

PLYMOUTH PLAN FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE

2025-2030



FOREWORD



The natural environment is one of Plymouth's greatest assets. Our green and blue spaces play a vital role in supporting our health and wellbeing, boosting our economy, and helping us to tackle the linked climate and ecological emergencies. Nature is declining across the UK and we need to do more locally to help turn that around.

This Plan for Nature and People 2025–2030 sets out a long-term vision for Plymouth to become a truly nature rich ocean city - one where thriving natural spaces are recognised as essential infrastructure, integrated into planning, investment, growth and service delivery across all sectors. It reflects our ambition to ensure that everyone can benefit from access to high-quality natural environments, and to place communities at the heart of stewarding these spaces for future generations.

The Plan builds on many years of environmental innovation in Plymouth - from the creation of the UK's first National Marine Park to the UK's first council owned Habitat Bank. It provides a clear framework for accelerating green investment, drawing together public, private, and voluntary sector partners around shared goals.

We are proud to present this Plan as a commitment to ensuring that Plymouth's natural environment is protected, enhanced, and celebrated - locally and globally - for the benefit of all.

Councillor Tom Briars-Delve
Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change
Plymouth City Council

Plymouth has an ambitious growth agenda with a clear recognition of the value and importance that our rich natural environment in and around the city has as part of these plans. This plan sets out how we will invest in our natural spaces to raise living standards and improve lives, build climate resilience and create jobs.

The success of our economic strategy relies on our natural environment being the absolute best it can be, whether to support our Visitor Plan, or provide opportunities for businesses across the city meeting their own and the city's sustainability goals.

This plan shows how we can respond positively to the global challenges of climate change and biodiversity crises, positioning Plymouth and its workforce to benefit from the green and blue jobs of the future.

Plymouth is so fortunate to have such amazing nature and people providing vast opportunities for the city to be a fantastic place to live and work. Through working together in partnership, we have seen the city grow sustainably with this plan celebrating many of these successes. Through this plan we will further realise Plymouth's unique potential as Britain's Ocean City and absolutely make sure that everyone has the opportunity to benefit from the investment ahead of us.

Glenn Caplin-Grey
Strategic Director for Growth
Plymouth City Council

Having worked with communities in many projects and activities enhancing green and growing spaces to benefit Plymouth's people and wildlife for nearly 20 years, I am delighted to see the Plan for Nature and People coming to life. As a permaculture practitioner, I always look to learn from the natural world. So, I am encouraged that nature is being acknowledged and given a stronger role in future of the City through the Plan and other channels. This is a continuation of the positive changes and increasingly imaginative approaches I have observed in the City Council, Housing Associations and other key stakeholders over the past two decades. I look forward to continuing to build on the positive experiences of co-designing green spaces and urban places with communities. I will also welcome new opportunities to increase diversity and create an abundance of habitats providing amenity value and food for wildlife and people emerging from the Plan.

Tess Wilmot
Dig for Devonport / Food Plymouth



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan reflects our ambition to be “locally celebrated and globally recognised as a nature rich ocean city.”

With a growing population of over 264,000, Plymouth stands out nationally for its rich natural assets. Over 40 per cent of the city is green space, surrounded by three National Landscapes, Dartmoor National Park, Marine Protected Area, Plymouth Sound National Marine Park, and a diverse mosaic of nature reserves, parks, and wildlife corridors.

This Plan for Nature and People sets out Plymouth’s commitment to become an engaged, nature rich ocean city, where every citizen benefits from, contributes to, and connects with nature. It builds upon successful foundations laid in the Plymouth Plan and recent partnership delivery to transform our natural environment network into one that is inclusive, community centred, climate-ready, biodiverse, and celebrated locally and globally.

Plymouth’s natural environment is a unique and powerful asset — environmentally, socially, and economically. This Plan sets out how we will enhance and invest in nature as essential infrastructure, creating a city that is climate resilient, equitable, and future-fit.

A network of good quality natural spaces can deliver climate resilience and adaptation and help to reduce health inequalities, prompt economic growth, and strengthen community engagement.

Our vision is for Plymouth to be:

A nature rich ocean city - biodiverse, with thriving land and sea ecosystems

A playful, active and healthy city, where everyone lives within a 400m walk of natural space

A nature connected, engaged and empowered city where residents are engaged in decision making and stewardship

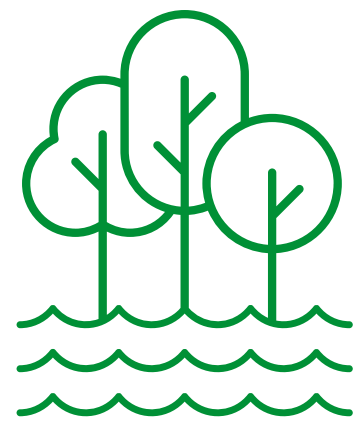
An innovative investment city as part of a sustainable city economy – a global leader in nature innovation

Inclusive nature spaces supporting activity programmes that meet the needs of people in the city

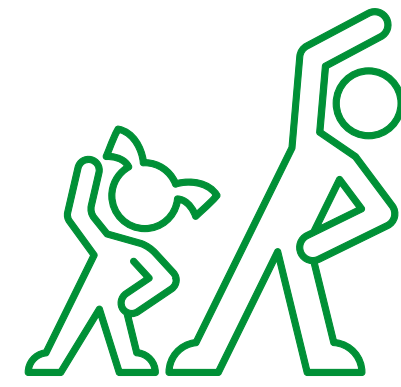
KEY FACTS



WHAT THE PLAN DELIVERS

**A nature rich ocean city**

- biodiverse, with thriving land and sea ecosystems

**A playful, active and healthy city**

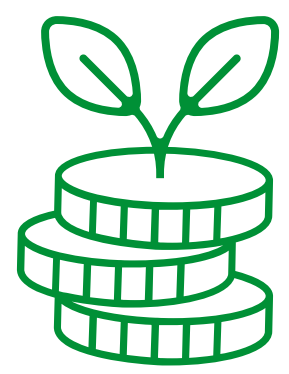
where everyone lives within a 400m walk of natural space

**Inclusive nature spaces**

supporting activity programmes that meet the needs of people in the city

**A nature connected, engaged and empowered city**

where residents are engaged in decision making and stewardship

**An innovative investment city**

as part of a sustainable city economy – a global leader in nature innovation

INTRODUCTION

The Plan for Nature and People is a strategic delivery plan aimed at placing nature at the heart of Plymouth's future growth and development. Alongside this, similar strategic needs are identified and united to create a balanced approach to meet the city's present and future needs effectively.

The Plan for Nature and People draws upon policies within the local plan and current Plymouth Plan, particularly HEA7, which focuses on health and wellbeing through natural spaces, and GRO6, which emphasises the delivery of a sustainable and integrated natural network to reflect a growing recognition that nature is as vital to infrastructure as roads, housing, or healthcare. It is key to achieving the city's strategic vision of being one of Europe's most vibrant waterfront cities, where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.

Every aim and deliverable in the Plan for Nature and People goes towards combatting the climate crisis and contributing to the city's [Net Zero Action Plan](#). In addition to this the plan has been designed to contribute and support delivery of similar plans for the city focused on health and wellbeing, growth and jobs and children and young people. This is illustrated on [Page 21](#).

This Plan sets clear aims and a delivery programme with specific objectives:

- **A nature rich ocean city**
- **A playful, active and healthy city**
- **Inclusive nature spaces**
- **A nature connected, engaged and empowered city**
- **An innovative investment city**

These objectives also support and align with Plymouth's [Net Zero Action Plan](#) and the Plymouth Climate Adaptation Plan (currently being drafted), reinforcing the city's commitment to climate resilience and carbon neutrality through nature-based solutions.

Plymouth's natural spaces are essential to the city's future. This Plan is founded on the principle of treating nature as a stakeholder, meaning nature should be pro-actively considered in planning for and decisions regarding growth, investment, infrastructure, Planning, and public health.

Delivery of the plan will see Plymouth's natural spaces be of better quality and be better connected contributing to a thriving [Nature Recovery Network](#). It aims to deliver nature-based solutions to climate risks, ranging from flooding to heat stress, while supporting a nature economy that generates thousands of green and blue jobs. Furthermore, the network will provide inclusive access to all residents, be co-designed, stewarded, and celebrated by its communities, and gain national and international recognition for innovation.

This is a strategic, action-oriented roadmap. It is not solely a conservation plan; rather, it represents a whole-city, cross-sector vision for a just, nature connected, and thriving future.

'Access to green space is considered one of the fundamental building blocks for achieving good health and wellbeing. People living in areas with greater access to green space then live longer lives than those without this access.'

