

ANNEX A: HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Individuals: Make time to engage with local conservation organisations or the LBAP partnership; sign up to good environmental behaviour to conserve energy and water, source food locally and keep fit by walking and cycling more; visit and promote your 'local patch'.

Volunteering Online:

There are literally hundreds of ways in which you can get involved in volunteering for biodiversity in Wales - all you need is a little time and energy. In return you will be rewarded with a sense of personal achievement and satisfaction.

The website below is a useful way of finding out what the possibilities are. It is made up of information provided by the 33 volunteer bureaux based across Wales. Volunteer bureaux are voluntary organisations that can provide information and advice on volunteering.

www.volunteering-wales.net

Breathing Places:

Inspired by millions of people who watch British wildlife programmes, the BBC has teamed up with hundreds of organisations to create breathing places right across the UK to develop a major public awareness campaign to engage people in taking action for conservation. We want you to be part of Breathing Places in Wales.

www.bbc.co.uk/breathingplaces

Finding out more:

If you do not have internet access at home or work, you can obtain further information or gain access to these websites via your local library. To locate your nearest library ring Learn Direct on free-phone 0800 100 900.

Funding opportunities:

See WBP website for information

<http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/funding-39.aspx> (scroll down page)

Events list:

See WBP website for information

http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/events_in_your_area-47.aspx

ANNEX B: Biodiversity clauses in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)

For the first time the UK has a national plan for wildlife, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 (UKBAP). This is the UK's response as signatories to the UN Environment Programme Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD). It is supported by a wide range of organisations and enshrined in primary legislation, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Section 40 Duty to conserve biodiversity

(1) Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, in so far

as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

- (2) In complying with subsection (1), a Minister of the Crown, government department or the National Assembly for Wales must in particular have regard to the United Nations Environment Programme Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992.
- (3) Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.
- (4) “Public Authority” means any of the following-
 - (a) a Minister of the Crown;
 - (b) the National Assembly for Wales;
 - (c) a public body (including a government department, a local authority and a local planning authority);
 - (d) a person holding an office-
 - (i) under the Crown
 - (ii) created or continued in existence by a public general Act, or
 - (iii) the remuneration in respect of which is paid out of money provided by Parliament
 - (iv) a statutory undertaker.
- (5) In this section-

“local authority” means-

 - (a) in relation to England, a county council, a district council, a parish council, a London borough council, a Common Council of the City of London or Council of the Isles of Scilly;
 - (b) in relation to Wales, a county council, a county borough council, or a community council;

“local planning authority” has the same meaning as in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c.8);

“Minister of the Crown” has the same meaning as in the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 (c.26);

“statutory undertaker” means a person who is or is deemed to be a statutory undertaker for the purposes of any provision of Part 11 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Section 42 Biodiversity lists and action (Wales)

