



## **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.**

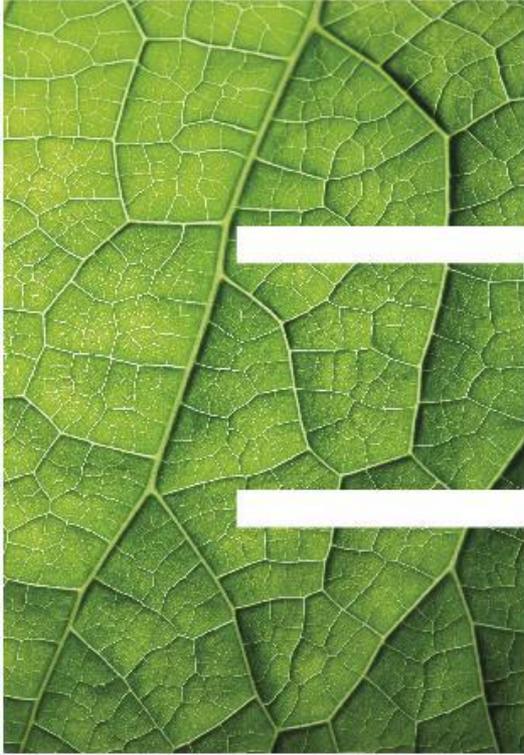
17<sup>th</sup> March 2017

**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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## Journal of Applied Ecology

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A Journal of the **British Ecological Society**

Edited by: Marc Cadotte, Jos Barlow, Nathalie Pettorelli, Philip Stephens and Martin Nuñez

ISI Journal Citation Reports® Ranking:  
2015: 16/149 (Ecology) Impact Factor: 5.196



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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**  
Published online on Aug 30, 2015

**Cost-effective monitoring of biological**

## EDITOR'S CHOICE

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



SEARCH

GO

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Student membership offer  
Join today to get 1 year's free membership

**Journal of Applied Ecology**

**Policy Directions: Improving and informing policy**

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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You are here: Parliament home page > Parliamentary business > Committees > All committees A-Z > Commons Select Committee > News > Managed rewilding and land management techniques examined by 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*

