

need the right grazing regime Whin sill and waxcap (fungi) grasslands also

animals early, and continuing to cut for hay enhancing. For example, by removing grazing Upland hay meadows need protecting and

Enhancing species rich grasslands

regeneration of semi-natural woodlands Managing deer and goat numbers allows for the natural

paving the way for red squirrels to reclaim their rightful habitats Resurging pine marten populations, preying on grey squirrels, are

Identify native woodland creation opportunities in the tarmed

expand them where appropriate, using native broadleaved Protect areas of semi natural woodland and seek opportunities to

Trees and woodland improvement

your legal duties to conserve and enhance the environment If you work for a public body, the LNRS can help you to implement

Influence future funding opportunities, from a range of public and

Balance what is realistic and achievable, alongside effective food

Tailor the strategy to reflect real-world situations, by highlighting

Harness nature-based solutions to enhance farm adaptability and

with profitable farm businesses

Sssanisud LNRS help your How can the

brogrammes. nature-focused financial Net Gain (BNG) and other available through Biodiversi environmental and climate besed-based liliw scheme. Together, LMRS and ELM will Environmental Land Management (ELM) The LMRS will work alongside the new

How will it be delivered?

landscape. ın eupancıng our that play a vital role wide range of benefits logether we can deliver a

funding allocations • Influences future resources and

Represents your views on what is feasible and practical on your land

Demonstrates a better alignment of food production and nature

achievable strategy that: By contributing to our LNRS, you can help shape a practical and

North of lyne area who know the land inside out. farmers, land managers, landowners, and local organisations in the priorities, experience, knowledge, and the understanding of our generations. Which is why we want our LNRS to reflect the views and No one knows the land like someone who has been working on it for

nature recovery.

about the actions that should be taken to support everybody. It is important that we all have our say Our natural environment is a resource shared by

Why does your input matter?

funding, local planning policy and how we do things differently. Your involvement now can shape what we do for nature, future

About the Border Uplands area

The Border Uplands conversation area includes the distinctive, smooth, rounded hills of the Cheviots that form the border ridge between England and Scotland. These are incised by the Breamish, Harthope and College burns that flow into the Till/Tweed and the River Coquet that flows easterly to the Northumberland coast. To the south of these there is an extensive, sparsely populated upland plateau, much of which is afforested, with the Rede and North Tyne rivers passing through wide valleys, and Kielder Reservoir in the uplands. The Hadrian's Wall corridor makes up the southern part of this conversation area – a tapestry of National Park, Forest Park, and World Heritage Site.

Throughout there are vast areas of blanket bogs and other peatland habitats, moorlands, traditional hay meadows, and other species rich grasslands. The extensive tree cover is largely made up of commercial conifer crops, with added shelter belts for livestock, and small areas of native broadleaved woodlands. There are burns and areas of wetland habitat, including the Roman Wall loughs.

Farming is extensive in this area; grazing sheep and cattle roam the hills and moors, with some areas managed differently with nature restoration as the top priority.

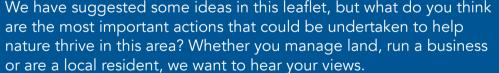
A wealth of species

Species – both rare and common – need looking after For example:

- Curlews and lapwing using moorland and moorland edges to nest and feed
- Clean rivers and burns are home to otters, native fish populations, freshwater pearl mussels, and white-clawed crayfish
- Red squirrels in broadleaved and conifer woodlands
- Upland invertebrates, like the large heath butterfly, the mountain bumblebee, and emperor moths

Contact information

Let us know what you think.



Please note: Participation is voluntary, and you can join at any stage. There will be a consultation on the

final document. While all public bodies will have a legal obligation to have regard to the LNRS, it is non-binding for private landowners. Private land managers will not be required to make changes or

If you are a farmer or landowner there will be a more detailed consultation for you.

Contact us

Email: Inrs@northumberland.gov.uk WhatsApp: 07929 746542

You can also leave voice notes and/or videos via our WhatsApp.

