

Town & Community Council Climate & Nature Event

The Pavilion, Llandrindod Wells

Wednesday 14th June 2023

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

Welcome to the event (Venue 'housekeeping')

Chris Jones – Facilitator

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

Introduction

Councillor Jeremy Thorpe

Cabinet Assistant for the Climate Emergency

Councillor Adam Kennerley

Cabinet Assistant for Nature

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Powys Mr William Ransford

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

CEO - One Voice Wales

Lyn Cadwallader

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

One Voice Wales

Rachel Carter, Local Places for Nature Officer

CRYFACH *tecach* GWYRDDACH  STRONGER *fairer* GREENER



Powys

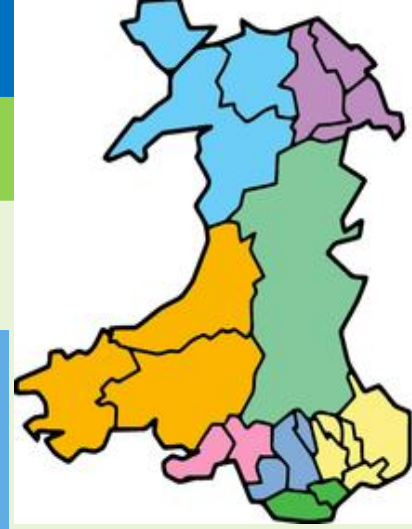


Swyddog Lleoedd Lleol ar gyfer Natur **Local Places for Nature Officer**

Ar gyfer Cyngorau Cymuned a Thref
for Town and Community councils



Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Funded by
Welsh Government



There are 732 community and town councils in Wales, representing this tier of government closest to the people.

Community & Town Councils cover approximately:

94% of the land area

and

70% of the population of Wales.



Barry Town Council – Vale of Glamorgan



Draethen, Waterloo & Rudry Community Council - Caerphilly

The communities they serve range from small rural settlements to large towns and their budgets vary accordingly, all serving their communities and acting to improve the quality of life in their locality.

Why are Community & Town Councils so well placed to deliver impactful changes in biodiversity?

Community & Town councils engage some 8,000 individuals in voluntary service as councillors and are responsible for managing an aggregate annual budget in excess of £25 million.

University of Aberystwyth study, 2003



Community or Town Councils look after lots of place-based services:

- burial grounds
- bus shelters
- village halls and community buildings
- toilets
- grass cutting
- local footpaths and pavements
- markets
- playing fields and open spaces
- allotments.







Local Places for Nature Officer

Supporting applications to the Local Places for Nature Scheme

Assisting C&TCs to plan and deliver LPfN projects

Carrying out site visits and mapping green assets to improve biodiversity

Supporting sharing of best practice across Wales

General Biodiversity advice and signposting to funding/training

Supporting Section 6 reporting and Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

Supporting upskilling of Councillors and Clerks etc...

Local Places for Nature Programme

To create... *'Nature on your doorstep'*

To restore and enhance nature where people live, work and access public services.

Focus on:

- Urban/peri-urban area
- In places/for people with little or no access to nature



The public sector will lead by example and showcase the changes we want to see.



- Biodiversity Action Plan
- NRW Area Statements
- Section 6 duty (Environment act 2016)
- Well-being of future generations act 2015

Your project needs to fit in with the First Minister's commitment to 'modest measures... things that make an impact locally'

Increase wildflower planting

Increase pollinators

Increase meadow areas on sloping land

Increase local tree planting including street trees, orchards and small woodlands including tiny forests

Reduce the use of pesticides

Change mowing practices to encourage wildflowers and improve biodiversity

Improve public access to drinking water (fountains and refill stations)

Increase community food growing opportunities including the provision of allotments



Lleoedd Lleol ar gyfer Natur

Local Places for Nature



Er mwyn cael mwy o wybodaeth, help, neu gyngor ...

Cyswllt:
rcarter@unllaiscymru.cymru

For further information, help, or advice...

Contact:
rcarter@onevoicewales.wales



Pethau Bychain

Rhydwaith Gwyrdd
ar gyfer
Cynghorau Cymuned & Thref



Mae camau bach yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr



Fforwm newydd, yn cyfarfod bob mis i drafod materion, polisiau a chyllid amgylcheddol a rhannu arfer a syniadau gorau.



Er mwyn cael gwybod mwy neu i gofrestru:
Cysylltwch: rcarter@onevoicewales.wales



Pethau Bychain

A Green Network
for
Town & Community Councils



Small steps make a big difference



A new online hub, with regular meetings to discuss environmental issues, policies and funding, and to share best practice and ideas.



To find out more or to sign up:
Contact rcarter@onevoicewales.wales



Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Funded by
Welsh Government

Community Council

Site visit – 23.8.22 Rachel Carter

Area within the Bowling green area

Observations – Grass is cut regularly but arisings have been collected for a number of years – species rich area present which with minimum management and reduced mowing to twice a year could result in a mores species diverse meadow. Creating bee friendly pollinator areas.

Advice was given to identify areas of the amenity grassland under their responsibility to be left on a cut and collect regime to create a natural wildflower meadow.

On visual inspection 6 species of wildflower were present in the sward on the day of the visit. (Area A) more information on these species is found on page 3. Council was advised that if this area was changed to a cut on a cut and collect schedule with no cutting between March to September these species will grow well and propagate. Area B could also be managed for wildlife in the same way. The whole area does not need to be left unmown, shapes could be created with the mower to form natural wildflower beds and borders. Paths cut through areas left unmown can create wildlife walkways. Pollinator areas created = Area A ~330m² and Area B ~740m²



Recreational ground

The amenity grassland at the recreational ground is currently cut regularly by NPT. Advised to identify areas that could be cut under the NPT Bee friendly scheme.

For example - A 4 metre deep area along the perimeter of the football pitch if managed by NPT under the Bee friendly scheme could yield a pollinator area of approx. 1200m²

The resulting natural meadow could be used as an education resource to compliment the Keep Wales Tidy package being installed on the site.

An information sheet from Plantlife - Magnificent meadows on how to create meadows was provided.

Wildflowers already present in the grassland areas

Self heal



Cat's ear



Yarrow



Eye bright



White clover



Ribwort plantain



More info on these wildflowers here:

[Selfheal | The Wildlife Trusts](#)

[Yarrow | The Wildlife Trusts](#)

[White clover | The Wildlife Trusts](#)

[Ribwort plantain | The Wildlife Trusts](#)

[Plantlife :: Eyebright](#)

These wildflowers and possibly more species will grow naturally under a reduce mowing schedule no commercial seed preparations should be required. Each year the abundance of wildflowers will increase.

For further help and support:

- Rachel Carter: Rcarter@onevoicewales.wales

Local places for Nature Officer

An example of a site visit report.



One Voice Wales On-line Conference



**The importance of Community &
Town Councils in creating resilient
spaces for nature.**

**Thursday October 27th
10am - 4pm**

Presentations from:

**Welsh Government
Local nature partnership Cymru
Keep Wales Tidy
National lottery
Biodiversity experts and more...**

**Come and find the
answers to some
important questions...**

What is the role of C&TCs in nature resilience?
What does good biodiversity look like?
What's in your area and how can you help it thrive?
What actions are C&TCs already taking?
How can C&TCs meet their responsibilities?
What funding is available?

BOOK YOUR FREE PLACE HERE

or

email: tgilmartin@onevoicewales.wales

Phone:: 01269 595400

Resource
pack sent to
all 732 C&TCs

Recording
available



Changing mowing practices in Community & Town Councils.

Examples of good practice

How is One Voice Wales supporting our Community & Town Councils to change mowing practices

Site visits

Mapping of green assets

Providing resources and working with partners

Training and discussion on creating natural native meadows

Identifying areas for different mowing heights and intervals

Advising on adopting the principle of the 3 cut system

Working with LNP to identify areas mown by the LA

Supporting applications to capital grants to purchase machinery (LPfN)

Iddyn Nhw It's for Them

Yn newid y drefn torri glaswellt er lles natur
Changing mowing to save wildlife



Am ragor o wybodaeth/For more information:



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

The LPfN Officer sits on the pollinator task force road verges Sub-committee

In 2022 tasked with consulting with all C&TCs on the draft toolkit. A focus group of Pethau bychain members and a survey helped to shape the final publication of the toolkit as well as the method of distribution.

