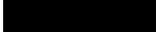


Cornwall AONB Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund

Farm Profile

Final version May 2022

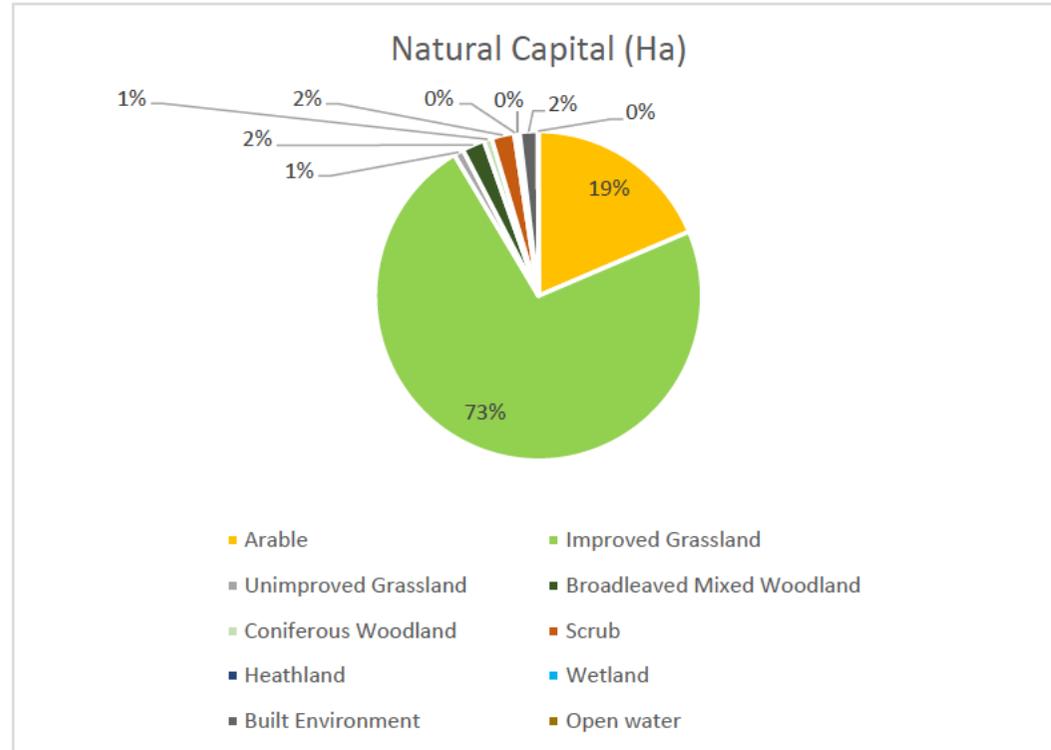


Farmer – 

1) Natural Capital Profile

Farm	Rosuick
Natural Capital Type	Total (Ha)*
Arable	10.914
Improved Grassland	42.634
Unimproved Grassland	0.568
Broadleaved Mixed Woodland	1.301
Coniferous Woodland	0.466
Scrub	1.317
Heathland	0.113
Wetland	0.207
Built Environment	1.041
Open water	0.041
Total	58.602

*based on ERCCIS Land Cover 2005



2) Opportunities for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

PES Type	Area ha	
BNG	5.91	Abbreviations
c	1.22	BNG = Biodiversity Net Gain / Biodiversity Compensation Site
j	4.69	
WCC Wood Pasture/ Orchard	39.96	WCC Woodland =Woodland Carbon Code, Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland for a carbon offset
d	1.34	WCC Wood Pasture/ Orchards = Potential carbon offsets for wood pasture and orchards, although this is not currently covered by the Woodland Carbon Code
e	19.34	
h	3.69	
l	15.59	BNG or WCC Woodland = Site has potential for either a biodiversity compensation site (woodland) or carbon offset site. There is the potential for both, subject to additionality rules being met.
WCC Woodland	8.44	
a	0.71	
b	1.19	
f	2.67	
i	3.87	
Grand Total	54.31	

