

Public Service Board - Anglesey County Council

Environmental information for well-being assessments







The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) requires public bodies to work together to improve economic, social, environmental and cultural well being in Wales.

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These maps should not be looked at in isolation, addressing well-being needs should be done using an integrated approach both within and between organisations by using relevant evidence and data.



Noddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru Sponsored by Welsh Government

Managing our waters

this mean locally?

What does Anglesey's Cefni and Alaw reservoirs are the island's main sources of water, augmented from the mainland Cwellyn Reservoir. All available water in these reservoirs is fully committed for public water supply. This means that careful consideration is needed when planning or

considering new developments or industry to ensure water is available. NRW are working with Dŵr Cymru to find alternative water sources for large scale building projects and to better manage existing supplies.

Anglesey is dominated by small coastal river catchments. Discharges of acidic metal rich mine water from the abandoned metal mine at Parys Mountain have a significant impact on the Afon Goch at Amlwch and Dulas. Nutrient enrichment, particularly by phosphorus, affects some of the lakes and rivers on the island, including Llyn Dinam, Llyn Coron, Afon Goch Dulas and the Afon Wygr. This can cause excessive algal growth, affecting other water uses such as angling, wildlife conservation and livestock watering.

Agricu	Iltural land management, and discharges from	Borth	Silver Bay Rhoscolyn				Llan
Legend	wastewater treatment and septic tanks are contributory	En and and a					
Sir Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey EC Bathing Waters Classification Excellent Good Sufficient	sources. Land spreading of waste has also been a factor, and there are several large scale intensive agricultural units on the island which have routinely disposed of waste in the way.	:s his	Rhose	neigr	J.		>
WFD cycle 2 (2015) Rivers an Bad Poor Moderate Good High WFD cycle 2 (2015) Transitio Bad Poor	The majority of the bathing beaches around the island excellent with only Cemaes having a problem in 20 evidence is being collated to work out if it was a In addition, work is underway to reduce bacte and waste water treatment such as septic to sewage treatment works to help improve	d are 015 – one off problem. eria from agricultu tanks, sewers an e bathing water	ure	Aberffraw	Liane	idāwyn	5
Moderate Good	quality at Cemaes.	0	4	8			16 Kilo
High		L					

What does this map mean?

The Water Framework Directive requires the water quality/quantity of our rivers, lakes, estuaries, groundwater and coastline is assessed using ecological (fish, invertebrates, plants etc.) and chemical (nutrients, pesticides, etc.) monitoring.

Our waterbodies are assigned a status of health which is represented by colours on the map. Water bodies, that are classified as 'Bad', 'Poor' or 'Moderate' are failing the EU Water Framework Directive standards and these waterbodies will need to improve to at least 'Good' ecological status by 2027.

Our EU designated **bathing waters** are monitored from May to September for contamination from faecal indicator organisms. Bathing waters are classified annually according to the quality of the water (Excellent, Good, Sufficient, Poor). At the end of the 2015 season the beaches were classified and all designated bathing waters in Wales met the sufficient standard or above.

What does this mean for wellbeing

Our rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuaries, coastline and beaches provide us with important natural benefits, many of which contribute to the well-being of local communities and the wider population. These natural benefits include access to drinking water, clean rivers and seas for recreation and relaxation, income generation from business and industry, tourism, green energy production and angling. By working together to improve and maintain the quality of these watery assets we can deliver benefits for the environment, the local economy, health and quality of life.



What are the top five sources of bathing water pollution?

- Pollution from sewage bacteria from sewage can enter our waters as a result of system failures or overflows or directly from sewage works.
- Water draining from farms and farmland manure from livestock or poorly stored slurry can wash into rivers and streams resulting in faecal material entering the sea.
- Animals and birds on or near beaches dog, bird and other animal faeces can affect bathing water as they often contain high levels of bacteria (much higher than treated human waste).
- Water draining from populated areas water draining from urban areas following heavy rain can contain pollution from a variety of sources, including animal and bird faeces.
- Domestic sewage misconnected drains and poorly located and maintained septic tanks can pollute surface water systems.

Water Resources

Water companies in England & Wales have a statutory duty (as set out in in Section 37A-37D of the Water Industry Act 1991) to produce a water resources management plan (WRMP) every five years. The plan must set out how a water company intends to maintain the balance between supply and demand for water over a minimum 25 year period, while protecting the environment. A WRMP is complemented by a water company drought plan, which sets out the short-term operational steps they will take as a drought progresses to enhance available supplies, manage customer demand and minimise environmental impacts.

Through the WRMP and drought plan the water company should contribute to the delivery of Water Framework Directive objectives set out in river basin management plans (RBMPs) by:

• Setting out a secure and sustainable set of options to supply their our customers with water over the long-term, negating the need for the company to make unplanned abstractions therefore helping to build sustainable and resilient catchments

 Showing how they will implement alternative supply or demand management options where current abstraction is identified as causing or at risk of causing environmental damage, including schemes to prevent deterioration in status, achieve protected area objectives or improve water body status (potential)

Showing how the plans reduce leakage and operational use of water

• Demonstrating how they will fulfil their obligation to promote water efficiency and for increased customer metering, thereby reducing abstraction and its impact on flows and groundwater levels

• Setting out how they will manage resources during a drought, including stating where and under what conditions they may seek drought permits / orders to take more water

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water is responsible for supplying water to your area. For more information on their latest published WRMP and drought plan is available here: WRMP and Drought Plan. Note that these plans are reviewed periodically and some information may have altered since publication. For the most up to date information, please contact the water company directly.

Dataset	Comments
EU Bathing Waters Directive data (NRW)	Data as required to meet The Bathing Water Regulations 2013
EU Water Framework Directive data (NRW)	Data as required to meet The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003

The risk from flooding

this mean locally?

Legend

Unitary Authorities

Flood Zone 3

Flood Zone 2

MAX_SCORE

What does NRW are responsible for managing flood risk from the sea and main rivers. On Anglesey there are 971 at risk properties in 4 areas within the extreme flood outline (EFO). NRW provides a direct warning service to 273 properties which means that not all properties within these areas are signed up to the Flood

Warning Service. There will also be properties and businesses at risk from other flood sources.

Communities often work together to produce a flood plan so they can decide what practical actions to take before and during a flood and to respond quickly when flooding happens, helping reduce damage. There are currently no such plans in place where NRW Flood Warning Service operates..

Continuing constraints on budgets and resources mean that in order to manage repairs and improvements, NRW have had to take a risk based approach and prioritises people and properties over farm land.

NRW have 2 failing assets that require capital investment. NRW are currently investigating flood improvement opportunities within two areas that are high on our communities at risk register and are engaging with Beaumaris Town council on the development of their community flood plan.

NRW have 2 failing assets (eg floodbanks or gates) that require capital investment and are currently investigating flood improvement opportunities within two areas that are high on our communities at risk register. HRW are also engaging with Beaumaris Town council on the development of their Communities at risk from fluvial flooding community flood plan.

1001 - 10000		0	2	4.25	8.5)		
* Score is a relative risk score and	d not the number of properties at risk of flooding.						 I	

Flooding occurs when water arrives in a place quicker than it can drain away. This is usually rainfall, but can be from other sources. This What does causes estuaries, rivers, ditches, drains or sewers to overflow allowing water to flood surrounding houses, business, farmland and this map infrastructure. This map shows the different flood risk level if there were no flood defences. These are:

mean? Flood Zone 3 – High Probability of flooding. Land assessed as having a greater than 1% probability of flooding (or from the sea of greater than 0.5%) in any year.

Flood Zone 2 \square – Medium probability of flooding - 1% – 0.1%. Or annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year.

