

A photograph of a purple orchid flower in a field of tall grasses and yellow wildflowers. The orchid is the central focus, with its stem and leaves clearly visible. The background is a soft-focus field of green grasses and yellow wildflowers, creating a natural and serene atmosphere.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Local Nature Recovery Action Plan

2024 Final Draft

Title	Monmouthshire Local Nature Recovery Action Plan
Version	Final Draft
Version Date	25 th April 2024



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Part 1: Strategy

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1. INTRODUCTION

The **Monmouthshire Local Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP)** is a guide to conservation work in Monmouthshire to deliver outcomes to benefit nature recovery. The plan aims to provide practical, achievable actions designed to help reverse the decline in biodiversity and build ecosystem resilience in Monmouthshire. We want to motivate communities to actively contribute to the effective restoration and protection of nature in Monmouthshire.

The Monmouthshire Local NRAP has been produced by the Monmouthshire **Local Nature Partnership (LNP)**. The LNP exists to co-ordinate, promote and record conservation actions to promote and enhance nature locally. The Monmouthshire LNP covers the local authority area of Monmouthshire County Council, excluding that in the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park which has a separate Local Nature Partnership and **Local NRAP**. For ease of use we refer to the area covered by the LNP and this NRAP as "Monmouthshire" throughout the document.

The Local NRAP is being collated and edited by LNP coordinators hosted by Monmouthshire County Council in collaboration with key partners with expertise and responsibilities for conservation and nature recovery in Monmouthshire. It is intended to be a "living document" with regular updates to record and expand on the work of the LNP.

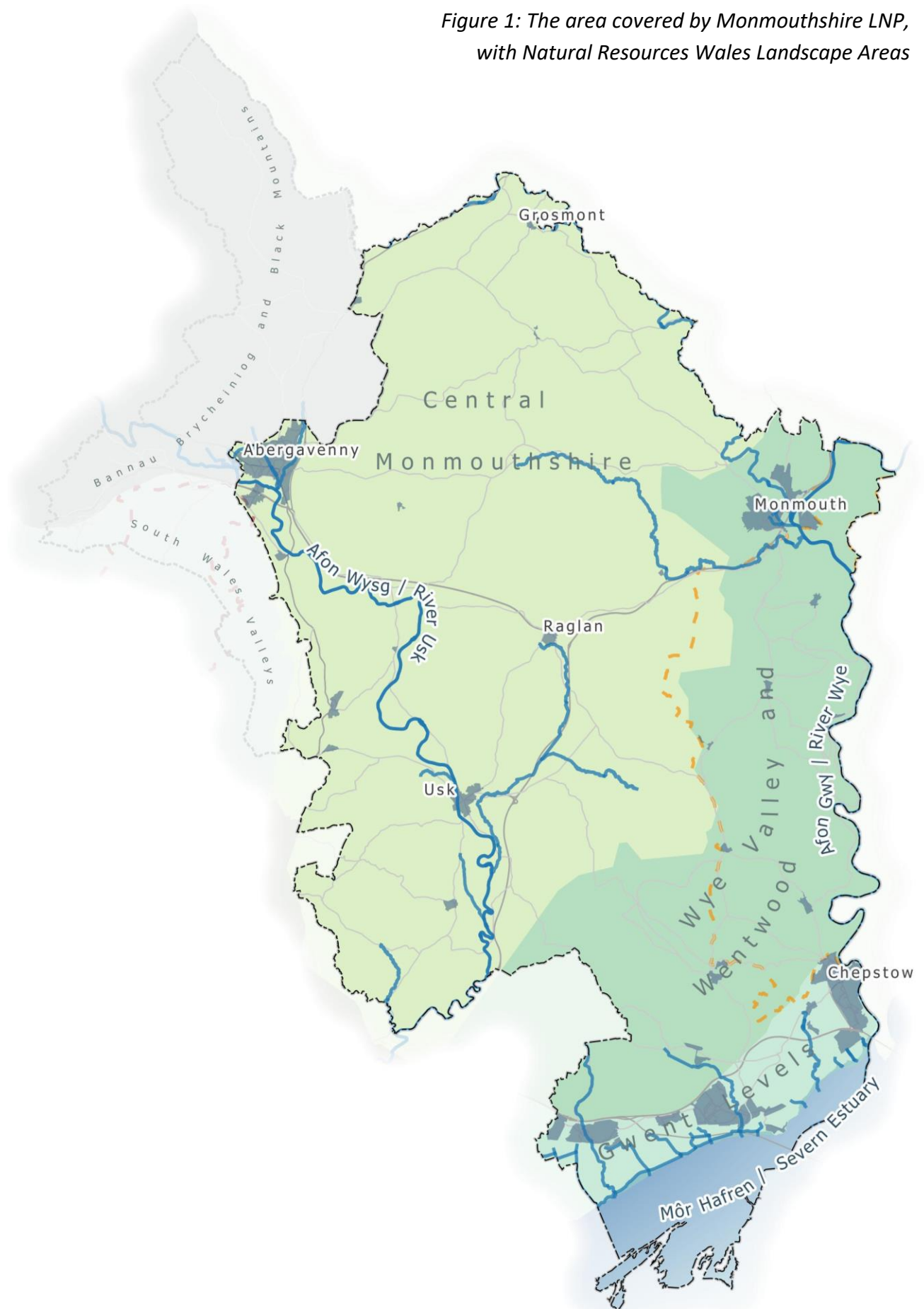
Box 1: The Local NRAP and Monmouthshire Local Nature Partnership

The LNP is a key mechanism for delivering a Local NRAP for Monmouthshire, but the NRAP is also fundamental in delivering the aims of the LNP to: **Co-ordinate, promote and record existing and new actions to conserve, promote and enhance nature in Monmouthshire...taking account of local and national priorities.**

The Local NRAP meets the purposes of the LNP set out in the Terms of Reference through:

- Enabling partnership working between key organisations and individuals that protect and enhance nature in Monmouthshire.
- Supporting the development of projects undertaken by individual organisations to address local priorities.
- Identifying opportunities for integrating the conservation, promotion, and enhancement of nature into other policy areas, plans and projects throughout Monmouthshire.
- Supporting and encouraging new and existing action groups to take forward the implementation of actions identified in the plans.
- Raising awareness of nature conservation related issues and priorities in Monmouthshire

Figure 1: The area covered by Monmouthshire LNP, with Natural Resources Wales Landscape Areas



1.1. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The Local NRAP is a replacement of the Monmouthshire **Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)**, published in 2005 by the predecessor to the LNP, Monmouthshire Biodiversity Partnership. The LBAP included action plans for six habitats and 15 species. The Local NRAP will expand on the work started by the LBAP, identify current priorities and threats, and revise the actions to bring them up to date.

The **NRAP for Wales** was launched in 2015 and sets out how Wales will deliver the commitments of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. The NRAP for Wales is broad, designed to be a guide for all public bodies in Wales that sets out the objectives to support Welsh Government's ambition **"to reverse the decline in biodiversity, for its intrinsic value, and to ensure benefits to society"**.

The **Greater Gwent NRAP** was produced by Resilient Greater Gwent and Gwent Green Grid Partnerships and published in 2022. It provides guidance and recommendations on nature recovery actions within the Greater Gwent area, i.e. Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Newport, and Monmouthshire. The Greater Gwent NRAP encourages partnership working between all public bodies and organisations within Greater Gwent and promotes a regional approach to nature recovery at all levels, aligned to national and local priorities.

Monmouthshire County Council published its **Forward Plan** in 2017. The plan was produced to meet the Section 6 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and to provide a mechanism for delivering the County's requirements under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Monmouthshire County Council have a duty to report every three years on progress made in delivering the plan. The 2023 report has identified the need to refresh the Forward Plan which will include eight objectives and actions for delivery over the next 4 years.

Our Local NRAP will take the objectives established in the regional and national plans and turn them into deliverable actions that we can achieve within the LNP, for our local sites and our local communities.



Figure 2 on Page 7 is hyperlinked. Click on plan and strategy titles for more information. A summary of the policy and legislation underpinning the NRAP are also given in **Appendix 1**

Consistent with the NRAP for Wales, this Local NRAP does not include actions for marine habitats. Refer to the Severn Estuary Partnership for actions affecting the Severn Estuary.



Figure 2: The relationship between plans



1.2. WHO IS IT FOR?

The Local NRAP is for anyone undertaking operations, projects or action in Monmouthshire which may affect biodiversity or nature recovery.

- ✦ It is for individuals, community groups and conservation bodies carrying out boots-on-the-ground conservation activities.
- ✦ It is for businesses looking to contribute to effective nature recovery. It is for developers to inform meaningful net benefit for biodiversity as part of their developments in Monmouthshire.
- ✦ It is for the county, town, and community councils to aid and guide their functions whilst meeting the Section 6 biodiversity duty.
- ✦ It is both a source of activities to be funded and an evidence base for funding applications.

Figure 3: Contributors and users of the Local NRAP



Box 2: The Local NRAP and Monmouthshire County Council

Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places a duty on public authorities to seek to **maintain and enhance biodiversity where it is within the proper exercise of their functions**. In doing so, public authorities must seek to promote the resilience of ecosystems. This means that Monmouthshire County Council must take a pro-active approach to improve and not reduce biodiversity when carrying out its functions. The legislation also requires Public Bodies to prepare a 'Forward Plan' to outline how they shall meet the duty and report on that plan every three years from the first reporting round in 2019.

Monmouthshire County Council declared a **Climate Emergency** in 2019. The first Climate Emergency Action Plan identified the importance of managing green spaces to reduce energy use, absorb carbon and be resilient. However, when it was updated in 2021, the emphasis on nature recovery was strengthened and an action on addressing water quality was added to improve protection of our rivers and coasts.

In March 2022, a **Motion for Rivers and Ocean** was passed by elected members, taking the Motion for the Ocean model developed by the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, and adapting it to recognise the importance of taking a catchment to coast approach to protecting water quality. Monmouthshire County Council produced a report containing recommendations for how the council should act to realise clean, healthy and productive rivers and oceans, alongside the commitment to tackle the climate emergency.

In April 2023, Monmouthshire County Council published the **Community and Corporate Plan 2022-2028**, which aims to take Monmouthshire forward, working together for a fairer, greener, more successful county. The objectives of the plan include making Monmouthshire a "green place" to live work, with reduced carbon emissions, and making a positive contribution to addressing the climate and nature emergency.

Following two rounds of statutory reporting and a rapidly changing landscape for nature recovery in Monmouthshire and Wales, Monmouthshire County Council are publishing revised Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Forward Plan, which will be available mid-2024.

The Local NRAP is a key element to effective delivery of these plans and strategies by providing practical actions that meet the objectives of strategic plans, as well as promoting collaborative working with communities and other stakeholders to achieve common goals.