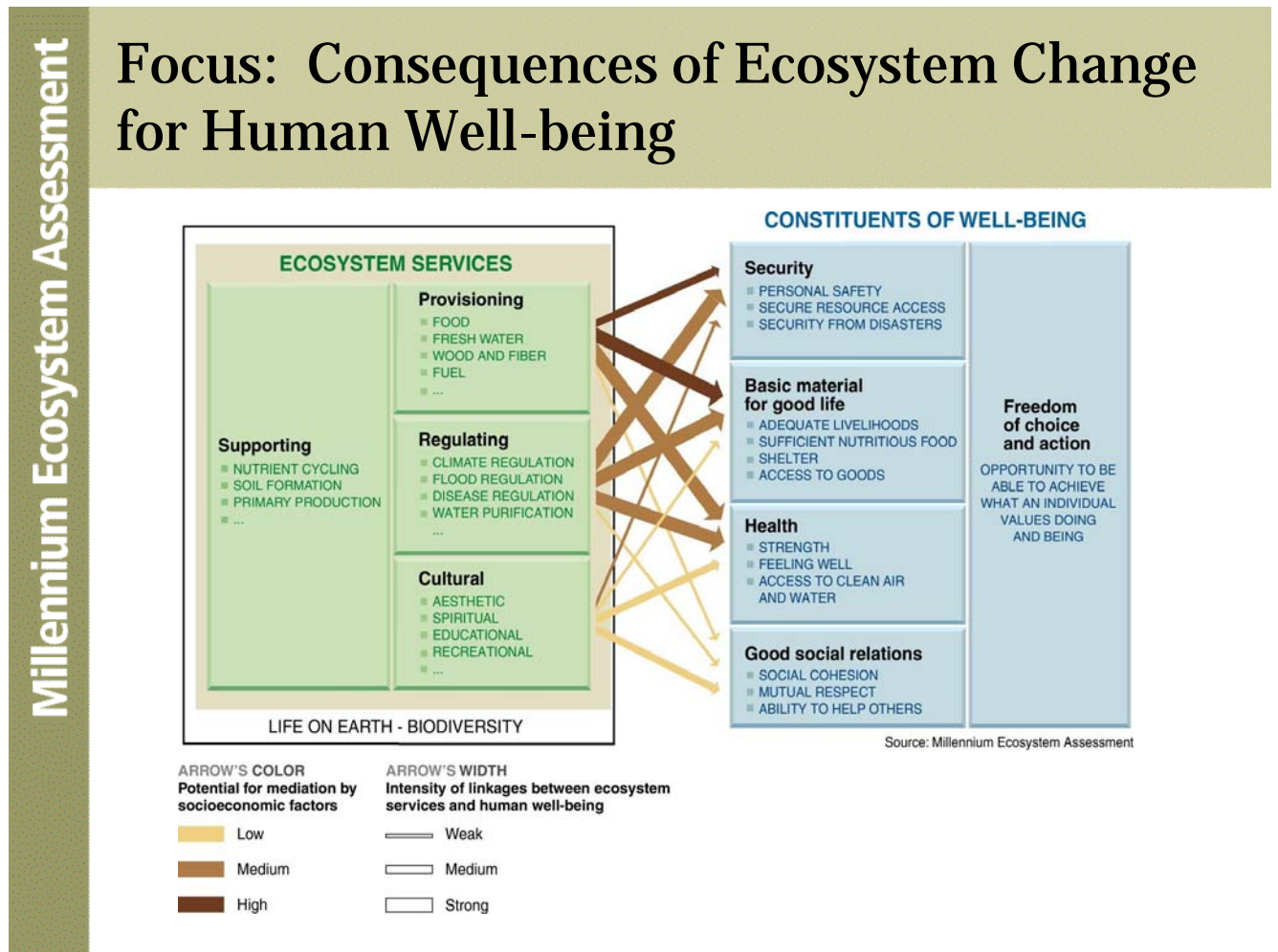
- (1) The National Assembly for Wales must, as respects Wales, publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in the Assembly’s opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
- (2) Before publishing any list the Assembly must consult with the Countryside Council for Wales as to the living organisms or types of habitats to be included in the list.
- (3) Without prejudice to section 40(1) and 40(2), the Assembly must

- (a) take such steps as appear to the Assembly to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included on any list published under this section, or
- (b) promote the taking by others of such steps.

(4) The Assembly must, in consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales-

- (a) keep under review any list published under this section,
- (b) make any revisions of any such list as appear to the Assembly appropriate, and
- (c) publish any list so revised.

ANNEX C: Linkages among Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Human Well-Being



Reference: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)

**Annex D: Favourable Conservation Status Under Council Directive
92/43/EEC
(The Habitats Directive)**

1. HABITATS

The conservation of a habitat is the sum of the influences on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species.

The conservation of a natural habitat will be taken as 'favourable' when:

- its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing,
and
- the specific structure and function which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future,
and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