Map areas without blue shading are unlikely to be flooded by rivers and very unlikely to be flooded by the sea - Flood Zone 1. In these areas there is less than a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of flooding occurring each year. The majority of Wales falls within this area. Due to climate change, winter rainfall in Wales is projected to increase by an average of about 14% by the 2050s. Flooding will therefore continue to be a key threat to many communities. However, increased resilience the natural environment and well planned developments can help provide resilience to flooding. The coloured shading on the map show the likely severity of flooding should it occur. This is a "traffic light" method – Green is low risk and Red the worst. The severity is based on the number of properties within the community likely to be affected.



17 Kilometres

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What does this mean for well-

Flooding is the most frequent type of 'natural' disaster affecting home and businesses and often disrupts the normal functioning of whole communities. The problem is estimated to cost the UK

£1billion per year. The consequences of flooding are not just financial, however, and even modest flooding events can significantly impact on the physical and mental wellbeing of the individuals affected for many years after the actual flooding event. From a health perspective, quite often the worst affected are the more vulnerable in society.

How we forecast floods, issue warnings and assess flood risk

•Telling people that a flood may happen or that a flood is about to happen is vital, as it gives those concerned time to prepare.

Warning and informing emergency responders

•We work with the Joint Flood Forecasting Centre, based at the Met Office in Exeter, to provide a five-day assessment of flood risk from all sources (river, sea, surface water and groundwater) on a county scale.

 This risk assessment is shared on a daily basis with local authorities and emergency responders, helping them take earlier and more effective action when there is a heightened risk of flooding.

Warning and informing the public

We forecast floods and warn the public. We also raise awareness of flooding and help people make preparations in advance. Our staff are on standby 24 hours a day, seven days a week and are ready to warn of and respond to flooding events.

Assessing 'flood risk'

• 'Flood risk' is not just the likelihood of flooding; it includes also the possible damage a flood could cause. When we talk about 'flood risk', we are referring to a combination of two elements:

- •The likelihood of a particular flood happening. This is expressed as an annual chance or probability. For example, 'In this location, there is a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year'
- The impact or consequences that will result if flooding occurs

Monitoring and forecasting

•We use the latest technology to monitor rainfall, river levels and sea conditions. Using these observations, along with weather, storm surge and wave forecast data from the Met Office, we use computer models to provide local, community-level forecasts of the possibility of floods and their likely severity.

Issuing warnings

• Our flood warning duty officers use these forecasts, along with their local knowledge of community flood risk, to make decisions about issuing warnings to those at risk. We issue three different kinds of flood warning: Flood Alerts, Flood Warnings and Severe Flood Warnings. We ensure that warnings are broadcast on local radio and television. This information can also be obtained through our dedicated Floodline information service (0345 988 1188) and on our website, which is updated every 15 minutes

Operating our defences, pumping stations and other assets

•Our operational teams the ground before, duri flooding to make sure t flood defences, pumpin and other assets (eg tra operate as they should, communities from flood some locations, our star temporary defences wh then be lowered again of flooding has passed.

Modelling and flood maps Th

- •We carry out modelling to enable us to produce maps showing the extent of flooding for a range of probabilities. Our flood modelling studies consider the following factors:
- •The source of a flood, eg river, tidal or coastal water
- •The paths that the water will take during floods, and how the severity of a flood might affect its path
- The impact on people, land and property affected by flooding Historical data from past floods Present water levels

The likelihood or probability of flooding

The probability or likelihood of flooding is defined as 'the chance that a location will flood in any one year'. If a location has a 1.3% chance of flooding each year, this can also be expressed as a 1 in 75 chance of flooding occurring in that location in any given year.

Interpreting the probability of flooding

Such figures, however, do not mean that if a location floods one year, it will definitely not flood fo the next 74 years. Nor do they mean that if the location in question has not flooded for 74 years there will definitely be a flo this year.

Information from the Natural Resources website http:// naturalresources.wales/flooding/ managing-flood-risk/how-weforecast-floods-issue-warnings-andassess-flood-risk/

re out on ag and after at our s stations h screens) to protect ing. At f install ch can nce the

Categories of probability

- When we describe the chance of flooding, we place that description into one of three categories:
- Significant: the chance of flooding in any one year is greater than 1.3% (1 in 75)
- Moderate: the chance of flooding in any one year is 1.3% (1 in 75) or less, but greater than 0.5% (1 in 200)
- •Low: the chance of flooding in any one year is 0.5% (1 in 200) or less
- r
- 00

The diversity of our landscapes

What does this mean locally?

Much of the island's scenic and visual distinctiveness is associated with coastal natural features, headlands, rivers, dunes, beaches and saltmarshes. Heaths, pastoral landscapes with craggy knolls and low rugged hills are found more inland, the pastoral land use has retained prehistoric, medieval and post medieval influences including standing stones, irregular fieldscapes, stone walls and

hedgebanks.

Parys Mountain is a striking upland open cast copper mine landscape of relic workings and tips.

The Menai Strait is important to the island's identity, the Menai Suspension Bridge and Point Britannia form the only crossing points.

Views of the Strait, Llyn Peninsular, mountains of Snowdonia, estate parklands, medieval and post medieval farm and settlement pattern and Beaumaris planned town all contribute to an important sense of place, scenic interest and distinctiveness. Expansive and uninterrupted coastal views are found more so to the west and north, where coastal development along the mainland and offshore energy is absent.

Several islands lie along the coastline, from small uninhabited islands to Holy Island where major settlement and infrastructure associated with Holyhead port influence the northern coastline.

Tranquillity, remoteness and wildness is common towards the coastline away from key settlements, Holyhead port, transport and energy infrastructure.



8.5 0 4.25

What does this map mean?

Landscapes are defined by the interrelationships between people, place and resources. As places they are identified and recognised by their character, component this mean for parts, quality and local distinctiveness. People relate to landscapes as places to live, work and enjoy, they contribute to our sense of place, identity, wellbeing and guality of

life. Landscapes reflect the complex diversity, nature and state of a range of natural resources, human influences, preferences and land use decisions. It is a useful lens through which to explore interactions between people, environment and economic activity. LANDMAP is an all-Wales landscape information resource where key landscape characteristics, gualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated. It is used throughout Wales and endorsed by Welsh Government planning policy.

What does well-being

Our experience and interaction with landscape can have a positive effect on our health and wellbeing. Attractive landscapes, natural beauty, cultural heritage and tranquillity provide opportunities and benefits for healthy communities, recreation, tourism and economic activity. Many of Wales' landscape areas and characteristics are rare, unique and valued. Local landscape can provide an important link to our sense of national pride, culture and local identity. Landscapes provide places and opportunities for access and enjoyment, enticing healthy lifestyles and reducing stress in all age groups. There is an economic value in landscapes as destinations for visitors, but also as places for communities to prosper. Welsh landscapes are worth £8 billion/year (with £4.2 billion from tourism).



Further information (LANDMAP)

Landscapes are defined by the interrelationships between people, place and resources. As places they are identified and recognised by their character, component parts, quality and local distinctiveness. People relate to landscapes as places to live, work and enjoy, they contribute to our sense of place, identity, wellbeing and quality of life delivering multiple benefits. Landscapes reflect the complex diversity, nature and state of a range of natural resources, human influences, preferences and land use decisions.

LANDMAP is an all-Wales landscape information resource where key landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated. Used throughout Wales, and endorsed by Planning Policy Wales (5.3.13), it is an important information resource for informing local policy, guidance and decision making

LANDMAP: introducing the five maps and datasets

Geological Landscape Landscapes that are defined and shaped by bedrock, surface processes and hydrology are mapped into areas of similar landscape character to explain, and take into account, the influences shaping the landscape today.

Landscape Habitats Patterns of semi natural habitats and land use cover contribute to diversity, seasonal change and contrast. Broad ecosystems are mapped identifying habitats, features and mosaics and their identifiable character and value in a landscape context.

Visual and Sensory Landscape characteristics and qualities as defined by landform, land cover, settlement patterns, distribution of features, views and sensory experience. Identifying what is locally distinctive or commonplace, highly valued and locally important.

Historic Landscape Physical remains, land use, patterns and features that are prominent and contribute to the overall historic character of the present landscape.

