



Chance to create a strategic framework for collaboration and delivery. Defra pilot.



Work in partnership with one and all to deliver more, bigger, better and more joined up natural habitats...

...so that 30% of our land and seas are well managed for nature by 2030.

VISION & PRINCIPLES

NATURALLY FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEMS

CONSERVE & REWILD

WIDER AND WILDER CORRIDORS

A DYNAMIC PATCHWORK WITH BLURRY BOUNDARIES

THE RIGHT HABITAT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

BRING SPECIES BACK FROM THE BRINK

THINK AT SCALE AND LONG-TERM

MAXIMISE MULTIPLE BENEFITS

BUILD WITH NATURE IN MIND

ENABLE FARMER & LANDOWNER CHOICE

PRIORITIES

ENABLERS



Nature recovery is about enhancing and protecting our best nature-rich sites, and creating and restoring new sites where there is opportunity. This can have a range of ecological, economic and social benefits...

THE ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

- ✓ Protecting rare and threatened species and habitats.
- ✓ Nature-based solutions to mitigate our emissions and tackle climate change.
- ✓ An abundance and diversity of wildlife and green spaces for healthier ecosystems.
- ✓ Natural regulation is restored so that climate, hazards, disease and pests remain within safe limits.
- ✓ Food webs are rebuilt so that people, plants and animals thrive.
- ✓ Natural cycles are repaired to improve air, water and soil quality.



THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- ✓ UK natural capital has an estimated value of £921bn to the economy.
- ✓ Green jobs & skills
- ✓ Natural goods and services are foundational to industry.
- ✓ Greater productivity through a healthier, happier workforce and greater resource efficiency.
- ✓ A more stable economy, with better conditions to attract and retain investment.
- ✓ An attractive place to work and do business.
- ✓ Sustainable tourism opportunities
- ✓ Increased business resilience through reduced risk of environmental hazards.
- ✓ More sustainable businesses with reduced operating costs.

THE SOCIAL BENEFITS

- ✓ Resilient communities buffered from weather extremes through nature-based solutions that reduce flood risks.
- ✓ Happier communities with improved and more inclusive physical health, mental wellbeing and safety outcomes.
- ✓ A healthier place to live with clean air and water, and reduced risk of disease.
- ✓ Recreation and leisure opportunities.
- ✓ Replenished resources for food, fuel and medicines for improved food and fuel security.
- ✓ Greater connection to our natural and historic environment.
- ✓ A strengthened sense of place.
- ✓ An attractive place to live, work and raise a family.
- ✓ A better quality of life.



Carbon drawdown



Flood resilience



Clean water



Clean air



Pollination



Good soils & sediment status



Erosion control



Food supply



Health & wellbeing



Recreation & sustainable tourism



Heritage & culture



Jobs & investment

NATURE IN CORNWALL

Cornwall is almost an island – a peninsula extending out into the Atlantic, and distinguished from the rest of the country by the river Tamar to the east.

Nowhere in Cornwall is further than 24km from the coast. This yields an ecology that is intimately bound with the sea – and a maritime climate of cool summers, the gulf stream, mild winters, strong salty winds, and above average rainfall. It boasts a varied geology, diverse soils, and a wide range of habitats and species as a result – from towns to tors, marshland to moorland, and our iconic Chough. Consequently, many areas are nationally and globally important conservation sites.

There are around 350,000 hectares of land in Cornwall (depending on the tide), and almost 200,000 hectares more of estuarine, intertidal and marine habitats in the three miles out to sea. Cornwall hosts diverse habitats. Shaped by our history – from rugged grassy coasts and intertidal wetlands, to the wild expanses of moors and heaths, or the less natural settings of urban parkland and hedge-bound farmland. With the wildlife they host, they make Cornwall a special and unique place.

Cornwall benefits from various forms of statutory environmental protection on land and at sea, along with our Cornwall and Tamar Valley Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) cover around a third of our landcover – with Cornwall AONB split into 12 Sections, and Tamar Valley AONB forming a large part of our border with Devon.

Farmland is a vital feature of Cornwall's rural heritage, community and economy. Making up three quarters of land use, it covers semi-natural habitats like woodland and heath, man-made features like orchards and ponds, and is dominated by tilled and cultivated fields with boundary ditches and hedges. Cornish hedges are an incredible network of natural highways that define our landscape.

Cornwall boasts a rich variety of features across its rugged and rolling inland terrain. Undulating plateaus are scattered with small copses, rocky outcrops, and mineral-rich old mines and quarries across the rolling moorland spine and beyond. And it is surrounded by a coastal fringe of extensive unimproved grassland and heath, rocky cliffs, dynamic dunes, sandy beaches, sheltered coves and dramatic headlands.