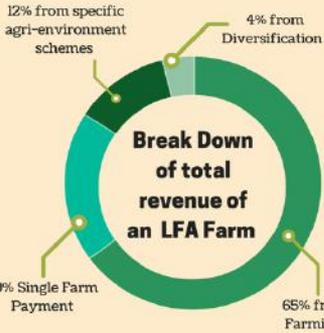
If You want to go fast, Go Alone

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



**39%** of moorland is common land

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

**86%** of open access 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

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

**2350ha** of limestone pavement in England

**20%** OF FOREST IN ENGLAND IS IN THE UPLANDS

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

**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.

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

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

**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%** of our drinking water comes from the uplands

**53%** OF OUR SSSI LAND IS IN THE UPLANDS

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

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

Images courtesy of Canva and freepik on flaticon

# THE UPLANDS ALLIANCE

A Network For The Future Of England's Uplands



Forestry Commission



National Trust

Newcastle University



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs



National Parks England



The Moorland Association

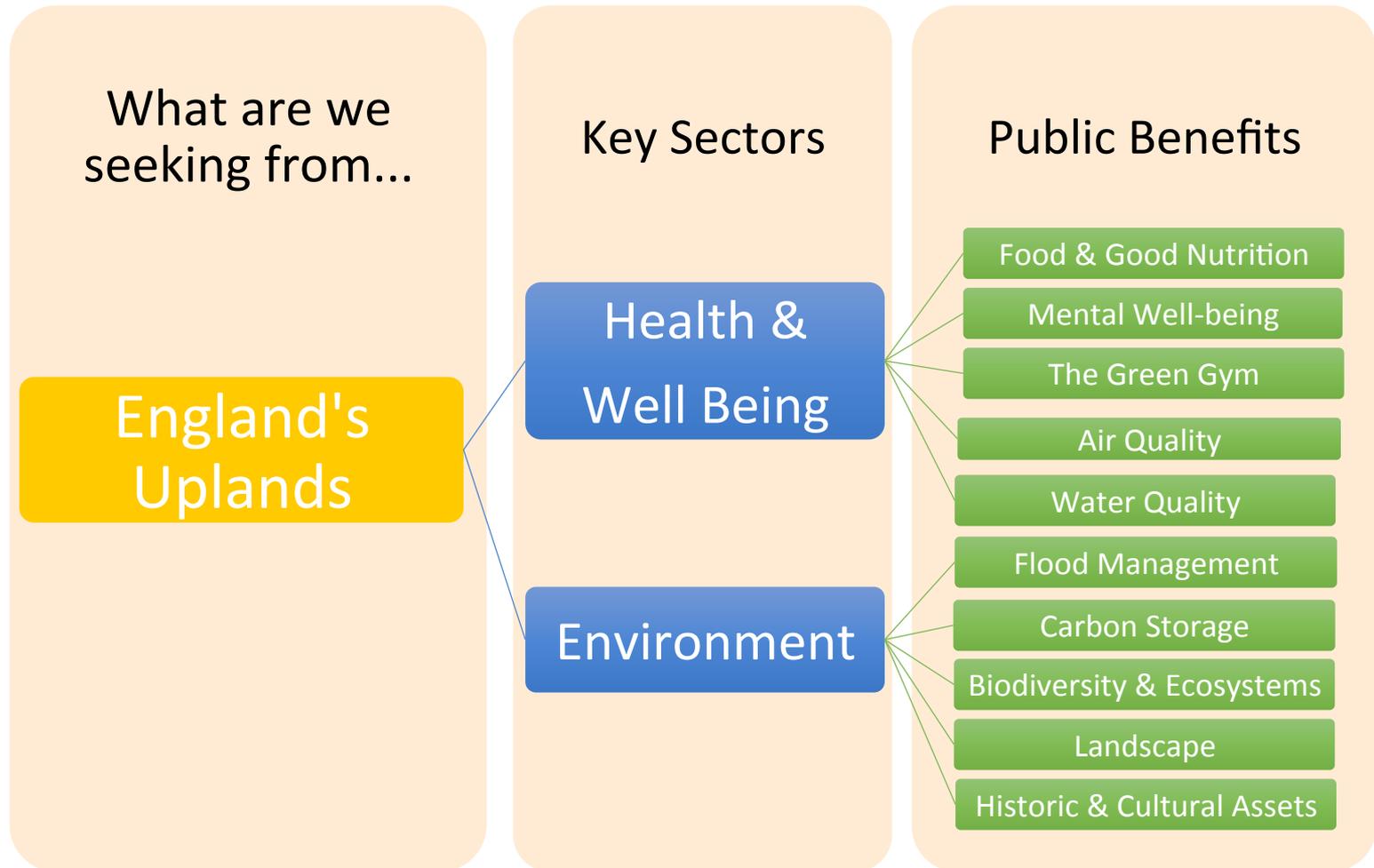


# Outcomes from London Workshop

**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 of attributes for successful management. The words are arranged in a roughly 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', 'Leadership', and 'Value Local Knowledge'. The word 'Time' is the largest and most central. The other words are in various sizes and orientations, with some being vertical or horizontal.

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

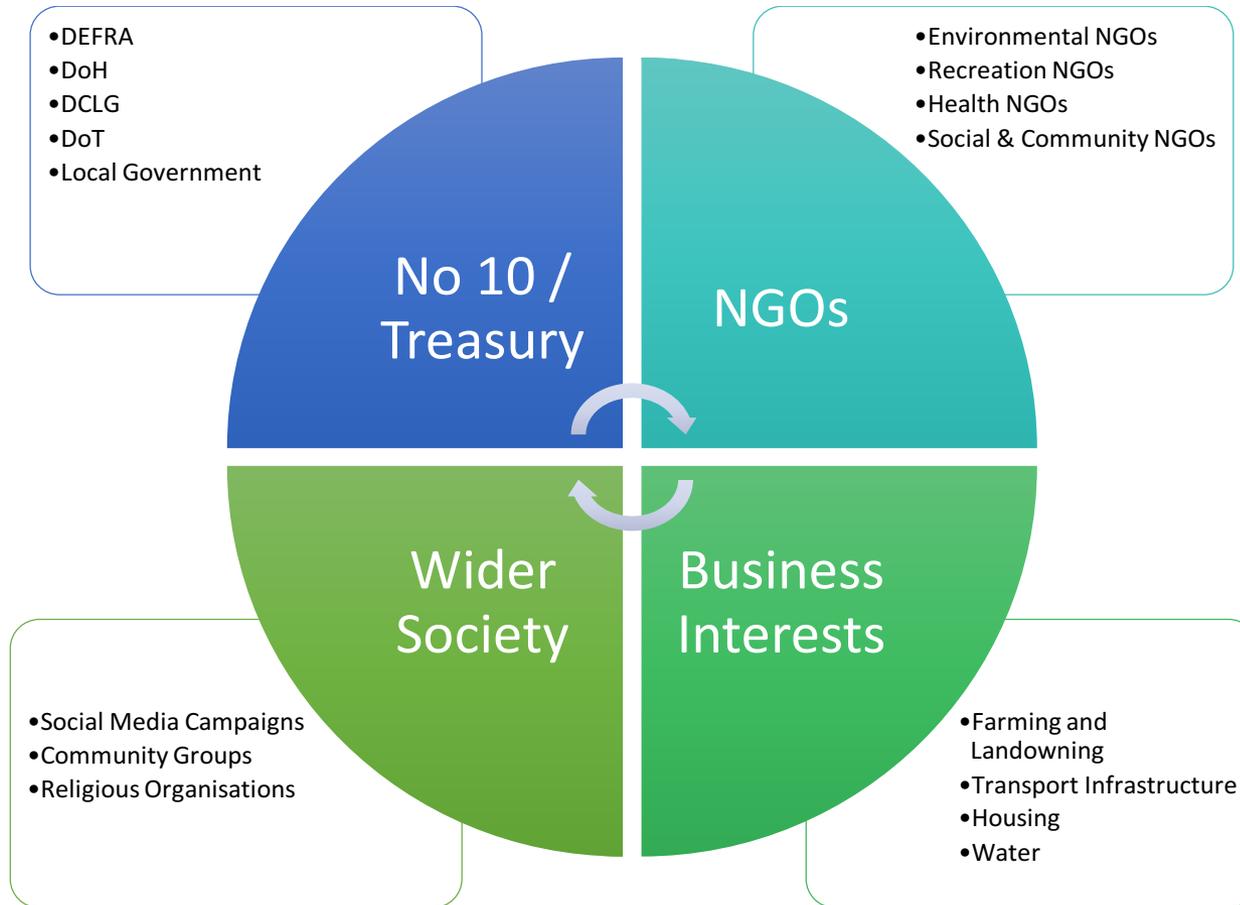
# Looking Forward we need to....

