

农圈再野化： 以农野轮换促进英国威尔士坎布里安山脉后生产主义农村遗产景观再生

Paddock Rewilding: An Agri-wilding Scenario for a Regenerative Rural Heritage Landscape in Post-productivist Cambrian Mountains, Wales, UK

朱丞晋

香港大学建筑学院景观设计学硕士

CHU Shing Chun Paul*

Master of Landscape Architecture at Faculty of Architecture, the University of Hong Kong

*Corresponding Author

Address: Knowles Building, the University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, China

Email: pcsc@connect.hku.hk

摘要

长久以来集约化的农业生产已经引发出许多时下亟待解决的环境问题。在此背景下，“再野化”概念被引入学术研究领域，倡导生态中心主义，期望将原始荒野重新引入人工环境，使得开放连续的自然过程重新主导景观环境演替。随着欧洲国家的边缘农业用地撂荒现象不断加剧，再野化作为一种被动管理方式被广泛推行。然而，这种管理方式受到了世代以土地为生且习惯于主动土地管理方式传统的农牧民的强烈反对。本项目试图在遗产景观的永续使用和再野化这两种极端对立的土地利用观念间建立起协同关系，缓解因不间断的农耕与放牧所导致的植被覆盖率降低与土壤肥力流失问题。本项目以位于英国威尔士坎布里安山脉的庞塔费纳奇社区为例，受到本土“迁徙耕作”的轮作农耕方式启发，生成了“农圈再野化”的设计理念及相应方法论。这种景观干预方法融合了时间尺度、游牧传统和沿袭的公地权属机制，将农业景观视为在时间维度上的循环波动，建立起潜在的土地变化节律，设想了在更大范围的用地上实现“再野化”与“去野化”永续更迭的场景，期望建立平衡、可持续的土地管理范式。

关键词

再野化；可持续农地管理；景观遗产；迁徙耕作；新自由主义

ABSTRACT

The historical agriculture intensification has left notable environmental issues pressing to be resolved these days. In this context, rewilding was introduced into science as an eco-centric approach to introduce pristine wilderness back into artificial environment and allow open-ended and continuous natural processes to regain dominance in landscape. This passive management approach flourishes as a result of marginal farmland abandonment across Europe, has meanwhile sparked debate with farmers who live off the land that historically embraces active management. Paddock Rewilding investigates a middle ground to mediate and create synergies in two conceptually polarized value systems of heritage landscape and rewilding to combat the loss of vegetative cover and soil fertility that has resulted from nearly a century of continual harvesting and livestock pasturing. Inspired by the indigenous pathway of “shifting cultivation,” a pilot community in Cambrian Mountains, Wales, UK—Pontarfynach has been selected to demonstrate the idea of Paddock Rewilding and corresponding landscape intervention. The intervention employs timescale, traditional movement of livestock, and the historical rights of the Common land to treat the landscape as a temporal gradient to unlatch the potential land rhythm, and explores how larger territories can be elaborated into a “permanently impermanent” rotational scenario between “Rewilding” and “Dewilding,” to offer a possible alternative to envision a balanced and sustainable land management paradigm.

KEYWORDS

Rewilding; Sustainability Management; Farmland Landscape; Shifting Cultivation; Neoliberal Conservation

编辑 | 周佳怡

翻译 | 汪默英、嵇扬

EDITED BY | ZHOU Jiayi

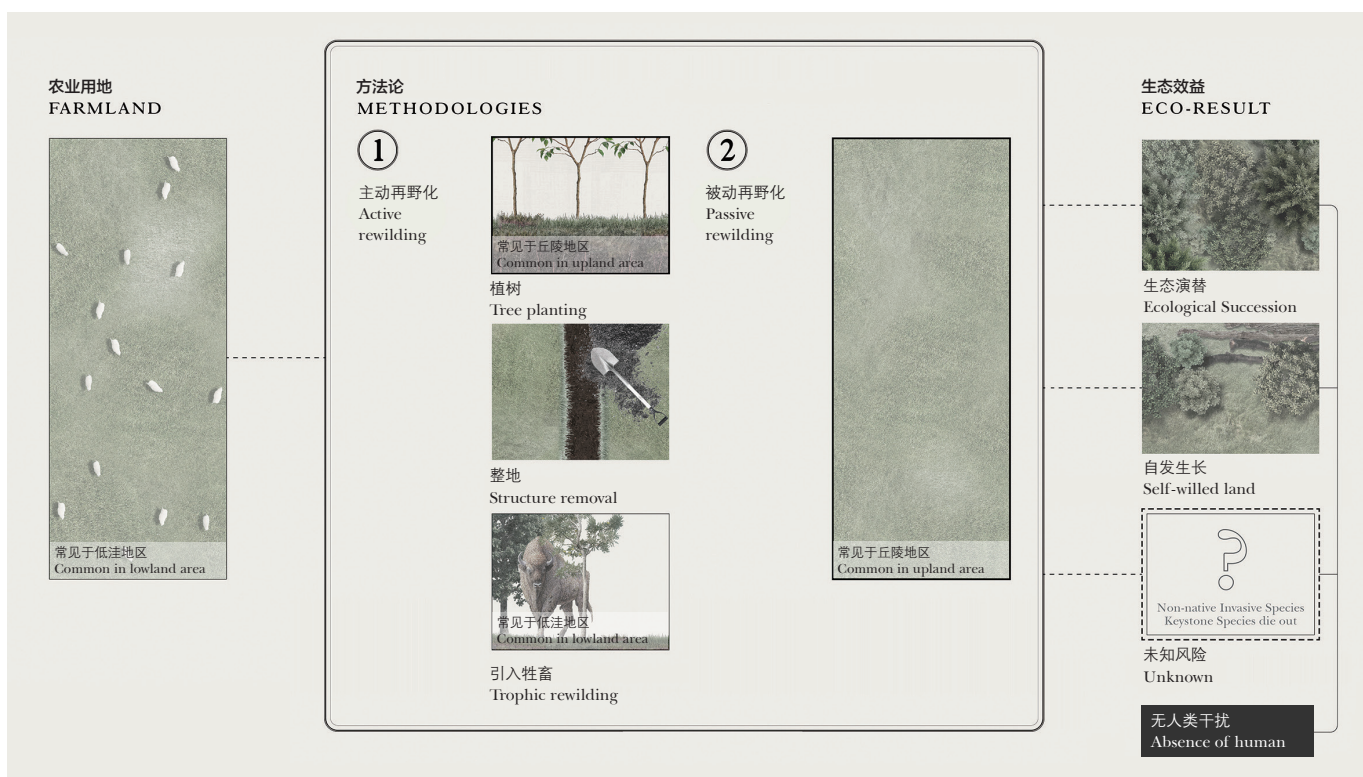
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1. 再野化概览
1. Rewilding at a glance

1 引言

现有考古发现表明，人属（*Homo*）起源于280万年前^[1]，并在20万年前演化为现代人类。在刚刚过去的1 000年中，人类中心主义的生存方式——集约化的农业生产对环境造成了举足轻重的影响。这种通过人类持续干预来维持的“永续生态”进一步严重损害了生态系统，进而引发出更多时下亟待解决的环境问题。

2 “再野化”运动

2.1 再野化溯源与兴起

“再野化”（Rewilding）概念由美国生物学家迈克尔·苏勒与里德·诺斯引入学术研究领域，目前尚无明确定义^[2]。它以生态中心主义替代人类中心主义，将原始荒野重新引入人工环境，使得开放连续的自然过程重新主导景观环境演替，从而以最小人为干预修复其生态过程^[3]。在方法论层面，再野化可被大致划分为主动再野化和被动再野化。二者的区别在于，在将土地完全移交给自然之前的初始干预程度有所不同（图1）。再野化并不旨在重建和复