3) Delivering the Lizard Landscape Recovery Framework – Opportunities at [REDACTED]

Landscape Recovery Framework Objectives and Targets

Cornish hedges

Repair and restore Cornish hedges within the landscape, and enhance their management, buffering the hedge network with high-quality semi-natural habitat

Targets

- Create 1km per year of new Cornish hedges resulting in 10km of new Cornish hedge
- Increase uncultivated margins around the hedge network and in field corners by 3%
- Repair gaps in the physical structure of Cornish hedges where they have fallen into disrepair, equivalent to 5%

Opportunity

The links below show the 1888 OS maps covering [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Fields 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13 were all three fields. 18, 19, and 23 were both two fields

Elsewhere, opportunities exist for hedge restoration where hedges have fallen into disrepair, and hedge restoration is already happening on-farm.

Freshwater and wetlands

Increase the number and size of on-farm ponds and wetlands and decrease fragmentation of freshwater habitats in the landscape, creating input buffer zones.

Opportunities for pool and pond creation lie in the following areas:

Outlier fields on the heathland north of the lane on the western approach to the farm (1-3). This site is identified as having the potential for a BNG site (biodiversity compensation site). While the opportunity here is mainly heathland restoration, this is likely to be wet heath. The creation of scrapes,

Targets

- 20% increase in the total area of ponds or at least 1.6ha of new ponds
- Creating 300 ponds to achieve the area target at a minimum of 50m²,
- Undertaking creation in a planned way at a landscape scale to increase connectivity
- Low or no input zones around ponds to a buffer of 50m

depressions, and potentially a permanent pond would be beneficial for biodiversity and consistent with the character of Goonhilly Downs.

Western fields 11 and 13.

The two fields north of the lane on the western boundary, south of Traboe Farm (field 5), and the upper part of field 6 show high opportunity for wetland creation, again providing a good location for pond creation or grazing marsh (this might include impeding drainage and low-intensity grazing options).

The southern boundary in proposed woodland parcel f (field 23) and to the north within the proposed woodland block l (field 10 particularly)

There is an opportunity to create a swale along the contour across fields 18, 21, and 20 and also across fields 13 and 15 to slow runoff and improve water quality.

Farmland

Diversify land in rotation away from monocultures to species-rich swards and diversify species-poor permanent pasture, increasing the area and diversity of nesting habitat and forage for birds, insects, and mammals across a full season and improving carbon capture.

- 80% of rotational land (comprised of 50% of improved grassland and

All land in rotation (53.55 ha) and permanent pasture has the potential for species-rich options, through herbal ley pastures.

Awaiting more detail from Nature Recovery with respect to 'stacking' options, for example, if there will be payments for species-rich grassland creation on areas of orchard or wood pasture, but this is a possibility.

Within all arable and improved grassland fields, there is the potential for flower-rich/ wildflower margins/ whole field plots and specific measures for rare arable plants such as small-flowered catchfly. Supplementary measures to support specific groups of species such as beetle banks and bare ground for ground nesting bees could be considered. Rough tussocky grassland cut on rotation will support

- 30% of arable land) in species-rich options

small mammals and hedgehogs and roosting insects, in turn supporting farmland birds such as Yellowhammer and Barn Owl. Interventions could be provided as a whole field or by fencing in from Cornish hedges. Colourful margins can be created on verges along paths and lanes.

Woodland

Increase the extent of broadleaved and wet woodland in stream valleys and bring into positive management.

- 5% of new stream valley woodlands over ten years
- Reintroduce coppice management to newly created and existing willow woodland
- Eradicate invasive species from our stream valley woodlands such as rhododendron, skunk cabbage, and laurel

See PES Opportunities map layer

The main areas of potential for woodland planting are to the northwest and northeast of the farm, along the sloping ground above the springs that run along the farm boundary, converging on the northeast corner.