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](http://www.uplandsalliance.wordpress.com)

@UplandsAlliance

[uplandsalliance@gmail.com](mailto:uplandsalliance@gmail.com)

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**82%** of common land is in the uplands

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Images courtesy of Canva and freepik on flaticon

# 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

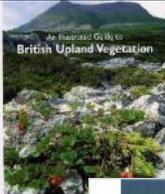


Mountains & Moorlands  
W. H. PEARSELL

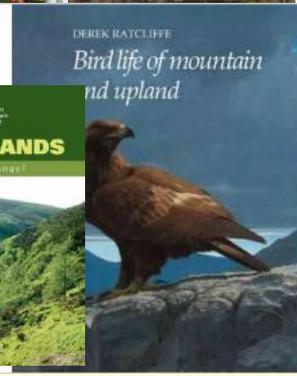
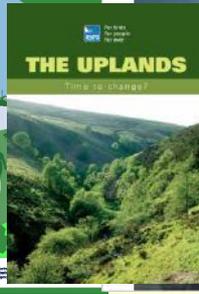
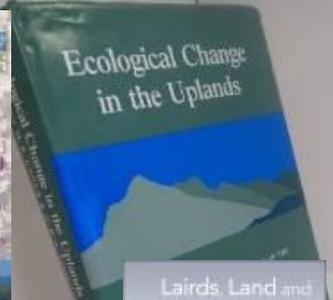
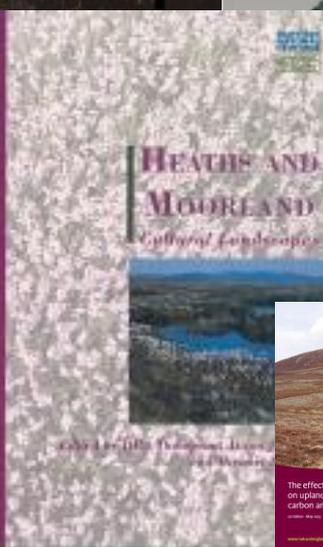


## DRIVERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE II

Alecia Borek, Tim Alcott, Kim...



SOCIETY, LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT IN UPLAND BRITAIN



RGS-IBG BOOK SERIES

Royal Geographical Society with IBG

R



## Major upland projects...

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

Learnt a lot... still learning!

- 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!**





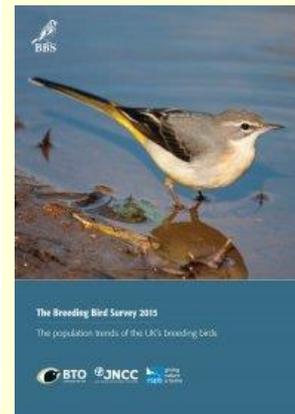
Changes:

'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](mailto: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.**





**Peatland Programme**





**IUCN** | National Committee  
United Kingdom  
**Peatland Programme**



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](http://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](mailto:Caryn.LeRoux@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

Carol Driver

CAP Replacement Lead

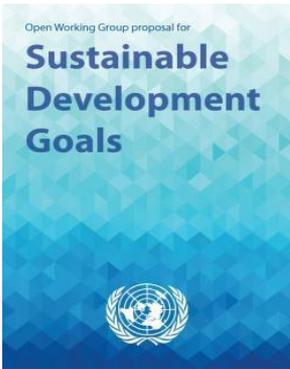
Welsh Government

[Carol.driver@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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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#### SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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- 4 Principles of sustainable management of natural resources[j004]

