



Cornwall
Wildlife Trust





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Wildlife Trust**



A new approach and a new avenue of work.

1 Impact objective: Demonstrate & Inspire

Cornwall Wildlife Trust's nature reserves provide much-needed havens for wildlife and have the potential to be vibrant 'hubs' within Local Nature Recovery Networks. They also provide opportunity to bring some of the latest thinking in nature recovery to Cornwall, so we can demonstrate what's possible to others.



What we'll do:

- **Create and restore vital habitats**, including heathland, wet woodland and species-rich grassland, improving biodiversity, water quality and local flood resilience, using wild herbivores and native livestock breeds as natural land managers where possible.
- **Tell the story of nature recovery**, field testing different approaches and illustrating what works with robust evidence.
- **Develop at least six 'destination reserves'** that inspire others to take action through high quality access, interpretation, learning and participation.

What we'll achieve:

- **By 2030...** All our nature reserves and other places we manage are the best they can be for wildlife or being actively restored as vital hubs for nature. As a result, they are more resilient to and helping mitigate climate impacts, while providing greater benefits to people.

100%
OF RESERVES MADE
BETTER FOR WILDLIFE



2 Impact objective: Support & Advise

Nature reserves alone will not be enough to bend the curve on nature loss. It will require landowners across Cornwall to create connected spaces for nature within wider Local Nature Recovery Networks. At sea, we need everyone to adopt practices that allow marine wildlife to thrive. This work will ensure wildlife is not limited to a few nature-rich sites, but able to expand across our countryside and in our seas.



What we'll do:

- **Support more farmers and other landowners** than ever before to adopt nature-friendly farming. Transitioning less productive areas into woodland or wildflower meadows can benefit wildlife and attract grant income for farmers. Eliminating pesticides can improve soil quality, improve the state of our rivers, and reduce farm costs.
- **Increase work with Cornwall's fishing sector** to reduce damaging practices, such as 'bottom trawling' (where nets are dragged along the ocean floor, destroying marine habitats) and support the transition to responsible practices amongst all marine users.
- **Engage businesses and developers on land and at sea** to reduce their ecological footprint and move towards having a positive impact for Cornwall's wildlife and climate.

What we'll achieve:

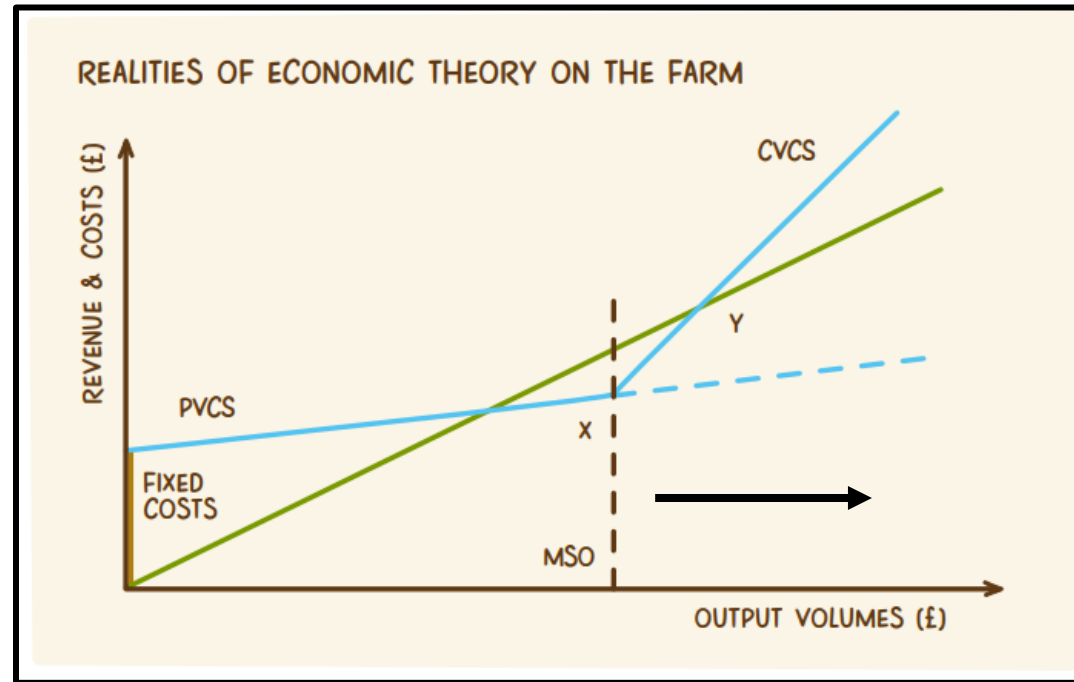
- **By 2030...** A greater proportion of Cornwall's land and seas are better managed for nature thanks to Cornwall Wildlife Trust's work and support.

50,000
ACRES MANAGED FOR NATURE





Where are we coming from?



- Sustainable farming starts with the recognition that we produce goods primarily from resources provided by natural systems. This is often where 'true farming' incomes are made, turning free energies into things (food, fuel and fibre) with a societal worth.
- If we adopt an ecological modernisation approach to agriculture and recognise natural capital as the driving force for our productive variable costs. We can work 'regeneratively' to increase their capacity.