1.3. WHY DO WE NEED A LOCAL NRAP?

1.3.1. UNDERSTANDING BIODIVERSITY

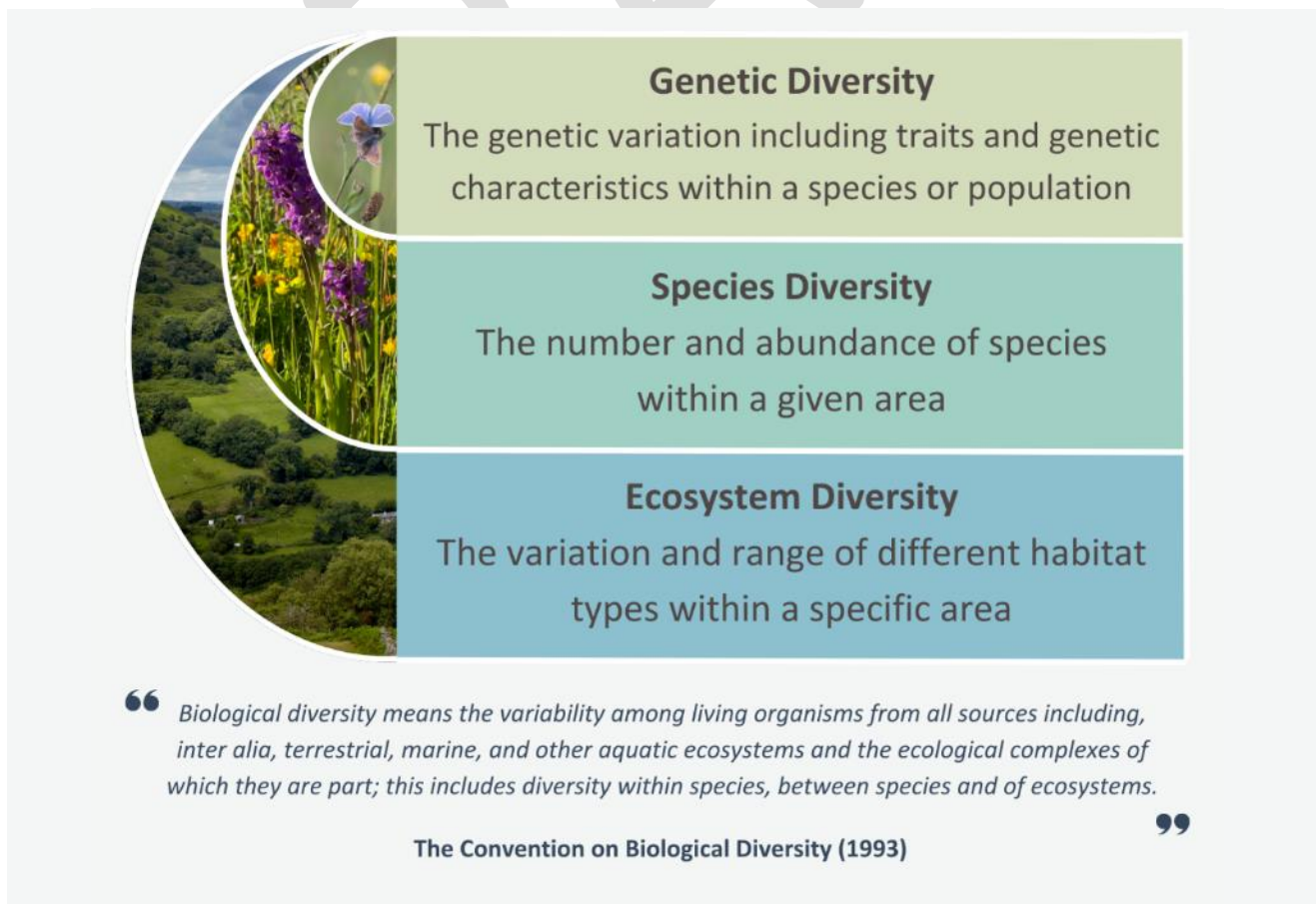
Biodiversity is short for biological diversity and simply means the variety of life. It includes all the living things that occur in the natural world and the variation between them. Biodiversity is not just about the number of species that occur in a place, it also includes the genetic variation between and within species, and the interactions between species and individuals.

Biodiversity is not just restricted to rare or threatened species, although Monmouthshire has plenty of both, it encompasses all living things in the natural world, from those that are common to those that are critically endangered.

Nature, although more commonly understood, is perhaps more difficult to define. Nature is broader than biodiversity, encompassing not only species and habitats but all the physical processes on Earth that create and support life. An ecosystem is a dynamic and interconnected system of living organisms and physical environment contained within specific geographical area. When we talk of "**nature recovery**" we talk of restoring species populations, habitat condition, natural processes and all the things in between that make up a healthy and resilient ecosystem.

Nature Recovery is essential because nature plays a critical role in all aspects of our lives, and there is substantial evidence for the negative impacts of degraded ecosystem services on life as we know it.

Figure 4: Definition of Biodiversity



1.3.2. ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

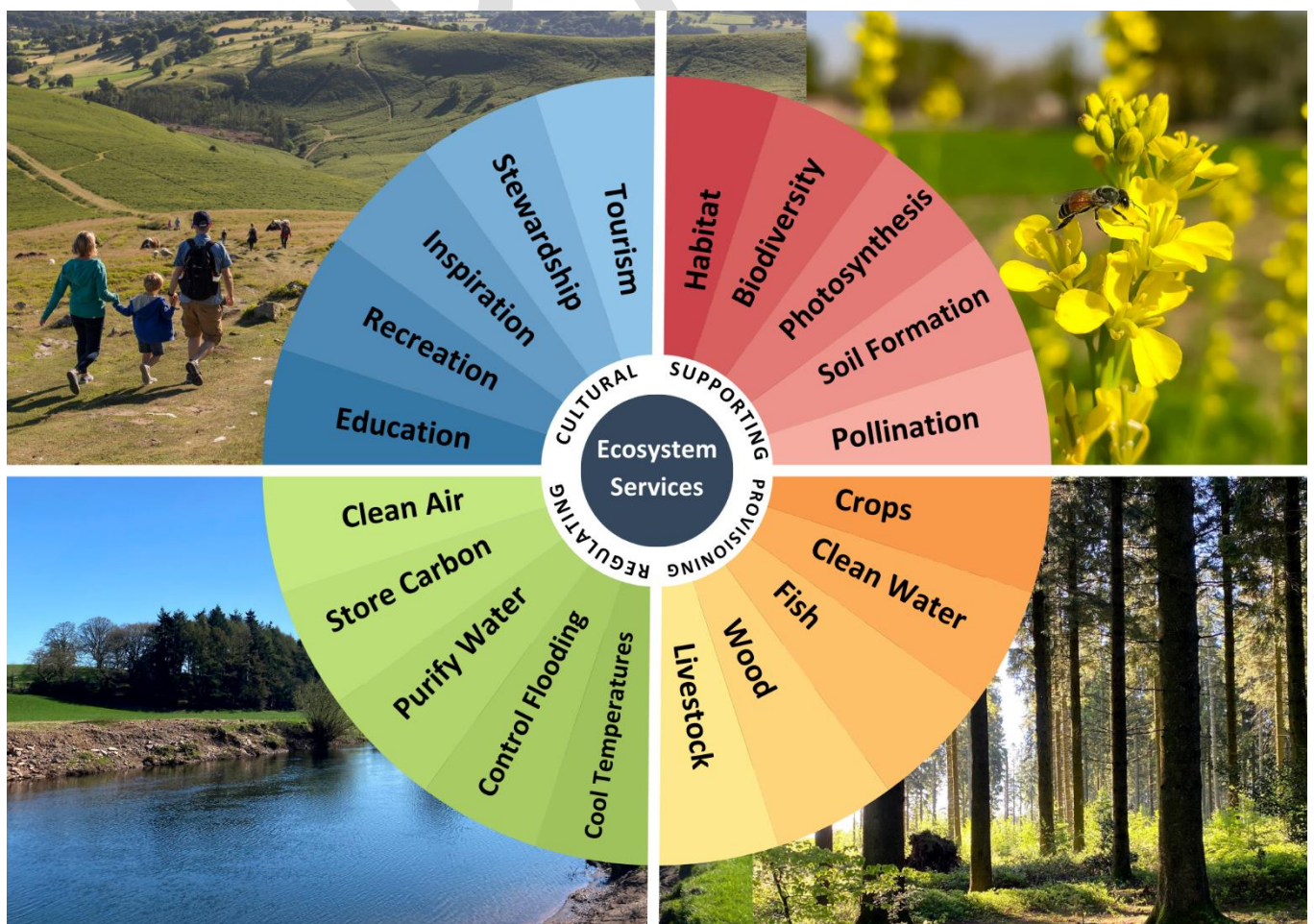
Ecosystem Services are the natural systems which create an environment in which we can live and thrive, ranging from providing resources, temperature and flood regulation and mitigation, to cultural benefits including recreation and well-being. Biodiversity underpins most, if not all, essential ecosystem services including provision of food, materials, flood defences and carbon sequestration.

The most vital ecosystem services provided by biodiversity are provision of oxygen and carbon sequestration through photosynthesis; the process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere by plants, broken down into carbon for growth and oxygen released back into the air for us to breathe. As plants grow, they store carbon in their leaves, twigs, and trunks, and importantly in their roots and the soil around them.

Ecosystem services help society adapt to a changing climate and provide mitigation for flooding. Trees and woodlands play a crucial role in mitigating air pollution, minimising noise, and providing cooling and shade. Green spaces and access to nature provides opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles. Evidence supports associations between access to nature and increased mental well-being.

The concept of ecosystem services is proven to be successful in demonstrating the necessity of taking action for nature recovery. It also provides us with criteria to measure impacts and demonstrate success, but our use of the term does not mean we consider the intrinsic value of nature and biodiversity any less.

Figure 5: Ecosystems services



1.3.3. ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

Ecosystem resilience refers to the ability of an ecosystem to withstand disturbances, adapt to changes, and recover its structure and function after being exposed to various stresses or shocks. This concept is a fundamental aspect of ecology and its importance in the fields of conservation and nature recovery has been recognised in recent years.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) developed the **DECCA** framework (sometimes also the DECC framework) which describes the attributes which contribute to a resilient ecosystem; **Diversity, Extent, Condition and Connectivity**. The first iteration of the framework included Adaptability which is now replaced by "other **Aspects**" to recognise that adaptability is a function of the four key attributes. The speed and success of nature recovery and species climate-change adaptation will mainly depend on actions that maintain or enhance all four attributes of resilience (see **Figure 7**).

In 2010, Defra published "**Making Space for Nature**", known as The Lawton Report, which provides the most succinct conclusion on what is required; "*the essence of what needs to be done to enhance the resilience and coherence of [an] ecological network can be summarised in four words: **more, bigger, better and joined***". Small, isolated sites do not contain enough food, shelter or genetic diversity required to support sustainable populations. We need **more** sites that are rich in biodiversity. We need **bigger** sites to allow for larger, more stable, populations and greater diversity of habitats and species composition. We need **better** quality sites and to manage sites better, to ensure protected sites are not degraded by neglect, inappropriate management, or development. And we need to **join** our nature sites to allow movement between populations, allow species to move away from sites where they can no longer thrive, or repopulate an area.