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- 17 Environmental legislation[j030]
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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

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- 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

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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

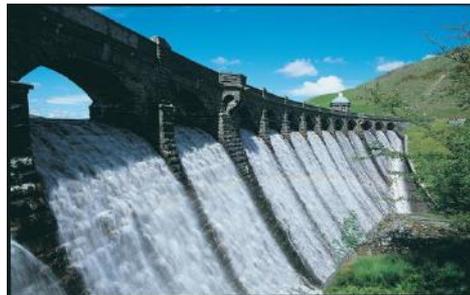
Improving the quality and maintaining the availability of water

Opportunities to secure ecosystems recovery to support resilience

# The NRP Draft Priorities

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- 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

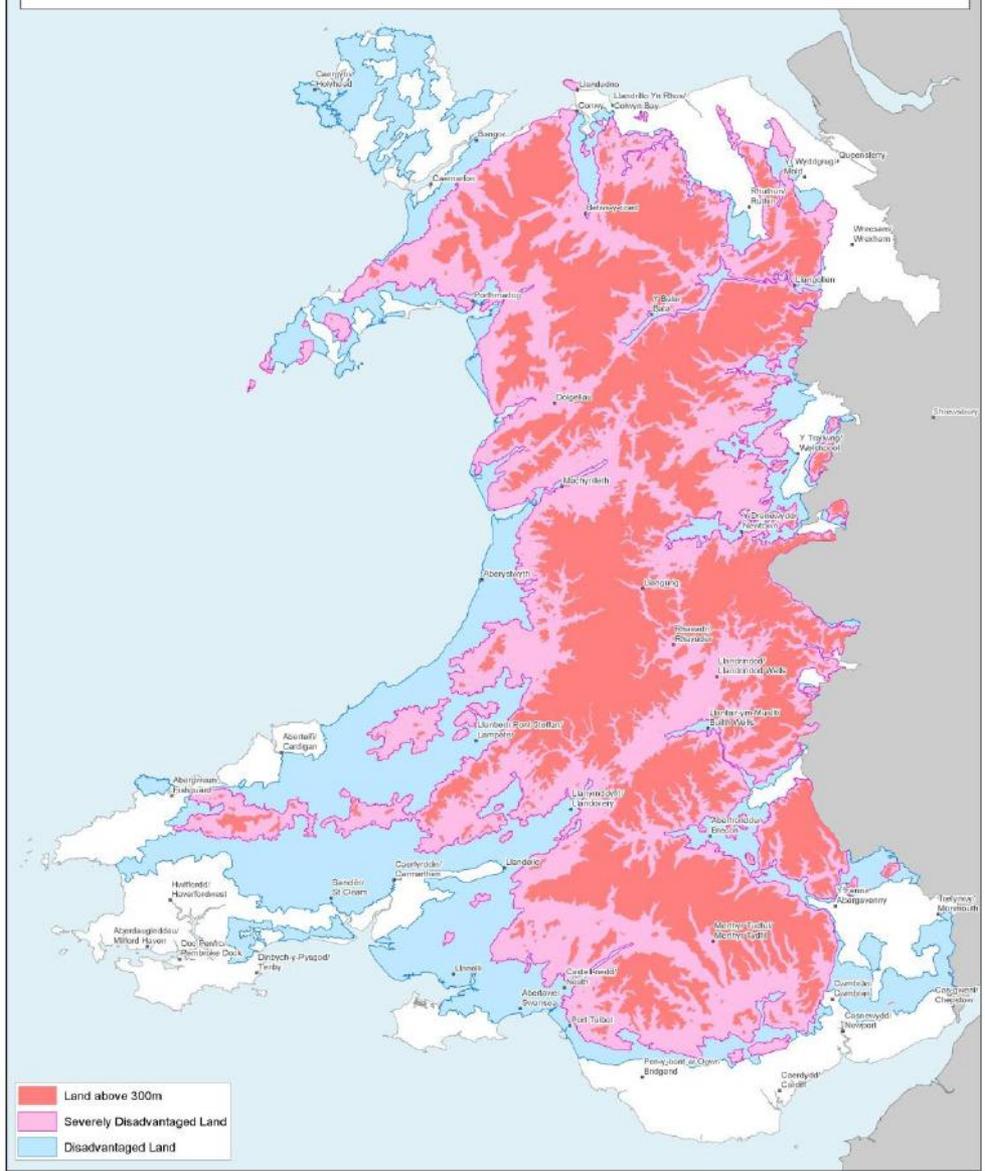


Table 4.1 Ecosystems and Resilience Table. \* These land uses are of major importance for the provisioning services they provide. Note that the comments in this table relate to their underlying ecosystem resilience rather than their resilience for social or economic values, although these aspects are 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 <sup>a</sup>  | 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.      |