13

OVER 40
different habitat types

9.9%
tree cover, including 2% of ancient woodland cover

37 registered parks and gardens

OVER 650KM
of coastline, including 254km designated as Heritage Coast

OVER 400
beaches, with 89 designated Bathing Waters

8 Blue Flag Beaches

13%
of Cornwall is of high nature value (a Site of Scientific Interest or County Wildlife Site)

498 County Wildlife Sites covering ~33,000 hectares

51 National Trust sites, including 1/3 of the coastline

OVER 120ha
of coastal salt marsh

OVER 2400ha
of maerl beds

48,000 km
of Cornish hedges

34%
of inshore waters in a Marine Protected Area

58 Wildlife Trust sites

ICONIC
species like the Cornish Chough and England's only resident population of bottlenose dolphins

30%
of Cornwall is within either Cornwall's or Tamar Valley's Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

1.7%
of land in a nature reserve

17 Special Areas of Conservation

3 Special Protection Areas

193 sites of special scientific interest

20,000ha
World Heritage Site hosting distinct metalliferous habitats

A network of wetlands, watercourses and estuaries from the Red River to the Fal also establish an intimate link between land and sea. Often arising high on the moorland as fast streams, they meander through much of the county. On their short journey to the sea they carve deep valleys and flood plains which boast a variety of reedbed, wet willow carr, marsh, saltmarsh, mudflat and ancient woodland habitats. Diverse wetlands of grasses, ferns, mosses and rushes also host many birds and vital insect species; from red damselfly to the marsh fritillary butterfly.

North Cornwall has a more open character; with high exposed cliffs, a general lack of tree cover, and more rugged wind-swept terrain – and distinctive culm grassland in the east. The Camel, Gannel and Hayle rivers bear ever-shifting sandbanks at their mouths. And North Cornwall's rich mosaic of semi-natural habitats is home to iconic species such as seals, bats, otters, cirl bunting, Plymouth pear and shore dock.

The south of Cornwall exhibits more gently rolling scenery, gentler cliffs, and deep estuarine habitats or drowned valleys rivers – with many steep rias home to broadleaved woodland and rich wetlands. Its milder climate is also marked by large, lush gardens with often frost-tender plants in its sheltered inlets.

Mineral rich, Cornwall's long history of mining means that we also enjoy many important habitats within post-industrial sites too. These nature-rich former mines and quarries are not just important aspects of our heritage, but also hotbeds of evolution as species mutate to flourish in their metal-rich habitats – and home to distinctive liverworts, hornworts and mosses.

The value for nature of less natural spaces for wildlife is also witnessed in the potential of urban 'green infrastructure' like our parks and wildflower-rich verges. Cornwall also retains an abundance of historical features intertwined with the natural landscape, including parks such as Caerhays and Lanhydrock. Similarly, its irregular medieval field patterns still define the layout of Cornish hedges – a green network that is a haven for insects, birds and small mammals.

Our marine waters and our seabed are also an ecological hotspot, and linking us to the distinctive ecosystem of the Isles of Scilly. These waters host a rich mix of habitats like seagrass and kelp beds. It is also home to diverse species – from large migratory fish and shellfish, to seafans, jellyfish, seahorses, basking sharks, molluscs and large mammals like dolphins. Our ancient maerl beds are also the Cornish equivalent of a coral reef.

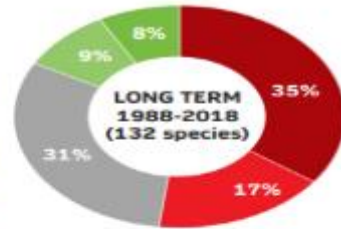
14

THE STATE OF NATURE

Nature in Cornwall is not as healthy as it seems, with many areas a green desert with little value for wildlife. Cornwall's first State of Nature report (Appendix 1) highlights key trends for our species and habitats within a generation. It uses data collected by our incredible network of citizen scientists.

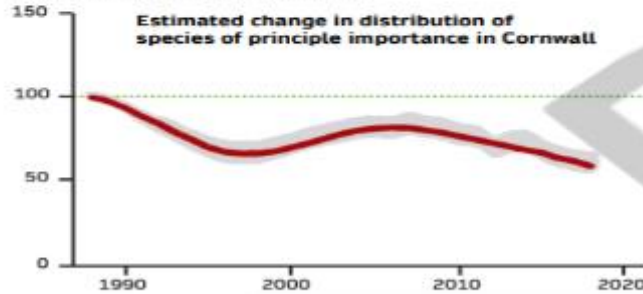
The report finds that Cornwall mirrors national trends – with habitat fragmentation or loss causing a decline in the number and extent of species. This decline could accelerate further without tackling pressures, including climate change.

The 'richest' sites for wildlife are too few, too small, too degraded and too disconnected. This includes West Penwith, the Lizard, parts of the north and south coast, the clay pits regions, Bodmin Moor, the area around Bude and northern Cornwall, and the Rame Peninsula.



Average species distribution change for Species of Principal Importance in Cornwall

- Strong increase
- Increase
- No change
- Decrease
- Strong decrease



Each new generation perceives the situation in which they were raised as normal. These shifting baselines suppress our perception of environmental degradation and lower our ambition. These graphs show information from a relatively limited time-span.



