

Policy Paper

# Wales is better with Trees

January 2016



COED CADW  
WOODLAND  
TRUST



We believe that woods and trees enhance people's everyday lives and livelihoods – even if they are unaware of their benefits or immune to their beauty and utility.

# Coed Cadw's vision of how woods and trees can benefit Wales

Everyone benefits from trees, woods and forests – even if they never see or touch a tree, or walk in a wood. We all rely on the natural world to supply us with the essentials of life, such as clean air, water, food and fuel. Trees offer other riches too: our lives would be far poorer without their place in our landscapes, literature, language and livelihoods. Our spiritual and practical connections with trees and woods go back thousands of years but, for many people, are now lost.

It's time to build a new cultural connection with trees and woods to bring them back into *all* our lives.

## Looking to the future

Our ambition is a shared vision of a Wales rich in native woods and trees, enjoyed and valued by everyone. This means wooded landscapes, rich in nature's diversity and complexity, more able to bounce back from the worst that climate change, pests and diseases, and other pressures can throw at them. It also means places which are beautiful, inspiring, accessible, productive and relevant to everyone; healthier places in which to live and work; providing space to relax, reflect and recharge, away from the increasingly fast paced lives we now lead. And it means protecting the many characteristic and special species associated with woodland, some of which may hold the key to important scientific and medical advances.

We think this is achievable and necessary to meet the aspirations of the Well-being of Future Generations Act<sup>1</sup> and the Environment (Wales) Bill<sup>2</sup>, but it requires a step change in responding to and managing the pressures that our trees and woods are under and degrade the productivity and biodiversity of our woodlands.

## The state of Wales's woods and trees

The Welsh Government's strategy Woodlands for Wales<sup>3</sup> correctly highlights the diverse environments that woodlands create and the superb opportunities for people, businesses and biodiversity that they offer. The timber they yield is a key renewable resource that helps to lock up carbon, has a very low carbon footprint and helps to support our

sustainable development and climate change agendas. Even more important, in terms of value to our society and economy, are the other services woodlands provide, including protection of water resources, recreational value and biodiversity. Factoring in these benefits means a typical urban woodland is worth £130,000 per hectare, and a lowland broadleaved woodland £150,000 per ha<sup>4</sup>.

Welsh woods support an impressive array of habitats and species reflecting a varied geology, landscape and climate and provide internationally important strongholds for oak woods, bluebell woods and ancient trees. Just as distinctive and important are the networks of hedges and trees and the traditional wood pasture of coedcae and ffridd that so characterise the Welsh farming landscape.



BILL CUTHBERT/VINCENT WILDLIFE TRUST

Pine martens are an iconic woodland species, once common throughout Wales. The Woodland Trust is helping fund a project by the Vincent Wildlife Trust which aims to bring pine martens from Scotland to an area of mid Wales that still retains a tiny but struggling population. The aim is to establish a viable, thriving population in the woodlands of mid Wales.

<sup>1</sup>[www.assembly.wales/research%20documents/14-043%20wellbeing%20bill%20summary/14-043.pdf](http://www.assembly.wales/research%20documents/14-043%20wellbeing%20bill%20summary/14-043.pdf)

<sup>2</sup>[www.assembly.wales/Research%20Documents/15-030-Environment/15-030.pdf](http://www.assembly.wales/Research%20Documents/15-030-Environment/15-030.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>[naturalresources.wales/media/2985/woodlands-for-wales-strategy.pdf](http://naturalresources.wales/media/2985/woodlands-for-wales-strategy.pdf)

<sup>4</sup>[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/mediafile/100523043/RR-WT-060315-economic-benefits-woodland.pdf](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/mediafile/100523043/RR-WT-060315-economic-benefits-woodland.pdf)

Rapid environmental changes continue to put pressure on our trees, woods and forests. There are threats from increasing numbers of new pests and diseases and other invasive species; pollution; overgrazing; changes in land use and more intensive management; and physical losses of natural woodland assets driven by a short term economic gain rather than sustainable growth.

Climate change is leading to increasing global temperatures, with shifting weather patterns, and more extreme events such as droughts, floods and storms. This affects the natural range of species; some may respond in different ways and this will also affect the relationships between them.

Over centuries, many natural habitats have been cleared to make way for plantation forestry, farming and development. Now, wildlife-rich areas, including ancient woods, are often small, few and far between and isolated from one another by hostile spaces, such as intensively managed land. This fragmentation makes wildlife vulnerable because it is more difficult for wildlife to move in response to environmental change; smaller areas of habitat support fewer species and have less genetic diversity. Wales has just 15 per cent woodland cover, far less than almost every other European country.



The use of local wood as fuel is not just a major economic benefit that can be derived from woodland, but also an effective means of reducing net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## Coed Cadw's vision for trees, woods and people

Everyone's lives are touched by trees, woods and forests in some shape or form, with their enduring, widespread benefits being passed down through generations. This places a responsibility on our generation to act in support of them and secure them for the future.

**We believe that** woods and trees enhance people's everyday lives and livelihoods – even if they are unaware of their benefits or immune to their beauty and utility. Everyone is entitled to the universal and specific benefits which trees deliver, and forging closer social, environmental and economic connections with woods and trees will make our lives richer.

**We believe that** securing the future of Wales's woodland requires a combined approach of protecting the irreplaceable, restoring that which is damaged and degraded, supporting high value and sustainable timber production, and adding new and diverse woods to our depleted landscapes – new woods that can buffer, extend and link our fragmented habitats to build more resilient landscapes. These actions are mutually interdependent and supportive, and help woods to link into nature's bigger picture too.

In 2014 we raised the idea of a UK Charter for woods, trees and people, to articulate and safeguard for the future the benefits to society brought by woods and trees. The extremely positive response we received led us to conclude that there is a strong feeling that such a Charter is needed, and now is the right time to build it. We have invited a host of organisations to join us, and throughout 2016 we will work together to deliver a programme of events and communications aimed at building a UK-wide people movement for trees, and a Charter that genuinely reflects UK society's feelings and hopes for the future regarding woods and trees.

The environmental challenge is huge and we need to work together to adapt for change because the environment is now everyone's business. We endorse the Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development and integrated natural resource management<sup>5</sup> and suggest that part of what is necessary is more local decision-making, including field-level decisions made in partnership with landowners. This principle underpins much of what we propose.

## Creating landscapes better suited to the environmental challenges of the future

A step change is required to nurture the important role that woods and trees play in tackling the impacts of our changing environment, from negating the impact of flooding, to improving our air and water quality, and providing sustainable, low carbon building materials and fuel. As well as being fully recognised and legally binding in climate change policy, this step change should also be apparent in the implementation of Glastir land management grants.

### A landscape rich in trees

The Welsh Government should develop its far-sighted commitment to sustainable land management that is now enshrined in the Environment (Wales) Act, recognising how a substantial increase in tree cover and new woodland is necessary to achieving policy objectives relating to carbon budgets, farming resilience, sustainable timber production, water supply and recreation biodiversity.