刻历史中曾存在过的“自然”，但这一概念的簇拥者们仍不时会以历史环境条件为基准，推算生态过程发生的时间跨度^[4]。

2.2 欧洲语境下的再野化

历史上，欧洲的总政策与保护策略首选主动的土地管理方式，而这样的土地管理方式使得欧洲成为目前古森林覆盖率最低的大陆^[5]，相应政策也从文化敏感度上强烈影响着以土地为生的农牧民的思想意识。20世纪以来，随着工业化与城市化的持续推进，西班牙和波兰等欧洲国家的边缘农业用地撂荒现象不断加剧^[6]。预计未来十年内，欧洲逾2 000万公顷的农业用地将被废弃^[7]。虽然欧盟的“共同农业政策”建立了补贴制度，用来维持农业用地处于可生产状态，从而应对乡村人口流失和农业用地撂荒现象，但这项政策也被认为会妨碍生态演替过程^[8]。由此，舶来的被动管理方式开始盛行。

3 威尔士坎布里安山脉后生产主义的再野化

3.1 威尔士中部用地现状

以英国威尔士中部的丘陵景观为例，这种令人

惊叹的、起伏的山地农场与鲜有树木的乡村景观很容易被许多城市居民误认为“荒野”和“自然”。然而，实际上这类景观与自然关联甚微。威尔士的乡村景观受政策影响很大，如二战后兴起的多个以生产为中心的土地管理策略及1973年英国加入欧盟以来实行的共同农业政策^[9]（图2）。

威尔士坎布里安山脉位于英国受到生态胁迫最严重的地区之一（图3），是一处至关重要的生态枢纽^[10]。1972年，将该地区改建为国家公园的申请被驳回，因而时至今日依然维持着自一战以来的畜牧和林业生产性景观风貌^[11]。这种严重贫困的地区用地方式选择有限，而无休无止的农业运作将持续严重损害山地植被覆盖与土壤肥力——其土壤肥力预计将在未来三四十年来内消失殆尽^[12]。

3.2 再野化的政治意义

英国脱欧事件提升了人们对于再野化的关注。政客与再野化理念的簇拥者认为，在新政策的指导下，有望将所有仍在运营的农场改建为规模空前且充满生机的无人荒野，并有望扭转共同农业政策时期的效率低下问题，从而改写未来——这一机会千载难逢。长期仰仗欧盟支持但经济效益低下的牧羊

场^[13]成为了首批试点项目。

在这一政治背景下，对再野化理念形式的宣传赢得了大量来自城市居民的资金资助和支持，但在一定程度上也令某些大型组织机构或土地所有者有机可乘，就势囤积土地与购进小型农场，从中牟取暴利。此后，再野化被进一步包装为“基于自然的产业”，并被宣称具有潜在的经济价值。这类产业广义上指生态旅游，其触角甚至延伸到威尔士人迹罕至的角落。然而，这些地方都缺少进一步的深化规划方案来支持愿景的实现，不免令人生疑。

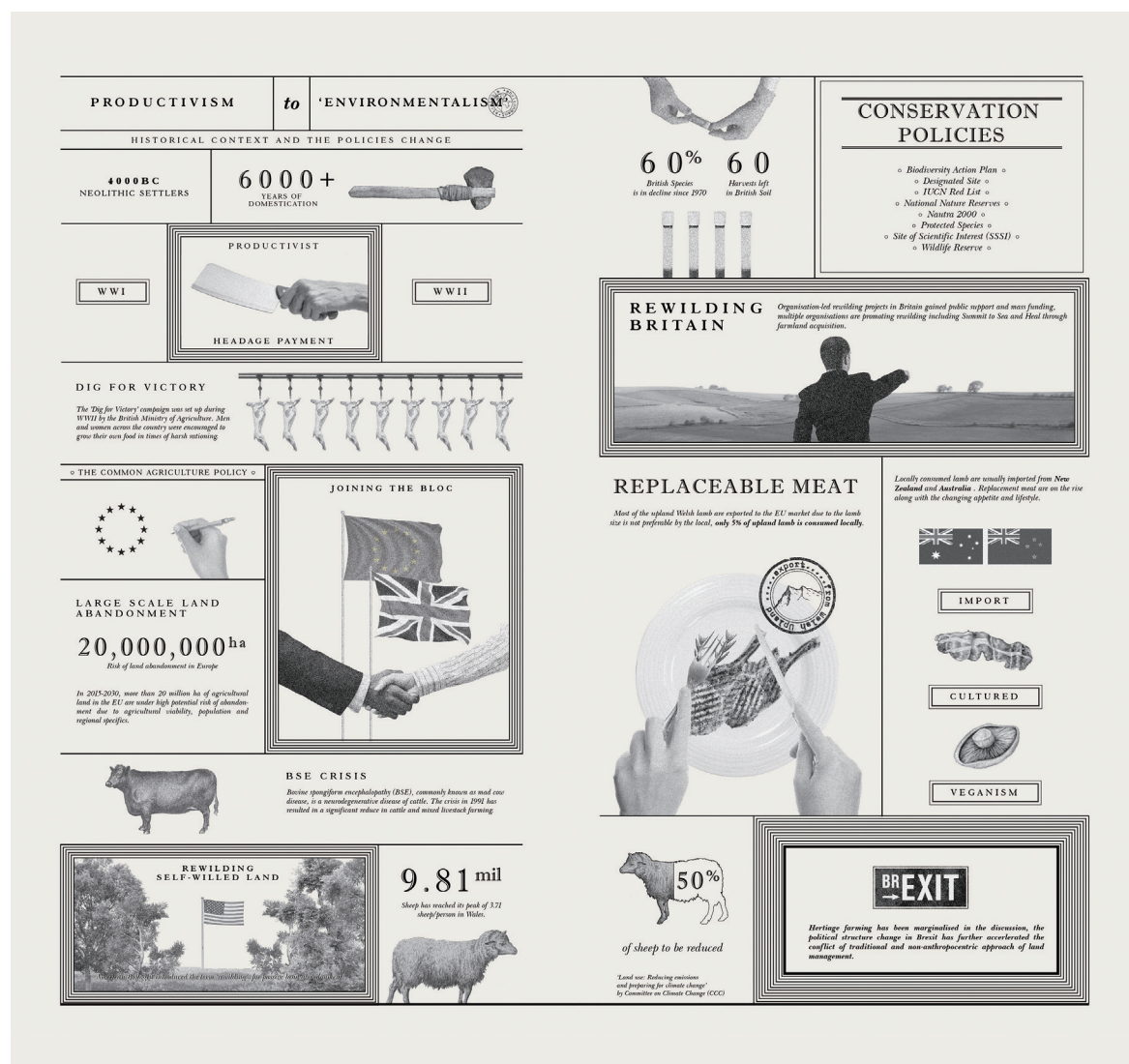
虽然剔除羊养殖业会造成食物产量骤减，但日渐兴起且已广为城市居民所接受的素食主义、人造肉和国外市场进口食品都能起到补偿作用^{[14]~[16]}。如此一来，才有望释放大量农业用地，并在组织机构的引导下开展再野化。

此外，近期举办的政府协商会议已经将再野化方法论的部分观念应用于脱欧后的相应发展构想，开创性地提出基于未来的土地管理计划实施农业补贴机制改革，并将这一行动命名为“自然修复”计划^[17]。尽管再野化受到数百年来世代守护这一非物质文化遗产和畜牧业传统的农牧民的强烈反对，但近来，再野化这一看似更贴近“自然环境”的主张在不同程度上占据了主导地位，使得当地文化渊源深厚的农场景观和畜牧业愈发边缘化（图4）。

4 平衡遗产景观的永续使用和再野化——农圈再野化

4.1 农圈再野化概述

本文试图在遗产景观的永续使用和再野化——一种新兴的、非人类中心主义的手段——之间建立平衡，进而探究人与环境的关系。虽然这两种极端的对立的土地利用观念在当前语境下从未有过交集，但若协同使用，有望缓解因近一个世纪内不间断的农耕与放牧所导致的植被覆盖率降低和土壤肥力丧失问题。本文以位于坎布里安山脉的庞塔费纳奇社区为例，小范围尝试展现农圈再野化的景观干预理念如何落地（图5）。城市居民如果仅以城市价值标准进行衡量，很难察觉农牧业与当地社区间紧密的联系。这种联系必不可少却无形抽象，往往体现在诸如威尔士语放牧指令和合作社等农牧民圈日常场景之中。每个季节都会举办的羊市也备受农牧民期待，它为分散定居的乡村居民提供了集会场所和社交机会（图6）。



