



A Resilient Wales Journey Checker

What is a Journey Checker?

Journey checkers explain what is possible for organisations to achieve on their 'journey' of contributing to the well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act. They set out the steps that public bodies should take at different stages on their journey, from making simple changes to leading the way.

It is important that the journey checkers are viewed as a set, as many steps have impacts and benefits across goals and topics. The set of journey checkers will evolve over time and the Office of the Future Generations Commissioner will use them to check the progress of public bodies in meeting the duties set out in the Act.

Journey checkers do not have to be linear: in some circumstances a 'simple change' or 'being more adventurous' action may be more appropriate than leading the way; whereas sometimes progression from a simple change through to leading the way can be seen as a cumulative process.

Each journey checker includes steps at three stages:

Making Simple Changes	Being More Adventurous	Leading the Way
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These steps should be quick and easy to implement, low cost and low risk; - They are 'low hanging fruit', steps that have been taken and tested by others and have a low risk of failure; - They mobilise and involve people, aligning the agendas of different departments; - They are steps that can take place within your own organisation as a good place to start. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These steps involve stepping out of a 'business as usual' mindset and acting to change how things are currently done; - They will signal early progress to wider change; - They will involve taking well-managed risks and creating a culture of ambition; - As well as the steps your organisation can take, these steps will also be about how you can enable other organisations to change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These steps are part of systemic, transformational change to how things have always been done; - They will require reallocating and pooling resources, and time to put changes in place. - Above all they will require collaboration with other organisations and sectors. - These steps are innovative, inspirational and collaborative, putting the Act into practice across larger portfolios to achieve the Wales we want for future generations.



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In the Well-being of Future Generations Act, this goal is defined as “A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change”

So what do we mean?

Biodiverse Natural Environment: has the widest variety of plant and animal life. However, we're now among the most nature-depleted countries in the world, with Wales seeing 57% of wild plants, 60% of butterflies and 40% of birds in decline, and 1 in 14 threatened species with extinction from Great Britain.

Maintains & Enhances: The way habitats are managed has had a greater impact on wildlife than changes in the total amount of habitat. A lack of awareness of our own impacts, by environment not being considered in decision making or not having equal status alongside social and economic factors. We cannot simply halt and maintain the loss of biodiversity; we need to reverse the decline.

Resilience: nature is a crucial part of our efforts to combat, mitigate and adapt to climate change and its effects. By conserving nature and restoring ecosystems we can reduce our vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change in a cost-effective manner. Improving ecosystem resilience – nature's ability to support our own well-being – is also duty under the Environment (Wales) Act

Healthy functioning ecosystems: are vital for human well-being, as they provide us with essential products and benefits. Over 90% of our food comes from terrestrial **ecosystems**, which also provide energy, building materials, clothes, medicines, clean water and air. Our health and wellbeing is increasingly at risk and the loss of wildlife and wild places is part of the problem, and those with the least are often affected the most.

The National Indicators measuring progress towards this goal include air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, areas of healthy ecosystems and status of biological diversity.

ENABLERS

Achieving this goal is more likely to happen when:

- We see urgent action at a pace and scale needed to combat the loss of biodiversity
- It is recognised that Green Infrastructure (GI) is a simple and effective way to alleviate multiple social, economic and environmental challenges
- Nature is something that can be accessed and appreciated by all
- Many community organisations are enabled to drive change in their area
- Campaigns like 'Blue Planet 2' effect raise awareness in the general public and 'bring the topic to the political table'
- Green Infrastructure complements existing urban infrastructure
- Organisations understand and work to Environment (Wales) Act, SMNR, SONARR report, Natural Resources Policy and Planning Policy Wales
- GI is cost-effective and reduces the need for expensive grey infrastructure solutions

DISABLERS

Achieving this goal is less likely to happen when:

- Economic growth, including jobs and business, is prioritised over the natural environment, with environmental damage a trade off for short-term growth.
- There is a lack of cultural change: a reluctance to try new approaches (risk averse)
- There are declining financial and human resources within public bodies
- Failure to plan, design and manage green infrastructure from the start
- Environmental grants are reduced and restrictive
- There is a lack of understanding of the value of the natural environment
- Short-term thinking/focus
- One WFG Goal is prioritised over another
- Lack of knowledge - GI can be seen as the role of environment department
- A focus on waste, transport and energy, away from the natural environment.
- Third Sector/NGO's are not always at the table when decisions are made