- 79%** of land in Cornwall isn't actively managed to deliver environmental growth
- 93%** of inshore seabed area in Cornwall isn't actively managed to deliver environmental growth
- 41%** decline of UK species since 1970
- 13%** average decline in abundance for indicator species in the UK since 1970
- 15%** of species are threatened with extinction in the UK, of 8,431 assessed
- 133** species have gone extinct in the UK since 1950
- 0 of 20** international targets for halting biodiversity loss were met in 2020
- Nearly half** of terrestrial mammals are found in fewer places in Cornwall* since the late 80s
- Nearly half** of breeding birds have declined in Cornwall since the late 80s
- 30%** decline in farmland bird species in Cornwall (1994-2019)
- Three fifths** of butterflies are found in fewer places in Cornwall since the late 80s
- 104** seals were entangled with marine litter in 2019 in Cornwall
- 152km** of hedgerow and Cornish hedge has been lost in Cornwall

CORNWALL'S VIEWS ON NATURE RECOVERY

In the engagement on 'The Cornwall We Want' in 2020, one of the most common themes was 'A cleaner, greener Cornwall with more space for nature' – and many saw tackling climate change and protecting the environment as their number one priority for the future.

Around 700 residents also engaged with us in late 2020 through our nature recovery surveys and workshops, including individuals, farmers, other businesses and organisations. The survey told us that...

96%

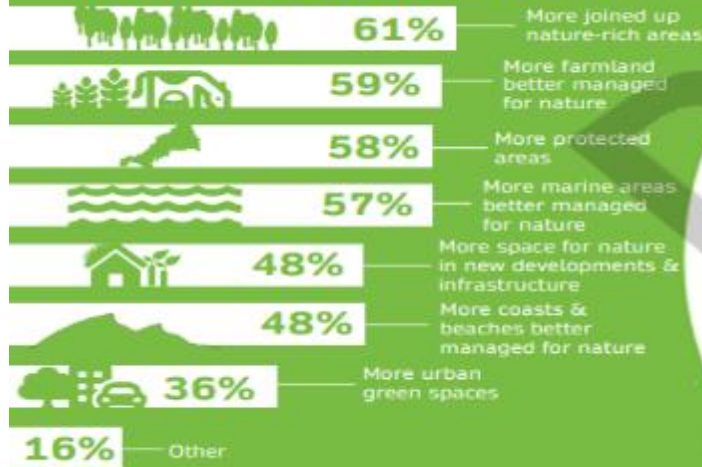
are concerned about the **current state of nature** in Cornwall



97%

are concerned about the **future state of nature** in Cornwall

VIEWES ON WHAT WE NEED TO DO TO BEST IMPROVE NATURE LOCALLY?



"Prolific and prioritised"

"More abundant, less disturbed, better managed, more natural, more active, less eroded."

"Better protected, more abundant and diverse."

"At the heart of strategy, policy and action"

I CARE MOST ABOUT NATURE BECAUSE...



- it is important for tackling climate change
- it has its own intrinsic value
- it protects Cornwall from natural hazards like flooding and pollution
- it is important for our mental health and wellbeing
- it is important for Cornwall's heritage and sense of identity
- it is important for our physical health and keeping active
- it is beautiful
- it provides Cornwall with goods and services (e.g. food and raw materials)
- It is important for education and skills
- it is important for Cornwall's jobs and businesses
- it matters to me spiritually

Ranked Highest to lowest

I would like nature in Cornwall to be...

"Vast, protected, varied, unspoilt"

"Recognised for its fundamental importance in a resilient and successful Cornwall"

"Wilder, more accessible, flourishing biodiversity and education around it and it's importance everywhere"

"Wilder and less groomed"

"Not something that exists "over there, or on the outside" but is invited in, given space, and incorporated."

"Valued, conserved, better protected, rich & diverse."

People who agreed or strongly agreed that nature has been important for...

Mental wellbeing
96%

Physical wellbeing
94%

According to Cornwall Wildlife Trust's July 2020 Nature In Lockdown Survey

Helping nature and wildlife to thrive was the most popular answer to our online climate change survey in 2019 on how Cornwall Council could help Cornwall become carbon neutral.



CORNWALL'S NATURE NETWORK

This section outlines a range of broad opportunities to make nature bigger, better and more joined up. These are opportunities that all of us can contribute to – including our land managers, farmers, communities and public bodies. We have distinguished two broad measures that can be undertaken for each opportunity – to 'Enhance & Protect' or 'Create & Restore'. We already have a network of nature-rich sites that we need to enhance and protect as a springboard for wider recovery. But we need to go further in creating and restoring more sites, extending them and connecting them with corridors to reverse the local decline in nature.

Our prototype mapping system Lagas (Cornish for 'eye') was developed in partnership with the University of Exeter. It identifies existing and opportunity areas for some of the major habitat types. The next iteration will cover more priority opportunities as we work towards our adoption of the strategy.

The maps identify areas to create or restore habitat that will deliver the greatest biodiversity and ecosystem service benefits. There will be a palette of options for most places, so the maps are just a starting point rather than a prescription. Creating the right habitat in the right place ultimately requires site-specific assessment and steer from landowners.