2. 土地管理理念转变大事记简图：从以生产为中心转向以环境为中心。
2. Timeline of the shifting vision from productivism to environmentalism

“农圈再野化”（Paddock Rewilding）理念源于一种本土的轮作农耕方式——“迁徙耕作”，也称轮歇农业，可以促进农业用地的再生。对势在必行的国有工林产业转型方案行进重新构想可以催生对于如何在更大范围的农业用地上实现“再野化”与“去野化”永续更迭的思考：农业景观在日常生产与再生恢复间恒常流转，进而在不同部门专业人员的合作下，演变为林业产品和畜牧业产品两种乡村经济形态之间的均衡转换（图7，8）。农圈再野化干预方法融合了时间尺度、游牧传统和沿袭的公地权属机制，将农业景观视为一种时间维度上的循环波动，建立起潜在的土地变化节律，同时在

后脱欧时代探寻融合多种农业用地管理途径的综合性手段。

4.2 方法论

4.2.1 法律框架

在现行法律制度下，沿袭至今的公地权属机制允许农牧民在公地放牧、伐木、采挖和捕鱼，从而获取牧草、必需品、泥炭、土壤及水产品^[18]。尽管如此，近来发布的法案仍致力于探索更灵活、更综合地利用土地及其相邻道路的方式：《乡村与路权法（2000）》^[19]赋予公众到访注册公地的权力；《环境与乡村社区法（2006）》^[20]赋予行人、骑马

或骑车的人，以及其他有需求的人合法使用登记在册的小道、罗马驿道和牲畜商贩通行道的权力；《格拉斯蒂尔公地法》^[21]为持有公地或开放用地所有权的申请者提供资金，鼓励其开放其权属用地，用于在该地块上同时养殖多种牲畜；《公地法案（2006）》^[22]允许以公地租赁的形式暂时中断公地所有者的放牧权。这些法案令人回想起消失已久却并不陌生的集体用地思想，也启发了本项目初期的研究思路：回顾圈地运动和工业革命发生前公地权属机制，并探索充分发挥其潜能的途径（图9）。

4.2.2 建立平衡

本方案进一步将时下向公众开放的国有单作林纳入公地权覆盖范围。如此，政府即便不变更土地所有权，也能在未来5~10年内将林地作为采集生产林分配给当地的农牧民，腾退出更多土地用于集体放牧。原土地资源也可以释放出来进行循环利用。雇用承包商一次性采伐成熟林木的传统土地管理方式不利于生态，因此，本方案提出了更加可持续的先进土地管理模式：让农牧民按照自己的想法管

理土地（包括林牧复合、选择性疏伐或放牧）。近年面临失业危机的承包商恰能承担起平衡中的顾问角色，为农牧民提供相关的技术培训、工作坊活动及其他工具，支持新型运营方式的推行。该管理方案不仅丰富了农牧民的技能，也在政府资助和补贴的直接帮助下逐渐发展为这一拓展系统的新经济支柱。在林业产品长成待伐之际，原土地资源也停止衰退、转而再生——这片土地随着时间推移在林地和牧场之间来回转换，循环往复（图10）。

羊群的踩踏、坐卧等行为与啃食能力是生态演替的天敌，几乎无法与可再生景观产生联系^[23]（图11）。本案充分考虑羊群的这种特性，以及其对于当地生态环境的影响，勾画出这样一副图景：牧羊将延续游牧传统，借商贩通道转场于不同的景观区域；同时，牧羊可以根据需求在土地管理的不同阶段代替农牧民完成整地、播种、林地疏伐、开辟防火带等多数高强度劳作。

4.2.3 技术支持

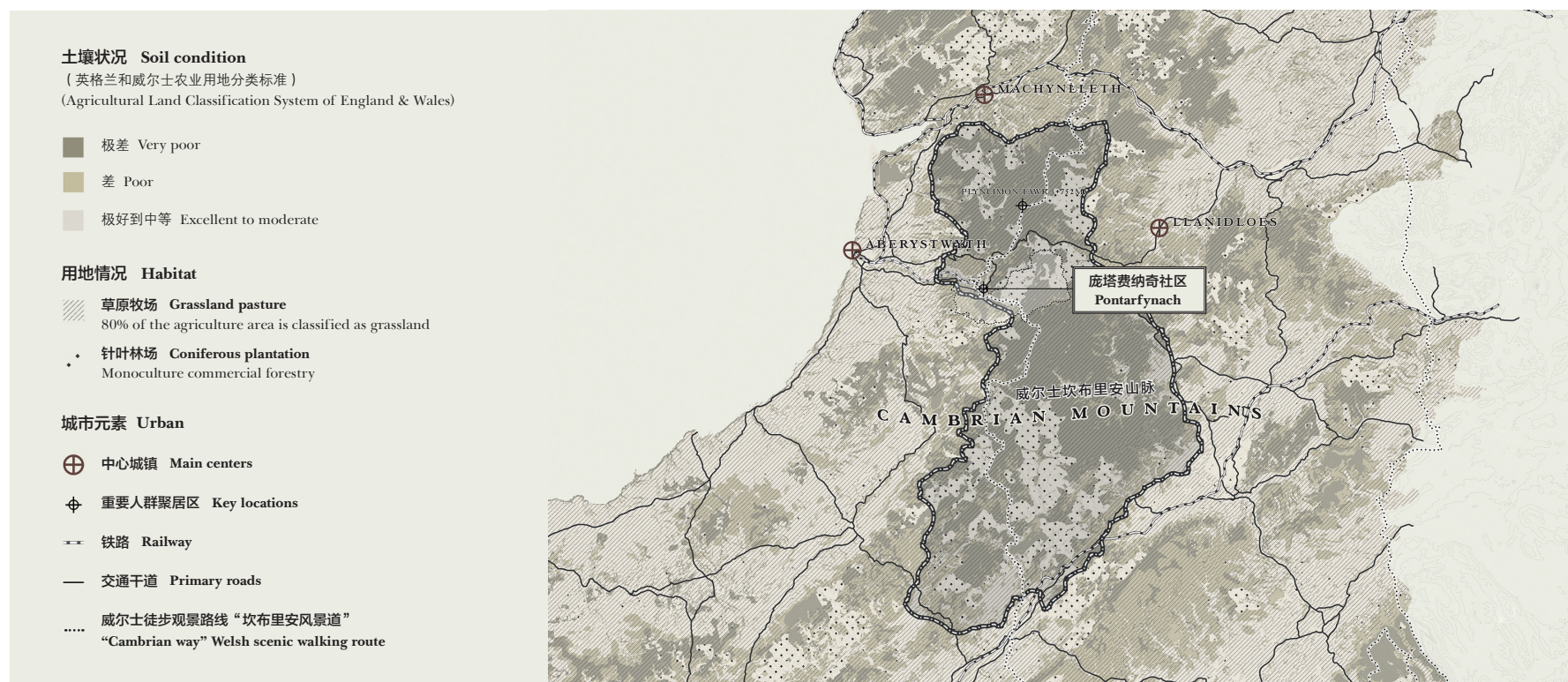
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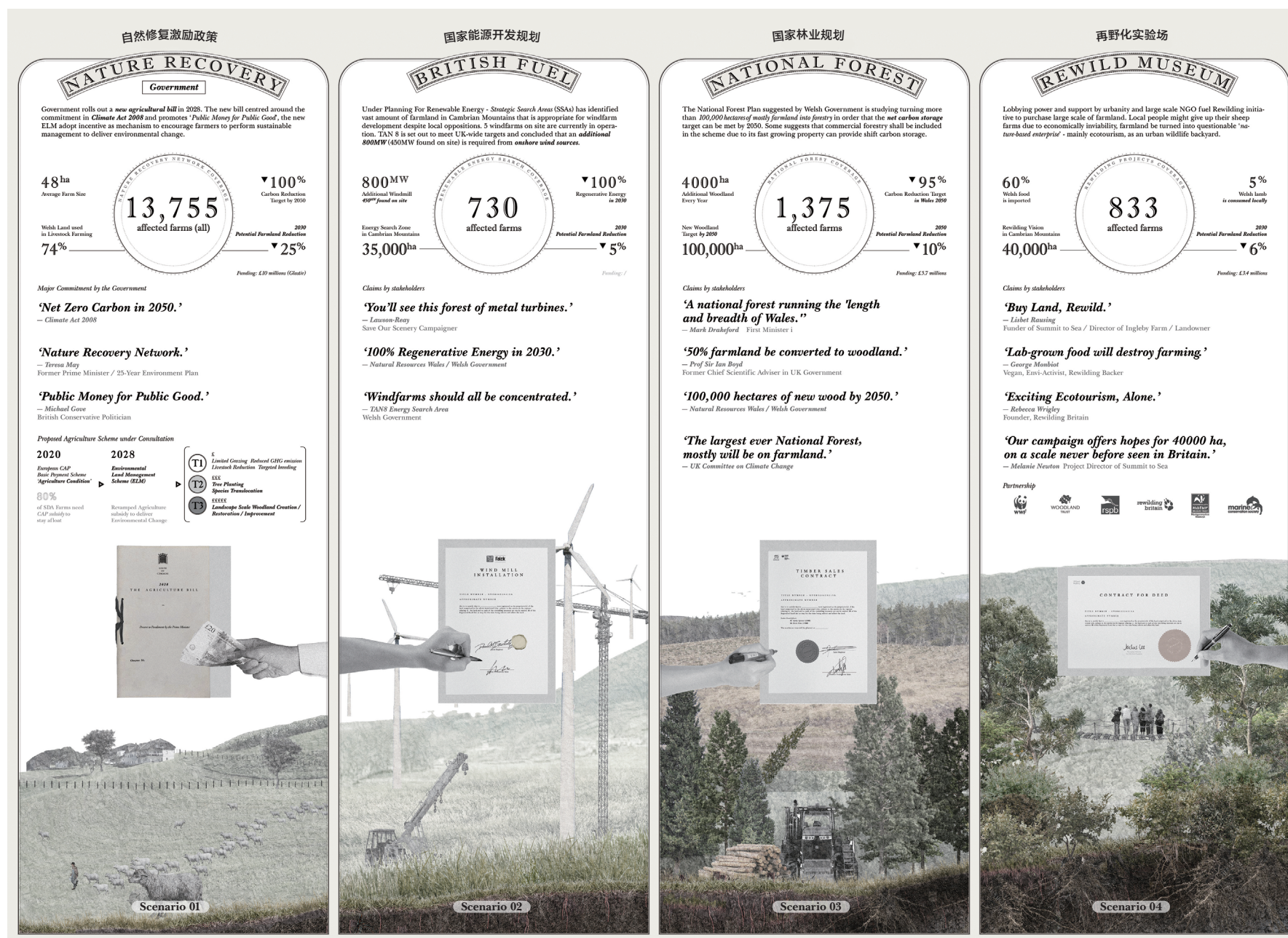
一个重要组成部分。手机应用程序为各利益相关方（包括农牧民、承包商、政府部门等）相互沟通交流搭建了数字平台。数字基础设施不仅可以结合政府补助申请平台，用于分配土地，也可被用于土地管理的其他环节——如开设集市销售副产品、组织工作坊鼓励小组合作学习，以及建立集体工具库共享重型设备等，以此构建更完整的数字化土地管理体验，让更多人更便捷地享受共享经济（图12）。