Source: [The Health Foundation](#)

'Plymouth's Natural Capital Accounts showed that the city's greenspaces provide services worth £162 million gross per year by attracting an estimated 7 million visits each year, with each visit providing on average £22 of Health and wellbeing services.'

Source: Vivid Economics, 2020

Thanks to all the organisations on the steering group for their support, and to all the teams across the council for their input. We're also really grateful to the community groups, individuals, and businesses who joined the focus groups, and to all the residents who got involved in the Summer of Nature campaign.

BACKGROUND

WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?

Plymouth is an incredible home for wildlife and people and we want to ensure that the city's nature thrives.

This is part of a national ambition for nature which has been supported by the implementation of the Environment Act in 2021 which requires local authorities to care and enhance biodiversity in their local area, reporting on their activities and engage with communities where street trees need to be removed. It also introduces Biodiversity Net Gain requirements for all developments to deliver a 10 per cent gain in biodiversity through the course of development.

We are not alone in recognising the value of nature to people and the urgency for action. Many other local authorities have similarly ambitious Nature City plans and key partners such as [National Trust](#) have strategies that work towards shared objectives of nature recovery and equitable access to natural spaces.

Locally, the plan builds on some solid foundation of citywide policy and partnership delivery in the last decade.

This plan is framed within the international and locally declared Climate and Nature Emergencies and the Government's 25-Year Environmental Improvement Plan, which commits to leaving the environment in a better state for future generations. It emphasises: *“Creating wildlife-rich habitats and recovering important species; using resources more sustainably; and making sure there are high-quality, accessible natural spaces close to where people live and work.”*

“The truth is: the natural world is changing. And we are totally dependent on that world. It provides our food, water and air. It is the most precious thing we have and we need to defend it.”

Sir David Attenborough



Plymouth has been actively delivering, innovating and pioneering against these ambitions for over a decade. Some highlights of delivery led by the Council to date:

Plymouth Sound National Marine Park

The UK's first National Marine Park, Plymouth Sound National Marine Park - is about forging a new relationship between the city and the sea. Encouraging people to become 'Marine Citizens', developing closer connections with the ocean, learning to care about our coastal environment and change the way we behave in order to protect it. Thereby creating happy, healthy individuals and communities. In year one **11,572 hours of volunteering** were recorded; more than **3 tonnes of rubbish** have been collected by **114 volunteers** during Coastal Clean ups; **970 students** from **31 primary schools** have taken part in the Sea in the Schools programme; and the 'Little Rays of Hope' programme has received **national coverage** by featuring on **BBC Countryfile**.

11.5k

hours of volunteering were recorded



Green Minds

Green Minds set out to put **nature at the heart** of our decision making and inspire a new wave of citywide investment in nature-based solutions. This meant **fundamentally challenging our existing attitudes** and behaviours towards nature: how we think about it; how we engage with it; how we work with it. Over the course of the project, the partnership embedded nature based solutions and policies in organisations and spaces around the city. The team also engaged with **48,615 people** through over **1200 events**. After participating in these events, over 45 per cent of people said that they felt closer to nature. The learning from this project culminated in the development of the Green Minds Urban Wilding Model.

48.6k

people engaged with over 1200 events

Future Parks Accelerator

Delivered a new approach to our Urban Meadows with a grass cutting regime that maintains a 60:40 balance – 60 per cent for amenity and 40 per cent for nature. This innovation was an example of one of the initiatives supported through our work on the Future Parks Accelerator programme - pioneering a new model of caring for the city's parks and green spaces.



Green Communities

Green Communities is a partnership project, working with communities to nurture nature connected communities and promote community-led, hyper-local nature recovery, while increasing health and wellbeing. In the first 18 months of delivery, Green Communities has engaged with over **5,500 people** over the course of over **2,300 events**, 51 per cent of these events were community led. The team has also worked with over **120 community organisations** in this time.

120

community organisations worked with

Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest

Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest has **planted 500 hectares of new trees and woodlands** alongside **18km of new footpath** - Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest (PSDCF) has been working with partners and communities to plant trees and create woodland since August 2021. The programme contributes to the local and national England's Community Forests' goals to combat climate change, encourage carbon capture, reduce flooding, increase access and biodiversity.

500

hectares of new trees and woodlands planted

Building Resilience in Communities

The Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) project addresses the issue of flood management from a social innovation perspective. Working with local communities to improve flood resilience through **behaviour change, adaptation and nature-based solutions**. BRIC have led on the public engagement for two local flood relief schemes. In the last two years BRIC have engaged with a **2,491 people** and received a total **71 pledges** to slow the flow, saving and using water more efficiently to reduce flooding. By the end of phase two the **flood awareness score** had risen by 0.5 to 2.25 out 5.

2.4k

people engaged with in the last two years

Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

The Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF) is the management partnership for the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries. It brings together organisations with a legal responsibility to manage the Marine Protected Area (MPA). Since 1994, it has provided an effective and collaborative framework for managing the estuary and coast MPA whilst recognising the commercial, defence and recreational importance of the site.

Derriford Community Park

Derriford Community Park, with Poole Farm at its heart, has delivered a **pioneering Ecotherapy programme with over 76 per cent of young people participating reporting a reduction in their anxiety**. The Park is financially self-sufficient setting the blueprint for future parks nationally. Growing people, nurturing enterprise and enabling a positive transition to net zero.

76%

of young people reporting a reduction in anxiety

Plymouth Natural Grid

Plymouth Natural Grid has delivered **improvements to over 49 hectares of habitats across 11 sites**, fostered **6 apprentices and 15 Kickstarters into employment** through its partnership programme between Plymouth City Council and National Trust working with nature and people to combat climate change and biodiversity loss across the city.

49

hectares of habitats improved across 11 sites





People want better access to safe, clean local nature and feel a sense of pride for their city and neighbourhoods but challenges persist:

- 90 per cent of Plymouth residents agree that being in nature makes them happy but only 57 per cent feel part of nature and take time to notice and engage with nature. This shows how **‘the human relationship with the rest of nature is broken. To fix it we need a new more connected relationship that recognises that we are part of nature’**. ([University of Derby Nature Connectedness Research Group](#))
- **A health and inequality crisis**, particularly with the mental health of young people - where 17 per cent of 5-16 year olds will have difficulties with their mental health (A Bright Future, 2021) - and with **access to nature an urgent priority as part of the solution**
- **Budget cuts have significantly reduced the operational workforce** over the last 10 years leaving an ageing workforce with reduced career pathways and ability to deliver good quality natural spaces.
- There is **unequal access to greenspace and trees** across neighbourhoods - There was a marked difference between number of visits in neighbourhoods with more deprived neighbourhoods visiting spaces less. (Student Health-Related Behaviour Survey 2022 (Green Minds Toolkit))
- There are many grey, heat-vulnerable urban areas with limited tree cover - Plymouth has a **distinct disparity in tree equity** with a range from 52 (7 per cent canopy cover) to 100 (28 per cent canopy cover). ([Tree Equity Score UK](#))
- Fragmented, isolated **pockets of nature, lacking corridor connectivity** (Plymouth Nature Recovery Network Report)

- Communities need **better communication with the Council** and visibility of work ([Plan for Nature and People Engagement Report](#))
- There is a lack of co-ordinated training. Youth career pathways and volunteering support mean we are **not making the most of the talent and effort in the city** (Plan for Nature and People Engagement Report)
- 38 per cent of Plymouth students agreed that being in nature makes them happy compared to 87% of students nationally (Student Health-Related Behaviour Survey 2022 (Green Minds Toolkit))
- Adult prevalence of **overweight and obesity in Plymouth was 69.2 per cent** in 2022/23, an increase on 67.4 per cent in 2012/13 and higher than the national average of 64.0 per cent. Rates also vary between wards ([Thrive Plymouth Report 2024](#))
- In 2019-21, life expectancy ranged from 85 to 76.8 years in the most to least deprived wards; a gap of 8.2 years ([Thrive Plymouth Report 2024](#))
- The prevalence of GP reported depression in Plymouth adults is 15.4 per cent, compared to 12.7 per cent for England in 2021/22 ([Thrive Plymouth Report 2024](#))

We know and scientific evidence tells us nature is important in addressing these challenges and making Plymouth a great place to live. Our approach is informed by many years of ongoing community engagement, data from strategic nature audits, and pilot projects across the city.

WHAT WE HEARD

COMMUNITY AND SECTOR VOICES

At the heart of this plan are the people and communities across the city - this plan will only work if we, as a city, work together. The Plan has been shaped by a wide engagement programme with people, groups, and organisations across the city which ensured that a representative view is contained within this Plan.