CORNWALL'S NATURE RECOVERY AMBITION

We want to work in partnership with one and all playing a role to deliver more, bigger, better and more joined up natural habitats – so that at least 30% of our land & seas are well managed or left for nature by 2030.

NATURE RECOVERY PRINCIPLES

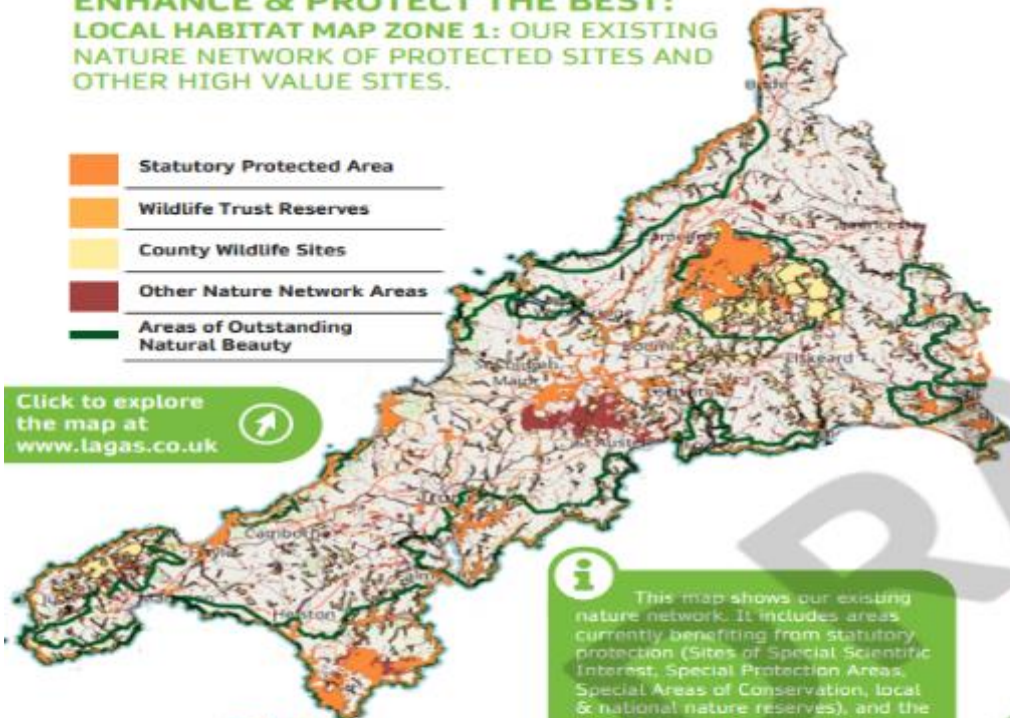
Nature recovery projects should aim to satisfy the following principles:

- NATURALLY FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEMS**
Work with natural processes and cycles – including making space for rivers to meander and coasts to evolve, and reducing inputs of pollutants.
- CONSERVE & REWILD**
Protect our most valuable places and buffer them as a springboard for recovery, and consider a mix of approaches spanning the spectrum from sustained active management to unmanaged natural regeneration of wilder sites.
- WIDER AND WILDER CORRIDORS**
Make our habitats less fragmented with a continuous network of green and blue corridors & stepping stones that allow species to move and migrate.
- A DYNAMIC PATCHWORK WITH BLURRY BOUNDARIES**
Create edges, diverse structure and a patchwork system of habitats; and enable scruffy transitional boundaries like scrub between them that can shift and adapt.
- THE RIGHT HABITAT IN THE RIGHT PLACE**
Ensure that created and restored habitats occupy the most climate resilient and ecologically suitable sites, and they aren't to the detriment of other quality habitats or species.
- BRING SPECIES BACK FROM THE BRINK**
Consider the reintroduction of keystone species lost to Cornwall, and enable at risk species which can flourish to be more abundant and less disturbed – with patchworks of habitats that support their whole lifecycle.
- THINK AT SCALE AND LONG-TERM**
Consider implications and opportunities beyond the site, seek opportunities to collaborate, and plan to enable long-term stewardship for permanent change and effective monitoring (including through citizen scientists).
- MAXIMISE MULTIPLE BENEFITS**
Deliver nature-based solutions for wider benefits, to enable landscapes to be well managed or left to naturally draw down carbon, improve water and soil quality, limit flood and pollution risks, and serve wider health & wellbeing outcomes.
- BUILD WITH NATURE IN MIND**
Integrate nature into the built environment, including green infrastructure and sustainable drainage that is sustained long-term – and make space for nature to naturally adapt to a changing climate alongside settlements.
- ENABLE FARMER & LANDOWNER CHOICE**
Empower farmers & landowners to make informed choices based on their circumstances and site-specific assessments with a palette of evidence-based options.

ENHANCE & PROTECT THE BEST:
LOCAL HABITAT MAP ZONE 1: OUR EXISTING
NATURE NETWORK OF PROTECTED SITES AND
OTHER HIGH VALUE SITES.

