

## Appendix 1: Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Section 7 Habitats in Monmouthshire (incl. BBNP)

Habitats of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales are listed below. This is an interim list, which is exactly the same as the previous list under Section 42 of the NERC Act 2006, and is currently under review in consultation with NRW.

Habitats	Cynefin	Priority Habitats	Cynefin sy'n Flaenoriaeth
<b>Terrestrial, coastal &amp; freshwater</b>	<b>Daearol, arfordirol a dŵr croyw</b>		
<b>Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland</b>	<b>Coedwig lydanddail, gymysg ac ywen</b>	<b>Traditional orchards</b>	Perllannau traddodiadol
		<b>Wood pasture &amp; parkland</b>	Porfa goediog a pharcdir
		<b>Upland oak woodland</b>	Coedwig dderi yn yr ucheldir
		<b>Lowland beech and yew woodland</b>	Coedwig ffawydd ac ywen ar dir isel
		<b>Upland mixed ash woodland</b>	Coedwig ynn gymysg ar dir uchel
		<b>Wet woodland</b>	Coedwig wlyb
		<b>Lowland mixed deciduous woodland</b>	Coedwig gollddail gymysg ar dir isel
<b>Boundary and linear features</b>	<b>Nodweddion llinellol a therfynau</b>	<b>Hedgerows</b>	Gwrychoedd
<b>Arable and horticultural</b>	<b>Tir âr a garddwriaethol</b>	<b>Arable field margins</b>	Ymylon caeau ŷd
<b>Improved grassland</b>	<b>Glaswelltir wedi ei wella</b>	<b>Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh</b>	Tir pori corslyd ar forfa arfordirol a gorlifdir
<b>Neutral grassland</b>	<b>Glaswelltir niwtral</b>	<b>Lowland meadows</b>	Gweirgloddiau yr iseldir
<b>Calcareous grassland</b>	<b>Glaswelltir calchaid</b>	<b>Lowland calcareous grassland</b>	Glaswelltir calchaid yr iseldir

		Upland calcareous grassland	Glaswelltir calchaid tir uchel
<b>Acid grassland</b>	<b>Glaswelltir asidaidd</b>	Lowland dry acid grassland	Glaswelltir asidaidd sych yr iseldir
<b>Dwarf shrub heath</b>	<b>Gweundir o gorlwyni</b>	Lowland heathland	Gweundir yr iseldir
		Upland heathland	Gweundir yr ucheldir
<b>Fen, marsh and swamp</b>	<b>Ffen, cors a chors siglennaidd</b>	Upland flushes, fens and swamps	Trylifiadau, ffeniau a chorsydd siglennaidd ar dir uchel
		Lowland fens	Ffeniau ar dir isel
		Purple moorgrass and rush pastures	Porfeydd brwyn a glaswellt y gweunydd
		Reedbeds	Gwelyau cyrs
<b>Bogs</b>	<b>Corsydd</b>	Lowland raised bog	Cyforgors ar dir isel
		Blanket bog	Gorgors
<b>Montane Habitats</b>	<b>Cynefinoedd mynyddig</b>	Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Gweundir a phrysgwydd helyg ar dir mynyddig
<b>Rivers and Streams</b>	<b>Afonydd a nentydd</b>	Rivers	Afonydd
<b>Standing open waters and canals</b>	<b>Dŵr llonydd agored a chamlesi</b>	Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes	Llynoedd oligotroffig a dystroffig
		Ponds	Pyllau dŵr

		Mesotrophic lakes	Llynnoedd mesotroffig
		Eutrophic standing waters	Dyfroedd llonydd ewtroffig
		Aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Dyfroedd a gyflenwir gan ddyfrhaen, ac sy'n arddangos amrywiadau naturiol yn lefel y dŵr
Inland rock	Craig fewndirol	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Cynefinoedd brigiadau craig a sgri mewndirol
		Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Brithwaith o gynefinoedd agored ar dir a oedd cynt wedi ei ddatblygu
Supralittoral rock	Craig uwch-lanw	Maritime cliff and slopes	Clogwyni a llethrau arforol
Marine	Morol		
Littoral Rock	Craig o fewn cylchfa'r llanw	<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	Riffiau <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>
		Estuarine rocky habitats	Cynefinoedd creigiog aberol
		Coastal saltmarsh	Morfa heli
Littoral sediment	Gwaddodion o fewn cylchfa'r llanw	Intertidal mudflats	Eangderau llaid yn y gylchfa rhyng-lanw
		Seagrass beds	Gwelyau o wellt-y-gamlas
		Peat and clay exposures	Amlygiadau o fawn a chlai
		Tidal swept channels	Sianelau sy'n cael eu 'sgubo gan y llanw
Sublittoral rock	Craig is-lanw	Subtidal sands and gravels	Graean a thywod is-lanw

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## Appendix 2 Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Section 7

Living organisms of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales. This list has been compiled using data from the South East Wales Biodiversity Record Centre and the Rare Plant Register for VC35.

Ψ Wales only species; † original S74 species; P Present; PB Present confirmed breeding; LA Likely Absent; H (year) Historical\* (year last recorded) Historical, for the purposes of this list, is considered to be pre-1980.