Overall, our engagement reached over 650 residents and a broad variety of stakeholders across a range of engagement methods. The first phase of engagement took place in Summer 2024. We launched a 'Summer of Nature' which consisted of four main questions pertaining to nature connectedness and aspirations for nature in the city, and three asking for demographic data. Surveys were carried out digitally and in person and we received over 550 responses.

The second phase of engagement was a more in-depth programme of focus groups which we hosted at venues around the city. These events were attended by 110 people, representing community groups, schools, businesses/charities, and neighbourhoods. [See appendices for more summary engagement reports and breakdown of questions and responses.](#)

From these exercises, we analysed the responses and identified the following key messages:

Communities need better communication with the Council and visibility of work, and more of a say in what happens in their communities

Community groups, staff and partners want more training, youth career pathways and volunteering support

There is broad support for nature-based enterprise and innovation

There's strong appetite for community empowerment through co-design and co-stewardship

People want better access to safe, clean local nature

The consultation for the Plan for Nature and People adds to a vast amount of engagement experience, nurtured through a number of public facing nature projects coordinated by Plymouth City Council over the last decade. Green Minds project partners have been mapping groups of nature-supporting organisations, resources, spaces and projects in the city as part of the [Growing with Nature Network](#) in response to feedback from community groups, who wanted better ways to connect with each other.

There is wide movement across the city that recognises the value of nature for its social and economic benefits, all striving towards goals for a better environment. There are some inspirational examples of action being taken and recognition of this throughout this Plan through our Nature Notes sections. The Plan for Nature and People engagement exercise and recent partnership work has highlighted that these efforts work best when we all work together.

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A BETTER CONNECTED NATURE NETWORK

The Nature Recovery Network is central nationally to the government's Environmental Improvement Plan and its goal of improving nature, taking us from protection to active restoration of the natural world. By creating **better quality** wildlife-rich places in parts of the city where they are **needed the most**, the network seeks to help address the 3 challenges of biodiversity loss, climate change, and public health and well-being.



NATURE NOTE

Poole Farm

At Poole Farm, young people exhibiting low mood, anxiety, and/or neurodivergence attend six, two-hour ecotherapy sessions over the course of six weeks, run by a registered mental health practitioner. They spend therapeutic time with animals, do team and resilience building games, like den building, and stream scrambling, and close the session with reflections around the fire.



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NATURE NOTE



Climate Pioneer Street project

Luke Bisgrove is a community champion for the Climate Pioneer Street project on Lorrimore Avenue in St Levan, facilitated by BRIC. He installs the wall-mounted water butts that BRIC provide onto his neighbours' properties, offers them plant pots and seeds, and generally champions the project.

Plymouth is located within the spectacular setting of a natural harbour on the southwest Devon coast adjacent to Cornwall at the mouths of the Rivers Plym, Tavy, Lynher and Tamar which flow into Plymouth Sound.

The city is adjacent to a number of protected landscapes including the Cornwall, Tamar Valley and South Devon National Landscapes and Dartmoor National Park providing an important buffer and connecting points for nature in the city. Plymouth also recognises the value of the South West Coast Path and the King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIIIECP), both of which enhance access to nature for local communities and visitors, while supporting tourism and contributing to the city's economy.

With a mild climate, being located close to where the warmer waters of the English Channel meet the cooler waters of the Atlantic Ocean, a diverse geology and soils, and an internationally important complex of land and marine ecosystems, Plymouth can be regarded as a nature rich ocean city in terms of the wide variety of wildlife habitats it provides. In fact, current studies show that a quarter of the city can be considered to be nature rich.

But look closer and, as with any city, there are significant challenges to sustaining and enhancing this nature network within a growing city and bringing the benefits nature provides closer to people across the city, particularly those most in need.

Urban communities require trees as essential infrastructure to support public health and climate resilience. The UK Tree Equity Score highlights whether the critical benefits of urban tree canopy cover are reaching those who need them most—communities in tree-poor neighbourhoods who are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards like extreme heat and pollution. In Plymouth there is a distinct variation with some parts of the city scoring as low as 52/100 whilst others achieve 100. Our Plan for Trees partnership with groups like Plymouth Tree People and PSDCF is pro-actively working towards targets to address this inequity.

Whilst safeguarding, enhancing and managing the highest value nature areas will be a key focus of delivering nature recovery through the city, actions across the city such as planting woodland, hedgerows and street trees, enhancing grassland or creating natural ponds as Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SUDS) could help Plymouth support the national target of 30 per cent of land and sea benefiting nature by 2030.



NATURE NOTE



Kickstarter Scheme

The Kickstarter scheme was a nationwide government placement programme for young people between 18-24 years of age out of formal employment, education or training and at risk of long term unemployment. Through this scheme 15 young project assistants were employed through the Kickstarter programme over the course of the project to work alongside the Plymouth Natural Grid team, a partnership between Plymouth City Council and National Trust working to enhance reserves in Plymouth. The project assistants were an important part of our team and supported the delivery of the project, including hands-on practical land management techniques to enhance and protect green spaces as well as engagement of local communities.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Plymouth is rich in both nature and people as assets which combined provide us with the opportunity to deliver this Plan...

PEOPLE



The Plymouth Report 2023 and A Bright Future Report 2021-2026 tells us:

- Plymouth population is estimated to grow to around 273,314 by 2043, a projected increase of 3.3 per cent.
- Plymouth is the **most significant economic centre in the South West** Peninsula, making it a key location for growth.
- The city is home to **three universities and two specialist marine research institutions**, attracting nearly 23,000 students to the city.
- **18,279 people** in Plymouth have previously **served in the Armed Forces**.
- In future, 43 per cent of the job growth will be in graduate level / higher skilled roles, with the majority of these roles in **marine and environmental industries**.
- Plymouth has 39 neighbourhoods across 20 electoral wards.
- Plymouth has **28 areas of the most deprived 10% in England** - home to 46,075 residents (17.6 per cent of the population).
- 20 per cent of the city's population are children and young people
- 31 per cent of these young people would be living in relative poverty

Our community groups and community businesses are involved in:

- Actively **maintaining and stewarding 109 natural spaces** across the city
- Running **18 active formal Friends of Groups**
- Running **5 Allotment Associations**
- Giving **10,000 volunteer hours per year** across Council led programmes
- Nurturing a citywide Growing with Nature Network

Plymouth Economic Strategy 2024 tells us Plymouth:

- Has a real economic output of over £6.97 billion, with 6,325 businesses and a growing workforce of almost 116,000 people
- Became the UK's first Social Enterprise City in 2013 and now with 200 social enterprises and community businesses, employing over 10,000 people
- Identifies the marine environment and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park as well as nature recovery as a key opportunity in the sustainable growth of the city
- Has an ambition to be Net Zero by 2030

2022 City Survey findings told us:

90%

agree that parks and woodlands are important to Plymouth

58%

agree they feel part of nature

60%

agree they are taking more time to notice and engage with everyday nature (e.g. listening to birdsong, noticing butterflies)

88%

agree that being in nature makes them very happy

84%

agree there is good access to parks and woodlands in/from their local area

NATURE

Natural Capital Accounts (2020) produced for the city showed that:

- Annual estimated visits to Plymouth’s parks and natural spaces result in **£162 million per year in gross benefits to local communities**
- **£150 million per year results from health benefits**
- Health and wellbeing services deliver approximately **£22 per visit to a natural space on average**
- Plymouth parks also provide **£11 million in benefits to property owners** through an annualised uplift in the value of residential properties, and help regulate the climate by **removing £0.4 million worth of greenhouse gases every year**

i-Tree Eco survey and report (2020) told us that in Plymouth:

- **There are an estimated 394,900 trees** - 1.5 trees for every person – and **54 recorded tree species**
- **The city has an average canopy cover of 19.2 per cent which provides £4.6 million in annual benefits through:**
 - Filtering an estimated 131 tonnes of airborne pollutants each year
 - A leaf area of 41.8km², which intercepts around 169,100m3 of rainwater every year
 - Remove an estimated 4,291 tonnes of carbon from the atmosphere each year - this is equivalent to the annual carbon dioxide emissions from 217 family cars
- The city’s trees store an impressive 152,780 tonnes of carbon worth £38.7 million