-  Statutory Protected Area
-  Wildlife Trust Reserves
-  County Wildlife Sites
-  Other Nature Network Areas
-  Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Click to explore the map at www.lagas.co.uk




i This map shows our existing nature network. It includes areas currently benefiting from statutory protection (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, local & national nature reserves), and the best of the rest for nature that is lacking such protection.

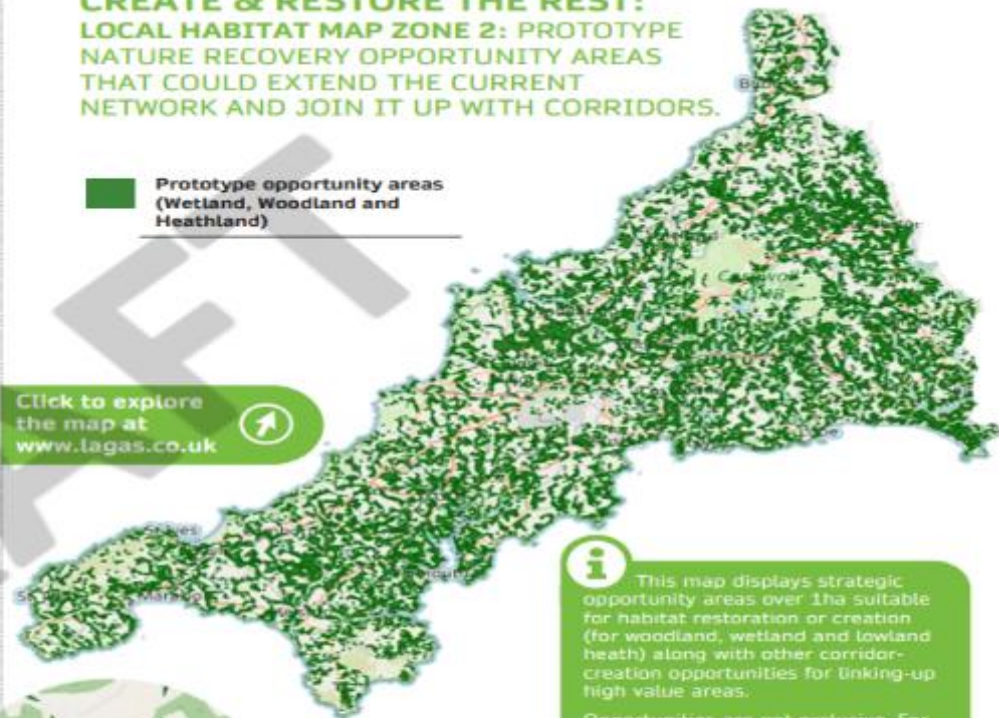
Statutory protections cover the largest area, including 137 SSSIs covering 6% of Cornwall (~21,146 ha). There are also 505 County Wildlife Sites, covering almost 10% of Cornwall (~33,000ha).

A further breakdown of the area by habitats is available in the State of Nature report in Appendix 1.

CREATE & RESTORE THE REST:
LOCAL HABITAT MAP ZONE 2: PROTOTYPE
NATURE RECOVERY OPPORTUNITY AREAS
THAT COULD EXTEND THE CURRENT
NETWORK AND JOIN IT UP WITH CORRIDORS.

-  Prototype opportunity areas (Wetland, Woodland and Heathland)

Click to explore the map at www.lagas.co.uk

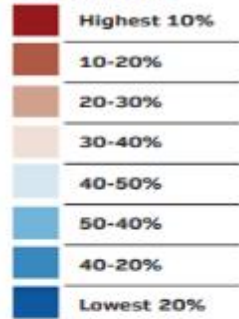


i This map displays strategic opportunity areas over 1ha suitable for habitat restoration or creation (for woodland, wetland and lowland heath) along with other corridor-creation opportunities for linking-up high value areas.

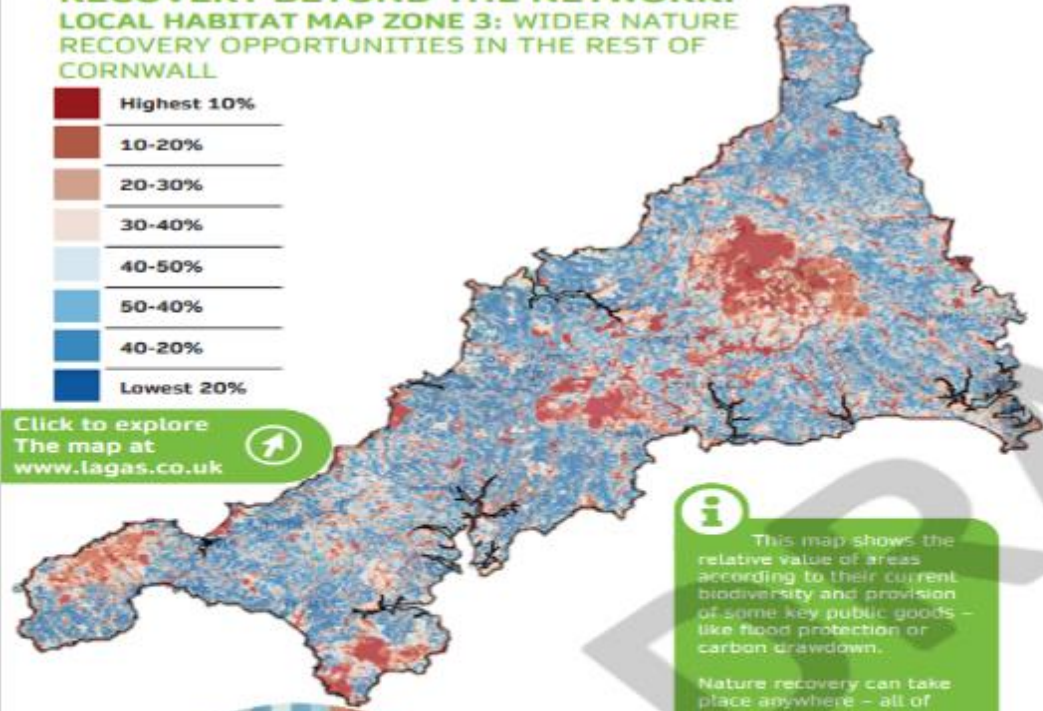
Opportunities are not exclusive. For example, wetland opportunities may include wet woodland and wet heathland habitats. Choices should also consider opportunity costs compared to alternative land uses.

