



**SUBMISSION BY COED CADW (THE WOODLAND TRUST) TO THE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY INTO THE
PUBLIC FORESTRY ESTATE
May 2014**

Introduction

Coed Cadw (The Woodland Trust) welcomes the opportunity to feed in to this inquiry. The comments that follow are delivered on behalf of Wales' leading woodland conservation charity. We achieve our purposes through a combination of acquiring woodland and sites for planting and through wider advocacy of the importance of protecting ancient woodland and trees, enhancing its biodiversity, expanding woodland cover and increasing public enjoyment. We have over 1,000 sites in our care covering approximately 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres). These include over 100 sites in Wales, with a total area of 1,580 hectares (3,900 acres). We have 300,000 members and supporters across the UK. Coed Cadw has three key aims: i) To plant native trees and woods with the aim of creating resilient landscapes for people and wildlife; ii) To protect ancient woodland which is rare, unique and irreplaceable and; iii) The restoration of damaged ancient woodland, bringing precious pieces of our natural history back to life.

General comments

Coed Cadw spoke out in favour of creating a new, single environmental body, believing that it was wrong in principle to perpetuate an artificial divide between woodland and the rest of the environment, or indeed biodiversity and protection of the landscape and the rest of the environment and the other dimensions of sustainable development. We believed then as we do now that there is huge potential for synergy between all these elements. For us, a key question is whether this potential synergy has been realised. We would not claim that it has, as yet, but just over a year after the New Body was created, it would be unrealistic to expect this. Overall, we believe the new body has made a good start, though, of course, much remains to be done.

The Management of the Public Forestry Estate

The view of Coed Cadw is that it is vital that the Public Forestry Estate should fulfil a number of different objectives, environment and social as well as economic, which taken together, should make its forests an exemplar of sustainable development. So NRW's management of the public forest estate should not be judged purely on its performance in growing and marketing timber, as important as this is, but also on the provision of social and environmental benefits. The outrage that resulted when the Westminster Government proposed to sell off much of the Public Forest Estate in England in 2011 provides an indication of just how important these other benefits are.

The public forest estate in Wales contributes in many ways to the delivery of Welsh Government policies, including for example those relating to water resource management, tourism, biodiversity and community development. The lack of mention of the forest estate in some recent consultation documents suggests that this understanding is not yet embedded in some departments within the Welsh Government.

Certification of Welsh Government Forest Estate



For this reason we believe it is vital that NRW continues to have its forests independently certified as sustainably managed through UKWAS/FSC, and we strongly welcome the fact that it has continued.

The Woodland Strategy

Coed Cadw strongly welcomes the fact that, as we understand it, the Woodlands for Wales Strategy remains the policy framework under which the Welsh Government charges NRW to manage the Welsh Public Forestry Estate. The Strategy contains a balance of environmental, social and economic objectives, which are really important. This includes the restoration of ancient woodland, the creation of new woodland where appropriate and the provision of a high quality environment for healthy outdoor recreation as well as the continued promotion of a vibrant and prosperous timber and timber processing and marketing industry. In general it is our perception that NRW strives to achieve all of these benefits and we welcome this, though there is a lack of clarity as to the extent of the success achieved. We therefore believe it would be helpful for NRW to publish regular reports on progress made in delivering key policies with regard to the Welsh Public Forestry Estate, such as the implementation of policies and commitments on the restoration of ancient woodland in section 6 of the Woodland Strategy.

Ancient Woodland Restoration

Ancient Woodland is irreplaceable and the restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) is urgently needed to secure the future of the habitat. The Welsh Government estate comprises a significant proportion of Wales' Ancient Woodland and we urge that NRW prioritise its sensitive restoration, in accordance with the Woodland Strategy and UKWAS. Best practice restoration comprises a gradual process, avoiding clear-felling and destructive infrastructure "improvements", mindful of protection of Ancient Woodlands' remnant flora, soils and surviving native trees and deadwood habitat. The Welsh Government Forest Estate has a significant role to demonstrate exemplar restoration for the industry and all owners of ancient woodland.

Tree diseases

Clearly, the tsunami of tree diseases that have reached these shores is a huge challenge for NRW, both in terms of monitoring the spread of diseases and, more specifically, felling larch where necessary. In general it is our perception that NRW has coped with this huge challenge as well as could be expected, not just felling huge areas of infected larch, but also replanting other species quickly to restore woodland cover. We commend this. Coed Cadw believes that best practice on PAWS sites affected by *Phytophthora* felling is to restock rapidly with native broadleaves not susceptible to the disease. This can avoid the damaging effects of potential desiccation and/or invasion of coarse vegetation to the detriment of surviving Ancient Woodland remnant features. Given the already harsh disturbance caused by the rapid felling, it is also essential that no inappropriate preparatory restocking techniques such as scarifying or mounding are undertaken which are extremely damaging to Ancient Woodland soils. We urge NRW to adopt these practices as exemplary for the industry and as part of a long term response plan that will increase the diversity and resilience of the forest estate.

The Movement of the grant function to the Welsh Government

Clearly, a huge part of the Woodlands for Wales Strategy does not relate directly to the public forest estate and depends, in effect, on grants and advice to private landowners. This function was of course transferred to Welsh Government at the time when NRW was created and is not therefore the role of NRW. This transfer of responsibilities has perhaps contributed to perceptions of a failure to deliver by NRW and has deprived NRW of one of the key means of delivering its purposes. If the public are to benefit from the effective delivery of the Woodland Strategy, it is vital



that the Welsh Government continues to follow the Strategy in exercising its grant and advice functions relating to woodland and trees. The two priorities that the Trust is particularly keen to see energetically pursued are:

- a) The benefit of creating new woodland in appropriate places across the landscape, both to capture carbon from the atmosphere and to create landscapes that are more resilient to climate change, particularly flooding.
- b) The need to restore areas of irreplaceable ancient woodland that were planted with conifers during the last century. Ancient woodland is rare and precious and cannot be recreated. But there are thousands of hectares of coniferised ancient woodland just waiting for restoration. What's more, the target is urgent as the conifer crops on much of this woodland will reach maturity over the next ten years, and planting another crop of conifers, should it become grant-aidable, should be hugely damaging. Whilst Glastir Woodland Management provides incentives to begin restoration, there is a serious omission in the scheme's ability to support sensitive gradual restoration over several uneconomic interventions, and it includes encouragement to implement inappropriate and damaging solutions such as infrastructure installation and clear felling.

Both of the above will, of course require grant systems which both offer realistic incentives, and do not entail an excessive bureaucratic burden. The latter has often been an issue in the past.

A challenge for the Welsh Government is to ensure that what is identified as best practice is applied with equal diligence on both on its own forest estate and in private woodland through grants and regulation.

Resilient landscapes

One of the key synergies which the creation of NRW was supposed to help create was the creation of resilient landscapes, enhancing and adapting the landscape of Wales to meet such challenges as climate change and flooding, nitrogen deposition, resource depletion and land use intensification. This thinking was enshrined in Living Wales and is starting to be applied in river catchment planning. Whilst it is clearly too early for NRW to be delivering on this agenda on a significant scale, we would welcome signs of a more proactive approach on this, both involving the Welsh Government's Forest Estate, and its more general powers.

The Commercial Operations of NRW

As has been made clear in this submission, the commercial aspect of NRW's management of the Welsh Government's Forest estate is not the Woodland Trust's key focus. Nevertheless, we are strongly in favour of a vibrant and profitable forestry sector in Wales and therefore strongly favour NRW marketing Welsh timber and other woodland products effectively. This does not necessarily imply more emphasis on bulk softwood production; the wider consequences of intensive plantation management, such as on water acidification, must be factored in. And while coniferous forests can yield greater quantities of timber, hardwoods can command higher prices per tonne. And the effective marketing of timber from the Welsh Government's Forest Estate may well entail developing new, higher value markets for specific types of timber, maybe substituting for materials such as metal and concrete which have a higher carbon footprint. The Trust would support this approach.

Progress made by NRW to deliver the recommendations of the Wales Audit Office

Coed Cadw strongly favours NRW working closely with forest businesses, making staff accessible, responding promptly to emails and providing digital accessibility through its website. From our perspective it is too early to say whether NRW is doing this effectively.



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Glastir Woodland Creation and Management are of course now administered directly by the Welsh Government, but we believe these should offer attractive incentives to plant and manage commercially viable woodlands. Nevertheless, grant aid should not be offered for activities which are positively damaging to the environment, such as replanting conifers on an ancient woodland site or planting on other habitats of importance. And where tree planting has the potential to offer particular environmental benefits, such as creating a shelter belt on a sloping hillside that could reduce run-off of flood water into rivers and streams, then we believe there should be additional support for this, even though timber production may not be the principle aim. See „The Pontbren Project“ page 23.

Simplification of NRW regulations

Coed Cadw is aware that the Welsh Government has established a Task and Finish Group looking at improving the protection of ancient and heritage trees in Wales. We understand that this group is looking at the possibility of combining felling licences with Tree Preservation Orders. While there is no firm proposal on the table, we recognise the benefits to all of simplifying regulations and we would support proposals which gave great protection to individual ancient and heritage trees, believing these trees are not adequately protected at present.

Clarity and separation of decision-making

A key concern in the run-up to the creation of NRW was that one department of the new body would be responsible, in effect, for regulating another. Coed Cadw agreed with the provisions made for internal separation between regulation and operations. The first year of operation of NRW has given us no particular concerns that these are not working. In general we believe there needs to be more transparency and better communication of forest level decision making, including showing that forest level decisions are consistent with the Welsh Government’s own policy commitments.

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The Pontbren Project

A farmer-led approach to sustainable land management in the uplands

Prosiect Pontbren

Dull o reoli tir yn gynaliadwy yn yr ucheldiroedd, sy'n cael ei lywio gan ffermwyr



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WTPLU/Rory Francis

The Pontbren Project takes its name from the stream which drains this small headwater catchment of the River Severn.

Mae Prosiect Pontbren yn cael ei enw o'r nant sy'n draenio dalgyrch rhagnant fach o'r Afon Hafren.

Foreword

by Roger Jukes, Pontbren farmer



Roger Jukes

Helping to prepare this report has allowed us to reflect on the origins and progress of our project. Although we have always known each other as friends and neighbours, it was only in 1997 that we first sat down to consider what was happening to our industry. Through our hard work and willingness to embrace schemes which encouraged higher production, we had increased stock numbers and quality by introducing continental breeds. We had drained and reseeded our pastures and erected new buildings to feed and house them. It was at this stage we realised that we were on a treadmill. Although we were getting more for our stock our fertilizer and feed bills were growing too. We were completely dependent on the brown envelope and we knew even then that this was not sustainable. We began to explore ways in which we could reduce our costs, add value to our products and market them more effectively.

"We were left with no other option than to develop our own scheme"

We began by considering keeping hardier stock which could spend less time indoors and require less supplementary feeding. To do this, we knew we would need to restore and extend the network of hedges and copses which provided shelter on the farms. Each of us worked up a plan for our farm then we all sat down to pull the ten plans together. Our next step was to look for support for our programme which by this stage was accurately mapped and costed. It quickly became clear that none of the existing schemes were appropriate. They were too inflexible and it was not possible for us to enter as a group. We were left with no other option than to develop our own scheme and seek funding from other sources. We succeeded.

Working together through all the trials of foot and mouth and TB has created a strength in our community which extends far beyond the work described here. We have had fun together and enjoyed bringing people to our farms to see what has been achieved. Our one abiding frustration is that we have not been able to make it easier for other farmers to follow our lead.

Rhagair

Gan Roger Jukes, un o ffermwyr Pontbren

Mae helpu i baratoi'r adroddiad hwn wedi caniatáu i ni feddwl am ddechreuad a chynnydd ein prosiect. Er ein bod bob amser wedi adnabod ein gilydd fel cyfeillion a chymdogion, dim ond yn 1997 y gwnaethom eistedd i lawr i ystyried beth oedd yn digwydd yn ein diwydiant. Drwy ein gwaith caled a'n parodrwydd i gofleidio cynlluniau oedd yn annog cynhyrchu mwy, roeddem wedi codi niferoedd ac ansawdd y stoc drwy gyflwyno bridiau tramor. Roeddem wedi draenio ac ail hadu ein profa ac wedi codi adeiladau newydd i fwydo a diogelu ein da byw. Yn y fan hon y gwnaethom sylweddoli ein bod ar felin draed. Er ein bod yn cael mwy am ein stoc, roedd ein biliau gwrtaith a bwydo hefyd yn cynyddu. Roeddem yn gyfangwbl ddibynnol ar yr amlen frown ac fe wyddem hyd yn eod yr adeg honno nad oedd hyn yn gynaliadwy. Dechreuasom ymchwilio i ffyrdd fyddai'n gostwng ein costau, yn ychwanegu gwerth i'n cynnyrch ac yn ein galluogi i'w marchnata'n fwy effeithiol.

Dechreuasom ystyried cadw stoc wytnach allai dreulio llai o amser dan do ac angen llai o fwydo ychwanegol.

Ond i wneud hyn gwyddem y byddai angen i ni adfer ac ymestyn y rhwydwaith o wrychoedd a llennyrrch oedd yn darparu cysgod ar y ffermydd. Fe wnaeth pob un ohonom weithio allan gynllun i'n ffermydd ein hunain ac wedyn fe ddaethom â'r cwbl at ei gilydd. Ein cam nesaf oedd chwilio am gymorth i'n rhaglen oedd erbyn hyn wedi'i mapio a'i chostio'n ofalus. Yn fuan iawn, daeth yn amlwg nad oedd yr un o'r cynlluniau presennol yn addas. Roeddynt yn rhy anhyblyg ac nid oedd yn bosibl i ni wneud cais fel grwp. Nid oedd gennym ddewis ond datblygu ein cynllun ein hunain a chwilio am gyllid o ffynonellau eraill. Llwyddasom.