Leave your comments below:

designate new nature reserves because of the LNRS.

area and nearby landscapes, including into Scotland

trees in hedges on every farm? Space for a pond? Trees

What are the opportunities

Is there space for more hedges, better hedge management,

An overall aim is to see a connected landscape

sud wetlands would be connected throughout the Border Uplands

Habitats such as moorland, species rich grasslands, woodlands,

There are many opportunities for nature protection and enhancement

We have suggested some ideas in this leaflet, but what do you think



Peatland restoration

in the Border Uplands area.

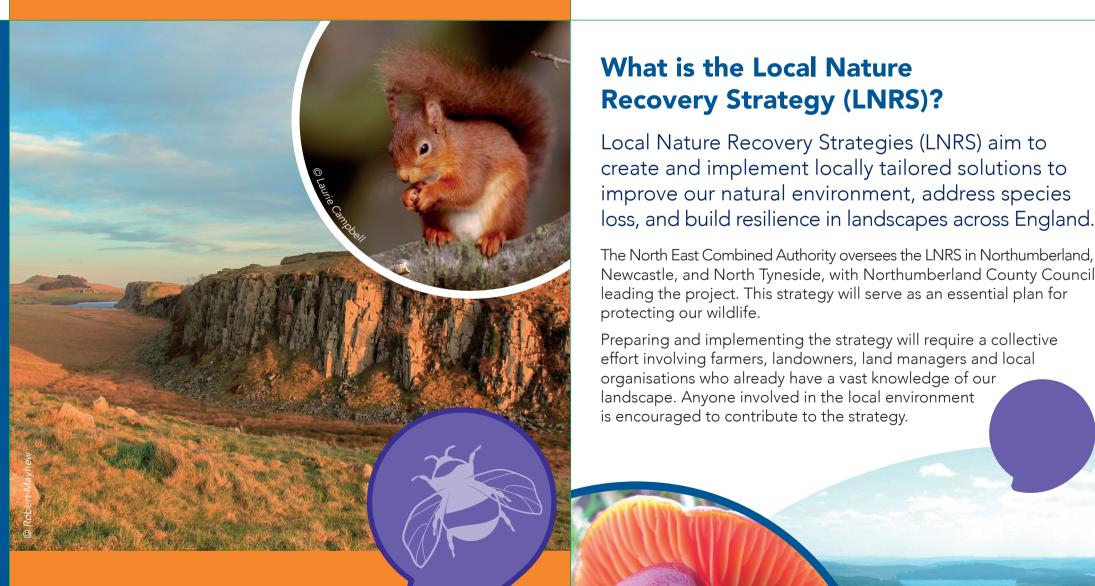
Connectivity

along riverbanks?

in this area?

