



Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership
Report on Action
January – December 2021



Introduction

The Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership is made up of a number of partners with a depth of knowledge, experience and enthusiasm for the county's biodiversity. It is facilitated by the Council's Biodiversity Officer and has been established for over 20 years.

Carmarthenshire supports a rich mosaic of different [habitats](#) making up our landscapes, most of which have been influenced by a long history of human activity and land-management practices. Whether they cover large or small areas, all our varied habitats, and the species that live there, add to the richness of biodiversity in Carmarthenshire. They all contribute to our experience of living here and also to the economy of the county, the health and well-being of our citizens, the provision of food, clean water and air, and to our local culture. A healthy natural environment is a vital part of a sustainable, resilient and distinct Carmarthenshire.

The [Coronavirus: Mental health in the Pandemic](#) research programme showed that spending time outdoors has been one of the key factors enabling people to cope with the stresses of the pandemic and increasingly community action is seeking to manage areas for nature. Often the benefits to the groups that undertake the action are just as significant as the biodiversity benefits and this can stimulate further local action. Recently [Forest Research](#) produced a report that evidenced that woodland walks save Wales £13m a year in mental health costs (based on 2020 prices).

However, [the State of Nature in Wales 2019](#) report identified that there has been a considerable change in Welsh wildlife in recent decades with evidence of the overall decline in the diversity of species and the extent of natural and semi-natural habitats. This is reflected in Carmarthenshire.

On 30th June 2021 the Senedd declared a Nature Emergency in Wales and recognized that the nature and climate crises are inextricably linked. This reinforces the Senedd's declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019. Welsh Government confirmed it planned to establish an independent environmental watchdog for Wales and will be looking at biodiversity targets in the context of both the UN global biodiversity framework and the UK framework which are under development.

A 2019 intergovernmental report ([IPBES assessment 2019](#)) has also shown the strong interrelationship between climate change, the loss of biodiversity and human wellbeing. Any local framework to address climate change should consider the impact on Carmarthenshire's biodiversity and also consider how our natural environment can help with mitigation and adaptation to climate change. We cannot solve the threats of human-induced climate change and loss of biodiversity in isolation. We either solve both or we solve neither.

The work of the partners, and the projects they undertake, deliver outcomes that help to conserve and enhance our natural environment and often deliver multiple benefits that improve the well-being of the people that live here. Their work contributes to objectives and outcomes of a number of national and local plans with goals for the natural environment. These include:

- The [Carmarthenshire Nature Recovery Plan](#) which contributes to the national biodiversity strategy and action plan for Wales working to reverse the decline in biodiversity in Wales and build the resilience of our ecosystems.
- Carmarthenshire County Council's [Well-being Objectives](#) and the Carmarthenshire Public Service Board's [Well-being Plan](#).

In addition, [The Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#) puts into place a duty to plan and manage our natural resources. This includes a duty to require all public bodies, when carrying out their functions to seek to 'maintain and enhance biodiversity' where it is within the proper exercise of their functions and seek to 'promote the resilience of ecosystems'. The Council has prepared a Forward Plan to

evidence how it will integrate this legislation into the delivery of its services, which has been reported on to WG.

Local Nature Partnerships are a key delivery mechanism that can help provide local focus and delivery of all these aims. In 2022 it hopes to produce a State of Nature report for Carmarthenshire.

Local people can make a difference as well and it is a role of all the partners to raise awareness and work with communities on projects that benefit biodiversity – and the people involved.

This is a summary of just some of the achievements of the partners in 2021, often working together, to conserve and enhance Carmarthenshire's diverse range of habitats and species.