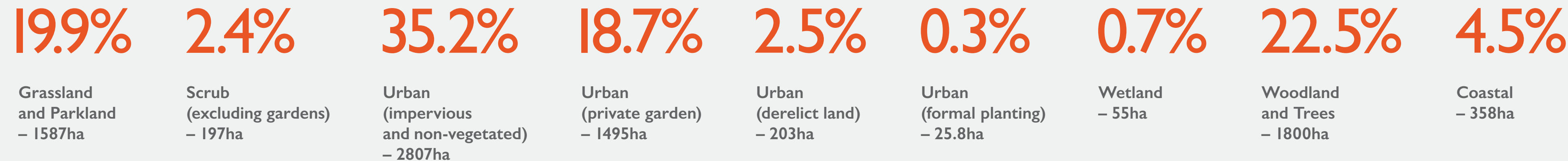


Plymouth is home to the UK’s first urban beaver population in over 400 years

The evidence emerging from Plymouth Nature Recovery Network tells us:

- Approximately 25 per cent of the city’s land and water was mapped within the Nature Recovery Network as **important nature areas meeting the national commitment to protect 30 per cent of land and water by 2030**
- The city has 13 Local Nature Reserves covering over 250 ha, 9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 28 County Wildlife Sites (CWS), and shares a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)
- The estuaries and coast within the **Plymouth Sound National Marine Park** are recognised for their international importance
- Home to rare and protected species such as the **Horrid Ground Weaver spider**, the rare **Plymouth Pear tree**, **Devon Cup Coral**, the **St. Piran crab** and migratory fish **Allis Shad** and **Smelt**
- Home of the first urban **Eurasian Beaver** reintroduction

Plymouth Habitat Distribution (Terrestrial Habitats)



HOW WE MANAGE OUR SPACES

The city's natural spaces come in many different forms and are an important part of this Plan. On land these include parks, nature reserves, neighbourhood open spaces, verges, play areas, sports pitches, allotments, cemeteries, streams, ponds, rivers, street trees, woodlands and grassy areas. At sea this includes the open marine environment with all of the habitats and species that exist within and beneath, as well as the estuaries, mudflats, salt marsh, cliffs and rocky shore.

The Plymouth Open Space Assessment 2017 showed that of the 3,500 hectares of open space surveyed 58 per cent (2030 ha) was publicly accessible. However, there is an uneven distribution of this accessible natural space. The Council manages and maintains 1363 ha of this open space and has seven Green Flag parks and natural spaces across the city.

Plymouth City Council provides strategic leadership with cross-boundary collaboration and a strong partnership ethos to provide the city's strategic direction which is set out through the Plymouth Plan and Joint Local Plan as well as strategic delivery plans such as this (see Appendix 5 for illustration of the policy landscape and how PfN&P fits) which are evidence based plans which help inform and guide strategic priorities.

The council has a workforce dedicated to maintaining, enhancing, and activating the public natural spaces. The reality of local authority

finances means that around half of this activity is funded from Council revenue with the other half being sourced from external sources, requiring innovation and new models of working. Plymouth has been successful in evolving to this new model in the last 10 years and has been recognised nationally for its approach.

Investment will be key to sustaining this success and continuing to innovate and work in strong partnership across sectors, with stronger governance and better, more joined up communication is a priority of this plan – see section 10.

We have worked hard in recent years to adapt our maintenance regimes through for example, a more wildlife friendly, city-wide approach to managing grassed areas. In doing that we have remained committed to improving the approach to ensure we achieve a sensible balance and wherever possible nature friendly spaces that people are proud of through an annual review which considers comments from residents and councillors collated across the year.

The power of partnership is also key to developing stronger and better supported community stewardship of the city's natural spaces. Partnerships play a vital role in strengthening and supporting community stewardship of the city's natural spaces. Many successful projects across the city in recent years have demonstrated the value of this approach. This plan builds on those successes, aiming to expand and sustain community involvement citywide.

The Council also has statutory roles as the Local Planning, Highways and Harbour Authorities, under which it has a range of duties to plan for, consider and act as the enabler for development and growth of the city as well as the upkeep and maintenance of the city's roads and shoreline.

Plymouth is working towards being accredited as a Nature City

Plymouth is recognised as a Tree City of the World

The Council shares responsibility for managing the wider estuary and coast, working with the Kings Harbour Master to host the Tamar and Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF), which fosters collaboration, resource sharing, and knowledge exchange among authorities.

POLICY AND PLAN LANDSCAPE



SECTION THREE

THINGS WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

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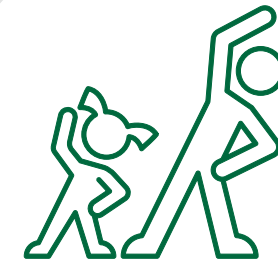


OUR PILLARS OF SUCCESS

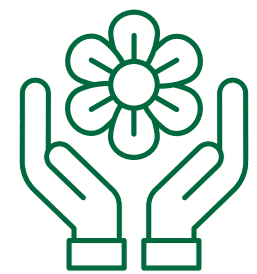
Following the engagement phase of the creation of this plan, we have shaped the Plan for Nature and People around 5 key objectives:



A NATURE RICH
PLYMOUTH



A PLAYFUL, ACTIVE,
AND HEALTHY PLYMOUTH



INCLUSIVE
NATURE SPACES



A NATURE CONNECTED,
ENGAGED AND
EMPOWERED PLYMOUTH



AN INNOVATIVE
INVESTMENT CITY

HOW WE WILL WORK OUR VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Our approach is guided by PCC values and shaped by both people and nature:

Democracy

Listening to local
voices and shared
decision-making

Responsibility

Co-stewardship
for the future

Fairness

Equity in access
and opportunity

Co-operation

Partnership across
sectors and places

Natural England set out 15 Green Infrastructure Principles which have been used to guide the creation of this plan and will guide its delivery.



A NATURE RICH PLYMOUTH

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

We have strong natural assets in and around Plymouth which have been well recognised in a range of strategic plans and most recently mapped through the Plymouth Nature Recovery Network (PNRN). But biodiversity and habitat function is under pressure from a number of angles, and many urban areas lack connection and quality in this network.

With communities, we need to identify opportunities in the most valuable places to connect and improve the quality of the nature recovery network alongside the other infrastructure requirements of the city to ensure Plymouth is a nature-rich and climate resilient place to live for future generations. We require significant new investment to drive this agenda forward and sustain a high-quality nature recovery network providing nature-based solutions for the city.

WHAT IS THE VISION?

A connected, high-quality network of thriving habitats – on land and water, on the coast and at sea - that supports wildlife and people, monitored to national standards alongside nature connected, empowered communities co-stewarding these local natural spaces.

We will work with communities to connect nature-rich spaces, restore biodiversity across the city, and embed nature connected, ecological thinking as part of the city's growth and investment.

We will continue work to build partnerships to build the evidence for nature-based solutions to climate change and biodiversity loss as well as piloting delivery of nature-based solutions across the city as part of our plans for climate adaptation.



HOW WILL WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?

To achieve this vision and targets, we are implementing a range of initiatives and collaborating with key stakeholders through some key actions:

- **Plant, establish, and maintain woodland and trees** to buffer and connect nature-rich sites, improve water quality and mitigate climate change through urban cooling and Natural Flood Management
- Continually improve our **maintenance standards and regimes to be nature-friendly and provide sense of Pride in Place** to build our reputation as an international environmental city
- Work collaboratively with stakeholders to identify areas of the city most in need from **improved and increased ‘Nature Areas’** to invest in and build biodiversity
- **Work with communities to co-design and co-produce neighbourhood level Landscape Masterplans** to support delivery of the nature recovery network, relevant strategies and city-wide investment pipeline
- **Agree an evidence-based monitoring framework with relevant Environmental and Social Indicators** to monitor progress of the the nature recovery network. Use this monitoring and reporting to contribute to Devon LNRS and other relevant strategies and comply with the duty to report on biodiversity
- **Incorporate emerging nature recovery network into discussions and evidence base to inform new Council Strategies**

- Utilise the requirement to deliver **Biodiversity Net Gain** to deliver a sustainable business model for funding targeted parts of the nature recovery network through the city’s habitat bank – Ocean City Biodiversity
- Collaborate with Devon authorities to produce and adopt **Devon LNRS** which influences regional and local strategies to recognise the importance of nature
- We will **work with communities** to ensure that these nature rich spaces are beneficial to their mental and physical wellbeing
- We are working in partnership with key stakeholders — including the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), South West Water (SWW), and the Environment Agency (EA) — to develop a **Plan for Water**. This will set out a coordinated and integrated approach to water management across Plymouth, including water quality. The Plan will also provide guidance and recommendations on how water-related outcomes should be considered within wider planning processes across the city.