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Cornwall
National
Landscape



AGRI CARBON KERNOW
Yeghes ynter oll Health between all

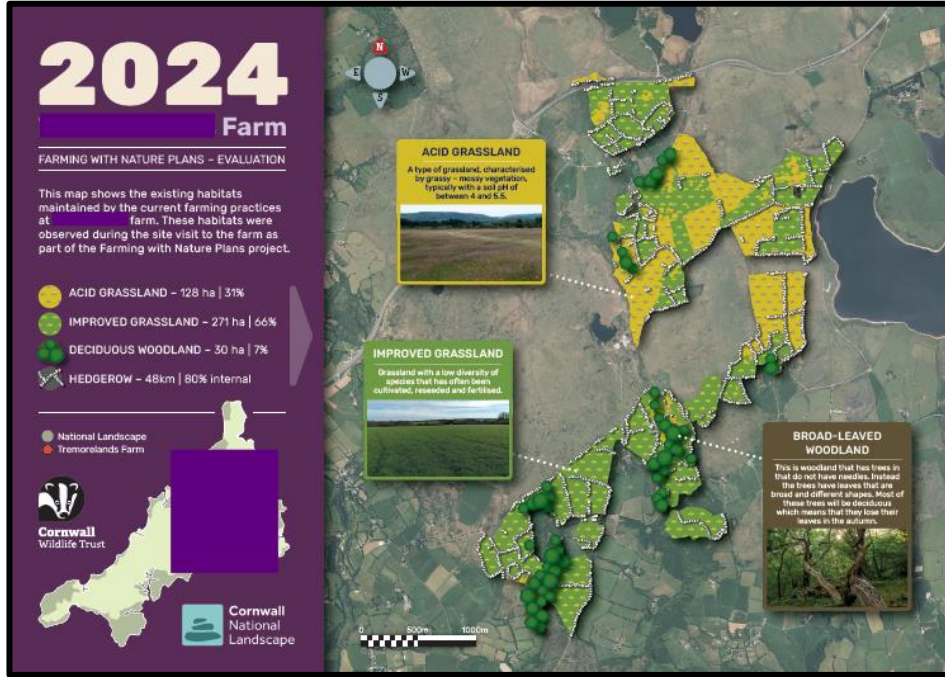
Forest for Cornwall
Koos rag Kernow



PART OF THE DUCHY
FUTURE FARMING PROGRAMME



Delivery...
With lots of partners.





- 0.5 acre market garden
- 1,250m of 30" beds
- 30% protected cropping
- Beds are permanent and desire triple cropping
- Soil inputs of a 17-1 C:N ration (High Carbon)
- Very intensive scavenger programme to ensure sustainable soil management
- Extremely high production per m of around £40 per meter per year
- Only achievable through bio-intensive organic methods

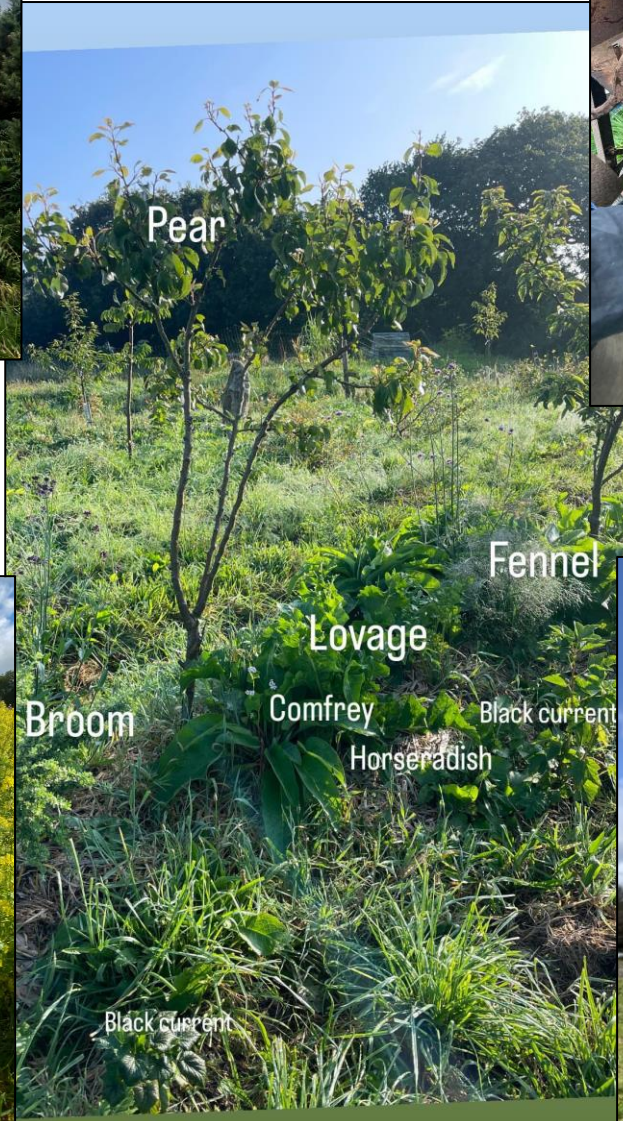
Starting a market garden.





Sustainable or sustained?

High intensity must be supported by as many fertility building actions as possible.





What Zone are you operating in?

The Intensive



- Modified natural capital
- Sustainable inputs from extensive systems or wastes
- High labour and skill investment
- High output
- Relieves need for extensive production

The Extensive

- Enhance natural capital
- Cyclical nutrient balances
- Nature does most the work?
- Sustainable output and ecosystem services
- Concentrates protein and carbohydrates