Cultural Landscape Mapping contemporary cultural essence and sense of place from how human activity visibly shapes the landscape to the way in which we respond to landscape, for example through art, literature, folklore and place names.

Why use LANDMAP?	Advantages as an environmental PSB common dataset
LANDMAP describes	LANDMAP covers all landscapes, designated and non-designated, natural, rural, peri-
baseline environmental	urban and smaller urban areas, (not the core of Cardiff and Swansea) including inland
conditions for landscape to	waters and coastal areas to the low water mark
support assessments	
LANDMAP can be presented	Information is available as a nationally consistent Geographical Information System
in the form of maps cut to	(GIS) map and survey data set that is publically available information
PSB areas, accompanied by	
surveys	
LANDMAP provides	A comprehensive, quality assured, baseline of environmental, cultural and heritage
landscape evidence for well-	information to assist with sustainable decision-making at a range of levels from local to
being assessments, plan-	national scale whilst ensuring transparency in decision-making. LANDMAP offers the
making authorities and	potential to compare local landscape information with other PSBs and with the national
LANDMAP is an existing	Allowing focus and resources to be aimed at the analysis, rather than collection, of the
resourced programme of	data. Updating allows long term change as a result of a plan to be monitored
work with inbuilt monitoring	
Maps, statistics, landscape	Further interpretation is required to assess the meaning of the data in terms of decision
summaries and landscape	making but this is aided by the wealth of information available and the simplicity of
recommendations are	creating thematic maps to visually interpret key landscape information
already produced	
Existing LANDMAP links	LANDMAP is already widely used in local planning authorities, much of the data has
with local authorities	been collected in partnership with planning authorities

A globally responsible Wales

Many of Wales' landscape areas and charact istics are rare, unique and valued, a resource conserve and work carefully with. Some lar scapes are likely to have a higher capacity evolve and accommodate change to meet c rent and future needs of society.

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving wel language

Wales is a cultural landscape that has been managed to meet the needs of its people. The Welsh language and man's use and response land is evident in landscape place names, phy cal remains, myths and legends, this is part of the nation's heritage. Landscape provides an important link to our sense of national identity.

A Wales of cohesive communities

Local landscapes are important to urban and rural communities as social places for people connect together. Communities value their ae thetic and cultural locality and frequently connect this to a sense of local identity and belon ing.

Sustainable development principle - the 5 ways of working

Landscapes can provide a useful lens through which to discuss common objectives and ident opportunities for collaboration and integration for example, what do we want our landscape t look like in 50 years time?

	A prosperous Wales
er- to nd- to ur-	Wales' iconic landscapes are nationally recog- nised for their scenic quality, natural and built heritage and culture. There is an economic val- ue in landscapes as destinations for visitors, but also as places for communities to prosper. Welsh landscapes are worth £8 billion/year (with £4.2 billion from tourism).
sh	A resilient Wales
to rsi-	Changes in landscapes over time reflect chang- es in both natural and human activity often in responds to shocks and resilience. This will continue to evolve and adapt in response to climate change, population growth, develop- ment and needs for food, energy, water man- agement and health. Opportunities and risks for resilient ecosystems and the benefits they provide can often be observed and assessed using landscape character data from local, PSB and national scales of working.
	A healthier Wales
to	Landscapes provide settings within which op- portunities for access and enjoyment can be
g-	found, enticing people and contributing to healthy lifestyles and reducing stress in all age groups. Natural play improves child develop- ment and patients in hospital with a view of greenspace and nature recover more quickly.
g-	found, enticing people and contributing to healthy lifestyles and reducing stress in all age groups. Natural play improves child develop- ment and patients in hospital with a view of greenspace and nature recover more quickly. A more equal Wales

The resilience of ecosystems

What does Anglesey has a wealth of designated and protected sites from this mean? marine, coastal, marshland, estuary, healthland and woodland. These are important areas for people to visit, they are part of the landscape, they attract people to the area and are often accessible. The

designated sites are surrounded by a collection of local sites and it is difficult to manage them in isolation. The Anglesey Fens, some of the most important wetlands in Europe, are directly affected by the socio-economic and cultural landscape that surrounds them, they are important to drinking water quality and slowing flood water down towards Llangefni. Newborough is one of the largest dune sites in Europe and a draw for people to the island. South Stack managed by the RSPB has internationally important heathland and seabirds and is also an important attraction. Pressures affecting these sites include lack of grazing, rural diffuse nutrient inputs, historical land and water management. Red Squirrels and water voles are 2 species that are thriving on Anglesey



Unitary Authorities Ramsar National Parl National Nature Reserve (NNR) Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Areas Conservation (SAC) Habitat connectivity*



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What does this map mean?

This map shows the areas of designated, or 'special' wildlife sites in the PSB. There are several types of designations both local, national and international. Many of these overlap but the basic, fundamental building block of designated sites under UK law is the Site of Special Scientific Interest. Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas are international designations. In most cases such sites are privately owned and have a multi-functional land use e.g. livestock grazing.

Connectivity is the degree to which wildlife can move in the landscape, and is important for it to survive and adapt to change. The map shows where connectivity is likely to be relatively high for a wide range of wildlife, and reflects the extent and diversity of wildlife habitats in the landscape. More detailed versions of these maps are available¹, and have many uses to prioritise actions for wildlife and to support the protected sites.

Ecosystem resilience means how well ecosystems can deal with disturbances, either by resisting them or adapting to them. Resilient ecosystems are able to carry on delivering environmental services and benefits despite these disturbances.

Resilience is considered in terms of the diversity of species and habitats, their extent, their condition, the connections between them and their Animals, plants and other organisms and the habitats they live in play a wide range of ability to adapt to changes, for example a changing climate. In Wales all ecosystems have problems with one or more of these criteria that contribute to resilience. This means that their capacity to provide ecosystems services and benefits may be at risk. NRW has multiple roles, including a duty to select and legally notify SSSIs as well as to be consulted over operations, direct land management, and a general duty to conserve biodiversity.

What does this mean for well-being

NRW partnerships with land managers directly contributes about £2 million pounds each year. Protected sites, particularly those on common land or open access land are a community environmental asset providing access and recreation opportunities that contribute to well-being. Although protected for nature and wildlife, they provide a connection between people and their environment. They can also be a fundamental part of the local landscape and its cultural heritage.

functional roles in ecosystems and therefore in the processes that underpin the benefits that society relies on such as food production, clean water or pollination. If they are not resilient, ecosystems are not able to deliver the services and benefits that we are ultimately reliant on.

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Protected sites make a vital contribution to our economic prosperity and are places for scientific research and study, where science leads exemplary management. It has been estimated that protected sites contribute £128 m annually to the Welsh economy (Benefits of SSSIs, Defra 2011).

For further detail on the habitat connectivity modelling see *CCW*, 2013. The mapping presented is for broadleaved woodland, heathland, unimproved grassland, dunes. fens and bogs, each (except woodland and dunes) in upland and lowland versions. The network maps can be used to help understand the significance of habitat patches in the landscape and the functional relationships between them. As such, they provide a general guide to the location of habitat restoration and expansion. Here we have merged the habitats to give an overall picture of habitat connectivity. The modelling was carried out at two complimentary levels:

1) Core networks, modelled for focal species requiring relatively large areas of habitat but which have poor powers of dispersal.

2) Focal networks, modelled for focal species requiring only small areas of habitat and that have moderately good powers of dispersal.

The network maps have many potential applications, including: natural resource planning, spatial planning (e.g. Local and Rural Development Plans), ecosystem services mapping, agri-environment targeting, access plans, economic development policies, green infrastructure plans, National Park and AONB Management Plans, site notification programme, biodiversity offsetting and habitat banking, landscape-scale restoration projects e.g. LIFE and Heritage Lottery Fund, Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP).

However, the network maps also need to be used with caution, and their limitations should be recognised. They require interpretation and **do not** provide specific prescriptions of where to develop new habitats and ecosystems.