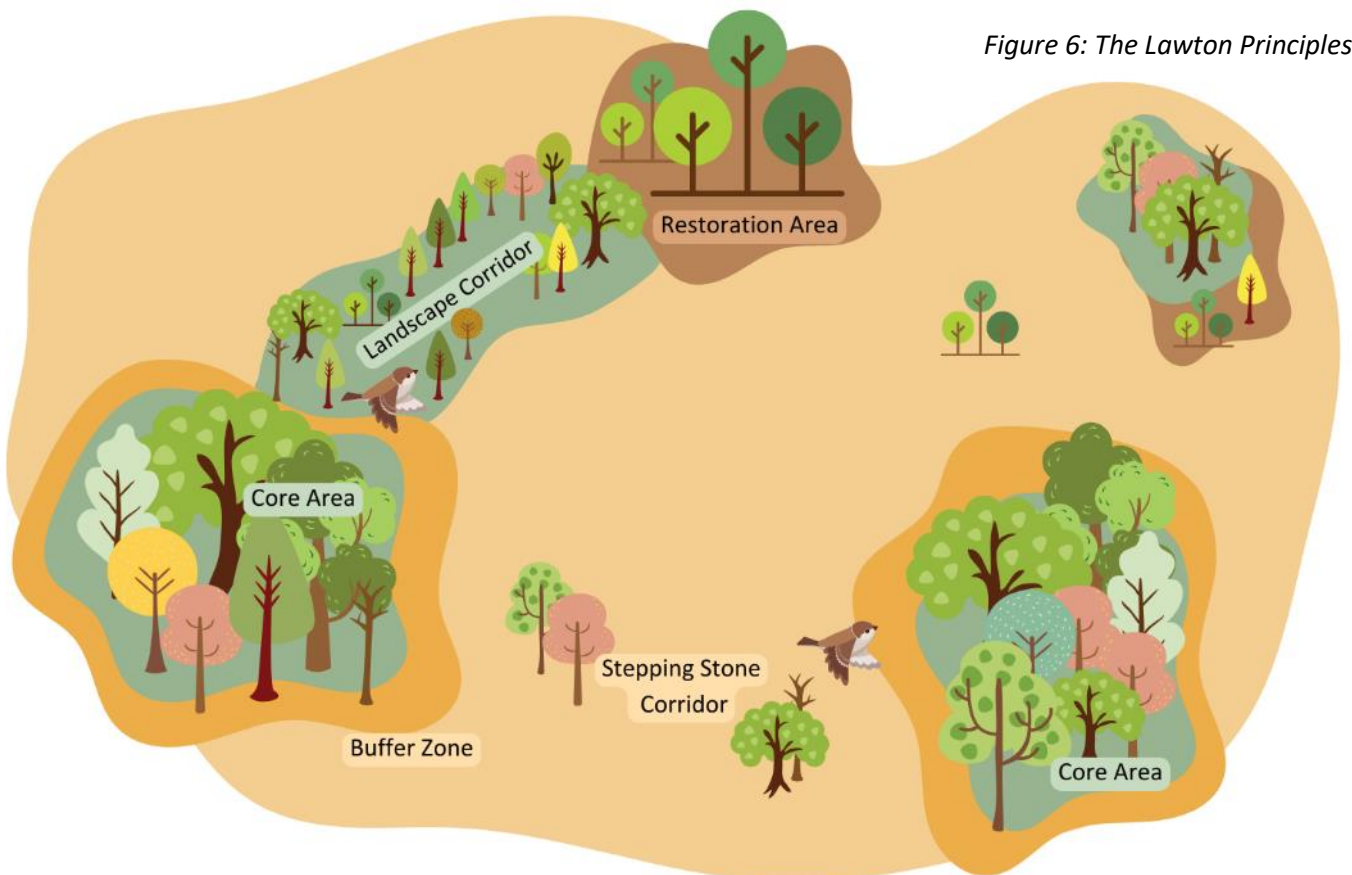
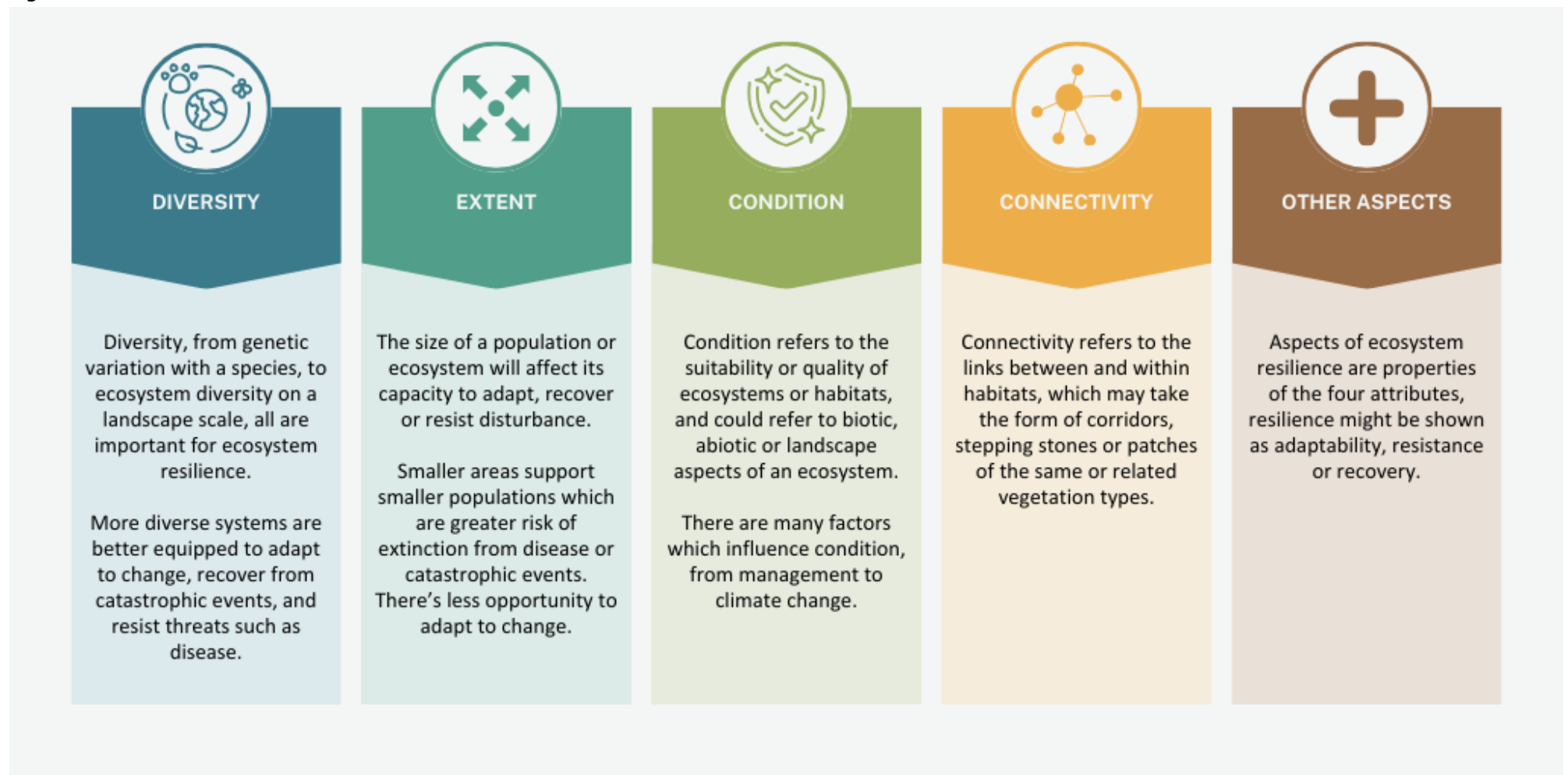


Figure 6: The Lawton Principles

Figure 7. The Decca Framework



1.4. BIODIVERSITY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE

Monmouthshire is a large and varied county, with distinct differences between north and south, east and west. It is a coastal county, but its estuary location means that it is often not viewed as such. The **South East Wales Area Statement** identified three landscape profile areas in Monmouthshire which are useful to illustrate the differences across the county: **Central Monmouthshire**, **Wye Valley and Wentwood**, and the **Gwent Levels**. The landscape profiles primarily share the same natural habitats but with clear differences which give them their distinctive character. The areas covered by each profile are shown on **Figure 1**.

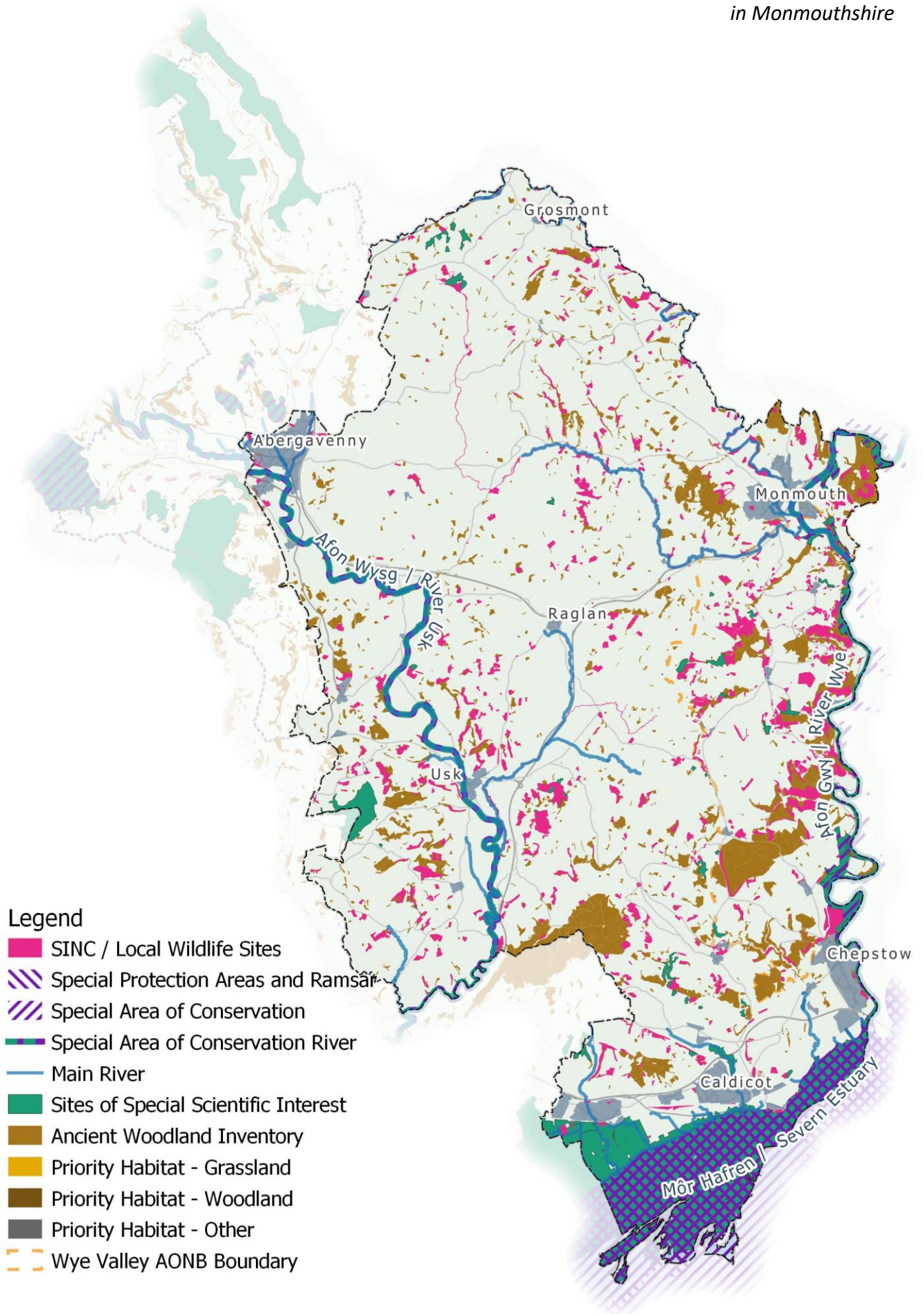
Central Monmouthshire is noted for its undulating lowlands comprising pasture and arable farmland with isolated pockets of woodland. It is a valuable farming area with agriculturally improved pasture and arable fields. Hedgerows provide important links between small, isolated, ancient woodlands, often on hilltops and steep valley sides where farming is difficult. Parcels of unimproved grassland remain, and considered in the context of massive historical decline are of significant ecological importance.