2. SPECIES

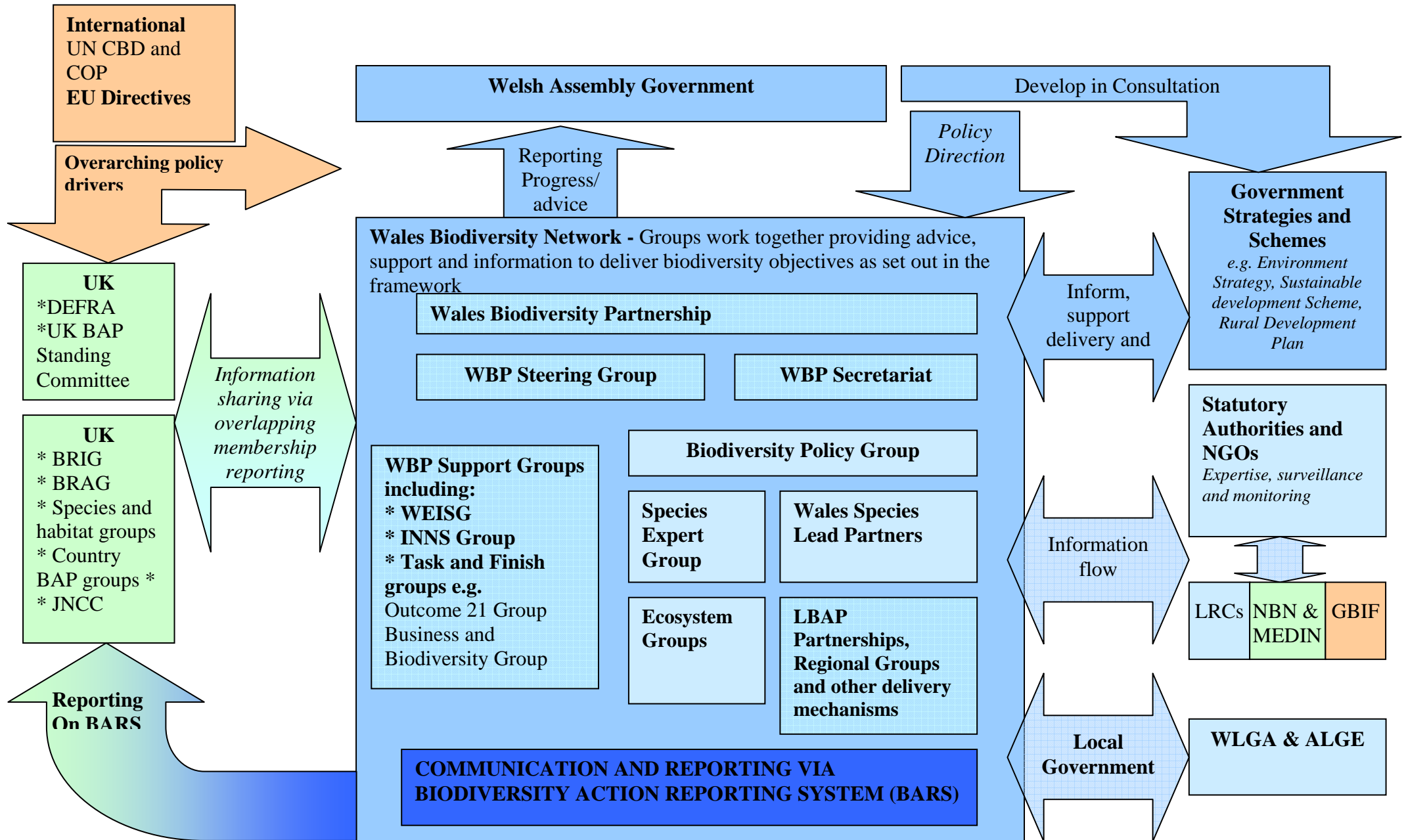
The conservation status of a species is the sum of the influences acting on the species that may affect the long term distribution and abundance of its populations.

The conservation status will be taken as 'favourable' when:

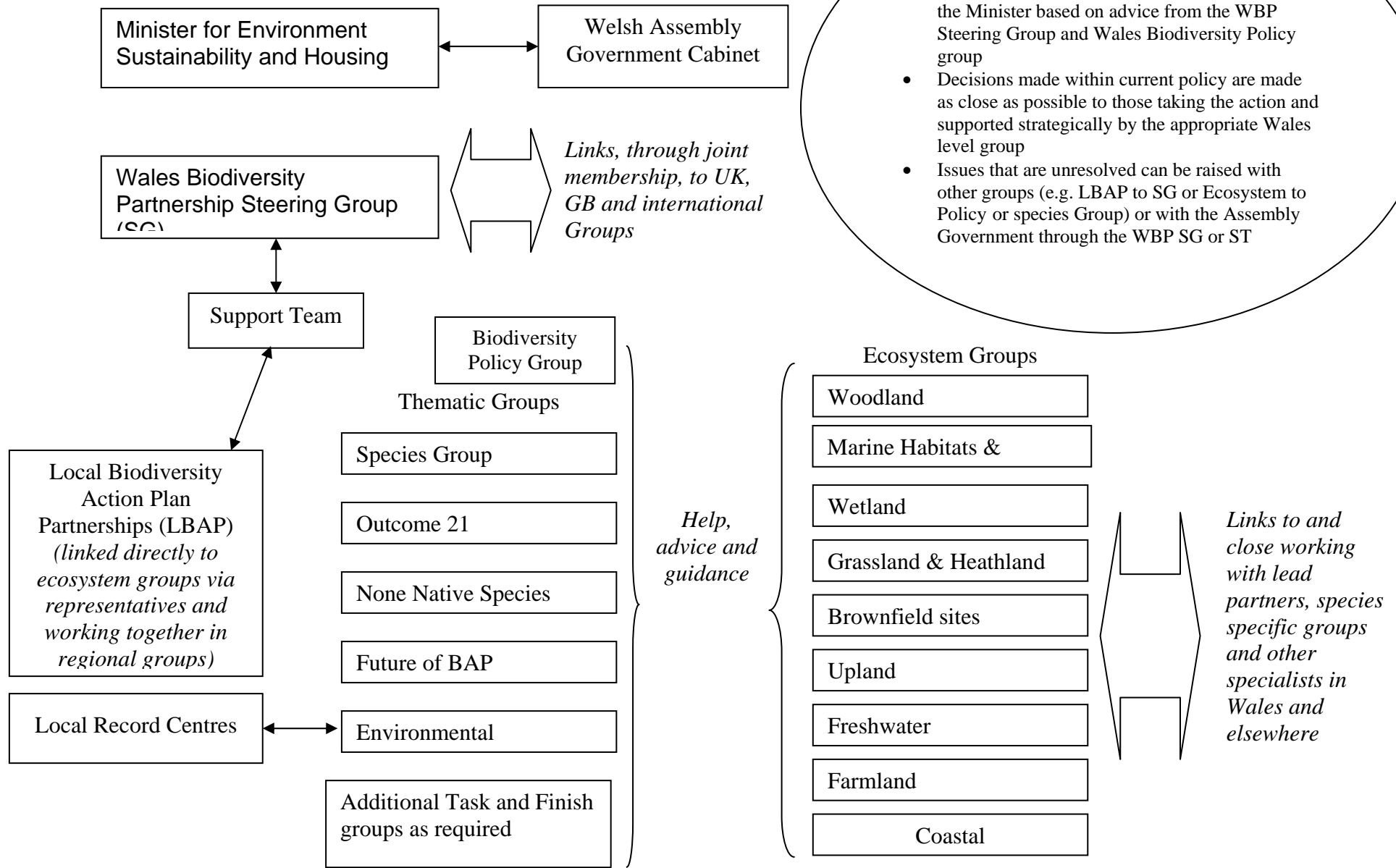
- population dynamics data on the species indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats,
and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is
and
- will probably continue to be sufficiently large habitat to maintain its population on a long-term basis.

ANNEX: E

WALES BAP PROCESSES AND RELATIONSHIPS



BIODIVERSITY IN WALES GOVERNANCE



ANNEX F: Terms of Reference for the Wales Biodiversity Partnership

- To provide guidance to others including the Welsh Assembly Government.
- To develop a Welsh BAP (Section 42) list and provide a link between Lead Partners and LBAPs.
- To support the promotion, implementation and review of Local Biodiversity Action Plans and Local Record Centre activities.
- To receiving and respond to monitoring & reporting data e.g. WAG Indicators.
- To provide a forum for discussion and the sharing of ideas, best practice and innovation in order to deliver action.
- To provide the Wales link to the UK's Biodiversity Partnership & support groups - Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG) and Biodiversity Research and Advisory Group (BRAG).
- To identify and advise on resources for delivering biodiversity related action.
- To liaise with and provide strategic support to Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnerships on local-level delivery.
- To be an advocate for Welsh LBAP partnerships at a UK level.
- To support and promote biological recording throughout Wales, by encouraging voluntary recorders to pass on their data to LRCs and National Recording Schemes.
- To promote contributions to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) by feeding into the National Biodiversity Network (NBN).
- To work with organisational / business leaders and key decision makers to ensure that biodiversity is embedded in the early stages of all plans, policies and funding streams.
- To establish Task and Finish Groups and develop actions to address specific issues and promote wider involvement in positive action.
- To improve communication among everyone involved in biodiversity conservation in Wales, co-ordinate the annual Wales Biodiversity Partnership's conference and to deliver programme of specific training courses to meet the needs of LBAP members.
- To encourage effectiveness at the local level, ensuring actions target resources where they will have the greatest sustainable impact.
- To assess and report on progress with BAP in Wales.
- To promote and encourage the use of BARS by all partners and make the links with LBAPs.