4.2.4 未来景观演变展望

随着再野化和去野化缓慢而不间断的更迭，这种永续的生产景观管理模式将在更广阔的土地上得到逐步实践，自然生态也将得以修复。在整个过程中，农牧民、林木工人及更广大的群体齐心协力，将林地改造为他们的农圈。而在景观尺度上，传承当地智慧与传统农作经验，并将其与新自由主义相桥接，有助于传统的存续，并将景观的阶段性演化引向新自由主义语境中的下一个阶段。**LAF**

- 坎布里安山脉生态现状：过度放牧与土壤状况密切相关。
- Ecological data of Cambrian Mountains: strong co-relation between over-pasturing and soil condition.





1 Introduction

The genus *Homo*, according to existing archaeological discovery, originated 2.8 million years ago^[1] while modern human has 200 thousand years of history. In the recent past millennia, the anthropocentric way of living—agriculture intensification has left a remarkable footprint on the environment. This so-called “perpetual ecology” orchestrated by human

ceaselessly has further led to significant damage to the ecosystem, leaving notable environmental issues pressing to be resolved these days.

2 “Rewilding” Movement

2.1 Origin and the Rise of Rewilding

Rewilding, a term introduced into science by American biologists Michael Soulé and Reed Noss^[2], is a clustered concept that lacks

a conformed definition. Ideologically, it is an eco-centric alternative to introduce pristine wilderness back into artificial environment, allowing open-ended and continuous natural processes to regain dominance in landscape to restore eco-dynamic with minimal human control^[3]. The methodology generally involves active and passive rewilding, which encourages different degrees of initial input before the land being completely handed over

to nature (Fig. 1). It generally does not aim to re-establish or reconstruct a past “nature” that we have seen in history, however, historical baselines are occasionally adopted and referred to by different advocates as an ecological time reference^[4].

2.2 Rewilding in European Context

The active land management have been historically embraced by overarching policy and conservation strategies of Europe. However, this methodology has made Europe currently the continent with the least ancient

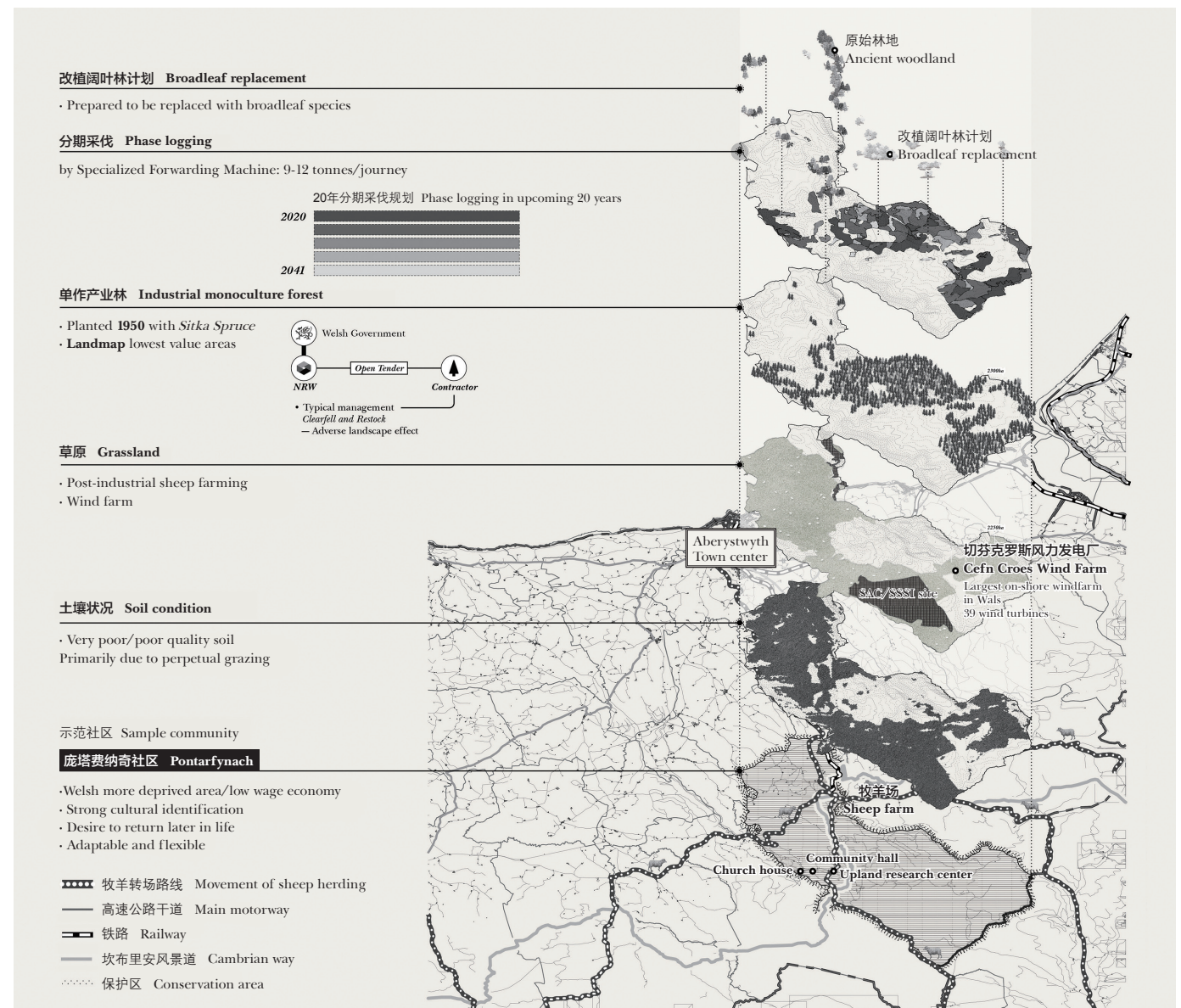
forest cover^[5], while the corresponding policies also imprinted a culturally sensitive ideology amongst farmers who live off the land. In the last century, the continual progression of industrialization and urbanization has resulted in a growing phenomenon of marginal farmland abandonment, such as in Spain and Poland^[6] and a projected more than 20-million hectares of agricultural land release in the next 10 years^[7]. Although the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU) was devoted to fighting rural exodus and farmland desertion by a subsidy system to maintain