Many of the major issues affecting ecosystem functioning and biodiversity conservation result from the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats. Habitat loss and fragmentation have gone on for thousands of years as natural habitats have been cultivated and modified, or replaced by artificial systems and the built environment. However, many serious losses have occurred only relatively recently. For example, between 1930 and 1980 an estimated 9% of the ancient semi-natural woodland in Wales was cleared, and a further 42% converted to plantation (Spencer & Kirby, 1992). More extreme is the astonishing 97% loss of lowland semi-natural grasslands in England and Wales in the 20th century (Fuller, 1987, described in Blackstock et al., 2010). Nature conservation legislation and greater public awareness have reduced the rates of decline, but losses still continue, especially loss of smaller patches of habitat that slip below levels required for protection.

connectivity can be thought of as the inverse of fragmentation, and actions to reverse or mitigate the effects of fragmentation will improve connectivity. However, there is more to it than that, and it is not simply about physical connectedness and 'joining things up'. To its detriment, connectivity is often thought of in this way, and equated with features such as linear corridors and dormice bridges. Whilst these features have a place, they are only part of a wide array of approaches that can improve connectivity, from management of individual sites to regional landuse strategies. Good management of habitat patches is an important first step, as it can increase the size and fitness of populations, making species more able and likely to move.

Dataset
Habitat connectivity
Ramsar
National Nature Reserve (NNR)
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

CCW [*J. Latham, J. Sherry & J. Rothwell*] (2013)Ecological Connectivity and Biodiversity Prioritisation in the Terrestrial Environment of Wales *Spencer, J.W. & Kirby, K.J.,* (1992). An inventory of ancient woodland for England and Wales, Biological Conservation 62, 77-93. *Blackstock, T.H., Howe, E.A., Stevens, J.P., Burrows, C.R. & Jones, P.S.* (2010) Habitats of Wales: a comprehensive field survey 1979-1997. University of Wales Press, Cardiff.

Managing our seas and coast

this mean locally?

What does Anglesey is surrounded by six Marine Character Areas (MCA), these are: Caernarfon Bay MCA, Holy Island West & Penrhos Bay MCA, Holyhead Bay & the Skerries MCA, North Anglesey Coastal Waters MCA, Red Wharf & Conwy Bay MCA, and the Menai Strait MCA.

The waves form rolling breakers sweeping in from the Atlantic as a result of the shallow water and the bay's wide beaches. Sand dunes are also located along the coastline, and many are designated, such as Newborough Warren which is designated an SAC, SSSI and NNR for its geological and biological interest. This includes its intact dune habitat and saltmarshes, as well as the presence of important wintering grounds for wading birds and wildfowl. The area around Ynys Feurig is also SPA and SSSI designated for its importance for birdlife. Further habitats that contribute to the site's special interest include maritime grassland and intertidal habitats (rockpools). Other SSSIs are present at Lleyn Maelog (freshwater lagoon), Rhosneigr Reefs (designated for seaweed communities), Rhosneigr and Ty Croes (designated for heathland, grassland and rock habitats).

The complex marine conditions around the Holy Island MCA give rise to varied habitats, including tide-swept bedrock around the headlands of North and South Stack which are home to commercially important populations of lobster and crab. The relative shelter of Rhoscolyn Bay supports a subtidal seagrass community with many species of algae, crustaceans, molluscs, fish, sponges and anemones. Porpoises and dolphins are also frequently spotted in the waters. The Holyhead MCA is home to colonies of seabirds which are of international importance. The swaths of saltmarsh and seagrass beds are SSSI-designated and these habitats support a wide range of wintering water-birds. There are areas of rare dune heathland and the whole site supports a range in scarce plants such as sea lavender, dwarf rush and golden samphire.

To the North Cemlyn Bay includes a rare brackish lagoon, separated from the sea by a crescent-shaped shingle beach which is formed by longshore drift. The bay is designated an SPA, SAC and SSSI in recognition of its important breeding colony of sandwich terns, the only breeding colony in Wales. It also supports valued maritime grassland and saltmarsh plant communities, including some rare plant species. Changing sea levels do, however, make this habitat increasingly vulnerable. To the East of Anglesey the waters' rich marine sediments and sheltered aspect provide abundant habitats for a vast number of important and protected species, reflected in several SPA, SAC and SSSI designations.

The whole of the Meani Strait is a designated SAC, representing a wealth and complexity of habitats: one of Wales' jewels in terms of marine biodiversity. These include reefs and submerged sandbanks, tidal mud and sandflats, intertidal rocky shores, rare rocky islands and sessile oak woodland clocking the steep coastal slopes right down to the water's edge. Feeding into the south-west of the SAC is the estuary of the Afon Gwyrfai at Y Foryd (also designated as SSSI and LNR). This site is valued for its ornithological and marine biological features, including seagrass beds and a nationally important overwintering population of wigeon. Large flocks of shelduck, oystercatcher, lapwing, curlew and redshank also occur in the bay. Ecologically and physically linked to the Menai Strait are the extensive mudflats and sandbanks of Traeth Lafan (SSSI, SPA, SAC) within MCA 3, which are of particular importance for wading birds and wildfowl. Distinctive sand dune systems frame the Strait as it opens out into Caernarfon Bay.

What does this map mean?

This map shows the designated areas around the coast of the PSB. There are several types of statutory designations both local, national and international. Together they form a network of marine protected areas. These sites are crucial in supporting a healthy and resilient environment in Wales. There are additional designations in some areas that relate to

economically significant shellfish species.

Heritage coasts have been established in some areas to conserve, protect and enhance areas of undeveloped coast. Although this is not a statutory designation, it must be considered in local development planning.

What does this mean for wellbeina

Marine ecosystems around the coast of Wales are important for well-being. Coasts and seas support well-being in many ways by providing jobs, food, and opportunities for recreation, energy generation, and enjoyment of wildlife, landscape and cultural heritage.

Marine ecosystems help to regulate water and air guality by trapping, assimilating and degrading pollutants. They provide seafood (fish and shellfish) and support associated coastal communities and food processing industries.

The Welsh Coast is vital to the tourism industry in Wales. In 2006, spending associated with an overnight visit to the coast amounted to around £648million, nearly 40% of total tourism spending in Wales^a.



Information can be found from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/)

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under the EC Habitats Directive for habitats and species listed in Annex I and II of the Directive. SACs with marine components are sites that contain qualifying marine habitats or species. There are currently 99 SACs with marine components that cover about 7.6% of the UK's marine area.

One key objective of the Birds Directive is to establish a European co-ordinated network of protected areas. The suite of SPAs on land in the UK is well established. The Birds Directive states that conservation measures should be taken both in "the geographical sea and land area". At the moment there are 102 SPAs which include marine components in the UK including four wholly marine SPAs in English, Northern Irish and Welsh waters, and 35 seabird colony SPA marine extensions across the UK.

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 allows for the creation of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). MCZs protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology, and can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh territorial and UK offshore waters.

The SSSI/ASSI series has developed since 1949 as the suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately-owned or managed; others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.

Heritage coasts are 'defined' rather than designated, so there isn't a statutory designation process like that associated with national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONB).

They were established to conserve the best stretches of undeveloped coast in Wales. A heritage coast is defined by agreement between the relevant maritime local authorities and Natural Resources Wales.

The Water Framework Directive requires specification of protected areas for those areas designated for the protection of economically significant species. This list are those protected areas previously designated under the repealed Shellfish Waters Directive which are now specified under the Water Framework Directive. From http://naturalresources.wales/water/quality/shellfish-water-protected-areas/?lang=en

Marine Character Area—links

https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674489/mca-11-caernarfon-bay_final.pdf

https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674487/mca-09-holy-island-west-and-penrhosbay_final.pdf_

https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674485/mca-07-holyhead-bay-and-the-skerries_final.pdf

Dataset	https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674484/mca-06- north-anglesey-coastal-waters_final.pdf
Heritage coast	https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674481/mca-03-
Shellfish protected areas	red-wharf-and-conwy-bays_final.pdf
Marine Conservation Zone	https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/674488/mca-10- menai-strait_final.pdf
Marine Character Areas	

Legend

- Unitary Authorities Heritage Coast Shellfish Water Protected Areas Marine Conservation Zones Marine protected areas SPA
- Marine protected areas SSSI
- Marine protected areas Ramsar
- Marine protected areas SAC Marine character areas
- Marine character areas

0 15 30



Forests, woods and trees

What does this mean locally?