[It's for Them campaign: stakeholder toolkit](#) | [GOV.WALES](#)

Iddyn Nhw

**Yn newid y drefn torri
glaswellt er lles natur**

Rydyn ni'n newid pa mor aml
rydyn ni'n torri'r glaswellt.

Mae amgylchedd naturiol Cymru'n
dirywio. Felly, rhaid gweithredu nawr i'w
achub. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, byddwn yn
torri'r glaswellt yn llai aml. Bydd hynny'n
sicrhau bwyd a chysgod i anifeiliaid gwyllt
ac yn rhoi cyfle i flodau gwyllt brodorol
hadu a ffynnu.

Diben newid y drefn torri yw achub
natur, nid lleihau costau.

It's for Them

**Changes to mowing
to save wildlife**

We are changing how often
we cut the grass.

Wales' natural environment is in decline.
We urgently need to take action to save
it. In some areas, we will cut the grass less
often. This will provide food and shelter
for wildlife and allow native wildflowers
to produce seeds and flourish for
years to come.

Changes to mowing is about saving
wildlife, not reducing costs.



Am ragor o wybodaeth/For more information:



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Iddyn Nhw

Yn newid y drefn torri glaswellt er lles natur



Pam ydyn ni'n gadael i'r glaswellt dyfu?

Mae glaswellt hir yn well i fyd natur na glaswellt sy'n cael ei dorri'n fyr yn gyson. Mae'n bywyd gwyllt yn prinhau a rhaid gweithredu nawr i'w achub. Mae 1 o bob 6 rhywogaeth sydd wedi'i hasesu yng Nghymru mewn perygl o ddiflannu yma. Mae hi'n argyfwng natur arnon ni.

Sut bydd hyn yn helpu'r bywyd gwyllt?

Mae glaswellt a blodau gwyllt yn rhoi bwyd i bryfed a chysgod iddyn nhw gynnal eu cylch bywyd. Mae torri'r glaswellt yn llai aml yn rhoi cyfle i fiodau gwyllt dyfu. Mae pryfed yn peillio'r blodau i gynhyrchu hadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r hadau'n cael eu bwyta gan adar mán fel pincod. Mae mamaliaid fel ystumod, llygod y maes a draenogod yn bwyta'r planhigion ac infertebratau fel mwyydd, chwiliod a phryfed eraill. Mae'r cudyll, y boda (bwncaeth) a'r dylluan wen yn hela mamaliaid bach ac mae'r wrennol a'r wrennol ddu yn bwyta'r pryfed. Mae amffibiaid ac ymlusgiaid fel brogaod a llyfantod, nadroedd defaid a madfallod hefyd yn bwyta infertebratau. Gall dól naturiol fod yn gartref i fwy na 1,400 o wahanol fathau o infertebratau a llawer o blanhigion ac anifeiliaid eraill.

Pam mae pryfed peillio'n bwysig?

Pryfed sy'n peillio llawer o'r cnydau amaethyddol sy'n fwyd i ni. Y nhw hefyd sy'n peillio'r planhigion gwyllt sy'n cynhyrchu'r hadau, y ffrwythau a'r cnau sy'n fwyd i adar a mamaliaid. Mae pryfed yn angenrheidiol i gynhyrchu bwyd. Mae llawer o'r pryfed peillio hyn yn prinhau, yn bennaf am fod eu cynefin yn diflannu. Mae pryfed peillio angen blodau i'w bwyta, llefydd i fyw a dodwy wya'u ynddyn nhw, a chysgod i'w larfáu ddatblygu. Mae gwenyn mêl hefyd yn beillwyr. Yng Nghymru, mae'r rhan fwyaf yn cael eu ffermio a dydyn nhw ddim yn prinhau.

Pam mae dolydd yn dda i bobl?

Mae cael mynd i ganol natur yn rhoi hwb mawr i'n hiechyd a'n lles meddyliol, gan ganolbwyntio'r meddwl a gwneud i ni deimlo'n dawelach a hapusach. Trwy greu mwy o ddolydd, cawn fwy o gyfleoedd i brofi natur.

Ond mae'n edrych yn anniben a blêr!

Mae rhyw harddwch anffurfiol i dir lle mae'r glaswellt yn cael tyfu'n hir. Ar ôl blodeuo, mae'r dolydd hyn yn gallu edrych yn anniben a blêr wrth i'r planhigion ddefnyddio'u hegni i hadu i gynhyrchu blodau'r flwyddyn nesaf. Maen nhw'n dal i fod yn hynod bwysig i bryfed peillio, pryfed eraill, adar a mamaliaid fel y draenog.

Pa fiodau gwyllt wela' i'?

I chi gael dysgu enwau'r blodau gwyllt allai dyfu ar laswelltir yn y gwanwyn a'r haf, mae 'Natur Wylt' wedi paratoi canllaw i rai o'r blodau gwyllt pwysicaf i bryfed peillio. Cliciwch ar y canllaw: www.monlife.co.uk

Am ragor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â:



It's for Them

Changing mowing to save wildlife



Why are we leaving the grass to grow?

Long grass is better for wildlife than closely mown, regularly cut grass. Our wildlife is declining and we need to act now to save it. 1 in 6 species assessed in Wales is at risk of extinction. We are in a nature emergency.

How will this support wildlife?

Wildflowers and grasses provide food for insects and shelter to complete their life cycles. Cutting less often allows wildflowers to grow. Insects pollinate the flowers to produce seeds for the following year. Small birds like finches eat the seeds. Mammals like bats, field mice and hedgehogs eat the plants and invertebrates such as earthworms, bugs and other insects. Kestrels, buzzards and barn owls hunt small mammals, and swallows and swifts feed on insects. Amphibians and reptiles, like frogs and toads, slow-worms and lizards, also eat invertebrates. A typical natural meadow can support more than 1,400 species of invertebrates and many other plants and animals.

Why are pollinators important?

Pollinators pollinate many farmed crops that we eat. They pollinate wild plants to produce seeds, fruits and nuts which birds and mammals eat. They are an essential part of food production. Many wild pollinators are in decline, mainly due to loss of habitat. Pollinators need flowers to feed from, places to live and lay eggs, and shelter for their young to develop. Honey bees are also pollinators. They are largely a farmed species in Wales and are not in decline.

Why are meadows good for people?

Connecting with wildlife benefits our health and mental wellbeing, making us feel calmer, happier and more focused. Creating more meadow-like areas allows us to experience nature day by day.

Why does it look untidy?

Meadow-like areas with long grass have an informal natural beauty. After the flowering season, areas can start to look tired as plants put their energy into seeds for next year's wildflowers. These areas still have vital importance for pollinators, other insects, birds and mammals like hedgehogs.

Which wildflowers might I find?

To begin learning the names of the wildflowers you will see popping up in grasslands during the spring and summer, 'Nature Isn't Neat' has made a guide to some of the most important wildflowers for pollinators.

Download their guide here: www.monlife.co.uk

For more information contact:



Iddyn nhw - Yn newid y drefn torri glaswellt er lles natur

Rydym mewn argyfwng natur. Mae 1 o bob 6 rhywogaeth sydd wedi'u hasesu yng Nghymru mewn perygl o ddiflannu. Mae angen i ni weithredu nawr i'w hachub.

Gallwn wneud ymylon ffyrdd, parciau a mannau gwyrdd eraill yn fwy cyfeillgar i fywyd gwyllt. Efallai y bydd glaswellt wedi'i dorri'n ofalus yn edrych yn dda ond nid oes fawr o fudd i fywyd gwyllt. Mae gadael i laswellt dyfu a chael mwy o ardaloedd tebyg i ddolydd gyda blodau gwyllt yn helpu bywyd gwyllt.

Planhigion

Mae blodau gwyllt, gan gynnwys blodau gwyllt prin, yn tyfu ac yn cynhyrchu hadau, gan ganiatáu iddynt gynyddu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn.

Infertebratau

Mae blodau gwyllt a glaswellt yn darparu bwyd i bryfed, gan gynnwys cacwn, pryfed hofran, chwiliod, glöynnod byw, gwyyfynod, sioncnod y gwair.

Mae glaswellt hir yn rhoi cysgod iddynt ddodwy eu hwyau a chwbilhu eu cylchoedd bywyd. Gall dolydd naturiol nodweddiadol gefnogi mwy na 1,400 o rywogaethau o infertebratau.

Mamaliaid

Mae ystumod, llygod maes, llygod y gwair, llygon a draenogod yn bwyta'r planhigion a'r infertebratau a geir mewn dolydd.