farmlands in agriculture condition, it has been criticized for halting ecological succession^[8]. Then, the foreign passive management approach became predominant.

3 Rewilding in Post-productivist Cambrian Mountains, Wales

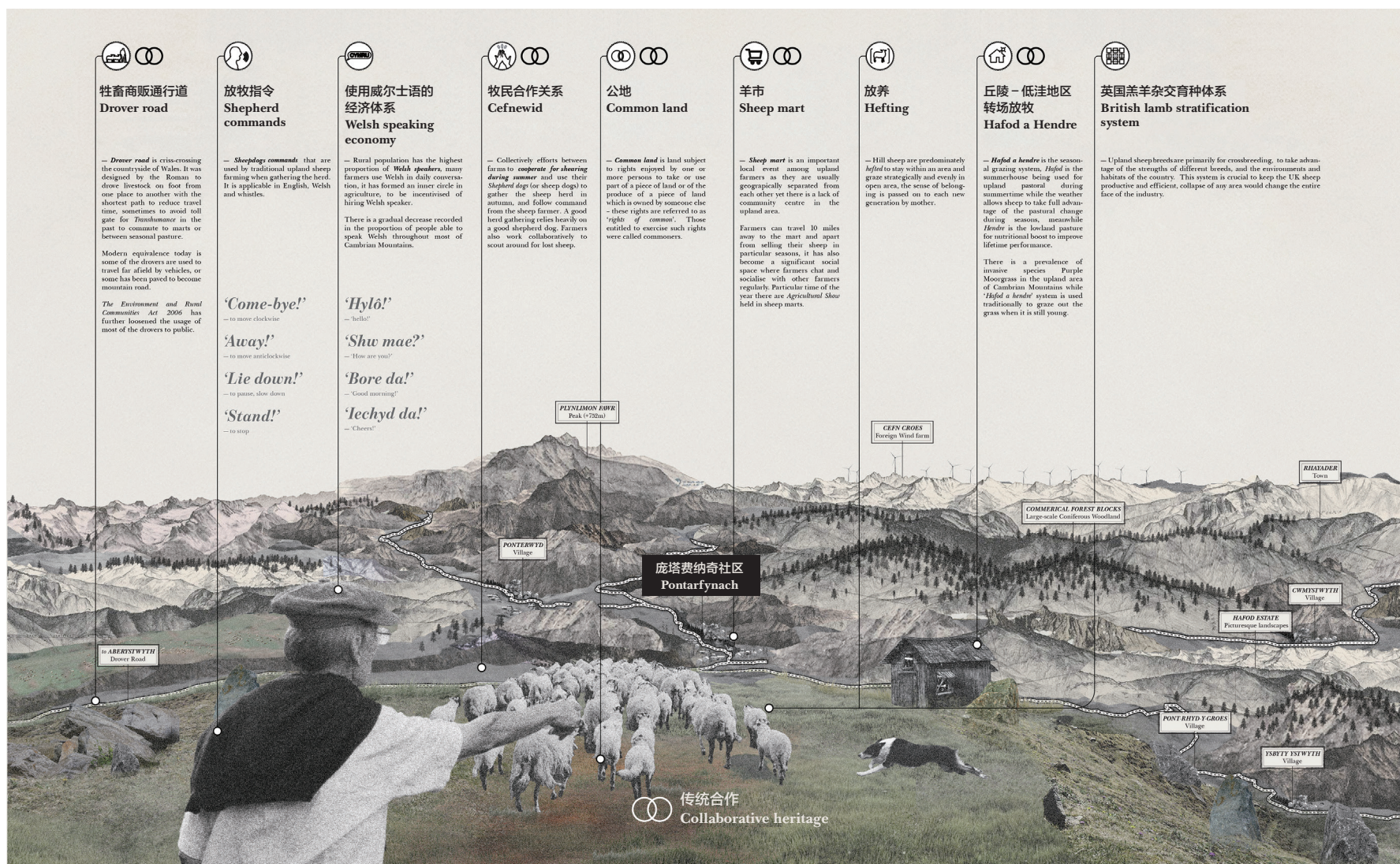
3.1 Context of Mid-Wales

Upland landscape in mid-Wales, United Kingdom was studied as a miniature. The breathtaking rolling mountainous farmland and the tree-less rural landscape in Wales are



- 对威尔士地区农业用地前景的预测
- 庞塔费纳奇社区规划蓝图及相应空间数据

- Future projections of farmland in Wales
- The upcoming transformation and corresponding spatial data of Pontarfynach



easily understood by most urbanites as “wild land” and “natural world,” overlooking their weak relevance to nature. The rural landscape in Wales is shaped heavily by policies, and has been significantly modified according to the productivist strategies after the World War II and the CAP since 1973^[9] (Fig. 2).

The Cambrian Mountains region of Wales is one of the most ecologically stressed regions (Fig. 3), as well as a vital link in the United Kingdom^[10]. In 1972, the region was rejected to be named as a National Park and has been maintained as a productive landscape for livestock and timber since World War I^[11].

The option-restricted and perpetual farming operation in the Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) contributes significantly and continually to the loss of vegetative cover and soil fertility in the upland, where the latter is projected to be eradicated in the next 30 ~ 40 years^[12].