- We are calling for the adoption of the recommended option in the Government's Climate Change Strategy for Wales to increase the average planting rate from about 500 ha to 5,000 ha per annum maintained over 20 years<sup>6</sup>. We endorse the

approach advocated by Wales Environment Link in their context and principles paper on woodland creation in Wales<sup>7</sup> and we suggest below a diverse variety of mechanisms that can contribute to achieving this and other policy goals.

### Enhancing resilience in farming

Changing weather patterns, soil degradation and new pests and diseases all threaten farm and forest productivity, as well as biodiversity. We need a climate change adaptation plan to increase resilience in the face of these pressures, and especially to help absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. There are three essential steps we are asking the Welsh Government to take:-

- Amend its interpretation of the EU regulations on the Basic Payment Scheme. These currently penalise Welsh farmers for having clusters of trees on their land, and directly undermine the Welsh Government's aim of encouraging farmers to plant more trees on their farms.
- Ensure that all parts of the Glastir scheme are tree and woodland friendly and understand the contribution that trees can make while efficiently enabling landowners to participate. Glastir must provide realistic incentives to plant and manage woods and trees, including farm woods, wood pasture, shelterbelts and hedges; that enhance farm sustainability by providing shade, shelter



RORY FRANCIS/WFML

Trees can play a valuable role in sheltering livestock from the summer heat, yet the Welsh Government's interpretation of EU rules penalises farmers for having tree clusters on their land.

<sup>6</sup>[gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/101006ccstratfinalen.pdf](http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/101006ccstratfinalen.pdf)

<sup>7</sup>[www.waleslink.org/sites/default/files/WEL\\_Woodland\\_Creation\\_in\\_Wales\\_paper\\_May14.pdf](http://www.waleslink.org/sites/default/files/WEL_Woodland_Creation_in_Wales_paper_May14.pdf)

and biomass, help to manage flood risk and reduce soil erosion and diffuse pollution. It should at least be possible for Welsh farmers to follow the example of the Pontbren Scheme<sup>8</sup> in northern Powys, planting thousands of trees in the form of shelterbelts and hedgerows so as to manage their farms better, without being penalised under the farm subsidy system.

- Invest in a new community of multi-skilled land management advisors and facilitators, able to meet and discuss measures with landowners on their land and provide on-going support and encouragement for flexible multi-purpose plans that deliver policy outcomes and fully exploit the contribution of trees and woodland.

## Making landscapes resilient to tree pests and diseases

The rapid rise in tree pests and diseases affecting woodlands and landscapes across the UK is an issue that requires an urgent and sustained response in Wales, co-ordinated with actions in the other UK countries.

- Mechanisms to enable this, such as the

Observatree partnership<sup>9</sup>, need to be fostered by the Government working in partnership with the voluntary and business sector.

- Large scale felling of larch to limit the spread of *Phytophthora* is affecting the recovery of ancient woodland sites in south Wales. A review of responses to date would be useful to help avoid future problems.
- We are calling on Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and others to source only UK-grown tree and shrub planting stock for all planting. The Woodland Trust is guaranteeing this by commissioning tree nurseries to grow UK seed up to three years in advance and we call on others to support the nursery industry in the same way.
- Our research suggests that even minimal tree loss from hedgerows and field margins would have a huge impact on the ecological connectivity of the landscape, and potentially become a significant road safety hazard. Further steps to understand these impacts and identify appropriate early action (eg planting replacement trees) is needed rapidly.

PHILIP FORMBY/WTML



In November 2015 the Woodland Trust provided over 26,000 native trees for free to schools and voluntary groups around Wales, for them to plant to improve the environment in their local area. The Trust does this regularly, every Autumn and Spring, and all trees provided are grown in the UK, so as to minimise the risk of tree diseases being brought into any of the countries of the UK.



RORY FRANCIS/WTML

Wales's ancient woodland is protected by Welsh planning policy, but threats continue. Here, near Dolgellau, the Welsh Government built a new road through an area of irreplaceable ancient woodland.

## Real protection for ancient woods and trees

Wales' ancient woodland is the richest, most valuable habitat for wildlife we have, covering less than five per cent of the land area. Despite being protected in planning policy, real threats continue, even as a result of developments promoted by the Welsh Government itself. Moreover, there is no statutory protection for Wales' ancient and heritage trees, a vital and much valued element of our heritage.

- We call on the Welsh Government to reaffirm its commitment to protecting all ancient woodland from significant damage and take action to strengthen the protection for genuinely ancient and heritage trees, including establishing a register for important trees. This should include providing positive support for their sensitive management where this is required.

## Restoring woodland biodiversity

We welcome the Welsh Government's embedding of the UN principles of the ecosystem approach into natural resource management and we agree with the need for biodiversity conservation to go "beyond protection". For woodland, the biodiversity priority is

reversing the biodiversity losses in all those ancient woods that have been converted to low diversity plantations. Such woods can also still contribute to sustainable long-term timber production within the requirements of the UK Forest Standard<sup>10</sup>. We call on the Welsh Government to:-

- continue to ensure the protection of irreplaceable habitats and characteristic species as an essential component of a wider biodiversity conservation strategy that ensures resilience and adaptation,
- provide constructive and engaging mechanisms which effectively incentivise the voluntary participation of private landowners in proactive conservation and restoration, including providing effective support through Glastir for the restoration of privately owned woodlands,
- require NRW to demonstrate measurable recovery in the biodiversity of ancient woodlands and other priority habitats throughout the public forest estate,
- require NRW, as the regulator, to ensure it has a robust process for demonstrating that work covered by approved grants and consents is delivered in compliance with the UK Forest Standard.

<sup>10</sup> [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs/biodiversity](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs/biodiversity)

## Holding Back the Waters

Our publication "Holding Back the Waters."<sup>11</sup> describes how trees can provide a sustainable and low maintenance solution to lessening the risk of flooding. Trees also help maintain water quality and reduce pollution by particulates and fertilizers. To realize this potential we call on the Welsh Government to:-

- plan for the planting of at least 10 million trees over the next five years to reduce flood risk to thousands of homes across the country, by creating hedges, tree belts and wooded areas targeted where they will best help soak up rainfall and slow down water runoff,
- put in place lead facilitators to drive the creation of land management plans for target river catchments, by guiding the application of Glastir grants in a prioritised and integrated way.