<b>Mammals / Mamaliad (16 species/rhywogaeth)</b>			<b>Monmouthshire</b>
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Water vole†	Llygoden bengron y dŵr	PB
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle bat†	Ystlum du	P
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European hedgehog	Draenog	PB
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown hare†	Ysgyfarnog	PB
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter†	Dyfrgi	PB
<i>Martes Martes</i>	Pine marten	Bele'r coed	P
<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Harvest mouse	Llygoden yr ŷd	PB
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Dormouse†	Pathew	PB
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Polecat	Ffwlbart	PB
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's bat†	Ystlum Bechstein	P
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule	Ystlum mawr	PB
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle†Ψ	Ystlum lleiaf	PB
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle†	Ystlum lleiaf meinlais	PB
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown long-eared bat	Ystlum hirglust	PB
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater horseshoe bat†	Ystlum pedol mwyaf	PB
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser horseshoe bat†	Ystlum pedol lleiaf	PB

<b>Birds /Adar (44 species/rhywogaeth)</b>			
<i>Alauda arvensis subsp. arvensis/scotica</i>	Skylark†	Ehedydd	P
<i>Anser albifrons subsp. flavirostris</i>	Greenland greater white-	Gŵydd dalcen-wen yr	P

	fronted goose	Ynys Las	
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree pipit	Corhedydd y coed	P
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great bittern†	Aderyn y bwn	P
<i>Branta bernicula subsp. bernicula</i>	Dark-bellied brent goose	Gwydd ddu Siberia	P
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European nightjar†	Troellwr mawr	PB
<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	Lesser redpoll	Llinos bengoch fach	PB
<i>Carduelis cannabina subsp. autochthona/cannabina</i>	Common linnet†	Llinos	PB
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed plover Ψ	Cwtiad torchog	P
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen harrier†Ψ	Boda tinwyn	P
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	Gylfinbraff	P
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake†	Rhegen yr ŷd	P
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common cuckoo	Cog	P
<i>Cygnus columbianus subsp. Bewickii</i>	Tundra swan = Bewick's swan	Alarch Bewick	P
<i>Dendrocopus minor subsp. Comminutus</i>	Lesser spotted woodpecker	Cnocell fraith leiaf	PB
<i>Emberiza calandra subsp. calandra/clanceyi</i>	Corn bunting†	Bras yr ŷd	H (1973)
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer†	Bras melyn	PB
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed bunting†	Bras y cyrs	PB
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	KestrelΨ	Cudyll coch	PB
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied flycatcherΨ	Gwybedog brith	PB
<i>Lagopus lagopus subsp. scotica</i>	Red grouse	Grugiar goch	PB
<i>Larus argentatus subsp. argentus</i>	Herring gull	Gwylan y penwaig	PB

<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull $\Psi$	Gwylan benddu	PB
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit $\Psi$	Rhostog gynffonfraith	P
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common grasshopper warbler	Troellwr bach	PB
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Ehedydd y coed	PB
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common scoter $\dagger$	Môr-hwyaden ddu	P
<i>Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima</i>	Yellow wagtail	Siglen felen	PB
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher $\dagger$	Gwybedog mannog	PB
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian curlew $\dagger$	Gylfinir	PB
<i>Parus montanus subsp. Kleinschimdti</i>	Willow tit	Titw'r helyg	PB
<i>Parus palustris subsp. palustris/dresseri</i>	Marsh tit	Titw'r wern	PB
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Aderyn y to	PB
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian tree sparrow $\dagger$	Golfan y mynydd	PB
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey partridge $\dagger$	Petrisen	PB
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood warbler	Telw'r coed	PB
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden plover $\dagger\Psi$	Cwtiad aur	P
<i>Prunella modularis subsp. Occidentalis</i>	Hedge accentor (Dunnock, Hedge sparrow)	Llwyd y gwrych	PB
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula subsp. pileata</i>	Common bullfinch $\dagger$	Coch y berllan	PB
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European turtle dove $\dagger$	Turtur	PB
<i>Sturnus vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	Common starling	Drudwen	PB
<i>Turdus philomelos subsp. clarkei</i>	Song thrush $\dagger$	Bronfraith	PB
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring ouzel	Mwyalchen y mynydd	PB
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern lapwing $\dagger$	Cornchwiglen	PB

<b>Fish / Pysgod (7 species/rhywogaeth)</b>	
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<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Allis shad†	Herlyn	H (1964)
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite shad†	Gwangen	PB
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European eel	Llysywen	P
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	River lamprey	Llysywen bendoll yr afon	PB
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea lamprey	Llysywen bendoll y môr	P
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon	Eog	P
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown / Sea trout	Brithyll / Siwin	P

<b>Reptiles and amphibians / Ymlusgiaid ac Amffibiaid (6 species/rhywogaeth)</b>			
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	Neidr ddefaid	PB
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common toad	Llyffant dafadennog	PB
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common lizard	Madfall	PB
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass snake	Neidr y gwair / neidr y glaswellt	PB
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt†	Madfall ddwr gribog	PB
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	Gwiber	PB

<b>Invertebrates / Anifeiliaid Di-asgwrn-cefn (113 species/rhywogaeth)</b>			
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey dagger	Bidog llwyd	P
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot grass	Bidog y tafol	P
<i>Adscita statices</i>	The forester	Coediwr	P
<i>Agonopterix atomella</i>	A micro-moth (greenweed flat-body)	Micro-wyfyn	P
<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced chestnut	Castan Grech	P
<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot pinion	Castan smotyn brown	P
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded chestnut	Castan leiniog	P