Mae gweithio gyda'n gilydd drwy holl dreialon clwy'r traed a'r genau a'r diciâu (TB) wedi rhoi nerth i'n cymuned sy'n ymestyn ymhell y tu hwnt i'r gwaith a ddisgrifir yma. Cawsom hwyl gyda'n gilydd ac rydym wedi mwynhau dod â phobl i'n ffermydd i weld yr hyn a gyflawnwyd. Ein un rhwystredigaeth fawr yw nad ydym wedi gallu gwneud pethau'n haws i ffermwyr eraill ddilyn ein hesiampl.



We were left with no other option than to develop our own scheme.
Nid oedd gennym ddewis ond datblygu ein cynllun ein hunain.

What is the Pontbren Project?

The Pontbren Project is an innovative approach to using woodland management and tree planting to improve the efficiency of upland livestock farming, led by a group of neighbouring farmers in mid-Wales. They went on to develop new on-farm uses for woodland products, and when it became clear that tree planting had not just improved farm businesses and wildlife habitats, but had also reduced water run-off during heavy rain, they invited scientists to investigate. Supported by government funding, this internationally important research has revealed why strategically located belts of trees are so effective at reducing the amount of water running off improved upland grasslands. The scientific data from Pontbren is now being used to study the effects of land use on bigger catchments prone to flooding.

The Pontbren Project takes its name from the stream which drains this small headwater catchment of the River Severn. It is set in a rolling upland landscape of predominantly grassland farms about 10 miles to the west of Welshpool, in one of the wettest areas of the UK. Like most of upland Wales, the structure of farming changed during the 19th and 20th centuries. There was a shift from small-scale mixed farming to predominantly sheep farming on grassland, with suckler beef and a few small dairy enterprises. The farms had become fewer and larger, and the workforce had shrunk. This had the effect of simplifying the landscape and providing fewer habitats for wildlife, as field structures were rationalised and farm woodland lay unused.

Beth yw Prosiect Pontbren?

Mae Prosiect Pontbren yn ddull arloesol o ddefnyddio rheoli coetir a phlannu coed i wella effeithlonrwydd ffermio anifeiliaid pori yr ucheldir, wedi ei arwain gan grŵp o ffermwyr sy'n gymdogion yng Nghanolbarth Cymru. Aethant ymlaen i ddatblygu defnyddiau newydd ar fferm i gynnyrch coetir, a phan ddaeth yn amlwg fod plannu coed nid yn unig wedi gwella busnes y fferm a chynefinoedd bywyd gwylt, ond hefyd wedi gostwng dŵr ffo yn ystod glaw trwm, gwahoddwyd gwyddonwyr i ymchwilio i hyn. Wedi eu cynorthwyo gan gyllid y llywodraeth, mae'r gwaith ymchwil rhyngwladol pwysig hwn wedi dangos pam fod lleiniau o goed wedi'u lleoli'n strategol mor effeithil wrth ostwng faint o ddŵr ffo oedd yn rhedeg oddi ar lastiroedd wedi'u gwella yn yr ucheldir. Defnyddir y data gwyddonol o Pontbren ar hyn o bryd i astudio effeithiau defnydd tir ar ddalgylchoedd mwy sy'n dueddol o ddiodeff llifogydd.

Mae Prosiect Pontbren yn cael ei enw o'r nant sy'n draenio dalgylch rhagnant fach o'r Afon Hafren. Mae'n sefyll yn nhirwedd tonnog yr ucheldir sy'n cynnwys ffermydd glaswelltir yn bennaf tua 10 milltir i'r gorllewin o'r Trallwng, yn un o ardaloedd gwlypaf y DU. Fel y rhan fwyaf o ucheldir Cymru, mae strwythur ffermio wedi newid yn ystod y 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif. Roedd symudiad o ffermio cymysg ar raddfa fach i ffermio defaid yn bennaf ar laswelltir, gyda gwartheg sugno eidion ac ychydig o fentrau llaeth. Prinbau gwnaeth y nifer o ffermydd llai tra bod eu tir yn cael eu llyncu gan ffermydd eraill i gynyddu erwau. Yn sgil hyn bu buddsoddiad mewn technoleg a pheirianwaith modern ac i'r perwyl hwn, lleihau ddaru'r gweithle.



The structure of farming changed during the 19th and 20th centuries.
Mae strwythur ffermio wedi newid yn ystod y 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif.

1950s



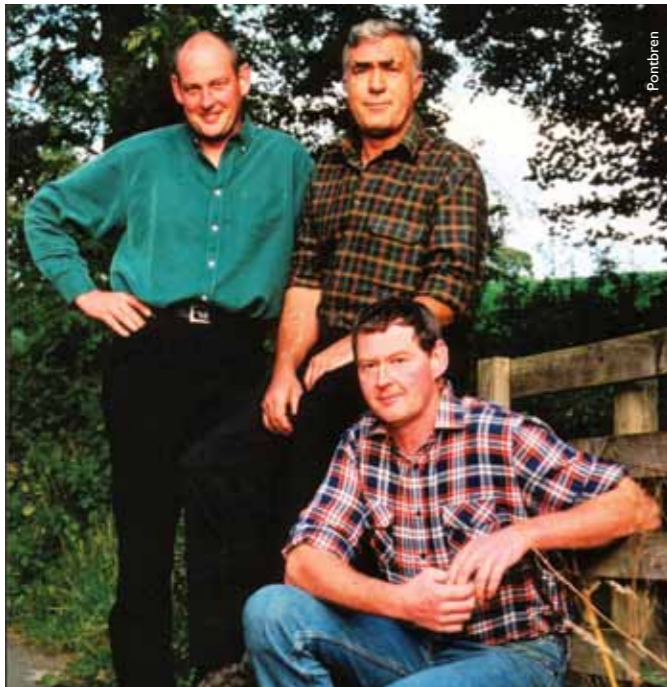
1960s



1990s

The impetus for the project came from three neighbouring farmers, who in 1997 were trying to make their farm businesses more sustainable by planting hedges and trees to provide more shelter for livestock grazing the steep, windswept land. The results and the evident benefits of a collaborative approach attracted neighbouring farmers, who joined the first three. In 2001 the Pontbren farmers came together as a group of ten, managing a total of 1,000 ha of farmland across the catchment. Since then they have worked on a wider range of collaborative environmental ventures, and continue to meet as a group and work together. Over the past 15 years the Pontbren farm woodland innovations have been the focus of more field research on the environmental benefits of farm woodland than anywhere else in the UK. The key factor in the success of Pontbren has been the farmers – collaborating as a group, cooperating with the scientists, but each remaining firmly in control of the management decisions on their own land.

Trees and woods are now an integral part of farm management in Pontbren and there is a growing body of scientific evidence confirming the benefits for upland livestock farming, water management, wildlife and landscape. Here we look at the achievements and results of the first ten years and show how the Pontbren approach could be the model for other upland catchments.



The impetus for the project came from three neighbouring farmers. Daeth yr ysgogiad i'r prosiect gan dri ffermwr.



The key factor in the success of Pontbren has been the farmers.

Y ffactor allweddol yn llwyddiant Pontbren fu'r ffermwyr.

Gydag erwau'r fferm a niferoedd stoc yn cynyddu, y nod oedd canolbwyntio ar effeithlonrwydd a hwylustod gwaith y fferm. Effaith hyn oedd symleiddio'r dirwedd drwy gynyddu maint y caeau a gyfrannodd at gynefinoedd fywyd gwyllt yn lleihau a dirywio ac fel roedd strwythur y caeau yn cael eu rhesymoli, hefyd, aeth defnydd ymarferol y coedlannau yn angof.

Daeth yr ysgogiad i'r prosiect gan dri ffermwr oedd yn gymdogion oedd, yn 1997 yn ceisio gwneud busnes eu ffermydd yn fwy cynaliadwy drwy blannu gwrychoedd a choed i ddarparu mwy o gysgod i'r anifeiliaid oedd yn pori'r tir anghysbell a brochus ei thywydd. Y canlyniadau a lles amlwg y dull cydweithrediadol hwn oedd denu ffermwyr cyfagos, a ymunodd â'r tri cyntaf. Yn 2001 daeth ffermwyr Pontbren at ei gilydd fel grŵp o ddeg, yn rheoli cyfanswm o 1000 ha o dir fferm ar draws yr ardal. Ers hynny maent wedi gweithio ar amrywiaeth ehangach o fentrau amgylcheddol cydweithrediadol ac maent yn parhau i gyfarfod fel grŵp a gweithio gyda'i gilydd. Dros y 15 mlynedd mae menter coetir fferm Pontbren wedi bod yn ffocws mwy o waith ymchwil maes ar les amgylcheddol coetir fferm nag unrhyw le arall yn y DU. Y ffactor allweddol yn llwyddiant Pontbren fu'r ffermwyr – yn cydweithio fel grŵp, yn cydweithio gyda'r gwyddonwyr, ond pob un yn gwneud eu penderfyniadau rheoli tir eu hunain.

Mae coed a choetiroedd erbyn hyn yn rhan hanfodol o reoli fferm ym Mhontbren ac mae corff o dystiolaeth wyddonol gynyddol i'r lles wrth ffermio anifeiliaid pori'r ucheldir, rheoli dŵr, bywyd gwyllt a thiriogaeth. Yma rydym yn edrych ar lwyddiannau a chanlyniadau'r deng mlynedd cyntaf ac yn dangos sut y gall dull Pontbren fod yn fodel i ddalylchoedd eraill yn yr ucheldir.

Farmer-led improvements to livestock production

At the end of the 1990s the first group of three Pontbren livestock farmers decided to change the way they farmed. The aim was to reduce costs, make their farming systems more economically and environmentally sustainable in the longer term, and improve prospects for the next generation on these family farms. The key to these changes was to improve shelter by tree planting and restoring neglected woodland and hedges. Since then the collaborative efforts of the larger group of ten Pontbren farmers have gone much further, reinstating woodland management as an integral part of successful modern upland livestock farming systems, developing wood chip bedding systems applicable throughout Wales, and improving not just the economic value of their land but the environment in which they live and work.

A key change was a shift from crossbred ewes to hardier, local sheep breeds that would not always need to be housed at lambing time or during the long winters. Although breeds such as the improved Welsh Mountain, Lleyn and Speckled Face are better adapted to grazing improved upland grassland at 300m it was evident that they would need more shelter on the pastures, particularly for the lambs. Most of the shelter on the farms had been removed decades earlier, as hedges were taken out when farms were amalgamated and grassland management intensified.

Gwelliannau i gynnyrch da byw wedi eu harwain gan y ffermwyr

Gwelliannau i gynnyrch da byw wedi eu harwain gan y ffermwyr.

Ar ddiwedd y 1990au penderfynodd tri o ffermwyr da byw Pontbren newid eu dulliau ffermio. Y bwriad oedd gostwng eu costau, gwneud eu systemau ffermio yn fwy cynaliadwy yn economaidd ac amgylcheddol yn yr hirdymor, a gwella'r rhagolygon i'r genhedlaeth nesaf ar y ffermydd teuluol hyn. Yr allwedd i'r newidiadau hyn oedd gwella cysgod drwy blannu coed ac adfer coedlannau a gwrychoedd oedd wedi eu hesgeuluso. Ers hynny mae ymdrechion cydweithio gan grŵp o ddeg o ffermwyr Pontbren wedi mynd gryn dipyn ymhellach. Maent wedi adfer rheoli coetir fel rhan anhepgor o systemau ffermio da byw modern, sy'n llwyddiannus yn yr ucheldir, datblygu systemau haenau sglodion pren sy'n gymwys ledled Cymru, a gwella nid yn unig gwerth economaidd y tir ond hefyd yr amgylchedd ble maent yn byw ac yn gweithio.

Newid allweddol oedd symud o famogiaid a groes fridiwyd i fridiau defaid lleol, gwynnach na fyddai angen eu rhoi dan do bob amser yn ystod wyna neu yn ystod y gaeafau hir. Er fod bridiau fel y Dafad Fynydd Cymru, Defaid Llŷn a'r Wynneb Brych amgen wedi addasu'n well i bori ar laswelltir yr ucheldir oedd wedi'i wella, roedd yn amlwg y byddent angen mwy o gysgod ar y borfa, yn enwedig ar gyfer yr ŵyn. Roedd y mwyafrif o'r cysgod ar y ffermydd wedi ei dynnu ddegawdau yn ôl wrth i'r gwrychoedd gael eu tynnu pan oedd y ffermydd yn cael eu cyfuno a rheoli glaswelltir yn cael ei ddwysau.



A key change was a shift to hardier stock which could spend less time indoors and require less supplementary feeding.

Newid allweddol oedd symud o famogiaid a groes fridiwyd i fridiau defaid lleol, gwynnach a fyddai angen llai o fwydo ychwanegol.



Choosing locations for the new shelterbelts and hedges was an opportunity to rationalise some awkward field boundaries.

Roedd dewis lleoliadau newydd ar gyfer lleiniau cysgod a gwrychoedd newydd yn gyfle i resymoli rhai ffiniau caeau anodd.

The hedges running along the contours were often the first to go, to make it easier to cultivate up and down the slope. Although the farmers had planted some coniferous shelterbelts in the 1970s, these had become gappy and prone to windblow, and the livestock tended to seek shelter instead in the older unfenced woodland on steep-sided valleys where they were more difficult to manage.

The collaborative process was simple and effective. The farmers met every week and initially each was given a large-scale map of their own farm on which to plan the improvements. This eventually led to the group forming a cooperative which took on other business ventures such as meat marketing, but the key element has been informal collaborative working among a group of like-minded neighbours, not the legal processes. With most of the environmental improvements completed the group continues to meet, and they are now jointly researching the history of their farms. The farmers did need outside help with planning the new woodland and the details of woodland management, skills which most of them had not required before. Coed Cymru staff have provided this skilled support throughout the project and, crucially, have guided the farmers through the sometimes complex administration. Often Coed Cymru has acted as mediator between the farmers and the government authorities responsible for agricultural and forestry funding and regulation.