Am ragor o wybodaeth:

Amffibiaid

Mae brogaod a llyfantod yn bwydo ar infertebratau.

Ymlusgiaid

Hefyd, mae nadroedd defaid a madfallod yn bwyta infertebratau, ac mae nadroedd y gwair yn bwyta llyfantod.

Adar

Mae adar bach fel llinosiaid yn bwyta hadau o fiodau gwyllt. Mae adar eraill fel gwneliaid yn bwyta pryfed. Mae cudyll coch, bwncaeth a thylluanod gwynion yn bwydo ar famaliaid bach.

Mae newid y ffordd rydym yn torri glaswellt yn ymwneud ag arbed bywyd gwyllt, nid lleihau costau.



It's for Them - Changing mowing to save wildlife

We are in a nature emergency. 1 in 6 species assessed in Wales are at risk of extinction. We need to act now to save them.

We can make road verges, parks and other green spaces more wildlife friendly. Regularly cut, closely mown grass may look tidy but it has little benefit for wildlife. Letting grass grow and having more meadow-like areas with wildflowers helps wildlife.

Plants

Wildflowers, including rare wildflowers, grow and produce seeds, allowing them to increase year-on-year.

Invertebrates

Wildflowers and grasses provide food for insects, including beetles, moths, butterflies, grasshoppers, bumblebees and hoverflies.

Long grass gives shelter for them to lay their eggs and complete their life cycles. A typical natural meadow can support more than 1,400 species of invertebrates.

Mammals

Bats, field mice, voles, shrews and hedgehogs eat the plants and invertebrates found in meadows.



Amphibians

Frogs and toads feed on invertebrates.

Reptiles

Slow-worms and lizards also eat invertebrates, and grass snakes eat frogs.

Birds

Small birds like finches eat seeds from wildflowers. Other birds such as swallows and swifts eat insects. Kestrels, buzzards and barn owls feed on small mammals.

Changing how we cut grass is about saving wildlife, not reducing costs.

For more information:

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Remove this text before printing and add your information (web page, QR code or contact details) and logo/s. If you do not have Adobe Acrobat use PNG/JPG template.



Local Places for Nature

Examples of projects

by Community & Town councils

Un Llais Cymru



One Voice Wales



Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Funded by
Welsh Government

Starter packages



Tenby Town Council, Pembrokeshire



Queensferry Community Council, Flintshire



Maelor South Community Council, Wrexham



Food growing packages
Llandello Town council, Carmarthenshire

Development packages



Wildlife package
Penycae Community Council, Wrexham



cadwch keep
gymru'n wales
daclus tidy

Orchard packages



Mawr Community Council, Swansea



Mawr Community Council, Swansea



Food growing packages
Cwmaman Town Council, Carmarthenshire



Caldicott Town Council, Monmouthshire





KWT Food Development Package

Criccieth Town Council

Friends of the nature garden – Cae Crwn
£20k – Heritage fund (Awarded in 2021)

Community food growing garden in a public park – Working with a volunteer group
Progress - Completed







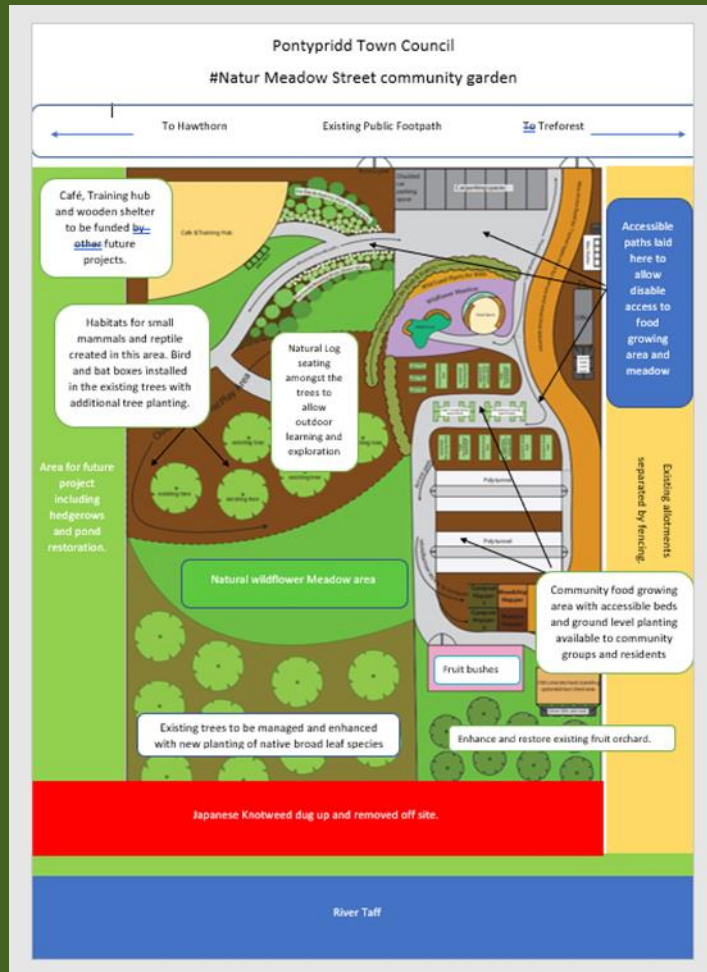
Pontypridd Town Council

Meadow St Community garden

£90k – Heritage fund (awarded January 2022)

Community food growing garden and woodland and orchard, Wildlife area and pond.

Progress – Work is underway on phase 1

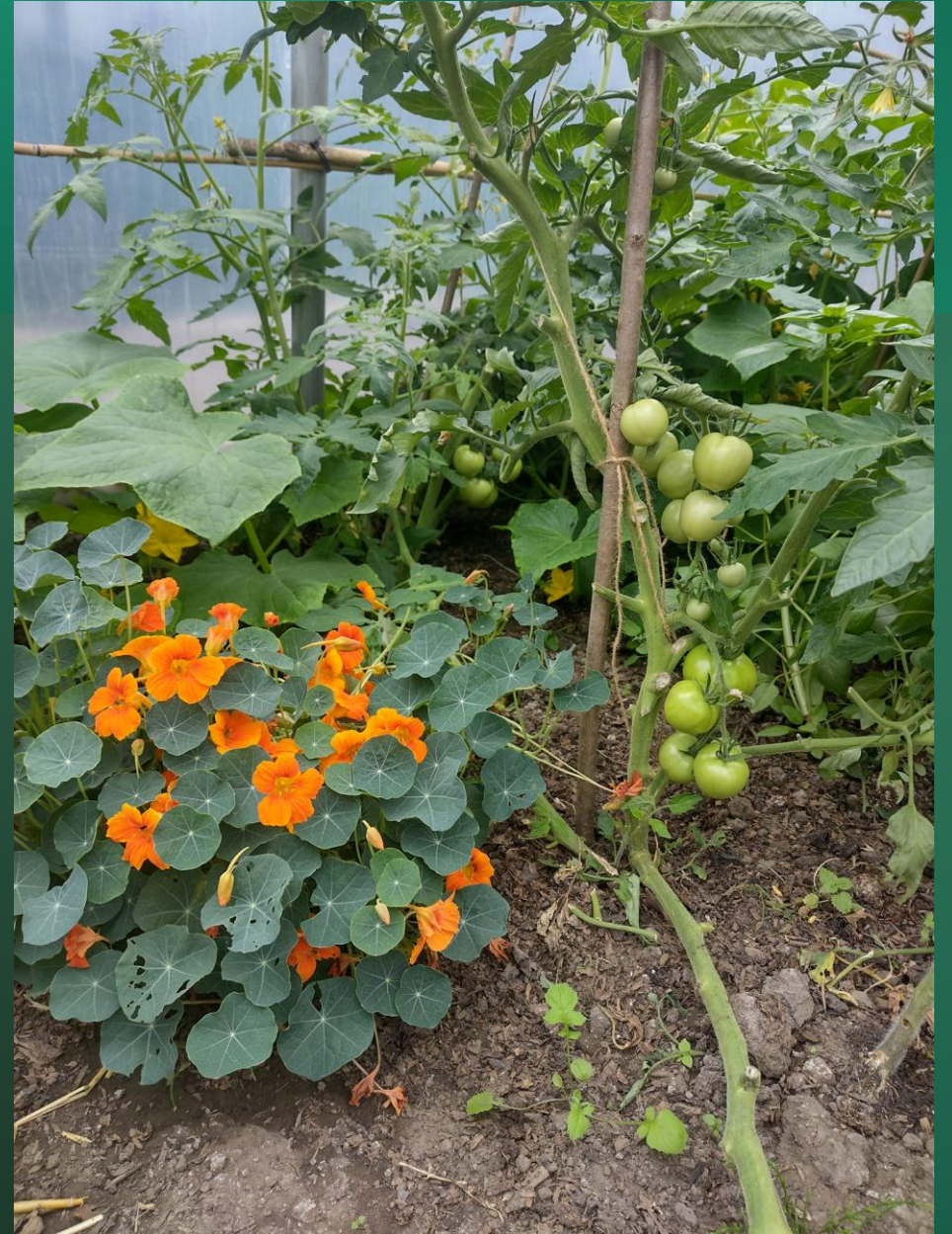


“The Local places for Nature officer at One Voice Wales has helped with support and guidance during the development phase of the project, and which has been much appreciated and enabled us to access other projects for advice and guidance.”