<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green Brindled crescent	Cilgant brych	P
<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear moth	Clustwyfyn llygeidiog	P
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse moth	Ôl-adain lyglwyd	P
<i>Anania funebris</i>	A Pyralid moth	Gwyfyn o deulu'r Pyralidiau	H (1974)
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky brocade	Brithyn llwydolau	P
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden tiger	Teigr yr ardd	P
<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	High brown fritillary†	Britheg frown	P
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Hornet robber fly†	Pryf llofrudd	P
<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	The sprawler	Cwcoil bwaog	P
<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	Centre-barred sawfly	Melyn yr onnen	P
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	White-clawed freshwater crayfish†	Cimwch dŵr croyw	P
<i>Bembidion quadripustulatum</i>	A ground beetle	Chwilen ddaear	P
<i>Bembidion testaceum</i>	A ground beetle†	Chwilen ddaear	P
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered fritillary†	Britheg berlog	P
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small pearl-bordered fritillary	Britheg berlog fach	P
<i>Bombus humilis</i>	Brown-banded carder-bee†	Cardwenynen lwydfrown	P
<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	Moss carder-bee	Cardwenynen y mwsogl	P
<i>Bombus ruderarius</i>	Red-shanked carder-bee	Cardwenynen goesgoch	P
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	Shrill carder-bee†	Cardwenynen feinlais	P
<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor shoulder-knot	Gwargwlwm bach	P
<i>Brachyptera putata</i>	Northern February red†	Coch y mis bach (math o bryf cerrig)	P
<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	A ground beetle	Chwilen ddaear	P
<i>Carabus monilis</i>	A ground beetle	Chwilen ddaear	P

<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled rustic	Gwladwr brith	P
<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's minor	Gwyfyn plu'r gweunydd	P
<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	The crescent	Clustwyfyn cilgantog	P
<i>Chesias legatella</i>	The streak	Rhesen y banadl	P
<i>Chesias rufata</i>	Broom-tip	Rhesen gam	P
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed heath	Seffyr delltog	P
<i>Clorismia rustica</i>	A Stiletto-fly†	Pryf pigfain	P
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath	Gweirlöyn bach y waun	P
<i>Cossus cossus</i>	Goat moth	Gwyfyn drewllyd	H (1971)
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small blue	Glesyn bach	P
<i>Cymatophorima diluta</i>	Oak lutestring	Tant y derw	P
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small square-spot	Smotyn sgwâr bach	P
<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Figure of eight	Crwbach ffigwr wyth	P
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small phoenix	Ffenics bach	P
<i>Empis limata</i>	A dance fly	Pryf dawnsio	P
<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	September thorn	Carpiog Medi	P
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky thorn	Carpiog tywyll	P
<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August thorn	Carpiog Awst	P
<i>Entephria caesiata</i>	Grey mountain carpet	Brychan llwyd y mynydd	P
<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium carpet	Brychan y friwydd	P
<i>Eriopygodes imbecilia</i>	The silurianΨ	Gwyfyn Gwent	P
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy skipper	Y gwibiwr llwyd	P
<i>Eucera longicornis</i>	Long-horned Bee	Gwynynen gorniog	P
<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal rustic	Gwladwr yr hydref	P
<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	The spinach	Brychan cyrens	P
<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Marsh fritillary†	Britheg y gor	P

<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Garden dart	Dart y gerddi	P
<i>Formicoxenus nitidulus</i>	Shining guest ant	Morgrugyn gwestai gloyw	P
<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double dart	Dart deunod	P
<i>Heliophobus reticulata</i>	Bordered gothic†	Rhwyl ymylog	H (1892)
<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered bee hawk-moth†	Gwalchwyfyn gwenynaidd ymyl gul	H (1933)
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	Small emerald	Emrallt barf yr hen ŵr	P
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost moth	Chwimwyfyn rhithiol	P
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling	Gweirlöyn llwyd	P
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	The rustic	Llwyd llyfn	P
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy rustic	Gwladwr gwridog	P
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall brown	Gweirlöyn y cloddiau	P
<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Wood white	Gwyn y coed	P
<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White admiral	Mantell wen	P
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	A cranefly†	Pryf teiliwr gieuog	P
<i>Lipsothrix nigristigma (nobilis)</i>	A cranefly	Pryf teiliwr smotyn du	P
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag beetle†	Chwilen gorniog	P
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled beauty	Rhisglyn brith	P
<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	V moth	Seffyr y ffyrch	P
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	The lackey	Gwaswyfyn	P
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot moth	Gwyfyn dotiog	P
<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	Pretty chalk carpet	Brychan hardd y calch	P
<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	An oil-beetle	Chwilen olew	P
<i>Meloe rugosus</i>	An oil-beetle	Chwilen olew	P
<i>Meloe violaceus</i>	An oil-beetle	Chwilen olew	P
<i>Meotica anglica</i>	A rove beetle†	Chwilen grwydr	P

<i>Minoa murinata</i>	Drab looper	Dolennwr llwydfelyn	P
<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	A money spider	Corryn lwcus	P
<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique carpet	Brychan lletraws	P
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered quaker	Crynwr llychlyd	P
<i>Perizoma albulata subsp. albulata</i>	Grass rivulet	Gwregys y gwair	P
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	Fine-lined pea mussel†	Misglen rhesi main	P
<i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	A mayfly	Gwybedyn Mai	P
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Depressed river mussel†	Misglen yr afon bantiog	P
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled skipper	Gwibiwr brith	P
<i>Rhabdomastix japonica</i>	A crane fly	Pryf teiliwr	P
<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	Argent and sable†	Brychan du a gwyn	P
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large wainscot	Gwelltwyfyn mawr	P
<i>Sabra harpagula</i>	Scarce hook tipΨ	Bachadain brin	P
<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	White letter hairstreak	Brithribin wen	PB
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein wave	Ton arfor	P
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded broad-bar	Rhesen lydan dywyll	P
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White ermine	Ermin gwyn	P
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff ermine	Ermin llwydfelyn	P
<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	The anomalous	Llwyd gloyw	P
<i>Synanthedon scoliaeformis</i>	Welsh clearwing†Ψ	Cliradain Gymreig	P
<i>Synaptus filiformis</i>	Hairy click beetle†	Chwilen glec flewog	P
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown hairstreak†	Brithribin brown	P
<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge rustic	Rhwyll y crawcwellt	P
<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered gothic	Rhwyll bluog	P
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	Gwyfyn gwythien goch	P
<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	Pale eggar	Wylun gwelw	P