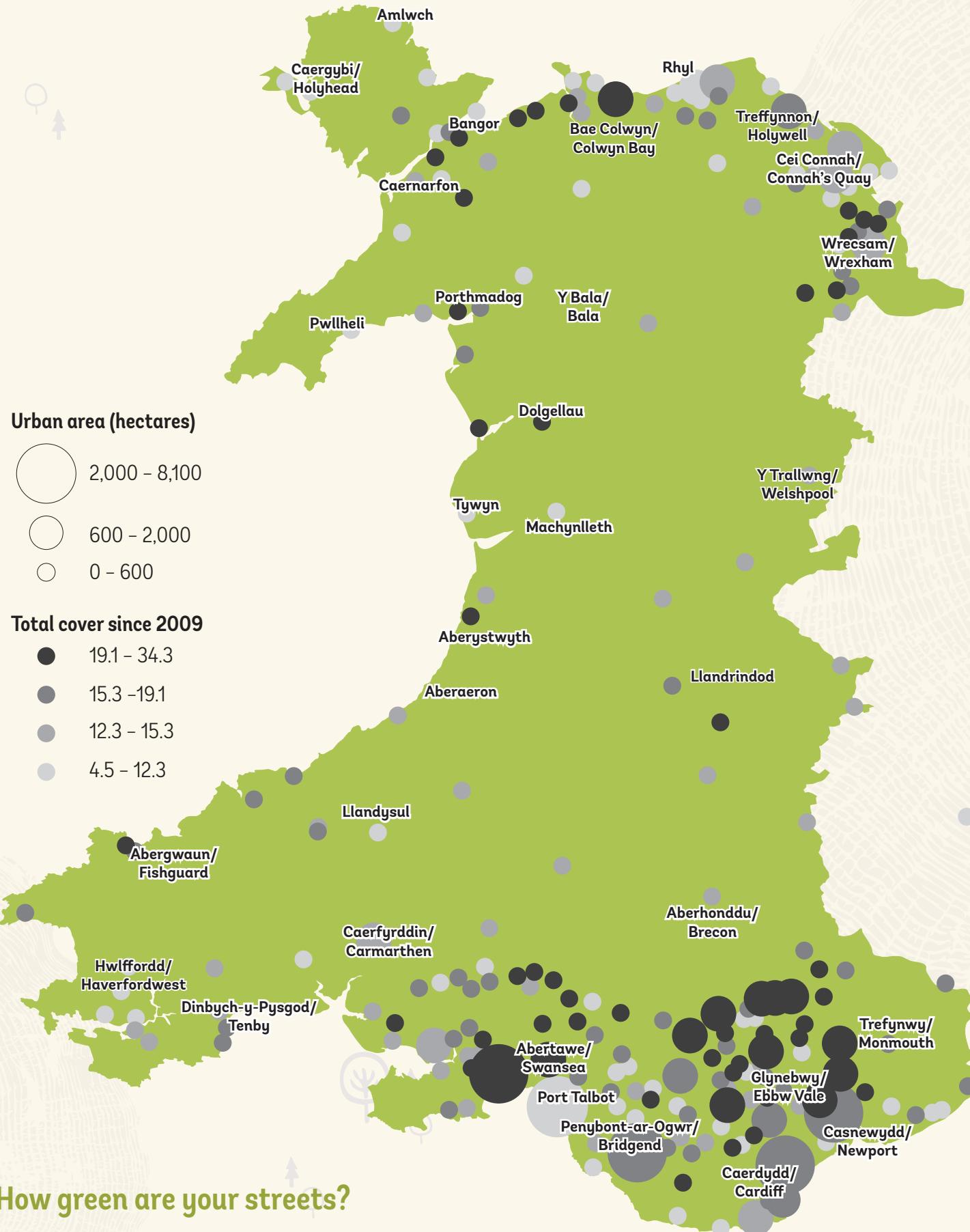
Coed Cadw is calling on the Welsh Government to support the planting of at least 10 million trees over the next five years to reduce flood risk to thousands of homes across the country. Here, a buffer strip has been planted alongside a stream on a farm in Powys, which should intercept overland flows of surface water during heavy rainfall as well as protecting the watercourse against diffuse pollution.

MIKE RICHARDS



## More woods and trees where people live

A ground-breaking report published by NRW shows that some of our towns are full of trees but others have few.<sup>12</sup> Compelling international evidence demonstrates the massive health and well-being benefits afforded by tree-filled green space,<sup>13</sup> and in Wales ground-breaking projects such as Actif Woods Wales and the Come Outside! programme are demonstrating tangible health gains. Woods and trees belong at the heart of a regeneration for all, especially considering that social deprivation is often associated with poor environmental quality and low tree cover. New developments should incorporate tree filled space,<sup>14</sup> using it to raise expectations for attractive and healthy living environments, reinvigorate our Victorian legacy of urban parks and provide practical benefits such as helping manage storm water run-off.



How green are your streets?



Coed Cadw calls on the Welsh Government to work to support the aspiration that every city, town and village in Wales should benefit from at least 20 per cent tree cover.

- We call on the Welsh Government to establish a challenge fund for tree planting to improve the environment where people live and work to support the aspiration that every city, town and village in Wales should benefit from at least 20 per cent tree coverage, matching the leafy suburbs which are seen as the best places to live.

Coed Cadw believes that no major new car park should be permitted unless it incorporates green drainage solutions to assist water percolation and reduce the 'heat island' effect.

This should particularly support the planting of native trees, which can provide a habitat and nectar source for pollinators, and also fruit trees, which will provide a sustainable source of food

- No major new car park should be permitted unless it incorporates green drainage solutions to assist water percolation and reduce the 'heat island' effect.



## Valuing recreation in woodlands

The Office for National Statistics has recently estimated that the value to our economy of recreational access to woodland is nearly 10 times that of the value of timber outputs<sup>15</sup>. This is just one example of the multiple benefits that woodlands provide that are not reflected in income received by woodland owners. We call on the Welsh Government to:

- recognise the value of this and other non-market woodland services in the accounts for the public forest estate and the way its forest estate is valued,
- provide more support for managed recreational access by private landowners, and provide financial support for voluntary agreements to ensure access to all large areas of private forestry.

Coed Cadw believes much more should be done to build the connection between children and woods and trees. Here, children plant trees at Coed Ysgubor Wen in Gwynedd as part of the Welsh Government's Plant! initiative.



RORY FRANCIS/WTML

## Future generations: A tree for every child

The Welsh Government, through its PLANT!<sup>16</sup> initiative already funds a tree for every child born or adopted in Wales. We believe much more could be done to build the connection between children and woods and trees. We invite the Welsh Government to:

- re-commit to and work with NRW and ourselves to reinvigorate the PLANT! Project, and
- use the foundation phase of the national curriculum to ensure every child has a chance to plant a tree themselves and support Forest Schools,
- continue to work with us to involve schools in the planting of trees to mark the centenary of the First World War and fully developing the Plant! component of our First World War centenary woodland at Ffos Las in Carmarthenshire.

