

Ynys Môn THE ISLE OF Anglesey

CORPORATE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

2021-2022



www.anglesey.gov.uk

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Foreword

One of the County Council's three key objectives set out in its Corporate Plan is to work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can effectively cope with change and development whilst protecting the natural environment. Additionally, our commitments in relation to responding to the challenges set out by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act require that we recognise the importance of protecting the natural environment. As such, the Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan encapsulates this theme as a part of delivering its priorities and it is a common theme that runs across all the well-being objectives. This response reflects the importance now placed on the natural environment by this legislation.

Furthermore, the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced the Biodiversity Resilience and Ecosystems Duty requiring public authorities to maintain and enhance biodiversity and, in doing so, promote the resilience of ecosystems, thereby embedding biodiversity in its day-to-day decision making, plans and policies.

In response to these identified key objectives in relation to the natural environment and legislative requirements, Isle of Anglesey County Council's first Biodiversity Plan seeks to meet the responsibilities placed upon it in this respect by setting out realistic, deliverable and measurable actions to enhance the Island's biodiversity and establish a clear framework by which to measure progress and identify areas where improvement is needed. By regular review, working across services and with key partners, we will be able to amend the Plan and its priorities ensuring that appropriate effort is directed towards promoting ecosystem resilience which, in turn, can continue to support the biodiversity of the Island. Furthermore, working in this way will assist the Council to identify and apply for external funding where necessary in order to enable the realisation of specific projects thereby contributing towards meeting the aims and objectives of the Plan.

Anglesey's varied and characterful natural environment is popular with locals and tourists alike and, as such, underpins much of our economy. It is therefore imperative that we do our utmost to care for this irreplaceable resource in order not only to meet the challenge set by a decline in species and habitat, much of which may be accelerated by the climate change we are currently experiencing, but also for our own social, economic and cultural well-being.

.....
IACC Leader

.....
Planning & Public Protection Portfolio Holder/Environmental Champion

January 2021

1.0 Introduction

This Plan has been developed to ensure that environmental benefits accrue from the way the County Council operates and makes decisions whilst also complying with the requirements of section 6 (s6) of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which are to maintain and enhance biodiversity and, in the course of doing so, promote the resilience of ecosystems.

Anglesey has a wide and varied biodiversity. The Island is regionally, nationally and internationally renowned for habitats such as sand dunes and salt marshes, and species such as red squirrel and chough. Additionally, it is world-renowned in terms of its geology and is consequently designated a UNESCO Global Geopark. As an Island, our biodiversity is in some ways distinct to that of other areas of the UK.

To those who live here or who visit, Anglesey is considered to have a particular natural beauty and tranquillity which sets it apart from the mainland, engendering amongst residents and visitors alike a strong sense of place. It is an island whose landscapes and natural resources and assets, in addition to sustaining strong local communities, underpin a rich and varied biodiversity. This Plan aims to help maintain and enhance Anglesey's unique biodiversity features, setting out clear and concise objectives that will be carried out by the Council between 2021 and 2022.

The Plan's objectives have been written to be **realistic, achievable and measurable** within the timescales, with the first report on the progress of the actions due by the end of 2019. However, due to the delay in publishing the Biodiversity Plan, the intention now is to report on initial progress during 2021 with the subsequent progress report being published in December 2022.

The Plan follows guidance received by the Welsh Government and considers the objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Wales (<https://gov.wales/nature-recovery-action-plan-2015>) which identifies actions that can be delivered in the short term and set a course to deliver longer term commitments beyond 2020. Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires that a public authority in seeking to maintain and enhance biodiversity must have regard to any published Area Statement. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) have recently published the Area Statement for North West Wales (<https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/area-statements/north-west-wales-area-statement/?lang=en>) and this Plan has been prepared taking the Area Statement into consideration.

2.0 Plan Aims and Objectives

2.1 Aim

The aim of the Plan is to ensure the County Council maintains and enhances the Island's varied and notable biodiversity in the exercise of its statutory duties and discretionary activities and, in so doing, promote the resilience of ecosystems. The State of Natural Resources Report prepared by NRW defines ecosystem resilience as "the capacity of ecosystems to deal with disturbances either by resisting them, recovering from them or adapting to them whilst retaining their ability to deliver services and benefits now and in the future."