<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	The cinnabar	Teigr y benfelen	P
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	Bachadain y derw	P
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred twin-spot carpet	Brychan deusmotiog tywyll	P
<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath rustic	Clai'r rhos	P
<i>Xestia castanea</i>	Neglected rustic	Clai'r waun	P
<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	Sword-grass†	Cleddwyfyn cyffredin	H (1892)

<b>Vascular plants / Planhigion fasgwlaidd (26 species / rhywogaeth)</b>			
<i>Asplenium trichomanes subsp. pachyrachis</i>	A maidenhair spleenwortΨ	Duegredynen gwallt y forwyn	P
<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	Slender Hare`s-ear	Paladr trwyddo eiddilddail	P
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading bellflower†	Clychlys ymledol	P
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	Glas yr yd	P
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	Caldrist gulddail	LA
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil thyme	Brenhinllys y maes	P
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford pink†	Penigan y porfeydd	P
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple ramping-fumitory†	Mwg y ddaear glasgoch	P
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red hemp-nettle†	Y Benboeth gulddail	LA
<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i> (= <i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> )	Yellow bird`s-nest	Cytwf	P
<i>Hypopitys monotropa subsp hypophegea</i> (= <i>Monotropa hypopitys subsp hypophegea</i> )	A bird`s-nest	Cytwf	P
<i>Hypopitys monotropa subsp monotropa</i> (= <i>Monotropa hypopitys subsp</i> )	A bird`s-nest	Cytwf	P

<i>hypopitys)</i>			
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Stag's-horn clubmoss $\Psi$	Cnwp-fwsogl corn carw	P
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard balm	gwenynog	H (1977)
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal $\dagger$	Brymlys	LA
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular water-dropwort	Cegiden bibellaidd	P
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly orchid	Tegeirian y clêr	H (1979)
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser butterfly-orchid	Tegeirian llydanwyrdd bach	P
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn buttercup	Blodyn-ymenyn yr yd	LA
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual knawel	Dinodd unflwydd	LA
<i>Sorbus eminens</i>	A whitebeam	Cerddinen Mynwy	P
<i>Sorbus leptophylla</i>	A whitebeam	Cerddinen Gymreig	P
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globe-flower $\Psi$	Cronnell	P

<b>Lichens /Cen (information to follow)</b>	
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<b>Mosses and liverworts / Mwsoglau a Llysiau'r Afu (3 species)</b>	
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<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	Long-leaved tail-moss $\dagger$	Cynffon-fwsogl hirddail	P
<i>Weissia multicapsularis</i>	Many-fruited Beardless-moss $\dagger$		P
<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	Spreading-leaved beardless-moss	Mwsogl minfoel dail atblyg	P

<b>Fungi / Ffyngau (4 species / rhywogaeth)</b>	
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<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	A fairy club/violet coral $\dagger\Psi$	Ffwng cwrel dulas	P
<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	Big blue pinkgill	Tagell binc las fawr	P
<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	Olive earthtongue $\dagger$	Tafod daear bach	P

		melynwyrdd	
<i>Piptoporus quercinus</i>	Oak polypore	Ysgwydd y derw	P

<b>Marine/Morol (3 species / rhywogaeth)</b>			
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Cod†	Penfras	P
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise†	Llamhidydd	P
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin†	Dolffin trwyn potel	P

### Appendix 3 : Summary of findings of internal interviews

Who	Activities directly supporting biodiversity	Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity	Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity	Opportunities for change	Problems
Planning Development Control	Buildings and land often surveyed for wildlife presence	Training provided and checklist developed by MCC Ecologist has streamlined application process, speeding it up, empowering DC officers to make decisions themselves re likely impact on biodiversity. Prevents applicants having negative impression of protection of species through planning process	Giving consent for development		
	Green Infrastructure Strategy includes habitat creation in larger developments. This is seen as a flagship policy for MCC, and very positive.			Monitoring implementation of Green Infrastructure Strategy over time, and follow up post-development. Has green infrastructure been provided, is it being appropriately managed? What action can be taken if it isn't?	Planning Inspector /Welsh Government can overrule MCC decisions on planning if the applicant successfully appeals. This can result in policies that are inconsistently applied.
		Development control process will be entirely			



		paperless from 1/1/2017			
				Awareness of the bigger picture of biodiversity – eg “State of Nature”; why do we protect some species, why are they vulnerable, how does our work affect them?	Previous difficulties with NRW consultation.
Planning, Building Regs	Picking up on the need to protect certain Protected Species and providing advice on this.	Ensuring buildings are constructed to the right standard eg energy efficiency.  Signposting clients to advice where necessary – eg trees, bats etc.	Cumulative impact of developments.	Continue and develop close working relationship with ecologists  Better post-development monitoring, eg bat bricks at County Hall.  Would be useful to develop a better working relationship with NRW eg the cumulative impact of domestic sewerage on water quality of the R Usk. They are not necessarily aware of problem areas like this.	
Planning, Forward Plan	Identifying sites, and where to avoid, for future housing and other development, plus policies for Green Infrastructure.	Identifying sites, and where to avoid, for future housing and other development, plus policies for Green Infrastructure.	Identifying sites, and where to avoid, for future housing and other development, plus policies for	CIL may provide more opportunities for biodiversity improvements off site.	