BIODIVERSITY & SOIL				
Appropriate land management for the creation of healthy functioning ecosystems.				
Defining the issues	Simple Changes	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way	
<p>A single area of land can offer multiple benefits provided the habitats within it are in healthy condition. 97% (over 3,000,000 hectares) of flower-rich grassland has been lost in the UK since the 1940's. This loss has contributed towards a serious decline in flower-rich areas that are vital habitats for pollinating insects such as wild bees, hoverflies and butterflies.</p> <p>80% of British peatlands are in a poor condition due to peat extraction, drainage for agriculture, poor management and forestry planting. They take thousands of years to form but can be destroyed by peat cutting and draining in just a few years</p> <p>In his 2010 review, Making space for nature, Professor Sir John Lawton stated a need for more, bigger, better, and more joined up wildlife sites that function as a network and allow wildlife to move between them more easily. It is coming increasingly apparent that we need to not just work within protected sites but work beyond the boundaries to the wider landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage road verges and connected green spaces (e.g. spaces around the edge of buildings) for wildflowers and pollinators • Engage local residents/community groups to 'Adopt a Path' to help manage it for Biodiversity (e.g. raking grass cuttings to reduce fertility) • Reduce intensive management (e.g. cutting) of churchyards, allotments, waterways, parks etc. to leave areas for biodiversity. • Use native, and where possible, local provenance seed mixes where re-sowing of an area is needed (seed collection from local GI projects can help) • Reduce the use of Pesticides and Fertilisers, especially on road verges and in urban green spaces • Use peat-free compost in planting schemes and planters across cities, towns and villages. • Provide spaces for wildlife such as bird boxes, insect homes, ponds, and bat boxes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning conditions create pollinator friendly spaces in new developments, business parks and carparks etc. • Purchase/Share a 'Cut and Collect' machine to reduce the fertility of mown areas • Use mosaics of management treatments within a site to create diverse habitats • Through the planning process, secure significant areas of habitat management agreement as part of public open space provision and biodiversity mitigation • Create and implement a Pollution Action Plan which includes no longer using pesticides and herbicides • Control non-native invasive species as soon as identified. • Create areas for composting food and green waste to make own compost. • Create green roofs and walls on all new developments or identify retrofitting opportunities on existing buildings • A Local Nature Recovery Map identifies areas where the greatest benefit for wildlife & people can be achieved (TWT) • Engage with NRW's Area Statement process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure Assessments have been completed for all existing green infrastructure and ecological assets and networks • Organisations work to a Pollinator Policy • Have a Living Landscape area-based approach • Adhere to Wildlife Trusts Biodiversity Benchmark/ Groundworks Green Dragon/Green Flag /Blue Flag Environmental standards • An Integrated Pest Management strategy for all public land. • Work with landowners to reduce use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers • Ban on domestic use of pesticides and educate on alternatives (France) • Increased organic matter in UK arable and horticultural soils. • Drainage of soils, such as bogs, that can absorb water and reduce run-off is stopped to reduce peatland damage. • Green bridges allow wildlife to move safely over our transport network. • Contributions from developers, future farm payments and other funds are targeted for maximum wildlife benefit • Embed actions for nature recovery in all major programmes and projects 	

BIODIVERSITY & SOIL				
Appropriate land management for the creation of healthy functioning ecosystems.				
		Simple Change	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
Evidence / Examples		<p>NRW Maes y Ffynon Plantlife Road Verge document Wild Pathways Verge Project (Bangor Uni) MCC Nature Isn't Neat Picton Terrace– refurb, fully native garden. Living Churchyard projects</p> <p>Wrexham – Caia Park Pesticide reduction MCC Pollinator Action Plan Pesticide Free Town Campaign</p> <p>National Botanic Garden now peat-free National Trust Plant Conservation Centre</p> <p>Wrexham Industrial Estate Living Landscape Project National Museum of Wales Welsh Government Bird and bat box installation Ceredigion Council – Adopt a Path Scheme (Letters)</p>	<p>The Land Trust model – ongoing investment and management on new developments</p> <p>Newport Retail Park Green Wall (www.ansgroupglobal.com) Village Bakery Green Wall – Wrexham</p> <p>WG Cathays Park has a (moveable) roof garden of wildflowers – enables roof repairs to still happen.</p> <p>RCT CBC have a cut and collect machine.</p>	<p>Monmouthshire CC Pollinator Policy Bee Friendly Monmouthshire</p> <p>Conwy County Council carried out a biodiversity audit across its service areas, identifying current practice that impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>Bangor University Case Study – Green Dragon Level 5 (on website). Arts Council – Green Dragon</p> <p>https://www.gardenorganic.org.uk/news/france-declares-public-spaces-pesticide-free</p> <p>Nature Conservation Supplementary Planning Guidance e.g. https://www.rctcbc.gov.uk/EN/Resident/PlanningandBuildingControl/LocalDevelopmentPlans/RelateddocumentsSupplementaryPlanningGuidance/NatureConservationSPG.pdf</p>