<sup>a</sup> Ffridd - 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 | <b>-3,800</b>          | 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

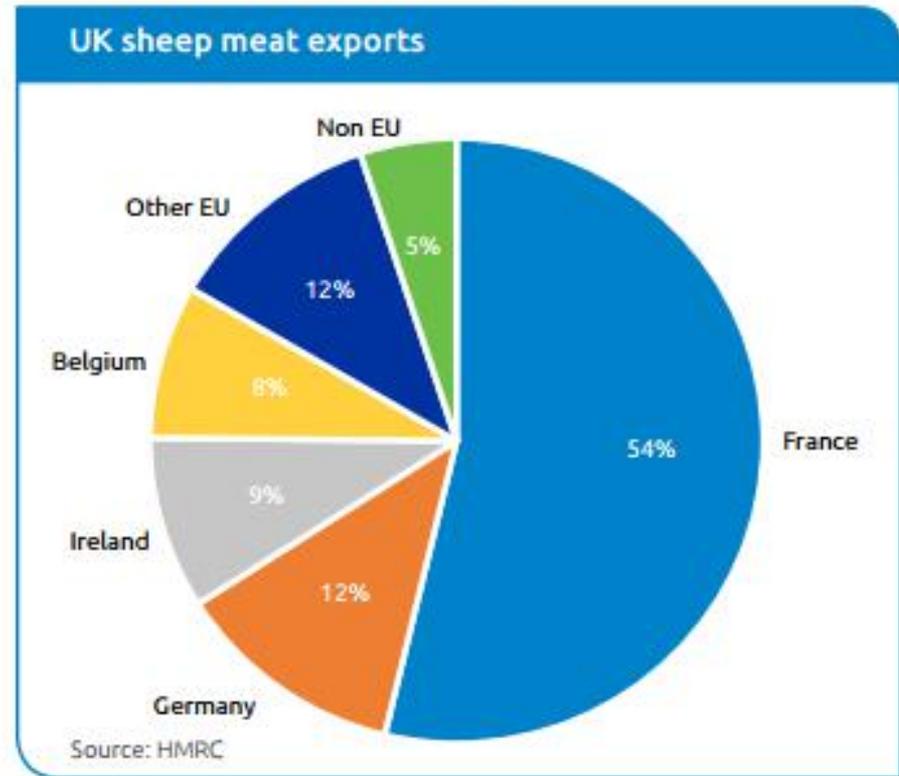
95% of our production leaves Wales.