		Site assessments are undertaken for each of the candidate sites, including biodiversity surveys.	Green Infrastructure.	An annual monitoring report is provided to WG, which includes monitoring the impact on biodiversity, but data on biodiversity is difficult to find.  Information collected as part of development of the Env Act Plan would be useful for the LDP, in identifying risks and opportunities.	
<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems</b>
Sustainability		MCC Recycled paper, Fairtrade, sustainable procurement policy, waste and recycling production within MCC		Discussions with Environment Agency/NRW or other local authorities to follow good practice on procurement and waste management. Alison Howard may have some info from some time ago re waste and recycling from MCC	Difficult to enforce sustainable procurement, except for high value items, but lowest cost remains the most important criteria. No monitoring of waste and recycling.
		Reducing CO2 emissions through reduced energy use. Monitoring is already done by Ian Hoccom.	CO2 emissions contribute to climate change and therefore have a		Staff resources are an issue if initiatives do not result in cost savings.

		Staff vehicle mileage is monitored as part of Future Monmouthshire (Craig O'Connor has figures). MCC are introducing hydrogen powered vehicles and a filling station as a trial. A Green Travel Plan was a requirement of County Hall construction, but has not been implemented as it is felt that other projects elsewhere will have a higher impact.	direct impact on biodiversity.		
<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems/Threats</b>
Licensing	Licensing activities that prevent harm to biodiversity – litter, fumes, noise, storage of poisons and pollutants,		Activities that can cause harm to biodiversity are licensed.	The main consideration is protecting human health and wellbeing. The Events Safety Advisory Group has insufficient knowledge to understand the potential harm that could be done to biodiversity	
County Farms	Ownership of 31 farm holdings and land. MCC manages the infrastructure – eg drainage and buildings,		Poor maintenance of farm infrastructure, causing pollution issues to	Better understanding of the ecological resources, and the functioning of ecological services	Most tenancies are for the lifetime of the tenant, so the function of the County farms to provide a way in to

	<p>but farmers are left to manage their own businesses.</p> <p>2800 acres total, mostly grade 2 and 3 agricultural land (good to moderate quality).</p> <p>Church Land Trust land has recently been leased to GWT and Mon Meadows Group to manage for its conservation value (Wet Meadow, Trellech), and this could be positive in beginning a dialogue.</p>		<p>surrounding water courses (especially dairy holdings).</p>	<p>represented on the farms.</p> <p>Providing tenant farmers with information about wildlife friendly agriculture and access to funding.</p> <p>Opportunity for landscape scale projects in some places, eg Caldicot, Leechpool, Caerwent area.</p> <p>County farms have worked with ADAS to provide advice and information about various aspects of land management.</p> <p>Potential to connect fragmented habitats, or to prevent fragmentation.</p>	<p>agriculture for young people is not being fulfilled.</p> <p>County Farms unit have a hands off approach to managing the farms. There are no policies to ensure that agricultural practices are wildlife friendly.</p> <p>Lack of knowledge in County farms team of wildlife and conservation legislation, and of the ecological resources that the farms represent.</p> <p>Concern that biodiversity interests will prevent some uses of land.</p> <p>Conflict between a land bank for development and biodiversity interests</p>
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<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems/Threats</b>
Estates Ian Hoccom	Hedges and orchard tree planting in association with PV farm development.	Managing utility contracts and monitoring use of energy and water throughout MCC estate. We report on carbon emissions as a PI.  Installation of PV farm on County Farm estate at Crick.		Wood fuel purchasing for Council estate is done by a consortium, but could in future be linked to local woodland management and production of chip/pellets more locally.  Opportunities with the solar PV farm to investigate potential for further energy reductions – eg hydrogen fuel production, battery storage etc.  The solar PV farm will have a community benefit fund which the local community can bid for. Not sure currently how it will be administered.	
<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems/Threats</b>
Grounds maintenance Nigel Leaworthy	Maintenance of open spaces, cemeteries, verges, planting of	Working cooperatively with Bee Friendly Monmouthshire and	Maintenance of open spaces, cemeteries, verges,	Monitoring the impact of the changes made to cutting regimes and	Perception of 'untidyness' with reduced grass cutting

	<p>annual flowers, hedge cutting etc.</p> <p>Bedding planting has changed as a result of the Pollinator Policy, with annuals now sown.</p> <p>Reduced number of grass cuts on verges and some public open spaces.</p> <p>Introduction of yellow rattle to reduce the vigour of grasses and therefore the number of cuts.</p> <p>Reduced use of glyphosate weedkiller and pesticides</p>	<p>Monmouthshire Meadows Group botany experts.</p> <p>Reduced cutting will reduce CO2 emissions</p>	<p>planting of annual flowers, hedge cutting etc.</p> <p>Use of glyphosate weedkiller and pesticides.</p>	<p>planting as a result of the Pollinator Policy. How beneficial is it?</p> <p>Introduce grass collecting machinery and find an economic use for grass cuttings eg composting/biodigestion.</p> <p>Manage areas for other stages of pollinators lives – eg hibernation, nesting etc: education/awareness needed.</p> <p>Training requested on how ecosystems function.</p>	<p>and hedge cutting, both amongst the general public and Members. This can result in a reactive service, rather than planned activity, both less effective and less biodiversity friendly.</p>
<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems/Threats</b>
Rural Development Plan Team	RDP provides grants to groups and organisations running projects in Monmouthshire, some of which will have an impact on biodiversity.	Supporting biodiversity is one of the criteria for grant applications.		RDP team would like to know more about species and habitats of local importance and what can be done to protect them. They would also like to know	