The county has a low amount of woodland cover, only 4.3% (compared to a Wales average of 14%) and is characterised by small copses, shelterbelts and blocks of farm woodland. There are also the larger forests of Newborough, Cefni and Pentraeth, but without these the woodland cover would be even less of the total percentage. Both Newborough and Pentraeth have high recreation interests and Newborough in particular has one of the most significant

red squirrel populations in the UK. Newborough forest was planted on the dune system that has subsequently been notified as internationally important (Special Area of Conservation (SAC)). It has trail running, cycling, walking and horse riding trails within the forest. NRW is currently developing a natural resource plan for the whole site covering all aspects of its management (forest, timber production, access and recreation and conservation) We are working closely with the many individuals and groups who have an interest to ensure the plan will help enhance Newborough's landscape, wildlife and opportunities for recreation. Development of community woodland at Coed Parc Mawr is also supported by NRW (as landowner).

There is a lack of available land for further forest planting resulting in little economic incentive to plant and manage woodlands and subsequent low contractor base. The ability of our woodlands to provide a range of social, environmental & economic benefits is not being realised

-	
Leg	end due to
	Unitary Authorities
Tree	e cover in urban areas (quintile)
	0
	0.25
	0.5
	0.75
	1
	Urban Tree Canopy Cover (2009)
V ///	Woods For People
Anc	ient woodland inventory 2011
	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Categor
Natio	nal Forest Inventory Wales (2013)
	Woodland

their poor condition, small size and fragmented nature (particularly broadleaved woodland). Restoring, expanding and improving the condition of our woods is key to realising these benefits. Varying the tree species, genetic diversity and management systems we use is the key to making our larger commercial woodlands more adapted and resilient to future changes.

0	4.25	8.5			1
			1	1	

What does this map mean?

The maps shows the extent of woodland in Wales; the ancient woodland resource (the most important woodland for biodiversity); and our urban trees.

Woodland in Wales' covers 306,000 hectares, with approximately half being conifer and half broadleaved. Wales is one of the least wooded countries in Europe (14.8% of land area compared to the EU average of 38%). Forestry based industries are worth over £400 million per annum to the Welsh economy, however, we still import 63% of softwood and 94% of the hardwood timber. Forecasts of future timber production in Wales' shows a drop in availability from current levels if we do not bring more areas into production and/or increase our woodland cover.

Trees in urban areas have an average of 16.4% canopy cover (2013) (covering 14,145 ha) which is midrange in world rankings. One hundred and sixty out of our 220 towns (73%) showed an overall decline in tree canopy cover between 2009 and 2013. Of particular concern is the loss between 2006 and 2013 of 7,000 large urban trees that are valued by communities. Tree cover in deprived areas tends to be lower and relatively less diverse in urban trees.

What does this mean for wellbeing

Woodlands and trees provide a variety of benefits to well-being. They help regulate our climate, provide income & jobs from timber and other activities, store carbon; contribute to reducing flood and low river flow risk; safeguard soils; improve air quality; reduce noise; and regulate pests and diseases. They play a major role in pollination, soil formation, nutrient cycling, water cycling and oxygen production, all of which are crucial in supporting well-being. Trees also contribute to improving our health. Studies have shown that there are significant positive associations between mental and physical well-being and increased trees and greenspace in urban areas. Children living in areas with more street trees, for example, have lower prevalence of asthma¹. The effectiveness of woodland & trees in providing the above 'services' are dependent on its location, extent, condition and resilience. Therefore, if we want to realise the benefits that woodland & trees provide – we need to: create more new woodlands which can both produce timber and deliver community and biodiversity benefits; bring more woodlands into active management; use more locally produced wood products in construction and in our homes - this will help drive demand and increase woodland management; get people out into the woods to enjoy them.



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Urban trees

Trees are among the most versatile and cost-effective natural assets that planners, policy makers, businesses and communities can use to raise the quality of Welsh towns and cities.

Benefits for all

Trees are an essential element of our urban ecosystems, delivering a wide range of services to help sustain life, promote well-being and support economic benefits.

We see them all around us, on public and private land, along streets, roads and rivers. We see them in civic, retail and business areas, in parks, cemeteries, schools and in residential gardens. There are even urban woodlands.

Woodlands for Wales

In Woodlands for Wales, the Welsh Government states its aim to ensure that trees and woodlands play a greater and more valued role in towns and cities. This will improve the quality of life and surroundings for people who live in urban areas.

Natural Resources Wales is committed to working with colleagues in the Welsh Government and in public, third sector organisations throughout Wales to support and promote a strategic approach to managing our urban trees.

Tree cover in Wales' towns and cities

This Natural Resources Wales study helps us all to understand more about the tree cover in our communities so that we can better plan and manage this amazing resource.

This is the first time a country has ever recorded all of its urban canopy cover.

Discover where tree cover is at its highest and lowest across Wales's towns and cities. See how the character of the landscape, more or less well-off neighbourhoods and land-use all influence the extent of canopy cover.

Read the full report: Tree cover in Wales' towns and cities

The summary report is also available in hard copy. To find out more, contact urbantrees@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

For further information on urban trees visit the Natural Resources Wales website (https://naturalresources.wales/people-and-communities/green-spaces/urban-trees/). The content of this page is derived from this webpage. ¹ Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 62(7): pp647-9. Lovasi GS, Quinn JW, Neckerman KM, Perzanowski MS, Rundle A (2007)

Dataset	Comments
National forest inventory	
Urban tree cover 2009	
Ancient woodland inventory	
Urban tree cover (quintile)	The urban tree cover quintile ranks urban areas in Wales relative to each other by their urban tree cover

Our greenspaces

What does this mean locally?

There appear to be poor links to, and networks of, greenspaces in central Anglesey. This reduces access to, and use of, local greenspaces by the people who need it most. There is a big potential, and need, for increasing access to greenspace around Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch in particular

that could positively contribute to addressing this issue. Community engagement is key, we rely on Ynys Mon's Area f Outstanding Beauty teams and other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) to do this work. Reducing resources make all of this work difficult. We help manage / facilitate the Lon Las Cefni Cycle route and are involved in the Wales Coastal Path (Anglesey Coast). This means engaging with local communities and creating opportunities, thereby making local green spaces known and accessible, creating a useful network of accessible greenspace e.g. cycle paths, rights of way. Together we maintain the sites to levels that are acceptable for users. NRW grant aids the AONB work programme which engages with the community to get them out into the countryside. We also manage the funding, work programme and public relations for the Wales Coastal Path.



What does this map mean?

The maps show the areas of accessible natural greenspace in Wales. Greenspace and trees can make a significant contribution to the physical and mental health and well-being of the population in Wales. Increasing levels of physical activity has beneficial consequences in terms of increasing peoples' healthy lifespans and reducing the incidence of chronic disease, including cardiovascular disease, some cancers, type II diabetes

and osteoporosis. Even in our 'green' country, not everyone has access to the green space required to maintain physical health and mental well-being. Path networks, urban woodlands and other green infrastructure aimed at enhancing the guality and accessibility of the local environment can all play an important role in improving the health and well-being of people in Wales. But these are not always located near to the people that would benefit from them most, or are not managed in ways which make them accessible and attractive to use.