Wye Valley and Wentwood is predominantly a wooded and riverine landscape. The steep sides of the Wye Valley are clothed in extensive blocks of internationally important woodlands, designated as the Wye Valley Woodlands **Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**. The Wye Valley is home to internationally important bat species including greater horseshoe bats and lesser horseshoe bats, with many of their roosts included in the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. Parts of the Wye Valley are known to be used by at least 15 different species of bats including the rare Barbastelle bat and Bechstein's bat. The Wye Valley is also a stronghold for dormouse, and polecats reintroduced in England have been observed on this side of the river on more than one occasion.

In the south, the unique **Gwent Levels** form an extensive coastal habitat along the Severn Estuary comprising reclaimed agricultural land drained by a network of ditches known as reens. The reens support a particularly diverse community of water plants and aquatic invertebrates and are designated as a **Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**. Following a successful reintroduction program at Magor Marsh SSSI in 2012, water voles have spread across the Gwent Levels with the furthest record 16 km from the original release site.



Figure 8: Protected Sites and Priority Habitats in Monmouthshire



The two major rivers in Monmouthshire are the River Usk and River Wye. Both are designated as Special Areas of Conservation and together with their tributaries provide important wildlife corridors and migratory routes for key species such as salmon, otters, shad and white clawed crayfish. Another important freshwater habitat in Monmouthshire is the Llandegfedd Reservoir, designated as a SSSI for supporting overwintering wildfowl. The breakdown of protected sites is shown in Figure 9 and more information on the legislation behind protected sites is given in [Appendix 2](#).

Despite having a wealth of protected and priority species, Monmouthshire's ecosystems are currently facing significant challenges. Grassland sites are at risk from poor management and development pressures. The Wye Valley is our most ecologically rich area, but the quality of the woodland is under threat from lack of management and the spread of ash dieback. A large proportion of reens and ditches on the Gwent Levels are degraded. Freshwater habitats are under threat from water abstraction, pollution, and siltation. Monmouthshire, like the rest of the world, is facing a Nature Emergency.

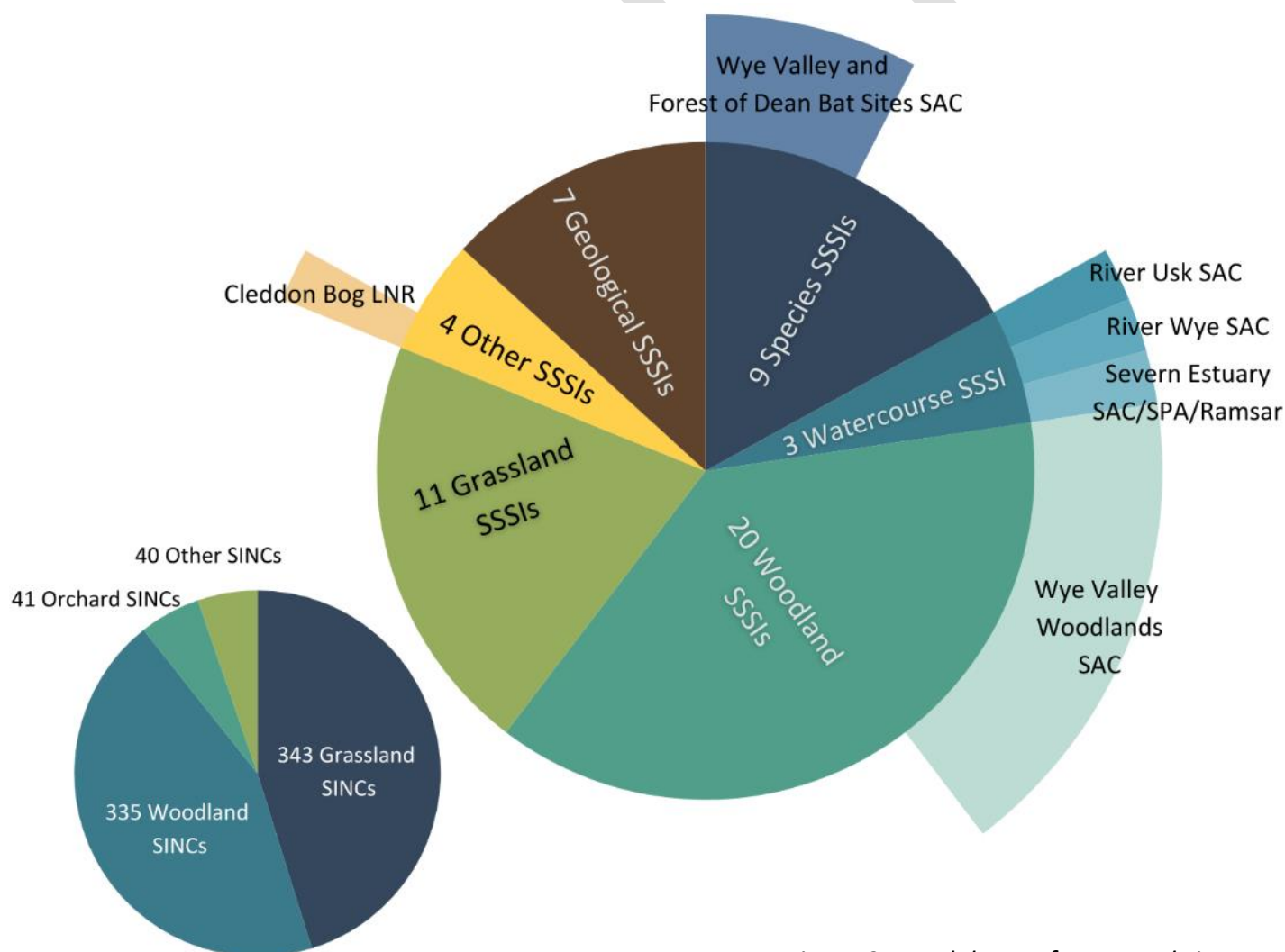


Figure 9: Breakdown of protected sites in Monmouthshire

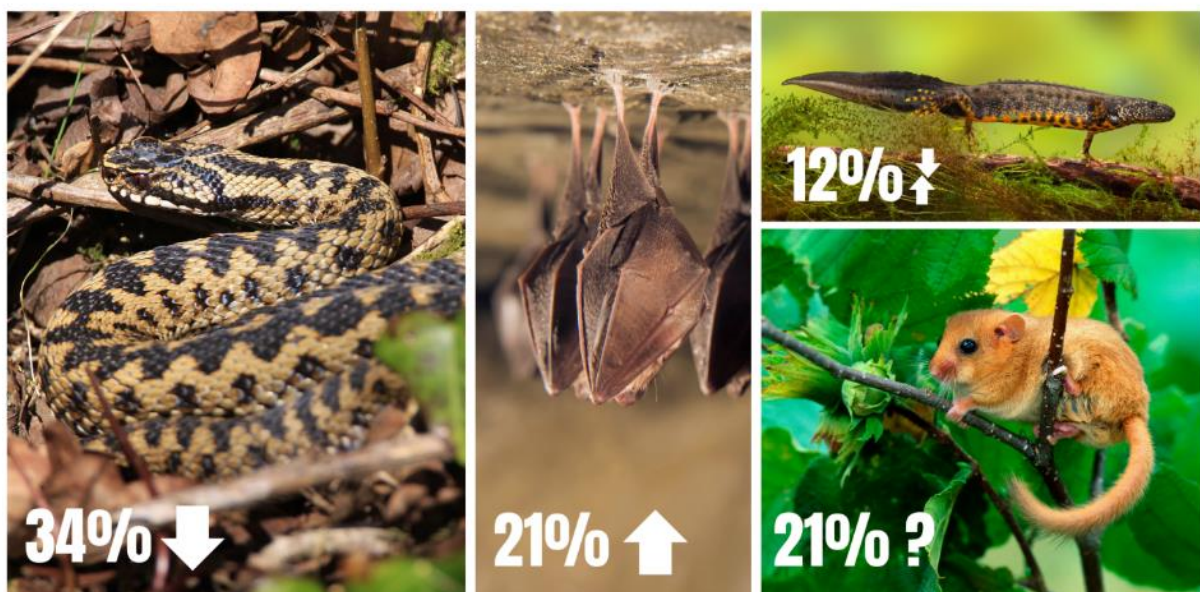
2. NATURE EMERGENCY

We are in the midst of a global nature crisis. The planet is changing as a result of human activity and biodiversity loss is the clearest warning sign that we are facing a planetary emergency. In June 2021, the Senedd declared a **nature emergency** recognising that continued and drastic biodiversity loss is a clear sign of a global crisis. The **Wales Summary** for the **State of Nature 2023** makes the stark statement that **Wales is now one of the most nature depleted countries on Earth.**

The **State of Nature Partnership** is a collaboration of over 60 partners, from conservation NGOs, research institutes, and statutory nature conservation bodies. The first UK State of Nature report was published in 2013 and although the last decade has seen continued research and nature recovery action, the most recent report continues to show substantial declines in biodiversity. The headlines from the 2023 summary include 18% of species assessed in Wales are threatened with extinction. That's over 600 species. There has been an average decline of 20% in species abundance since 1994, and the distribution of species and composition of our flora and fauna is changing.