We are committed to using these initiatives to deliver **a robust Nature Recovery Network** and **greater ‘equity of nature’** - Providing more trees and access to greenspace in these areas of low tree and nature equity delivers the highest opportunities for improving people’s health and wellbeing

For wildlife we will work towards achieving a ‘Good/ Favourable’* habitat condition across Nature sites and an improvement in species abundance by 2030, as well as a measurable delivery of Biodiversity Gain across the city

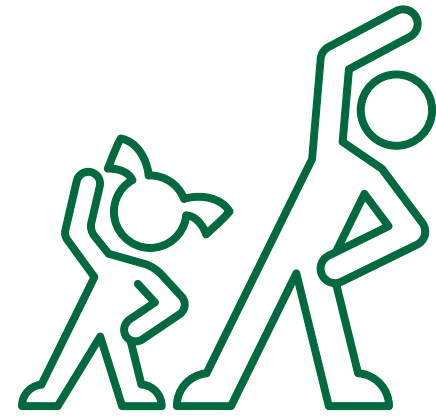
Increase of canopy cover in the city through focusing on achieving a Tree Equity score of at least 75 in all neighbourhoods.

Plant 1,000 individual urban trees in Plymouth by 2030 with a range of innovative schemes which will return street trees to neighbourhoods across Plymouth. This is part of the wider canopy cover increase across the city.

Identify up to 400 hectares of land in the city to improve management and reach ‘Nature Area’ status for example improving pollinator friendly road verges and roundabouts across the city.

Identify areas of the coastline to enhance to ensure favourable condition of the Marine Protected Area Features such as seagrass planting and ‘Allis Shad’ Nature Boost programme.

* 'Good/Favourable' is a [Natural England biodiversity metric](#)



A PLAYFUL, ACTIVE, AND HEALTHY PLYMOUTH

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Access to nature is a fundamental component of health and wellbeing; however, this access is often unequal, particularly in grey and more deprived urban areas. Recognising the disparities in availability and quality of green spaces is crucial to addressing the health needs of all Plymouth residents.

WHAT IS THE VISION?

Our vision is to ensure that all residents have access to nature-rich spaces to support both mental and physical wellbeing, promoting an active lifestyle, and encouraging a strong connection between the community and their natural surroundings.

**My wellbeing has
been improved
by local parks
– 48% agree**

**My wellbeing has
been improved by
local woodlands
– 53% agree**

**My wellbeing has
been improved by
Plymouth Sound
National Marine Park
– 44% agree**



‘I’m worrying about things every single day, but coming out into nature makes me feel a bit more at peace.’

Source: [Plymouth Ecotherapy programme for Adolescence Report, 2025](#)

HOW WILL WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?

To achieve this vision, we are implementing a range of approaches, collaborating with key stakeholders:

- **Collaboration with Health Partners**

We are actively working with Public Health, and the Local Care Partnership to incorporate nature as a health prescription, promoting the benefits of the outdoors for mental and physical health.

- **Nurturing Nature Connection within communities**

This is a relationship that will bring both pro-nature behaviours and improved mental wellbeing and physical health.

- **Enhancing Facilities**

Our plans include maintaining and improving infrastructure, such as paths, slipways, seating and signage, ensuring that natural spaces are accessible and inviting for more users.

Achieve Green Flag status for 12 council sites in the city by 2030 – an increase of 5 from 2024.

Identify a prioritised pipeline of natural space improvements and link this to decisions on new investment and mitigation to deliver greater equity of access to natural space across the city and beyond.

Deliver increase in nature features across sports pitch estate in the city.

- **Developing Green Travel Networks**

We are creating networks that connect various natural spaces, encouraging active travel methods like cycling and walking and sustainable options like buses and ferries to enhance accessibility. This concept is already being championed under the Active Travel Social Prescribing (ATSP) project.

- **Promoting Eco-Therapy and Community Engagement**

We will promote eco-therapy services, organise events, and support community growing and sports programs to engage residents and help nurture a sense of community.

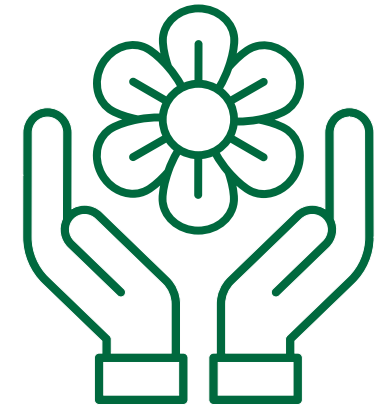
- **Wellbeing Hubs**

Enhancements to services at Poole Farm and exploring the potential expansion of local allotment networks will transform these areas into wellbeing hubs. These will offer residents opportunities for reflection, creativity, and connection to nature.

- **Arts and Culture Integration**

Plymouth’s cultural program will incorporate nature as a key element, recognising its importance in fostering a healthy community.

To further this mission, **we will seek to work towards a target that all residents where achievable live within 400 metres of an accessible natural space** whilst investing strategically in park facilities, marine facilities, allotments, and community growing initiatives. These spaces will be used for events, creativity, leisure, and reflection as central components of a healing environment. Through these collective efforts, we are committed to embedding nature into Plymouth’s health infrastructure and supporting the overall wellbeing of our community.



INCLUSIVE NATURE SPACES

Inclusive nature spaces are vital for promoting a sense of belonging within communities and ensuring fair and equitable access to natural environments. By addressing current disparities in access, we can develop spaces where everyone feels a sense of ownership and welcome.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

While communities have a strong appreciation for nature, there are significant gaps in access, which limits the ability of all community members to fully engage with and benefit from their local natural spaces.

There is good access to parks and woodlands in/ from my local area – 81% agree

There is good access to the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park (e.g., its beaches, coastal paths, or activities on/ in the water) in/ from my local area – 68% agree





NATURE NOTE



Plymouth Sound National Marine Park

PSNMP volunteers are part of a city-wide movement to connect people with Plymouth's rich natural and cultural heritage. We work in partnership with organisations across the city—including other Environmental Planning (EP) projects, Mount Edgumbe, The Box, the National Trust, local community groups, and many more. These collaborations foster a unified approach to breaking down barriers, sharing expertise, and delivering inclusive, impactful experiences. Together, we strive to make Plymouth's blue and green heritage accessible and meaningful for everyone.

WHAT IS THE VISION?

Our vision is to create a city where everyone feels a sense of ownership of their natural spaces. We aim to ensure that these spaces reflect the diversity of the community they serve and offer equal opportunities for engagement and stewardship.

HOW WILL WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?

To realise this vision, we have identified several key strategies for delivery:

- **Support inclusive design and programming**
By designing and investing in accessible spaces, especially in high-need areas, we can address barriers to access and create environments that welcome all community members
- **Provide clear information and communication**
Developing effective communication strategies ensures that communities have the information they need to take part in activities and utilise the resources available
- **Promote community enterprise and social ventures**
Supporting nature-based community businesses and social enterprises helps to drive local economic development while fostering a deeper connection to natural spaces
- **Embed equity in all future planning and investment**
An emphasis on equity in planning and investment ensures that all future projects prioritise inclusive practices

To supplement these strategies, we plan to:

- **Deliver inclusive programmes**
Focus on creating inclusive programs that cater to underrepresented communities, ensuring that their voices and needs are heard and addressed
- **Provide toolkits and support**
Offer resources such as toolkits, guidance in sourcing grant funding and support new volunteering groups, all aimed empowering local initiatives
- **Develop digital platforms**
Develop digital platforms to complement in person/physical ways of promoting volunteering and stewardship activities. Thereby broadening engagement and participation across the city.

Through these targeted actions we aim to create inclusive nature spaces that benefit all people and neighbourhoods, promoting an empowered, connected and nature-aware city.

Working with the South West Coast Path to improve access to green and blue coastal nature spaces.

Facilitate meaningful engagement with residents near Ernesettle Creek and Firestone Bay by establishing Community Access Points that enhance connection to local blue spaces.

We will have successfully completed the delivery of the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to build a long-term, sustainable access programme for the city's marine spaces by 2030.

By 2030 we will provide new, user-friendly and responsive online and digital information to communicate what is going on in parks and natural spaces and how people can get involved and provide opportunities for feedback.



A NATURE CONNECTED, ENGAGED AND EMPOWERED PLYMOUTH

**Community groups
and community
businesses actively
maintaining
and stewarding
natural spaces**

**Over 7,000
volunteer hours
across Council led
nature and people
programmes
in 2024**

**Nature
education
opportunities
offered across
all Plymouth
schools**

**18 active
formal
Friends of
Groups**

**Estimated
10,000 volunteer
days per year**

**5 Allotment
Associations**

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Plymouth is home to a growing network of inspiring community-led initiatives such as Green Communities, Building Resilience in Communities, and the Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest. These demonstrate a strong desire for civic involvement in environmental action. However, these efforts often operate in isolation and would benefit from greater coordination, structured support, and recognition. This plan outlines our ambition to connect and scale up this momentum, embedding community leadership at the heart of our nature recovery and climate adaptation targets.