“Participants are transferring the skills they have learned and are starting to try and grow their own food at home.”

Dawn Parker - Community officer Pontypridd Town Council



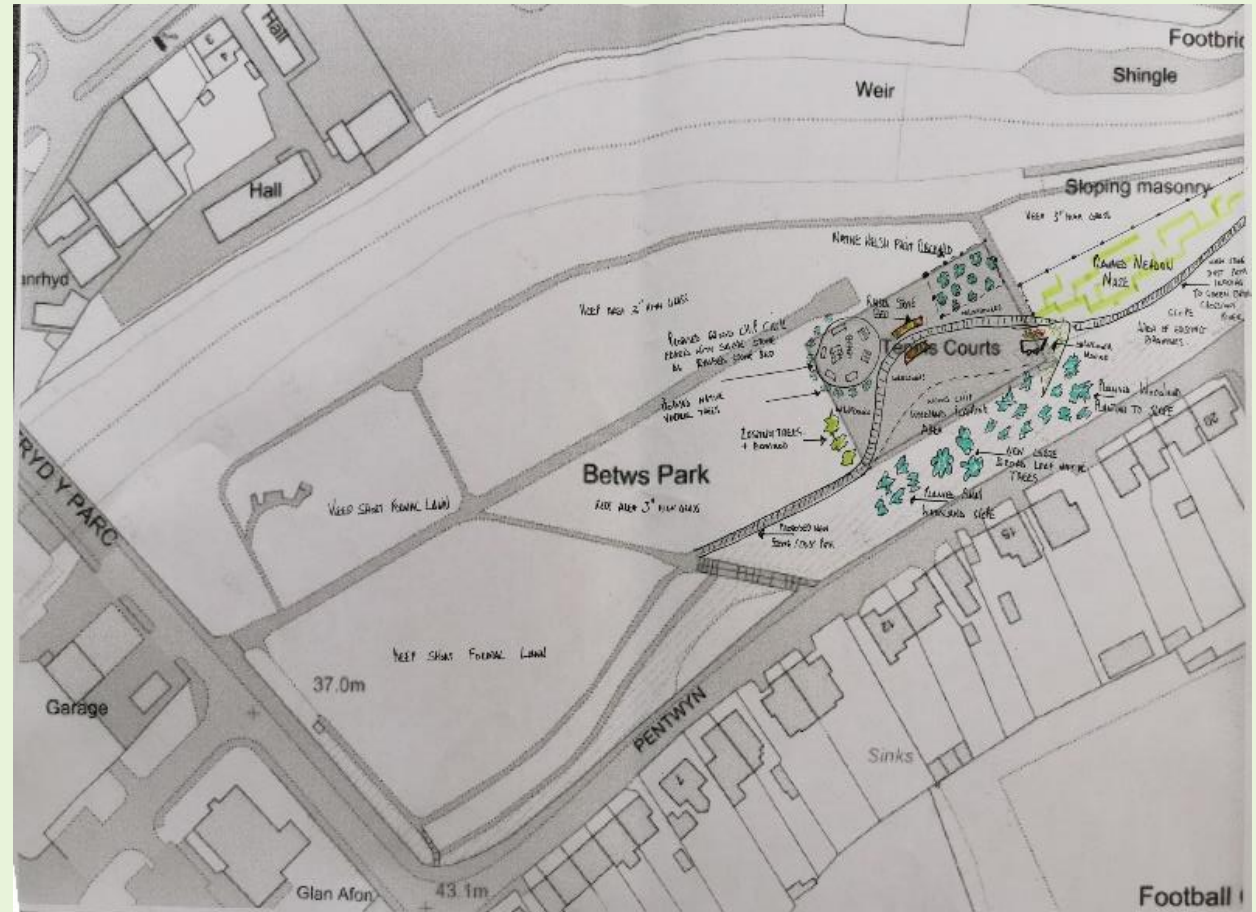
Betws Community Council

Park transformation

£86k – Heritage fund (awarded 2022)

Disused tennis courts and surrounding grass areas are being transformed into a wildflower meadow, orchards and woodland education area.

Progress – Work started March 2022





Ionawr / January 2022



Ionawr / January 2023



Images courtesy of Earths Eye Media

[Earths Eye Media](#)

Llandrindod Wells Town Council

Sensory garden

£25k – Heritage fund (awarded 2021)

Disused rose garden transformed into accessible multi sensory garden in a town centre park.

Progress – Completed July 2021







Datblygu o'r isadeiledd gwyrdd ar y lefel leol Enghreifftiau o marfer da



**Development of green infrastructure at the local level
Examples of Good practice**

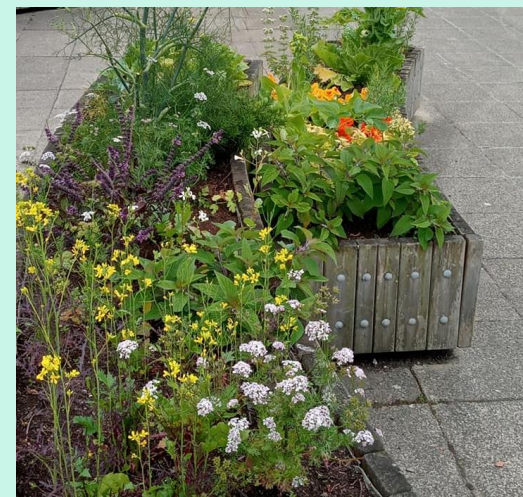
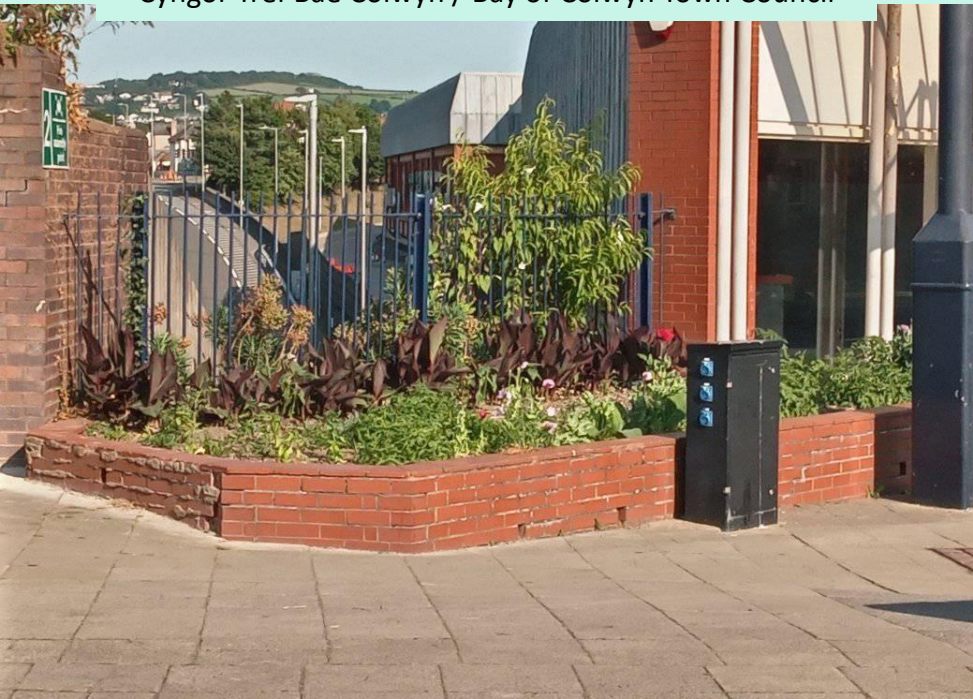


