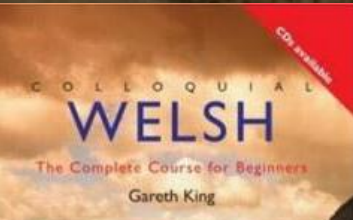


Funding under
greater scrutiny

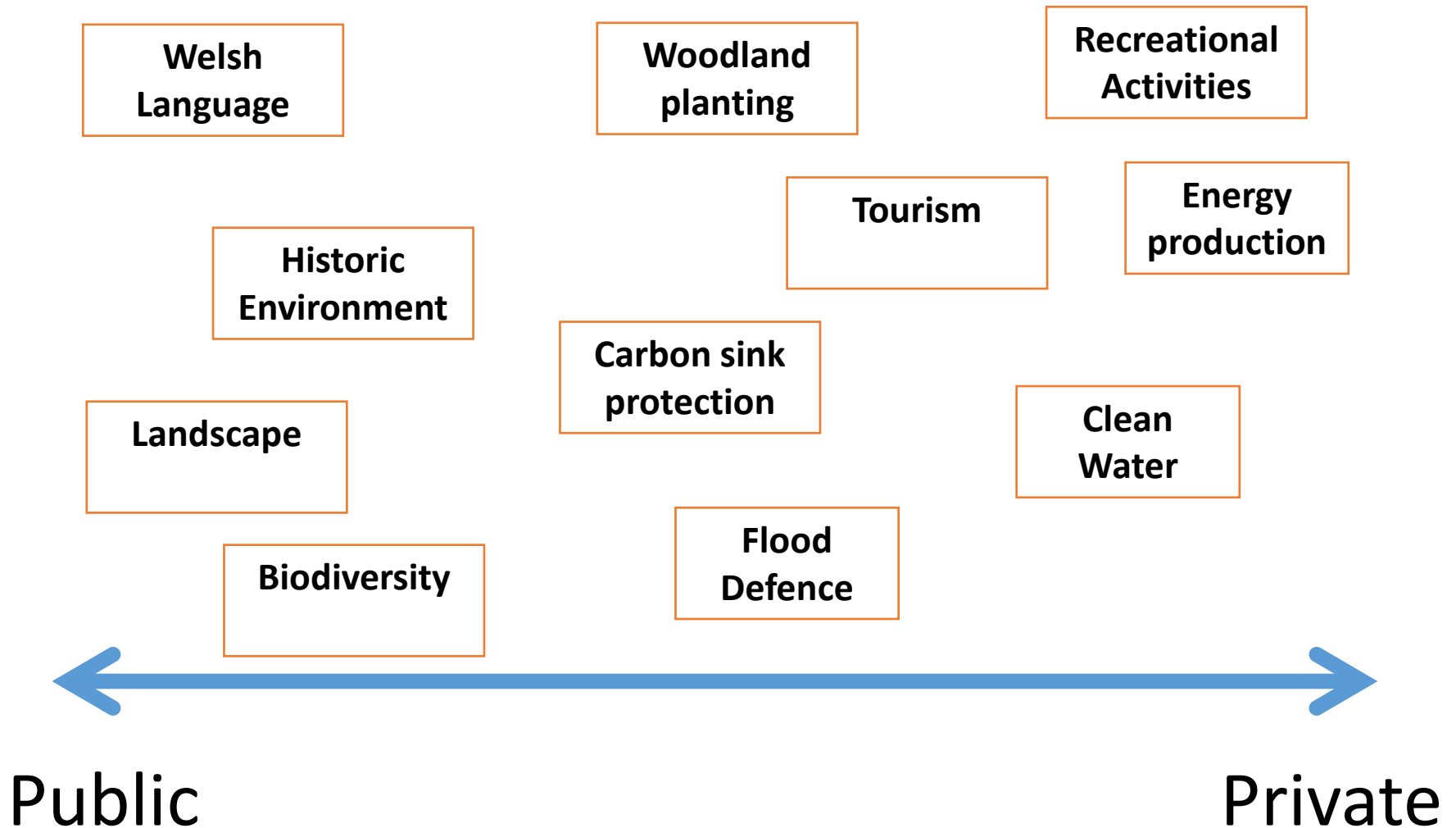
CAP style hand outs
will go

No Two Pillar
system

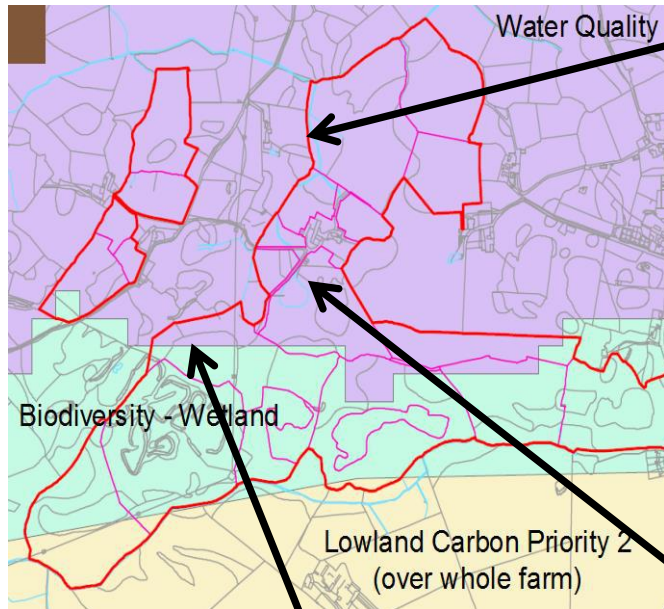
Public money for
Public goods



Public vs Private financing opportunities of natural resource management



Targeted Interventions



Streamside corridors



Re-introduction of cattle
grazing

Blocking of peat land drains



Broadening the Delivery partnership

Pontbren

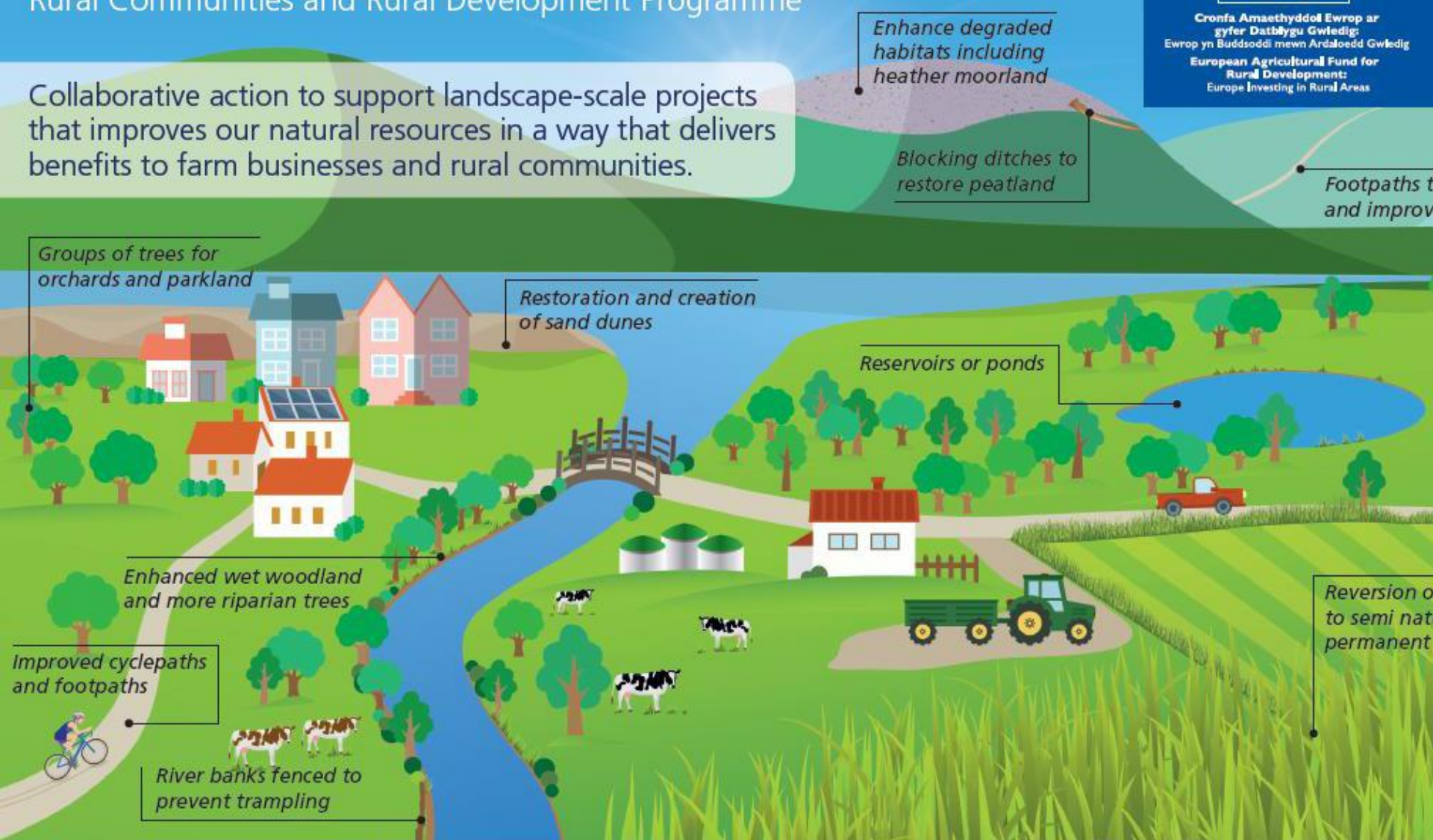
Glastir Commons

Wye and Usk foundation

Cambrian Mountains Project



Collaborative action to support landscape-scale projects that improves our natural resources in a way that delivers benefits to farm businesses and rural communities.



Cronfa Amaethyddol Ewrop ar gyfer Datblygu Gwledig
Ewrop yn Buddsoddi mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
Europe Investing in Rural Areas

Collaborative actions undertaken with a view to mitigating or adapting to climate change and/or landscape-scale, land management work for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Communication and dissemination of project approaches, lessons and outcomes; dissemination of information amongst communities and other interested parties.

Research, technical advice and feasibility studies – for technical assessments of the area involved, or understanding of the new market being targeted.

Development and Coordination – development of groups, partnerships and management of projects.

Monitoring – activities, outcomes, actions, impacts

Supporting the Uplands after Brexit : Challenges and Opportunities



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

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Questions?

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