THE CARMARTHENSHERE NATURE PARTNERSHIP



This year the **Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust** started their Llanelli Lagoons project funded by the Natural Resources Wales Sustainable Management Scheme. The work will create new wetland habitat, and enhance the saline and freshwater lagoons at WWT Llanelli, with the hope that it will attract a greater range of wetland species throughout the year, including ground-nesting birds. Work on the freshwater lagoon will create and enhance wetland habitats for the benefit of waterbirds, and other wildlife. The saline lagoons are a safe roosting and feeding site for internationally important bird populations using the Burry Inlet. Visible from four different viewing hides, the habitat enhancements will help to provide more wildlife interest for visitors throughout the year, and new interpretation will help to engage visitors. The creation of a new Wetland Treatment System incorporating reedbed and silt trap will improve the quality of water entering the lagoon.



@MJ224
© Mark Johnson

As well as the popular Pembrey Country Park, the council's **Outdoor Recreation Service** manages 12 other sites. At Llyn Llech Owain country park funding from the Valleys Taskforce fund (through the Valleys Regional Park) has enabled work to improve access and the provision of a winter wildlife feeding station. Funding from the **Local Nature Partnership Cymru** is providing a schools' pond dipping area.

A **WG Nature Networks** grant is supporting the restoration of dry and wet heath within the area of Cernydd Carmel Special Area of Conservation in the country park. Grazing with Welsh mountain ponies will really help with this restoration work.

Pembrey Burrows and Saltings Local Nature Reserve has been extended, allowing more dune habitat to be managed - Glamorgan sheep will graze these areas.

At Mynydd Mawr an application to Heritage Lottery Fund's Community Woodland Grant will hopefully allow work to manage the woodland and wetland features in this popular site.

Despite restrictions schools have been able to visit sites and volunteers have been very busy with the conservation team providing over 400 h of valuable volunteering time to the LNRs since May 2021.



A volunteer working at Pembrey Burrows Local Nature Reserve

Over the past 12 months one of the **Institute of Nature Conservation Cymru's** projects has been working with local landowners and the communities in the Amman Valley to bring about a greater awareness of the wildlife people share their valley with. The **Knowing your Neighbours** project has involved a combination of community wildlife events alongside specialist ecological surveys and has resulted in hundreds of new species records being made to the two local records centres that cover the area. INCC's moth trap loan scheme for the valley has been particularly well received by local volunteers and several people have now taken up regular moth recording.

Volunteer in the Amman Valley with a moth trap.



At Castle Woods Nature Reserve in Llandeilo the **Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales** has been supported by the Dyffryn Tywi project (which supports sustainable land management in the middle Tywi valley). The project has enabled vaccination of the resident badgers against bovine TB (bTB). This year 17 badgers were trapped and vaccinated, protecting these individuals whilst reducing chances for the spread of bTB. The project also funded replacement fencing in South Lodge Woods with a post and rail cleft chestnut fence (see right). Four people were trained in this traditional type of fencing during its installation. Work to control rhododendron was also funded through the project and a volunteer group spent days controlling the spread of Himalayan balsam and keeping the footpath network open. The Trust is also working with the British Association for Shooting and Conservation to better understand the impacts of grey squirrel and deer on the trees and health of the woodland.



New fence at South Lodge Woods, Llandeilo

The main aim of the **Carmarthenshire Meadows Group** is to help grassland managers and landowners to enhance biodiversity on their sites. One of the ways of doing this is by encouraging the exchange of knowledge and results of trial and error, so best practice becomes well established amongst meadow owners and managers. The Covid pandemic has restricted the group's activities, but it has continued to meet up online, with inspiring online talks during autumn and winter - all now available to watch on the [CMG YouTube channel](#). When allowed there were some site visits, including a trip to the NBGW to see the results of the green hay experiments there.

In 2021 the Group also arranged the "The Big Meadow Search" to encourage recording of species at grassland sites. Records (over 2500) were sent in from 76 sites in 14 counties (8 Welsh and 6 English) with 327 species recorded. The BMS now has its own Facebook page as well as the general CMG page and website. This project will take place again 2022.