Cyngor Tref Bae Colwyn / Bay of Colwyn Town Council





Cyngor Tref Bae Colwyn / Bay of Colwyn Town Council





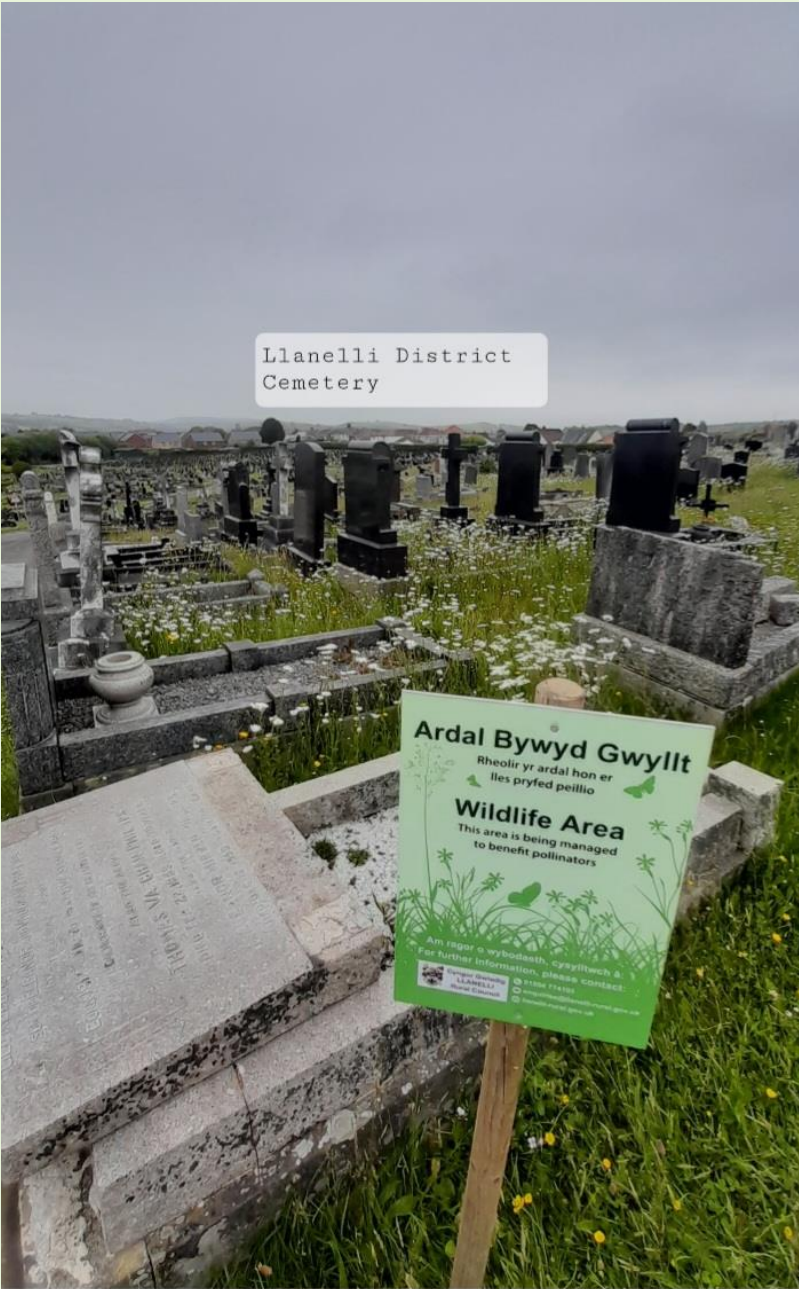
Cyngor Tref - Pwllheli -Town Council







Llanelli District Cemetery



Tir Eynon play area

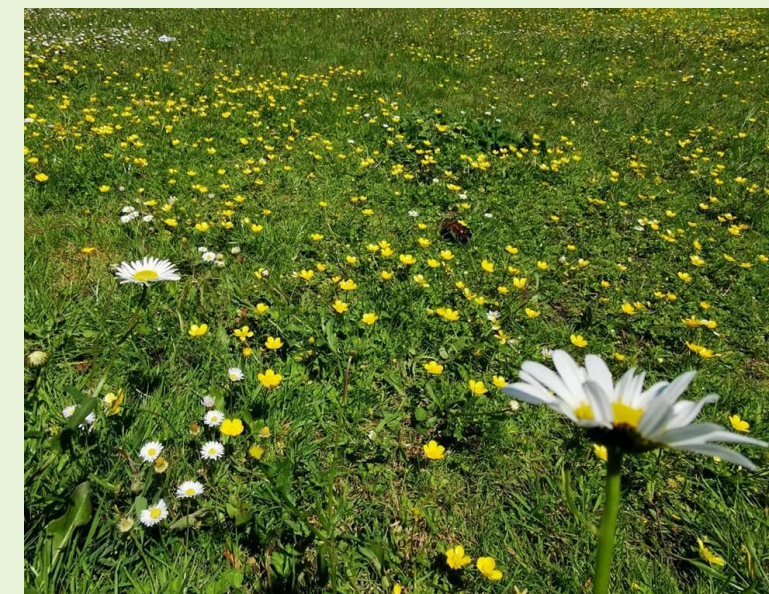


Llanelli District Cemetery





Cyngor Cymuned - Betws - Community Council





Penygroes, Dyffryn Nantlle - Yr Orsaf

Llanfallteg



Cyngor Tref - Cwmaman - Town Council



Welshpool Town Council – Green infrastructure improvements

Cllr Alison Davies – Mayor of Welshpool



We understand that these are wildflowers and it doesn't happen all at once you have to be patient...



No mow May

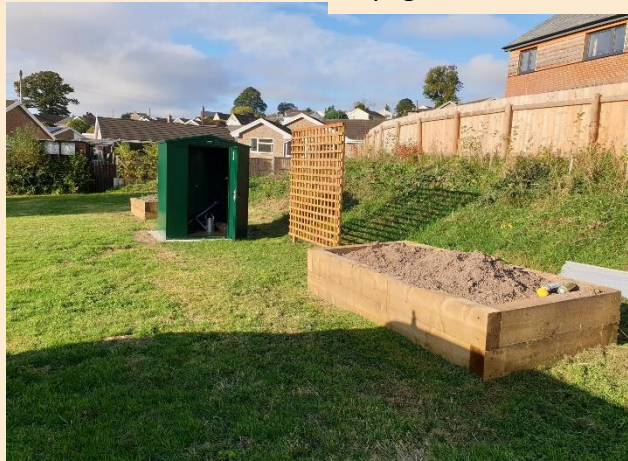
Let it bloom June

Knee high July

The important thing for us was talking to the staff and letting them lead the initiatives.



Cyngor Tref Y Trallwng Welshpool Town Council





Clychau'r Gog
Bluebell
Hyacinthoides non-scripta



Barf Hen Wr
Wild Clematis
Clematis vitalba

Cyngor Dref y Trallwng
Welshpool Town Council

Lleoedd Lleol ar gyfer Natur Local Places for Nature

Rhai o'r planhigion y gallwch ddisgwyl eu gweld yma
Some of the plants you can expect to see here