NATURE NOTE



The Friends of Tothill Group

The Friends of Tothill Group are celebrating receiving a Green Flag Award for 2024/25 — one of only seven in the area! What sets these parks apart? Active, passionate Friends Groups like theirs.

The gardening crew has been especially busy. One unexpected discovery was an old rockery, likely dating back to the park's early days over a century ago. The team lovingly brought it back to life, reconnecting with the park's original character.

Another lovely moment came when a member planted a sapling grown from an acorn of the legendary Meavy Oak. Fast forward 100 years, and someone will be admiring a mature tree, wondering who planted it. It's a lovely reminder that we're part of a 200-year story — past, present, and future — of people caring for this special place.

WHAT IS THE VISION?

We envisage a city where people from all walks of life—residents, volunteers, schools, community groups, and businesses—are recognised and supported as nature champions, co-creators, and decision-makers. Empowered by knowledge, opportunities, and community pride, Plymouth’s people will be at the forefront of shaping a nature rich, healthier, and more resilient city.

HOW WILL WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?

To empower communities and strengthen their role in environmental leadership, we will:

- **Strengthen and connect local networks**, such as Growing with Nature and Food Plymouth to promote collaboration and shared learning.
- **Launch a formal Plan for Nature and People Steering Group**, bringing together community voices, partners, and stakeholders to drive coordinated delivery.
- **Embed community decision-making and co-production** into citywide programmes and projects, ensuring that local knowledge shapes solutions.
- **Develop clear and inclusive pathways for volunteering, training, and leadership**, creating opportunities for all ages to build skills, confidence, and green career prospects.
- **Support youth and adult learning** through partnerships that link education, skills development, and employment in the environmental sector.

- **Celebrate success stories and local heroes** through a citywide communications and celebration campaign, championing community action and nature connection.
- **Adopt and apply a ‘nature connectedness’ framework** in community engagement to deepen emotional and experiential relationships with nature.
- **Monitor and improve** using tools such as the Nature Connectedness Index, ensuring that our work is inclusive, evidence-led, and responsive to community needs.

We are committed to nurturing nature connected communities and building the confidence and capacity of local people to help lead environmental change. By unlocking the full potential of civic action, we will make Plymouth a national exemplar of how communities can drive meaningful progress for nature and climate resilience.

By 2028, we will have consulted and updated partnership frameworks across the city, empowering groups and individuals to support the delivery for the Plan for Nature and People.

We will have initiated and led a citywide communications campaign by 2030 to champion community action.

During 2026, we will launch and lead a Plan for Nature and People steering group to monitor and account for delivery of the programme.

PSNMP offer a Sea in our School Programme. A citywide initiative offered to all primary schools, aimed at fostering a deep connection between children and their natural environment.





AN INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT CITY

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Plymouth is leading the way in bringing investment into its Nature Economy, with the UK's first National Marine Park and local authority run habitat bank. Plymouth's natural assets are shown to generate £162m annually and is in a fantastic place to bring forward investment to improve and grow these assets, generating a wide range and number of job and career opportunities linked to the growth of the green economy. In 2024/25 the council secured over £10m for specific spending on natural environment related programmes such as Community Forest tree planting and National Marine Park. This, coupled with the existing commitment from the council's budget, mean we are able to deliver more value for money for the city without putting further pressure on the public purse. The council's new innovative Company to drive this forward - Ocean City Nature - looks to build investment up to a level to enable more money to circulate to community activity and deliver the goals of this plan.

WHAT IS THE VISION?

Plymouth will be a city where Nature is recognised and invested in as key infrastructure underpinning the city's economic success and supporting skills, careers and community wealth.

FINANCING
THE COSTS OF
MAINTAINING
AND INVESTING IN
NATURAL SPACES
- 2024/25

66%
External funding
= £11.1m

34%
Internal funding
= £5.7m

Note: the external funding figure includes the full cost of the Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest programme including £5.1m in South Devon area.

By 2030 we aim to raise £50m investment towards our natural environment assets to provide nature-based solutions and activity programmes to deliver targeted outcomes for nature and people

Over £10m investment towards natural space improvements over last 5 years

Each visit to a natural space in Plymouth delivers approximately £22 in health and wellbeing benefits



HOW WILL WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?

To achieve this vision, we will:

- **Produce Plymouth's first Natural Capital Investment Prospectus** to catalyse and bring forward external investment as part of the Plymouth Nature and People Strategic Funding Plan
- **Continue to establish Ocean City Nature** as the key Green Finance investment vehicle for the city and surrounding area, ensuring that it is fit for purpose with robust governance in place to enable all relevant forms of investment and deliver maximum impact
- **Promote and support park and marine based social and community business** which provide high quality facilities and activities in natural spaces, bring in income and support jobs
- **Improve the use of the buildings in green and blue natural spaces** providing toolkits to enable new forms of community and enterprise use to ensure they are high quality, well-used and cared for in the long term
- **Develop new funding streams** to secure sustainable forms of income to deliver high quality maintenance and improvements
- **Pilot nature-finance initiatives** such as nature-based credit systems and carbon/nature offset trading
- **Work with city economic development partners** to ensure that the natural environment and Nature Economy remains a key city asset for the wider city economic strategy, visitor economy and culture programme

- **Explore and collaborate to unlock new investment** and business opportunities with the Creative and Technology sectors
- **Create green and blue job pathways with education and enterprise partners**
- **Link reporting** to citywide investment and economic development plan
- **Establish digital monitoring systems** to collect social, environmental data and evidence our impact publicly against our key measures and indicators



NATURE NOTE



Green Devonport Partnership

The Green Devonport Partnership is a community-run group in the west of Plymouth. Their aim is to make Devonport an even better place for wildlife and for people. Our Green Communities team has joined up with them to co design and deliver mini projects that promote nature connection and nature recovery at a very local level. When a member of the local community recently asked for help to replant the Marlborough Street Planters, over 17 different people came together to make it happen!

SECTION FOUR

STRATEGIC DELIVERY

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STRATEGIC DELIVERY

Successful delivery of the ambitions set out are underpinned by some key strategic delivery elements which cut across everything we do and how do it. We have a strong commitment to delivering in the best way in line with our values.

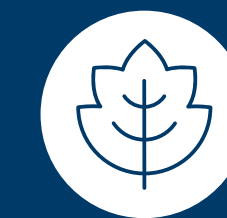


WHO WE WORK WITH PARTNERSHIPS

We know that to have the greatest chance and scale of success cross-sector partnerships and delivery models are key. These partnerships are internal to the Council, collaboration across different departments brings better results. External partnerships come from across different sectors as well as community organisations and individual citizens – everybody has a role to play.

The Council is committed to providing leadership and its strengths as an organisation at the heart of the city to deliver against the ambition of this plan – for the benefit of nature and people in and connected to Plymouth.

We are committed to being a good partner in line with our values and principles as set out in Section 5.2 and we will bring a more consistent and responsible approach to sustaining and growing our partnerships and networks through updated partnership agreements.



NATURE NOTE



Forest Rising

Forest Rising is a scheme for the next generation of leaders, that harnesses youth power and puts young people at the heart of the Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest Project. This scheme is youth led – for young people by young people. It has been co designed by the youth forum, giving young people an opportunity to work alongside the PSDCF project and be part of growing the Community Forest across South Devon. The network runs winter and summer workshops introducing young people to woodlands, green skills and the nature industry, as well as events throughout the year for alumnis and has a dedicated youth forum who manage decision making for the wider network.



FUNDING AND INVESTMENT

The economy is changing, and we can no longer rely solely on traditional funding to maintain assets or invest in nature recovery. While developer contributions and national grants will continue in new forms (e.g. Biodiversity Net Gain and loan arrangements), unlocking green finance requires us to evidence impact and return on investment—something we've begun through the creation of our habitat bank.

Mapping our assets and their value is key to attracting and reporting on investment. We're committed to directing new funding to areas of greatest need, ensuring it's well-governed and delivers value for money.

Recognising this, we've created Ocean City Nature, a Council-owned green finance vehicle to maximise investment aligned with this plan and its partnerships. Our first package—Ocean City Biodiversity, the city's Habitat Bank—has secured £0.5m, and we're developing further cases with partners in carbon credits and flood reduction.