3.2 Political Rewilding

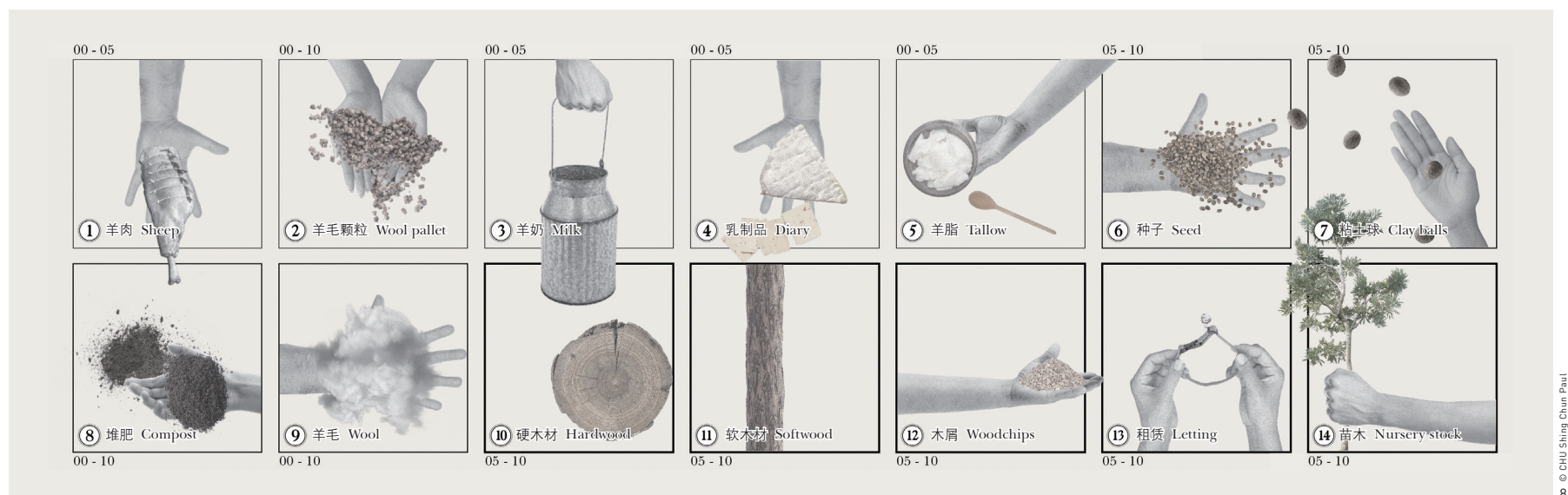
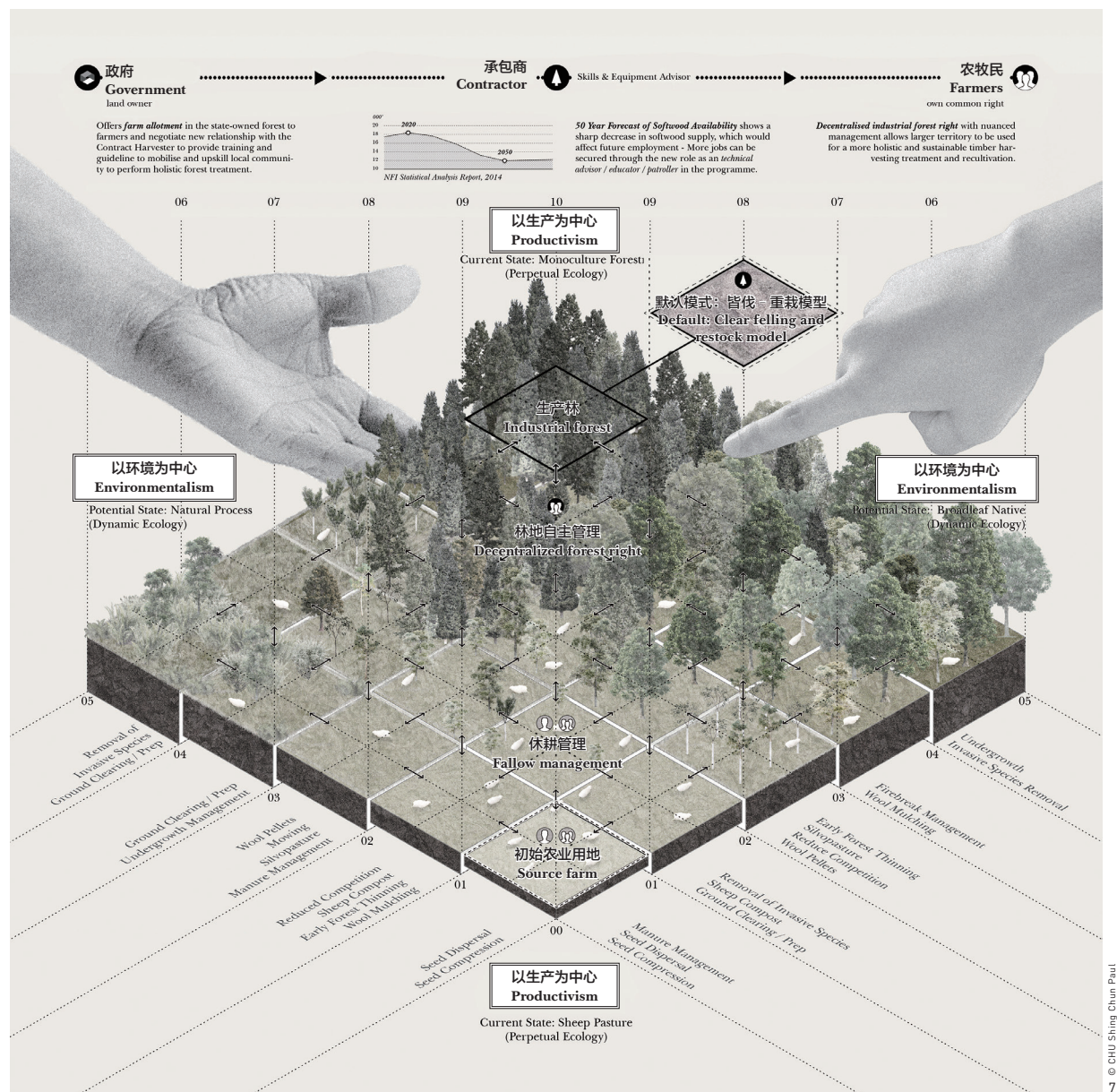
The departure from the EU intensified the discourse on rewilding. Thus, the politicians and advocates regard Brexit as a “once in a lifetime” opportunity to envision a policy-led “vibrant” human-less wilderness on an unprecedented scale—the ambition bluntly

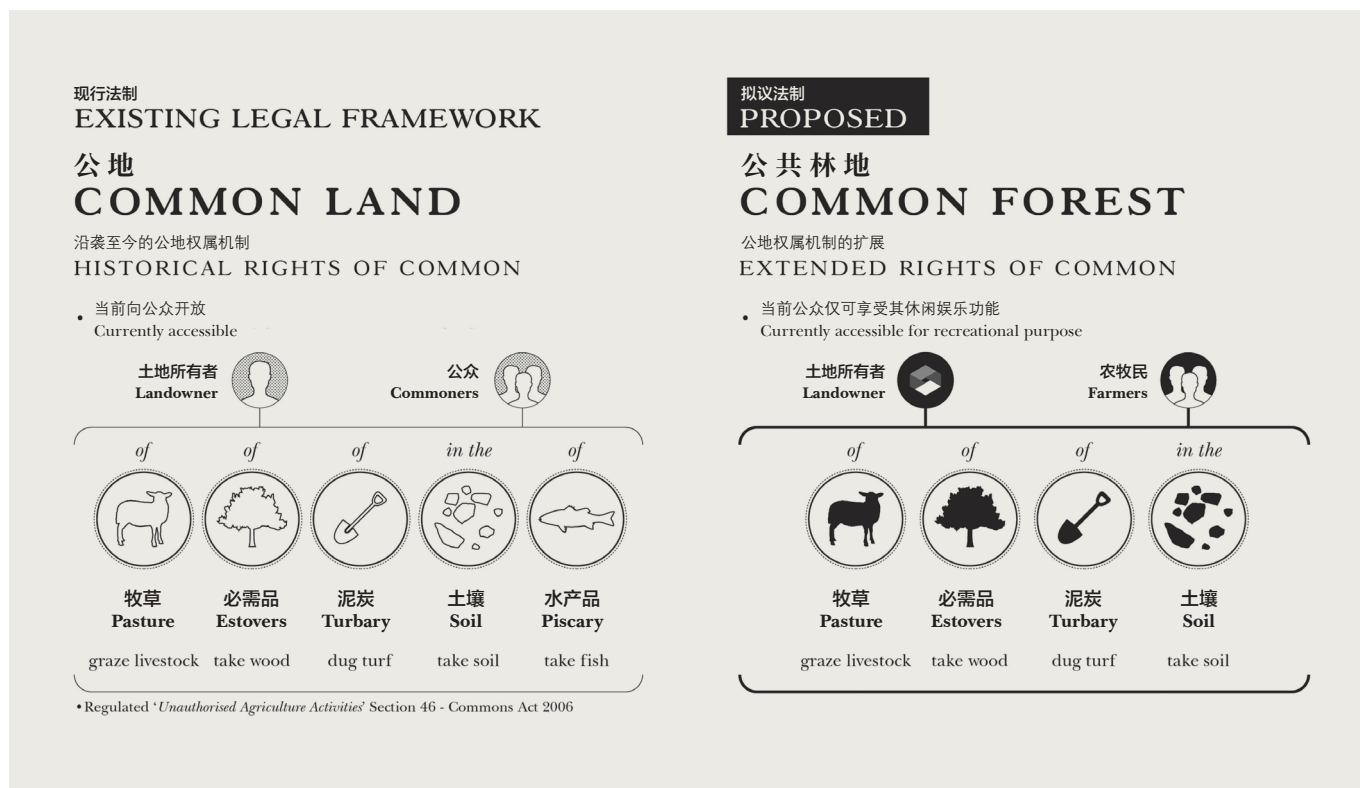
sweeps across the farmlands that are still in operation—and to construct an alternative future to rectify the inefficiency in CAP. In this way, the uneconomical sheep farms that rely heavily on EU supports^[13] are put to the fore.

