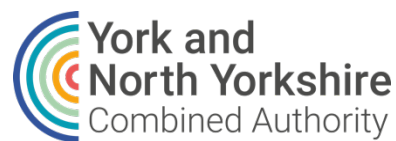




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# Regenerative Farming in the Protected Landscapes of York and North Yorkshire

## Action Plan

## Final Report for

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

February 2025



Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by
1.0	06/11/2024	Draft Report	Esther Kieboom Paul Silcock	Paul Silcock
2.0	11/12/2024	Draft Final Report		Esther Kieboom Glyn Jones
3.0	27/02/2025	Final Report		Charlie Russ



Cumulus Consultants Ltd  
1 Gainsborough House, Campden Business Park  
Battle Brook Drive  
Chipping Campden  
Gloucestershire GL55 6JX

Telephone: +44 (0)1386 277970  
Email: [info@cumulus-consultants.co.uk](mailto:info@cumulus-consultants.co.uk)  
Web: [www.cumulus-consultants.co.uk](http://www.cumulus-consultants.co.uk)

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# 1 Introduction

This Action Plan sets out how the five Protected Landscapes (PLs) in North Yorkshire could support a transition to regenerative farming in their areas and the drive to net zero in the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority area. The five PLs are:

- Forest of Bowland National Landscape
- Howardian Hills National Landscape
- Nidderdale National Landscape
- North York Moors National Park
- Yorkshire Dales National Park

The Action Plan has been informed by engagement with farmers and advisors – via two farmer meetings, a farm advisor meeting and nine case study interviews with farmers – as well as the Project Team’s understanding of other initiatives in the UK to accelerate the transition to regenerative agriculture, and meetings with and feedback from the Project Steering Group.

## 2 Aims

The aims of the Action Plan are to:

- Set out a path for a shift to regenerative agriculture in the five PLs; and
- Design a programme to deliver the transition to regenerative farming and monitor activity and impact.

The Action Plan, including path and programme, will need to be flexible and adaptable in order to respond to the needs of the farming community through continuous engagement with farmers, landowners/land managers.

The target audience is the PLs and partners, including farmers, landowners, land managers, as well as the York & North Yorkshire Combined Authority, local/regional/national government and all relevant authorities.

## 3 Scope

### What is regenerative agriculture?

Regenerative ('regen') agriculture focuses on a set of broad principles and practices that aim to enhance soil health, reduce negative environmental and social impacts and increase overall business and climate resilience. While there are many different definitions and descriptions, a working definition of regenerative agriculture is "farming systems and field operations that minimise soil disturbance (don't disturb the soil, keep the soil surface covered, and keep living roots in the soil); use diverse rotations and a range of crops; and integrate grazing livestock". Key characteristics of regenerative agriculture in the context of the PLs, which are primarily managed under livestock systems, include:

- Maximising forage production by improving soil health and natural nutrient cycles;
- Maximising forage utilisation, through proactive grazing strategies and livestock enterprises which are best suited to forage-based systems;
- Improving feed-conversion efficiency by investing in livestock genetics, health and welfare, and devising strategies to minimise routine treatments with anthelmintics, ectoparasite chemicals, and antibiotics;
- Increasing the diversity of browse and forage available to livestock by investing in more diverse swards, planting trees and agroforestry; and
- Minimising inputs of synthetic mineral nitrogen and plant protein imports.

The Research Report 'Establishing a Baseline for Evidence for Regenerative Farming in York and North Yorkshire' describes the regenerative practices that would typically apply to the main farm types in the five PLs. However, these cannot be applied mechanistically, as each farm context is different.

### Scope of the Action Plan

This Action Plan identifies interventions that could de-risk and accelerate the transition to regenerative farming and the drive to net zero, as well as delivering many other benefits linked to regenerative farming such as improvements in soil health, water quality, biodiversity, landscape resilience and climate adaptation.

The Action Plan seeks to complement the actions of others, such as the supply chain and the Government (see Section 4 below), so the PLs can be most effective, targeting their resources to generate the maximum effect and providing 'value for money' for the taxpayer.