	<p>Transition Monmouth multi-faceted project that includes tree planting, flood prevention and renewable energy.</p> <p>Gwent Wildlife Trust Deer Management Project</p>	<p>Transition Monmouth multi-faceted project that includes tree planting, flood prevention and renewable energy</p> <p>Local Action Group approves grants, and includes representatives of groups with biodiversity expertise. They suggest improvements to applications if appropriate.</p>		<p>more about SINC's and understand the potential for the RDP to connect sites/habitats.</p> <p>No environmental evaluation of funded schemes. Evaluation is purely financial – Welsh Gov set the parameters.</p>	
<b>Who</b>	<b>Activities directly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities indirectly supporting biodiversity</b>	<b>Activities having a negative impact on biodiversity</b>	<b>Opportunities for change</b>	<b>Problems/Threats</b>
Attractions, Site Management	<p>Managing Caldicot Castle &amp; country park and Old Station, Tintern and Shirehall Monmouth.</p> <p>Management Plan in preparation for Caldicot Castle &amp; Country Park</p>		Large events at Caldicot castle & Country Park	<p>Input and advice from ecologists is needed as site managers lack the skills and knowledge. A Phase 1 habitat survey has been completed by GWT, and bioblitz event resulted in records for that day.</p>	<p>Conflict between need to make an income via events and biodiversity</p> <p>Waste is collected in skips and not recycled at events.</p>

## Appendix 4: External contacts summary of points

### Threats:

- Incremental development pressure in Monmouthshire part of the AONB, which includes urbanising the countryside, mowing verges, general tidying up.
- Environmental sustainability of agricultural practices mentioned by several respondents, especially those in conservation. Reducing nitrogen deposition, reducing soil erosion and compaction are urgent priorities, as well as changing agricultural practice including stocking rates, rodenticides and free range.
- Lack of liaison between Glastir/Farming Connect and conservation organisations resulting in habitat losses and environmental damage.
- Declining soil quality which affects agricultural yields, biodiversity, water quality and carbon sequestration
- New poultry units in Monmouthshire which if sited poorly can be environmentally damaging and affect water quality.
- Abstraction pressures on river flows combined with drought, or low flow conditions
- Agricultural policy post-Brexit (both a threat and an opportunity for improvement)
- Agricultural pollution
- Lack of succession in farming families on the Levels, resulting in loss of knowledge and tradition
- Economic viability of agriculture (on the Gwent Levels)
- Flooding resulting from loss of knowledge of reed and water management on the levels.
- M4 relief road, housing, industry, tidal and solar energy schemes and electrification of the rail line will all have an impact on biodiversity on the Levels.
- Climate change and sea level rise on the Levels
- Large area between Raglan and Vale of Usk with few protected sites and intensive agriculture
- Accessibility of public rights of way. Dense network, but poor information about quality and whether or not it's possible to use them. Resources do not exist to allow monitoring of access quality in a way that is representative of Monmouthshire's communities.
- Protected sites are often small and sometimes fragmented with poor connectivity compared with neighbouring areas such as the valleys, which do not have such a high density of protected sites but the sites are well connected.



- Water quality in the Gavenny, Trothy, Nedern and Olway (and the Angidy catchment - siltation)
- Water quality in the Monmouthshire section of the River Usk due to agricultural and domestic pollution
- NRW are consulted regarding Glas Tir schemes, but by the time they are consulted it is too late to make any changes.
- There are compliance issues regarding Water Framework Directive on some County Council farm holdings, where infrastructure is in extremely poor condition. Without improvement legal action against MCC will become necessary.
- Opportunities not taken to use development to create good quality green infrastructure and connect wildlife sites together.
- Agriculture and development in the countryside, threat to riparian habitats. It is the cumulative impact, not an individual development or incident.
- Local Wildlife Site/SINC changes in ownership to a new, less sympathetic owner, especially on small high value sites
- Climate change, and changes in weather patterns will have an impact on structures of the canal eg bridges, reservoirs are vulnerable to wetter or drier weather
- Invasive Non Native Species have a large impact on habitats
- Development on flood plains should be avoided and permission for development should not be allowed in these areas.
- Nitrogen enrichment of botanically rich roadside verges due to pollution from adjacent farmland
- Public perception of management of sites, verges and public areas for biodiversity
- Uncultivated land regs are designed to protect natural and semi-natural habitats from undesirable change (eg ploughing, drainage, fertilising), by requiring an environmental impact assessment to be undertaken to assess the impact on biodiversity, but there are loopholes, and the penalty for ignoring the regulation is much smaller than the potential benefits to a landowner (£5000 max fine).
- Poor quality of surviving ponds, shading, pollution from surrounding farm land, invasive species, lack of management, infilling, nitrogen eutrophication
- Lack of capable volunteers – lots of monitoring is happening (invertebrates, plants and birds), but there are not enough people with the skills
- Community groups (eg MMG) having sufficient funding to replace machinery or purchase new machinery