Carmarthenshire Meadow Group members on a site visit to The National Botanic Garden of Wales

It was another busy year for the **Caeau Mynydd Mawr Marsh Fritillary Project**. Fencing and scrub management at a new site allowed the reintroduction of grazing there, with marsh fritillaries and a dormouse nest found there this summer. The project also hosted an event for stakeholders which included a walk and talk around the fields of one of the landowners in the project, followed by tea and butterfly cakes (see right)! The project officer is now also working with Council colleagues to manage mitigation projects on behalf of developers in the County. At Cross Hands West retail park, contractors have carried out Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed control, removed scrub trees, cut and collected an area of rank grassland and roadside verges, installed boundary fences and will also be doing some woodland management this winter. In addition, one of the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project sites acted as a reception site for turves translocated from a development site in Tycroes.



For the **Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland** the cancellation of the Glynhir botanical recording week for the second year running due to Covid was frustrating. It provides an excellent experience to develop botanical identification skills with the help of experts. It will hopefully resume in 2022. However, there have been some recording highlights submitted to the county plant recorder to add to the county flora that is being prepared including: a new site for Deptford pink (protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981) in the northwest of the county; a new site for tubular water-dropwort (a priority species in Wales) at St Clears (see right), 13 flowering spikes of bird's-nest orchid found at Carmel Woods NNR – a new record for this site and a large patch of stag's-horn clubmoss at Nantymwyn Lead Mine, Rhandirmwyn, during a Cambrian Mountains Society walk. Previously, only detached fragments of this species have been found at this site. These show that new records are still possible at previously well-recorded sites, and there are still unrecorded sites in Carmarthenshire with surprises. Volunteer recording is an invaluable activity in the county.



Tubular water-dropwort © R. Pryce

St Clears Riverside Path, as a result of ongoing issues with erosion and flooding, is being realigned by **Carmarthenshire County Council**.

Working with colleagues in the council's Active Travel Division the Conservation Section are developing a project to manage the floodplain habitat there as a nature reserve for important wetland wildlife and habitats, hopefully increasing the enjoyment for local people along this well-used route. An ecological survey showed the site has a great deal of ecological interest, including a new record for the rare tubular water-dropwort, warblers, kingfisher and snipe. The River Cynyn here is used by otters as a travel route between the freshwater river system and estuarine feeding sites and management of the habitats here and creation of cover habitat such as reed beds will help this protected species.



St Clear's riverside path fields - a new local nature reserve?

Every ward in the county contributes to the rich and varied network of wildlife habitats that make up the county, whether that be woodlands, grasslands hedgerows, rivers or gardens. The **Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership** received funding in 2020/21 from the Welsh Government via the **Local Nature Partnership Cymru** project to produce [Wildlife in your Ward](#) profiles in Carmarthenshire, to highlight the natural environment in each ward area in the county. The profiles were produced in partnership with the **West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre** who provided data and maps around which the profiles are structured. The profiles include:

- Species highlights in each ward
 - Information on how to help and take part in protecting the local wildlife
 - How to record species
 - Special sites of interest in each ward
 - Local sites and footpaths to explore
- Links within the profiles help readers to find out more and take action locally.

Wildlife in your Ward – Cilycwm

The Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership has produced this profile to highlight some of the wildlife, habitats, and important sites in your local area. Carmarthenshire is justly celebrated for the variety within its natural environment, from the uplands in the north-east of the county to our magnificent coastline. Every ward contributes to the rich and varied network of wildlife habitats that make up the county, whether that be woodlands, grasslands hedgerows, rivers or gardens. There are still gaps in our knowledge about Carmarthenshire's natural environment and the wildlife it supports. Despite having a wealth of data, some species and pockets of special habitats remain unrecorded and unmapped. There is always more to find out. Wildlife and our natural environment reflect local culture and past human activity. We see this in the field and hedgerow patterns in our agricultural landscapes, and in areas previously dominated by industry where, today, new habitats develop on abandoned land. And our farm, house and street names provide clues to the history of our natural environment. The mosaic of habitats in Cilycwm make up an ecological network. If these habitats are well managed, are well connected and are sufficiently extensive, they will support a diversity of species and help to make a resilient natural environment. A resilient natural environment supports wildlife and provides a range of ecosystem services, e.g. agricultural products, pollinators, timber, drinking water, regulation of floods and soil erosion, carbon storage and recreation and inspiration. Find out more at: <https://bit.ly/3uazhVp>

We hope it you will find this profile interesting and that it might encourage you to explore your local area and record what you see. There are links in the profile that will help you to find out more and take action locally.