Additional opportunities will be added to this prototype to include further agreed nature recovery priorities in the next iteration of the opportunity map.

RECOVERY BEYOND THE NETWORK: LOCAL HABITAT MAP ZONE 3: WIDER NATURE RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE REST OF CORNWALL



Click to explore
The map at
www.lagas.co.uk

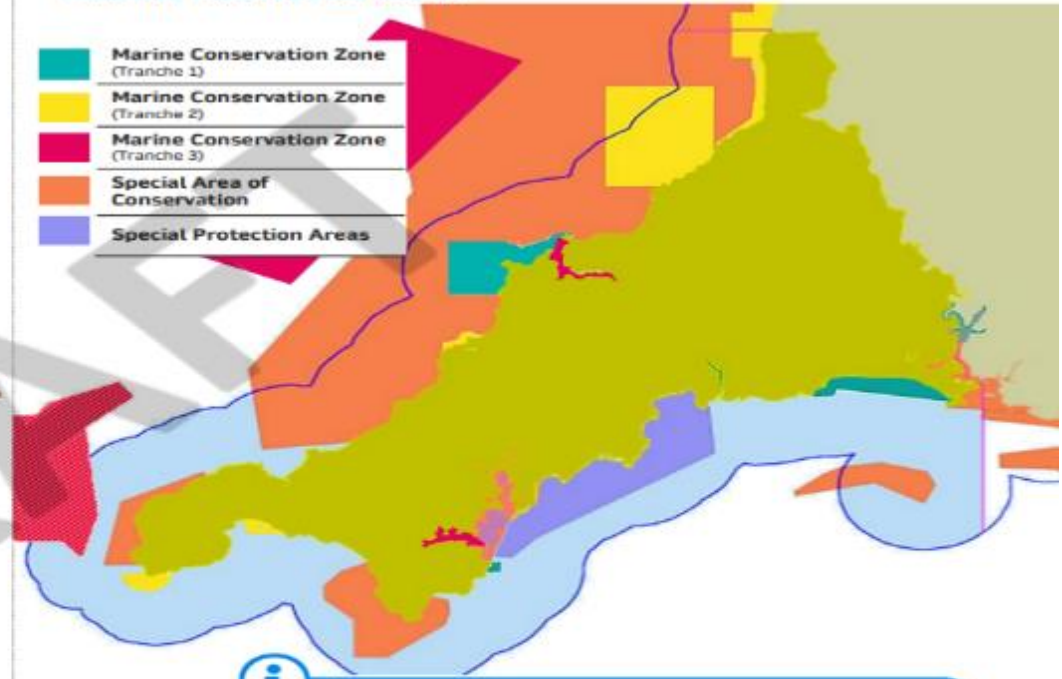


i This map shows the relative value of areas according to their current biodiversity and provision of some key public goods – like flood protection or carbon drawdown.

Nature recovery can take place anywhere – all of these areas could be enhanced to improve nature's delivery of public goods and services.



RECOVERY BEYOND THE NETWORK: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS



i This map shows marine and coastal areas where some specific species and habitats are protected. There are various kinds of these 'Marine Protected Areas', but they share the same basic aims. This includes 22 'Marine Conservation Zones', 6 'Special Areas of Conservation', and 2 'Special Protection Areas'.

34% of our inshore waters are protected, but currently only 7% of our inshore seabed is actively managed for nature. Combined with the potential of ecosystem-based fisheries management in the wider seas, there's plenty of opportunity for nature recovery at sea.

HEATHLAND

Heathland occupies moorland and coastal areas of open uncultivated land and infertile soil. This is ideal for heathland plants (predominantly heather), which support many distinctive plants, reptiles, birds, lichens and insects. But heathland has been fragmented due to conversion to other land uses or natural encroachment by woodland or grassland; and heathland species, especially breeding birds, are vulnerable to recreational disturbance.