Y gwrychoedd oedd yn dilyn y cyfuchlinau oedd y cyntaf i fynd fel rheol, gan ei gwneud yn haws i amaethu i fyny ac i lawr y llechwedd. Er fod y ffermwyr wedi plannu rhai lleiniau cysgod coniferaidd yn ystod y 1970au, roedd y rhain yn fylchog ac yn tueddu i gael eu dymchwel gan y gwynt. Roedd y da byw yn tueddu i chwilio am gysgod yn yr hen goetir oedd heb ei ffensio ar lechweddau serth y dyffrynnoedd, ble roedd yn anoddach i'w rheoli.

Roedd y broses cydweithredu yn syml ac effeithiol. Roedd y ffermwyr yn cyfarfod bob wythnos, ac i ddechrau fe gawsant fap ar raddfa fawr map o'r fferm eu hunain er mwyn iddynt gynllunio gwelliannau. Arweiniodd hyn maes o law at y grŵp yn ffurfio cwmni cydweithredol wnaeth gychwyn mentrau busnes eraill fel marchnata cig, ond y brif elfen oedd y cydweithio anffurfiol rhwng grŵp o gymdogion o'r un feddylfryd, nid y broses gyfreithiol. Gyda'r mwyafrif o'r gwelliannau amgylcheddol wedi eu cwblhau mae'r grŵp yn dal i gyfarfod, ac maent nawr yn cydweithio ar ymchwilio i hanes eu ffermydd.

Roedd y ffermwyr angen cymorth o'r tu allan gyda phlannu coetir newydd a manylion am reoli coetir, sgiliau nad oedd y mwyafrif ohonynt wedi bod eu hangen o'r blaen. Darparodd staff Coed Cymru y cymorth sgiliau hwn drwy gydol y prosiect ac, yn hanfodol, maent wedi arwain y ffermwyr

The farmers knew where shelter was needed, and either did the fencing and planting themselves or employed local contractors to ensure that they supported local jobs. Suitable species of broadleaf shrubs and trees were chosen which provided the effective, slightly wind-permeable shelter needed throughout the year. Choosing locations for the new shelterbelts and hedges was an opportunity to rationalise some awkward field boundaries, fence out land that was difficult to manage such as steep valley sides, and improve access for stock gathering at the same time. Biosecurity was also an important consideration, and hedges or strips of woodland along farm boundaries had the additional benefit of reducing the risks of contact with other herds and flocks.

Rather than attempt to improve the drainage of persistently wet patches of grassland where it was difficult to harvest silage and there were risks of liver fluke and foot rot, the farmers chose to fence off these areas and excavate ponds. Now there are 12 ponds across the Pontbren farms, which provide an additional supply of water piped to troughs in nearby fields; in one case the material excavated to create the pond was used to construct the bank of a new hedge.

As more farmers joined the group the woodland and hedgerow renovation work produced a steady supply of woody material of varying quality. Where it was not suitable for sawmilling or firewood, the waste wood was chipped.



Now there are 12 ponds across the Pontbren farms which provide an additional supply of water.

Erbyn hyn mae 12 o byllau dŵr ar draws ffermydd Pontbren sy'n darparu cyflenwad ychwanegol o ddŵr.



Woodland along farm boundaries had the additional benefit of reducing the risks of contact with other herds and flocks.

Lain o goed ar hyd ffiniau fferm gyda'r lles ychwanegol o leihau y perygl o gyswllt â buchesau a gyroedd a diadelloedd eraill.

drwy beth oedd ambell dro yn weinyddu cymhleth. Roedd Coed Cymru yn aml yn ymddwyn fel canolwr rhwng y ffermwyr ac awdurdodau'r llywodraeth oedd yn gyfrifol am amaethyddiaeth a chyllido a rheoleiddio coedwigaeth.

Gwyddai'r ffermwyr ble roedd angen y cysgod, ac roeddynt naill ai'n gwneud y ffensio a'r plannu eu hunain neu'n cyflogi contractwyr lleol er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cefnogi swyddi yn lleol. Dewiswyd rhywogaethau addas o lwyni a choed oedd yn darparu cysgod effeithiol, oedd yn caniatáu ychydig o wynt drwyddo oedd ei angen gydol y flwyddyn. Roedd dewis lleoliadau newydd ar gyfer lleiniau cysgod a gwrychoedd newydd yn gyfle i resymoli rhai ffiniau caeau anodd, i ffensio tir oedd yn anodd i'w reoli fel llethrau dyffrynnoedd serth, a gwella mynediad i gasglu stoc ar yr un pryd. Roedd bioddiogelwch hefyd yn ystyriaeth bwysig, ac mae gwrychoedd neu lain o goed ar hyd ffiniau fferm gyda'r lles ychwanegol o leihau y perygl o gyswllt â buchesau a gyroedd a diadelloedd eraill.

Yn hytrach na cheisio gwella draeniad clytiauw gwyb o laswelltir ble roedd yn anodd cynaeafu silwair a ble roedd perygl o lyngyr yr iau a chlwy'r traed, dewisodd y ffermwyr osod ffens o gwmpas yr ardaloedd hyn a chloddio'r pyllau dŵr.

Like most other livestock farms in Wales, the Pontbren farmers relied on bought-in straw as winter bedding for cattle and sheep, sometimes brought from as far away as Lincolnshire. They decided to try using woodchip as livestock bedding. This had not been done before but, after a process of trial and error, it proved to be a successful alternative to straw. The keys to success are the moisture content and size of the woodchips, but the type of timber does not seem to matter. The woodchip must be dry, less than 20% moisture content, and of the right size because if too small it tends to cake together, particularly under sheep, and if too large it is not sufficiently absorbent. One of the big advantages of woodchip bedding is that, unlike straw, it can be composted, screened and reused several times. The heat of the composting process kills pathogens and weed seeds and when it finally breaks down, after three or more cycles of accumulating nutrients as livestock bedding, it provides a fertile peat-free growing material.

These pioneering efforts at Pontbren were followed up by controlled trials of woodchip bedding and compost by universities and research centres in other parts of Wales, which confirmed it is a good alternative to straw as livestock bedding, promoting high standards of health and cleanliness in sheep and cattle¹. One of the Pontbren farmers went a stage further in recycling, and used the final woodchip compost as the basis of a tree nursery growing plants for the other farmers in the group, and marketing the surplus.

At the request of Welsh Government, seven of the farms conducted an experiment to assess the effect of reducing sheep numbers on farm finances. The farmers kept open accounts during this period, showing the costs of integrating woodland management into upland farming and the benefits to their farm businesses, and these have been made available to government researchers. The business benefits are not confined to the improved efficiency of the livestock enterprises. The farmers feel that the successful integration of woodland management into upland livestock farming has also 'future-proofed' their farms, by improving the capital value of the land, making it more resilient to the effects of severe weather events as the climate changes, and substantially reducing the risk of accidental breaches of biosecurity and water pollution standards.

Erbyn hyn mae 12 o byllau dŵr ar draws ffermydd Pontbren, sy'n darparu cyflenwad ychwanegol o ddŵr wedi ei gludo â phibau i gafnau mewn caeau cyfagos; mewn un achos defnyddiwyd y deunydd a gloddiwyd o'r pwll dŵr i adeiladu'r clawdd i wrych newydd.

Wrth i fwy o ffermwyr ymuno â'r grŵp cynyddu wnaeth y gwaith o adnewyddu'r coetir a'r cloddiau ac yn ei dro ddarparodd gyflenwad cyson o gynnyrch a deunydd coediog o wahanol ansawdd. Ble nad oedd yn addas ar gyfer melinau llifio neu goed tân, roedd y coed gwastraff yn cael ei asglodi. Fel gyda'r rhan fwyaf o ffermydd anifeiliaid pori eraill yng Nghymru, roedd ffermwyr Pontbren yn dibynnu ar wellt wedi ei brynu fel gwasarn gaeaf i wartheg a defaid, weithiau wedi ei brynu o gyn belled â Swydd Lincoln. Penderfynwyd ceisio defnyddio sglodion coed fel gwasarn i'r anifeiliaid. Nid oedd hyn wedi ei wneud o'r blaen ond, ar ôl proses o brofi a methu, profodd i fod yn ffordd amgen i wellt. Yr allwedd i lwyddiant yw cynnwys lleithder a maint y sglodion, ond nid yw'r math o goed yn bwysig. Rhaid i'r sglodion pren fod yn sych, llai na 20% o leithder ac o'r maint cywir oherwydd os yw'n rhy fach mae'n tueddu i grawennu, yn arbennig dan ddefaid, ac os yw'n rhy fawr nid yw'n ddigon amsugol. Un o fanteision mawr gwasarn sglodion coed yw, yn annhebyg i wellt, y gellir ei gompostio, ei sgrinio a'i ail ddefnyddio sawl gwaith. Mae gwres y broses gompostio yn lladd pathogenau a hadau chwyn, a phan ei fod yn y diwedd yn torri i lawr, ar ôl tri neu fwy o gylchrediadau o faetholion sy'n cronni fel gwasarn anifeiliaid, mae'n darparu deunydd tyfu ffrwythlon sy'n rhydd o fawn.

Dilynwyd yr ymdrechion arloesol hynny ym Mhontbren gan brofion dan reolaeth o wasarn sglodion pren a chompost gan brifysgolion a chanolfannau ymchwil mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, oedd yn cadarnhau ei fod yn ddewis amgen da i wellt fel gwasarn i anifeiliaid, gan hybu safonau iechyd a glendid uwch mewn defaid a gwartheg¹. Aeth un o ffermwyr Pontbren gam ymhellach wrth ailgylchu, a defnyddio'r compost sglodion pren olaf un fel sylfaen i'w ddefnyddio mewn meithrinfa goed yn tyfu planhigion i ffermwyr eraill yn y grŵp, a marchnata'r gweddill.

Ar gais Llywodraeth Cymru, cynhaliodd saith o'r ffermydd arbrawf i asesu effaith gostwng niferoedd defaid ar gyllid y ffermydd. Cadwodd y ffermwyr eu cyfrifon ar agor drwy'r cyfnod hwn, gan ddangos costau integreiddio rheoli coetir i ffermio'r ucheldir a'r manteision i'w busnes fferm, ac roedd rhain ar gael i ymchwilwyr y llywodraeth.

Opportunities for game shooting have improved at Pontbren along with the woodland and wetland habitats, and could be a potential source of additional income in the future, if the farmers chose to let the shooting rights.



After a process of trial and error, woodchip bedding proved to be a successful alternative to straw.

Ar ôl proses o brofi a methu, profwyd fod sglodion coed yn ddewis amgen llwyddiannus fel gwasarn i'r anifeiliaid, yn lle gwellt.

Nid yw'r manteision busnes yn cael eu cyfyngu i wella effeithiolrwydd y mentrau anifeiliaid pori. Mae'r ffermwyr yn teimlo fod yr integreiddio llwyddiannus o reoli coetir i ffermio anifeiliaid yr ucheldir wedi gwneud eu ffermydd yn ddiogel i'r dyfodol, trwy wella gwerth cyfalaf y tir, ei wneud yn fwy gwydn i effeithiau digwyddiadau eithafol y tywydd fel mae'r hinsawdd yn newid, ac yn gostwng yn sylweddol y risg o doriadau damweiniol yn safonau bioddiogelwch a llygredd dŵr. Mae cyfleoedd helwriaeth wedi gwella ym Mhontbren ynghyd â chynefinoedd coetir a gwlypdir, a gall hyn fod yn ffynhonnell posibl o incwm ychwanegol yn y dyfodol, pe bai'r ffermwyr yn dewis gosod yr hawliau saethu.



Growing conditions can be harsh in the uplands of Wales, and planting shelterbelts and hedges is a long-term investment.

Gall amgylchiadau tyfu fod yn llym yn ucheldiroedd Cymru, ac mae plannu lleiniau cysgodol a gwrychoedd yn fuddsoddiad hirdymor.



New ponds benefited both farming and biodiversity.

Pyllau dŵr newydd lles ffermio a bioamrywiaeth.

Woodland, wildlife and landscape – achievements of the first 10 years

The woodland improvements at Pontbren were carefully designed to achieve the farmers' agricultural objectives by creating woodland cover that was as natural as possible, and would be long-lived and easy to maintain after the initial establishment period. The hedgerow planting and management took a similar approach, and new ponds were created which benefitted both farming and biodiversity. This required a rather unconventional approach to woodland establishment, necessarily very different from that of a forester planting a timber crop. The details have been refined over the years at Pontbren, using planting stock grown by the farmers in their own tree nursery and other local suppliers. A range of different sources of funding supported this environmental work, which did not fit easily into

Coetiroedd, bywyd gwylt a thirwedd – llwyddiannau'r 10 mlynedd cyntaf

Cynlluniwyd gwelliannau coetir ym Mhontbren yn ofalus i gyflawni bwriadau amaethyddol y ffermwyr trwy greu gorchudd coetir oedd mor naturiol â phosibl, ac a fyddai'n byw'n hir ac yn hawdd i'w gynnal ar ôl y cyfnod sefydlu cychwynnol. Roedd plannu gwrychoedd a rheoli yn gofyn am yr un dull, a chrëwyd pyllau dŵr newydd oedd er lles ffermio a bioamrywiaeth. Roedd hyn yn gofyn am ddull anghonfensiynol o sefydlu coetir, o anghenraid yn wahanol iawn i goedwigwr yn plannu cnwd o goed. Mae'r manylion wedi eu mireinio dros y blynyddoedd ym Mhontbren, gan ddefnyddio stoc plannu wedi eu tyfu gan y ffermwyr yn eu meithrinfa goed eu hunain a gan gyflenwyr lleol eraill. Cefnogwyd y gwaith amgylcheddol gan amrywiaeth o ffynonellau cyllido, nad oedd yn ffitio'n hawdd i ofynion cynlluniau grantiau safonol.

the requirements of standard grant schemes. The wildlife benefits are impressive for both woodland and wetlands, and the process of landscape simplification has been reversed. When the tree planting began only 1.5% of the Pontbren land was woodland, mostly neglected riparian woodland and small areas of larch, but 10 years later 120,000 new trees and shrubs have been planted, 16.5 km of hedges have been created or restored and nearly 5% of the Pontbren land is now woodland. This is a major achievement in just 10 years, with no loss of agricultural productivity. The Pontbren farmers have not finished yet. They intend to continue planting trees and hedgerows and managing their woodland, increasing the potential for long-term environmental benefits on these upland farms.