<sup>15</sup>[www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/environmental/uk-environmental-accounts/2015/stb-environmental-accounts-2015.html#tab-Woodland-ecosystem-asset-and-services-accounts](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/environmental/uk-environmental-accounts/2015/stb-environmental-accounts-2015.html#tab-Woodland-ecosystem-asset-and-services-accounts)

<sup>16</sup>[gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/forestry/plantatree/?lang=en](http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/forestry/plantatree/?lang=en)

## A public forest estate that is a world-leading exemplar of sustainable development

Covering nearly six per cent of the land area of Wales, the Welsh Government's forest estate is a vitally important asset that provides huge benefits for the people of Wales. We commend the Welsh Government's commitment to retaining it as a public asset but suggest it could do still more to use it as an exemplar of sustainable multi-purpose land management, delivering more diverse ecosystem service benefits, recreational opportunities and supporting a vibrant and successful forestry and timber industry. We invite the Welsh Government to:-

- be transparent in judgement of where public interest lies and in the choices made to balance

economic, social and environmental objectives,

- diversify the forests to increase resilience and meet multiple objectives, taking the opportunity created by the devastation caused by *Phytophthora ramorum* to do this.
- ensure that the highest biodiversity value component of the estate, the 20 per cent of it that comprises ancient woodland or plantations on ancient woodland sites, is in a restoration process that will protect and enhance all the irreplaceable features that characterise ancient woodland.
- use the estate to support community and not-for-profit enterprises.

The tree canopy cover in Porthmadog is 20 per cent, adding hugely to the quality of life of local residents and visitors alike.

ROSSDEVANS



### **The Woodland Trust Wales**

3 Cooper's Yard  
Cardiff  
South Glamorgan  
CF10 5NB

 **0292 002 7732**

 **wales@woodlandtrust.org.uk**  
 **woodlandtrust.org.uk/wales**



The Woodland Trust is a registered charity in England and Wales no. 294344 and in Scotland no. SC038885. A non-profit making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England no. 1982873. Registered Office: Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 6LL. Cover image: Peter Wheeler 7298 12/15



ROSS EVANS

Ma gorgochudd costerr ym Mhorithmaddog yn 20 Y cant, sy'n ychwanegu'n fawr am ansawdd bwyd y trigolion lleol ac ymwellwr fel ei gyflydd.

Cymru i:-

Cyflawniaeth, sy'n gyffwrdd i buddio'n gwasanaeth  
a llwyddiant mwy amrywiol, cyflleoedd addoliu iadaol a  
cocosyntem mwy amrywiol, cyffwrdd i gweithio'n ariannol  
yng Nghymru a gwahanodd Llywodraeth a llwyddiantus. Rydym yn gwahanodd Llywodraeth

Cymru Llywodraeth ymddygiad amrywiad eraffodol ymmeredig oedd ynganwylau fel engwyliau trir amlybwyras i w definidio gwallai wneud hyd yn oed yn fwy i w awgrymu chadw fel ased cyhoeddus ond yn awgrymu i'w gwallai wneud hyd yn oed yn fwy i w definidio fel engwyliau trir amlybwyras

Yn ymestyni dros bron chwech y cant o arwynebedd tir Cymru, mae ystâd goedwraig Llywodraeth Cymru'n asead hanfodol bwysig sy'n cydnig buddion enfawr i bobl Cymru. Ryhydym yn

բարեկարգ է ցուցանիւնը

an additional stimulus

Ystâd goedwîg gyhoeddus sy'n enghydrifft bâr ymoli sy'n arwain y bîd o

- nodweddau coetir hyafol  
• ac yn gwelâr holl nodweddion unigryw sy'n  
• hyafol, mewm proseses affer a fydd yn diogelu  
• hyafol neu blaenigfeydd ar safleoedd coetir  
• yr ystâd, yr 20 y cant ohoini sy'n cydnwys coetir  
• sicrhau bod cydran gwyrth bio amrywiadeth uchaf  
• Phytophthora ramorum i wneud hyn.  
• a grefwyd gan y diinistr sydd weddi i achos i gan  
• chwrrd ag amcanion lluosog, gan gyflwynid y cyffle  
• amrywiol coedwigedol ! gînhyddu gwytunwch a  
• amgylcheddol,  
• amcanion economaidd, cymdeithasol ac  
• cyhoeddad ac yn hyd dewisiodd a wneir i ghydwyiso  
• fod yn drylioyw wrth farmu ble gorwedd budd y





RORY FRANCIS/WTML

Mae Cofed Cadw'n credu i dyli'd gwnaed mwy o lawer i fagau perthynas rhwng plan t a choed a chodeliannau. Yma, mae plan ym planu coed yng Nghoed Ysgubor Wen yng Nghymru a drosedd Plan t Llywodraeth Cymru.

- Ffos Las ym Sir Gaerfyrddin.
- canmlwyddiant Rhifyel Byd Cyntaf ym llawn ym Cyntaf ac i ddatblygi cyfrann Plant ei'n coetir
- planu coed i nodi canmlwyddiant Rhifyel Byd parhau i wetheio gydha ni i ghydnwys ysgolion mewm
- Ysgolion Coedwraig,
- cyflie i blannu coedden eu hunain a chefnogi cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod pob plentyn ym cael defnyddio cyffordd syffraen y cwriconwlm
- ailiywiadig'r Prosiect PLANT, a
- ailiywiadig i a gweithio gyda CNC a niniau i gwahodd Llywodraeth Cymru i:
- galali llaŵer mwy gal ei wneud i fethyrin y cysylltiad rhwng plan t a chodeliannau a choed. Rydyd ym cael eni neu i fabwysiadu yng Nghymru. Credwn y ei oses ym arianau coedden ar gyfer pob plentyn sy'n Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, trwy i menter PLANT!
- Genedlaethau'r dyfodol: Coeden ar gyfeir pob plentyn

- darparu myw o ghymrwyth ar gyfer mynediad darparu cymrwth ariannol ar gyfer cytundebau adloniadol a reoli gan dirfeddiannwyd preifat, darparu myw o ghymrwyth ar gyfer mynediad goedwig aeth breifat.

- erall nad ydhynt ar gyfer y farchmada hyng nagh yfiron yr ystad goedwyl gyhoeddus a'r ffodd y maë i hysiad goedwyl ym cael ei phrisio, gydnabod gwert hyn a gwasanaethau coetir

- Lywodraeth Cymru i: dderynir gan berchnogaion coetir. Rydyd ym gallw ar budiolion lluosog y mae coetiroedd ym eu darparu nad ydhynt ym cael eu hadlewyrrchu mewm incwm a cyhuhyrchiion coed. Dim ond un esiampl yw hyn o'r i goetir i'n hecnomi bron i'w gwaltch gwert

- Mae'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol wedi amcan ymffrif yn ddilweddgar bod gwert hyn ymnediad adloniadol