Cornwall hosts extensive heathland, which infuses our moorland and coastal fringe with colour. The largely treeless character of open landscapes in areas like the Lizard, West Penwith, Bodmin Moor and our coastal fringe yields acidic and low fertility soils, especially in our maritime climate. It also commonly characterises the stunning landscapes of our old mining and quarry sites. There is an opportunity to restore and defragment our heathland to support a greater abundance of species.



35



TARGET OUTCOME:
Our heathland is restored, resilient and connected – supporting a greater abundance of species and teeming with pollinators.

THIS WILL SUPPORT THE RECOVERY OF



RARE BIRDS



WESTERN GORSE



REPTILES



BETTERLES



POLLINATORS



BUTTERFLIES

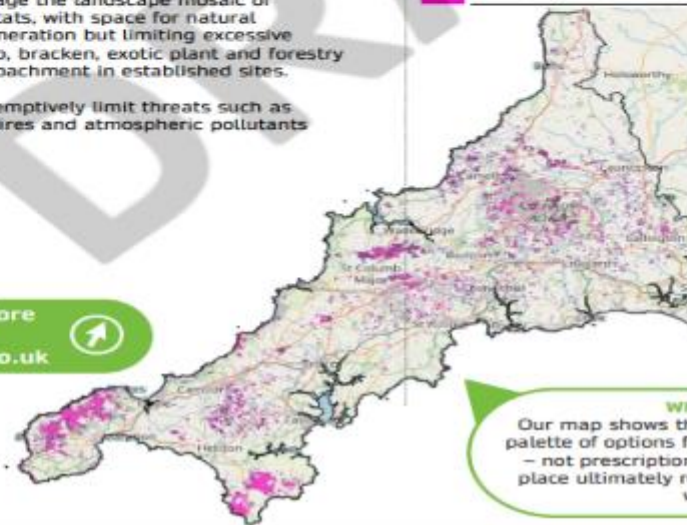
FOR THIS WE NEED TO...

1. Conserve, restore and connect fragmented heathland.
2. Boost the biodiversity of specialist heathland plant and animal species and their ability for climate-resilient migration, especially to support rare and at-risk birds, reptiles, and insects.
3. Manage the landscape mosaic of habitats, with space for natural regeneration but limiting excessive scrub, bracken, exotic plant and forestry encroachment in established sites.
4. Pre-emptively limit threats such as wildfires and atmospheric pollutants

HEATHLAND OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Source: www.lagas.co.uk

- Highest suitability
- Good suitability
- Medium suitability
- Existing heathland



Click to explore the map at www.lagas.co.uk



WIDER BENEFITS:



Carbon drawdown



Pollination



Health & wellbeing



Erosion control

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

This might be achieved through a mix of approaches, including, but not limited to:

- Large-scale restoration, including at old mine or quarry sites
- Further joining up and conserving the connectedness of the coastal fringe
- Creating space for heathland to expand inland
- Seasonally limit access to sites identified as important for breeding birds
- Pollinator-focused projects
- Projects to increase species abundance or support threatened species that can thrive.
- Grazing management, including on moorland and coastal areas.
- Naturalistic grazing, such as through the reintroduction of wild or semi-wild herbivores (e.g. cattle, Exmoor Ponies, or Bison)

Where can you take action?

Our map shows the best opportunity areas. There will be a palette of options for most places, so these maps are a guide – not prescriptions. Creating the right habitat in the right place ultimately requires site-specific assessment for what works best on your land.



INSPIRATION

We can all get involved in nature recovery, and there's plenty of inspiring activity underway locally which could be replicated and scaled up to deliver an our ambitions. Our organisations and partners do excellent work for nature, whether in their own time, at work, or when they are part of an organised occasion. From partnerships of public bodies, to community-led partners we can learn from each other.

South-West Peatland Partnership

Peat is a vital natural resource and a key part of our landscape. The South-West Peatland Partnership is a partnership of public bodies, community-led partners and private landowners working together to improve peatland health and restore peatland ecosystems. The partnership is working to improve peatland health and restore peatland ecosystems. The partnership is working to improve peatland health and restore peatland ecosystems.



Calstock Flood Defence Scheme

The Calstock Flood Defence Scheme is a major project to improve flood defence in the Calstock area. The scheme is working to improve flood defence in the Calstock area. The scheme is working to improve flood defence in the Calstock area.



Marazion Marsh

Marazion Marsh is a special site of scientific interest. The marsh is working to improve its natural environment. The marsh is working to improve its natural environment. The marsh is working to improve its natural environment.



The Cornwall Beaver Project

The Cornwall Beaver Project is a project to reintroduce beavers to Cornwall. The project is working to reintroduce beavers to Cornwall. The project is working to reintroduce beavers to Cornwall.



Green Ribs project

The Green Ribs project is a project to improve water quality in the Green Ribs area. The project is working to improve water quality in the Green Ribs area. The project is working to improve water quality in the Green Ribs area.



Upstream Thinking

Upstream Thinking is a project to improve water quality in the upstream areas. The project is working to improve water quality in the upstream areas. The project is working to improve water quality in the upstream areas.