## 4 Who is facilitating the transition and how?

In the UK, there are a range of supporting measures already in place to accelerate the transition to regenerative farming to improve business and climate resilience and realise nature, climate, and other benefits. These include initiatives led by supply chain actors (buyers, processors, and retailers), farming organisations (AHDB, Pasture for Life), farmer-led movements (Groundswell, Carbon Calling, Nature Friendly Farming Network), financial organisations (banks), government bodies (Defra, Natural England), and NGOs (FWAG, Soil Association). Below are some examples – this is not an exhaustive list. The PLs should seek to complement these initiatives to support farmers at a more local level.

### 4.1 Farmers and supply chain

There are several regenerative practices that farmers are already taking up, driven by early adopters, cost efficiencies and supply chain requirements, for example.

- Regenerative practices driven by early adopters and cost efficiencies (i.e. farmer driven):
  - Reducing livestock numbers to align with natural carrying capacity
  - Reduction in numbers of sheep and dairy cattle, and an increase in beef cattle and potentially pigs and ponies.
  - Change in breed from continental to native breeds
  - Pro-active grazing management
  - Reducing the use of artificial fertiliser, sprays, and diesel
  - Increase in home-grown feed
  - Decrease in housing with associated over-wintering feed, bedding and fuel
- Regenerative practices driven by supply chain requirements:
  - Improving animal health and welfare
  - Reducing antibiotic use
  - Minimum period of outdoor grazing

Some processors/purchasers (e.g. First Milk) are offering a premium on the base market price of products in return for producers adopting regenerative practices that benefit climate (GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration) and nature.

### 4.2 Government grants

Some regenerative practices are already (part) funded by government schemes, such as the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI), Countryside Stewardship (CS), Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) and other schemes and grants. Below are some examples:

- Regenerative practices that are supported by SFI, CS and other payments e.g.:
  - Soil testing and soil management plan
  - Nutrient management plan
  - Integrated pest management plan

- Cover crops
- No-till farming
- Herbal leys (on arable land, temporary grassland or improved permanent grassland)
- Low input grassland
- Low/manage grazing on moorland
- Cattle grazing supplement
- Hedgerow management and planting
- Agroforestry and tree planting
- Farm equipment, technology and infrastructure grants which can support regenerative farming:
  - Productivity e.g.
    - Soil testing kits
    - Direct drills
    - Grass seeders (for overseeding and reseeding)
    - Grassland pasture aerators
    - Pasture plate meters
  - Slurry e.g.:
    - Slurry testing
    - Slurry application
    - Slurry infrastructure
  - Animal health and welfare management e.g.:
    - Sheep handling systems
    - EID readers
    - Electric fencing
- Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) grants:
  - Baselineing, feasibility plans and advice
  - Soil sampling and testing
  - Carbon audits
  - Hedges and fences
  - Electric fencing kits
  - Water supply infrastructure
  - Infield tree planting
  - Herbal leys
  - Mentoring projects
- Landscape Recovery (LR) schemes which fund projects that support net zero, protected sites and habitat creation.

## 4.3 Private sector

The private sector is supporting the transition to regenerative farming through providing sources of finance. Examples from around the country are set below, however these may not necessarily apply across the PLs:

- Regenerative practices and equipment supported by bank loans:

- Some banks and lenders offering preferential rates on general borrowing options to farmers who are implementing regenerative practices.
- Regenerative practices supported by private environmental payments:
  - Carbon credit schemes
  - Nature credit schemes
  - Programmes such as Landscape Enterprise Networks (LENs) creating local trading networks for delivering ecosystem outcomes through land management measures.

## 4.4 Sources of advice

There are various sources of advice on regenerative farming available to farmers. These include specialist regenerative farming advisers, mentors and facilitators, as well as agronomists, farm management consultants, agroecologists, conservation advisers and vets with regenerative farming knowledge and expertise.