NATURAL GREEN SPACE

Natural ecosystems which support social resilience and community well-being, by enabling people to enjoy nature, share outdoor space, and strengthen social ties within their communities.

Defining the Issues	Simple Changes	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
<p>Improving access to green infrastructure and spaces contributes to increased physical activity (especially in children), improved mental well-being, reduced exposure to environmental hazards and air pollution, improved air quality, and increased social participation among older adults, whilst reducing the impact of climate change, giving protection against flooding and erosion. Examples have shown that people who live within 500 metres of accessible green space are 24% more likely to meet 30 minutes of exercise levels of physical activity. In addition Defra estimates that if everyone had access to sufficient green space the benefits associated with increased physical activity could save the health service around £2.1bn per year.</p> <p>Street trees, gardens, green roofs, community forests, parks, rivers, canals and wetlands deliver a wide range of proven, tangible and cost-effective economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits and provide an enormous range of products and services worth many £bn to economies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map public land to identify and publicise land that is accessible for use by all community groups (to create connectivity of habitats) • Provide and enhance growing spaces in communities for residents to grow fruit & vegetables (in a way that also supports wildlife & the natural environment). Encourage food growing spaces in developments. • Create or publicise green spaces for staff/residents to sit outside whilst on lunch, waiting for appointments, holding meetings etc. to improve their well-being through being in nature. • Facilitate and promote walking meetings in local green spaces to support physical activity & well-being. • Support and promote outdoor Walking/Activity Groups in your areas • Play area design in schools and other public buildings should include food growing opportunities that support areas for wildlife and are accessible to all. • Each school should have a Wildlife Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the local community , especially under-represented groups, to plan and develop a community growing strategy. • Involve all community groups in the selection and implementation of management actions at a site • Create partnerships with organisations representing diverse communities to help them to use the natural environment • Create green networks or connected green spaces across an urban area through native tree planting, pollinator friendly planters & community gardens • Roll out initiatives like NHS Forests in Wales (creating calm, green havens for people & wildlife in healthcare grounds) • Where natural green spaces are open to the public, ensure all people are able to enjoy them, by providing adequate accessibility infrastructure • Provide opportunities for active and informal play within residential areas, with natural play spaces where possible • Promote and create Edible Playgrounds to teach children how to grow food and the benefits for nature and their health. • During refurbishments identify opportunities for biodiversity improvements, renewable energy sources and recycled materials . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every community values and has access and ownership and benefit from all the things that nature can provide in cities, towns and villages. • Individuals, groups and communities are involved in designing and delivering interventions that encourage access to and sustainable use of the available spaces through the life course. • Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) are adhered to so that everyone in Wales has accessible natural greenspace • Establish shared outcomes with health depts., preventative options and pool budgets to invest in expansion of outdoor activities. • All planning policies require developments to provide sufficient accessible green space as prescribed by NRW’s green space standards • Environment integrate into all land-use decisions from the start. • Green infrastructure elements are retained, retrofitted, and designed within new and regenerated developments of housing, transport routes and healthcare and education establishments

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		Simple Change	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
Evidence / Examples		<p>Hywel Dda University Health Board joint project with NRW (letters) Wild About Your Ward Maps – Swansea Merthyr Open Spaces Strategy Bridgend Strategy – Christian has copy</p> <p>Vetch Veg (Swansea) Hanley Landshare MCC Land Licencing Scheme Swansea Comm Green Spaces Wildlife Gardening Forum</p> <p>NRW Come Outside Project</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2018/mar/01/improving-childrens-access-nature-addressing-inequality-bame-low-income-backgrounds</p>	<p>https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2018/mar/01/improving-childrens-access-nature-addressing-inequality-bame-low-income-backgrounds</p> <p>http://www.growyourownsotland.info/food-growing-strategies/</p> <p>NHS Forest projects in Gwynedd https://nhsforest.org/list</p> <p>Swansea City Council Mountain View Children’s Centre – parents growing veg in garden (Letters)</p> <p>Fields in Trust Revaluing Parks and Green Space</p> <p>Edible Cities (inc Edible Cardiff)</p> <p>Pharmabees Project – Involvement</p>	<p>Kidbrooke Housing Development, London (TWT A Wilder Britain)</p>

KNOWLEDGE

Increase the awareness and knowledge of nature across ALL areas of work, placing it at the centre of decision making.