(<https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679405/chapter-4-resilience-final-for-publication.pdf>).

2.2 Objectives

The above aim will be secured by achieving the following objectives:

- ensuring the impacts and opportunities associated with biodiversity are considered throughout the Council's decision making at all levels and that the Council's capital programme is delivered and implemented in a way which enhances biodiversity;
- safeguard species and habitats of principal importance, improve their management and ensuring new development respects and makes a contribution towards overall biodiversity;
- increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation;
- tackle key pressures on species and habitats;
- improve our evidence base, understanding and monitoring and increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of biodiversity; and
- put in place a robust framework of governance and support for delivery.

The NRAP links to and complements The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (Annex A) and the Environment Act (Wales) 2016. Its six individual objectives (Annex B) are mirrored in this Biodiversity Plan. In addition, the Council's Corporate Plan promotes environmental awareness and resilience whilst there is a need to link biodiversity benefits to the County Council's forthcoming Climate Change Strategy and the ongoing decarbonisation agenda and waste reduction/recycling programmes

3.0 Biodiversity on Anglesey

The NRAP defines biodiversity as “the variety of life found on Earth. It includes all species of plants and animals and their abundance and genetic diversity.”

It is important to conserve and enhance our biodiversity, which brings a range of benefits to everyday life. Some examples include:

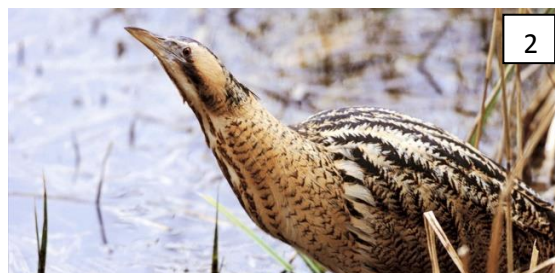
- Improved health and well-being of Anglesey residents and visitors;
- Supply to ecosystem (e.g. water, pollination, nutrients and so forth);
- Supply of Life Resources (Food, Medicine, Energy & Raw materials);
- Economic benefits through added value to local economic activities and tourism; and
- Distinctiveness of landscape which contributes to the Island’s character.

Biodiversity on Anglesey – A brief introduction

Anglesey has many species and a number of priority habitats (**Annex D**). These include lowland and coastal heath, reedbeds, fens, broadleaved woodlands, ancient and species-rich hedgerows, ponds and flower-rich road verges. Added to these are some of the most extensive sand dunes in Wales.

Notable species (**Annex D**) include several threatened birds, mammals, insects and plants.

The **Roseate Tern [1]** (Britain’s rarest breeding tern) and **Bittern [2]** historically bred on Anglesey, but their return as breeders remains uncertain for the future. Enhancement and safeguarding of habitat is therefore imperative to ensure their continued presence on the Island.



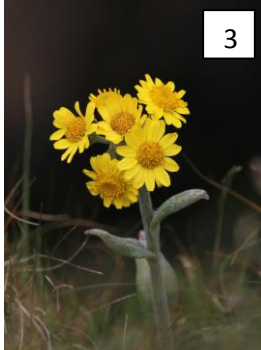
The **Otter** returned to Anglesey in the 1990s, following an absence of 20 years, helped by river water quality improvements.

Red Squirrels are now widespread on Anglesey, helped by an effective and ongoing reintroduction programme over the last 20 years or so.

Large areas of sea around Anglesey are part of a Special Protection Area for the **Harbour Porpoise**. This species can be seen off the north coast in particular.

The rare **Marsh Fritillary** butterfly can also be found here. Anglesey used to be one of the European strongholds for this species, but now only small numbers remain.

The island has a wealth of **rare plants**, such as our county flower, the **Spotted Rock Rose [4]**. The **South Stack Fleawort [3]** is only found at South Stack, and nowhere else in the world. Other plants that are in decline on the island include **Chamomile**, **Pale Dog Violet** and **Lesser- Butterfly Orchid [5]**.