Pasture for Life's 'Pasture and Profit Programme for the North of England' provides mentoring, advice and information on regenerative farming to farmers in part of the project area (Forest of Bowland NL, Nidderdale NL and Yorkshire Dales NP) as well as two other PLs. This programme has been operating since 2022, funded through the Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) Programme, and has been successful in supporting 26 mentees and 70 other farmers in the project area. The FiPL programme was due to end in March 2025, but has recently been extended for a further year to March 2026.

Advice, information and inspiration is also available via farmer-led movements such as Groundswell, Carbon Calling and the Nature Friendly Farming Network, and a wide range of online advice and tutorials.

## 4.5 Gaps and need for PL support

While farmers have an array of advice and funding sources available, it is not always clear which options are most suitable for their land and their business, or what the benefits are economically and environmentally.

More generally, regenerative farming advice is not always tailored to the special landscape and farming context within which farms are located, including the upland landscapes which cover the majority of the project area.

Other specific barriers identified in the Research Report which farmers require help to overcome in their regenerative transition include:

- Large sunk capital costs and overheads, as well as current contracts and market conditions, which work against significant changes in farming system (e.g. in the dairy sector)
- Additional labour and regulatory requirements associated with moving to cattle grazing on farm
- Lack of support for a shift to regenerative farming from landlords, linked to lack of understanding of the potential benefits to both the farmer and landowner.



PLs can play an important role in facilitating the transition to regenerative farming, collaborating with others (e.g. supply chain, farming organisations, farmer-led movements, financial organisations, government bodies and NGOs). PLs can provide guidance and tools to enable farmers to decide for themselves which regenerative approaches and practices would be appropriate for their context. PLs can also provide environmental advice relating to, for example, habitat and species management, historic environment and links to agri-environment schemes and other funding. In doing so, PLs can support farmers to protect and enhance the special features of their area, and optimise the benefits from regenerative farming for the region as a whole.

PLs can additionally provide funding and other resources to address specific funding gaps and overcome specific barriers (e.g. hosting workshops or seminars with the CLA or professional firms with landowner clients (solicitors, accountants, surveyors) to improve understanding and support from landlords).

# 5 North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative

## 5.1 Introduction

The proposed approach is for a single **North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative** across the North Yorkshire PLs from 2025/26 onwards. The initiative will build on and expand the previous successful initiatives and address the identified gaps and needs in current advice and funding.

## 5.2 Aim and objectives

The aim of the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative is to significantly accelerate and scale up regenerative farming and its benefits across the North Yorkshire PLs. This will involve:

- More farmers
- More PLs – including all five PLs in North Yorkshire
- Advice and support tailored to farmer, farm and landscape
- Different delivery mechanisms to suit farmers' needs.

PLs will accelerate the uptake of regenerative farming measures by pursuing the following objectives:

- Raise awareness of the benefits of regenerative farming (show the evidence through field trials, farm based events/walks, peer-to-peer learning)
- Promote beneficial regenerative practices which are appropriate for the PLs
- Provide farmers with guidance, advice and support to enable them to plan and implement the regenerative transition relevant to their objectives, farm and context (demonstrated through case studies or examples of successful transitions)
- Provide local funding to address gaps in support
- Commission relevant research
- Measure progress and impacts

PLs could also inform and influence others involved in facilitating the regenerative farming transition, helping these national and regional partners (e.g. supply chain actors, government bodies and NGOs) to better understand the PL context and better support regenerative farmers in the PLs through refined supply chain requirements, scheme options and activities.

## 5.3 Strategic goals

Building on the aim and objectives, a number of strategic goals are identified for the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative, relating to the five PLs:

- Growing the number of farm businesses practising regenerative farming by 305 businesses per annum (c. 8.5% of total number of commercial holdings across the PLs per annum). See Appendix 1 for analysis and evidence.