Plymouth is investment-ready, offering:

- A pipeline of **nature-based projects ready** for green finance
- A pioneering **Habitat Bank** and BNG-ready planning system
- An ecosystem of **education, enterprise, and social innovation**
- Existing natural capital worth **£162m annually** and growing
- Global leadership in **marine research, nature-tech, and the blue economy**
- A pioneering **Plymouth Sound National Marine Park** partnership

To support this investment-led approach, it is vital that we understand how our decisions affect the Council's net zero ambition. A Climate Impact Assessment (CIA) is therefore required for all key decisions and capital project business cases. This visual tool helps identify potential climate impacts—positive and negative—at an early stage, enabling officers to design proposals that minimise harm to biodiversity, air quality, and other environmental factors. By embedding climate considerations into decision-making, the CIA strengthens our ability to deliver value for money while accelerating progress towards net zero.

GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

Effective delivery requires strong, representative governance and accountability. To achieve this, we'll be working alongside a wide range of people and partners to oversee the delivery and maintain high standards. This includes expanding the steering group to bring together people from a broad range of demographics across the city, helping to ensure their community is represented in the plan.

The Steering Group will oversee this plan, with annual reviews and integration into Council decision-making forums. The group will have clear terms of reference and monitor delivery against key measures (see Delivery Programme) and ensure the plan remains relevant and responsive to the city's situation.

The delivery programme will be led by the council's Natural Environment service, working in collaboration with other council service areas and external partners to implement the actions outlined in this plan. One of the initial priorities will be to allocate each action and measure to specific teams, who will be responsible for leading delivery and reporting progress. This will enable effective monitoring and, where necessary, adjustments to ensure we remain on track.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION

Communication challenges

Effective communication is vital to building trust, enabling participation, and inspiring environmental action. At present, Plymouth faces several barriers to achieving this:

- **Limited two-way communication:** Residents and community groups report few opportunities to actively engage with the Council or influence environmental planning and decision-making.
- **Digital exclusion:** Key messages often miss those without internet access or sufficient digital literacy, reducing the inclusivity and reach of campaigns.
- **Inconsistent messaging:** Variability in tone, platforms, and audience targeting has led to confusion about environmental priorities, occasionally contributing to public disengagement.
- **Lack of public awareness:** Many residents remain unaware of environmental projects and their positive impact, or how they can get involved.
- **Perception and reputational challenges:** Contentious decisions - such as tree management - has led to negative coverage and mistrust.
- **Underrepresentation:** Community groups feel their voices are not adequately reflected in decision-making processes.

Our approach to strengthening communication

To address these issues, we will adopt a more inclusive, transparent, and creative approach to communication and engagement:

- **Develop an inclusive communications plan** that blends digital platforms with community-based and creative media, ensuring broad reach and accessibility.
- **Develop centralised online spaces** where individuals can discover, access, and contribute to nature-based activities and volunteering opportunities.
- **Increase proactive outreach** via schools, libraries, community centres, and neighbourhood networks to reach underrepresented and digitally excluded groups.
- **Standardise environmental messaging** across platforms with clear, consistent language and visuals that promote trust, understanding, and action.
- **Celebrate and inspire** by sharing stories of local success, championing environmental heroes, and showcasing the benefits of green initiatives.
- **Use creative incentives** such as recognition schemes to encourage volunteering and participation.
- **Host regular volunteer networking events** to build relationships, foster collaboration, and share knowledge across communities.
- **Improve public signposting** and ensure information about green and blue spaces, conservation efforts, and environmental initiatives is easy to find and understand.
- **Prioritise transparency** in decision-making — especially regarding sensitive issues like tree management — to rebuild confidence and maintain credibility.

Our Commitment

We are committed to making communication a core pillar of our strategy — grounded in transparency, accessibility, and empowerment. By creating meaningful opportunities for dialogue and visibility, we aim to build stronger partnerships, informed communities, and a shared sense of purpose across the city.

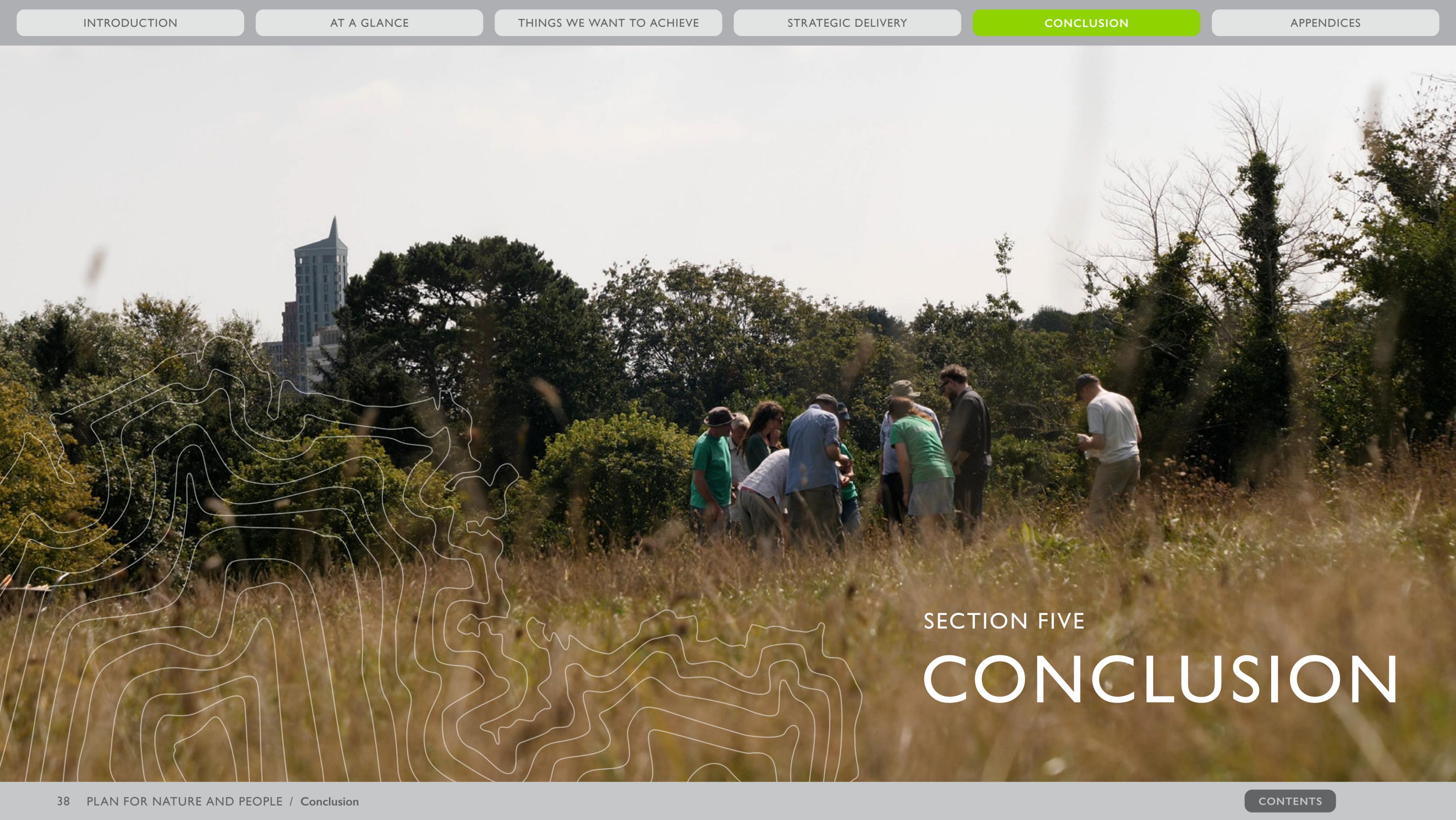
MONITORING AND REPORTING

There are a wide range of assets for us to work with to be able to accurately monitor and report on the success of this plan. The main document will be the PfN&P delivery programme, overseen by the proposed cross-sector Steering Group. But beneath that there will be some more specific areas of monitoring and reporting that will feed into that.

As set out in the actions of this plan we will need to bring these together into a coherent framework to ensure that we are using the information we collect in a meaningful and effective way. The vision is to have a city-wide monitoring and reporting network that brings together the strengths we have as city, using our academic research centres and citizen science efforts to be able to report against our shared objectives and common purpose.

We can use this information to better feed into and ensure best representation for nature in city decision making, building investment pipelines based on the needs and potential benefits for nature and people and ensuring our communications are to the best possible standards.

Our Commitment: We will bring together a collaborative approach to monitoring and reporting against the objectives and key measures set out in this plan. This will act as a reference point for accountability, inform communications and celebrate success and impact.