Active conservation by several organisations such as NRW, North Wales Wildlife Trust and RSPB is helping ensure that these species will not disappear from our island. In addition, Welsh Government encourages effective action from a network of Welsh Local Nature Partnerships made up of local interests and conservation players (see <https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Local-to-You>). Anglesey's Local Nature Partnership includes the above bodies and others, led by IACC.

Important habitats include heathland, fens, sandy beaches, cliffs, lakes and broadleaved woodlands. The Island has a rich and varied coastline. There are nationally and internationally important sand dune systems and inland, fens.

Fens on Anglesey are low in nutrients, which lead to a wider range of plants compared to nutrient-rich conditions. The rare calcareous (lime-rich) fens [7] are the second largest in area in Britain and hold wildlife which has become rarer as the extent of this habitat has declined for many years.

Species that can be found in this habitat include black bog rush, various orchids, insectivorous plants, dragonflies and butterflies. Also to be found here are rare blood-sucking medicinal leeches, as well as newts, frogs, toads and many birds, including the rare grasshopper warbler.

Historically these wetlands used to stretch from Malltraeth to Lligwy, but today fens are centered at the key sites of Cors Goch [6], Cors Erddreiniog [7] National Nature Reserves, and Cors Bodeillio. Below: figures: 6 (left) and 7 (right)



4.0 Some Important Species and Habitats



5.0 The County Council's Duties in Law

Under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Section 6) all public bodies in Wales are required to:

- Maintain and enhance biodiversity when carrying out their responsibilities and in doing so promote the resilience of ecosystems;
- Demonstrate an ecosystem approach by applying the principles set out in the Act;
- Prepare and publish a plan outlining how they intend to fulfil the duty; and
- Publish a report, every three years (from 2019), on the actions which they have taken to meet this duty.

What does this mean? This requirement means that the County Council needs to consider its impact and relationship to the natural environment in all its activities. It is to seek to keep and, if possible, improve existing wildlife interest at the sites it owns and works with, considering this all in relation to the wildlife that is in surrounding areas.

The s6 duty aims to ensure that the consideration of biodiversity becomes an integral part of the decisions and actions that public authorities take in relation to Wales.

Links to Plans and Strategies relating to Anglesey can be found in **Annex C**.

6.0 Isle of Anglesey County Council's Biodiversity Actions (2021-2022)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires each public body in Wales to carry out sustainable development and that this must be done by demonstrating the five ways of working. The actions set out in the table below demonstrate how the Council aim to meet the objectives set out in this Plan and, in doing so, comply with the duty to demonstrate the five ways of working, namely:

- Thinking for the long-term;
- Prevention;
- Integration;
- Collaboration; and
- Involvement.

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Biodiversity Plan Objective 1		Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels					
No.	Action	Lead	Services	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
1.1	The County Council needs to consider its impact and relationship to the natural environment in all its activities.	Deputy Chief Executive	All	✓	✓	Reference to consideration of biodiversity duty in relevant Corporate and Service policy documents and plans	Work towards achieving the Resilient Wales goal set in WFGA
1.2	Reactivate Anglesey Wildlife Forum as the Local Nature Partnership and ensure that there is a strong relationship between the LNP and Council services	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Regulation and Economic Development	✓	✓	Regular meetings of LNP	
1.3	Adopt a Corporate Biodiversity Plan to deliver on the biodiversity and ecosystems resilience duty	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	All	✓		Adoption of Plan by Executive Committee	Compliance with the biodiversity and ecosystems resilience duty
1.4	Publish report on how actions set out in the Biodiversity Plan are being met or worked towards	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	All		✓	Publication of report	
1.5	Engage with Heads of Service to note the requirements within the Biodiversity Duty	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	All	✓		Appropriate actions included in Service Delivery Plans	Inclusion of biodiversity-related success criteria within Service Delivery Plans
1.6	Assess relevant policy documents for inclusion of biodiversity references and suggest amendments where necessary	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	All	✓	✓	Policy documents amended (where necessary) to include reference to biodiversity maintenance and enhancement	