Growing conditions can be harsh in the uplands of Wales, and planting shelterbelts and hedges is a long-term investment. The Pontbren farmers realised that it was just as important to choose hardy woodland plants well adapted to the local conditions as it had been to invest in native sheep breeds. With advice from Coed Cymru* the farmers planted a range of broadleaf species suited to the ground conditions, with the aim of creating more natural mixed woodland. This would provide all-year-round shelter, new wildlife habitats and landscape diversity, and be more resilient to the challenges of a changing climate in future.

*<http://www.coedcymru.org.uk/>

Mae'r manteision i fyd natur yn drawiadol i goetir a gwlypdiroedd, ac mae'r broses o symleiddio'r tirwedd wedi ei wrth-droi. Pan ddechreuwyd ar blannu coed dim ond 1.5% o dir Pontbren oedd yn goetir, y rhan fwyaf yn goetir glannau afon wedi ei esgeuluso ac ardaloedd bach o goed llarwydden, ond ddeng mlynedd yn ddiweddarach mae 120,000 o goed newydd a llwyni wedi eu plannu. Mae 16.5 km o wrychoedd wedi eu creu neu eu hadnewyddu ac mae bron i 5% o dir Pontbren bellach yn goetir. Mae hyn yn llwyddiant mawr mewn dim ond 10 mlynedd heb golli dim cynnyrch amaethyddol. Nid yw ffermwyr Pontbren wedi gorffen eto. Maent yn bwriadu plannu coed a gwrychoedd a rheoli eu coetiroedd, gan gynyddu'r potensial i fanteision amgylcheddol ar y ffermydd hyn yn yr ucheldir.

Gall amgylchiadau tyfu fod yn llym yn ucheldiroedd Cymru, ac mae plannu lleiniau cysgodol a gwrychoedd yn fuddsoddiad hirdymor. Roedd ffermwyr Pontbren yn sylweddoli ei fod yr un mor bwysig i ddewis planhigion coetir gwydn wedi eu haddasu'n dda i amgylchiadau lleol, ag yr oedd i fuddsoddi mewn bridiau defaid cynhenid. Gyda chynghor gan Goed Cymru* plannodd y ffermwyr ystod o rywogaethau llydanddail oedd yn gweddu i amodau'r tir, gyda'r bwriad o greu coetir mwy naturiol gymysg. Fe fyddai hwn yn darparu gwarchodfa gydol y flwyddyn, cynefinoedd byd natur newydd ac amrywiaeth o dirwedd, ac fe fyddai hefyd yn fwy gwydn i her newid hinsawdd yn y dyfodol.

*<http://www.coedcymru.org.uk/>



High density mixed planting requires very careful maintenance in the first three years.

Mae plannu cymysg, dwysedd uchel yn gofyn am gynnal gofalus yn ystod y dair mlynedd gyntaf.

Because the primary aim was not to grow a crop of timber there was no need to follow the traditional geometry or silvicultural systems of plantation forests. Instead, shelterbelts of mixed broadleaved trees were planted at unconventionally high densities together with a large proportion of shrubs.

Typical woodland species are planted in the centre, with hedge species on either side to provide shelter quickly before the new woodland understory develops. They are easily coppiced to maintain this function in the longer term. Species used in the mixed planting at Pontbren fall into three broad groups, each with a particular role in the woodland:

- Quick-growing pioneer tree species which thrive in open conditions such as silver birch (*Betula pendula*), downy birch (*B. pubescens*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and on wetter areas black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), and for the most exposed sites aspen (*Populus tremula*) and willow (*Salix spp.*), but planting the latter away from field drains which the roots might block;

Oherwydd mai nid y bwriad cyntaf oedd tyfu cnwd o goed nid oedd angen dilyn geometreg traddodiadol neu systemau coedamaeth fforestydd planhigfa.

Yn hytrach, plannwyd lleiniau cysgodol o goed cymysg llydanddail ar ddwyter uchel iawn, anghonfensiynol ynghyd â chyfartaledd uchel o lwyni. Mae cynefinoedd coetiroedd nodweddiadol yn cael eu plannu yn y canol, gyda rhywogaethau gwrychoedd ar bob ochr i gynnig lloches cyflym cyn bod isdyfiant y coetir newydd wedi datblygu ac wedyn gallant gael eu prysgoedio'n hawdd i gynnal y swyddogaeth hon yn y tymor hir. Mae'r rhywogaethau a ddefnyddir yn y plannu ym Mhontbren yn syrthio i dri grŵp eang, bob un â rhan arbennig yn y coetir:

- Rhywogaeth coed arloesol sy'n tyfu'n gyflym ac yn ffynnu mewn amgylchiadau agored er enghraifft y fedw arian (*Betula pendula*; silver birch), y fedw lwyd (*B. Pubescens*; downy birch), y griafolen (*Sorbus aucuparia*; rowan) ac ar dir gwlypach y wernen (*Alnus glutinosa*; alder), ac ar gyfer y mannau mwyaf agored yr aethnen (*Populus tremula*; aspen) a'r helyg (*Salix spp.*), ond gan blannu'r olaf oddi wrth traeniau'r cae gan y gall y gwreiddiau flocio traeniau;



Funding from government grant schemes had to be adjusted as a special case to accommodate the innovative approach, in particular the high cost of fencing long, narrow strips of woodland.

Bu'n rhaid addasu gofynion cynlluniau grant y llywodraeth fel achos arbennig i ymgymhwyso ar gyfer y dull arloesol yma o sefydlu coetir, yn arbennig y gost uchel o ffensio lleiniau hir, cul o goetir.

2011



Administering the Enfys fund on behalf of the Wales Council for Voluntary Action involved setting up a self-regulating system of accounting and quality control.

Dderbyniodd y prosiect gyllid oddi wrth Enfys, a symbylodd hyn y grŵp i ffurfio cwmni cydweithredol, a fu'n gweinyddu'r cyllid ar ran Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru.

2005

- Long-lived but slower-growing large trees that will provide timber in 40–100 years' time, for example sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), the native oak of the western uplands of Wales, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) an important woodland species which survives at higher altitudes than oak in Wales, and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*);
- Easily coppiced shade tolerant shrubs that will do well inside the wood, especially hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and on the edges where there is more light, bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

Experience has shown that these mixtures do best if planted all at the same time, but high density mixed planting of this type requires very careful maintenance in the first three years, and particular attention to weeding. The other critical issue is using planting stock of the right provenance, suited to the more challenging growing conditions above 240m.

- Coed sy'n byw'n hir ond sy'n goed mawr yn tyfu'n arafach ac a fydd yn darparu coed mewn 40–100 o flynyddoedd, er enghraifft derw digoes (*Quercus petraea*; sessile oak), derwen gynhenid ucheldir gorllewinol Cymru, yr onnen (*Fraxinus excelsior*; ash) rhywogaeth coetir pwysig sy'n goroesi ar uchderau uwch na'r dderwen yng Nghymru, a'r castanwydden bêr (*Castanea sativa*; sweet chestnut);
- Prysgwydd a wnaiff brysgoedio'n hawdd ac sy'n goddef cysgod a fydd yn gwneud yn dda y tu fewn i'r coed, yn arbennig y gollen (*Corylus avellana*; hazel) a'r celyn (*Ilex aquifolium*; holly), ac ar yr ymylon ble mae mwy o olau, coed ceirios yr adar (*Prunus padus*; bird cherry), masarnen fach (*Acer campestre*; field maple), y ddraenen wen (*Crataegus monogyna*; hawthorn) a'r ddraenen ddu (*Prunus spinosa*; blackthorn).

Mae profiad yn dangos fod y cymysgedd hwn yn gwneud orau os ydynt wedi eu plannu ar yr un pryd, ond mae plannu cymysg, dwysedd uchel o'r math yma yn gofyn am gynnal gofalus yn ystod y dair mlynedd gyntaf, a thalu sylw arbennig i'r chwynnu. Y mater arall sydd o bwys mawr yw defnyddio stoc plannu o'r tarddiad cywir, sy'n gweddu i amodau tyfu mwy heriol uwchben 240m.

Problems with plants supplied of the wrong provenance encouraged the farmers to set up their own tree nursery.

Un o'r rhesymau a hybodd y ffermwyr i ddechrau eu meithrinfa goed eu hunain oedd y problemau gyda phlanhigion a gyflenwyd o'r tarddiad anghywir.



Problems with plants supplied of the wrong provenance, which were not detected until these failed to establish, was one of the reasons that encouraged the farmers to set up their own tree nursery. Here they propagated trees and shrubs from seed and vegetative material gathered on the farms, successfully providing for their own needs plus a surplus to sell. When central and local government grants for tree and hedge planting on farms were curtailed, the Pontbren and other small nurseries supplying local farmers closed (although the nursery beds of composted woodchip continue to produce fine crops of vegetables at Pontbren).

The costs of the initial woodland planting and hedge restoration projects were borne entirely by the farm businesses, but scaling up the environmental improvements across 10 farms was only possible with additional funding. The first came from LEADER, followed by Scottish Power's Rural Care Scheme. Funding for hedgerows, ponds and wetlands came from the lottery-funded programme Enfys and this prompted the group of 10 to form a cooperative, which administered the Enfys fund on behalf of the Wales Council for Voluntary Action. This involved setting up a self-regulating system of accounting and quality control. Woodland work was supported by funding from government grant schemes, but the requirements

Un o'r rhesymau a hybodd y ffermwyr i ddechrau eu meithrinfa goed eu hunain oedd y problemau gyda phlanhigion a gyflenwyd o'r tarddiad anghywir na chawsant eu canfod nes iddynt fethu â sefydlu. Yma roeddynt yn tyfu a lluosogi coed a llwyni o hadau a deunydd llystyfiannol a gasglwyd ar y ffermydd, gan ddarparu'n llwyddiannus ar gyfer eu hanghenion eu hunain a gyda choed dros ben i'w gwerthu. Pan gwtogwyd grantiau'r llywodraeth i blannu coed a gwrychoedd ar ffermydd, caewyd meithrinfa Pontbren a meithrinfeidd bach eraill oedd yn cyflenwi ffermwyr lleol (er bod y gwelyau meithrinfa sglodion coed wedi eu compostio yn parhau i gynhyrchu cnydau da o lysiau ym Mhontbren.

Busnesau'r fferm fu'n dwyn costau prosiect plannu cychwynnol y coetir ac adnewyddu'r gwrychoedd yn gyfangwbl, ond doedd mynd i'r afael â gwelliannau amgylcheddol dros 10 fferm ddim ond yn bosibl gyda chyllid ychwanegol. Daeth y cyntaf o LEADER, wedi ei ddilyn gan gyllid Cynllun Gofal Gwledig Scottish Power. Daeth y cyllid ar gyfer y gwrychoedd, y pyllau dŵr a'r gwlypdiroedd gan Enfys, rhaglen wedi ei chyllido gan y loteri, a symbylodd hyn y grŵp o 10 i ffurfio cwmni cydweithredol, a fu'n gweinyddu cyllid Enfys ar ran Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru. Roedd hyn yn golygu sefydlu system hunan-reoledig o gyfrifyddu a rheoli ansawdd. Cafodd gwaith yn y coetir ei gynorthwyo gan gyllid cynlluniau grantiau'r llywodraeth, ond bu'n rhaid addasu'r gofynion fel achos arbennig i ymgymhwyso ar gyfer



had to be adjusted as a special case to accommodate the innovative approach to woodland establishment at Pontbren, in particular the high cost of fencing long, narrow strips of woodland.

The existing woodland was thinned where necessary and enriched with native species such as oak, with the aim of long-term management as continuous cover. The old hedges were coppiced, gapped up and restored as stockproof boundaries and effective shelter. Considerable efforts were made to find the best use for the timber produced from restoring old woodland and hedgerows. Some went for sawmilling, providing enough material to build an extension to one of the farmhouses, and much of the sycamore was sold to local woodworking craftsmen. After this initial surplus the productivity of the woodland declined sharply, but it will continue to provide a small supply of fuel and woodchip from coppiced material.

The wildlife benefits of the new and improved habitats within the farmed landscape became evident to the farmers very quickly, and were not confined to the woodland. Fencing the riparian woodlands meant that stock no longer had access to the streams. The reduced disturbance allowed bankside vegetation to develop and the streams to resume a more natural profile with riffles and pools, which are used by trout and otters.

y dull arloesol o sefydlu coetir ym Mhontbren, yn arbennig y gost uchel o ffensio lleiniau hir, cul o goetir.

Teneuwyd coetiroedd oedd eisoes yn bodoli ble roedd hynny'n angenrheidiol a chawsant eu cyfoethogi gan rywogaethau cynhenid, er enghraifft coed derw, gyda'r bwriad o reoli hirdymor fel yswiriant parhaol.

Prysgoediwyd yr hen wrychoedd drwy fôn docio, cau'r bylchu a'u hadnewyddu fel terfynau diogel rhag anifeiliaid ac fel lloches effeithiol.