Thank you to all those in Cilycwm ward who have already sent information and photos. These profiles can be updated so please continue to send us information about the Wildlife in your Ward.

Funded by Welsh Government through the Local Nature Partnership Cymru project.
Produced by Carmarthenshire County Council as part of the Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership
For further information please contact: Biodiversity@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Over the years, open sand has largely disappeared from Welsh sand dunes, being replaced by dense grass and scrub. This change has been caused by factors such as the introduction of non-native plants, lower levels of grazing, climate change and air pollution. As the dunes have become more stable and overgrown, rare wildlife has declined. **Sands of LIFE** project led by Natural Resources Wales is a EU-funded conservation project which aims to revitalise sand dunes across 10 sites in Wales. The project is working locally to undertake important conservation work at Pembrey Burrows. After project planning

with the reserve managers from Carmarthenshire County Council, the winter work at Pembrey Burrows saw the creation of three dune notches - or gaps in the front of the dune (see right) - and stripped turf from areas of dune grassland and low-lying dune slacks to expose bare sand. This work should help boost some of Wales' rarest dune wildlife that depends upon bare sand habitat and also increase the natural movement of sand in the dunes.

On a different part of the site, **Dynamic Dunescapes**, a UK-wide project supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and the EU LIFE Programme to help sand dune habitat, has also been hard at work completing invasive sea buckthorn removal. All these project works are part of an ambitious range of actions to rejuvenate sand dunes across Wales.



Dune notches being created by machinery in Pembrey © Sands of LIFE

Partners in the Carmarthenshire Nature Partnership have been part of the **Dyffryn Tywi Project**, funded by the WG Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme 2014-2020. This has looked at land management practices in the middle Tywi Valley and how more traditional farming practices can be used to look after the landscape in a more sustainable way. **INCC** worked with meadow landowners to provide tailored advice and guidance to how better manage their grassland habitats for wildlife. Several also received green hay from wildflower meadows at the **National Botanic Garden of Wales**. **Butterfly Conservation** volunteers surveyed sites in the valley for eggs of the brown hairstreak butterfly. This included finding 13 eggs within the Dinefwr community allotments in Llandeilo. The **National Trust**, who own the allotment site, and is also part of the project, were delighted to hear this. The Trust already minimize their hedgerow management around the allotments and their field hedgerows are a mix of species, including blackthorn, which the butterfly lays its eggs on. The National Trust has recently completed fencing of hedgerows and brought out the fences out to increase the width from 3 to 10 m. Hopefully scrub species such as blackthorn can now begin to bulk up these hedgerows and provide more support for the brown hairstreak. Volunteer surveys in the valley have found eggs at previously unrecorded locations so gives a little more hope for the local population of the brown hairstreak butterfly.



Wildflower seed collection at the NBGW

Local Nature Partnership Cymru funding supported a project led by the **Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales** to trial a new type of survey method for dormice. Diana Clark a freelance ecologist trained volunteers over two sessions on the use of dormouse tracking tunnels. They have had good results in used in other parts of the country. If suitable they might prove to be a more effective survey method, producing results in a shorter time frame and also being a non-licensable activity. A greater understanding of dormouse distribution will mean that we can do more for this threatened species. Whether this is specific management for them or just ensuring that their space doesn't get encroached upon through ignorance of their presence. Eleven people in total attended the training sessions (from NRW, CCC, RSPB, Coed Cymru and vols from the NBGW, Pobl-y-Fforest, Carms Meadows Group and a landowner). The project funding also bought some sets of tunnels so five people took tunnels to survey sites. So far results have been mixed but techniques will be refined as lessons are learned.