Plannwyd gan wirfoddolwyr - Planted by volunteers



Carpiog y Gors
Ragged Robin
Lychnis flos-cucullii



Peradyl yr Hydref
Autumn Hawkbit
Scorzoneroides autumnalis



Cribau San Fraid
Betony
Stachys officinalis



Aur y Gors
Kingcup
Caltha palustris



Llwyn Cwrens Blodeuog
Flowering Currant
Ribes sanguineum



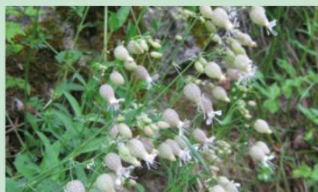
Cwytrosyn
Dogwood
Cornus sanguinea



Saets
Sage
Salvia officinalis



Ysbwynwydd
Rosemary
Salvia rosmarinus



Gludlys Codrwlh
Bladder Campion
Silene vulgaris



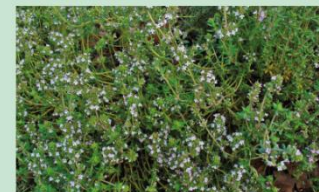
Suran
Common Sorrel
Rumex acetosa



Mafon Cochion
Raspberry
Rubus idaeus



Rhosyn Gwyllt
Dog Rose
Rosa canina



Teim y Gerddl
Thyme
Thymus vulgaris



Blodyn y Gwynt
Wood Anemone
Anemone nemorosa



Eirlys
Snowdrop
Galanthus nivalis



Pysen-y-ceirw
Birdfoot Trefoil
Lotus corniculatus



Banadl Gorweddol
Broom
Cytisus scoparius



Draenen Wen
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna



Cenhinen Syfi
Chives
Allium schoenoprasum



Melynydd
Cats Ear
Hypochaeris radicata



Seren Fethlehem
Star of Bethlehem
Ornithogalum umbellatum



Eirinen Fair
Gooseberry
Ribes uva-crispa



Ysgawen
Elder
Sambucus nigra



Perllys
Parsley
Petroselinum crispum



Gwyddfif
Wild Honeysuckle
Lonicera periclymenum

Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Funded by
Welsh Government

Powys ADFFURFODDUR NATURELLED CYSWLL
SOCIAL NATURAL PARTNERSHIPS
CYMRU

WCA
CoGC

WELSH GOVERNMENT
LYWODRAETH CYMRU
CYMRU



Swyddog Lleoedd Lleol ar gyfer Natur **Local Places for Nature Officer**

Ar gyfer Cyngorau Cymuned a Thref
for Town and Community councils



Ariennir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Funded by
Welsh Government

Welsh Government

Geoff Robinson

Section 6 Biodiversity Lead

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Powys

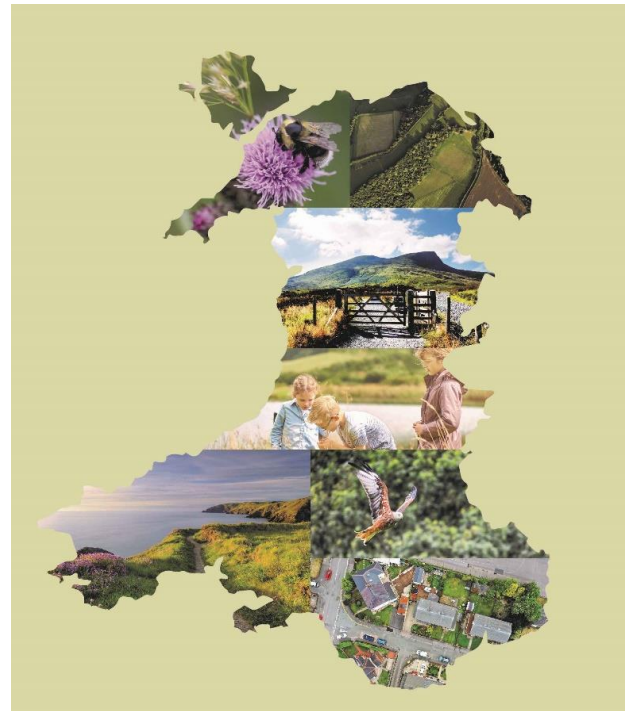
Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Section 6 – the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

www.cymru.gov.uk



What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life found on earth. It is our fascinating wildlife and iconic species and habitats including all species of plants and animals, their abundance and genetic diversity.



The importance of biodiversity



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Welsh Government

- Purifying air and water
- supporting the development and functioning of soils for food production
- supporting people's physical and mental well-being



- provides job opportunities
- reduces flooding and noise pollution
- helps us adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.

Vital that biodiversity is properly valued in the decision-making process.

The Nature and Climate Emergencies

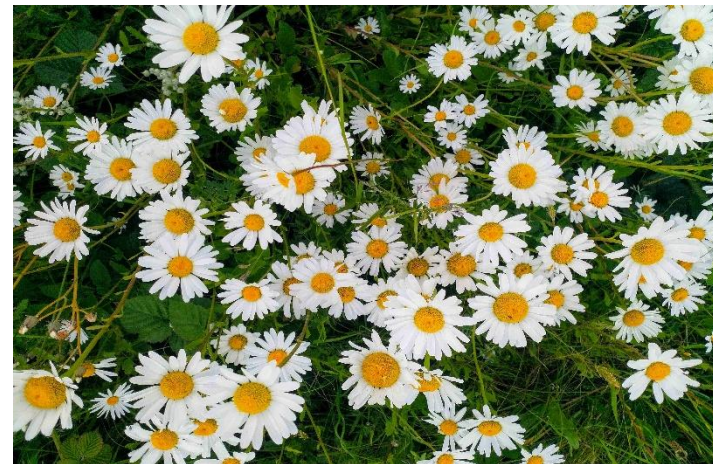


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- In Wales 1 in 6 species are at risk of extinction.
- More than 30% of Wales's terrestrial mammals are at risk
- Increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events

The inter-connectedness of the nature and climate emergencies has never been clearer:

- By limiting changes to the climate through reducing emissions and other actions we will help biodiversity and, equally,
- A healthy natural world will also make us more able to meet the damaging impacts of climate change.



The Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty



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Public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.



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Welsh Government

Public authorities¹ must seek to² maintain and enhance biodiversity³ in the exercise of functions⁴ in relation to Wales⁵, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems⁶, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions⁷.

1. Public authorities are defined in section 6 (9) & (10) of the *Environment (Wales) Act 2016*
2. Taking a pro-active approach.
3. Guidance and advice on how to do this is provided by Welsh Government, Wales Biodiversity Partnership and others.
4. Throughout all of your current work areas.
5. Includes organisations not based in Wales, but who operate in Wales.
6. Guidance and advice on how to do this is provided by Welsh Government, Wales Biodiversity Partnership and others. Also please see the final slide.
7. i.e. not at the expense of those functions – but improving HOW those functions are delivered from the perspective of biodiversity.

Implementing the duty

The section 6 duty is about how action for biodiversity is delivered through the existing functions of public authorities.

Actions to help biodiversity only need to be proportionate to the public authority's activities and functions.

Actions should be guided by the 6 Nature Recovery Action Plan objectives.



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The Nature Recovery Action Plan

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales (NRAP) sets out six objectives

for reversing the decline of biodiversity which should be used to help develop and guide actions to comply with the section 6 duty. The 6 objectives are:

Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels

Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management

Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery



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The requirement to plan and report



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Every public authority must publish a plan (other than ministers of the crown or government departments) on how they will comply with the duty. They must also publish a report on what actions they have taken to comply with it.

Reports are required to be published every three years with the last one due at the end of last year.

The plans and reports provide transparency, accountability and are a communication tool.

Guidance and help



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Welsh Government

Section 6 Guidance documents:

- [Introduction to the section 6 duty](#)
- [Frequently asked questions](#)
- [Reporting guidance](#)
- [Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales](#)
- [Good Practice Guide](#)
- [Specific Guidance for T&CCs](#)



General Guidance

- [Local Nature Partnerships](#)
- [Wales Biodiversity Partnership](#)
- [Local Places for Nature Scheme](#)
- [Road verges and amenity grasslands](#)
- [supporting wildlife: frequently asked questions](#)

Email: s6biodiversity@gov.wales



Powys Nature Partnership

James Hitchcock

CEO, Radnorshire Wildlife Trust

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Powys

Partneriaeth Natur Powys

Powys Nature Partnership



The Powys Nature Partnership is a group of organisations and individuals working together to conserve Powys' wildlife for the future.

Our aims

Our aim is to halt and reverse the declines in wildlife across Powys by focusing on building resilient nature recovery networks which are bigger, better, and more joined up.

The Council notes that:

- 1) Nature provides the life support systems enabling all organisms, including humans, to survive and to thrive.
- 2) Nature is essential to our economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being. Nature provides us with a range of ecosystem services such as insects pollinating our food crops, wetlands purifying water and preventing flooding, peatlands storing carbon and woodlands purifying the air we breathe. Nature provides us with products that support our economies, for example, the means for food production, wood for building and fuel and providing the backdrop to our tourism industry.

The Council believes that:

- 1) That nature is fundamentally important to the people and prosperity of Powys. One small but high profile 'marker' of this is our very own use of the red kite in the Council's logo. The red kite is also an example of a recovery success now urgently needed by so many species and habitats in Powys.