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1.7	Link biodiversity benefits to Climate Change Strategy, decarbonisation agenda and waste reduction/recycling programmes	Deputy Chief Executive Head of Service (Highways, Waste and Property)	All	✓	✓	Reduced carbon emissions; Increased recycling rate/reduced landfilling to drive down emissions; Increased tree planting/greening of the environment	Affect behavioural change
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Biodiversity Plan Objective 2		Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance, improve their management and ensuring new development respects and makes a contribution towards overall biodiversity					
No.	Action	Lead	Service(s)	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
2.1	Enter into service level agreement (SLA) with Cofnod Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC)	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Regulation & Economic Development	✓		SLA in place	Obtain best and current evidence to inform development plan policy formation and development control decision making
2.2	Give significant weight to the inclusion of biodiversity enhancements in planning applications.	Development Management Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Key performance indicator monitoring data	Ensure that proposals to develop land consider biodiversity and ecosystem resilience at an early stage.
2.3	Securing compliance with relevant planning conditions/planning obligations requiring biodiversity enhancement in approved schemes to develop land	Planning Enforcement Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Key performance indicator monitoring data	
2.4	Provision of advice on biodiversity-related issues when consulted on applications	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	All	✓	✓	Key performance indicator monitoring data	Raise awareness of environmental legislation

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Biodiversity Plan Objective 3		Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation					
No.	Action	Lead	Services	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
3.1	Include biodiversity enhancements in new IACC schemes. For example: tree planting and wildlife areas for new schools. Create habitats in new projects, such as ponds, wetland, new tree planting.	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	Highways, Waste & Property; Education; Destination Function	✓	✓	Note percentage increase in trees planted, new habitat created etc.	Create, maintain and enhance habitat
3.2	Protect and Enhance Wildflower verges	Head of Service (Highways, Waste & Property)	Highways, Waste & Property; Destination Function	✓	✓	Ensure all wildflower verges are clearly indicated to verge cutters and that the highways conservation verges map is up to date.	
3.3	Removal/replacement tree planting arising from Ash Dieback and establishment of recording system (including acquisition of tree asset management software)	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	Planning Function	✓	✓	Increase in tree numbers as a result of replacement planting following removal of infected, dead or dying trees. Maintenance of records of existing/removed/replanted trees	
3.4	Require maintenance/replacement of hedgerow in development schemes and enforce unauthorised removal	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	Planning Function; Destination Function	✓	✓	Limit loss of native hedgerow and replanting where necessary	

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3.5	Take necessary actions to ensure cleanliness of rivers and waterways	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	Planning, Environmental Health and Destination Functions	✓	✓	Increased biodiversity in and adjacent to rivers and waterways; improved bathing water quality	
3.6	Encourage officers to consider biodiversity impacts and mitigation, e.g. replace trees, where necessary to remove, with native species	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	All	✓	✓	Improved quality of habitat/increase in available habitat resulting from development of Council estate	Maintain and enhance biodiversity on IACC estate
3.7	Adopt a Tree Plan	Deputy Chief Executive	Planning Function; Destination Function	✓		Adoption of Plan by Executive Committee	
3.8	Identify opportunities for habitat creation/improvement within the Council estate	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning Function/Property Function	✓	✓	Submission of scheme to claim WG "Greening of the Council Estate" funding	
3.9	Engagement with Volunteer groups to capitalise on opportunities to promote biodiversity and identify possible collaborative working opportunities	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning & Destination Functions	✓	✓	Regular meetings of the LNP; Uptake of grant funding to enable habitat restoration schemes	Restoration of degraded habitat
3.10	Identify and apply for external funding where necessary	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	All	✓	✓		Financing the realisation of specific projects

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Biodiversity Plan Objective 4		Tackle key pressures on species and habitats					
No.	Action	Lead	Services	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
4.1	Ensure that development proposals maximise use of previously developed land	Development Management Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Key performance indicator monitoring data	Secure development and urbanisation that reduces demand for greenfield sites and incorporates biodiversity enhancement proposals
4.2	Ensure that development proposals include provisions for biodiversity enhancements where appropriate	Development Management Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Key performance indicator monitoring data	
4.3	Prepare a Plan to adapt to and mitigate climate change and enable the Island and County Council to adapt to life in a changing climate	Deputy Chief Executive	All	✓		Adoption of Climate Change Plan by Executive Committee/Full Council	Positively adapt to and mitigate climate change and global warming
4.4	Continue to promote waste reduction and build upon the Council's successful recycling initiatives	Head of Service (Highways, Waste & Property)	Waste Management Function	✓	✓	Reduced tonnage of waste to landfill and increased recycling of municipal waste	
4.5	Increase fleet of pool electric cars and prioritise their use over personal vehicles when on Council business	Head of Service (Highways, Waste & Property)	All	✓	✓	Enhanced fleet of electric vehicles	