ANNEX G: Summary Table – responsibility for Welsh priority actions

Type of Action	Responsible for Preparation	Implementation	Advice	Wales and UK Reporting
Habitat Actions	Ecosystem Groups	Ecosystem Groups LBAPs Other Partners	Ecosystem Group	Ecosystem Group
Species-signposting action	Species Lead Partners	Ecosystem Groups LBAPs Other Partners	Species Expert Group Species Lead Partners	Species Lead Partners
Species specific Action	Species Lead Partners	Species Lead Partners LBAPs Other Partners	Species Expert Group Species Lead Partners	Species Lead Partners

Annex H: Ecosystem Groups – habitats and Chairs

Ecosystem Group	Priority habitats included	Chair/Secretariat of Habitat Group
Lowland Farmland	Arable Field Margins Hedgerows Traditional Orchards	Chair: Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)
Lowland Grassland and Heathland	Dry Acid Grassland Lowland Calcareous Grassland Lowland Meadows Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures Calaminarian Grasslands <i>Lowland Heathland</i>	Chair: National Trust Secretariat: WBP Support Team

Ecosystem Group	Priority habitats included	Chair/Secretariat of Habitat Group
Uplands	Upland Heathland Blanket Bog Upland Calcareous Grassland Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps Mountain Heaths and Willow Scrub Inland Rock Outcrop and Scree Habitats Limestone Pavement	Chair: Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) Secretariat: CCW
Freshwater	Eutrophic Standing Waters Mesotrophic Lakes Oligotrophic and Dystrophic Lakes Ponds Aquifer-fed Naturally Fluctuating Water Bodies Rivers (including Chalk Rivers)	Chair: CCW Secretariat: Environment Agency
Wetlands	Lowland Fens Lowland Raised Bog Reedbeds Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Chair: CCW Secretariat: CCW

Ecosystem Group	Priority habitats included	Chair/Secretariat of Habitat Group
Coastal	Coastal Saltmarsh Coastal Vegetated Shingle Coastal Sand Dunes Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Chair: CCW Secretariat: WBP Support Team
Marine	Intertidal underboulder communities <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs Seagrass beds Sheltered muddy gravels Peat and clay exposures Tidal swept channels Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats Carbonate reefs Subtidal sands and gravels Subtidal mixed muddy sediments Mud habitats in deep water <i>Musculus discors</i> beds Blue mussel beds Horse mussel beds Maerl beds	Chair: WAG Secretariat: CCW

Ecosystem Group	Priority habitats included	Chair/Secretariat of Habitat Group
	Saline Lagoons Intertidal Mudflats	
Urban and Brownfield	Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	Chair: CCW Secretariat: CCW
Woodland	Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Upland Mixed Ashwoods Upland Oakwood Wet Woodland Wood Pasture and Parkland	Forestry Commission Secretariat: Forestry Commission

ANNEX I: Biodiversity Roles and Responsibilities of Key Public Service Bodies and others

WAG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active leadership, including encouraging contributions from all public sector bodies • Policy areas such as agriculture, development control, pollution and transport • Marine policy, especially fisheries • Targeting existing and new cross compliance and agri-environment schemes towards biodiversity gain • Management of WAG's own designated (and non-designated) estate • Chair of WBP Steering Group, Biodiversity Policy Group, Marine and also Enclosed Farmland groups • Representation on all Wales level groups • Use of BARS to report all biodiversity action
CCW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government adviser on nature conservation • Liaison with individual owners and occupiers of sites • Use of regulatory powers as a last resort • Management agreements • Direct management of National Nature Reserves or via section 35 bodies • Awareness campaigns and specific initiatives • Monitoring and reporting of site features • Sites data management • Provision of grant aid • Statutory consultee • Species licensing • Chair of a number of Wales level groups • Species expertise/advice • Biodiversity policy expertise/advice • Representation on all Wales level groups – prioritising and delivering action • Representation on all LBAP and regional Partnerships • UK communication • Wales reporting responsibilities • Use of BARS to report all biodiversity action
EAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing and emerging programmes of work under the Habitats and Water Framework Directives (e.g. RoC, RBMPs) • Contribute towards monitoring, surveillance and research on water-dependant features and features affected by air pollution • Asset Management Plan (AMP) process • Water related environment planning (e.g. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS), Water Level Management Plan (WLMP), Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP). • Owner of some designated land. • Representation on appropriate Ecosystem groups • Secretariat to the Freshwater Ecosystem Group • Species advice on freshwater species • Representation on Biodiversity Policy Group and WBP Steering Group • Representation on LBAP and regional partnerships • Use of BARS to report all biodiversity action