- Growing the area of farmland being farmed regeneratively by 33,000 ha per annum (c. 8.5% of the total area of commercial holdings across the PLs per annum). See Appendix 1 for analysis and evidence.
- Deepening farmers' involvement with regenerative practices
- Improving the profitability of regenerative farm businesses
- Reducing the GHG emissions of regenerative farm businesses and farming as a whole
- Improving the broader environmental outcomes (e.g. soil, water quality, biodiversity, natural flood management) of regenerative farm businesses and farming as a whole
- Improving the business and climate resilience of regenerative farm businesses and farming as a whole
- Growing the community of farmers involved with regenerative farming directly or indirectly.
- Securing 25% match funding from the private sector

## 5.4 Approach and elements

A range of different approaches have been used to support regenerative farming across different PLs in England including:

- Pasture for Life's Pasture and Profit Programmes
- Regenerative Agriculture Accelerator Programmes
- Individual farm projects

The first and third approaches have been used in the PLs in North Yorkshire<sup>1</sup>, while the second approach has been used in the Cotswolds NL<sup>2</sup>. All have proved successful according to feedback from PL staff involved with the programmes. All have been supported by FiPL funding; this programme has recently been extended for a further year to March 2026.

The North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative builds on and expands these previous programmes. Key elements of the initiative will include:

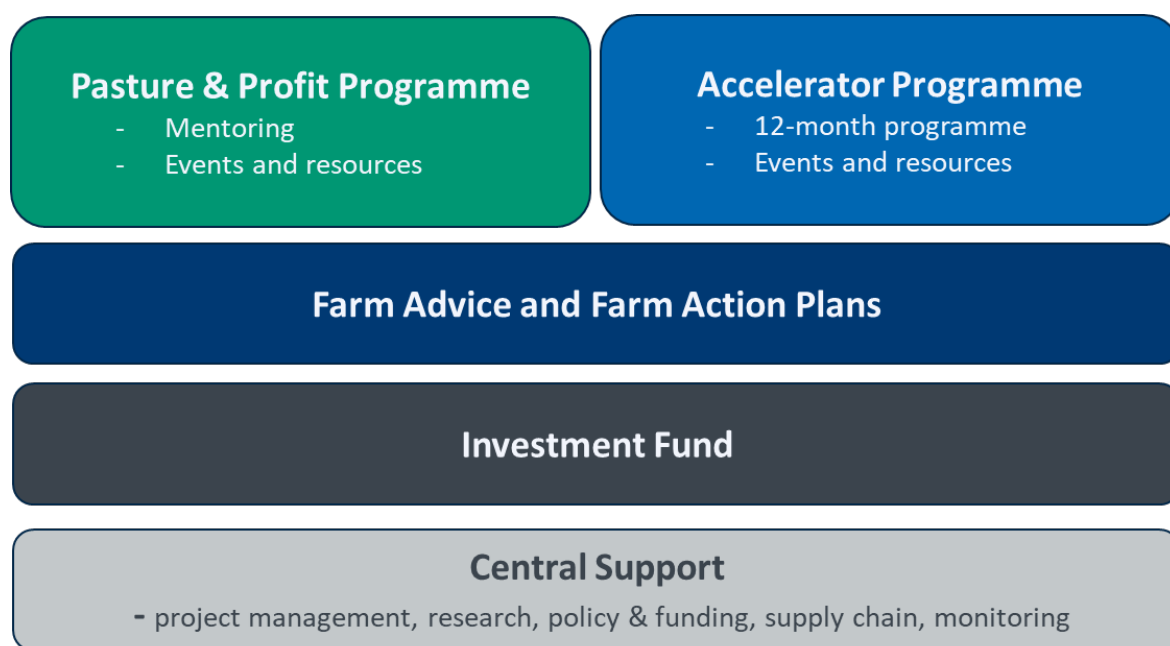
1. A Pasture and Profit Programme expanded to accommodate more livestock/mixed farmers, operating across all five PLs
2. An option for farmers to join together in an Accelerator Programme built around their needs (e.g. arable, dairy etc)
3. 1:1 farm advice and farm action plans
4. An investment fund available to support individual farm projects
5. Central support to co-ordinate, commission research, influence others and monitor progress/impacts.

