

Appendix 1.

Item 1: [Illustrated children's fairytale](#)

Item 2: [Music video](#)

Item 3: Table 1 (below)

Table A1.1 Opportunities to reduce trade-offs and enhance complementarities between different forms of land use and management in UK uplands (results compiled from the Sustainable Uplands Project site visits and expert workshop and the Sustainable Estates project (Glass et al., 2011) (from Reed et al., 2009).

Themes	Adaptation strategies	Example	Source*
Restructured financial support: an ecosystem goods and services approach	Provide incentives for management of ecosystem goods and services	Use financial incentives e.g. to ensure the appropriate combination of moorland burning and grazing	a, b, c
		Include carbon storage/management payments in Environmental Stewardship grants schemes	b, c
	Regulate management	Penalise inappropriate or damaging management outcomes	a, c
	Develop innovative tax/trading systems	Individual 'carbon allocations' and collection of 'carbon tax' or 'offsetting schemes'	a, b
Resilient rural businesses that can withstand future shocks	Plan long-term management visions	Draw up long-term, integrated spatial plans for future change e.g. rewetting peat soils, woodland regeneration etc.	a, b, c
	Diversify income streams and add value to products	Focus on quality rather than quantity e.g. specialised local food products, diversify livestock, create tourism opportunities	a, b, c
		Inject more cash into non-agricultural economic activity to maintain upland economies (private and public sources)	a, b, c
		Develop biomass and carbon storage opportunities e.g. small scale wood pellet enterprises, willow plantations etc	b, c
Encourage innovation	Exemplify innovative land managers that make changes rather than allowing change to dictate practices	a, b, c	
Integrated management that delivers environmental and other benefits	Environmental risk management	Wildfire risk control, ensure designated sites are in favourable condition, maintain viable populations of appropriate species	a, c
		Ecological restoration projects e.g. gully and grip blocking to reduce erosion, riparian improvements to mitigate flooding	a, c
		Reduce impacts of upland management resource use e.g. increase energy efficiency/sustainable building design	c
	Link into local communities	Release land for development and play a role in housing provision to reduce upland depopulation	c
		Develop local food markets and encourage self-sufficiency	c
	Manage increasing upland recreation	Manage footpaths and access points to reduce impacts, increase ranger provision for education and monitoring	a, c
Manage visual impacts of management	Heather burning, grazing levels, tree planting, bracken control, renewable energy developments, cultural heritage etc.	b, c	
Productive knowledge generation and exchange	Join up thinking and dialogue among stakeholders	Find common ground between interest groups and encourage understanding of the needs and wants of different users	a, c
		Partner across the region e.g. develop habitat linkages, manage increases in recreational activities etc.	a, b, c
	Share best practice	Exemplify successful management practices e.g. disseminate moorland restoration techniques/technology	a, b, c
	Raise public awareness of upland management	Educate about the multiple uses of moorlands and the role of managers/gamekeepers/farmers/rangers	a
	Improve scientific evidence, understanding and monitoring	More research e.g. relationship between water quality and local conditions; the effects of grouse moor management on ecosystem services	a
		Integrate local experience and knowledge into management	a, c
		Well-designed, structured and standardised monitoring e.g. changes in moorland diversity/restoration progress	a, c

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 - a= Sustainable Uplands project site visits, Peak District National Park and Nidderdale AONB, summer 2008
 - b= Battle of the experts workshop, RELU Future of Rural Land Use event, 4 June 2009
 - c= Sustainable Estates Delphi survey, Scotland (Glass et al. 2011)