Gwnaed ymdrechion sylweddol i ganfod y defnydd gorau o'r coed a gynhyrchwyd o adnewyddu'r hen goetir a gwrychoedd. Aeth peth i felin lifio, gan ddarparu digon o ddeunydd i godi estyniad i un o'r tai fferm, a gwerthwyd llawer o'r sycamorwydden i grefftwyr coed lleol. Ar ôl y gormodedd ar y cychwyn dirywiodd cynnyrch y coetiroedd yn arw, ond byddant yn parhau i ddarparu cyflenwad bach o danwydd a sglodion coed o'r prysgoedio.

Daeth y manteision i fyd natur o'r cynefinoedd newydd a'r rhai oedd wedi'u gwella ar dirwedd y ffermydd yn amlwg i'r ffermwyr yn gyflym iawn, ac nid oeddent wedi'u cyfyngu i'r coetir. Roedd ffensio y coetiroedd glannau'r afon yn golygu nad oedd gan yr anifeiliaid bellach agoriad i'r nentydd. Roedd yr ymyrraeth cyfyngedig yn caniatáu i llystyfiant glan yr afon i ddatblygu ac i'r nentydd gael proffil mwy naturiol gyda chrychdonnau a phyllau, a ddefnyddir gan frithyll a dyfrgwn.



The old hedges were coppiced, gapped up and restored as stockproof boundaries and effective shelter.

Prysgoediwyd yr hen wrychoedd drwy fôn docio, cau'r bylchu a'u hadnewyddu fel terfynau diogel rhag anifeiliaid ac fel lloches effeithiol.

There have also been sightings of one of the UK's most endangered mammals, the water vole. Pontbren is home to many wild birds including 12 species of particular conservation importance – hen harrier, skylark, linnet, barn owl, lapwing, snipe, kingfisher, curlew, red kite, cuckoo, stonechat and woodcock. The farmers believe that their efforts to control some troublesome predators, including magpies, have helped to improve the breeding success of ground nesting birds.

The landscape changes at Pontbren are interesting because the woods, hedges and ponds have restored some of the landscape pattern and diversity that had been lost during the 20th century. That said, the work has formed a fully functioning 21st century landscape, and was not an attempt to recreate an historic landscape that was the product of a very different farming system and social structure.

The farmers have researched the history of their farms over the past 170 years and this shows just how much the land use has changed.



The wildlife benefits of the new and improved habitats within the farmed landscape became evident to the farmers very quickly,

Ddaeth y manteision i fyd natur o'r cynefinoedd newydd a'r rhai oedd wedi'u gwella ar dirwedd y ffermydd yn amlwg i'r ffermwyr yn gyflym iawn



Pontbren is home to many wild birds including 12 species of particular conservation importance.

Mae Pontbren yn gartref i lawer o adar gwyllt gan gynnwys 12 rhywogaeth o bwysigrwydd cadwriaethol arbennig.

Gwelwyd hefyd un o famaliaid sydd mewn mwyaf o berygl o ddfodiant, y llygoden ddŵr. Mae Pontbren yn gartref i lawer o adar gwyllt gan gynnwys 12 rhywogaeth o bwysigrwydd cadwriaethol arbennig – boda tinwyn, ehedydd, llinos, tylluan wen, cornchwiglen, giach, glas y dorlan, gylfinir, barcud coch, y gog, clochdar y cerrig a'r cyffyllog.

Cred y ffermwyr fod eu hymdrechion i reoli rhai ysglyfaethwyr trafferthus, gan gynnwys piod, wedi helpu i wella llwyddiant magu adar sy'n nythu ar y llawr.

Mae'r newidiadau yn y tirwedd ym Mhontbren yn ddiddorol, oherwydd mae'r coed, y gwrychoedd a'r pyllau dŵr wedi adfer peth o batrwm ac amrywiaeth tirwedd a gafodd ei gollu yn ystod yr 20fed Ganrif. Ond, wedi dweud hynny, mae'r gwaith wedi creu tirwedd ymarferol llawn ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif. Nid oedd yn ymdrech i ail-greu tirwedd hanesyddol a oedd yn gynnyrch system oes wahanol iawn o ffermio a strwythur

At the time of the Tithe Survey in 1842, there were 26 farms and smallholdings in the Pontbren area. The land that is now Pontbren was then owned mainly by two large estates and, except for some areas of woodland, was worked by tenant farmers. The census returns of 1841 give a total of 151 people living and working there. By the early 20th century the pattern of land ownership had changed, the large estates were breaking up and the farm holdings were being sold off, very often to the occupying tenants. The number of holdings decreased, as the smaller ones were gradually amalgamated with larger neighbours. The extensive areas of common grazing, or sheep walks, were also divided up and added to the individual holdings. This trend of increasing size of farms has continued into the 21st century. Today the average size of a Pontbren holding is 101 hectares, compared to just 21.6 hectares in 1842. There are now ten owner-occupied farms and 34 individuals living at Pontbren. Half of the farms have been occupied by the same family for generations.

Pontbren has not always been grassland. In 1842 around 40% of the Pontbren land was classed as arable, and oats were grown to 'fuel' the working horses. Today there is no arable land at Pontbren and no cereals are grown for the local corn mills, and modern machinery and diesel have replaced the horses and the oats.



The changes at Pontbren have restored some of the landscape diversity lost during the 20th century while also creating a landscape fit for farming today.

Mae'r newidiadau ym Mhontbren wedi adfer peth o batrwm ac amrywiaeth tirwedd a gafodd ei gollu yn ystod yr 20fed ganrif tra'n creu tirwedd ymarferol llawn ar gyfer yr 21ain ganrif.

cymdeithasol. Mae'r ffermwyr wedi ymchwilio hanes eu ffermydd dros y 170 mlynedd diwethaf ac mae hyn yn dangos gymaint mae defnydd y tir wedi newid.

Adeg Arolwg y Degwm yn 1842 roedd 26 o ffermydd a thyddynnod yn ardal Pontbren. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r tir sydd bellach ym Mhontbren ym meddiant dwy stad fawr ac, ar wahân i rai ardaloedd o goetir, yn cael eu gweithio gan denantiaid o ffermwyr. Mae canlyniadau cyfrifiad 1841 yn rhoi cyfanswm o 151 o bobl yn byw ac yn gweithio yno. Erbyn blynyddoedd cynnar yr 20fed Ganrif roedd patrwm meddiant y tir wedi newid, roedd y stadau mawr yn chwalu ac roedd y tyddynnod yn cael eu gwerthu, yn aml iawn i'r tenantiaid oedd yn byw ynddyn nhw. Aeth y nifer o dyddynnod yn llai fel roedd y rhai lleiaf yn cael eu cyfuno â chymdogion mwy. Roedd yr ardaloedd eang o dir comin neu'r cynefinoedd defaid hefyd yn cael eu rhannu a'u hychwanegu at dyddynnod unigol. Bu i'r duedd o faint ffermydd yn cynyddu barhau i'r 21ain Ganrif. Heddiw maint tyddyn Pontbren ar gyfartaledd yw 101 hectar, o'i gymharu â dim ond 21.6 hectar yn 1842. Erbyn hyn mae deg fferm yn berchen ddeiliad a 34 unigolyn yn byw ym Mhontbren. Mae hanner y ffermydd wedi bod ym meddiant yr un teulu ers cenedlaethau.

Nid yw Pontbren bob amser wedi bod yn lastir. Yn 1842 roedd tua 40% o dir Pontbren yn cael ei ddsbarthu fel tir â'r a thyfwyd ceirch yno fel 'tanwydd' i geffylau gweithio. Heddiw nid oes tir â'r ym Mhontbren ac ni thyfir grawnfwyd ar gyfer y melinau corn lleol, ac mae peiriannau cyfoes a disel wedi cymryd lle'r ceffylau a'r ceirch.



Innovative research on the role of woods in catchment management

The farmers observed that their tree planting had unexpected benefits in reducing water run-off from improved grassland, and they were keen to have this confirmed by independent research. Their interest led to a major hydrological research programme at Pontbren, which has provided important new evidence of the role of trees in flood control. The Pontbren data is now being used elsewhere in the UK to develop better ways of predicting the impact of upland land use on flooding. This is important because predictive climate models suggest that in future Wales will see more frequent storms with intense rainfall, as well as an overall increase in precipitation. The Pontbren results have shown conclusively that strategically planted narrow, fenced shelterbelts of trees across slopes capture surface run-off from the pasture land above and allow it to soak more rapidly into the soil. Detailed research is providing new insights into how different species of tree improve water absorption.



The infiltration rates inside the woodland were 60 times those on the pasture ten metres away.

Graddfeydd yr ymdreiddiad y tu fewn i'r coetir yn 60 gwaith y rhai ar y borfa ddeng metr i ffwrdd.

Ymchwil arloesol ar rôl coetir wrth rheoli dalgylch

Sylwodd y ffermwyr fod plannu'r coed wedi cael manteision annisgwyl wrth ostwng y dŵr ffo ar y glastir oedd wedi'i wella, ac roeddent yn awyddus i gael hyn wedi ei gadarnhau gan ymchwil annibynnol. Arweiniodd eu diddordeb at brif raglen ymchwil hydrolegol ym Mhontbren, a ddarparodd dystiolaeth bwysig newydd o rôl coed yn y gwaith o reoli llifogydd. Mae data Pontbren bellach yn cael eu defnyddio mewn mannau eraill yn y DU i ddatblygu dulliau gwell o ragweld effaith defnydd tir yr ucheldir ar lifogydd. Mae hyn yn bwysig oherwydd mae modelau hinsawdd argymhellol yn awgrymu y bydd Cymru yn y dyfodol yn gweld stormydd amlach gyda glawiad trymach, yn ogystal â chynnydd cyffredinol mewn gwlybanaeth. Dangosodd ganlyniadau Pontbren yn derfynol fod lleiniau cysgodol cul o goed wedi eu ffensio a'u plannu'n strategol ar draws llethrau yn dal y dŵr ffo oddi ar wyneb y borfa uwchben ac yn caniatáu iddo amsugno'n gyflymach i'r pridd. Mae gwaith ymchwil manwl yn darparu mewnwelediad newydd i sut mae gwahanol rywogaethau o goed yn gwella amsugniad dŵr.

Bu'r ffermwyr ynghlwm wrth y gwaith ymchwil drwyddo draw a buont o gymorth i ddatblygu'r offer delweddu wedi'i seilio ar System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) y gellir ei ddefnyddio i gynorthwyo trafodaethau ar sut i optimeiddio'r defnydd o dir yn y dyfodol i gynhyrchu amrywiaeth o wasanaethau ecosystem o ffermydd cynhyrchiol yr ucheldir.

Wedi'r llifogydd trwm yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn ystod 2000 a 2001 roedd pryder y gallai'r achosion gynnwys cywasgiad pridd o ganlyniad i ddulliau ffermio cyfoes. Credwyd y gallai'r effaith fod yn debyg i adeiladau a phalmentydd ychwanegol mewn ardaloedd dinesig, gan leihau cynhwysedd y pridd i amsugno dŵr mewn glaw trwm. Gall hyn yn ei dro arwain at ddŵr ffo yn llifo'n gyflym i nentydd ac afonydd, ac at lifogydd lleol. Daeth astudiaeth gynhwysfawr o lenyddiaeth wyddonol yn 2004 i'r casgliad nad oedd digon o dystiolaeth ar effeithiau llifogydd ar newidiadau mewn defnydd a rheoli tir gwledig, a galwyd am fwy o waith ymchwil²



The Pontbren results have shown conclusively that strategically planted narrow, fenced shelterbelts of trees across slopes capture surface run-off from the pasture land above and allow it to soak more rapidly into the soil.

Dangosodd ganlyniadau Pontbren yn derfynol fod lleiniau cysgodol cul o goed wedi eu ffensio a'u plannu'n strategol ar draws llethrau yn dal y dŵr ffo oddi ar wyneb y borfa uwchben ac yn caniatáu iddo amsugno'n gyflymach i'r pridd.

The farmers were closely involved throughout the research work and helped to develop a GIS based visualisation tool that can be used to support discussions of how to optimise future land use to deliver a range of ecosystem services from productive upland farms.

After major floods in England and Wales during 2000 and 2001 there was concern that the causes might include soil compaction as a result of modern farming practices. It was thought the effect might be similar to that of additional buildings and paving within urban areas, reducing the capacity of the soil to absorb water in heavy rain. This in turn can lead to rapid run-off into streams and rivers, and local flooding. A comprehensive study of the scientific literature in 2004 concluded that there was insufficient evidence on the flood impacts of changes in rural land use and management, and called for more research².

The huge research programme at Pontbren began with a chance observation by Coed Cymru's director, who was walking across sheep grazed pasture during heavy rain on a visit to one of the farms in 2001. He noticed that water running downhill across the grazed fields disappeared as soon as it reached the edge of the new woodland, and the farmers confirmed that they too had noticed this.



The Flood Risk Management Research Consortium set up an intensive hydrological research programme at Pontbren from 2004 to 2011 to build up a detailed picture of how rain falling on the farmland moved into the streams.

Gosododd y Consortiwm Ymchwil Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMRC) raglen ymchwil hydrolegol dwys ym Mhontbren o 2004 i 2011 er mwyn adeiladu darlun llawn o sut mae'r glaw sy'n syrthio ar dir fferm yn symud i'r nentydd.