These elements are illustrated in Figure 5-1 and outlined below.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.pastureforlife.org/webinars/pastureandprofit/pastureandprofit-north/>

<sup>2</sup> [Regenerative Agriculture Accelerator Programme - Cotswolds National Landscape](#)

**Figure 5-1: North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative - Overview**



### 5.4.1 Pasture and Profit Programme

The Pasture for Profit programme will be expanded in terms of:

- Coverage to include Howardian Hills NL and North York Moors NP, alongside the existing PLs involved in the programme - Forest of Bowland NL, Nidderdale NL and Yorkshire Dales NP.

It will be an innovative mentoring and events programme, free to farmers interested in regenerative or nature friendly farming practices, as it is presently. The programme will have a particular focus on regenerative farming going forward.

There will continue to be three ways of getting involved and participating in the programme:

1. Choosing to becoming a mentee and be allocated a trained, experienced farmer mentor, who will visit the farm and provide ongoing follow- up support as the farmer explores / implements new ways of managing the livestock enterprise(s).
2. Accessing a comprehensive series of on-farm events and webinars covering a wide range of topics. Topics will be decided based on feedback from the project participants. Farmers will also benefit from a range of supporting documents to support change back on farm.
3. Accessing Pasture for Life membership and online resources, and other opportunities to learn from farmers across the UK transitioning to lower input livestock practices, including a vibrant online forum.

The management and cost structure are anticipated to remain similar to present. An additional function will be to collect data on regenerative pasture and livestock management, and examples of what works. The Mentees could also be encouraged to be involved with trialling and monitoring outcomes, with the opportunity to recover any capital, income

foregone and monitoring costs from the Initiative. The resources developed through the programme would be made available to all farmers engaged in the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative.

## 5.4.2 Accelerator Programme

Farmers could choose to come together to develop their own Regenerative Farming Accelerator Programme. This could be focused around a specific sector (not covered by or appropriate to the Pasture and Profit programme) such as arable or dairy, and/or specific to a particular locality (e.g. PL, or catchment)

This programme will help build a regenerative farming community for the relevant sector and/or locality, connect pioneers in regenerative farming with those taking their first or second steps, facilitate high impact peer-to-peer learning and mentoring, introduce and share specialist knowledge, and communicate regenerative farming principles, practices, and stories to a wider audience.

There will be two ways to be involved:

1. Applying to join a Core Group of, say, 25 local farmers and advisors. The group would start an intensive, 12-month programme of workshops, farm walks and other events (including sessions with regen pioneers, study tours, clinics etc). Members of the group would co-design and organise elements of the programme themselves, in response to their specific needs and interests. The group would be supported by a facilitator and centrally resourced.
2. Accessing selected activities and events as part of the Wider Audience. The wider audience will help spread awareness and build the community, be able to get involved in a more informal way, bring different perspectives and need to pay for some activities.

There could be one or more accelerator programmes operating across the North Yorkshire PLs at any one time.

The management and cost structure are anticipated to remain similar to other accelerator programmes. An additional function will be to collect data on regenerative farming relevant to the Core Group and examples of what works. The Core Group could also be encouraged to be involved with trialling and monitoring outcomes, with the opportunity to recover any capital, income foregone and monitoring costs from the Initiative. The resources developed through the programme would be made available to all farmers engaged in the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative.

## 5.4.3 Farm Advice and Farm Action Plans

Farmers could choose to obtain 1:1 Farm Advice and support to develop a Farm Action Plan to guide them in converting to regenerative farming. Farm Advice and Farm Action Plans would be the engine behind regenerative farming transition across the PLs, broadening the reach of the other two programmes and providing support to 250 farm businesses per year (65% of the total goal of 305 farmers per year). Crucially, the Farm Advice and Farm Action Plans would integrate farm business financial sustainability with net zero, climate adaptation,

and nature recovery outcomes, and ensure linkage and coherence with other existing schemes and initiatives .