What does this mean for wellbeing

The cost of physical inactivity to Wales is estimated to be £650 million per year¹. However, it's widely recognised that several of the key health issues faced by Wales (and other countries) are considered to be 'preventable' (Chief Medical Officer Annual Report 2013-14 & 2014-15). These include many of the chronic conditions that insufficient physical activity contributes to such as cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, chronic kidney disease, some cancers, osteoporosis and arthritis.

Use of the natural environment can support social resilience by providing opportunities for interaction and engagement. This helps build social cohesion, along with improving mental well-being and increased physical activity, both of which are of particular benefit in more deprived areas, where social resilience is often at a lower level.

¹ Climbing higher: creating an active Wales by the Welsh Government 2009



Well planned and managed greenspace (including rivers and canals) offer a wide range of benefits for wellbeing, including air and water purification, carbon sequestration, noise alleviation and surface water regulation. Physical changes, such as converting gardens to driveways, can reduce vegetation and permeable surfaces and increase surface water run-off which in turn puts added stress on sewer and drainage networks, especially in times of heavy rainfall. Whilst the information in this maps is specifically focussed on access the multiple functions of greenspace should not be ignored.

The James Hutton Institute found:

- There was no evidence of a relationship between the amount of green space in urban neighbourhoods and mortality and various measures of morbidity. The exception is men living in deprived urban areas where higher amounts of local green space were associated with a lower risk of mortality (GreenHealth Briefing 1).
- For those who did use green spaces for physical activity, no relationship was found between obesity and self-reported cardiovascular or respiratory health. However, levels of c-reactive protein (a marker of inflammatory response in the body) were lower in men living in urban areas who regularly used green space for physical activity than those who did not (GreenHealth Briefing 1).
- There was no relationship between the amount of green space in urban neighbourhoods and mental health and wellbeing. However, urban dwellers who used green space such as woods and forests for physical activity had a lower risk of poor mental health than non-users of these types of green spaces. Regular use of woods and forests appeared to be more protective of mental health than exercising in the gym or streets (GreenHealth Briefing 1).
- In three deprived urban areas in Edinburgh and Dundee (total sample 300), analysis of self-perceived stress levels were found to be associated with the amount of green space within deprived urban neighbourhoods. However, the strength and direction of relationships varied by gender (GreenHealth Briefing 2).
- In the deprived urban communities, more green space was associated with lower levels of stress as evidenced by salivary cortisol patterns for a sample of middle-aged men and women not in work. More green space has a greater effect on cortisol concentrations in women than in men in these groups (GreenHealth Briefing 3).
- Individuals and social groups attach different meanings to green space, and experience differing wellbeing benefits. For most people social interaction is significant in using local green space (GreenHealth Briefing 4).
- Larger urban green spaces provide multiple functions for communities of place, and communities of interest; smaller areas of green space provide important spaces for short periods outdoors. There is significant community interest in involvement in decision-making about local green spaces (GreenHealth Briefing 5).
- Ensuring the visibility of green space can make a significant difference to the interpretation of accessibility (GreenHealth Briefing 6).

See http://www.hutton.ac.uk/research/projects/green-health for more information.

Dataset
Accessible Natural Greenspace

WIMD mental well-being

Recreation, access and tourism

What does this mean locally?

Over 25% of Wales is designated as National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with iconic landscapes providing a clear sense of place and cultural identity. Wales has a wealth of opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors. There are thousands of kilometres of public paths, some of these are part of the flagship National Trails or the award-winning Wales Coast Path. Over

a fifth of Wales also has 'open access' where you can walk anywhere, this includes 100,000 hectares of Welsh Government woodland that NRW manages.

There are also many other places people can visit including Local Nature Reserves, country parks and most National Nature Reserves. Horse riding is allowed in some NRW managed woodland. There are cycle routes across Wales allowing active travel and more technical mountain bike routes in some woodland. Enjoyment of the outdoors is also an important part of appreciating the cultural and landscape heritage of Wales and people's place within it.

On Anglesey there are over a 1,000 kilometres of public rights of way, of which over 200 kilometres form part of the Wales Coast Path. There are also over 2,000 hectares of open access land, of which over 800 hectares is managed by NRW as woodland, with further large areas of accessible land in the Anglesey National Nature Reserve sites. NRW managed land includes Newborough, where there is high pressure

Legend Unitary Authoritie Tourist locations LEGEND Country Park Cycle route (Sust Wales coast path National Parks Historic Landscap Local Nature Res National Nature F Areas of Outstand Horse Riding Acc	from visitor numbers which can conflict with our other responsibilities and incurs significant maintenance costs. Across Anglesey there is a lack of dedicated safe areas for certain types of activity like horseriding and recreational cycling and we provide support for the development of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan. NRW also supports an AONB work programme, which includes a volunteer element and the Wales Coast Path Project is funded by NRW.					Jar Shar Shar Shar
Open Access Lar Public Right of W Lakes Rivers	ay (PRoW)	0 L	4.25	8.5 I I I	1	7 K J

What does this mean for wellbeing

Outdoor recreation can make a significant contribution to the physical health and mental well-being of the population in Wales: increasing levels of physical activity has beneficial consequences in terms of increasing peoples' healthy lifespans and reducing the incidence of chronic disease, including cardiovascular disease, some cancers, type II diabetes and osteoporosis. Many outdoor recreational activities are free at the point of use, enabling participation across and between communities. The outdoors can offer opportunities for everyone; and appropriate promotion, facilities and access opportunities can improve social inclusion. Equitable access to the countryside, water and green space close to where people live is increasingly important, providing health, economic and social benefits for communities and businesses.

Walking and cycling can play a key role in serving local transport needs and helping address the issues of congestion, pollution and climate change associated with car dependency. What are sometimes classed as 'everyday journeys' to work by foot or bike cost less and help to keep people fit as well as being enjoyable. This type of journey is sometimes known as 'active travel'.



Cilometres

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There is currently a Rights Of Way Improvement Plan for every local authority area. Local Authorities are required to review them within 10 years of publication of the first plan – this is due to start within the next two y ears. http://naturalresources.wales/out-and-about/recreation-and-access-policy-advice-and-guidance/grants-and-projects/rights-of-way-improvement-plans-and-funding/?lang=en

Rights of Way Improvement Plans and Funding

Paths and routes are being improved across the whole of Wales as local authorities implement their Rights of Way Improvement Plans, with funding and help from the Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales.

What are Rights of Way Improvement Plans?

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act places 2000 placed a duty on each Highway Authority in England and Wales to publish a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP).

10-year prioritised plans

These are 10-year prioritised plans for the improvement of the local rights of way network and are intended to benefit all users - walkers, cyclists, horse riders and off-road users, as well as people with sight and mobility problems. The plans set out the principle means by which local highway authorities are to identify, prioritise and plan for improvements to their local rights of way network.

Dataset	Strategic context and assessments
Cycle route (Sustrans)	RoWIPs should have distinct sections setting out the strategic context and assessment of an authority's local rights of
Wales Coast Path	Statement of Action for the management and improvement of local rights of way.
Natioonal Parks	Local authorities' RoWIPs
	All local authorities in Wales together with Brecon Beacons National Park Authority have a Rights of Way Improvement total. Natural Resources Wales has worked to support local authorities with their improvement plans and will be a state
Historic Landscape	highway authorities are required to review their RoWIPs within 10 years of the date of publication of their previous pla
	RoWIP Review
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Beginning in May 2015, NRW undertook work to develop advice on the statutory Review of RoWIPs in Wales. The pl consultation with a range of interested stakeholders and was overseen by a working group that comprised NRW, loca Government staff. The advice, submitted to Welsh Government took the form of Draft Guidance.
Woods for People	
Open access land (2014)	
Public rights of way	
Rivers and lakes	
Places of interest	

f way. These sections will lead into a

ent Plan for their area. There are 23 plans in tutory consultee for future plans. Local an.

rocess to develop the advice included al authority/national park and Welsh

Soils and agriculture

What does this mean locally?