## Gwerthfa arogi hamdden mewm

### Coetiroedd



RORY FRANCIS/W/HTML

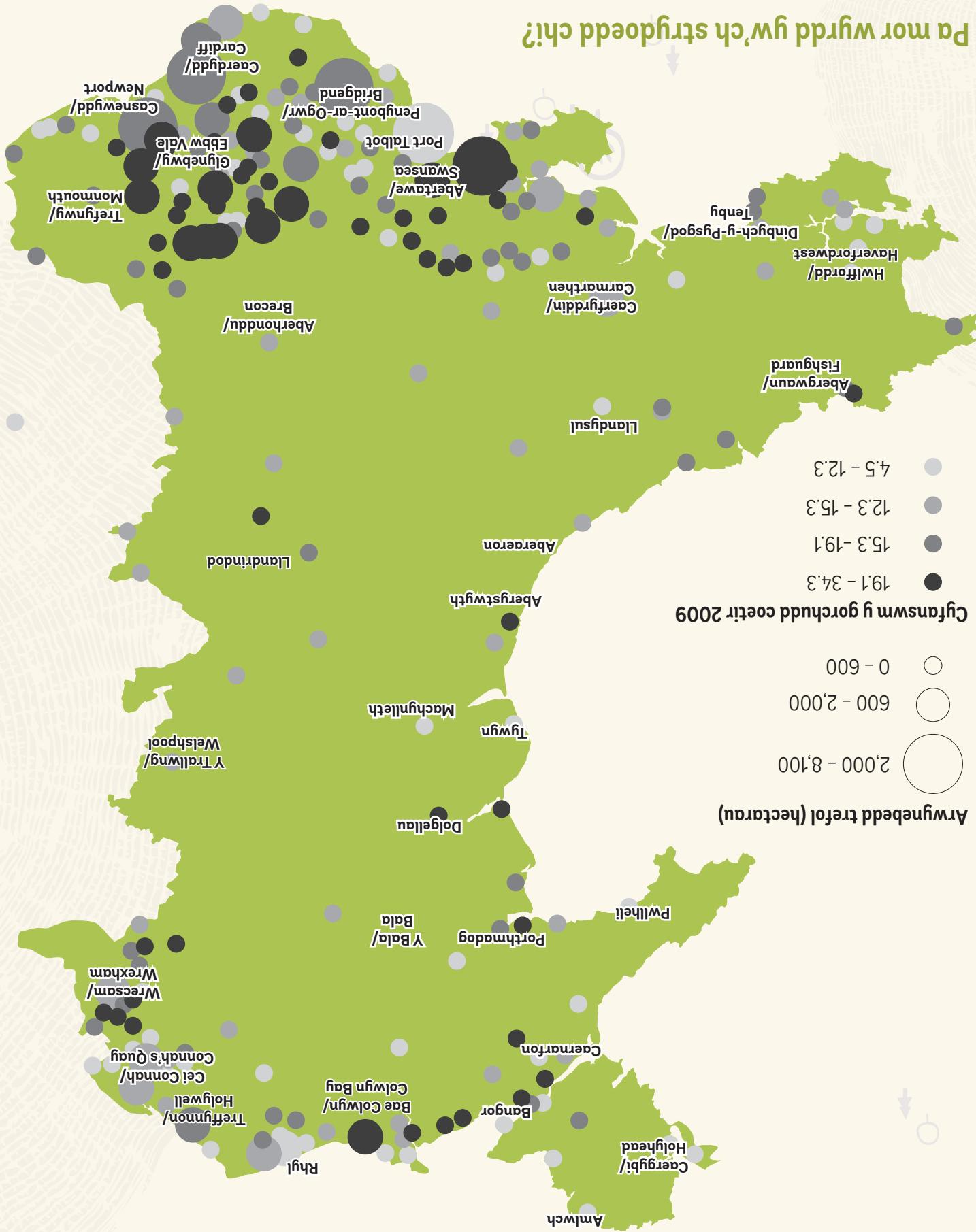
Mae Coed Cadw'n credu na ddylid caniatâu'r un ffeies parcio mawr newydd onid yw'r cydnwys datrysiaidau drameinio gwyrdd i helpu dŵr i gal ei amsgwngno h naturol, ac i leihau effeithiau yngys gwers.

- Rydhyd ym ym gallu ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu cronfa her ar gyfer planannu coed i wella'r amgylchedd blyw a mae pob llyw a gwethlo i gelfyddid y dylai pob dimas, trer a phentref gyng Ngwydru galbudd o leiaf 20 y cant o orchudd coed, i gyd-fynd â'r masestrif deliog sy'n cael eu gweld fel y lleoedd gorau i fyw. Yn a nad dim dylai hyd ym gelfyddid planannu coed broadorol.



RORY FRANCIS/WTM

Gorchudd coed yn ninasoedd, trefi a phentrefti Cymru yn 2009, yn ôl "Gorchudd coed yn nhrefti a dinasoedd Cymru" a gyhoeddwyd gan Gyfleoeth Naturiol Cymru 2014.





MIKE RICHARDS

Help! I really don't like storms.

gofal i'r disgwyliau ar gyfer amgylcheddau byw  
atyniadol ac iach, i adfywi o'n hettfeiddiaeth Fictoriaid  
o barciau trefol a darparu buddion ymarrferol megis

newydd gylchynwys lle llawn coed

Chwod ymddyguwrth galion adferiad i bawb, yn arbeniung o ystyriol bod amddiffygdedd cywmdethasol ym cael ei gyfisylltu hawn ag ansawdd amgylcheddol gwael a gorchedd isel o goed. Dylai datblygiadau

Mae adroddiadau sy'n torri trir newyddid a gyhoeddwyd gan  
CNC yn ddyngos bod rhai o hysbrydau llawn coed ond eu  
lood ymhin mewn erailliau Mae tyfistolaeth ryngwylodol  
gyrkymsus yn ddyngos y budoedd glas llawn coed, ac yng Nghymru  
roddir gan leoddad glas llawn coed, a lleisiaint enfa war a  
roddir gan leoddad glas llawn coed, ac yng Nghymru  
mae prosiectau sy'n torri trir newyddid megis Ceredigion  
Acif Woods Wales ar rhaiglen Dewch Allan yn ddangos  
mawntiesiion iechyd gwledyw. Mae coedlannau a

መኅጂ ማኅ ዝመን

My o goedlannau a chwed ble mae

- gyllynni a'r gyfeir plannu o leiaf 10 milliwon  
goed dros y plwm mlynedd nesaf! I leihau'r perffigil  
o lifoghydd i ffloedd o gartrefi ar draws y wlad,  
trwy greu gwrychchored, lleiniâu coed a mannau  
coediog wedi'u tragedi a ble byddant yn helpu orau  
i amusgano glawriad ac arafu dŵr ffô,  
roi hwyliwswyd arwenniol yn eu lle i gyrru creu  
cymlluniau rheoli tir ar gyfer dalgylch oedd afonydd  
a dargeddir, trwy arwain defnydd grannuau Glasstr  
mewn ffordd fladenoriatedol ac integredig.