This support would be available to all farmers across the five PLs, including those involved with the Pasture and Profit Programme and Accelerator Programme. Farmers would benefit from a common, high level of service and resources, albeit double funding would not be permitted.

There would be two parts to this support:

1. Farm Advice. This will be delivered by a network of farm advisers based in the PLs.
2. Farm Action Plan. Farmers and land managers will be assisted to carry out a baseline/audit (e.g. GHG emissions, carbon storage, biodiversity) and develop a Farm Action Plan to guide their transition to regenerative farming, lower emissions, climate adaptation and nature recovery.

The Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme – including the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship and Landscape Recovery schemes – will be a key source of funding for the implementation of the Farm Action Plans, alongside other publicly funded schemes. However, funding will also be sought from the private and voluntary sectors.

Additional funding to address specific barriers and gaps will be available via a special Investment Fund for the five PLs (see 5.4.4 below).

Data collected through the Farm Action Plans and Investment Fund elements of the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative would be collated, aggregated and analysed to improve the evidence base for the benefit of all farmers and stakeholders.

### **5.4.4 Investment Fund**

Farmers engaged in any of the above elements, or none, could apply to the Investment Fund for money to support investment in equipment, infrastructure or other activity which supports the transition to regenerative farming.

Similar intervention (grant) rates would operate as under the FiPL Programme e.g. 40% of total cost where there is a commercial benefit to the farm business; or up to 100% if there is no commercial/private benefit.

Data collected through this element of the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative would be collated, aggregated and analysed to improve the evidence base for the benefit of all farmers and stakeholders.

### **5.4.5 Central Support**

Central support will co-ordinate the above elements, commission relevant research, influence others and monitor progress/impacts. This support will be delivered through a small number of staff operating across the PLs.

Potential activities include:

- Research
  - This might include:

- Farm-level research relating to economics, GHG emissions and broader benefits linked to regenerative farming transition, by practice and/or farm type; and
  - Landscape-level research integrating the findings from the Research Report with other recent work on land use targets and emissions pathways in the PLs (including sequestration potential from restoring moorlands, heathland, peatlands, and wetlands), soil carbon etc.
- Policy and funding
  - Informing/influencing policy and funding, identifying gaps and improvements to public revenue and capital schemes, and private schemes, which have potential to benefit regenerative farming across the PLs.
- Supply chain
  - Working with supply chain actors and farmers and advisors to highlight how supply chain requirements can be refined to reflect the PL context.
- Monitoring
  - Monitoring the uptake and outcomes of regenerative farming across the region, including GHG emissions reductions and carbon sequestration (see Section 7 below).

# 6 Timescale and resourcing

## 6.1 Timescale

The Action Plan is for the next 5 years initially (2025/6 – 2029/30) to align with short/medium term budgets. It is recognised that the plan may need to be extended for a further 5 years (2030/31 – 2034/35) given the likely gradual uptake in regenerative farming and long timescale required to achieve significant coverage across the area.

## 6.2 Resourcing

The estimated total cost for the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative is £725,000 per annum. For the first two years, this would equate to £1,450,000. The next three years, the cost would be a further £2,175,000. The breakdown of this cost by element is shown in Table 6-1. See Appendix 1 for analysis and evidence.

## 6.3 Sources of funding

The main source of funding for the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative – to cover the cost of the different elements will be the York and North Yorkshire Carbon Negative Challenge Fund and Lancashire County Council Climate Action Funding.

Supplementary funding to support core funding of the Initiative may be available from PLs, local authorities, Defra / Natural England / Environment Agency, farmer bodies, supply chain organisations, research organisations, NGOs and corporate/philanthropic sources. The UK Shared Prosperity Fund and Rural England Prosperity Fund support rural economic development; both funds were scheduled to end in March 2025, but the Shared Prosperity Fund has recently been extended for a further year to March 2026. Any successor scheme(s) should be assessed when launched.