Anglesey is under relatively heavy agricultural pressure. Several peat rich wetlands on Anglesey have been damaged or drained resulting in loss of carbon stores. Key issues include lack of appropriate management as well as nutrient enrichment from intensive agriculture. There is one existing Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) around Llyn Coron, and the current review of NVZs has suggested more.

Wetlands such as Cors Bodwrog and Rhoslligwy have been damaged in the past. The most extensive areas of peat are in the east-central limestone block – heartland of the Anglesey rich fens. Areas of more acidic peat are widespread in north and central Anglesey. The mild climate of Anglesey supports year-round stock-rearing, but many wetland areas are regarded as too hazardous or difficult to graze with modern breeds, leading to insufficient grazing and loss of characteristic and rare species. Deep arterial drains cause ongoing decline, drainage of peat soils to enable more intensive grazing remains an issue and many suffer from nutrient enrichment. The natural capital of Anglesey's deep peat soils as a store and sink for atmospheric carbon is not being realised.

The biodiversity of many peat areas is declining due to neglect, degradation and ongoing loss. Restoring peatland habitats is essential for tackling both issues. NRW and North Wales Wildlife Trust (NWWT) manage three peatland National Nature Reserves (NNR) which have recently received EU funding. Extensive restoration under the Fens LIFE and Mawndir Mon projects have pioneered novel restoration techniques.

Legend
Unitary Authorities
Total Peatland
SOIL_TYPE
Deep peaty soil
Modified deep peaty soil
Shallow peaty soil
Soil with peaty pockets
Agricultural Land Classification
CLASS
Grade 1
Grade 2
Grade 3
Grade 4
Grade 5

What does this map mean?

This map highlights all the extent of deep peat within this PSB area. Semi-natural peatland vegetation in good condition delivers the widest range of ecosystem services. Restoring all areas of peatland in Wales with semi-natural vegetation is a Welsh Government priority and so these are a priority for joint action wherever they occur.

Deep peat soils (peat soils over 50cm deep) occur throughout Wales and are one of our critical natural assets. Peat supports the largest amount of soil carbon per unit area of any soils and when in good condition in mires (wetlands) play a very important role in climate change by locking up carbon from the atmosphere.

The characteristic habitats, plant and animal species associated with peatlands are a key feature of Wales's biodiversity and all public bodies have a duty to enhance and maintain them. Peatlands in good condition help sustain rivers and streams during dry periods; help retain or slow-down runoff and in doing so form part of our range of natural flood risk management assets. Peatlands contribute to the character and landscape quality of Wales, providing wild, but accessible places for people and nature.

What does this mean for well-

8.5

4.25

being Peatland habitats can play an important role in water management, slowing down flood waters and naturally reducing flood-risk downstream. By slowly releasing water during dry periods, peatland helps to reduce the impact of droughts on water supplies and on river and stream flows.

Peat in good condition supports clean, well-functioning river systems underpinning good environmental guality. They also provide wild, but accessible space for recreation and are integral parts of the landscape across Wales.



17 Kilometres

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Peatland habitat s help regulate our climate and the water cycle, both of which are fundamental to wellbeing. Deep peat soils are important for mitigating climate change as they take up and store atmospheric carbon.

NRW land ownership and management

What does this mean locally?

NRW owns or leases large area of accessible and popular land on Anglesey. At Newborough the forest, the Warren and the Cob are all popular areas for visitors. In the east between Llanerchymedd and Pentraeth are large areas of accessible wetlands, the Anglesey Fens,

which are internationally important. NRW owns large areas of Fen at Cors Erddreiniog and Cors Bodeilio, and works with partners North Wales Wildlife Trust at Cors Goch. Newborough is an outstanding and complicated site combining Forest management, Timber production, internationally important dunes, culture and heritage but suffers from recreation and access pressures and is the number 1 visited location on Anglesey according to Trip Advisor. Recreational use at Newborough appears to be increasing, possibly causing increased conflicts. NRW also owns other accessible and very popular forest blocks in Pentraeth and around the Cefni Reservoir.

There are 12 SAC and SPAs and over 60 SSSI on Anglesey forming an important network of Protected sites

Legend

Unitary Authorities NRW managed woodland NRW nature reserve NRW waterways and flood defence

What does this map mean?

This map shows areas of land owned or managed by NRW. NRW directly manages 7% of the land area of Wales – much of it near to where people live and work. This includes 120,000ha of woodland which equates to an area half the size of Carmarthenshire.

There are currently 76 National Nature Reserves and one Marine Nature Reserve in Wales, covering a total land area of just over 26,000 ha. 16,500 ha of this is owned or leased by NRW and the remaining 9,500 ha is managed through agreements with land owners.

41 of these 76 Nature Reserves are managed entirely by NRW, 17 are managed by NRW through partnerships e.g. with the National Trust, and 18 are managed by third-parties.

What does this mean for wellbeing

Well managed land plays in important role in meeting human needs while ensuring the long-term health of ecosystems and the economy.

Managing land areas in new and different ways can deliver a range of environmental and wellbeing benefits for local communities and for Wales including reducing flood risk, improving recreation opportunities and improving air quality.

NRW enables access to the woodlands and reserves it manages. Improving access to land has great potential for improving health and well-being, tackling social inequity and poverty and providing opportunities for enterprise activities.



Appendix 1: Air Quality

Why is air quality important

Air Quality is the leading cause of the environmental burden of disease in Europe. In February 2016 it was reported that 40,000 additional deaths per year are attributable to poor air quality¹, with a health cost of £20 billion per annum.

Who does what in Wales?

Natural Resources Wales regulates emissions to air from larger industrial operations (Part A1 under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR)), such as power stations, refineries and incinerators, to meet the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010. Inherent in this is the need to prevent, or minimise, emissions from the sites we regulate by applying the national and European standards set to protect health and the environment. We are also required to produce an annual Pollution Inventory for emissions. Under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 NRW also has a duty to report on the state of air quality in Wales as part of the State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) and to consider more local environmental priorities in Area Statements.

Welsh Government is the competent authority, under the Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010, for implementing the requirements of the 2008 directive on ambient air quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFÉ).

Under the Environment Act 1995 Local Authorities have responsibility for the assessment and management of local air quality, designating Air Quality Management Areas and implementing action plans where there is a failure to meet the required standards. Local Authorities also regulate emissions to air from smaller industries (Part A2 and B under EPR).

Current State

Air quality in Wales has improved, with statutory emissions controls and a decreasing industrial base leading to a reduction in industrial emissions². However ambient air quality targets for nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are still being breached in Wales³. Although industry remains a significant source of pollutants other sources, generally smaller or more diffuse and subject to less or no regulation, have now become more prominent².

More information on the state of air quality in Wales is available SoNaRR, available from <u>http://naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/the-state-of-natural-resources-report-assessment-of-the-sustainable-management-of-natural-resources/?lang=en</u>

Legend	1. Royal College of Physicians. 2016. Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution [oplino]. London: Povel College of Physicians. Available from: https://	of standard in
Combined Pollution - NO2, PM2.5 and PM10 (20 Combined NO2, PM2.5 and PM10 Pollution Scores	¹¹)www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/every-breath-we-take-lifelong-impact-air-pollu	ution
0.000000 0.000001 - 0.250000	2. Salisbury E, Thistlethwaite G, Pang Y, Misra A. 2015. <i>Air Quality Pollutants</i> <i>Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013</i> [online]. I Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Available from: http://naei.defra.gov.uk/reports/rel	National ports?
0.750001 - 1.000000	report_id=829.	
1.000001 - 1.250000 1.250001 - 1.500000 1.500001 - 1.750000	3. Welsh Air Quality Forum. 2016. <i>Air Quality in Wales</i> [online]. Available from: <u>hi</u> <u>www.welshairquality.co.uk/</u>	<u>ttp://</u>
1.750001 - 2.250000 2.250001 - 2.750000 2.750001 - 3.000000	0	20 40





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80 Kilometres

Appendix 2: State of Natural Resources Report

The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR; <u>www.naturalresources.wales/sonarr</u>) looks at how pressures on Wales' natural resources are resulting in risks and threats to long-term social, cultural, environmental and economic well-being, as set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. It looks at the key issues, as well as opportunities for integrated solutions that provide multiple benefits. SoNaRR considers issues on a Wales-wide scale and should be referred to for further information.