We have local evidence of the nature emergency. The **Greater Gwent State of Nature** was published in 2021, and used existing data to analyse the status and trends of species within the Greater Gwent area. The report analysed individual species and groups of species representing over 500 individual species, presented as 100 different stories of these species and species groups. Of all the species and species groups analysed, 34% of species showed a decline in their numbers or are predicted to continue to decline. Only 12% showed stable populations. Twenty-one percent showed a welcome increase in their numbers, but the remaining 21% did not have enough data to describe the population trends.

Figure 10: Percentage of species or species groups identified as decreasing, increasing, stable or unknown in the Greater Gwent State of Nature



2.1. DRIVERS OF CHANGE

The **IPBES (the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services)** has identified five direct drivers of global biodiversity loss (changing use of sea and land, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, invasive non-native species) and two indirect drivers (people's disconnect with nature, lack of value and importance for nature), published in the **Global Assessment for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services** in 2019.

In the same year, the State of Nature Partnership published their **third report** on the condition of UK nature which focussed on identifying the pressures acting on nature in the UK. The drivers identified in the UK are agricultural land management, climate change, freshwater management (or hydrological changes), invasive non-native species (including pests and diseases), fisheries, woodland management, pollution and urbanisation. The fourth State of Nature report (2023) provided an update on the two biggest threats in the UK only, i.e. agricultural land management and climate change.

Box 3. Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

Agricultural Land Management

Farmland ecosystems are hugely important for food production, but the drive for increasing yields has led to the loss of habitat, degradation of remaining habitat and loss of many species associated with the traditional farmed landscape. Our ecology and landscapes were created by farming; our most species-rich hay meadows developed because of traditional farming techniques. The Gwent Levels were created by draining marsh land for use as farmland. But the industrialisation of farming has resulted in loss of space for wildlife and degradation of remaining habitats.



Climate Change

Global changes in temperature, rainfall and other climatic factors that caused by climate change affect the abundance and distribution of species. Seasonal weather variation disrupts species phenology (timing of seasonal events such as egg laying) and increased extreme weather events can cause catastrophic disruption to populations more frequently. Summer drought can have a significant impact on the growth and survival of tree species, leading to major changes in the composition and structure of woodland. As climate change continues we will see change in the species and habitats that can thrive and survive in Monmouthshire.

Box 3 cont.

Pollution

Pollution can come from many sources and can affect every habitat and ecosystem. One of the most significant ecological issues in Monmouthshire currently is the state of our rivers as a result of pollution. Excess nutrients in rivers cause a process called eutrophication, where algal blooms reduce light and oxygen levels, killing fish and other species. River monitoring targets for phosphates were tightened in 2020 as a result of evidence that nutrients had a negative impact on riverine ecology at much lower levels than originally thought. Additionally, the impact of climate change on rivers (warmer water temperatures and lower water levels) is similar to nutrient enrichment, so the tighter targets were also necessary to counteract the impacts of climate change.



Invasive Non-Native Species

When introduced species have negative impacts on native ecology or are detrimental to human health or economy, they are considered to be Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS). INNS can have adverse impacts on native ecosystems by outcompeting or preying on native species, introducing diseases which native populations have no tolerance to, and hybridisation with native species. The Wales Biodiversity Partnership has produced a list of 45 priority species for action. The list includes 16 species to prevent arrival in Wales, 11 more recent introductions to manage before they take hold (of which two have been recorded in Monmouthshire, ruddy duck and sika deer), and 18 species which are well established and require long-term management, all but two of which are found in Monmouthshire.

Pests and Diseases

The biggest current threat from plant pathogens is **ash dieback** caused by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (previously known as *Chalara fraxinea*). Although the 2019 data available to the Greater Gwent State of Nature reported only eight records in the whole of Gwent, we know it had taken hold across the county by then and is now ubiquitous in towns and woodlands alike.

Loss of ash from our landscape is not only a tragic loss in itself but will have a consequent negative impact on ash dependent species of fungi and invertebrates. Management of the problem will result in the release of carbon into the atmosphere as diseased trees are removed for health and safety reasons.



2.2. POSITIVE CHANGE

Although the situation is grave, there is reason to be hopeful for recovery. Nature recovery is embedded into **Future Wales National Plan**, and Welsh Government have been clear that the nature crisis should be given parity with the climate emergency. We still have work to do to make this a reality, but the basis for action is clear.

Box 4. A selection of positive actions

Regenerative Farming

There is a growing interest and uptake in regenerative farming practices nationally and locally. Regenerative farming, or regenerative agriculture, can apply to any farming methods which aim to improve the environment whilst producing crops or livestock. The primary goal is to improve soil health, to not only facilitate crop production but also recognising the role of healthy soils in water quality, climate change and human health. The primary themes of regenerative farming are: keeping the soil covered, keeping living roots in the soil, minimising soil disturbance, growing a wide variety of crops, and including livestock in the system.



Natural Flood Management

A key priority of the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales is to deliver more natural interventions and catchment approaches to help improve environmental, social, and economic resilience. This includes working with natural processes and green infrastructure to “reduce flood and coastal erosion risk by implementing measures that help to protect, restore and emulate the natural functions of catchments, floodplains, rivers and the coast”, defined as Natural Flood Management (NFM). Examples of NFM include interventions such as tree planting, in-stream obstructions, soil and land management, and creation of new wetlands.

Ecological Network Mapping

Natural Resources Wales with Gwent Green Grid Partnership are undertaking mapping Resilient Ecological Networks (RENs) and Priority Ecological Networks (PENs) across South East Wales; the process interrogates how different stakeholders could co-operate to achieve multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits. Gwent Green Grid are creating a purpose-built portal to publish maps of Gwent to enable users to develop impactful local projects.



3. DELIVERY OF THE LOCAL NRAP

The success of the Monmouthshire Local NRAP will depend on collaboration and long-term commitment of the Monmouthshire LNP. By working together our efforts can be maximised, making the most of our collective knowledge, skills, and experience and allowing us to respond any opportunities for partnership working as and when they arise.

The way actions are delivered will vary. Some actions may be delivered by one partner and others by partners working collaboratively. All partners can contribute to delivery of the Local NRAP whether they are a large organisation, small community group, or an individual.

3.1. CONTENT OF THE LOCAL NRAP

The Monmouthshire Local NRAP will comprise four parts described in Figure 11 and will focus on habitats and species that national priorities for conservation and are locally important. Priority habitats recorded in Monmouthshire are given in [Appendix 3](#) and priority species in [Appendix 4](#).

As lead partner, LNP coordinators hosted by Monmouthshire County Council are responsible for editing and collating the content of the Monmouthshire Local NRAP. Partners are encouraged to contribute and develop action plans for species or habitats within their field of interest. Action Plans will be reviewed and approved by a working group of LNP members before being published.

Figure 11: Content of the Monmouthshire Local NRAP



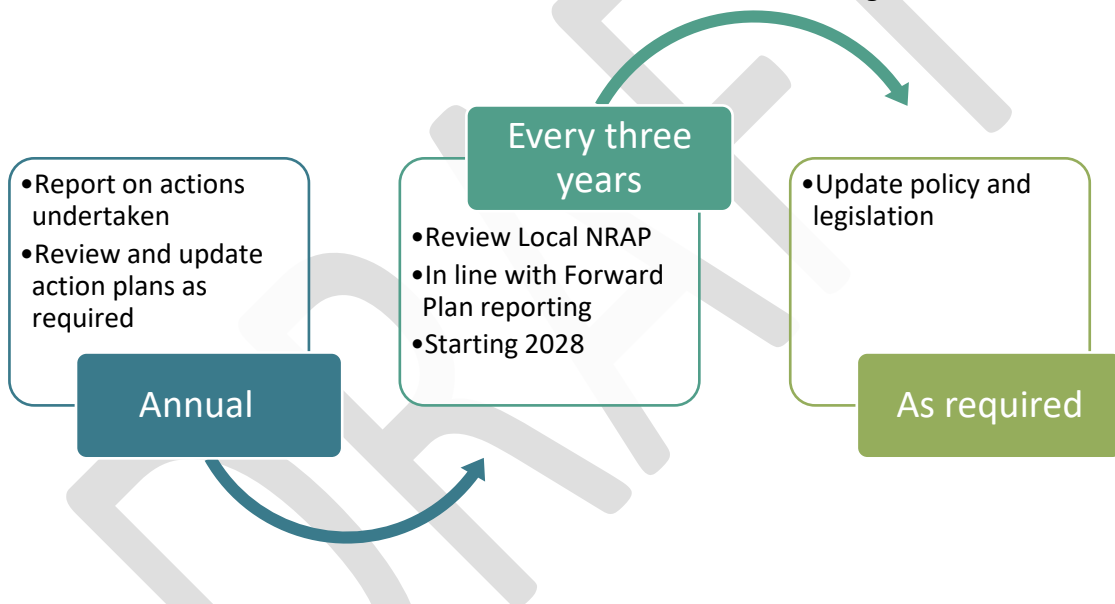
3.2. MONITORING AND REVIEW

A key feature of the Monmouthshire Local NRAP is that it is flexible and adaptable. The actions plans are published separately to enable continual additions, review, and updates.

The number of Habitat and Species Action Plans will be added to depending on the availability of funding and the level of contributions from our partners. Existing plans will be reviewed annually by the Local NRAP working group so actions can be added to or removed in response to updates in local species and habitat information. The working group will report back to LNP following the annual review.

The **General Action Plan** will be part of the annual review. The supporting text of this Part of the Local NRAP will be updated with regards to resources, policy, legislation at minimum once every five years.

Figure 12. Review schedule



4. GENERAL ACTION PLAN

The General Action Plan provides a set of actions not related to a specific habitat or species that have been identified as local priorities to deliver nature recovery in Monmouthshire.

Actions are numbered for reference only; numbers do not relate to their priority level or the order in which actions will be delivered. The NRAP for Wales and Greater Gwent NRAP objectives that each action contributes to is given in **Appendix 5**.