- 2) The ongoing decline in nature will impact directly on the residents, communities and businesses of Powys across many areas including the viability of our rural economies and the livelihoods they support, the provision of affordable food to our residents, the ability to manage flooding and the well-being of our communities to name just a few.

- 3) Despite the threats to nature there are many reasons to be hopeful:



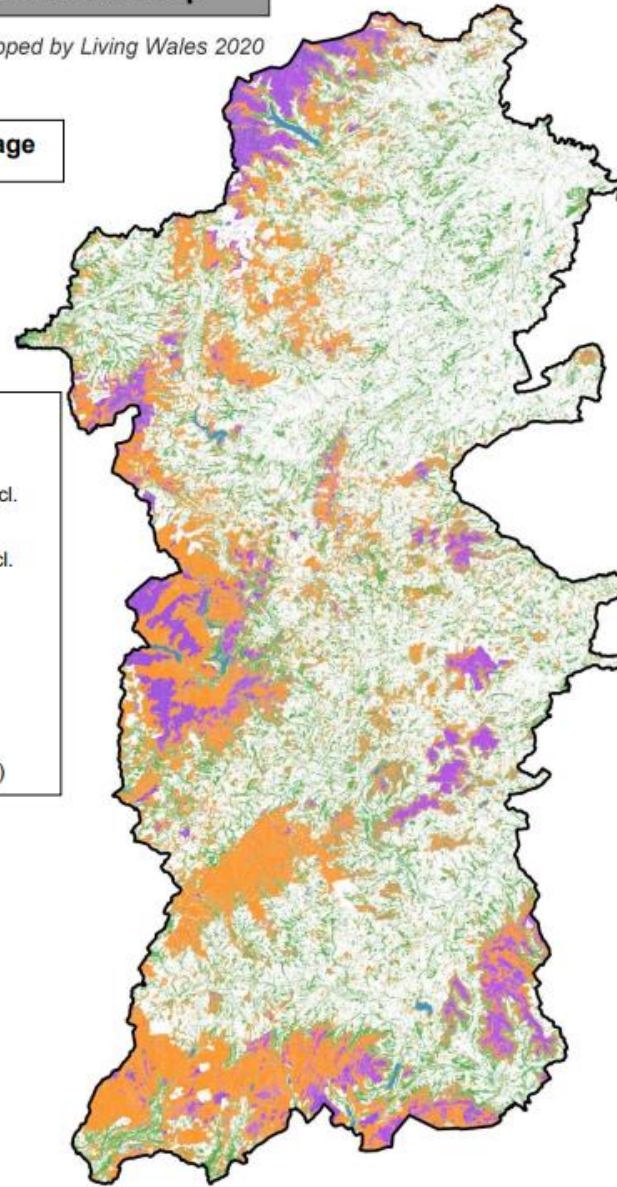
Powys 30x30 Habitat Map

Habitats in Powys as mapped by Living Wales 2020
Map created 31.03.2023

48% Habitat Coverage

Map Legend:

-  Powys
-  Grassland & Marsh (not incl. improved grassland)
-  Woodland & Scrub (not incl. coniferous woodland)
-  Bracken
-  Heathland & Mire
-  Open Water & Swamp
-  Rock Exposure (not incl. Quarry, other and Artificial)



Steering group

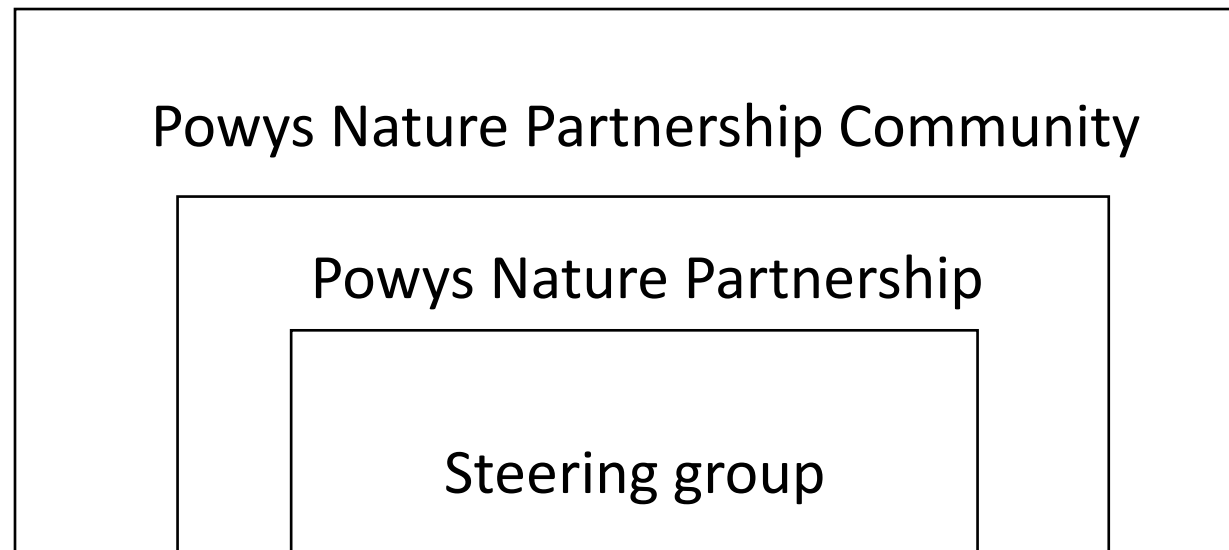
- Meets every 3 months.
- Discuss key strategies around NRAP, 30x30.
- Membership needs to be representative of LNP.
- All notes and actions from meetings shared fully with the Powys Nature Partnership.
- Steering group recommends task group activities.

Powys Nature Partnership

- Meets every 6 months. Eventually move towards AGM.
- Meetings revolve around updates from steering group on partnership work, guest speakers, site visits.
- Membership by key organisations, farmers/landowners, community groups, businesses.

Powys Nature Partnership Community

- Meets annually for a community event.
- Speakers from LNP members and external groups to celebrate all work towards nature restoration.
- Mailing list that receives bulletin/newsletter on work of LNP members of collaborative work.



Nature isn't tidy - and other perceptions of nature.

A strong theme present in all workshops was that the public perception of nature is 'messy' and that opportunities for biodiversity improvements were being lost in favour of a 'tidy' landscape especially through mowing verges and lawns.

COMMUNITY ORGANISING FRAMEWORK

Find out more at...
corganisers.org.uk
facebook.com/corganisers
twitter.com/corganisers