FC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver and monitor the Assembly's Woodland for Wales Strategy and develop forestry policy. • Provide biodiversity gains through Better Woodlands for Wales's grants and support for creating and improving woodlands. • Regulatory responsibility for Felling Licences, EIA of forestry projects, plant health of trees and Forest Reproductive material. • Management of Assembly's designated woodland and wider estate. • Provide best practice guidance and expertise to the sector through Forest Research. • Chair Woodland Ecosystem Group • Representation on Biodiversity Policy group • Representation on relevant Ecosystem Groups • Representation on LBAP and regional Partnerships • Use of BARS to report all biodiversity action
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Everyone in Wales

Improving biodiversity needs commitment and active support from everyone, including public, private and voluntary interests. All the organisations below and many other stakeholders have diverse and essential roles to play in delivering biodiversity improvement in Wales.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAG and UK Government Departments • CCW, EAW and other Welsh ASPBs • Conservation NGOs • Other NGOs • Local Authorities • Planning Officers • Transport Consultants • Developers • National Parks • HAP and SAP Lead Partners • National Trust • WLGA • Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses • Utilities Operators • LBAP Partnerships • Local Record Centres • Ecologists • Landowners and Managers • Volunteers • Education and training providers • Schools • Recreation / Tourism Enterprises • Community Groups • Special Interest Groups • Youth Groups • Individuals
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WBP are happy to provide advice and guidance to those who need it and welcome the sharing of policy proposals at an early stage. Further information is available via the WBP website¹

A wide range of partners are currently members of the WBP. If you are not yet a member but believe that your organisation should be part of the WBP please complete the application form in **Annex J**.

For the role of Local Authorities and National Parks See Annex K

¹ <http://biodiversitywales.org.uk/>

ANNEX J: Application to Join the Wales Biodiversity Partnership and Steering Group

WALES BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP: APPLICATION FORM

This is the single application form for the steering group and the wider partnership. All unsuccessful applicants for the steering group will remain in the partnership, so that it is possible for them to be brought into Task and Finish groups and also to reapply for the steering group when the membership changes. Membership of the steering group will normally be for a three-year term in the first instance.

Please complete the following boxes and return to the address below. To join the initial steering group, your application must arrive with us by **Friday 6th October 2006**. Applications to join the partnership can be made at any time. If you require any advice on completing this form, please contact: sean McHugh, Communications Officer, Wales Biodiversity Partnership E-mail: s.mchugh@welshwildlife.org
Tel: 01656 726 984

1. Your contact details

Name:

Address:

Post code:

Email address:

Telephone number(s):

Will you be representing one or more organisations on WBP? Yes / No

(If no, please proceed to 3).

2. Organisation contribution

- Please indicate which (if any) organisation you would be representing in your role on WBP:
- If you are representing an organisation, they will be expected to enable your attendance at relevant meetings or, if necessary, to send a substitute in your absence: has your organisation agreed to do this? Yes / No
- Your organisation will also be expected to provide additional support through communications, publicity or other staff: has your organisation has agreed in principle to provide this support? Yes / No
- Would your organisation be able to assist with provision or management of the WBP web presence? Yes / No
- In what other ways is your organisation able to provide support to the WBP?
(50 words maximum.)

3. Individual contribution

In no more than **50 words**, please tell us about the contribution that you would give to the Partnership: (*Continue on a separate sheet if necessary.*)

Data Protection

The information you give on this form is covered by the Data Protection Act 1998. We will keep it confidential and only use it for Wales Biodiversity Partnership purposes. We will keep this information during the period of your membership with us. Please tick box if you agree:

ANNEX K: The Role of Local Authorities and National Parks

Under Section 40 of the NERC Act (2006) all local authorities and national parks in Wales have a duty to have regard for biodiversity in everything that they do. Local authorities and national parks potentially have a huge impact on biodiversity through the services they deliver and the decisions that they make and equally they can deliver real biodiversity benefits if such decisions are properly informed. In Wales Local authorities and national parks have taken the lead on Local Biodiversity Action plans and the coordination of the partnership and delivery of action.

Capacity to deliver on Biodiversity

Local Authorities must ensure that they have enough capacity within their biodiversity teams to comply with the NERC Act (2006) Biodiversity Duty (Section 40) including LBAP Partnership coordination.

- a. It is recommended that local authorities have sufficient staff resources to enable a minimum of full time hours (whether split between one or several staff members) to devote to LBAP/LBAP Partnership work and sufficient staff resources to enable a minimum of full time hours (whether split between one or several staff members) to devote to local authority planning and development control work. Most local authorities will require more staff than this to fulfil the NERC Biodiversity Duty if they are not fulfilling their statutory requirements towards biodiversity.