Wet volunteers being trained to use dormouse footprint tunnels

WG Local Places for Nature funding supported the purchase of two types of cut and collect machines for use by the council's ground maintenance teams. Sites are being identified by Housing, Property and Estates, where mowing can be relaxed, the arisings collected with the aim of reducing nutrients in the ground and encourage more flowering species which will support local pollinators.

Parc Howard in bloom



The **Mid Wales Red Squirrel Partnership** has been monitoring the local red squirrels for nearly 20 years now, but it has never been possible to develop a good population estimate. Previously the focus was to prove that there were, indeed, still red squirrels surviving here. The red squirrels in mid-Wales are the only population left in Wales which hasn't had any support through reintroductions. This means it's vitally important to maintain a close eye on the population to ensure that it's not in decline, and to help guide our future conservation work. The Healthy Reds project (funded by National Lottery Heritage Fund and WCVA/Landfill Tax grants) is trapping squirrels and taking hair samples (under licence), which will be sent to the Biosciences Department of Swansea University for analysis. By looking at the relatedness of individuals, we can develop a much clearer understanding of the population dynamics at work here in mid-Wales. If animals from different areas are shown to be related it will give some idea of movement and habitat connectivity or conversely that connectivity isn't good enough and that the squirrels are in isolated populations.



Red Squirrel at Cwm Rhaeadr forest

The WG-funded **Biophilic Wales project**, as well as continued work with Swansea Bay Health Board to manage their sites to improve the wellbeing of patients, staff, visitors and local communities, has also been continuing their work on *Grasslands for Life* – measuring grassland diversity using state-of-the-art DNA metabarcoding techniques at the Gardens to advise future site management. In addition, *Plants for People* seeks to protect our natural heritage by protecting our most threatened plants, contributing to *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation. Summer sampling involved soil and traditional vegetative and pollinator surveys at sites throughout Wales. Winter soil samples were also taken. DNA barcoding potentially gives a much more complete picture of biodiversity and will allow land managers to be better informed in the future.



Shelter with a green roof built by the Biophilic Wales project

Key plant species for various grassland habitats have been identified that could help manage for resilience, with NBGW collecting seeds and determining the best ways to use such seeds for grassland creation and restoration. Volunteers are key to the success of the Biophilic Wales project and training for them a key part of the project work.

Butterfly Conservation's (BC) work in the county continues to focus on the marsh fritillary and brown hairstreak butterflies. Covid restricted organised volunteer surveys to individual volunteers earlier in the year. However, organised volunteers carried out larval web surveys later in the year on sites, and in Carmarthenshire larval webs were found at 14 sites (including an amazing 150 on a site just on the Carmarthenshire side of Cwmgors). BC continue to encourage suitable management of remaining rhos pasture, including seasonal grazing at low intensity by cattle and ponies but avoiding sheep which damage habitat.



Butterfly Conservation volunteers

Autumn and winter surveys for brown hairstreak butterfly eggs by volunteers continue with habitat management by a contractor being undertaken at key sites in the county. This is supported by funding from the **Local Places for Nature Cymru** project. A new study by BC shows that the brown hairstreak's range in south-west Wales has more than halved in the last decade. To help reverse this decline it recommends that blackthorn hedges suitable for this butterfly should not be annually flailed but should be left uncut at least every alternate year. The study shows that smallholdings are now the main refuges of the butterfly, which is just about hanging on in south-west Wales. It is only through the recording effort of BC vols that has evidenced the decline of this priority species.

The **Coed Cymru** officer in the Council's Conservation Section has arranged or advised on woodland management work at four County Council sites this year – including tree safety works in Cwmoernant Reservoir in Carmarthen where ash trees affected by ash-die back have had to be felled and at Dylan's Walk in Laugharne and Cae Allt Blawdd in Llanarthney, where conifers have been felled and replaced by native broadleaves. A felling licence for the removal of conifers from heathland habitat at Llyn Llech Owain has also been applied for. Glastir Woodland Creation plans are in preparation for three Council sites (in Ffairfach, Llandybie and Kidwelly) for planting in 2022/23 and the Conservation section is in discussion with other Council departments to try and identify further suitable tree-planting sites. Glastir Woodland Creation plans have also been prepared for a further seven private landowners totalling around 15 Ha of new native woodland. The Coed Cymru Officer has also advised on various planning applications affecting woodlands within the county and is contributing to the development of a new tree strategy for the Council.