Defining the Issues	Simple Changes	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
<p>Often the natural environment is in competition with economic growth, and jobs and business are prioritised over natural environment. We need to ensure that there is understanding and appreciation across all areas of work about the public benefits that Green Infrastructure can deliver ,than is possible through traditional, 'business-as-usual'. We need to ensure that GI is embedded in all decision making through plans, policies and developments.</p> <p>In 2010, the Every Child Outdoors report showed that nature can have positive impacts on young people’s education, physical health, emotional well-being, and personal and social skills If children are connected with nature, they are more likely to enjoy it and want to save it. RSPB research found that only 21% of 8 to 12-year-olds in the UK have a level of connection to nature that is considered to be realistic and achievable for all children.</p> <p>Citizen science plays a central role in recruiting and training the next generation of nature enthusiasts; communicating the beauty and relevance of the UK’s wildlife and creating positive attitudes and behaviours towards nature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include ‘Biodiversity/Green Infrastructure’ learning for employees across ALL departments. Encourage staff to share and develop their knowledge and expertise; consider mentoring schemes, forums, awareness days. Facilitate employee volunteering with environmental organisations both during/outside of work. Protected staff days to visit relevant local projects and meet key people driving change. Enable local partnerships for all aspects of the natural environment, bringing together representatives from local voluntary and public sector organisations Identify and promote participation in Citizen Science surveys to increase biological records Survey sites in the first instance to understand what’s there, e.g. through Bioblitzes, before taking appropriate management Support uptake of Initiatives such as Eco-schools , Forest Schools, Size of Wales. Include signage on all natural planting schemes to educate the public on the plants, management and benefits to people & wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Training Rooms/facilities where public/colleagues can learn growing techniques and environmental skills alongside experts/staff. Sustainable Land Managers and grounds maintenance teams must have access to training to keep natural environment knowledge and skills up to date. Complete the Investing in Volunteers Health Check Partnership working with Local Environmental Record Centres to identify, record and share what is on your estate. Support local voluntary recorders. Maintain, enhance, create or retrofit natural greenspace ('Wild Areas') with current and future schools Support regular outdoor learning for all school children, with additional learning for teachers about benefits of nature. Raise awareness of environment through links and promotions of existing campaigns. Use traditional skills and crafts which work with the natural environment and encourage training schemes to teach these. Work with Community Climate Champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in our natural resource knowledge and evidence base to secure future expertise in taxonomy, ecology, and nature conservation. Evidence that Biodiversity information is fed into and considered in the decision-making process for all projects at an early stage. Be an Investing in Volunteers Organisation Multiple organisations work proactively together at a landscape scale to resolve local challenges. Commitment to stable and secure funding for Local Environmental Record Centres across Wales. A focus on the Environment within Apprenticeship Schemes to widen access to 'Green' jobs Environmental stewardship a part of education in Wales, creating a bond between children and nature that is vitally important.

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		Simple Change	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
Evidence / Examples		<p>NRW SMNR Training MCC Training Bridgend E-learning module WFG(letters) Hywel Dda UHB Transport & Env webpage for staff (Letters) Caerphilly CBC Staff Training on Pollinators (Letters) Greening Our City – Innovate Trust & Cardiff City Park depts.</p> <p>PWC – Corporate Sustainability MCS Beach Cleans, TCV Employee Volunteering, Keep Wales Tidy CSR Welcome to our Woods Project – staff to understand project benefits</p> <p>Swansea Environmental Forum</p>	<p>Growing to Succeed Project in Cyfartha Greenhouses, Merthyr Tydfil</p> <p>Healthy Hillside</p> <p>CwmTawe Uchaf Project – training in deprived communities.</p> <p>Caerphilly Council Eco-Schools promotion and 21st Century Schools Promotion (Letters/Natasha Ford)</p> <p>Trees for Cities – Edible Playgrounds</p>	<p>Brecon Beacons NPA Trainee project to promote careers in conservation (Letters)</p> <p>Speakers 4 Schools</p>

WATER & AIR

A natural approach which supports ecological resilience, making the Welsh environment healthier for both wildlife and people and enables Wales to adapt better to environmental changes such as climate change.