Dechreuodd rhaglen ymchwil enfawr ym Mhontbren drwy sylw ar hap gan Gyfarwyddwr Coed Cymru, oedd yn digwydd cerdded ar draws porfa defaid yn ystod glaw trwm ar ymweliad ag un o'r ffermydd yn 2001. Sylwodd fod y dŵr oedd yn llifo i lawr allt ar draws y caeau oedd wedi'u pori yn diflannu cyn gynted ag y cyrhaeddodd ymylon y coetir newydd, ac i'r ffermwyr gadarnhau eu bod hwythau hefyd wedi sylwi ar hyn. Gwahoddwyd Canolfan Ecoleg a Hydroleg Bangor i ddilyn hyn gydag ymchwil syml o'r pridd, a chymerasant fesuriadau i gymharu cyflymder roedd y pridd dan y borfa a'r pridd yn y coetir oedd wedi ei ffensio, yn gallu amsugno'r dŵr. Roedd y canlyniadau'n drawiadol, gan ddangos fod graddfeydd yr ymdreiddiad y tu fewn i'r coetir yn 60 gwaith y rhai ar y borfa ddeng metr i ffwrdd, a bod yr effeithiau manteisiol yn ymestyn y tu draw i ymylon y coetir³. Roedd y rhesymau'n aneglur, a doedd yr ymchwil blaenorol fawr o help, oherwydd bod llawer ohono yn ymwneud â'r trofannau. Roedd yr ymchwil cyfyngedig yn Ewrop yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar goetir neu ar dir fferm neu, yn y DU, ar blanhigfeydd coniferaidd ar bridd mawnog wedi'i ddraenio. Roedd Pontbren yn gwbl wahanol, oherwydd roedd lleiniau o goed llydanddail cynhenid wedi'u plannu ar lastir ar ogwydd wedi ei wella. Cytunodd y ffermwyr yn barod iawn i waith ymchwil mwy manwl, gydag offer monitro wedi ei godi ac arbrofion wedi eu trefnu ar eu tir, er y byddai hyn yn golygu peth ymyrraeth â'u gwaith a mynediad rheolaidd gan y staff gwyddonol.

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) Bangor was invited to follow this up with a simple soil investigation, and they took measurements comparing the speed at which the soils under the pasture and those in the fenced off woodland could absorb water. The results were striking, showing that the infiltration rates inside the woodland were 60 times those on the pasture ten metres away, and that the beneficial effect extended beyond the edge of the woodland³. The reasons were unclear, and previous research was little help, because much of it applied to the tropics, and the limited body of research in Europe tended to focus on woodland or farmland or, in the UK, on coniferous plantations on drained peat soils. Pontbren was quite different, because strips of native broadleaf woodland had been planted within sloping, improved grassland. The farmers readily agreed to more detailed research, with monitoring equipment installed and experiments set up on their land, although this would mean some disruption to their work and regular access by the scientific staff.

The government-funded Flood Risk Management Research Consortium (FRMRC) set up an intensive hydrological research programme at Pontbren from 2004 to 2011, collecting data on the interaction of water, soils, slope and vegetation at several scales from 12 metre square plots to the 1,000 hectare catchment to build up a detailed picture of how rain falling on the farmland moved into the streams, and to measure the effect of trees on these processes. This required intensive monitoring of water flows through the soil and in a network of drains, ditches, and streams to understand the generation of river flows, and data collection from specially designed field experiments. The second aim of the research was to develop physically based computer models, reproducing the experimental observations at Pontbren, which could be used to predict catchment scale effects of land-use change. The data collection required installing an array of different types of monitoring equipment. The field experiments measured soil infiltration rates over a period of 18 months on 12m x 12m plots of three types – grassland grazed by sheep, grassland from which the sheep were excluded, and planted broadleaf woodland from which sheep were excluded.

The data on water movement showed that in grassland grazed by sheep the overland water flow can be a more important runoff pathway than the field drains. This occurs where



The data on water movement showed that in grassland grazed by sheep, the overland water flow can be a more important runoff pathway than the field drains.

Dangosodd y data fod llif y dŵr dros y tir ar lastir a borir gan ddefaid yn gallu bod yn llwybr pwysicach i redeg y dŵr na thraeniau cae.

Gosododd y Consortiwm Ymchwil Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMRC) sydd wedi ei gyllido gan y Llywodraeth, raglen ymchwil hydrolegol dwys ym Mhontbren o 2004 i 2011, gan gasglu data ar y rhyngweithio rhwng dŵr, priddoedd, llethr a llystyfiant ar wahanol raddfeydd o leiniau 12 metr sgwâr i ddalgylch 1,000 hectar, er mwyn adeiladu darlun llawn o sut mae'r glaw sy'n syrthio ar dir fferm yn symud i nentydd, ac i fesur effaith coed ar y prosesau hyn. Gofynnodd hyn am fonitro dwys dŵr yn llifo drwy'r pridd ac mewn rhwydwaith o ddraeniau, ffosydd a nentydd i ddeall cychwyn llif afonydd, a chasglu data o arbrofion maes a gafodd eu cynllunio'n ofalus. Ail fwriad y gwaith ymchwil oedd datblygu modelau cyfrifiadurol yn seiliedig ar waith ymchwil a wnaed ar y tir, yn atgynhyrchu'r arsylwadau o arbrofion ym Mhontbren, y gellir eu defnyddio i ragweld effeithiau graddfeydd dalgylch o newid defnydd tir. Roedd y data yn gofyn am osod rhes o wahanol fathau o offer monitro. Roedd yr arbrofion maes yn mesur graddau treiddiad pridd dros gyfnod o 18 mis ar leiniau 12m x 12m o dri math – glastir wedi ei bori gan ddefaid, glastir ble roedd y defaid wedi'u cau allan, a choetir ble roedd coed llydanddail wedi eu plannu a'r defaid wedi eu cau allan.

Dangosodd y data ar symudiad dŵr fod llif y dŵr dros y tir ar lastir a borir gan ddefaid yn gallu bod yn llwybr pwysicach i

there is a relatively impermeable soil layer near the surface that causes the soil above it to become saturated quickly⁴. At Pontbren this can happen for prolonged periods in a normal year (although in the hot dry summer of 2006 the dried out soil cracked, temporarily opening up quite different routes for water flow). Within the tree-planted areas, from which sheep were excluded, there was significantly less overland flow and the upper 80 cm of soil was much drier, with a greater number of larger soil pores which drain easily and are thus available for incoming water. The belts of trees planted on the pasture land had rapidly improved the soil structure and sent roots deeper into the soil, allowing more water to be absorbed, moving more quickly into deeper layers of soil. Researchers were surprised to find that trees begin to have this effect as early as two years after planting⁵.

The original measurements of water infiltration rates on the experimental plots have been repeated during 2012. When these results are published they are likely to show that, compared to sheep-grazed grassland, excluding sheep produces on average a five fold improvement in infiltration rates, but excluding sheep **and** planting broadleaved trees is on average 67 times more effective than improved, grazed grassland at absorbing surface run-off⁶.

Other studies have investigated sediment transport and the detailed relationship between tree growth and water transport.



The belts of trees planted on the pasture land had rapidly improved the soil structure and sent roots deeper into the soil. Researchers were surprised to find that trees begin to have this effect as early as two years after planting.

Roedd y lleiniau o goed a blannwyd ar y borfa wedi gwella strwythur y pridd yn gyflym a gyrru'r gwreiddiau'n ddyfnach. Roedd ymchwilwyr wedi synnu i ganfod fod coed yn dechrau cael yr effaith hyn mor gynnar â dwy flynedd ar ôl y plannu.



Strategic woodland planting may help to mitigate sediment loss by reducing peak flows and hence erosion within the natural channel network.

Mae plannu coetir strategol yn gallu helpu lliniaru colli gwaddod drwy ostwng anterth y llif ac felly erydiad.

redeg y dŵr na thraeniau cae. Mae hyn yn digwydd ble mae haen o bridd anhydraidd yn ymyl y wyneb sy'n achosi'r pridd uwch ei ben i fynd yn soeglyd yn gyflym⁴. Ym Mhontbren gall hyn ddigwydd am gyfnodau hirfaith mewn blwyddyn gyffredin (er yn haf poeth sych 2006 bu i'r pridd sych hollti, gan agor gwahanol lwybrau i'r dŵr lifo dros dro). Oddi fewn i'r ardaloedd ble plannwyd y coed, ble roedd defaid wedi eu cau allan, roedd yn arwyddocaol llai o lif dros y tir ac roedd 80 cm uchaf y pridd yn llawer sychach, gyda nifer mwy o fandyllau yn y pridd sy'n draenio'n hawdd ac sydd felly ar gael i'r dŵr sy'n llifo i mewn. Roedd y lleiniau o goed a blannwyd ar y borfa wedi gwella strwythur y pridd yn gyflym a gyrru'r gwreiddiau'n ddyfnach i'r haenau o bridd. Roedd ymchwilwyr wedi synnu i ganfod fod coed yn dechrau cael yr effaith hyn mor gynnar â dwy flynedd ar ôl y plannu⁵.

Mae mesuriadau gwreiddiol graddau treiddiad y dŵr ar y lleiniau arbrofol wedi eu hailadrodd yn ystod 2012. Pan gyhoeddir y canlyniadau hyn maent yn debyg o ddangos fod, o'i gymharu â glastir a borwyd gan ddefaid, yr ardal cadw defaid allan yn cynhyrchu ar gyfartaledd gwelliant o bum gwaith yng ngraddfeydd yr ymdreiddiad, ond mae gadael y defaid allan a phlannu coed llydanddail yn 67 gwaith mwy effeithiol na glastir wedi ei wella a'i bori am amsugno dŵr sy'n llifo allan ar wyneb y tir⁶.



The pathways tree roots provided for water were strongly influenced by tree species.

Mae'r llwybrau roedd gwreiddiau'r coed yn eu darparu i ddŵr wedi eu dylanwadu'n gryf gan rywogaeth y coed.

Sediment in streams not only reduces their efficiency but also interferes with biological processes and of course represents an irreversible loss of soil from the land. The Pontbren researchers found that sediment from agriculturally improved pastures reached the streams via surface water run-off and field drains, and also came from eroding ditch and stream banks⁷. FRMRC suggests that strategic woodland planting may help to mitigate sediment loss by reducing peak flows and hence erosion within the natural channel network⁸. Another study examined the way rainwater flowed through small channels in the soil (using simulated rain, coloured blue with food dye) and found that water flowed along the pathways provided by living tree roots, rather than through earthworm channels and other cracks in the soil. This overturned existing theories that suggested water flowed only along channels left by dead tree roots. The experiment with dyed water showed that the pathways tree roots provided for water were strongly influenced by tree species. Birch trees have a spherical root structure and this caused the water to be channelled into a bulb-like area at the top of the soil; ash trees have horizontal surface roots from which vertical roots extend down into the soil. Water here was channelled along these vertical roots in finger-shaped patterns to a greater depth⁹.

Another study investigated the influence of the tree shelterbelts on the amounts and patterns of rainfall reaching the ground both directly underneath, and on the leeward side of the plantings. Differences in seasonal

Mae astudiaethau eraill wedi ymchwilio i drosglwyddo gwaddod a'r berthynas fanwl rhwng tyfiant coed a throsglwyddo dŵr. Mae gwaddod mewn nentydd nid yn unig yn gostwng eu heffeithiolrwydd ond hefyd yn ymyrryd gyda'u prosesau biolegol ac wrth gwrs yn golygu colled ddi-droi'n-ôl o bridd o'r tir. Canfu ymchwilyr Pontbren fod gwaddod o borfeydd wedi eu gwella'n amaethyddol yn cyrraedd y nentydd drwy ddŵr ffo yn llifo a draeniau caeau, a hefyd o erydiad ffosydd a glannau afonydd⁷.

Mae FRMRC yn awgrymu fod plannu coetir strategol yn gallu helpu lliniaru colli gwaddod drwy ostwng anterth y llif ac felly erydiad yn y rhwydwaith sianelau naturiol²³.

Archwiliodd astudiaeth arall y ffordd mae dŵr glaw yn llifo drwy sianelau bach yn y pridd (gan ddefnyddio glaw ffug, a liwiwyd yn las gyda lliw a ddefnyddir ar gyfer bwyd) a chanfod fod dŵr yn llifo ar hyd llwybrau a ddarparwyd gan wreiddiau byw'r coed, yn hytrach na thrwy sianelau pryf genwair (neu fwydod) a chraciau eraill yn y pridd.

Fe wnaeth hyn wydroi'r damcaniaethau oedd yn bodoli ac yn awgrymu nad oedd dŵr ddim ond yn llifo ar hyd sianelau oedd wedi eu gadael gan wreiddiau coed marw. Dangosodd yr arbrawf gyda dŵr wedi'i liwio fod llwybrau roedd gwreiddiau'r coed yn eu darparu i ddŵr wedi eu dylanwadu'n gryf gan rywogaeth y coed.

Mae gan y fedwen strwythur sfferaidd i'w gwreiddyn ac mae hyn wedi achosi i'r dŵr gael ei sianelu i le tebyg i fwlb ar ben y pridd; mae gan yr onnen wreiddiau ar yr wyneb ac o'r rhain mae gwreiddiau llorweddol yn ymestyn i lawr i'r pridd. Roedd dŵr yma'n cael ei sianelu ar hyd y gwreiddiau llorweddol hyn mewn patrymau siâp bys i ddyfnder mwy⁹.

Archwiliodd astudiaeth arall ddylanwad lleiniau cysgodol y coed ar y cyfansymiau a phatrymau glaw yn cyrraedd y tir yn uniongyrchol oddi tan ac ar ochr gysgodol y planhigfeydd. Sylwyd ar y gwahaniaethau ym mhatrymau glaw tymhorol ac roedd y rhain yn perthyn i wahaniaethau yng nghyflymder y gwynt a dwyster y glaw. Dangoswyd yn ystod y gaef fod gwyntoedd uchel yn chwythu dafnau bach o law mewn cyfeiriad bron yn llorweddol ar draws y llain gysgodol. Roedd effaith y lloches hon yn arwain at lai o law yn uniongyrchol dan ganopi'r coed a dros led sy'n gyfartal ag uchder coeden arferol, o gwr yr ochr gysgodol. I'r gwrthwyneb, mae cyflymder isel y gwynt a dafnau mawr o law yn ystod yr haf yn syrthio bron yn fertigol yn uniongyrchol ar y canopi gan achosi ychydig neu ddim disbyddiad o law ar yr ochr gysgodol¹⁰.



A detailed inventory of the plant life in all the fields was prepared by Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust.