Mae h cyhoeddiddiad "Dai y Difroedd yn Ol" yn  
dilysgrifio sut y gall coed ddarparu ateb gynaliadau  
ac isel ei gyfanhaliadeth i leihau'r perfformiwr o lifoedd.  
Mae coed ym hela'r hefyd i gyrraedd dŵr a lleihau  
llygaredd gan ronynnau a gwreithiau. I wrieddwr  
potensial hwn rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth  
Cymru i -

Dal y Gyfroedd yn ol

• yDu

- myndu bod CNC, fel y rheoleiddiwr, yn sicrhau ei fod a phroses gadarn i ddangosos bod gwyltch sy'n dod o fewn grantiau a chaniatad a gymeradwyir yn cael ei gyflenwi'n unol â Safon Coedwigaeth

Uitstaad goed gyhoedduus,

myhnu bod CNC yh danguos adferiad mesuradwy  
ymiau mliamrywiadeth cectiroedd hynafol a  
chunffugedd hanesyddol eraill trwy'r holl

adparau periniau'nweithiau adleidiadol ac atyuiu'nadol  
sydd i bob pwrrpas yn cyffwrdd ymddygiad  
gwirfoddol trifeddiannwyd preifat mewin  
gywarchodaeith ac adfeiriad rhagweliethiol, yn  
chynwysys dardparu cyfomorth effeithiol trwy Glasstr i  
adfer coetiroedd mewin perchenogaeth breifat,

barhau i sicrhau y diogelir cynefinnodd unigryw a rhywogaethau nodweddiaid fel rhain hanfodol o strategaeith chadwreath bio amrywiadeth ehangach sy'n sicrhau gwythwch ac ymddyddasiad,

goettir, y Flœnortae bloamurwiaeth | i w gwrtchriforol  
collledion biaoomurwiaeth ym holl goedlannau hynafol  
hydnu sydd wedi'u trawsnewid yn blaenigfrefidd isel eu  
haamrywiadeth. Gall coedlannau o'r fath ddal i gyfrannu  
hefyd at gyntafrechua coed ym gynhaliaeth y DU. Rydych ym  
o fewn gofynnion Saeron Coedwigaeth y DU. Rydych ym  
gallwr ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:-

Rydhyam yn croesawu'r ffaitch fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwnueud egwyddorion dull ecosyfem y Cenhadloedd Unedig yn rhian annatod o reoli adroddau naturiol ac rydhyam yn cyfluno â'r angen i gadwraeth bio amrywiadeth fynd "y tu hwnt i amddiffyniaid". I

Adfer bi a mywiaeth coetir

## • հասիկ սպաս

Cymorth cadarnhaol i w rheoli'n sensitiif ble mae  
coed pwyllig. Llygaid hyd yn gyfunwys darparu

Rhyd ymddygu'n galwr ar Lywodraeth Llywru i ddiddatgauan ei hymwyd i ddilogaellu pob coetir hynafol rhag difrod arwyddoccoal ac i gyflwyned camau i gryfhau'r amddiffyniad i goed hynafol a chhoed trerafaeth go iawn, yn cynnwys sefydlu cofrestr ar gyfer

ia wun o'n treffdaeth.

Lgywodau aethu'n Cymru'n erthydau. Ar y pentrefi yngyd, dodes dim amddiffyniad statudol i goed hyndafrol a chroed treftadaeth Cymru, elfen dyngeddefnol a gwefrhyfawr.

gymnastics along with his family.

Համայնքական գործադրությունը պահպանության մեջ է մտնելու առաջին օրը՝ 1995 թվականի հունվարի 1-ին:

### Советы по выбору и применению

## Amddiffygiaid gwirioneddol i goedlannau a choed hynafol

Mae coetir hyafafol Gymru'n cael ei ddilogaelu gan Bollsi Cymluniuo Gymru, ond mae Lloyd George a'r Cymry trwy ardal o goetir hyafafol, na ellir ei algorreu



Ymis Tacwedd 2015 fe roddodd Coed Cadw dros 26,000 o goed broadorol i ysgolion a grwpiau gwirfodol yng Nghymru, iddynt nhw wella amgylchedd eu haradl leol. Fe fydd Coed Cadw'n gwrneud hyn yn rheolaidd, bob gwaith yna hŷn hydrer, ac mae'r holl goed ym mis Tacwedd 2015 fe roddodd Coed Cadw er mwyn heithau'r perfformyddiau coed a chlefydau coed i mewn i unrhyw un o Wladysdd Prydaiin.



PHILIP FORMBY/WTML

**Gwneud triveddau'n wyliau i blâu a chlefydau coed**  
Mae'r cyflwynn ydod a'r celfyddau  
coed sy'n effeithio ar goetiroedd a thirweddau a  
draws y DU yn fater sydd ag angen ymataeth byr

Ffermwyd am fod yn wrethfawr yn gyngorol da byw o wres yr haf, ond mae dehongliaid Llywodraeth Cymru o reolau Ewropaeidd ym cosbi.



RORY FRANCIS / WTM

- Newid ei dehongliaid o reoliadau'r Undeb ffermwyd i blannu mwy o goed ar eu ffermydd. Unioingyfrachol nod Llywodraeth Cymru o amnog aod a chlystyrâu o goed ar eu tir, ac yn tanseilio'n o bryd mae'r rhain yn cosbi ffermwyd Cymru am Ewropaeidd ar Gylchlu y Taliad Sylfaenol. Ar hyn a

Llywodraeth Cymru eu gyrryd: -  
 atmosffer. Mae tri chama hanfodol yr hyd ym a i gofynn i atmosau hwn, ac yn arbenini i helpu i amsguno CO<sub>2</sub> o'r hinsawdd atmosfear m i gyhyduddu gwytunwch ym wylod bioamrywiadeth. Mae angen cylluli a chodebwigoedd, yn ogystal a chynhyrchiant ffermwyd a phlebau a chlefydau newydd i gilyd ym wylod  
 Mae patrymau tŷweddau sy'n newid, dirywidiad pridd a phlebau a chlefydau newydd i gilyd ym wylod.

## Gwellâr gwytunwch mewn ffermio.

gyfrannu at gyflawni'r nod polisi hwn ac eraill amrywiadeth amryffail o bêririanwetithau a all ar greu coetir yng Nghymru ac awgrymuwa i osod Cymru yn eu papur cyd-destun ac egwyloddroiion gweithredu a argyfamhelleir gan Cyngwilt Amgylchedd 20 mlynedd. Rydych ym a chymherddygo'r dull 5,000 hectar y fydd ym a cael ei gyrru'n dros gyfradd blaenau gyfarfaloig o tua 500 hectar i yn yr Hinsawdd gan y Llywodraeth i gyngiddwr ar gyfamhelleir yn Strategaeth Cymru ar y Newid a Rhydym ym galw am fabwysiadu'r opsiwn a

cyflenwi drw a bioamrywiadeth hamdden. Gwytnwch ffermio, cyhuhyrchiu coed yn gydnabodwy, amcanion polisia'n hymuned a chyflidebau carbon, yn y gorchedd o goed a choetir newydd a gyflawni yn cydhaod sut y mae angen cyllidydd sylweddol gorfforïn a wr y Neddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru).  
 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddatblygu i hymwymiad pellweddol i roi tir yn gydnabodwy sydd weddi.  
 Dyli Llywodraeth Cymru newid ymwymiad