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4.6	Realise opportunities for active travel routes, particularly where disused former transport corridors are concerned	Head of Service (Highways, Waste & Property)	Highways Function	✓	✓	Increased length of active travel route availability	
4.7	Support projects/initiatives undertaken to secure removal of INNS eg projects overseen by Countryside and AONB Team and partners	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning/Destination Functions	✓	✓	Uptake of grant funding to enable INNS reduction schemes	Reduction of incidence of INNS
4.8	Encourage the use of secondary/recycled aggregates over primary material where appropriate in development	North Wales Minerals and Waste Planning Service Manager	North Wales Minerals and Waste Planning Service	✓	✓	Reduction in inert waste landfilling tonnages/increase in secondary aggregate sales	Reduce exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation

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Biodiversity Plan Objective 5		Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring and increase awareness, understanding and appreciation of biodiversity					
No.	Action	Lead	Services	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
5.1	Prepare and circulate electronic bulletin/newsletter highlighting relevant areas for compliance with wildlife law (all IACC elected members, staff and Town and Community Councils). Bulletin to be reviewed on a regular basis and updated where necessary	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Circulation of bulletin/newsletter to all members and staff	Raise biodiversity awareness amongst IACC staff, elected members and Town and Community Councils
5.2	Roll out appropriate biodiversity training to relevant officers and elected members	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning Function; Destination Function	✓	✓	Attendance figures for relevant training events	
5.3	Undertake a biodiversity audit of IACC buildings and landholdings	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager/Equivalent Manager in Property Function	Planning & Property Functions	✓		Completion of audit	Improved understanding of biodiversity on IACC property and identify opportunities to protect and enhance local biodiversity
5.4	Option to target obvious gain areas rather than blanket approach, e.g. where bat boxes and nest boxes could be fitted to IACC buildings.	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager/Equivalent Manager in Property Function	Planning & Property Functions	✓		Actions undertaken to install biodiversity- enhancing "infrastructure"	

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Biodiversity Plan Objective 6		Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery					
No.	Action	Lead	Services	Year		Performance Measure	Outcome
				2021	2022		
6.1	Establish an inter-service officers' group with responsibilities to monitor progress of Plan actions and co-ordinate the reporting function.	Head of Service (Reg. & Econ. Dev.)	All	✓		Regularity of meetings and production of report(s)	A fully-informed Council that can deliver on its s6 duty and promote biodiversity recovery and ecosystem resilience
6.2	Undertake a programme of regular briefing updates (at least every quarter) with the Environmental Portfolio Holder/Biodiversity Champion	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning Function	✓	✓	Regularity of meetings with Portfolio Holder	
6.3	Increase collaboration between IACC & relevant organisations / partnerships in order to improve collaborative working and joint funding opportunities on biodiversity matters	Planning Built & Natural Environment Manager	Planning Function & relevant organisations (eg – NRW, NWWT, RSPB)	✓	✓	Secure grant-funding to employ a Local Wildlife Officer and fund local biodiversity projects through the LNP	
6.4	Explore opportunities for IACC procurement team to include biodiversity in procurement considerations e.g. using wood products from sustainable	Procurement Function	All	✓	✓	Movement to a procurement system that embraces biodiversity maintenance and enhancement in its sourcing of materials	

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	sources and using peat-free compost.						
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7.0 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of progress in respect of the actions will be ongoing over the term of the Plan and, given the range of actions proposed, will involve feedback from all County Council Services to which the actions apply. Regular monitoring will allow flexibility in terms of addressing changing priorities or meeting deficiencies in the Plan thereby making it a dynamic and proactive document.