Defining the Issues	Simple Changes	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
<p>Trees are critical to human health and well-being. Native trees and shrubs provide shade, absorb carbon dioxide, filter air pollution, mitigate floods and provide habitats for wildlife and plants. Decreasing forest management has had a substantial negative impact on woodland species.</p> <p>Air pollution is the biggest environmental risk to health. Within the UK, poor outdoor air quality is linked to 50,000 deaths each year with children, the elderly, or those with existing medical conditions most at risk. The design of urban infrastructure – e.g. trees, parks, and green walls – determines where air pollution is produced, and how it disperses.</p> <p>The natural environment can also play a part in helping to reduce flooding. Storms and flooding cause significant damage across the UK, with climate change likely to increase this frequency, costing £m and damaging communities, homes and businesses.</p> <p>Natural solutions that look at the whole catchment area rather than a specific point of flooding can help prevent flooding, with ponds, upland bogs, woodlands, wetlands and species-rich grasslands as well as Sustainable Urban Drainage schemes acting as giant sponges, absorbing and holding water and slowing down water run-off into rivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and plant only native trees and shrubs as a first choice or ensure that every tree and plant that is planted has a 'value to nature' • Support school children/patients/ residents to care for local trees • Identify, assess and map existing important trees for protection • Take guidance on planting, felling and replanting of trees from professionals • Increase diversity of tree species for maximum benefit. • Where traditional hedge-laying techniques are not feasible, consider wildlife hedgelaying • Carry out i-Tree surveys to understand the public benefit of a tree (Environet) • Support the creation and protection of Community woodlands and Community Orchards • Install water efficient fixtures in buildings and connect water butts to buildings/supply them to communities to conserve and utilise rainwater • Install water saving devices in toilets, e.g. water-less urinal (WG) • Incentivising/promoting natural gardens and driveways (e.g. through competitions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map areas for future tree planting – target 20% tree cover in urban areas – with a diverse range of species. • Plant, manage and/or restore connecting habitats like hedges, trees and linear blocks of woodland. Facilitate natural regeneration where appropriate. • Mandatory introduction of hedgerow management practices to eliminate 'flailed stumps', include rotational cutting and avoid fruiting & bird nesting. • Combat health threats to trees ;planting strong seeds and saplings, maintaining diversity of age and species, combatting invasive plants, infections and pests. • Natural solutions to local flooding such as Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD's) systems are multifunctional, including provision for pollinators • Create Rain Gardens , ponds and wetlands to increase water retention and manage surface water entering sewers • Install Grey water recycling technology to reduce use of potable water for non-potable needs such as flushing toilets. • Increase areas of innovative permeable outdoor surfaces for driveways, car parks and other developments • Ensure all landholdings are compliant with environmental legislation, to reduce potential for water pollution issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest possible species of street trees are planted to maximise benefits to biodiversity at maturity. • Floodplain and Peatland habitat is restored to reduce flooding • Effective flood response/resilience plans/multi-agency working • Opportunities for Payments for Ecosystems services are identified • Development in flood risk areas is avoided, to reduce need for expensive flood management systems. • Catchment based solutions to flooding, including community flood groups in their planning and implementation, instead of a localised view. • Re-naturating rivers, streams, etc. using them as biodiversity corridors and as walking/bike paths

WATER & AIR				
A natural approach which supports ecological resilience, making the Welsh environment healthier for both wildlife and people and enables Wales to adapt better to environmental changes such as climate change.				
		Simple Change	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
Evidence / Examples		<p>NRW Urban Trees WG Plant! Scheme for new babies Woodland Trust – encourage LA’s to identify sites on their land for planting Merthyr CBC developed list of trees suitable for the area</p> <p>Woodland Trust Free Tree Packs</p>	<p>Denmark Farm Water Sustainability</p> <p>Wildlife Trust Rain Garden in Swansea Vale Resource Centre</p> <p>Tree Charter</p> <p>Trees for Cities case studies</p> <p>RCT appropriate trees for appropriate places/Right tree in the Right place</p> <p>Monmouth: Community Climate Champions forms a valuable and unique network for sharing information on projects, grants, opportunities, etc.</p>	<p>Greener Grangetown Rainscape Llanelli – Dwr Cymru</p> <p>Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trusts Severn Farm Ponds, Welshpool</p> <p>Mid and West Wales Fire Service multi-agency flood response exercise (Letters)</p> <p>C&RT Natural canals</p>