Supported by **Llais y Goedwig, Pembrey Conservation Trust** help to manage the 978 Ha NRW forest at Pembrey and Penybedd. As well as maintaining a network of recreational sites and public access routes within the woodland area, PCT provide training in woodland skills and equipment use for their volunteers. Covid restricted what volunteers could undertake but when allowed up to 13 regular volunteers (2020-21) undertook practical work carrying out maintenance and monitoring. This includes work to (guided by NRW and Butterfly Conservation) manage habitat for the 32 species of butterfly found within the woods.



Ash dieback management at Cwmoernant Reservoir



Managing the rides for butterflies at Pembrey Forest

RECENT GRANT FUNDED PROJECTS BEING UNDERTAKEN BY PARTNERS IN THRE CARMARTHENSHIRE NATURE PARTNERSHIP				
PROJECT	FUNDER	LEAD ORGANISATION	HABITAT/SPECIES FOCUS	PROJECT DURATION
Millennium Wetlands Biodiversity Project	DC/WW Biodiversity Fund	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust	Improve sustainable habitat management. Invasive Non-Native Species control - <i>Crassula hellsii</i> using microscopic mite called <i>Acculus Crassulae</i> Llanelli Wetland Centre WWT www.wwt.org.uk/wetland-centres/llanelli	Completed, but <i>Crassula</i> control agent monitoring ongoing
Llanelli Lagoons Project	NRW Sustainable Management Scheme	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust	Enhancing wetland habitats, islands, and water level control systems in the lagoons at WWT Llanelli.	Completed end of 2021
Connecting the Dragons:	HLF	Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust)	Restoring reptile and amphibian populations and habitats in South Wales www.arc-trust.org/connecting-the-dragons	2019-2022
Healthy Reds	HLF	WTSWW	Red squirrels in mid Wales midwalesredsquirrels.org/	2019-2022
Celtic Rainforests Project	EU LIFE fund.	Snowdonia NPA (RSPB and NT in Carmarthenshire)	Upland oak woodlands www.snowdonia.gov.wales/looking-after/life-celtic-rainforests-project	Until 2025
Dynamic Dunescapes	EU LIFE and HLF funding	Plantlife, NRW	Sand dunes including Carmarthen Bay dunes The project - Dynamic Dunescapes	2019 until Sept 2023
Sands of LIFE project	EU LIFE funding	NRW	Sand dunes - includes Carmarthen Bay dunes Natural Resources Wales / Sands of LIFE	Until Dec 2022
New LIFE for Welsh Raised Bogs	EU LIFE funding	NRW	Lowland raised bogs Carmel NNR in Carmarthenshire. Natural Resources Wales / New LIFE for Welsh Raised Bogs	Until March 2023
Welsh Peatland Sustainable Management Scheme	WG Sustainable Management Scheme (EU funding)	Snowdonia NPA	Lowland raised bogs Llyn Llech Owain country park/Carms Bogs Project Welsh Peatlands Project (Sustainable Management Scheme) IUCN UK Peatland	2017-2020