Woodland planted on the lower slopes of pasture fields would be suitable for Woodland Carbon Code, to the south, along the periphery of field 18 and the northern part of field 19 where tree planting would strengthen the coherence of the woodland block.

Agroforestry

Increase land managed for orchards, agroforestry, and wood pasture, restoring degraded orchards.

- Restore 100% of traditional orchards into a positive condition

See PES Opportunities map layer

The majority of other fields (aside from 1-3, which are in an elevated position, well connected to the heathland) are suitable for Wood Pasture/ Orchard, within which other options may be stacked (e.g. ponds and herbal leys). This will become clearer as Nature Recovery develops.

The majority of the wood pasture area would likely be planted as a traditional orchard. Current Stewardship planting density 80-100 trees/ ha.

- Increase the extent of new orchards by 30% either by the creation or extension
- Develop 1% of existing arable and improved grassland into agroforestry or wood pasture, equating to 118ha

Heathland

The area with the most potential for Heathland is in the outlier fields to the west on the approach to [REDACTED] (1-3). This would involve recreating wet heath, with associated wetland/ freshwater features (see freshwater and wetland). There may also be the possibility for field corner willow woodland to provide shelter for livestock.

Improve the condition and coherence of the heathland and wetland habitat mosaic.

- Enhance the heathland to 100% favourable condition
- Create 20 new hectares of heathland

Organic

Convert and manage the land organically.

[REDACTED] is already managed organically and certified by the Soil Association. A current focus and goal is to become self-sustaining in terms of inputs. Harvesting own seeds is also of interest, collecting seed via a brush harvested from stubble turnip, winter bird seed plots, and herbal leys.

- Certify 3% of the total area of agricultural land as organic
- Manage a further 10% of land in an organic way i.e. high nature value farming

Heritage

Manage and maintain both designated and non-designated heritage features in positive condition.

- 100% of Scheduled Monuments in positive condition
- 100% of non-designated on-farm heritage assets and features identified and in positive management

No Scheduled Monuments are present on the farm.

Non-designated heritage features at [REDACTED] are as follows.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Education

Provide inclusive education for schools, colleges, universities, and other groups and improving engagement with the natural environment.

- Create ten education farm trails with enhanced access and interpretation
- Locally manage a facilitation fund to enable co-operative joint working and outreach and to help with barriers to access e.g. school transport costs

[REDACTED] k is already engaged in educational activities and tours on the farm, with the potential to expand. [REDACTED] feels that the current restriction to school age and curriculum focus is too narrow and should be broadened (for example, after-school clubs). Opportunities exist in remote working (e.g., facetime a farmer) and in-school visits from the farmer.