## Possible delivery mechanisms/partnerships for Environment Act priorities/projects; examples from other areas:

- Herefordshire Wildlife Link <https://herefordshirewildlifelink.wordpress.com/>
- The delivery mechanism needs to reflect the issue being addressed rather than deciding on the area as a first priority, so might vary depending on the issue.
- More local will have better buy in from partners.
- Needs to be Monmouthshire based, but would be beneficial to have representative(s) from business that relies on the local environment – farming, forestry, recreation or tourism, food production
- Needs to be at a catchment scale to have an impact. There is no land on which rain does not fall and runs off into a water course.
- Monmouthshire based rather than Gwent based.
- It would be very useful to have more opportunities to network with VC recorder groups – currently 1 meeting per year arranged by SEWBREC
- Local Biodiversity Partnership in the Brecon Beacons National Park, guided by the Nature Recovery Plan
- LBAP Partnership should be a network for information sharing to prevent duplication of effort and promote partnership working. It can evolve into whatever is needed
- Possibility of a network/stakeholder meeting to celebrate the work that is currently underway in Monmouthshire
- BSBI work is at Vice County, not administrative county level

## Other issues:

- WUF would like to have access to maps of Monmouthshire SINCs. Glastir staff also don't know about SINC locations, their mapping system only shows statutory designated sites. Brecon Beacons National Park would like us to share info about SINCs in National Park to double check that they have the same info as us.
- Priorities must be to retain existing capacity, be able to work with landowners, make simple messages available such as not to cut hedges while they are fruiting and providing a food source for wildlife.
- Need to monitor to be aware of any changes.

- Education is important so that people are aware of the impact of their actions, and why certain forms of management are being undertaken, which might not look tidy but are benefitting wildlife.
- Training for volunteers to continue managing sites when funding is finished (eg churchyards).
- Canal and Rivers Trust would like to reciprocally share information to develop indicators
- Lack of capacity (botanical recorders, though probably applies to other specialist recording groups) and time availability
- Expanding good wildlife sites and creating connectivity is important
- Infrastructure of County Farms should be improved/maintained to prevent run-off and pollution incidents

#### Opportunities:

- County Farms – conditions for tenancy agreements, and selection of tenants based on good environmental practice. They could be exemplars, or models of good practice.
- Phase out MCC use of glyphosate and avoid spraying kerbsides
- Introduce cut and collect grass cutting machinery (MCC)

## Appendix 5: Multi-benefit Partnership Projects

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Social benefit</b>	<b>Economic benefit</b>	<b>Environmental benefit</b>
<b>SAC Woodlands</b> (runs until Dec 2017, funded by NRW, private landowners, Leader, SDF, volunteer labour)	GWT (lead) NRW, WVAONB, Woodland Trust, Deer Initiative	Access improvements at Piercefield, viewpoint improvements, improved interpretation of landscape, volunteer involvement	Tourism, venison production associated with landscape management	Deer management, control of INNS, coppicing
<b>Venison project</b> (project in development, funding bids to Leader, SDF)	Deer Initiative, Wye Valley AONB, NRW, Woodland Trust, GWT	Linking food production to protected landscape and need for management	Exploring local market for venison and skills in butchery, marketing, storage, supply chain	Deer management in woodlands
<b>Wye Catchment Partnership</b> , nutrient management	NRW, WVAONB, landowners, MCC, Wye and Usk Foundation, Monnow Rivers Association	Drinking water quality, improved understanding of the issues on a catchment basis	Improvements to agricultural practices, soil protection	Water quality
<b>Control of INNS and agricultural pollution on the Monnow</b>	Monnow Rivers Association, NRW, Wye and Usk Foundation	Local skills, local understanding of the issues	Angling, agriculture	Control of INNS (mink and Himalayan balsam), biodiversity benefits. INNS reduce biodiversity
<b>Gavenny Project</b>	Wye and Usk Foundation, farmers and landowners, Abergavenny Civic Society	Greater understanding and awareness of the importance of the river and how to protect it.	Assistance to farmers, angling	Water quality improvements, nutrients, phosphates, sediment, minor problem with pesticides, soil conservation
<b>Living Levels</b> , history, biodiversity, agriculture,	RSPB, GWT, MCC, NCC, Gwent Archives, Cardiff	Appreciation of shared heritage, training and	Tourism, destination management, agricultural	Biodiversity benefits from ree management,

tourism. 5 year project with 15 project leads	CC, NRW plus 5 delivery partners eg Bumblebee Conservation	skills, capacity building, community engagement, volunteer opportunities, tourism ambassadors scheme	viability, small business support, piloting payments for eco-system services. Grant scheme for farmers from GWT.	orchard maintenance, surveying, fencing, pollarding, habitat creation and management, control of fly tipping, control of INNS
<b>Trothy project</b>	GWT, NRW, Woodland Trust	Natural flood management	Angling, help for farmers	Habitat creation and management. Tree planting
<b>Olway project</b>	GWT, NRW		Angling, help for farmers	Habitat creation and management. Tree planting
<b>Llanthony Valley project</b>	GWT, NRW, Woodland Trust	Natural flood management	Angling, help for farmers	Habitat creation and management. Tree planting
<b>Natural Assets Project</b>	GWT, MCC, NRW		Assistance to farmers and landowners	Habitat management and maintenance
<b>Water vole reintroduction</b>	GWT, NRW	Volunteer involvement opportunities	Tourism	Biodiversity, natural management
<b>Charcoal making at Croes Robert Wood</b>	GWT SSSI	Volunteer involvement, traditional skills	Economic opportunity from habitat management	Biodiversity
<b>Glastir Advanced</b>	Farming Connect, farmers			Habitat management, fencing, tree planting, nutrient management
<b>Wildlife Prospectus for all Welsh waterways, based on the Wildcru model, with specific information about each</b>	Canal and Rivers Trust	Awareness raising	Tourism	Identifying opportunities for improvements, preventing damage to biodiversity assets