Table 1: General Action Plan

Action	
Polices, Plans and Procedures	
G1.1	Embed evidence-led nature positive decision making at all levels and advocate for changes that support ecosystem resilience and nature recovery.
G1.2	Ensure measures to address nature recovery and maximise biodiversity opportunities are embedded into all partners plans and policies.
G1.3	Provide a strong and functioning Local Nature Partnership to act as an interface between local and national delivery partners and Welsh Government.
G1.4	Implement a programme of monitoring and reporting on progress achieved through the Local NRAP, including revising actions as new evidence and policies become available.
Education and Awareness	
G2.1	Develop a website/other web-based presence for the LNP to promote nature recovery activities and key messages, and provide and maintain a list of actions suitable for individuals and communities to take action for nature recovery.
G2.2	Engage with communities, schools, businesses, landowners and town and community councils to promote understanding of biodiversity in their area and work together to encourage appropriate management and actions to achieve nature recovery.
G2.3	Promote and support training events to collaboratively deliver a programme of nature and green skills training
Evidence and Understanding	
G3.1	Compile and maintain an inventory of previous, current and planned nature recovery action projects and data, to identify potential overlaps and opportunities for collaboration.
G3.2	Ensure all survey and monitoring data captured by Monmouthshire LNP members is submitted to SEWBRc.
G3.3	Create a list of locally important species and habitats for Monmouthshire and a programme for recording and monitoring their status
G3.4	Support and improve monitoring, surveying, recording and mapping of locally important habitats and species, invasive species and ecosystem resilience indicators, including volunteer and citizen science schemes
G3.5	Support development of resilient ecological network maps to establish a baseline for ecosystem resilience planning and identify opportunities for nature recovery
Promoting Ecosystem Resilience	
G4.1	Encourage collaborative action between LNP members and with neighbouring LNPs, including project development, funding, and participation in landscape scale or national project.
G4.2	Promote and support the use of nature based solutions and identify suitable areas for providing nature based solutions in Monmouthshire.

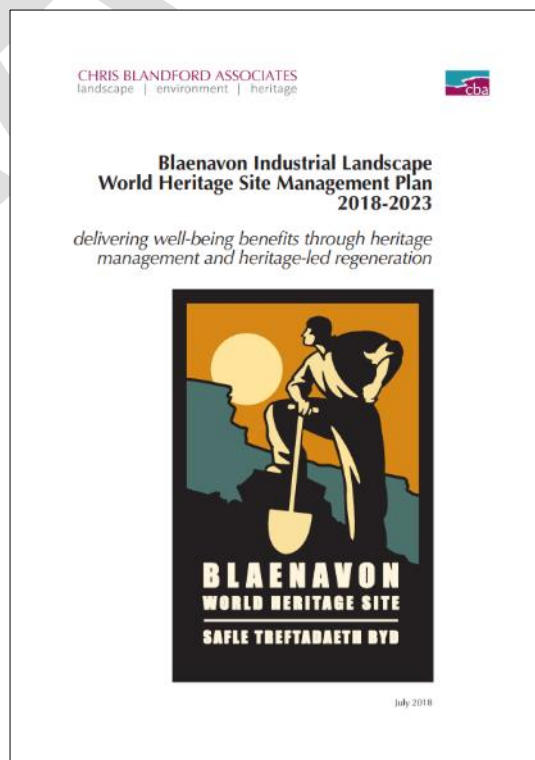
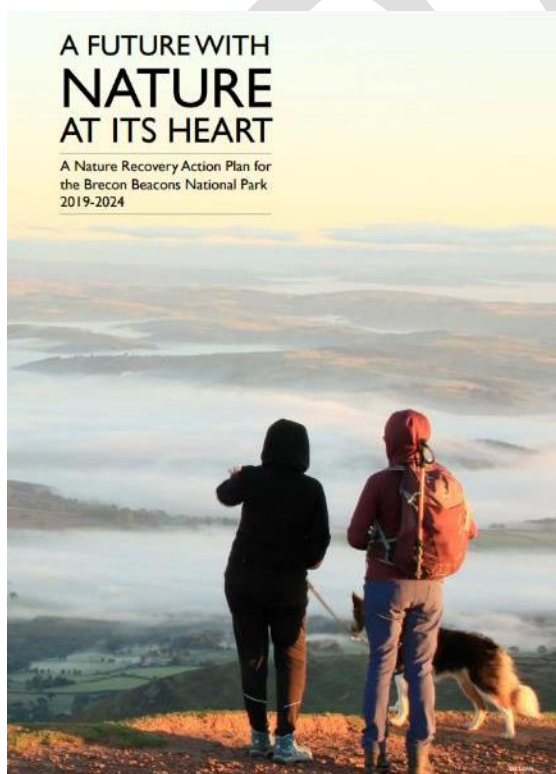
5. SIGNPOSTING

We don't want to duplicate efforts where we don't need to, so for some habitats and species we direct people towards actions plans created by partners working locally or wider afield but still applicable in our area. Where habitats and species have been identified as priorities in the Monmouthshire LNP area, we will aim to review partners action plans and identify local actions which can contribute to them as appropriate.

5.1. BANNAU BRYCHEINIOG NATIONAL PARK

The Bannau Brycheiniog National Park has its own Local Nature Partnership which produced a Local NRAP published in 2019 and is currently reviewing the actions for next issue, forecast to be published in 2024. The BBNP Local NRAP is intended to guide nature recovery efforts within the National Park, as one part of the jigsaw to deliver an Ecosystem Approach. The Monmouthshire Local NRAP will identify actions that enable cross border working and collaboration with the Bannau Brycheiniog LNP but activities within the park area should be guided by their Local NRAP.

Partners working in the BBNP should also be aware of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan. Many of the actions in the plan which are designed to protect the features of the WHS will also have positive impacts for biodiversity and nature recovery, such as reducing damaging activities like off-roading.



5.2. GWENT WILDLIFE TRUST'S TEN VULNERABLE SPECIES



Ymddiriedolaet Natur Gwent Wildlife Trust

Gwent Wildlife Trust set their 2030 goal to recover ten vulnerable species in Gwent, reasoning that by spotlighting a small number of species action can be targeted and the impact better measured. The species were chosen as they are threatened in Gwent and also action for the chosen species would benefit other species in the varied counties across Gwent. Action plans were created for the following species:

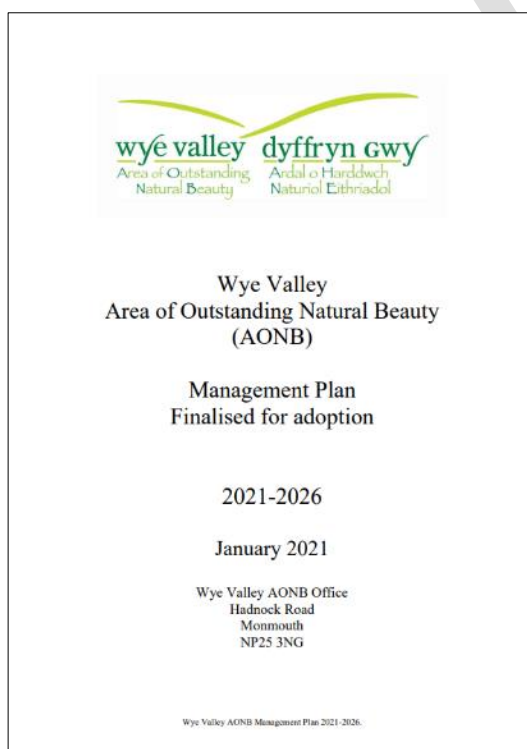
- **Adder**
- Barn owl
- Dipper
- Grayling
- Hedgehog
- Nightjar
- Pine marten
- Pink waxcap
- **Shrill carder bee**
- **Water vole**

All the species have been recorded in Monmouthshire, although for some species the records are historic or unconfirmed. Species in bold were also identified as priorities in Monmouthshire by LNP members.

5.3. WYE VALLEY NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

The Wye Valley National Landscape is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which covers parts of Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. The AONB Management Plan sets out the vision for the designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the priorities for its management. The Wye Valley National Landscape’s Nature Recovery Plan will focus on habitats identified as Special Qualities of the protected landscape, their current extent, condition and aims and objective for nature recovery in each. Accompanying Species Action Plans for five species or assemblage of species related to key habitats will also be produced. The plans will cover:

- Woodland and assemblage of woodland butterflies, with particular interest in wood white and pearl bordered fritillary
- Species rich grassland and assemblage of bumblebees, with a particular interest in shrill carder bee, brown banded carder bee, redshank carder bee and long-horned bee
- Orchards and the noble chafer beetle
- Watercourses (i.e. the River Wye and its tributaries) and water crowfoot
- Boundary habitat features (e.g. hedgerows and dry-stone walls) and hedgehogs
- Veteran trees



This link provides further information on Priority Species chosen and will be updated when the Nature Recovery Plan is published.

APPENDIX 1: POLICY AND LEGISLATION

WELL-BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is concerned with improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act places a duty on public bodies listed in the Act to carry out sustainable development. To do this public bodies are required to work towards the following seven well-being goals:



All public bodies listed in the Act must set up and publish well-being objectives. The Act has also established Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales. Their role is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in its area by strengthening joint working across all public services in Wales.

An annual Well-being of Wales report The Future Generations commissioner publishes an annual report which summarises progress with reference to a set of 46 national indicator, including (43) area of healthy ecosystem and (44) the status of biodiversity in Wales.

THE ENVIRONMENT (WALES) ACT 2016

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 puts in place the legislation needed to plan and manage Wales' natural resources in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way.

BIODIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS DUTY

Section 6 under Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (Section 6 Duty) for public bodies. The duty requires that public bodies must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in doing so promote the resilience of ecosystems.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SMNR) FRAMEWORK

Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out Wales' approach to planning and managing natural resources at a national and local level with a general purpose linked to statutory Principles of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) defined within the Act.

There are three main components to the associated SMNR framework:

Part 1: The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR)

The Report (produced by Natural Resources Wales, NRW) sets out the state of Wales' natural resources. It assesses the extent to which natural resources in Wales are being sustainably managed, and recommends a proactive approach to building resilience. For the first time the Report links the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales.

Part 2: Natural Resources Policy (NRP)

Produced by Welsh Government, it sets out the priorities, risks and opportunities for managing natural resources sustainably. The Policy takes into account the findings of the State of Natural Resources Report. The focus of the NRP is the sustainable management of Wales' natural resources, to maximise their contribution to achieving goals within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The policy sets out the following three National Priorities:

- Delivering nature-based solutions,
- Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency,
- Taking a place-based approach

Part 3: Area Statements

Area Statements will translate the high level strategic priorities while taking account of local need, opportunities and pressures, such as listed in this NRAP. An area profile will identify potential opportunities and priorities at a local level and possible collaboration opportunities for different bodies to work. Monmouthshire is in the South East Wales Area Statement area which takes a landscape approach to working, recognising the special and distinct landscape profiles of the area.

APPENDIX 2: PROTECTED SITES

The protected site network is made of sites designated under several different legislations and mechanisms. Sites which are nationally or internally important are designated as “statutory” designations. Locally important sites do not have the same statutory protection, but a vital components of ecosystem health and resilience.