Internally, progress on meeting planned actions will be reported to the appropriate forum (Full Council, Executive etc.) with an inter-service officers' group set up to co-ordinate the reporting function. Externally, the Council must prepare a Report on how it is meeting the s6 duty every three years as of 2019.

Annex A - Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act was introduced with the aim of improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Act encourages public bodies to plan longer-term, working in a more sustainable way, considering potential impact upon the future generations of Wales while making decisions.

Public bodies have to main actions in carrying out sustainable development:

- a) Setting & publishing objectives (“well-being objectives”) that are designed to maximise its contribution to achieving each well-being goal, and
- b) Taking all reasonable steps (in exercising its functions) to meet those goals.

In order to ensure all public bodies in Wales are working towards the same vision, seven well-being goals were established.

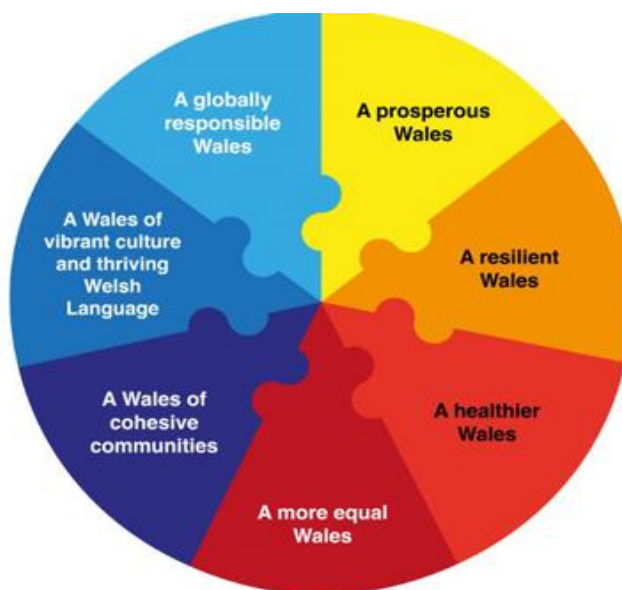
Well-Being of Future Generations Act Goals

- Biodiversity features heavily within the seven goals of the Well-Being of Future Generations Act, mainly:

- 1) A Resilient Wales – A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).**

Biodiversity also features within the other Well-being goals:

- 2) A Healthier Wales;
- 3) A more Equal Wales;
- 4) A Wales of Cohesive Communities;
- 5) A Wales of vibrant Culture and thriving Welsh language;
- 6) A Globally responsible Wales;
- 7) A Prosperous Wales.



Annex B – The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales

The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales is aimed at addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by:

- Putting nature at the heart of decision making;
- Increasing the resilience of the natural environment;
- Taking specific action for habitats and species.

It sets out how Wales will deliver the commitments of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the decline in our biodiversity by 2020 and then reverse that decline.




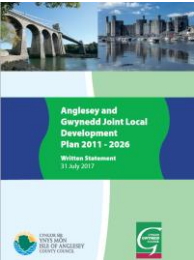
The Welsh Government has published the Nature Recovery Plan for Wales, which sets out six objectives for reversing the decline of biodiversity to address the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) commitments. A list of these objectives can be seen in the table below.

The full Nature Recovery Plan can be viewed by following this link -

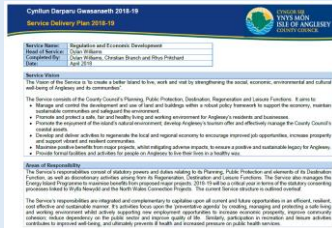
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-10/nature-recovery-action-plan-wales-2020-2021.pdf>

Objective No.	Nature Recovery Plan Objectives
1	Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels
2	Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management
3	Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation
4	Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
5	Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring
6	Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