Farmers adopting regenerative farming practices also have the opportunity to access direct support from:

- Supply chain partners
- Government schemes e.g. Environmental Land Management (Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship (including the CS Facilitation Fund) and Landscape Recovery), Farming Equipment and Technology Fund and the broader Farm Investment Fund, Animal Health and Welfare Review and Capital Grants.
- Private sector funding e.g. banks, private environmental schemes
- Different sources of advice and information.  
[See 4.1 – 4.4 above.]

There will be a match funding target of 20% from the private sector in the first two years, with potential to increase this in the following three years.



**Table 6-1: Action Plan – Elements, Activities and Resources**

Element	Activities	Timeline	Organisation responsible /supporting	Resource requirements (per annum)
<b>1. Pasture and Profit Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentoring (Mentees)</li> <li>On farm events and webinars</li> <li>Online resources</li> </ul>	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030	Pasture for Life, 5 PLs	£140,000 p.a.  Basis: 30 mentees and 80 farmers per annum
<b>2. Accelerator Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12-month programme of workshops, farm walks and other events (Core Group)</li> <li>Selected activities and events</li> <li>Online resources</li> </ul>	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030	Relevant PL, Employed Facilitator, <i>Project Manager</i>	£35,000 p.a.  Basis: 1 group (25 farmers and advisers) per annum; demand-led
<b>3. Farm Advice and Farm Action Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm Advice</li> <li>Farm Action Plans</li> </ul>	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030	5 PLs, Project Manager	£250,000 p.a.  Basis: 5 farm advisers employed by PLs; 250 farms benefitting p.a.
<b>4. Investment Fund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital grants to support investment in equipment, infrastructure, projects</li> </ul>	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030	5 PLs, Project Manager	£240,000 p.a.  Basis: £600,000 over 2.5 years <i>pro rata</i>
<b>5. Central Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research</li> <li>Policy and funding</li> <li>Supply chain</li> <li>Monitoring</li> </ul>	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030	5 PLs, Project Manager	£60,000 p.a.  Basis: c.10% of total annual budget, comprising 1 project manager and resources for research, monitoring etc.
<b>Total</b>				<b>£725,000 p.a.</b>

## 7 Monitoring and evaluation

Progress towards achieving the strategic goals for the North Yorkshire Regenerative Farming Initiative will need to be monitored, and the initiative evaluated.

The monitoring will ideally take place within the context of monitoring targets and outcomes across the PLs as a whole. Relevant targets from Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework<sup>3</sup> (PLTOF) are set out below:

- Target 5
  - Ensuring at least 65% to 80% of land managers adopt nature friendly farming on at least 10% to 15% of their land by 2030
- Target 4
  - Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs (from a 2022 baseline) and increasing to include all newly restored or created habitat through agri-environment schemes by 2042.
- Target 6
  - Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) can be developed to help track the key drivers affecting the delivery of the strategic goals set out in this Action Plan (5.3). KPIs should ideally reflect progress and performance and be measurable, comparable to a target/previous year and capable of being acted on. In addition, it will be important not to have too many indicators as this could be distracting and/or burdensome in terms of monitoring.

A small number of KPIs linked to relevant strategic goals are proposed, together with a description of the measure and reporting period for each KPI, see Table 7-1. KPIs linked to profitability and environmental impacts are important, but a suitable approach to measure (e.g. sampling or modelling) would need to be developed and would require resources, hence the less frequent reporting period. The results from the KPI monitoring will inform changes/improvements to the Action Plan.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protected-landscapes-targets-and-outcomes-framework/protected-landscapes-targets-and-outcomes-framework#protected-landscape-targets>