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%

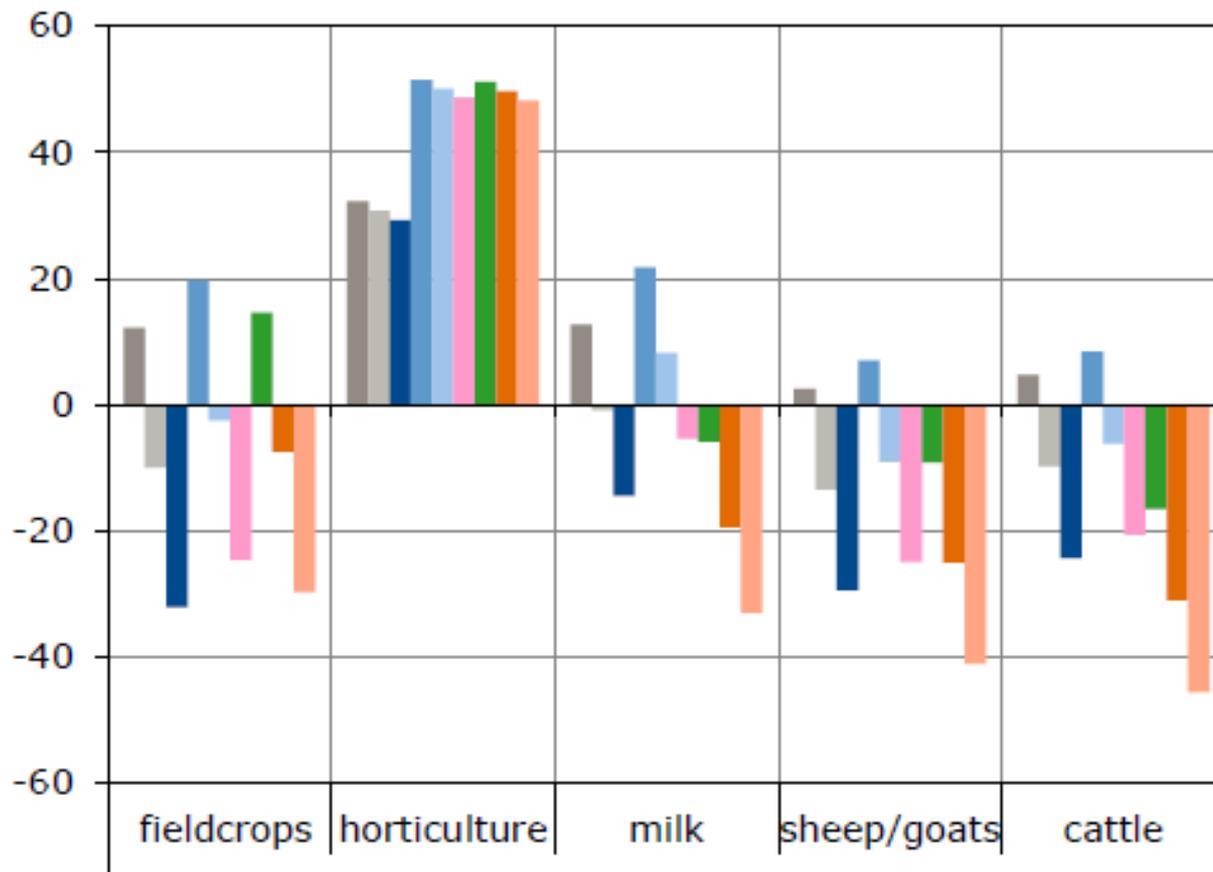


**Liam Fox MP International Trade Secretary**

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

24<sup>th</sup> Sept 2016

# Farming Income outlooks – post Brexit

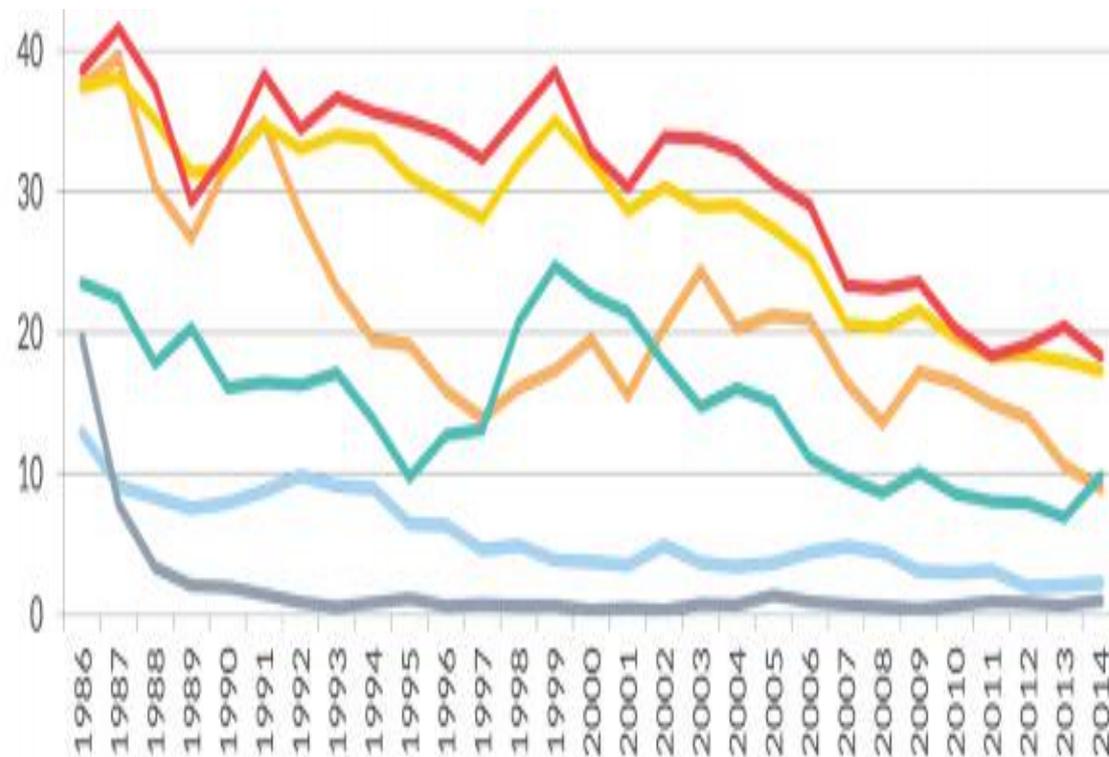


■ FTA+100%DP   ■ FTA+50%DP   ■ FTA+0%DP   ■ WTO+100%DP   ■ WTO+50%DP  
 ■ WTO+0%DP   ■ UK TL+100%DP   ■ UK TL+50%DP   ■ UK TL+0%DP