Annex C: Links to Plans and Strategies

Plan / Strategy	Relevant Section
<p>Isle of Anglesey County Council – Corporate Plan</p>  <p>Isle of Anglesey County Council Plan 2017 - 2022</p>	<p>Objective 3 – ‘Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment.’</p> <p>https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Council-Plan/Council-Plan-2017-2022-Plan.pdf</p>
<p>Gwynedd & Anglesey Well-being Plan</p>  <p>GWYNEDD & ANGLESEY WELL-BEING PLAN 2018</p>	<p>Objective 2 – ‘The importance of protecting the natural environment.’</p> <p>Objective 5 – ‘Promoting the use natural resources to improve health and well-being in the long-term.’</p> <p>https://www.llesiantgwyneddmon.org/en/</p>
<p>North West Wales Area Statement</p> 	<p>North West Wales Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways of Working; • Climate and Nature Emergency; • Reconnecting People with Nature; • Encouraging a Sustainable Economy; • Supporting Sustainable Land Management; and • Opportunities for Resilient Ecosystems. <p>https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/area-statements/north-west-wales-area-statement/?lang=en</p>
<p>Joint Local Development Plan</p>  <p>Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2026 Welsh Statement 21 July 2017</p>	<p>Managing Growth & Development: Sustainable Living - ‘Protect and improve the quality of the natural environment, its landscapes and biodiversity assets, including understanding and appreciating them for the social and economic contribution they make in accordance with Strategic Policy PS 19.’</p> <p>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/planning-policy/joint-local-development-plan-anglesey-and-gwynedd/</p>

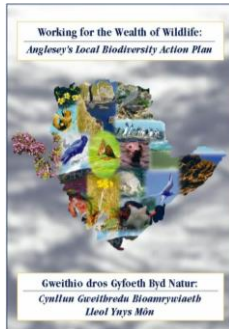
Regulation & Economic Development – Service Delivery Plan



Development Priority - ‘Manage and control the development and use of land and buildings within a robust policy framework to support the economy, maintain sustainable communities and safeguard the environment’

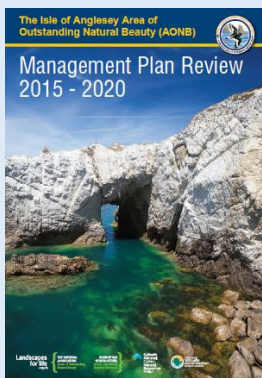
Key Action – ‘Maintain the quality and distinctiveness of the built and natural environment (building, conservation, landscape and ecology)’

Local Biodiversity Action Plan



The whole document is relevant, though somewhat dated in places (it was published in 2002/03). Local priority Habitats and Species in particular are very relevant to considerations for action on the island – see Annex D of the present document.

AONB Management Plan



Theme: Maintaining Nature and the Environment

Annex D – Local Priority Habitats & Species

Key Habitats and Species Identified for Conservation Purposes.

Lists of habitats and species of principal importance for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 can be found on the following web link:

<https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Environment-Wales-Act>

The present plan does not replace Anglesey's Local Biodiversity Plan (LBAP), published in 2002 (with additions in 2003). Although various parts of the LBAP are now out of date, the lists of **Local Priority Habitats and Species** are still very much relevant for conservation on the island. These are given below. Further information on the LBAP can be found at:

<https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Countryside/Biodiversity/What-are-we-doing-to-help-biodiversity-on-Anglesey.aspx>

SPECIES	HABITATS
PIPISTRELLE BAT	Broadleaved Woodland
RED SQUIRREL	Ancient Hedgerows
WATER VOLE	Lowland and Coastal Heath
OTTER	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
HARBOUR PORPOISE	Sand Dunes
BITTERN	Coastal Saline Lagoons
SONG THRUSH	River and Stream Habitats
GREAT CRESTED NEWT	Ponds
SHORE DOCK	Sandy Beaches
PETALWORT	Sea Cliffs and Rocky Shores
CHOUGH	Flower-rich road Verges
BROWN HARE	Gardens
NOCTULE BAT	Reedbeds
LESSER HORSESHOE BAT	Fens
CORNCRAKE	Lakes
SKYLARK	Field Edges
GREY PARTRIDGE	Scrub
BARN OWL	Plantations
SOUTHERN DAMSELFLY	Limestone Pavements
MARSH FRITILLARY	Seagrass Beds
MEDICINAL LEECH	
THREE-LOBED WATER CROWFOOT	
SLENDER GREEN FEATHER MOSS	