			Programme (iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org)	
Magnificent Meadows	WG/Plantlife/ NT funded	Plantlife Cymru	Partnership and community engagement project to restore meadows	2019-Dec 2022
Voice of the Woodlands/Llais y Goedwig	WG/EU funded	Llais y Goedwig	Forging new links between woodland groups and landowners in public and private sectors across Wales whilst consolidating existing links	
Local Nature Partnerships Cymru	WG/EU funded	WCVA	Partnership project which aims to make a long-term, sustainable difference to nature recovery through co-ordinated and collaborative action Annual project funding has supported important project work by CNP partners – see annual reports. Local Nature Partnerships Cymru - Home (lnp.cymru)	2019-2022
Natur Am Byth	WG/EU funded	NRW	A project to establish and develop a partnership project to recover a number of threatened species across Wales. Natural Resources Wales / Natur am byth! Saving Wales' threatened species	Stage 1: September 2021 to February 2023 Stage 2 submission March 2023 Stage 2: September 2023 to September 2027
Wales Resilient Ecological Network	WG/EU funded	NWWT	Looking at the management of Invasive Non-Native Species across Wales Wales Resilient Ecological Network (WaREN) North Wales Wildlife Trust	Until March 2023
Biophilic Wales	WG/EU funded	NBGW	Pan-Wales project using public engagement to help people connect to their natural environment, improving 'green infrastructure' where people can benefit from it most. Biophilic Wales - National Botanic Garden of Wales	2019-2022
Connecting Green Infrastructure – South West	ENRaW	led by NPT but includes CCS and CCC and Cwmaman	Partnership project to deliver ' green infrastructure ' for the benefit of local communities and their natural environment	2021-2023
The Great Meadow, Bishop's Park, Abergwili	WG/EU and Landfill Tax funded	Tywi Gateway Trust	Includes improved management of its 9 acres of Tywi valley floodplain meadow habitat .	

			The Tywi Gateway at the Bishop's Park – Abergwili near Carmarthen	
Bishop's Park, Abergwili	Welsh Government and the National Lottery Heritage Fund 'Local Places for Nature' fund	Tywi Gateway Trust	New wildlife-friendly gardens New wildlife-friendly gardens take shape this month at the Bishop's Park, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire – The Tywi Gateway at the Bishop's Park	2020-2021
Dyffryn Tywi	Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, which is funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the Welsh Government	Dyffryn Tywi Project	Focuses on the landscape of the middle Tywi Valley between Llandeilo and Carmarthen Home Dyffryn Tywi	Until end January 2022
Nature Networks – Llyn Llech Owain	HLF Nature Networks - aims to strengthen the resilience of Wales' network of protected land and marine sites	CCC	Nature Networks grant is supporting the restoration of dry and wet heath within the area of Cerydd Carmel Special Area of Conservation in the country park. Grazing with Welsh mountain ponies will really help with this restoration work.	2021-22
Local Places for Nature	WG	CCC	Use of robotic flail and cut and collect machines for restoration of grassland sites.	2019-2022
4 Rivers for LIFE	EU and WG	NRW	Will address multiple pressures affecting four Special Area of Conservation rivers in South Wales (Cleddau, Teifi, Tywi and Usk), and restore ecosystem health in targeted areas	2022-26
Big Meadows Search	-	Carmarthenshire Meadows Group	Public participation project to survey grassland - based on the National Plant Monitoring Scheme (NPMS) lowland grassland species list	Annual
Knowing your Neighbours	WG	INCC	Amman Valley – wildlife awareness raising	

			Projects – Initiative for Nature Conservation Cymru	
Marshy grassland restoration	LNP Cymru funding (WG)	INCC/BBNP	Manage and restore marshy grassland in the Amman Valley Projects – Initiative for Nature Conservation Cymru	2020-21
Species and Habitat Restoration in the Amman Valley	LPfN (WG)	INCC	Restoration of marshy grassland Projects – Initiative for Nature Conservation Cymru	2019-20
Growing the Future Project	WG/EU	NBGW	To champion Welsh horticulture, plants for pollinators, the protection of wildlife and the virtues of growing plants for food, fun, health and well-being. Growing the Future - National Botanic Garden of Wales Tyfu'r Dyfodol - National Botanic Garden of Wales (garddfotaneg.cymru)	June 2017 - June 2022
National Seed Bank of Wales	Growing the Future Project	NBGW	Pan Wales project to collect and conserve native plant seed from Wales Conserving native Welsh plants through seed banking - National Botanic Garden of Wales	