Paratowyd rhestr fanwl o fywyd gwyllt yn y caeau i gyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Sir Drefaldwyn.

rainfall patterns were observed and were related to differences in wind speed and rainfall intensity. It was shown that in winter, high wind speeds blow small raindrops in an almost horizontal direction across the shelterbelt. This sheltering effect led to less rainfall both directly underneath the tree canopy and over a width equal to the average tree height from the leeward edge. In contrast, low wind speeds and large raindrops in summer fall almost vertically, directly onto the canopy causing little or no rainfall depletion on the leeward side¹⁰.

The research at Pontbren has raised many interesting questions about farm woodland that are still to be answered, and farmers are keen to see the Pontbren studies extended to look at the effects of hedgerows on water infiltration on pastureland.

There have been three significant projects monitoring biodiversity on the Pontbren farms. A detailed inventory of the plant life in all of the fields was prepared by Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust, providing a baseline data set for future botanical research. Two studies examined the distribution and diversity of fauna in the woodlands and grasslands, one of carabid beetles and the other of small mammals¹¹.

Mae gwaith ymchwil Pontbren wedi codi nifer o gwestiynau diddorol am goetiroedd ffermydd sydd eto i'w hateb, ac mae ffermwyr yn awyddus i weld astudiaethau Pontbren yn cael eu hymestyn i edrych ar effeithiau gwrychoedd ar ymdreiddiad dŵr ar dir pori.

Bu tri phrosiect arwyddocaol yn monitro bioamrywiaeth ar ffermydd Pontbren. Paratowyd rhestr fanwl o fywyd gwyllt yn y caeau i gyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Sir Drefaldwyn, gan ddarparu data gwaelodlin i waith ymchwil botanegol yn y dyfodol. Archwiliodd dwy astudiaeth ddisbarthiad ac amrywiaeth y ffawna yn y coetiroedd a'r glastiroedd, un astudiaeth o chwilog carabid a'r llall o famaliaid bach²⁶. Dechreuwyd ar raglen ymchwil ar fioamrywiaeth ddyfrol yn 2012.

Caniataodd natur aml raddfa arbrofion maes y modelau llif dŵr i gael eu codi i lefel dalgyllch gyda mwy o gywirdeb na'r hyn a gyflawnwyd fel arfer. Mae cyfnod cyntaf yr ymchwil yn dangos fod lefel yr is-dalgyllch y tra-arglwyddiaethu arno gan dir wedi'i wella'n amaethyddol, yn cael uchafbwynt llifogydd uwch na'r rhai sydd â thirwedd mwy naturiol, ac mae'r canlyniadau'n awgrymu petai lleiniau lloches o goed yn cael eu lleoli yn y manau iawn ar dir wedi'i wella, mae'n bosibl cael gostyngiad o 40% yn y llif uchaf²⁷.

A programme of research on the aquatic biodiversity began in 2012.

The multi-scale nature of the field experiments allowed the water flow models to be scaled up to catchment level with greater accuracy than usually achieved.

The first phase of research shows that sub-catchments dominated by agriculturally improved land have higher flood peaks than those with more natural landscapes, and the results suggest that if tree shelter belts are located in the right place on improved land, reductions in peak flow of around 40% may be achievable¹². The second stage of the FRMRC project examined more closely the reasons for these differences, looking at sub-surface drainage, soil compaction, the role of unimproved grassland and how flood peaks from upland catchments combine as they move downriver.

There is an urgent need to find cost-effective ways of reducing future flood risk in the UK. In Wales alone the government already spends around £44 million each year to improve and expand the network of 2,900km of flood defences. The cost is expected to triple to £135 million a year by 2035 to cope with the risks of unsustainable land use and the changing climate¹³. This seems a high price to pay for what is essentially an 'end of pipe' solution, containing the problem where it occurs, usually far downstream. The time has come to consider the possibilities for managing rainwater where it falls, before it creates a flood risk.

The research at Pontbren suggests that integrated tree planting and agricultural management could have an important role in creating more sustainable land drainage systems in upland catchments. The modelling tools developed at Pontbren were also tested at a larger scale on the Hodder catchment in Lancashire and the upper Severn catchment, contributing to the development of a model that could be used throughout the UK and beyond. The hydrological data collected at Pontbren between 2004 and 2012 is now freely available as a resource for other researchers¹⁴.

The research work at Pontbren benefitted substantially from the active interest and support of the farmers, who not only offered their land for monitoring and setting up experiments, but also provided detailed information on past and current land management, which the scientists

Archwiliodd yr ail gam ym mhrosiect yr FRMRC yn agosach y rhesymau dros y gwahaniaethau hyn, gan edrych ar is wyneb draenio, cywasgiad pridd, rôl glastir heb ei wella, a sut mae uchafbwynt llifogydd o ddalgylchoedd yr ucheldir yn cyfuno wrth iddynt symud i lawr yr afon.

Mae brys i ganfod ffyrdd cost effeithiol o leihau perygl llifogydd yn y dyfodol yn y DU.

Yng Nghymru'n unig mae'r llywodraeth yn gwario tua £44 miliwn bob blwyddyn i wella ac ehangu rhwydwaith o 2,900 km o amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd. Disgwylir i'r gost dreblu i £135 miliwn y flwyddyn i ddygydd mod â risgiau defnydd tir anghynladwy a'r newid hinsawdd¹³. Mae hyn yn ymddangos yn bris uchel i'w dalu am yr hyn sy'n y pendraw yn 'ddatrysiaid diwedd y lein', yn dal y broblem ble mae'n digwydd, fel arfer ymhell i lawr yr afon. Daeth yr amser i ystyried hefyd y posibilrwydd o reoli dŵr glaw ble mae'n syrthio, cyn iddo greu perygl o lifogydd.

Mae'r gwaith ymchwil ym Mhontpren yn awgrymu y gall plannu coed a rheoli amaethyddol integredig fod â rôl bwysig wrth greu systemau draenio tir mwy cynaliadwy yn nalgylchoedd yr ucheldir. Profwyd hefyd offer modelu a ddatblygwyd ym Mhontpren ar raddfa fwy yn nalgylch Hodder yn Swydd Gaerhirfryn a dalgylch rhannau uchaf yr Hafren, gan gyfrannu at ddatblygiad model y gellir ei ddefnyddio drwy'r DU a thu hwnt. Mae'r data hydrolegol a gasglwyd ym Mhontpren rhwng 2004 a 2012 ar gael bellach yn rhad ac am ddim fel adnodd i ymchwilwyr eraill¹⁴.

Bu i'r gwaith ymchwil ym Mhontpren elwa'n sylweddol o ddiddordeb gweithredol a chefnogaeth y ffermwyr, a gynigiodd nid yn unig eu tir i fonitro a sefydlu arbrofion, ond hefyd a gynigiodd wybodaeth fanwl ar reoli'r tir yn y gorffennol a'r presennol, na fyddai'r gwyddonwyr wedi gwybod amdano oni bai amdanynt hwy. Datblygwyd y cydweithio hwn mewn edefyn arall o waith ymchwil Pontpren wedi'i fwriadu i helpu ffermwyr a gwneuthurwyr polisi i wneud penderfyniadau ar ddefnydd tir yn y dyfodol. Mae'r 1.7 miliwn ha o dir yng Nghymru mewn defnydd amaethyddol mewn rhyw ffurf neu'i gilydd yn darparu ystod eang iawn o wasanaethau ecosystem yn ogystal â chynhyrchu bwyd. Wrth benderfynu beth yw'r ffordd orau i reoli ardal benodol mae cyfaddawdu a rhyngweithio cymhleth rhwng gwahanol wasanaethau i'w cymryd i ystyriaeth. Yn aml mae ffurfwedd ofodol o nodweddion er enghraifft coetir, gwrychoedd, pyllau dŵr a gwlypdiroedd yn dyngedfennol i gyflenwad llawer o wasanaethau.

The research work at Pontbren benefitted substantially from the active interest and support of the farmers.

Bu i'r gwaith ymchwil ym Mhontpren elwa'n sylweddol o ddiddordeb gweithredol a chefnogaeth y ffermwyr.



would not otherwise have known. This collaboration was developed in another strand of Pontbren research aimed at assisting farmers and policy-makers to make decisions on future land use. The 1.7 million ha of land in Wales in some form of agricultural use provides a very wide range of other ecosystem services in addition to food production. When deciding how best to manage a specific area of land there are complex trade-offs and interactions between the different services to be taken into account. Often the spatial configuration of features such as woodland, hedgerows, ponds and wetlands is critical to the supply of many services. The Polyscape geographical mapping tool helps to prioritise where trees might be placed in the landscape to have an impact on different ecosystem services. These might include, for example, farm productivity, flood risk, sediment transport, carbon storage in vegetation and soils, and connectivity of woodland habitats. By combining different GIS layers the synergies and trade-offs can be illustrated and discussed. Polyscape is designed deliberately as a negotiation tool which incorporates farmers' detailed knowledge of their land with that of other experts, as well as taking into account the farmers' views on where they would or would not want trees¹⁵.

Mae offer mapio daearyddol Polyscape o gymorth i flaenoriaethu ble y gall coed gael eu gosod yn y tirwedd i gael effaith ar wahanol wasanaethau ecosystem. Gall rhain efallai gynnwys, er enghraifft, cynnyrch fferm, perygl llifogydd, trosglwyddo gwaddod, storio carbon mewn llystyfiant a phriddoedd, a chysylltedd cynefinoedd coetir. Drwy gyfuno gwahanol haenau GIS gall y synergedd a'r cyfaddawdu gael eu dangos a'u trafod. Mae Polyscape wedi'i ddylunio'n fwriadol fel offeryn trafod sy'n cynnwys gwybodaeth fanwl y ffermwyr o'u tir gyda gwybodaeth arbenigwyr eraill, yn ogystal â chymryd i ystyriaeth farn y ffermwyr ar ble y byddent neu na fyddent yn dymuno cael coed¹⁵.



The time has come to consider the possibilities for managing rainwater where it falls, before it creates a flood risk.

Daeth yr amser i ystyried hefyd y posibilrwydd o reoli dŵr glaw ble mae'n syrthio, cyn iddo greu perygl o lifogydd.

Is Pontbren a model for other groups of livestock farmers in the uplands?

The undoubted success of Pontbren in agricultural, environmental, scientific and social terms has provided a well-tested new model for farmers and policy makers seeking a better way of delivering essential environmental services as part of productive upland livestock farming in the UK. The key to this lies in treating woodland and water management as an integral part of the farm business, and making strategic land use decisions based on sound scientific evidence.

The Pontbren project worked because it was led throughout by the farmers who actively took an innovative approach, and who were willing and able to interest and involve others in active collaboration,

A yw Pontbren yn fodel i grwpiau eraill o ffermwyr da byw ar yr ucheldir?

Mae llwyddiant diamheuol Pontbren yn nhermau amaethyddol, amgylcheddol, gwyddonol a chymdeithasol wedi darparu model newydd sydd wedi'i brofi'n fodel da i ffermwyr a llunwyr polisïau sy'n chwilio am ffyrdd gwell o gyflawni gwasanaethau amgylcheddol hanfodol fel rhan o ffermio da byw cynhyrchiol ar yr ucheldir yn y DU. Yr allwedd i hyn yw trin y coetiroedd a rheoli dŵr fel rhan anhepgor o fusnes y fferm, a gwneud penderfyniadau defnydd tir strategol yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth wyddonol gadarn.

Gweithiodd prosiect Pontbren am iddo gael ei arwain drwy gydol yr amser gan ffermwyr oedd yn cymryd agwedd arloesol, ac oedd yn gallu ac yn dymuno ennyn



If adopted more widely the Pontbren approach could help to reach key government targets for water management and greenhouse gas emissions.

Petai'n cael ei fabwysiadu'n ehangach byddai dull Pontbren yn gallu helpu i gyrraedd targedau allweddol y llywodraeth ar gyfer rheoli dŵr ac allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr



The Pontbren project worked because it was lead throughout by the farmers...

Fe lwyddodd Prosiect Pont am iddo gael ei lywio trwy gydol yr amser gan y ffermwyr...

particularly the research community and funding organisations. The role of Coed Cymru was crucial to their success, providing advice, support and above all guidance through the administrative obstacles facing a project which did not quite fit with the prevailing top-down prescriptive model of environmental improvement.

If adopted more widely the Pontbren approach could help to reach key government targets for water management and greenhouse gas emissions:

Flood risk management: strategic tree and hedgerow planting that moderates peak flows in upper catchments could reduce the scale of flood defences needed downstream or, in combination with flood defences, could improve the level of flood protection.

Water Framework Directive: tree planting that reduces agricultural run-off carrying soil sediments, nutrients and pesticides will help to deliver the 'good chemical status' of water courses that is required by the Water Framework Directive. Trees planted along streams will contribute to the required 'good biological status' by stabilising banks, and offering shade and shelter for wildlife¹⁶.

diddordeb mewn eraill a'u cael i gydweithredu'n weithredol, yn arbennig y gymuned ymchwil a'r sefydliadau cyllido. Roedd swyddogaeth Coed Cymru yn hanfodol i'w llwyddiant, cefnogaeth ac yn anad dim arweiniad drwy'r rhwystrau gweinyddol oedd yn wynebu'r prosiect ac nad oedd yn ffitio'n hollol â'r prif fodel rhagnodol o'r top i lawr o wella amgylcheddol.