## Tirwedd gyforio g goed

hefyd yng ngwetir erediad grantiau rheoli tir Glasstr. hinsawdd, dylai'r newid sylweddol hwn fod yn amwng llawn a'i fod ym gyfreithiol rwymol mewn polisi newid thaniwydd. Yn ogystal â'i fod ym cael ei gydhaod ym ddeunyddiau adeliadau carbon iel, cynddiodwy a effaith lligydd, ! wella ansawdd aer a drw, o negyddu afael ag effeithiau amgylchedd sy'n newid, a darparu mae coedlannau a chaeid ym ei chwarelle wrth fynd i'r Mae angen newid sylweddol i ffeithrin i rhian bwysig i

## dyfodol ar gyfer heriau amgylcheddol y creu tirweddau sy'n fwy addas

wrth wraid llawer o'r hyd ym yr ydym ym ei gyrru. Partneriaeth a thirfoddliannwyd. Mae'r eglwysiaid o'r meiniws penodrefnyddau ar lefel caeau a wneir mewin a angan yw gwnaed mwy o bendrefnyddau'n lleol, yn

In 2014, a survey by Shifra and a sister organization found that 60% of households in Uganda had at least one member who had been displaced by conflict or disaster. This figure includes those who had been internally displaced (IDPs) as well as those who had fled across national borders (refugees). The survey also found that nearly half of all households in Uganda were headed by women, and that women were more likely than men to be displaced by conflict or disaster.

Credwn fod sicrhau dyfodol coetir Llymru yn gallu am ffrodded gyflunol o fynd ati i ddiogaigelu'r unigryw, adfer yr hyn sydd wedi'i niwediad a'i ddifyrwio, cyflannol cydnabyrchiu coed gwertych mawr, cydnaliadau, ac ychwanegu coedlannau newydd ac amrywiol a'i tirweddau tenau - coedlannau newydd sy'n gallu clustogi, estynia a chyfysylltu ein cynefinnauedd tamweidiog i lunio tirweddau mwy gwylodyn. Mae'r camau hyn ydych-diddymol ar ei gilydd ac yn gefnogol i wglifydd, ac yn helpu coedlannau ! ymgysylltu â darlun mwy natur hefyd.

**Credwn fod** coedlannau a chwead yn gwellta bywydau pob dydd a hywoliaeth pobl - hyd yn oed os nad ydychyt yn gwyfod am eu buddiolion neu i bod yn ddall i w harddwrch a'u defnyddioldeb. Mae gan bawb hawl i'r buddiolion cyffredinol a phenodol y mae coed yn eu cyflawnwi, a bydd llunio cysylltiadau cywiau derifithaol, amgylcheddol ac economaidd agosacu h yd yd a choedlannau a chwead yn gwmued ein bywydau h gyfroethocach.

Mae bywiadur parw yn cael eu cyflwrdd gan goed, coedlaisanau a chloeddwyoedd mewna rhifyn fodd neu'n gylchydol, gyda'u buddiolion oesol, heleddych yn cael eu trorsglwydd o un genhedaeth i'r llaif. Mae hyd yn rhoi cyfrifoldeb ar ein cenhedlaeth ni i wethredu i wchymhell a'u diogelu ar gyfner y dyfodol.

Gwleddig aeth Coed Cadw ar gyfer  
Coed, coedlannau a phobol

Mae defnyddio coed fel tanwydd nîd yn unig yn fantais economaidd sy'n deillio o goetir, ond hefyd yn ffrodd effeithiol o leihau allgyriadâu net CO<sub>2</sub>.



RORY FRANCIS/WTML

Dros y carniforedd, mae llawer o gynhwysedd naturalol weddîu clirio i wneud lle ar gyfer coedwigaeth planhigion frehudd, ffermio a ddatblygu. Bellach, mae cydnwysos coedlannau hynafol, yn aml i lawn yn facch, yn briñ ac weddîu hynfysu oddi wrth ei gilydd gan leoadedd gelhuniadethus, meigis trŷ'n cael ei reoli'n ddwyys. Mae'r darinió hwn yn gwnaed bywyd gwylt ymddynt am ei bod hŷn fyw aodd i fywyd gwylt sy'n ymddynt mewn ymataebyd i newid amgylcheddol; mae ardaloeedd llai o gynhefin yn cynnal llai o rywogaethau ac mae iddynt lal o amrywiadeth gwennitiad. Dim ond 15 y cant o Gymru sy'n goedloig, llawer llai na bron pob gwlad arall yn Ewrop.

Rhywogaeth coetir econolig yw beleri coed, oedd unwaith yn gyffredin trwy Gymru gyfan. Mae Coed Cadw'n helpu arianannu prosiect gan y Vincent Wildlife Trust sydd â'i fryd ar dded a beleri coed i lawr o'r Alban i ardal o Ganolbarth Cymru lle mae poblogaeth Fach iawn wedi goroesi, y wriad yw sefydlu poblogaeth hysbryw a all ffynnu yng ngheodwigoedd y Canolfbarth.



BILL CUTHBERT/VINCENT WILDLIFE TRUST

Mae coedladau Cymrù'n cynnal am rywiwatech trawriadol o gylchymeneidd a rhifyngaeithau sy'n adlewyrchu ddearg, trivedd a hinsawdd amrywiol ac yn darparu cadarnleodd rhifyngwladol gwylsiing i goedhdydd drwg, coedhdydd cylichâu'r goig a choed hynafol. Yr un mor noddedig a phwysig yw'r rhwydwrifiau o wrychodedd a chœd pori traddodiadol coedcœ a ffriad sydd mor nodweddiadol o dirwedd fferrmio Cymrù.

rgan eu gwært h iñ cymdeithas a n hecconomy, yw'r  
gywasanaethau eraill y mae coetiroedd ym eu darparu,  
yñ cynnwys diogelu annoddau dŵr, a'u gwerth o  
ranc hamdden a bioma rywiadeth. Mae ffactorreddior  
buddion hyñ yn gofylgu bod coetir treof nodweddiddiol  
yñ wert h £130,000 yr hec tar, a choetir llydcan ddail  
iselder £150,000 yr hec tar. 4

Mae'n bryd llunio cyflymddydd diwyllianol newydd a chwead a choedlanau i ddedd a nhw'n ol i'n bywydau ni i gyd.