Community Organisers

CHANGE

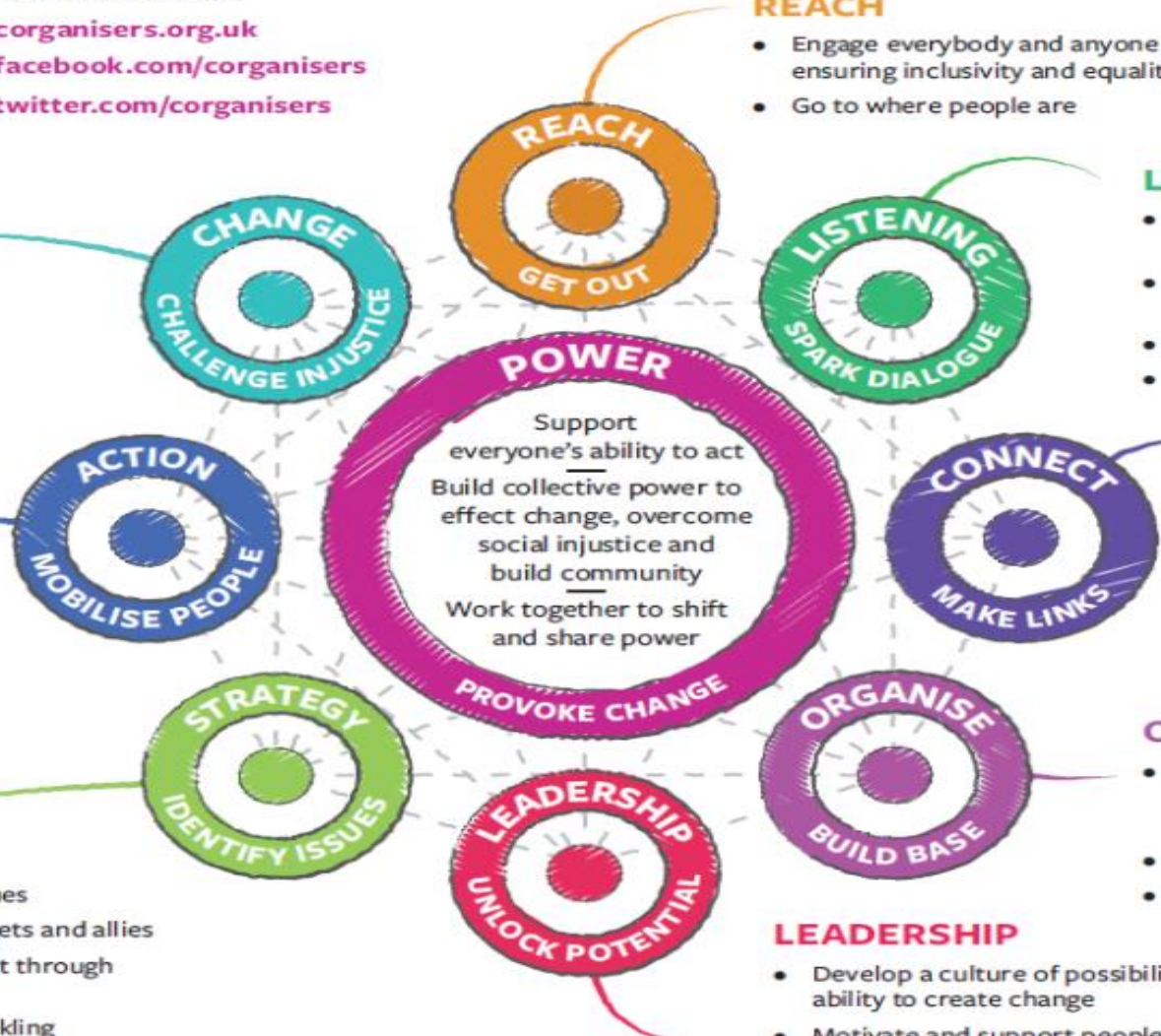
- Fight for sustainable change for good
- Change hearts, minds and systems to address the root causes of injustice and inequality
- Strengthen democracy – government by people

ACTION

- Facilitate local, regional and national collective action on the issues that matter most to people
 - DIY Action
 - Campaigns
- Bring together and use resources
- Engage with power-holders

STRATEGY

- Use stories and information to identify issues
- Analyse information and agree tactics, targets and allies
- Understand power and tactics for shifting it through people taking action together
- Address root causes of concerns whilst tackling immediate symptoms



REACH

- Engage everybody and anyone ensuring inclusivity and equality
- Go to where people are

LISTENING

- Develop relationships and identify passion, interests and potential leaders
- Build a picture of people's life in the neighbourhood
- Encourage reflection and explore possibilities
- Challenge people about the way things are

CONNECT

- Connect and create groups of people with shared interests and concerns
- Build bridges between different groups
- Identify community resources, needs and visions
- Share stories

ORGANISE

- Build local democratic and accountable associations of people that can start to act co-operatively and collectively
- Build your power base
- Build a structure

LEADERSHIP

- Develop a culture of possibility where people believe in their ability to create change
- Motivate and support people to take and share leadership
- Identify natural leaders

PARTICIPATION

ACCOUNTABILITY

REFLECTION


LEARNING

HOW MIGHT BUSINESS CHANGE
IF NATURE HAD
A VOICE AND A VOTE?





Ymddiriedolaeth Natur
Sir Faesyfed
Radnorshire
Wildlife Trust



**You never change things
by fighting the existing
reality. To change something,
build a new model that makes
the old model obsolete.**

- Buckminster Fuller







Lleoedd Lleol i Natur

Local Places for Nature

Ezra Tattersall

Swyddog Bioamrywiaeth / Biodiversity Officer

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Powys

Local Places for Nature funding

- Welsh Government funding.
- Aims to create or enhance biodiversity on people's doorsteps.
 - Wildflower planting and changing mowing practices
 - Tree planting
 - Sensory gardens
- Capital funding only. Does not cover ongoing management costs.

Tregynon Community Garden



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Powys

Town and community council section 6 support grants

- Funding to support town and community councils in delivering section 6 biodiversity plans.
- Push for Welsh Government initiatives
 - It's For Them
 - Bee Friendly
- Must be spent by March 2024.
- Grants across Powys and Bannau Brycheiniog.

Contact biodiversity@powys.gov.uk for more information.

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Powys

On The Verge

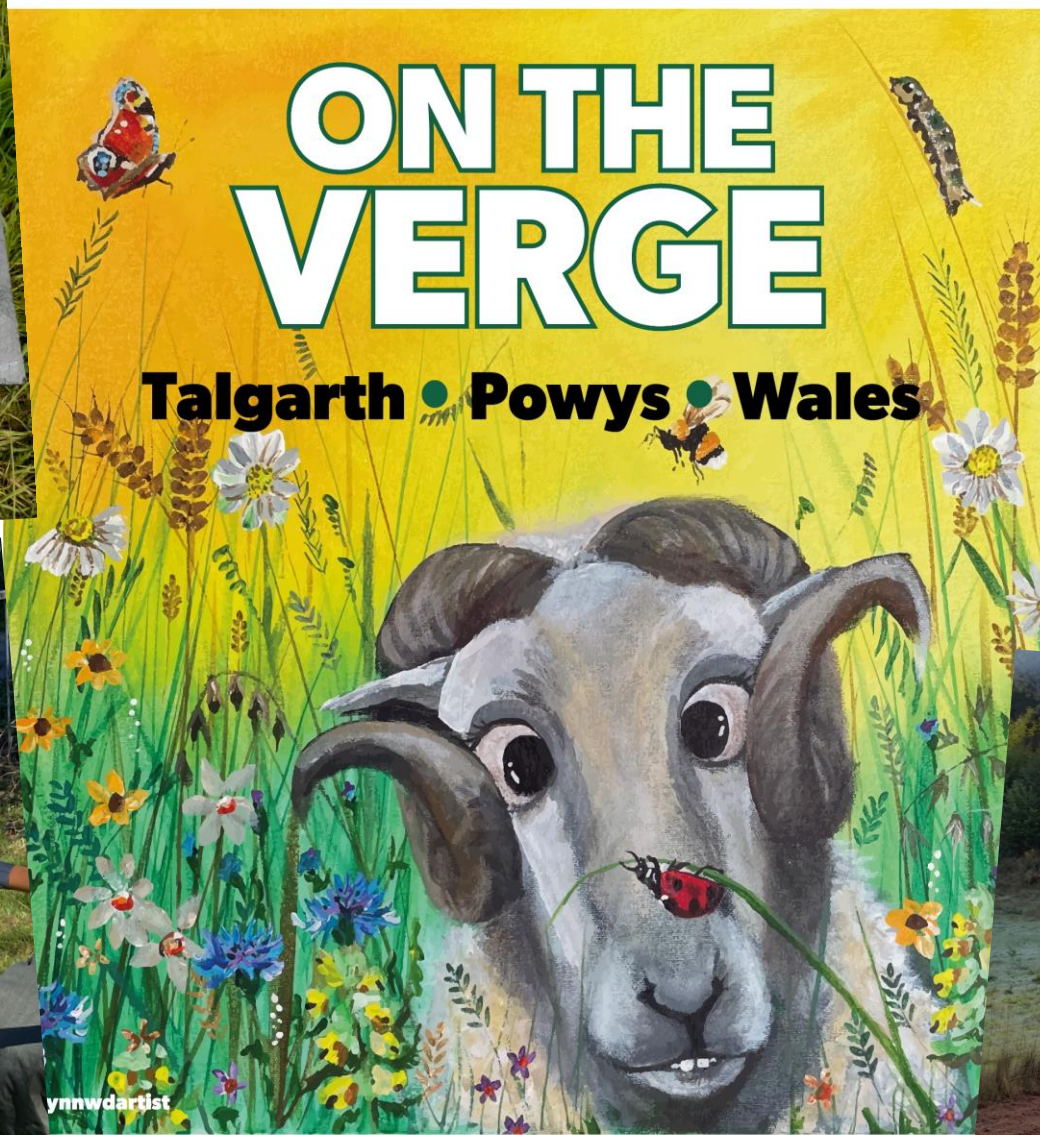
Martin Draper, Chair

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Powys

Preserving & creating wildlife habitats



through education and encouragement

Q&A Nature Panel

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Powys

Lunch, Information Stands & Networking

Please Return by 1pm

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Powys