NATURAL RESOURCES				
Be adaptive to a changing environment where there is a need to use resources efficiently and sustainably and support economic resilience.				
	Defining the Issues	Simple Changes	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
	<p>The global population is expected to reach 8 billion by 2030, with 3 billion new consumers placing an ever increasing pressure on our natural resources. Currently we are using natural resources by consuming more than can be replaced.</p> <p>We need a system where waste and resource use are minimised, and when a product reaches the end of its life, it is able to be used again to create further value. Sustainable systems can also bring economic benefits; contributing to innovation, growth and job creation.</p> <p>Wales faces many challenges today; securing energy and fuel supply, creating jobs and income, tackling poverty and inequality, reducing the threats of climate change and flooding, and improving people's health and well-being. In meeting these challenges we need to understand how we maintain, improve and use our natural resources. A healthy and resilient environment can help sustain both people and our economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a single-use plastic policy (to remove single-use plastics from your estate) • Reduce environmental impact of events e.g. by not using balloons, providing recycling facilities, raising awareness to attendees through art/cultural activities etc. • Source reused/recycled items for the office (furniture, stationery, electronics) using local social enterprise suppliers • Support community repair cafes / zero waste community initiatives • Canteens , venues and events to label the source of food e.g. sustainable fish, local food, organic, Fairtrade • Events and conferences – book local venues and suppliers that procure sustainable/local/ethical food and don't use single-use plastics. • Include Nature in your organisations Environment Policy • Evaluate tender responses not only cost and quality, but also how they meet environmental and social needs. • Hire local venues with outdoor spaces for events, meetings and away days to encourage people to take breaks away from desks. • Increase access to main water refilling stations (free of charge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All plastic products and packaging procured by the public sector to be reduced or, if unavoidable, reusable, recyclable and with recycled content where technically possible (WRAP Cymru) • A condition in Temporary Event Notices to only allow compostable/locally recyclable food packaging • Ban Balloon and sky lantern releases on all land whilst promoting other artistic alternatives. • Carry out a Waste Audit of your organisation. • Work with local suppliers and farmers to source local, healthy, sustainable food delivered to work premises. • Take steps to reduce food waste from canteens, venues and food premises. • Educational materials to help business, householders and staff easily understand how to recycle new materials, such as plant-based plastics. • Procure only FSC grade timber or home-grown wood from well-managed forests • Ensure environmental and social commitments are detailed as conditions in contracts and monitor the delivery of these. • Install mains Water Refill stations in commonly used areas to make water more visible and accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% single-use plastic free on your estate • Innovation and commercialisation of new products, processes and services by local businesses supported through purchasing. • Forums enable the sharing of furniture, stock and stationery between departments/ organisations or donated to charities to avoid the purchase of virgin items. • Markets for new materials are sourced (e.g. plant-based packaging) so that they can be included in household recycling collections. • Reverse Vending Machines are available for use in premises • Divestment from Fossil Fuels

NATURAL RESOURCES				
Be adaptive to a changing environment where there is a need to use resources efficiently and sustainably and support economic resilience.				
		Simple Change	Being Adventurous	Leading the Way
Evidence / Examples		Beautiful Barry Ceredigion Council looking at catering disposables Caerphilly Council identifying plastic food packaging in supply chain National Assembly single-use plastic free by September 2018 Glyncolen Primary School Going Plastic Free film FOE 'Plastic Free Friday' MCS Plastic Challenge Swansea – PHW refurbishment of offices	PHW Sustainable Events Guide Cardiff Council Socially Responsible Procurement MCS Don't Let Go Campaign/RSPCA Sky lantern & balloon campaign Food waste mission for Bridgend County Borough schools	Cardiff University and others have divested their energy MCS Reverse Vending Machine trial WG Procurement checklist

SMNR – Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

SONARR – State of Natural Resources Report

NRW – Natural Resources Wales

NRP – Natural Resources Policy

WFG Act – Well-Being of Future Generations Act

NGO – Non-Government Organisation

FGC – Future Generation Commissioner