Linking the Lizard Partnership

The Linking the Lizard Partnership is a project to improve water quality in the Lizard area. The partnership is working to improve water quality in the Lizard area. The partnership is working to improve water quality in the Lizard area.



Penwith Landscape Partnership

The Penwith Landscape Partnership is a project to improve water quality in the Penwith area. The partnership is working to improve water quality in the Penwith area. The partnership is working to improve water quality in the Penwith area.



Rewilding at Higher Kelgwin Farm

Rewilding at Higher Kelgwin Farm is a project to improve water quality in the Kelgwin area. The project is working to improve water quality in the Kelgwin area. The project is working to improve water quality in the Kelgwin area.



FARMERS, FORESTERS & LAND MANAGERS

Local Nature Recovery Managers are engaged to put together local projects in the Cornwall Nature Recovery Network Environmental Land Management System which is becoming operational. It can also be used by the local and funding providers through existing initiatives such as Upstream Thinking, Peatland, woodland creation, Linking Environment and Planning (LEAP) and Farm for Nature.

The purpose of this strategy is to help you to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall. It will help you to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall. It will help you to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall.

There are a number of ways in which you can get involved in nature recovery in Cornwall. You can get involved in nature recovery in Cornwall. You can get involved in nature recovery in Cornwall.

There is an important network of support, advice and funding available for Cornwall, Devon and Exeter. This network is working to support you in your nature recovery journey. This network is working to support you in your nature recovery journey.

ENHANCED NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGIES

PLANNERS & DEVELOPERS

The Local Planning Authorities will use this strategy to support land managers and developers in their planning and development work. The Local Planning Authorities will use this strategy to support land managers and developers in their planning and development work.

- For start making a local plan, it is important to consider the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall.
- For start making a local plan, it is important to consider the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall.

The two elements of the new approach are being reflected in the plan of this draft Cornwall Coastal Emergency Development Planning Document.

Draft policy G4 (Local Nature Recovery Networks) states that: "Where appropriate, Local Nature Recovery Networks should demonstrate how the proposed development will maintain and enhance the ability of the network to restore habitats and provide ecosystem services, in line with the Local Nature Recovery Strategy."

The plan will support other important policies of the plan including those related to climate change, biodiversity, and green infrastructure. The plan will support other important policies of the plan including those related to climate change, biodiversity, and green infrastructure.

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Future development and planning decisions should ensure that the plan will support other important policies of the plan including those related to climate change, biodiversity, and green infrastructure.

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1 Read the strategy to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall.

Read the strategy to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall. Read the strategy to understand the opportunities and priorities for nature recovery in Cornwall.

2 Explore the map on Lapan to identify the strategic opportunities on your land.

Explore the map on Lapan to identify the strategic opportunities on your land. Explore the map on Lapan to identify the strategic opportunities on your land.

3 Assess your site to understand which opportunities will work best for your land.

Assess your site to understand which opportunities will work best for your land. Assess your site to understand which opportunities will work best for your land.

4 Decide how you want the land to be managed in the future and explore capital and revenue funding opportunities such as through Future Schemes funds.

Decide how you want the land to be managed in the future and explore capital and revenue funding opportunities such as through Future Schemes funds. Decide how you want the land to be managed in the future and explore capital and revenue funding opportunities such as through Future Schemes funds.

5 Start to develop your land management plan and apply for funding.

Start to develop your land management plan and apply for funding. Start to develop your land management plan and apply for funding.



BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

Biodiversity Net Gain is designed to ensure that development schemes in a more and better state than before. Cornwall Council is already using the for major developments. The Cornwall Biodiversity Net Gain is designed to ensure that development schemes in a more and better state than before.

These zones guide both planning and allocation and site planning decisions. The zones are also used to inform and analyse the type, quantity and quality of any offsetting required as part of biodiversity net gain. These zones guide both planning and allocation and site planning decisions.

ZONE 1 - Our current nature reserves - this includes around 23% of land in Cornwall. (Dorset Matrix Multiplier: 1.0)

ZONE 2 - Major opportunities for nature - a further 10% of land where there are the best opportunities for creating, restoring and improving nature. (Dorset Matrix Multiplier: 1.1)

ZONE 3 - The largest area of Cornwall, within this area development will be expected to contribute to a net gain for nature and contribute positively to nature recovery. (Dorset Matrix Multiplier: 1.2)

The zones are based around the wetland areas within the Cornwall Nature Recovery Network, with opportunities areas for further restoration that we may consider in the future. The zones are also used to inform and analyse the type, quantity and quality of any offsetting required as part of biodiversity net gain. The zones are based around the wetland areas within the Cornwall Nature Recovery Network.

Click to explore the map on Lapan

LNRS – a process for engagement, an opportunity to frame intent and accelerate delivery

- Engagement – public, landowners, stakeholders
- Baseline and evidence
- Clear priorities
- Clear targets
- Focus on strategic enabling actions
- Spatial considerations
- Landscapes and species
- Urban and rural
- Marine included