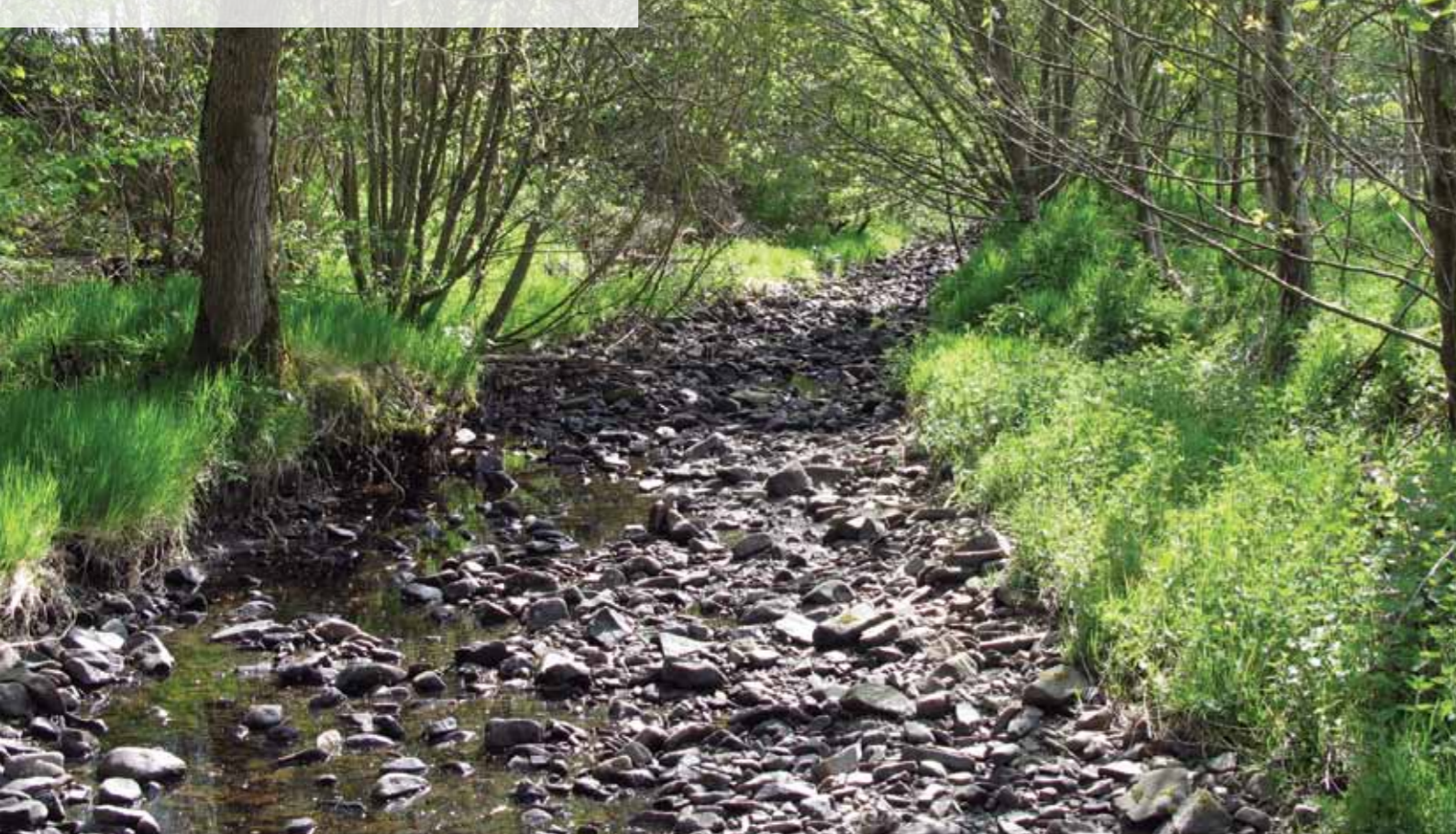
Petai'n cael ei fabwysiadu'n ehangach byddai dull Pontbren yn gallu helpu i gyrraedd targedau allweddol y llywodraeth ar gyfer rheoli dŵr ac allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr:

Rheoli'r perygl o lifogydd: gallai plannu coed a gwrychoedd yn strategol gymedroli anterth y llif yn y dalgylchoedd uchaf, a gallai hyn ostwng maint yr amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd sydd eu hangen i lawr yr afon neu, drwy eu cyfuno ag amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd, gallent wella lefel diogelu rhag llifogydd.

Y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr: bydd plannu coed sy'n gostwng dŵr ffo amaethyddol yn cario gwaddodion pridd, maeth a phlalladdwyr yn helpu i ddarparu'r 'statws cemegol da' mewn cyrsiau dŵr sydd ei angen gan y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr. Bydd coed wedi eu plannu ar hyd ochrau.

Trees planted along streams will contribute to the required 'good biological status' by stabilising banks, and offering shade and shelter for wildlife.

Bydd coed wedi eu plannu ar hyd ochrau nentydd yn cyfrannu tuag at y 'statws biolegol da' drwy sefydlogi'r glannau, a chynnig cysgod a lloches i fyd natur.



Greenhouse gas targets: trees and shrubs planted within farmland increase carbon stores both above and below ground. In 2010 the Climate Change Strategy for Wales set an ambitious target of planting 5,000 ha of new woodland in appropriate locations in Wales every year for 20 years¹⁷. This requires a tenfold increase in recent planting rates, yet if all farmers in Wales followed the Pontbren example and planted up just 4.5% of their land with new broadleaf woodland, this would achieve more than three-quarters of the Welsh Government's 100,000 ha target. In 2012 the Climate Change Commission recommended that the Welsh Government should consider developing stronger levers and incentives if the uptake of Glastir and woodland creation grant are not in line with these targets¹⁸.

nentydd yn cyfrannu tuag at y 'statws biolegol da' drwy sefydlogi'r glannau, a chynnig cysgod a lloches i fyd natur¹⁶.

Targedau nwyon tŷ gwydr: mae coed a llwyni a blennir ar dir fferm yn codi storffeydd carbon uwchlaw a dan y ddaear. Yn 2010 gosododd Strategaeth Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd darged uchelgeisiol o blannu 5,000 ha o goetir newydd mewn lleoliadau addas yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn am 20 mlynedd³⁵. Mae hyn angen cynnydd o ddengwaith mewn cyfraddau plannu diweddar, eto petai holl ffermwyr Cymru yn dilyn esiampl Pontbren ac yn plannu dim ond 4.5% o'u tir gyda choetir llydanddail newydd, byddai hyn yn cyrraedd mwy na thri chwarter targed Llywodraeth Cymru o 100,000 ha. Yn 2012 argymhellodd Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried defnyddio lifers ac anogaeth cryfach os nad oedd derbyn grantiau Glastir a chreu coetir yn unol â'r targedau hyn¹⁸.

Key lessons from the Pontbren Project

- Broadleaved woodland and shelterbelts can make the management of upland farms more efficient, and make them better places to live and work.
- Planting and management of woodland and hedgerows on improved upland grasslands can have far wider environmental benefits than was previously understood.
- A critical factor in achieving the potential environmental benefits of tree and hedgerow planting is the strategic and well-informed choice of locations, species and management.
- The scale and level of research investment at Pontbren is unusual, and the extensive evidence base it has provided will help to inform land use and policy decisions far beyond these 10 farms. The sometimes unexpected research findings illustrated how important field-based experiments and observations are in understanding complex hydrological and biological processes and in helping to develop and calibrate computer models that can be used more widely.

Gwersi allweddol o Brosiect Pontbren

- Gall coetir llydanddail a lleiniau cysgodol wneud rheoli ffermydd yr ucheldir yn fwy effeithiol, a'u gwneud yn llefydd gwell i fyw a gweithio ynddynt.
- Gall plannu a rheoli coetir a gwrychoedd ar laswelltiroedd yr ucheldir sydd wedi'u gwella fod o fudd amgylcheddol llawer ehangach nag oedd wedi'i ddeall yn flaenorol.
- Ffactor allweddol wrth gyflawni budd amgylcheddol posibl plannu coed a gwrychoedd yw dewis strategol a arweiniwyd ar sail gwybodaeth am leoliadau, rhywogaeth a rheoli.
- Mae graddfa a lefel y buddsoddiad ymchwil ym Mhontbren yn anarferol, a bydd y sail tystiolaeth eang a ddarparwyd ganddo ein harwain ar sail gwybodaeth defnydd tir a phenderfyniadau polisi ymhell y tu hwnt i'r 10 fferm yma. Roedd canlyniadau'r ymchwil, oedd yn annisgwyl ambell dro, yn dangos pa mor bwysig oedd arbrofion ac arsylwadau yn y maes wrth ddeall prosesau hydrolegol a biolegol cymhleth ac wrth helpu i ddatblygu a graddnodi modelau cyfrifiadurol y gellir eu defnyddio'n ehangach.



The extensive evidence base gathered at Pontbren will help to inform land use and policy decisions far beyond these 10 farms.

Bydd y sail tystiolaeth eang a gasglwyd ym Mhontbren yn ddefnyddiol wrth lywio penderfyniadau defnydd tir a pholisi ymhell y tu hwnt i'r 10 fferm yma.

- Conventional agri-environment and woodland grant schemes do not have sufficient flexibility to support targeted, site-specific, collaborative environmental initiatives led by groups of farmers and landowners.

This is a potentially serious problem, given that 'landscape-scale' environmental management is a key government priority, especially for water catchments, habitat connectivity and the adaptation of woodland to climate change.

- Farmer-led groups who follow the Pontbren model will need access to the services of skilled facilitators and technical advisers who understand the objectives of the farm business on the one hand, and environmental needs and opportunities on the other. Farm-based Leader groups may be one way of funding this, and the experiences of well-established farmer environmental cooperatives in the Netherlands in using agri-environment funds could be relevant¹⁹.

There will be a new emphasis on climate proofing, agricultural innovation and co-operation in the 2014-20 Rural Development Programmes, which provide agri-environment and forestry funding in the UK. This offers an excellent opportunity to help other upland farmers adopt the Pontbren approach to farm and environmental improvement.



Farmer-led groups who follow the Pontbren model will need access to the services of technical advisers like Coed Cymru who understand the objectives of the farm business on the one hand, and environmental needs on the other.

Bydd y grwpiau a arweinir gan ffermwyr sy'n dilyn model Pontbren angen mynediad i wasanaethau hwyluswyr medrus a chynghorwyr technegol fel Coed Cymru sy'n deall amcanion busnes fferm ar un llaw, ac anghenion a chyfluoedd amgylcheddol ar y llaw arall.

- Nid oes gan gynlluniau grantiau confensiynol amaeth-amgylcheddol a choetir ddigon o hyblygrwydd i gefnogi mentrau amgylcheddol cydweithredol, penodol i safle, wedi'u targedu a arweinir gan grwpiau o ffermwyr a thirfeddianwyr.

Gall hyn fod yn broblem ddifrifol gan fod rheoli amgylcheddol ar 'raddfa tirwedd' yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i'r llywodraeth, yn arbennig ar gyfer dalgylchoedd dŵr, cysyllteddau cynefinoedd ac addasu coetiroedd i newid yn yr hinsawdd.

- Bydd y grwpiau a arweinir gan ffermwyr sy'n dilyn model Pontbren angen mynediad i wasanaethau hwyluswyr medrus a chynghorwyr technegol sy'n deall amcanion busnes fferm ar un llaw, ac anghenion a chyfluoedd amgylcheddol ar y llaw arall. Gall grwpiau Arwain sy'n seiliedig ar ffermydd fod yn un ffordd o gyllido hyn, a gallai profiadau rhaglenni cydweithredol ffermwyr sydd wedi'u hen sefydlu yn yr Iseldiroedd oedd yn defnyddio cyllid amaeth-amgylcheddol fod yn berthnasol¹⁹.

Bydd pwyslais newydd ar brawfesur o safbwynt yr hinsawdd, ac arloesi a chydweithredu amaethyddol yn Rhaglenni Datblygu Gwledig 2014-20 sy'n darparu cyllid amaeth-amgylcheddol a chyllid coedwigaeth yn y DU. Mae hyn yn cynnig cyfle ardderchog i helpu ffermwyr eraill yr ucheldir i fabwysiadu dull gweithredu Pontbren i wella fferm ac amgylchedd.

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The Pontbren Project

A farmer-led approach to sustainable land management in the uplands

This report outlines how ten neighbouring farms in Powys, covering an area of over 1,000 ha came together to improve the efficiency of their upland livestock farming, making innovative use of woodland management and tree planting.

Roger Jukes, founder member of the Pontbren farmers group explains:

"Each of us worked up a plan for our farm. Our next step was to look for support for our programme. It quickly became clear that none of the existing schemes were appropriate. They were too inflexible and it was not possible for us to enter as a group. We were left with no other option than to develop our own scheme and seek funding from other sources. We succeeded."

The report explains how this remarkable feat was achieved and considers the lessons that it offers to other farmers, to policy makers and all who are interested in finding a more sustainable way of managing our environment.

Prosiect Pontbren

Dull o reoli tir yn gynaliadwy yn yr ucheldiroedd, sy'n cael ei lywio gan ffermwyr

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinelli hanes deg fferm ym Mhowys a ddaeth at ei gilydd i wella effeithlonrwydd ffermio anifeiliaid pori yn yr ucheldir, a hynny trwy ddull arloesol o rheoli coetir a phlannu coed. Mae'r ffermwyr yn gymdogion i'w gilydd ac mae'r ffermydd fwy na 1,000 ha o ran maint.

Dywed Roger Jukes, un sefydlwyr Grwp Ffermwyr Pontbren:

"Fe wnaeth pob un ohonom weithio allan cynllun i'n ffermydd ein hunain. Ein cam nesaf oedd chwilio am gymorth i'n rhaglen. Yn fuan iawn, daeth yn amlwg nad oedd yr un o'r cynlluniau amgylchedd amaeth presennol yn addas. Roeddant yn rhy anhyblyg ac nid oedd yn bosibl inni wneud cais fel tîm. Nid oedd gennym ddewis ond i ddatblygu ein cynllun ein hunain a chwilio am gyllid o ffynonellau eraill. Llwyddasom."

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinelli sut y cyflawniwyd y gamp hon, gan ystyried y gwersi mae'n gynnig i amaethwyr eraill, i'r rhai sy'n llunio polisi ac i bawb sydd â'i fryd ar reoli'n hamgylchedd ni'n fwy cynaliadwy.

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