Income in '000 Euros

*Source:*  
*Wageningen study*  
*for NFU 2016*

# Agricultural producer support (Source: OECD)

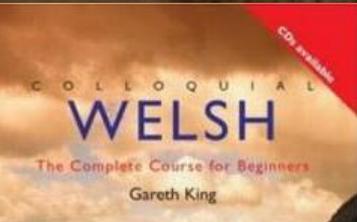


Funding under  
greater scrutiny

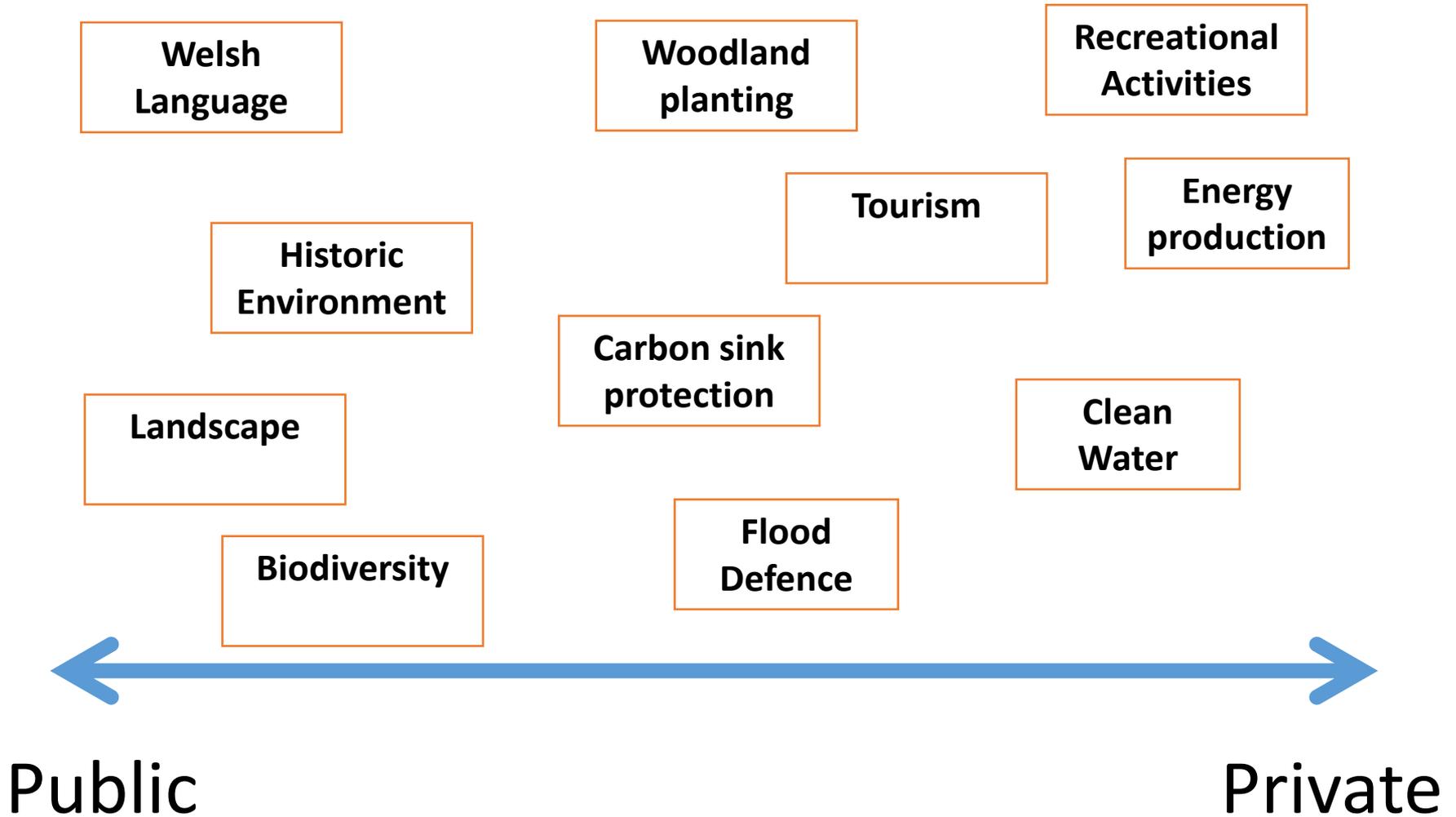
CAP style hand outs  
will go

No Two Pillar  
system

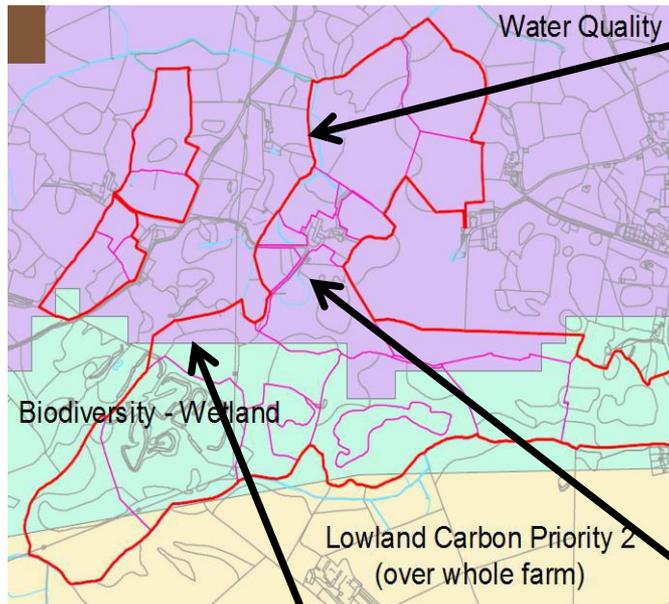
Public money for  
Public goods



# 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

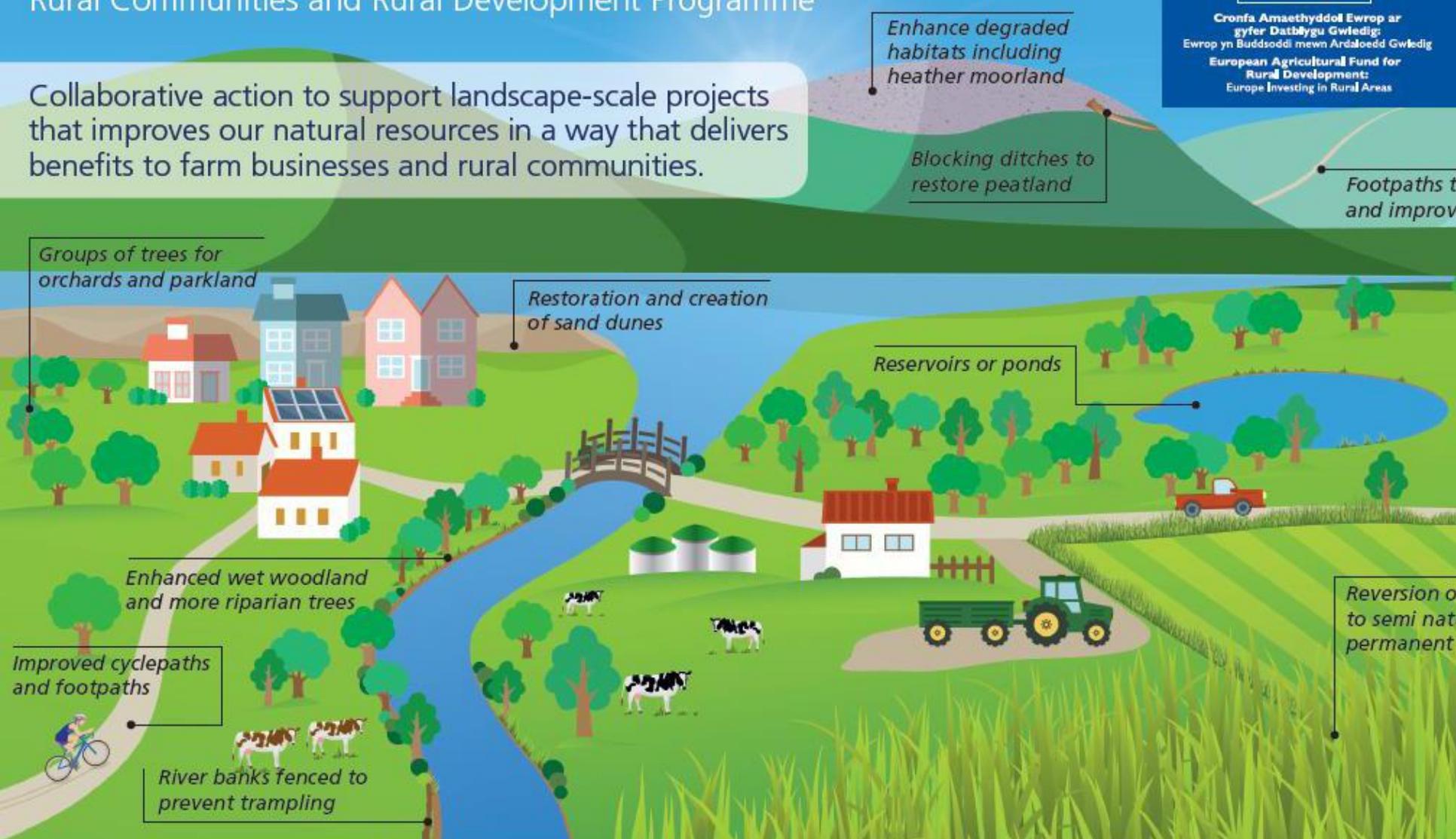
Glastir Commons

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.



**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 and evaluation** – activities, outcomes, actions, impacts

# Supporting the Uplands after Brexit : Challenges and Opportunities



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

[www.cymru.gov.uk](http://www.cymru.gov.uk)

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