Economic, social and cultural benefits of our natural resources

Wales' natural resources provide us with many economic, social and cultural benefits.

For example:

- £385 million from agriculture to the Welsh economy every year.
- 951 million litres of drinking water per day.
- 1.5 million tonnes of green timber a year, making construction easier and cheaper.
- £499.3 million from woodlands each year.
- 14 million tonnes of aggregates per year, for construction and other uses.
- 8,919 gigawatt hours of energy from renewable sources, and rising, creating a renewable energy industry that employs 2,000 people.
- 410 million tonnes of carbon stored in soil to soak up emissions and protect against climate change.
- £2,870 million in tourism to Wales.
- 25% of adults meeting the recommended level of physical activity through outdoor pursuits.
- £18.2 million in health benefits to people from walking the Wales Coast Path.
- £840 million and 30,000 jobs from the historic environment sector.

What are the key risks and impacts of climate change?

Under the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK Government is required to publish a Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) covering the UK every five years. Using the climate projections to 2080, the report for Wales21 identified the following key **risks**:

- Changes in soil conditions, biodiversity and landscape due to warmer, drier summers
- Reductions in river flows and water availability during the summer, affecting water supplies and the natural environment
- Increases in flooding on the coast and inland, affecting people, property and infrastructure
- Changes in coastal evolution including erosion and coastal squeeze, affecting beaches, intertidal areas and other coastal features
- Changes in species including a decline in native species, changes in migration patterns and increases in invasive species
- Increases in the risk of pests and diseases affecting agriculture and forestry. The risk to livestock was a particular concern

Throughout SoNaRR a number of areas have emerged which we believe provide the greatest opportunity to deal with the challenges and risks identified, and contribute to the well-being goals. Evidence presented on the opportunities will be considered for the National Natural Resources Policy and in the preparation of Area Statements. The areas that have emerged are:

	Declining natural resources	Resilience of ecosystems	Optimising benefits	Minimising negative impacts
Green infrastructure in and around urban areas		Contribute to connectivity within and between ecosystems	Multi-benefits of urban green-spaces such as water filtration, accessible places for health and recreation, connecting habitats, and supporting opportunities for community cohesion	Tackling health inequalities and air quality
Increasing woodland cover, and bringing more of our existing woodlands into appropriate management	Will address woodland resource	Contribute to diversity and connectivity of woodlands	Multiple benefits of woodland, including health and recreation benefits, fibre and fuel, and wider catchment management opportunities	
Coastal zone management and managed realignment	Addressing coastal squeeze	Supporting coastal habitat	Supporting coastal communities, for example through providing opportunities for tourism and employment	Future proofing from coastal flooding / sea level rises
Maintaining, enhancing and restoring floodplains and hydrological systems	Water availability	Capacity of catchments to deal with high and low flows; supporting water quality	Supporting recreation and economic activity	Flood risk Social cohesion, equity/local economy
Better soil management	Investment in soils for future productivity	Soils underpin everything	Preventing erosion, supporting other habitats and benefits	Erosion, costs of water treatment etc
Utilisation of our uplands to deliver multiple benefits	Restoring peatland, safeguarding carbon stores	Wider resilience of upland and lowland habitats and species that depend on them	Making better use of Wales natural assets	Tackling climate change; reducing flood risk

As a society, we need to seize these opportunities and take them forward

Appendix 3: Well-being goals and the sustainable development principle

Well-being Goals

The seven well-being goals ('the goals') show the kind of Wales we want to see. Together they provide a shared vision for the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards.

They are a set of goals; the Act makes it clear the listed public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two.

Goal	Description of the goal			
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.			
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).			
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.			
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.			
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.			
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.			



Sustainable Development Principle

The Act puts in place a 'sustainable development principle' which tells organisations how to go about meeting their duty under the Act.

In this Act, any reference to a public body doing something "in accordance with the sustainable development principle" means that the body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Part 2 'Improved well-being, section 5 'the sustainable development principle, paragraph (1)'.

Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future.

There are 5 things that public bodies need to think about to show that they have applied the sustainable development principle. Following these ways of working will help us work together better, avoid repeating past mistakes and tackle some of the long-term challenges we are facing.

Long term





How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.

Integration



Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.

Collaboration



Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.

Involvement



The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.



Appendix 4: National well-being indicators (pg. 1 of 2)

The national well-being indicators are published, and reported by, the Welsh Government to assess the state of well-being in Wales. Although these are national indicators it is important to consider these matters on a more local level to help address potential issues within the area. As part of this well-being contribution due regard has been given to the national indicators and the table below details the relevant indicators. For each indicator it has been considered if NRW are best placed to report, if it is shown within this pack and any influence NRW may have on an indicator.

Nº	Indicator	Can NRW report on this	Can NRW contribute to improving this	Is this addressed in this pacl
3	Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines)	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes—NRW is a large landholder in Wales and our forests and nature reserves can be used to help people meet the physical activity guidelines.	Recreation opportunities identified map 8 includes NRW land
4	Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) pollution in the air.	Yes—DEFRA data	Yes—NRW is a regulator (EU Ceilings Directive and Gothenburg Protocol)	Yes—(air pollution) includes DEFR NO ₂ data.
5	Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines)	See indicator № 3	See indicator № 3	See indicator № 3
8	Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework.	No	Maybe	No
12	Capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed	Yes and no—data from DECC. NRW regulates many of the sectors.	Yes—NRW regulates the sector and we have instillations on our land.	No
13	Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil	Yes (with WG, countryside survey and Glastir—also studies commissioned such as mapping for SoNaRR)	Yes	Yes—although the concentration i directly shown in the soil map the presence (and depth) of peat is sh and presents opportunities for maintaining and enhancing soil ca levels. 1km x 1km maps are freely available for carbon concentration organic matter.
23	Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes	No
24	Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes	No
26	Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes	No

(Comments
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	Learning from the ComeOutside! programme which offered education opportunities to those who need it the most, which could form part of the NQF or can lead onto other education opportunities.
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rbon	
and	
	NRW holds local consultations on a range of matters and will do more so in the future with the Env Act and WFGA.
	Access to green/blue open spaces is included in this.
	Access to green and blue spaces
	 Local environmental issues such as noise, litter and graffiti including noise mapping
	People satisfied with local environment quality

Appendix 4: National well-being indicators (pg. 2 of 2)

Nº	Indicator	Can NRW report on this	Can NRW contribute to improving this	Is this addressed in this pack	Comments
28	Percentage of population who volunteer	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes	No	See learning from the ComeOutside! programme.
29	Mean mental well-being score for people.	No—National Survey for Wales (adults); Understanding Society (children)	Yes	This is touched upon using WG WIMD mental well-being data which is then categorised into quintiles	Also see learning from the ComeOutside! programme.
30	Percentage of people who are lonely	No—national health survey for Wales	Yes	No	See ComeOutside! programme.
32	Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Yes	Yes	Yes	High risk: greater than 1:30 chance of flooding Medium risk: 1:30 to 1:100 chance of flooding
38	Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week	No—national health survey for Wales and Sport Wales school sport survey	Yes	No	We have a lot of sporting activity on our land (MtB, running, fishing etc) and we are in a great position to encourage uptake, esp with the WFGA.
41	Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales	No—National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	Yes—NRW regulates industrial emissions	Νο	NRW regulates air emissions and welsh participants of emissions trading schemes.
43	Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales	NRW / JNCC	Yes	This is indirectly considered throughout, also see SoNaRR	
44	Status of biological diversity in Wales	JNCC / CEH	Yes		
45	Percentage of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies achieving good or high overall status	NRW	Yes	Yes	