**Table 7-1: KPIs**

Ref	KPI	Measure	Reporting period	Notes
<b>Regenerative farming</b>				
RF 1	Regenerative farm businesses	Number of farm businesses practising regenerative farming	Annual	Links to PLTOF Target 5
RF2	Regenerative farmland area	Area of farmland being farmed regeneratively (ha)	Annual	Links to PLTOF Target 5
RF3	Farm businesses engaged	Number of farmers involved with regenerative farming directly or indirectly	Annual	
RF4	Regenerative farm profitability	Profitability of regenerative farm businesses	Every 5 years	
<b>Environmental impacts</b>				
EN1	GHG emissions	GHG emissions of regenerative farm businesses	Every 5 years	Links to PLTOF Target 6
EN2	Broader environmental outcomes	Environmental outcomes (soil, water quality, biodiversity) of regenerative farm businesses	Every 5 years	Links to PLTOF Target 4
EN3	Business and climate resilience	Business and climate resilience of regenerative farm businesses	Every 5 years	
<b>Expenditure and funding</b>				
EX1	Project expenditure	Total expenditure by Initiative	Annual	
EX2	External funding	External funding/grants levered in to regenerative farming in PLs	Annual	

An evaluation framework will need to be developed near the start of the initiative. This will include the KPIs and their monitoring, but also the recording and collation of input and output data, and engagement with stakeholders on a regular basis. Good practice would suggest an evaluation at the end of the first five-year period.

# Appendix 1: Analysis & Evidence

Action Plan - Goals and Resources - Analysis & Evidence					
Strategic goals					
	Annual goal	Total number of commercial holdings across PLs	Total area of commercial holdings across PLs (ha)	Annual goal as % of total number/area of commercial holdings	Uptake over Action Plan period
					Years 1-2    Years 3-5    Years 1-5
Number of farm businesses practising regenerative farming	305	3564		8.56%	17%    26%    43%
Area of farmland being farmed regeneratively (ha)	33,000		387,124	8.52%	17%    26%    43%
Other goals not quantified					
Breakdown of goals by programme					
	Annual				
Pasture and Profit Programme	30 Mentees				
	80 Farmers				
Accelerator Programme	25 Farmers				
Farm Advice & Farm Action Plans	250 Farms				
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>385</b>				
		Pasture & Profit Programme farmers solely benefiting from			
Less	80	knowledge transfer			
<b>Total number of farm businesses</b>	<b>305</b>				
Average commercial farm area	108.62				
<b>Total area of farm businesses (ha)</b>	<b>33,129</b>				
Resourcing					
	Evidence	Projected	Notes		
<i>Pasture and Profit Programme</i>					
Current budget for 3 PLs (reaching 26 mentees and 70 farmers)	£133,000				
Projected budget (for 5 PLs reaching 30 mentees and 80 farmers)		£140,000	Existing 3 PLs have benefited already, and uptake in NYM and HH likely to be lower per PL given farming context. Hence only slightly enhanced budget for 5 PLs.		
<i>Accelerator Programme (AP)</i>					
Current grant for Cotswold Regenerative Agriculture Accelerator Programme (RAAP)	£35,000		Covers activities and £500 budget per member. Participants asked to make 60% contribution to training where		
Projected budget		£35,000	Same budget as Cotswolds RAAP		
<i>Farm Advice and Farm Action Plans</i>					
Y & NY Net Zero Fund Application 2023 - cost for 5 farm advisers over 2.5 years = £625,000 = £250,000 p.a.	£250,000				
Projected budget		£250,000	Same budget as 2023 application		
<i>Investment Fund</i>					
Y & NY Net Zero Fund Application 2023 - investment fund for adoption of regen practices via Farm Action Plans over 2.5 years = £600,000 = £240,000 p.a.	£240,000				
Projected budget		£240,000	Same budget as 2023 application		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>£665,000</b>			
Central Support					
c. 10% of total annual budget, comprising 1 project manager and resources for research, monitoring etc.		£60,000	This is tight but potentially do-able if project manager part time		
<b>Total</b>		<b>£725,000</b>			
Budget over Action Plan period					
	Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 1-5		
	£1,450,000	£2,175,000	£3,625,000		



+44 (0)1386 277970  
[info@cumulus-consultants.co.uk](mailto:info@cumulus-consultants.co.uk)  
[www.cumulus-consultants.co.uk](http://www.cumulus-consultants.co.uk)