To support implementation of the NERC Act (2006) Biodiversity Duty local planning authorities must consider how to ensure that different directorates/ services are adequately informed and advised on biodiversity.

This could be done either by:

- i. The development of a biodiversity team to cover different aspects of delivering biodiversity action such as: planning and policy work; highways management; awareness/education; land and site management; project management, liaison with Lead Partners and administration.
- or
- ii. The identification of a biodiversity contact in all directorates or services who is familiar with the NERC Act Biodiversity Duty and other relevant legislation and who will ensure operations minimise any detrimental effect on biodiversity and maximise benefits.
- b. All local planning authorities will have Biodiversity Champions as advocates for biodiversity throughout the full range of local authority functions. The Champions, as members of WBP, will continue to receive support from the Partnership.

Linking the Biodiversity delivery to Local Statutory Plans

The Local Plans

1. Community Strategies (developed in partnership)

Many Community Strategies are already issued, however they are living documents and different areas can continue to be developed.

- The Assembly published guidance in 2004 and this is currently being revised. This section will be updated accordingly once it has been published.
- The guidance produced by WBP in 2003 can be found at: <http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/pdf/Community%20Strategies%20Guidance%202003%20English.pdf>
- The Community Strategy refers to the local authority area inside and out of National Park Authority boundaries. It is important to ensure that relevant local authority teams preparing community strategies understand that there may be two LBAPS within the community strategy area.
- The Community Strategy sets the context for local service delivery. It influences corporate objectives and is a lever for securing funding.
- As a core element of Community Strategies LBAPs can ensure that biodiversity considerations influence strategic decisions and policies.
- It is possible to deliver biodiversity action through mainstream programmes and initiatives within the Community Strategy that attract large scale funding packages and political support.
- Biodiversity targets and indicators need to be included in the Community Strategy to ensure/monitor progress of the LBAP through this mechanism “Progress towards LBAP Targets” is a useful indicator to get into the Community Strategy.
- Central to this is to ensure that LBAP objectives are represented at Community Strategy meetings and relevant issues brought back to LBAP Partnership meetings.

2. Local Development Plans (UDPs)/Unitary Development Plans (UDP)

Unitary Development Plans have been superseded by the Local Development Plans process, although UDPs that were adopted in some authorities will run until replaced by LDPs locally.

Whereas in UDPs, there was a greater emphasis on specific planning policy statements to cover biodiversity (and other areas), with the LDP the focus is less on specific policies, and the documents themselves will be less complicated and bulky than UDPs. However, impacts on Biodiversity at all stages of the LDP process is

subject to (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (SEA) (see below) which, is designed to ensure that biodiversity (and other environmental factors) are systematically given appropriate weightings.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

The Aim of a Biodiversity SPG is to raise the profile of biodiversity issues in planning, provide more detailed guidance to planners and developers to ensure that biodiversity is taken into account in all development proposals and to strengthen links between the LBAP and Local Development Plan.

Currently some LBAPs have been adopted as SPG for Unitary Development Plan. The advice is being reviewed regarding SPGs for the new Local Development Plans (LDPs).

- It is no longer advised that LBAPs are formally adopted as SPG documents because this would make the LBAP too inflexible and will capture it within the SEA regulations (see below).
- As local authorities develop their LDP, LBAP Partnerships should develop a separate Biodiversity SPG allowing the LBAP to remain more flexible. The Biodiversity SPG should reference the LBAP for lists of species and habitats and other biodiversity information, and also the local wildlife sites database.
- Biodiversity considerations should be fully incorporated into any SPG for the conversion of agricultural buildings or similar.

The Welsh Assembly Government will publish advice on SPG and LDPs in due course.

3. Young People and Children Strategy and Health Strategy (Developed in partnership)

LBAP Partnerships should provide information on where biodiversity benefits these agendas and try and secure action towards LBAP targets through these strategies.

4. National Park Management Plans (NPMP) and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Strategy (AONB)

National Park and AONB management plans form the high level strategic plans that govern the management of these protected landscapes. To be effective, the role and delivery mechanism for biodiversity action needs to be embedded into these plans, or else risk being marginalized against other issues such as housing provision and recreation. Other functions such as planning, development control and sustainable development will produce LBAP linked outcomes.