In this context, the pure form of rewilding, whose lobbying power has gained mass public funding and support from urbanites, has to some extent distorted into profiteering propaganda by some largest organizations and landowners for land hoarding and small farms acquisition. The campaign has further been sugar-coated with its allegedly potential yet questionable economic value of “nature-based

6. 坎布里安山脉畜牧业：威尔士文化的重要组成部分。
7. 农圈再野化——对政府、农牧民和承包商永久交换土地使用权的设计干预策略。
8. 经济形态更迭：从畜牧业产品到林业产品。

6. Livestock husbandry in Cambrian Mountains: the upholder of Welsh culture.
7. Paddock Rewilding—Design intervention of the permanent exchange of land use by government, farmers, and contractors.
8. Shifting economy: from pasture to forest products.





9. 英国现行的公地法律体制和拟议的公共林地法律体制
9. Existing legal framework of common land in the United Kingdom and the proposed common forest

enterprise”—broadly referring to ecotourism, even in the most inaccessible parts of Wales where no further planning scheme is yet to be in place to support the claim.

The potential plummet of food produced in this sheep-excluded framework shall be replaced and offset by the coincidental rise of veganism and cultured meat that are being widely embraced by the urbanites and further reliance on the foreign market of imported food^{[14]-[16]}, guaranteeing that vast amount of agriculture land can be released for the organization-led “rewilding.”

On the other hand, segments of methodology in rewilding are manifested in the latest consultation in the Government’s post-Brexit vision under the name of “Nature Recovery”^[17]—to revamp farm subsidies by using future land management program as the mechanism to deliver this pioneering change. Despite the massive objection to “rewilding”

by farmers, who have been upholding the intangible heritage and livestock traditions for centuries, the seemingly more “environmental” discourses recently have been marginalizing the culture-saturated landscape and livestock husbandry on different levels (Fig. 4).

4 The Middle Ground of Perpetual Use and Rewilding of Heritage Landscape—Paddock Rewilding

4.1 Introduction of Paddock Rewilding

This article seeks to investigate human–environment relationship by exploring a middle ground between perpetual use of heritage landscape and the novel non-anthropocentric approach of rewilding—two conceptually polarized ideologies that never crossed path under the current discussion, can potentially work in parallel to combat the loss of vegetative cover and soil fertility that has resulted from

nearly a century of continual harvesting and livestock pasturing.

A pilot community in Cambrian Mountains—Pontarfynach has been selected to demonstrate the landscape intervention (Fig. 5). The local community represents a deep connection with livestock, a connection that can hardly be recognized by urban value. Livestock husbandry here demonstrates an intangible but essential link amongst farmers’ wellbeing, including the use of Welsh command and collaborations within the farmers’ circle. Sheep mart also becomes a seasonal social event to look forward to among farmers and a gathering point in the rural area where farmers are sparsely distributed (Fig. 6).

The concept of “Paddock Rewilding” is inspired by the indigenous pathway of “Shifting Cultivation”—also referred as swidden agriculture, a rotational farming technique for fostering farmland regeneration. The

reimagination of the upcoming transformation of the state-owned industrial forest that will shortly come to maturity is seen as the catalyst to explore how the larger territory and source farmlands can generate a “permanently impermanent” rotational scenario between “rewilding” and “dewilding” (Fig. 7, 8). It is envisaged to be a constant and fluid shift between operational and regenerative use in landscape and extend to the proportional rotation of rural economies between timber product and livestock product with the cooperation of professionals in different sectors. The intervention employs timescale, traditional movement of livestock, and the historical rights of the Common land to treat the landscape as a temporal gradient to unlatch the potential land rhythm, and to hybridize farm managing methods in post-Brexit era.

4.2 Methodologies

4.2.1 Legal Framework

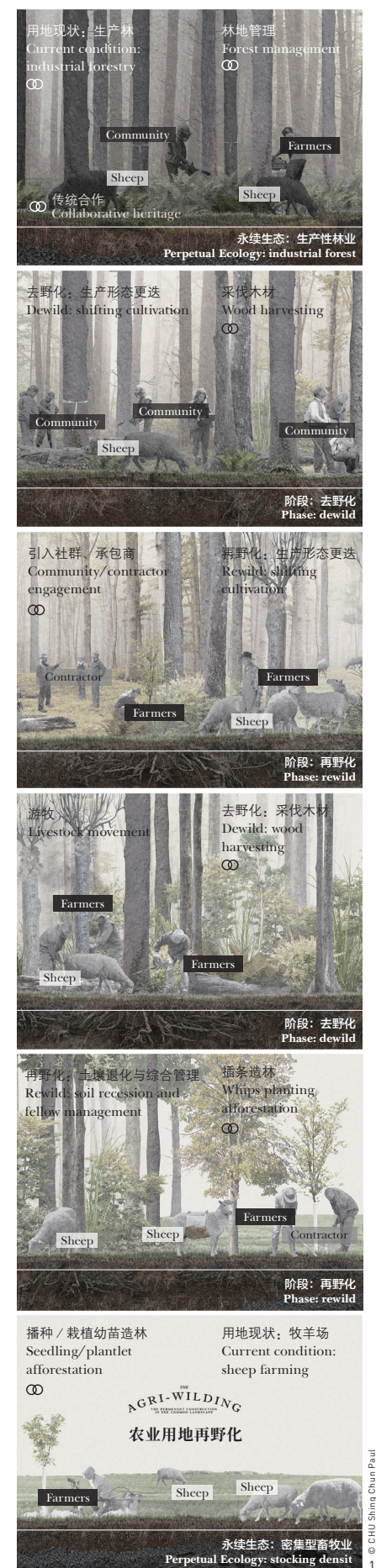
Under the existing legislative regime, the historical rights of common gives farmers the right to pasture (grazing livestock), estovers (taking woods), turbary (dugging turfs), soil (taking soil), and piscary (taking fish) within the common land^[18]. Nevertheless, the recent legislation is deemed to envision a more fluid use of land and the adjacent roads in a more consolidated manner: Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000^[19] releases the right of public access in the registered common land; The Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006^[20] gives legal right of way to walkers, horse riders, cyclists and people who wish to use enlisted byways, Roman and drover roads; Glastir Common^[21] makes grant available to applicants who hold rights on common land and unenclosed land to be used by multiple grazers concurrently; and The Commons Act 2006^[22] allows temporary severance of grazing rights on common lands by letting or leasing. These acts recall the endeavor of retrieving a