<b>canal in Wales.</b> Identifies assets and opportunities for biodiversity improvements				
<b>Development Strategy Goytre Wharf</b>	Canal and Rivers Trust, NRW, MCC	Improved accessibility to the canal, Active Travel	Tourism	Opportunities to raise awareness of biodiversity
<b>Ecological Network Mapping, and Ecosystem Services Mapping in the Brecon Beacons NP area</b>	BBNP, National Trust, Woodland Trust, MCC, NRW, BIS and others are developing a SMS bid for 2017 submission	Volunteer opportunities in practical projects leading from the mapping exercise, awareness raising of biodiversity, directing volunteer effort to areas that have few wildlife records	Tourism, agricultural grants, traineeships/apprenticeships, National Park Ambassadors	Direct contribution to resilient ecosystems, improved recording
<b>Long Forest Project (funding being sought to extend to Monmouthshire)</b>	KWT lead, supported by partners including MCC, WVAONB, Woodland Trust, GWT and others	Volunteer tree planting, education and awareness of importance of hedges and trees		Improved biodiversity, ecological links, landscape improvements
<b>Wet Meadow Project, Trellech</b>	Monmouthshire Meadows Group, GWT, Trellech school, Trellech surgery, MCC, WVAONB and others, using SDF and MMG group funding	Volunteer input, GWT wild health programme, WVAONB volunteers, links to Trellech school	Volunteering, skills, health benefits etc	Wildflower meadow site restoration and management, extension to existing adjacent sites. Ongoing monitoring of species/condition
<b>Bee Friendly Monmouthshire projects, hedgerow manifesto, campaigning</b>	BFM, will need to have support of MCC, contractors, private landowners for the			Hedges better able to fulfil ecosystem services

<b>aimed at gardeners, 'In Bloom' community groups, MCC to reduce herbicide use</b>	hedgerow manifesto campaign. Funding via SDF			
<b>GOS Goytre House Wood management</b>	Gwent Ornithological Society manage the Local Wildlife Site for its flora and fauna. Links to Canal	Volunteer opportunities, open access, education	Skills development	Ongoing management for wildlife and visitor safety

## Appendix 6 Evidence base:

<b>Who</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>When</b>
LEMUR placements (AONB)	Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Monmouthshire part of AONB	2015-16?
Wye Valley AONB	Veteran Tree Survey	Monmouthshire part of AONB	2002-16
Wye Valley AONB	Dry stone wall condition survey	Monmouthshire part of AONB	2002-16
Deer Initiative	Deer monitoring and exclusion zones SAC woodland	SAC woodland Monmouthshire part of AONB	2014-16
Monnow Rivers Association	Mink Raft Monitoring	River Monnow, Monmouthshire part of AONB	Ongoing, since 2010
MCC	Footpath monitoring counters	Various locations including Wye Valley Walk, Offas Dyke Path, 3 Castles Walk, Castle Meadows	ongoing
Environment Agency	Canoe use on the River Wye	Not sure.	ongoing
NRW / Environment Agency	Fish (salmon) catches on the Wye and Usk	River Usk, River Wye	ongoing
Wye and Usk Foundation	Diatom monitoring	River Gavenny catchment	2 year project 2016-18
Wye and Usk Foundation	Electro fishing to assess age profile of fish	Trothy and Olway and tributaries	ongoing
Wye and Usk Foundation	Fish via angling passport scheme and salmon catches	Wye, Usk, Monnow, Trothy	ongoing
Wye and Usk Foundation	Engagement with schools	Monmouthshire	ongoing
Wye and Usk Foundation	Presence or absence of INNS	Rivers in Monmouthshire	ongoing
Living Levels	Various, baseline audits have been commissioned	Gwent Levels	2016-7
Living Levels	Landscape Assessment	Gwent Levels	2016-17
Living Levels	Green Infrastructure Strategy	Gwent Levels	2016-17
NRW	Water Quality (Water Framework Directive Reports)	Monmouthshire Rivers (SACs)	ongoing



MCC	Accessible Public Rights of Way	Long distance and Pathcare routes	ongoing
GWT/NRW/MCC	Local Wildlife Sites Condition Survey	Throughout Monmouthshire, grassland sites	2015-17
GWT	Engagement with schools at Magor Marsh and elsewhere	Magor Marsh	ongoing
Canal and Rivers Trust	Ecological surveys of Mon & Brec Canal	Mon & Brec canal	2016-7
Canal & Rivers Trust	INNS presence – hogweed, balsam, crayfish (?), zander	Mon & Brec Canal	ongoing
NRW	SSSI and SAC condition reports	SSSIs and SACs	Ongoing (frequency of reporting unknown)
GOS	Ongoing management and monitoring of Goytre House Wood SINC	Goytre House Wood SINC	Ongoing
MMG	Botanical and other species recording	MMG reserves and group member sites	Ongoing, returning to sites 5 years after initial survey to assess diversity and abundance
BSBI (Vice County Recorders)	VC35 Rare Plant Register	VC35 (old Monmouthshire)	Publication due spring 2017