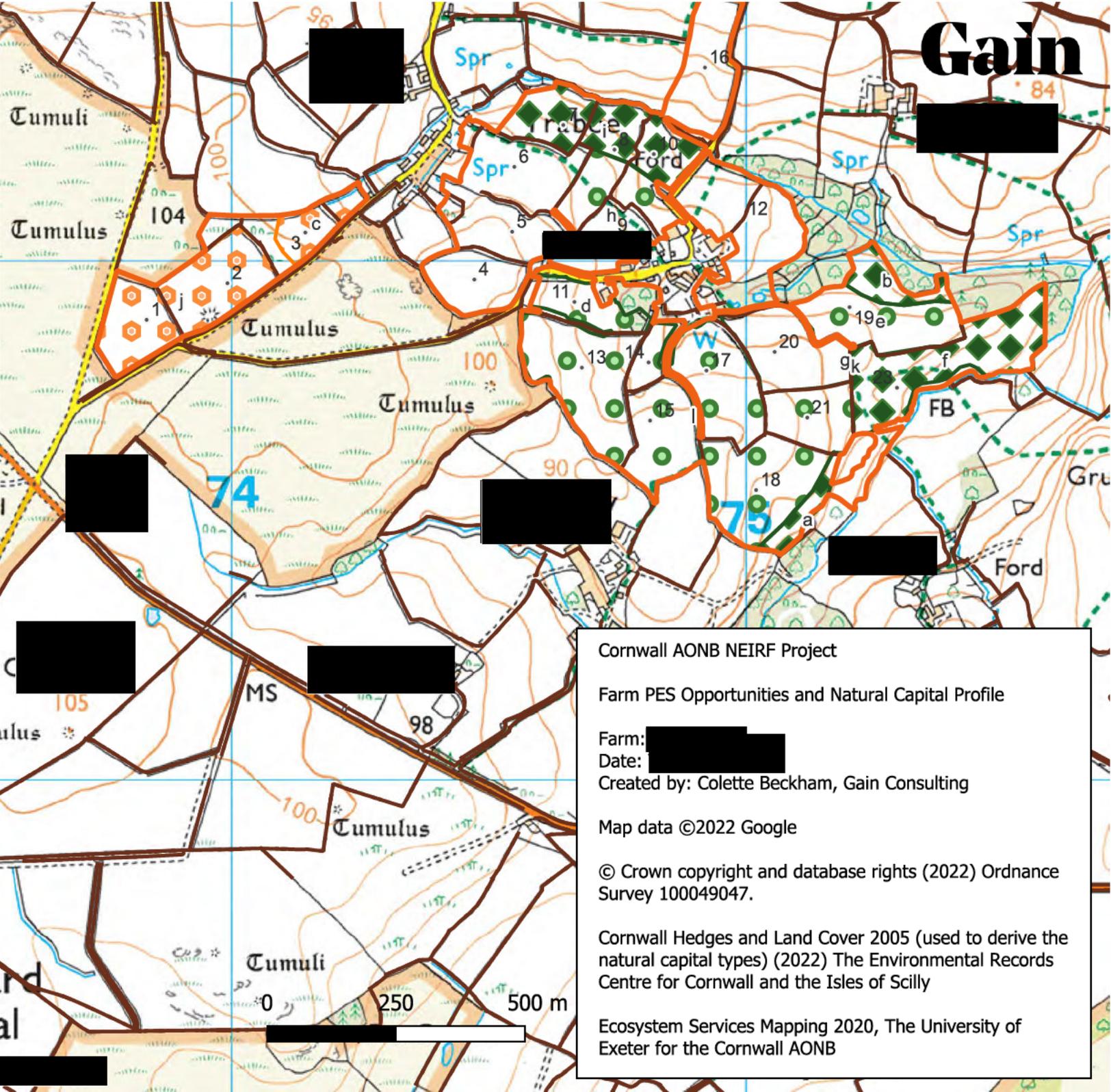
Gain

www.gainconsulting.co.uk

- Undertake 500 educational sessions per year from a range of groups, including visitors to the Lizard

Gain

- field numbers
- PES Opportunities Rosuick
- BNG
- WCC Wood Pasture/ Orchard
- WCC Woodland
- BNG or WCC Woodland
- Ecosystem Services Opportunity
- Opportunity level
- Lowest
-
-
-
- Highest
- Natural Capital Types
- Arable
- Improved Grassland
- Unimproved Grassland
- Coastal and Dune Grassland
- Built Environment
- Broadleaved Mixed Woodland
- Coniferous Woodland
- Scrub
- Bracken
- Heathland
- Above High Water Mark Coastalnd
- Intertidal Coastland
- Open Water
- Wetland



Cornwall AONB NEIRF Project

Farm PES Opportunities and Natural Capital Profile

Farm: [redacted]

Date: [redacted]

Created by: Colette Beckham, Gain Consulting

Map data ©2022 Google

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Cornwall Hedges and Land Cover 2005 (used to derive the natural capital types) (2022) The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Ecosystem Services Mapping 2020, The University of Exeter for the Cornwall AONB