



## ► Soil management

Soil and crop management will need to respond to changes in growing seasons, rainfall patterns and water availability. For example increased heavy rainfall may increase soil erosion, run-off, compaction and crop damage. This could be countered by improving soil quality, using cover crops to reduce soil exposure, strengthening hedging, field trees and other field boundaries, and ploughing along slope edges.

## ► Re-naturalising watercourses

Making watercourses return to a more natural state, for example by de-canalising and restoring meanders, can be an effective way to reduce flood risk downstream. This improves water quality, provides improved habitats for wildlife and reduces maintenance costs.

## ► Creating habitat

Nature and biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change. Creating a pond from former gravel working can provide new habitats for wildlife, woodland for birds including new arrivals like nuthatch, and opportunities for recreation, including angling.

## ► Lowland raised bog

Lowland raised bog is vulnerable to drying out in summer. The restoration of bogs by blocking ditches and managing water runoff from fields can improve the bog ecosystem and increase resilience. It can also slow deterioration of archaeological remains.

## ► Improved farm buildings

Hotter summers can lead to overheating for livestock kept indoors. Improving ventilation in buildings will reduce this risk. There is also potential to capture biomass for local energy production.

## ► historic buildings

Historic buildings can be adapted to reduce vulnerability to changing weather. Climate-adapted conservation measures, for example turf roofs and soft capping of walls, can limit the damage. Some buildings may be restored for use.