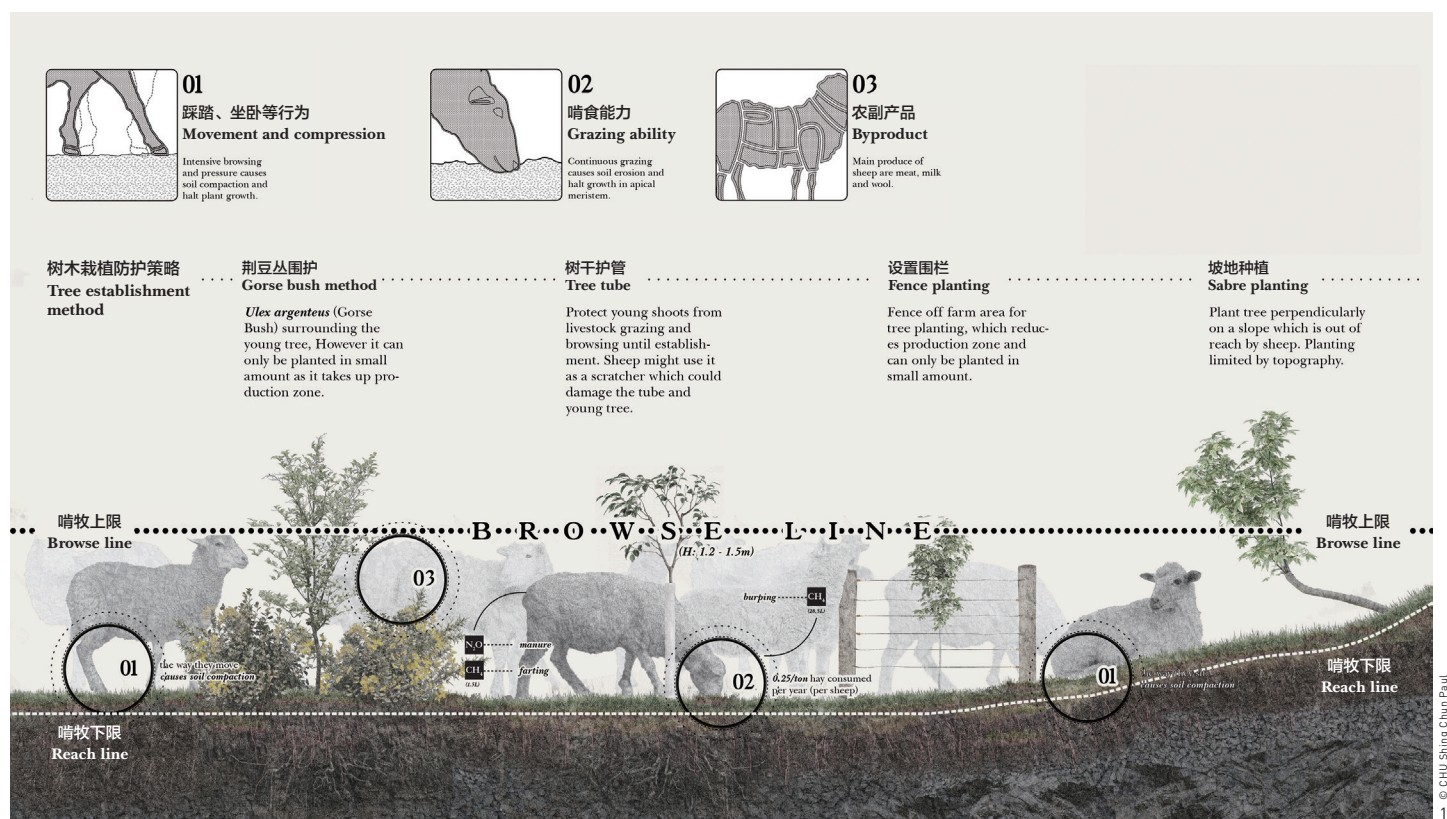
long-lost but familiar idea of collective use of land and generate the preliminary initiative for this project to look back and explore the full potential of preindustrial and pre-enclosure rights to the commons (Fig. 9).

4.2.2 The Equation

The proposal is to further extend the existing common right coverage to the state-owned monoculture forest, which full access is currently available to the general public. Without the change of land ownership, the government offers woodland allotment to farmers as production forests for collection in the upcoming 5 ~ 10 years to collectively utilize the larger territory for herding, so that recession can take place in the source farmland for regenerative use. Instead of conventionally hiring contractors to harvest the mature forest in one go, which could cause a number of adverse impacts ecologically, the new prototype allows a more sustainable forest management carried out by farmers in a more progressive manner (including silvopasture, selective thinning, or open pasture to the farmers’ own preferences). Meanwhile, the contractors who are experiencing decreasing job positions in recent years will evolve to the advisory role in the equation, offering farmers relevant education, workshops, and tools for the operation. This woodland management proposal can, on one hand, diversify skillset of farmers, on the other hand, progressively become the new economic pillar in the extended system via direct government funds and subsidies. The cycle then repeats when the recession of source farmland ends where wood product is ready for harvest, and shifts from forest to pasture and backs again over time (Fig. 10).

10. 当地利益相关者参与的农业用地再野化前景
10. The agri-wilding scenario with the engaged local stakeholders





11. 羊群生态：对于羊群生态系统的分析。
11. Sheepology: the analysis of sheep ecology.

It is considered that sheep can hardly intertwine with a regenerative landscape^[2,3], as their movement and grazing abilities are natural enemies to ecological succession (Fig. 11). The plan also brings in this unique character in sheep to work on both sides of the equation. Sheep in the proposed scenario are being herded in different fields of the landscape, which continues the traditional transhumance experience that is being practiced through drover road, and they will act as ground clearers, seed spreaders, forest thinners, and firebreak creators throughout various stages of the processes, to replace some of the most labor-intensive works for the farmers according to needs.

4.2.3 Technological Aids

Technological aid is another essential tool in the progress to accelerate and facilitate the

collective process in the rural landscape. The mobile application becomes a digital platform where relevant parties including farmers, contractors, and government departments communicate with each other. Other than performing as allotment distribution with grant application platform through the government, more digital aids are also available for a more complete experience—including common markets for selling by-products, workshop invitations to engage group learning, and a common toolbox for a shared schedule of heavy equipment, to enforce and reinforce sharing economy in a much larger but more accessible scale (Fig. 12).

4.2.4 The Landscape Gradient Response

With a slow but constant cycle of “rewilding” and “dewilding,” the perpetual landscape pattern for production is envisioned to be

gradually diffused throughout the territories on one end, and along with natural regeneration on the other end. As the entire process works in concert with farmers, foresters, and the wider community, the forest becomes their paddock. But at a landscape scale, continuing adopting local wisdom and traditional farming practice and bridging it with neoliberal conversation can contribute to traditions preservation and phased evolution into the next stage in the conversation. **LAF**

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12. 农业用地再野化示范项目中的数字基础设施
12. Digital infrastructure in the agri-wilding pilot project

林场分配
Forest farm allotment

Push notification will be received when the forest comes to maturity. Farmer will then work in team and be allowed to perform *forest treatment* in given period. Source farm will be in fallow period for regeneration. A decentralised process allows more holistic operations to treat the forest. While the forest site has finished performing site clearing, farmer should now be eligible for the new Government Proposed Subsidy (ELM).

林木成熟通知
Maturity notification

THIS ALLOTMENT IS READY TO BE USED

管理方式列表
Menu of approaches

TECHNICAL GUIDELINE

OPTION 1 SILVOPASTURE

OPTION 2 SECTIONAL HARVESTING

补助金申请
Grant application

34 HECTARES

84 630

APPLY FOR ELM

实时土地监测
Keep land in check

TRACKING YOUR FEED

NEWS FEED

NOW WATCHING: DORRY

交易集市
Common market

MARKET

CLIP OF DRY BILLS £5.99

WOOL FLEET £2.99

WOOL WELCHES £0.79

经验交流
Knowledge exchange

EVENTS

28/10 10-00

RSVP: COPPING WORKSHOP

共享工具箱
Common toolbox

TOOLBOX

FOREST TRACTOR

英国脱欧
Brexit

新型补贴方案
New subsidy scheme

与土地建立联系
Rural bonding

经济多元化
Diversified economy

技能提升
Upskilling

威尔士自然资源局
Natural Resources Wales
Government Organization

承包商
Contractor

牧羊户
Sheep farmers