Table 2: Protected Site Designations

Type of Designation	Details
<p>Ramsar Site</p> <p><i>The Convention on Wetlands 1971</i></p>	<p>Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated following the Convention on Wetlands signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. All are designated as SSSI as well and through that are legally protected against damaging activities.</p> <p>The Severn Estuary is designated as a Ramsar site for estuarine habitat, assemblages of migratory fish species and internationally important populations of waterfowl.</p>
<p>Special Protection Area (SPA)</p> <p><i>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019</i></p>	<p>Internationally important sites for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds are designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There is a legal duty to manage and monitor SPA sites. All are designated as SSSI as well and through that are legally protected against damaging activities.</p> <p>The Severn Estuary SPA is one of the most important estuaries in the UK for overwintering wildfowl and waders, especially when severe weather conditions affect sites further north and east. The Estuary regularly supports over 20,000 wintering wildfowl, with over 80,000 individual waterfowls recorded in the winter seasons.</p>
<p>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</p> <p><i>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019</i></p>	<p>Sites which support internationally important habitats or species populations are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). There is a legal duty to manage and monitor SAC sites. All are designated as SSSI as well and through that are legally protected against damaging activities.</p> <p>There are five SACs in Monmouthshire. The Severn Estuary is designated as one of the largest coastal plain estuaries in Europe, with a classic funnel shaper and one of the highest tidal ranges in the world. Together with the Ramsar and SPA designations the site is known as the Severn Estuary European Marine Site.</p> <p>The Rivers Usk and Wye SACs are both designated as watercourses which support migratory and non-migratory fish, as well as otter and water crowfoot habitat.</p> <p>The Wye Valley Woodlands SAC comprises over 900 ha of mixed ash, beech and yew woodlands, on both Welsh and English representing the western-most range of most of the woodland types recorded.</p> <p>The Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC is another cross border SAC the protects an internationally important network of lesser and greater horseshoe bat roosts. In Monmouthshire there are four roosts which include the only known greater horseshoe maternity roost in Wales.</p>
<p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p>	<p>Sites which support habitats or species population of national importance are designated as Sites of Species Scientific Interest. Some sites are also designated for geological reasons. Activities which are likely to damage a SSSI require consent from the relevant nature conservation body.</p>

Type of Designation	Details
<p><i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i></p>	<p>There are 67 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) including nine sites designated for the species they support, 20 woodland SSSIs and 11 designated for species-rich or ancient grassland. The full breakdown of SSSI types is given in Figure 8.</p>
<p>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</p> <p><i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i></p>	<p>National Nature Reserves are designated by the relevant nature conservation body. They are all nationally important sites designated as SSSIs which are also open to the public (with some exceptions).</p> <p>There are two National Nature Reserves in Monmouthshire; Fiddlers Elbow and Upper Wye Gorge, both of which are part of Wye Valley Woodlands SAC</p>
<p>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</p> <p><i>National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</i></p>	<p>Local Nature Reserve sites are designated by the council. There is no legal protection as a result of the LNR designation but they are usually protected by management agreements and local plans.</p> <p>Cleddon Bog SSSI is designated as Local Nature Reserve in Monmouthshire.</p>
<p>Local Wildlife Site (LWS) or Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</p> <p><i>Not a statutory designation</i></p>	<p>Local Wildlife Sites or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have substantive nature conservation value and play a critical role in conservation, but have no legal protection. National and local planning policy provides some protection against development, and recent updates to Planning Policy Wales have strengthened the commitment to protect locally designated sites and irreplaceable habitats.</p> <p>At time of publication there are 759 sites designated as SINCs identified in Monmouthshire LPA predominantly in relation to grassland and ancient and semi-natural woodland. Gwent Wildlife Trust identify new sites each year so this number is subject to change.</p>

APPENDIX 3: PRIORITY HABITATS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE

The habitats in the following table are habitats listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 that are known to occur within Monmouthshire. We have used data sets available on Data Map Wales and designated site citations to inform the list.

Table 3: Priority Habitats in Monmouthshire

Habitats	Cynefin	Priority Habitats	Cynefin sy'n Flaenoriaeth
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Coedwig lydanddail, gymysgac ywen	Traditional orchards	Perllannau traddodiadol
		Wood pasture & parkland	Porfa goediog a pharcdir
		Lowland beech and yew woodland	Coedwig ffawydd ac ywenar dir isel
		Wet woodland	Coedwig wlyb
		Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Coedwig gollddail gymysgar dir isel
Boundary and linear features	Coedwig lydanddail, gymysgac ywen	Hedgerows	Gwrychoedd
Improved grassland	Glaswelltir wedi ei wella	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Tir pori corslyd ar forfaarfordirol a gorlifdir
Neutral grassland	Glaswelltir niwtral	Lowland meadows	Gweirgloddiau yr iseldir
Calcareous grassland	Glaswelltir calchaid	Lowland calcareous grassland	Glaswelltir calchaid yriseldir
Acid grassland	Glaswelltir asidaidd	Lowland dry acid grassland	Glaswelltir asidaidd sychiseldir
Dwarf shrub heath	Gweundir o gorlwyni	Lowland heathland	Gweundir yr iseldir
Fen, marsh and swamp	Ffen, cors a chors siglennaidd	Lowland fens	Ffeniau ar dir isel
		Reedbeds	Gwelyau cyrs
Bogs	Corsydd	Lowland raised bog	Cyforgors ar dir isel
Rivers and Streams	Afonydd a nentydd	Rivers	Afonydd
Standing open waters and canals	Dŵr llonydd agored a chamlesi	Ponds	Pyllau dŵr
Inland rock	Craig fewndirol	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Brithwaith o gynefinoeddagored ar dir a oedd cynt wedi ei ddatblygu
Supralittoral rock	Craig uwch-lanw	Maritime cliff and slopes	Clogwyni a llethrau arforol

APPENDIX 4: PRIORITY SPECIES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE

The species in the following table have all been recorded in Monmouthshire and are listed as priority species on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The list and dates are from data provided by SEWBReC in May 2022.

Table 4: Priority Species in Monmouthshire

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Mammals	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	Llygod Pengrwn y Dwr	1959	2021
	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Western Barbastelle	Ystlum Du	2010	2020
	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	Draenog	1964	2021
	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	Ysgyfarnog	1959	2021
	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	Dyfrgi	1958	2022
	<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten	Bele	1873	2021
	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Harvest Mouse	Llygod yr Yd	1968	2021
	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse	Pathew	1905	2022
	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Polecat	Ffwlbart	1900	2021
	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	Ystlum Bechstein	2011	2020
	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	Ystlum Mawr	1959	2021
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise	Ilamidyddion	2013	2020
	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Ystlum Cyffredin	1986	2021
	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Ystlum Lleiaf	1996	2021
	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Ystlum Hirglust	1969	2021
	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat	Ystlum Pedol Mwyaf	1961	2020
	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Ystlum Pedol Lleiaf	1959	2022
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	Dolffin Trwyn Potel	1988	1988	

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Birds	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	Llinos Bengoch	1960	2022
	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	Ehedydd	1961	2022
	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose	Gwydd Dalcen-Wen	1891	1983
	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Corhedydd y Coed	1961	2021
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	Adar y Bwn	1985	2016
	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose		2011	2016
	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	Troellwr Mawr	1959	2021
	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	Cwtiad Torchog	1972	2020
	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Gwylan benddu	1971	2021
	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	Boda Tinwyn	1994	2020
	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	Gylfinbraff	1961	2022
	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Rhegen yr Yd	1973	1981
	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	Cog	1959	2022
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan	Alarch Bewick	1966	2019
	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Cnocell Fraith Leiaf	1959	2022
	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Bras yr Yd	1973	2009
	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Bras Melyn	1961	2021
	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Common Reed Bunting	Bras y Cyrs	1965	2021
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Cudyll Coch	1961	2021
	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher	Gwybedog Brith	1959	2021
	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Red Grouse	Grugiar Goch	1964	2022
	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	Gwylan y Penwaig	1961	2022
	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Rhostog Coch	1971	2020
	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Llinos	1966	2021
	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	Troellwr Bach	1959	2019
	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Ehedydd y Coed	1985	2019

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	Mor-Hwyaden Ddu	1971	2020
	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	Siglen Felen	1960	2020
	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Gwybedog Mannog	1961	2021
	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Gylfinir	1960	2022
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Adar y To	1965	2022
	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	Golfan y Mynydd	1961	2020
	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Petris	1959	2017
	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Telwr y Coed	1961	2020
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	Cwtiad Aur	1901	2020
	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit	Titw'r Helyg	1981	2021
	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Titw'r Wern	1961	2020
	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Llwyd y Gwrych	1961	2022
	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	Coch y Berllan	1961	2022
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Turtur	1959	2020
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Drudwen	1961	2021
	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Bronfraith	1959	2022
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	Mwyalchen y Mynydd	1960	2020	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Cornchwiglen	1959	2022	
Reptiles and Amphibians	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	Nadroedd Defaid	1883	2021
	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	Llyffant Dafadennog	1833	2021
	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Grass Snake	Nadroedd y Gwair	1958	2022
	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	Madfall Ddwr Gribog	1833	2021
	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	Gwiber	1963	2021
	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	Madfall	1956	2021

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Fish	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Allis Shad	Herlod	1964	1964
	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite Shad	Gwangen	1980	2013
	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	Llysywen	1967	2021
	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic Cod	Penfras	1981	1981
	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Lampern	Llysywen Bendoll yr Afon	1975	2011
	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea Lamprey		1963	2011
	<i>Raja clavata</i>	Roker	Morgath Styds	2017	2017
	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	Eog	1976	2014
	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	Brithyll	1964	2014
Butterflies and Moths	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	Bidog Llwyd	1912	2021
	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	Bidog Tafol	1966	2021
	<i>Adscita statices</i>	Forester	Coediwr	1982	2015
	<i>Agonopterix atomella</i>	Greenweed Flat-body		1977	1977
	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	Castan Grech	1965	2017
	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	Castan Smotyn Brown	1966	2017
	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	Castan Leiniog	1912	2016
	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent	Cilgant Brych	1962	2017
	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth	Clustwyfyn Llygeidiog	1973	2015
	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth		1966	2016
	<i>Anania funebris</i>	White-spotted Sable		1966	1974
	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	Brithion Llwydolau	1961	2017
	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	Teigr yr Ardd	1964	2016
	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	High Brown Fritillary	Britheg Frown	1905	1989
	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Sprawler	Cwcwll Bwaog	1965	2021
	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	Melyn yr Ynn	1935	2016
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Britheg Berlog	1890	2019	