Nature Recovery Conversations

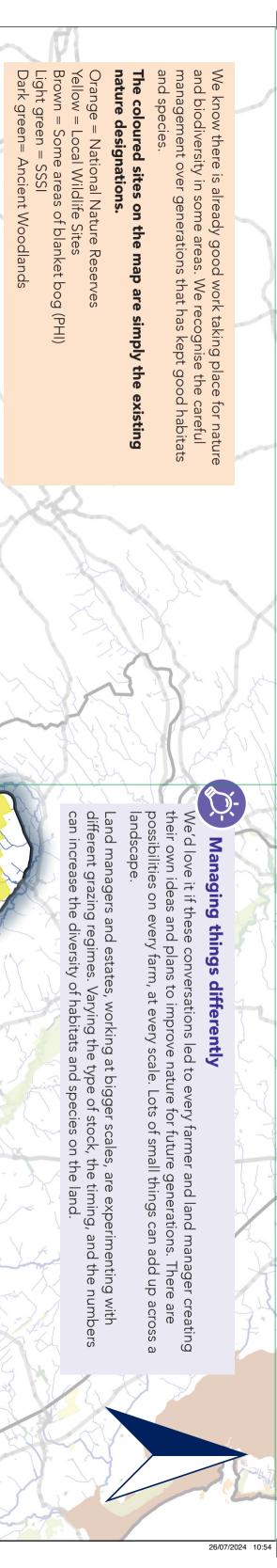


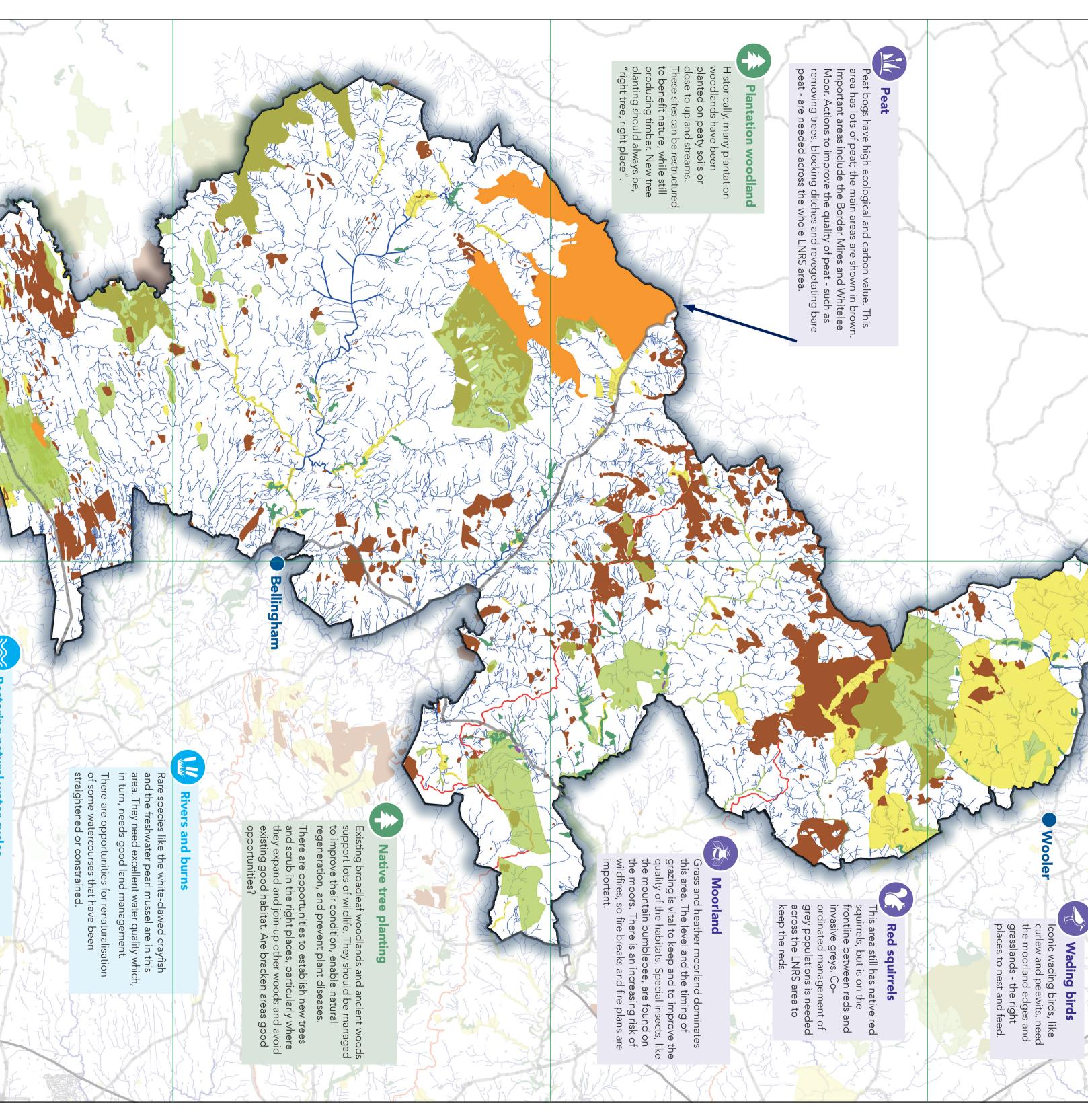


Border Uplands

Northumberland County Council

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Northumberland County Council

Haltwhistle

Wetland areas around Hadrian's Nature, and water quality. These Noundaries, so farmers, land marcan work together.

n's Wall can be restored for se wetlands often cross nanagers and neighbours

Prudhoe

More generally, there are many whole area, working cross boun increasingly vital.

farmer groups across this dary is going to be

1:150,000

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