Mae pawb yn cael budd o goed, coedlannau a chyfeillgarwedd - hyd yn oed os nad ydhynt byt yn gwellt neu'n cyffwrdd coedan, neu'n cerdded mewn coedlan. Rydym i gyd yn diliqaniwr ar fynd natur i'n gyflawni a hanfuodion bywyd, fel awyr iän, dŵr, bwyd a thranwyd. Mae coed yn cynani gyfroeth arall hefyd: byddai'n gywydau'n llawer totach heb eu lle yn ein trirweddau, ein llenyddiaeth, ein hiaith a'n bywoliatech. Mae'n

Gweler i gaeafn Coed Cadw o sut y gall coed a  
chodelianau fod o fudd i Gymru

Mae strategiaeth Hollywood arddull Gymru, Coetiroedd amrywiol y mae coetiroedd ym maen gwylch ! bobl, busnesau a bodiamrywiadeth y mae'n nhw'n eu cyflwyni. Mae'r coed a gyflwynir rhwng ymddygiad a'i gilydd i ddarparu carbon, sydd ag ol troed carbon i sel iwan ac sy'n helpu i ddarparu a dwyudd addurnedol sy'n helpu i gloli hefyd i gynnal eth datblygu cynllid a hagenedd o u hefyd i gynnal eth datblygu cynllid a hagenedd o u

Cyflwr coedlannau a chœd Cymrw

Credwn fod hy'n ymgyddadwy ac yn angenrhedol i gwrd â dyheadau Deddf Llesiaint Cenedlaethol Dylfodol a Bil yr Amgylchedd (Cymru)<sup>2</sup>, ond mae'n gofynn am newid sylweddol wrth reoli ac ymataeb i'r wylsâu ymaen coed a h coedlannau daunynt ac sy'n dirywi o gynhyrchiant a biaomrywiaeth ein coetiroedd.

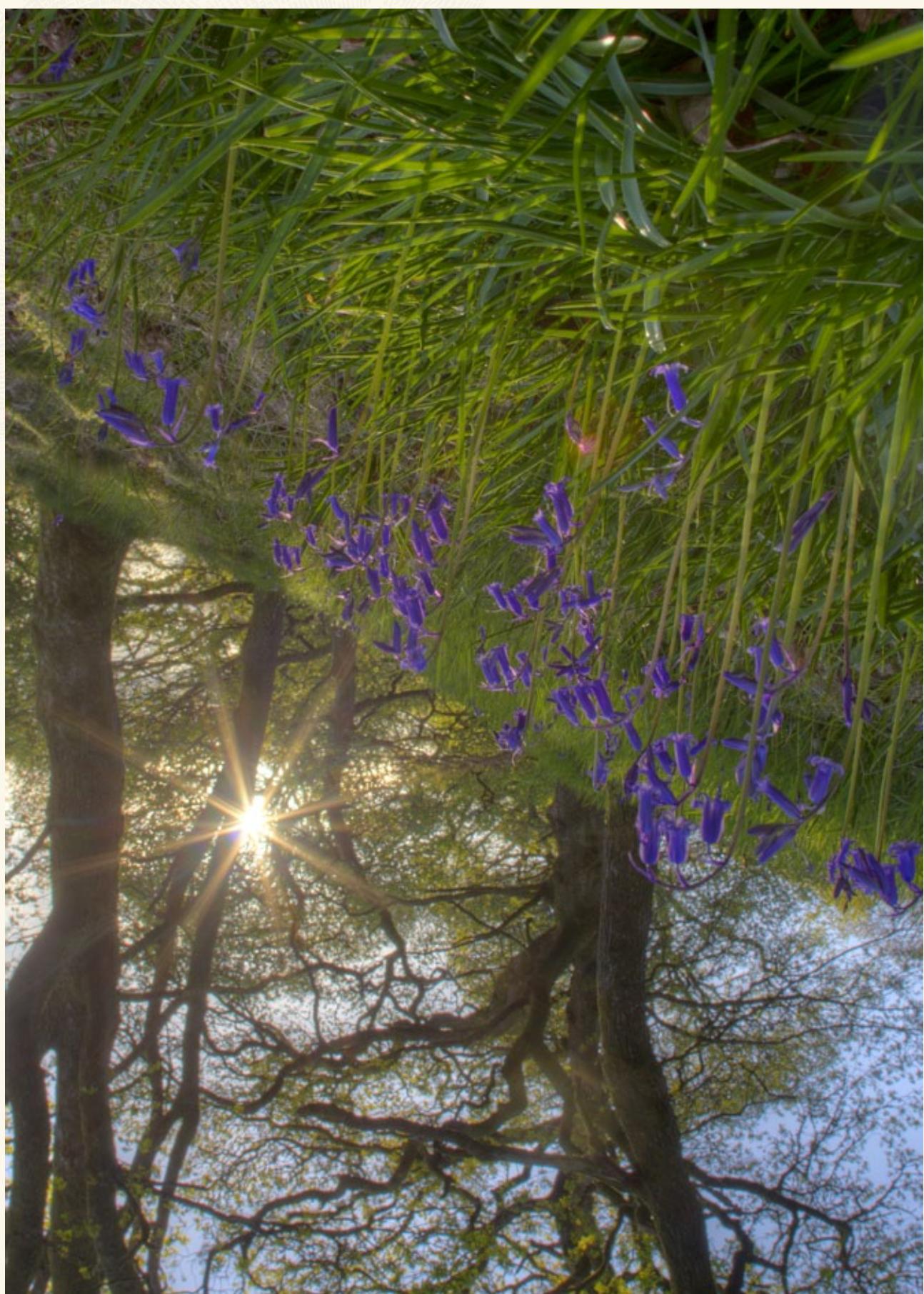
gwyddonol a maeodd yngol gwylsiog.  
y gall rhai o chonhynt fod arall weddol a ddatblygiadau  
nodyneddiaol, arbennig sy'n gifyn i'r holltiedig a choetir,  
bellač. Ac mae'n gofio i'r llo o rhwng ogethau  
y qhwymydau a wifynwyd cyflwyni ymhiar ymhiar  
ywlaic, a myfyrni a masg y nerth newydd, oddi wrth  
iaachach! Fyw a gwelithio unhynt; sy'n cyflwyni le!  
yngan ychydigol ac yn perthnasol! bawb; lleoedd  
golwg ynglŷn â llleoedd ddysyll, yn hynhŷrach,  
a phwydasau eraill ei dafftu atynut. Yn ogystal mae'n  
o'r gwaethau y gall newid hini sawdol, plaid a chlefydau,  
a chymhlethod natur yngyd, sy'n fwy dyl i wella  
golwg ynglŷn â trwyeddau coedloig, a chyffordd o amrywiaethau  
a phywysau a'u mwyniadau a'u gwerthfawrogi. Mae hi yn  
gwyddonol a gofodol a choed brodorol, hi mae  
Ein huc hysbliad i'r gweledigaeth a rhannau o amrywiaethau

## **Edrych tuag at y dyfodol**

Mae'n bryd llunio cyflymddyriad diwyllianol newydd a ch  
o bobl, mae'n nhw wedi mwyned ar gofl bellach.

metihu cydhaqqod eu harddwch neu eu defnyddioldeb.

Credwn ni fod coed a choedlannau'n cyfaret hogi i gywydau bennuddol pawb – hŷn oed os nad ydymnt yn llawn i'w hysni, neu'n



ANDREW HENRY/WTML



COED CADW  
WOODLAND  
TRUST



Iorawyr 2016

# Mlae Cymru'n Weլl gyda Choe'd

Papur Polisi