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Britheg Berlog Fach	1906	2021
	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor Shoulder-knot	Gwarglymau Bach	1967	2015
	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	Gwladwr Brith	1966	2017
	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's Minor	Gwyfyn Plu'r Gweunydd	2013	2013
	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	Gwyfyn Banadl	1966	2020
	<i>Chesias legatella</i>	Streak	Rhesen y Banadl	1962	2016
	<i>Chesias rufata</i>	Broom-tip	Rhesen Gam	1967	2016
	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	Seffyr Delltog	1968	2014
	<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>	Dusky-lemon Sallow	Melyn y Llwyf	1966	2005
	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	Melyn Penfelyn	1966	2017
	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	Gweirlöyn Bach y Waun	1906	2021
	<i>Cossus cossus</i>	Goat Moth	Gwyfyn Drewllyd	1971	1971
	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	Gleision Bach	2007	2020
	<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>	Oak Lutestring	Tannau'r Deri	1971	2012
	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	Smotiau Sgwar Bach	1912	2017
	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Figure of Eight	Crwbach Ffigwr Wyth	1963	2016
	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	Ffenics Bach	1912	2022
	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	September Thorn	Carpiog Medi	1969	2017
	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	Carpiog Tywyll	1966	2017
	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August Thorn	Carpiog Awst	1966	2017
	<i>Entephria caesiata</i>	Grey Mountain Carpet	Brychan Llwyd y Mynydd	1984	1999
	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet	Brychan y Friwydd	1984	2010
	<i>Eriopygodes imbecilla</i>	Silurian	Gwyfyn Gwent	1999	2019
	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	Gwibiwr Llwyd	1906	2020
	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic	Gwladwr yr Hydref	1966	2017
	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	Brychan Cwrens	1967	2015

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Marsh Fritillary	Britheg y Gors	1890	1994
	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Garden Dart	Dart y Gerddi	1972	2004
	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart	Dart Deunod	1967	2015
	<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Crescent	Clustwyfyn Cilgantog	1974	2016
	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	Gwalch-Wyfyn Gwenynaidd Ymyl Gul	1933	1933
	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	Small Emerald	Emrallt Barf yr Hen Wr	1967	2017
	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	Chwimwyfyn Rhithiol	1963	2017
	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling		1941	2016
	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	Llwyd Llyfn	1966	2021
	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	Gwladwr Gwridog	1966	2016
	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	Gweirlöyn y cloddiau	1906	2021
	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Wood White	Gwyn y Coed	1935	2018
	<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Gwensgod Gwar Rhesog	1966	2020
	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White Admiral	Mantell Wen	1952	2021
	<i>Litologia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	Corachod Gwridog	1967	2015
	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty	Rhisgl Brith	1965	2022
	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	V-Moth	Seffyr y Ffyrch	1966	1990
	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Lackey	Gwaswyfyn	1966	2016
	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	Gwyfyn Dotiog	1963	2017
	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	Pretty Chalk Carpet	Brychan Hardd y Calch	1966	2017
	<i>Minoa murinata</i>	Drab Looper	Dolennwr Llwydfelyn	1911	2019
	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	Pali Tywyll	1970	2013
	<i>Noctua orbona</i>	Lunar Yellow Underwing	Isadain Felen Loerol	2019	2019
	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet	Brychan Lletraws	1966	2016
	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	Crynwr Llychlyd	1967	2022

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet	Gwregys y Gwair	1967	2016
	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue	Gleision Serennog	2015	2015
	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper	Gwibiwr Brith	1906	2021
	<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	Argent & Sable	Brychan Pennau Saethau	1988	2004
	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	Gwelltwyfyn Mawr	1967	2016
	<i>Sabra harpagula</i>	Scarce Hook-tip	Bachadain Brin	1961	2016
	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	Brithribin W Wen	1876	2018
	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	Ton Arfor	2005	2016
	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	Rhesen Lydan Dywyll	1967	2019
	<i>Sideridis reticulata</i>	Bordered Gothic	Rhwyll Ymylog	1892	1892
	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Ermin Gwyn	1935	2021
	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	Ermin Llwydfelyn	1935	2020
	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous	Llwyd Gloyw	1968	2014
	<i>Synanthedon scoliaeformis</i>	Welsh Clearwing	Cliradain Gymreig	2015	2021
	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown Hairstreak	Brithribin Brown	1983	2000
	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic	Rhwyll y Crawcwellt	1912	2014
	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	Rhwyll Bluog	1966	2021
	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein		1966	2021
	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	Pale Eggar	Wylun Gwelw	1966	2016
	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Teigr y Benfelen	1968	2021
	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	Bachadain y Deri	1937	2018
	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Brychan Deusmotiog Tywyll	1966	2016
	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic	Clai'r Rhos	1986	1986
	<i>Xestia castanea</i>	Neglected Rustic	Clai'r Waun	1973	2014
	<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	Sword-grass	Cleddyfyn Cyffredin	1892	1892

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Bees, Wasps, Ants and Sawflies	<i>Bombus humilis</i>	Brown-banded Carder-bee	Cardwenynen Frown	1997	2022
	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	Moss Carder-bee		1956	2019
	<i>Bombus ruderarius</i>	Red-shanked Carder-bee		1997	2010
	<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	Shrill Carder Bee	Cardwenynen	2003	2017
	<i>Chrysis fulgida</i>	Shimmering Ruby-tail		2020	2020
	<i>Eucera longicornis</i>	Long-horned Bee	Gwenynen Hirgorn	1922	2021
	<i>Formicoxenus nitidulus</i>	Shining Guest Ant		1995	1995
Other Invertebrates	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Hornet robberfly	Pryf Lladd	1959	2019
	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Freshwater Crayfish	Cimwch yr Afon	1900	2021
	<i>Baetis niger</i>	Southern Iron Blue		1977	2014
	<i>Bembidion quadripustulatum</i>	Scarce Four-dot Pin-palp		1997	2012
	<i>Bembidion testaceum</i>	Pale Pin-palp	Chwilen y Traeth	1977	2015
	<i>Brachyptera putata</i>	Northern February Red	Pryf Coch y Cerrig	1983	2001
	<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	Caterpillar-hunter		2002	2002
	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	Necklace Ground Beetle		1985	2013
	<i>Clorismia rustica</i>	Southern Silver Stiletto-fly	Pryf Pigfain Arian	1969	2005
	<i>Empis limata</i>	English Assassin Fly		2000	2002
	<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	Southern Yellow Splinter	Pryfyn Teiliwr Melyn	1968	2007
	<i>Lipsothrix nobilis</i>	Scarce Yellow Splinter		2005	2005
	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	Chwilen Gorniog	1961	2012
	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Black Oil-beetle	Chwilen Olew Ddu	1971	2022
	<i>Meloe rugosus</i>	Rugged Oil-beetle	Chwilen Olew Garw	2006	2021
	<i>Meloe violaceus</i>	Violet Oil-beetle	Chwilen Olew Fioled	2015	2021
	<i>Meotica anglica</i>	Shingle Rove Beetle		1998	1998
	<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	Broad Groove-head Spider		1991	1998
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	Fine-lined Pea Mussel	Misglen	1973	2003	

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	Yellow Mayfly	Cleren Fai Melyn	1954	2020
	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Depressed River Mussel	Misglen yr Afon	1955	2010
	<i>Rhabdomastix japonica</i>	River-shore Crane-fly		1972	1997
	<i>Saaristoa firma</i>	Triangle Hammock-spider		2000	2000
	<i>Synaptus filiformis</i>	Hairy Click Beetle	Chwilen Glic Blewog	1852	2003
Plants	<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	Long-leaved Tail-moss	Mwsogl Cynffon Hirddail	1911	2012
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes subsp. pachyrachis</i>	Lobed Maidenhair Spleenwort	Duegredynen Gwallt y Forwyn	1988	2019
	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	Slender Hare's-ear	Paladr Trwyddo Eiddilddail	1972	2011
	<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower	Clychlys Lledaenol	1944	2018
	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	Glas yr Yd	1991	2020
	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	Caldrist Culddail	1879	2019
	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme	Brenhinllys	2011	2011
	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	Penigan y Porfeydd	1980	1980
	<i>Didymodon tomaculosus</i>	Sausage Beard-moss		2004	2004
	<i>Euphrasia officinalis subsp. anglica</i>	Glandular Eyebright	Effros Chwareog Gwalltog	1985	2021
	<i>Euphrasia officinalis subsp. monticola</i>	Eyebright		1997	1997
	<i>Euphrasia officinalis subsp. pratensis</i>	Eyebright	Effros Blodau Bach Gludiog	1971	2021
	<i>Euphrasia pseudokernerii</i>	Eyebright	Effros y Calch	2003	2017
	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	Mwg y Ddaear Glasgoch	1984	2014
	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle	Penboeth Culddail	1983	1983
	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	Haidd y Morfa	1972	1972
	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i>	Yellow Bird's-nest	Cyd-Dwf	1845	2021
	<i>Hypopitys monotropa subsp. hypophegea</i>	Bird's-nest		1969	2010

Species Group	Scientific Name	English Name	Welsh Name	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Stag's-horn Clubmoss	Cnwbfwsogl Corn Carw	1980	2016
	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm	Gwenynog	1977	1977
	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Brefai	1964	1964
	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	Cegid Pibellaidd	1965	2019
	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	Caineirian yr Ednogyn	1878	1979
	<i>Orthotrichum pumilum</i>	Dwarf Bristle-moss		2011	2011
	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-orchid	Baladr Dwyddeiliog	1878	2011
	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn Buttercup	Blodyn-Ymenyn yr Yd	1973	1981
	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel	Dinodd Blynnyddol	2005	2005
	<i>Sorbus eminens</i>	Round-leaved Whitebeam	Cerddinen Mynwy	1903	2005
	<i>Sorbus leptophylla</i>	Thin-leaved Whitebeam	Cerddinen Gymreig	1988	1988
	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort	Serenllys Llwydlas	1982	1983
	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower	Blodeuyn y Gronnell	2011	2011
	<i>Weissia multicapsularis</i>	Many-fruited Beardless-moss		1980	2010
	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss	Mwsogl Diflew Lled-ddail	2003	2011
Fungi, Lichen and Slime Moulds	<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	Violaceous Fairy Club	Cwrel Fioled	2000	2021
	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	Big Blue Pinkgill	Tagell Binc Fawr Las	2006	2016
	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	Earth Tongue	Tafod Daear MelynwyRDD	1998	2016
	<i>Parmelia ernstiae</i>			2016	2016
	<i>Phylloporus pelletieri</i>	Gilled Bolete	Boled Tagell Aur	2017	2017
	<i>Piptoporus quercinus</i>	Oak polypore		2006	2006
	<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>			1986	2009
	<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>			1975	1975
	<i>Pyrenula nitida</i>			1982	1982
	<i>Usnea articulata</i>			2016	2016
	<i>Usnea florida</i>	Witches' Whiskers Lichen		2005	2005

APPENDIX 5: NRAP FOR WALES OBJECTIVES

The following table gives the NRAP for Wales objectives, which are also the Greater Gwent NRAP objectives. .

Table 5: NRAP for Wales Objectives and Local NRAP Actions

NRAP for Wales Objectives		Monmouthshire Local NRAP Actions
1	Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels	G1.1 G1.2
2	Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management	G3.1 G3.3
3	Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degrading habitats and habitat creation	G4.1 G4.2
4	Tackle key pressures on species and habitats	G3.3 G3.4
5	Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring	G2.1 G2.2 G2.3 G3.1 G3.2 G3.3 G3.4 G3.5
6	Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery	G1.3 G1.4