5. Corporate Plans and Performance Indicators

- All local authorities are strongly urged to adopt The Association of Local Government Ecologists (ALGE) Hallmarks of a Well Performing Biodiversity

Authority as set out in: ALGE (March 2004) 'Increasing the Momentum A Vision Statement for Biodiversity in Local Government 2004 – 2010'
<http://alge.org.uk/publications/files/index.php>.

- Other partner organisations should adopt appropriate targets and indicators in their corporate plans to ensure that biodiversity is at the heart of their service delivery.
- Environmental Management Systems(EMS)
Biodiversity considerations are integral to EMS development, and officers should input accordingly. Officers should encourage their local authorities to achieve biodiversity elements of environmental management systems like the Arena Network's Green Dragon.

Legislative requirements applicable to Local Plans

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (European Union Directive 2001/42/EC) applies to certain plans and programs that are likely to have significant environmental effects and sets the framework for the future development consent of projects.

It is recommended that LBAP Partnerships identify opportunities to contribute as set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners which was produced by CCW, English Nature (EN), the EA and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) in 2005.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/SEA_and_biodiversity_tcm9-133070.pdf

For more information about SEA and to view the Biodiversity Guidance, visit:

<http://www.sea-info.net/>

Other Plans

Local Service Boards and Local Service Agreements

The Local Service Board (LSB) is the local leadership team, comprising elected, appointed, executive and non-executive members of the statutory authorities, the voluntary and private sectors, and other key stakeholders, working as equal partners and taking joint responsibility for connecting the whole network of public services in an area. The Board agree, and ensure delivery of, a set of priority joint actions to achieve this. These actions are expressed in a Local Service Agreement signed by the partners and the Welsh Assembly Government.

LSBs are likely to be focussing on two or three key projects and it is up to the member organisations of individual LSBs to decide and implement local methods of complying with the Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Duties. LBAP Coordinators should make sure that they are in contact with their LSB, where these exist, in order to ensure that they can work closely with project leads to secure biodiversity gain and minimise biodiversity damage in these projects.

Regional Plans/Spatial Plan (currently under review)

Although greater than LBAP areas (i.e. local authorities/national parks) in geographical coverage, regional plans of various kinds may require direct relationships with, and responses from LBAP Partnerships. A case in point is the Wales Spatial Plan (led by WAG); none of its defined regions exactly follow LBAP boundaries, but some include mainly one or two LBAP areas, whilst others cover several more. Flexibility to input to this (and other regional plans) as appropriate to local circumstances is of key importance if opportunities for the biodiversity which they may offer, are to be developed and taken forward. Initiatives such as the Wales Spatial Plan and Making the Connections might lead to new cross-authority arrangements with direct implications for LBAP coordination, and are therefore particularly noteworthy.

In South East Wales a project to look at the potential for a Network Environment Region based on the principles of Green Infrastructure is currently underway. The involvement of Wales, local and regional biodiversity partnerships in this is an opportunity to demonstrate how biodiversity action could be delivered through the Spatial Plan process.

4.4.3 Other Non – Statutory Plans

LBAP Partnerships should use their membership to seek to influence all local plans (where possible), to ensure that the impact on biodiversity is considered in the early stages of development. Advice on reducing this impact and on how plan development and implementation can benefit biodiversity is essential. Support in developing biodiversity objectives, targets and indicators and information on reporting through BARS should be provided if necessary.

ANNEX L: ACRONYMS

ALGE – Association of Local Government Ecologists
BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan
BARS – Biodiversity Action Reporting System
BRAG – Biodiversity Research and Advisory Group
BRIG – Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group
CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity
CCW – Countryside Council for Wales
COP – Convention of the Parties (CBD)
DEFRA – Department of Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (UK Government)
ESG – Ecosystem Group
EU – European Union
GB – Great Britain
HAPs – Habitat Action Plans
INNS – Invasive Non-native Species
JNCC – Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LBAP – Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LBAP Partnership – Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership
LRC – Local Record Centre
MEA – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MEDIN – Marine Environmental Data and Information Network
NERC Act – Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
NBN – National Biodiversity Network
RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAPs – Species Action Plans
SEG – Species Expert Group
UK – United Kingdom
UN – United Nations
WAG – Welsh Assembly Government
WBF – Wales Biodiversity Framework
WBP – Wales Biodiversity Partnership (SG Steering Group/ST Support Team)
WEIF – Wales Environment Information Forum
WEISG – Wales Environment Information Steering Group
WLGA – Welsh Local Government Association