A group of people, some wearing green shirts, are standing in a field of tall grass and bushes. In the background, a city skyline is visible through the trees. A white line-art map of a region is overlaid on the left side of the image.

SECTION FIVE

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

This Plan is a big step towards making Plymouth a city where nature and people thrive together. It sets out what we need to do to look after our natural spaces, involve local communities, and make sure nature is considered as key infrastructure as the city grows and improves.



It provides the roots for making Plymouth a more investable city where natural assets are valued as contributing substantially to the local economy, generating opportunities for cross sector collaborations, skills development and more employment opportunities.

We know nature helps people stay healthy, happy, and connected. We also know that Plymouth has amazing natural spaces and people who care deeply about them. This Plan brings these together and shows how we can build a greener, fairer and more resilient city — one where everyone benefits from nature, wherever they live.

But we can't do this alone and as highlighted through the Plan for Nature and People's engagement we need everyone to play their part — local residents, community groups, businesses, schools, and public services. By working together, we can make sure the city's natural spaces are protected, improved, and used in ways that bring people together, support wildlife, and boost local jobs.

We're proud of what Plymouth has already achieved, but there's much more to do. With this Plan, we have a clear and realistic path forward to develop a city where nature is valued, protected, and celebrated — by everyone, for everyone.



SECTION SIX

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GLOSSARY

30x30
A UK government goal to protect 30% of land and sea for nature by 2030.

ABCD (Asset-Based Community Development)
A way of working with communities that focuses on their strengths and resources, not their problems.

Climate Adaptation
Preparing for and coping with climate change impacts like rising sea levels, stronger storms, flooding, and hotter temperatures.

ATSP (Active Travel Social Prescribing)
A health initiative where people are encouraged to walk, or cycle, or wheel to improve their wellbeing. Supported by Active Travel England.

BNG (Biodiversity Net Gain)
A planning approach that ensures nature is better off after development than before. Developers must measure and improve biodiversity either on-site or elsewhere.

Biodiversity
The variety of life – including different species, habitats, and ecosystems. It helps nature stay healthy and resilient.

County Wildlife Sites (CWS)
Important wildlife areas in a county. They aren’t legally protected but are recognised for their value to nature.

Devon LNRS (Local Nature Recovery Strategy)
A local plan to help nature recover in Devon.

Ecotherapy (Nature or Green Therapy)
Using nature as a therapeutic tool to support emotional regulation and mental health activities.

Friends of Groups (Parks)
Local volunteer groups who help care for parks and green spaces, working with Plymouth City Council.

Green Flag Parks
Parks and green spaces that meet high standards for management and care, recognised by the Green Flag Award.

Green Investment
Putting money into projects that help the environment and protect natural resources.

Growing with Nature Network
Groups working together to support wildlife by planting trees, creating habitats, and connecting people with nature.

Habitat Banking
A system where landowners protect nature and sell units to developers who need to offset environmental damage.

Joint Local Plan
A shared plan by Plymouth, South Hams, and West Devon councils to guide how places grow and change from 2014 to 2034.

Local Playable Space
A space designed for children to play freely. It includes features that show it's meant for play and reflects local culture and surroundings.

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)
A protected area in the sea to help marine life and habitats.

Marine Protected Areas (MPA)
Parts of the ocean set aside to protect important species and ecosystems.

Mitigation
Taking action to reduce harm or negative effects.

Natural Assets
Parts of nature that benefit people, like trees that clean the air or wetlands that prevent flooding.

Natural Capital Investment Prospectus
A guide for investors showing opportunities to support Plymouth’s nature and wildlife.

Natural England Green Infrastructure Principles
Guidelines from Natural England to help organisations plan and deliver good green spaces.

Natural Environment Service
The Plymouth City Council team responsible for environmental planning, parks, streets, and marine services.

Natural Infrastructure
A network of green and blue spaces (like parks, rivers, and coastlines) that provide benefits for people, nature, and the climate.

Nature Connectedness
How people feel and relate to nature. It’s more than just spending time outdoors – it’s about feeling part of the natural world.

Neighbourhood Playable Space
A play area for children aged 0–11 to be active and have fun.

Ocean City Nature
A council-led green finance project helping Plymouth meet its environmental goals.

Open Mosaic Habitat
A mix of habitats like meadows, scrub, and wet areas, often with bare ground. Great for wildlife.

PFN&P (Plymouth Plan for Nature and People)
A local plan focused on nature and community wellbeing.

Plymouth Natural Capital Accounts (2020)
A report showing the value of Plymouth’s natural environment.

Plymouth Plan
A long-term plan for Plymouth’s future up to 2034.

PNRN (Plymouth Nature Recovery Network)
A connected network of places that support wildlife on land and at sea.

POSA (Plymouth Open Space Assessment 2017)
A study of Plymouth’s open spaces, looking at their quality, amount, and accessibility.

PSDCF (Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest)
A project planting trees across Plymouth and South Devon, creating a mix of forest habitats.

PSNMP (Plymouth Sound National Marine Park)
The UK’s first national marine park, covering Plymouth Sound and promoting marine conservation and community involvement.

Stewardship
Looking after something responsibly, like a park, organisation, or natural area.

SuDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems)
Drainage systems that manage rainwater in a natural and eco-friendly way.

SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)
Protected areas important for wildlife, geology, or land features.

TECF (Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum)
A partnership managing the Plymouth Sound and Tamar Estuaries Marine Protected Area.

Terrestrial Habitats
Land-based environments like forests, grasslands, and meadows that support wildlife.

Tree Equity
Making sure all communities have fair access to trees and green spaces.

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DELIVERY PROGRAMME

NATURE RICH OCEAN CITY

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Clean and healthy water	The progress of achieving a good status for the city’s water bodies and bathing water quality.	Work collaboratively with key partners to co-produce a Plan for Water for the city. Work with partners to monitor and report on water body ecological status and bathing water quality. Work with partners to identify specific actions and investment required to reduce burden on sewer system and sewage discharges.
Canopy Cover	Increase of canopy cover in the city through focusing on achieving a Tree Equity score of at least 75 in all neighbourhoods. All trees and woods owned and managed by the Community Forest partners are under management to the following standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none">British Standard 3998 for individual treesUnited Kingdom Forest Standard for woodland management	Planting 5,885 medium size trees in streets, parks and gardens in Plymouth by 2050 including 1,000 individual urban trees in Plymouth, towns and villages by 2030. Plant, establish and maintain new woodland and trees outside woodlands to buffer and connect Plymouth’s Nature sites. Continue to deliver against the City’s Ash dieback action plan to monitor and respond to the impact of the disease across the city. Work in partnership to support delivery of tree planting initiatives in schools across the city.
Nature sites	Enhance and connect Plymouth’s network of nature-rich sites buffered and connected through green and blue spaces at a city-wide ecosystem scale to work towards 30% of city spaces benefiting nature. Improvements to habitat condition across Nature Sites towards Good/ Favourable by 2030. Work in partnership to ensure favourable condition for 70% of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) features 2042 with the remainder in recovering condition. Urban Nature Recovery Standard - Urban Local Nature Reserves - 1ha per 1,000 People Continually improve our maintenance standards and regimes to be nature-friendly and provide sense of pride in place to build our reputation as an international green city	Seek to identify up to 400 hectares of land across the city’s Nature Recovery Network with potential to enhance habitat type and condition and/or improve habitat monitoring to justify achieving ‘Nature Area’ status. Prioritise parts of the city (Centre and West) with less provision of Nature Areas. Co-design and Co-produce with communities Neighbourhood level Landscape Masterplans to support delivery of the Nature Recovery Network. Agree an evidence-based monitoring framework to monitor progress of the Nature Recovery Network. Use this monitoring and reporting to contribute to Devon Local Nature Recovery Strategy and other relevant strategies and comply with the duty to report on biodiversity. Develop and apply relevant Environmental Indicators and a robust condition monitoring system to help measure the success of the Nature Recovery Network and relevant strategies and plans against a clear and targeted delivery framework for recovering nature across the City. Work in partnership to deliver actions to protect, enhance and monitor estuary and marine habitats through the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries Management Plan, and taking account of the South West Marine Plan in planning. Work in partnership to agree actions to protect, enhance, and monitor freshwater habitats given their significant importance and contribution to local, regional and national nature recovery networks. Deliver Nature Recovery programme across Nature Areas of the city in line with management objectives for sites. Engage with planning on the potential for nature recovery to inform the preparation of a new Local Plan and proposed Spatial Development Strategies for the City. Continually consider opportunities through technology improvements and efficiencies for reducing herbicide use as part of weed management on highway and footways. Continue to improve the nature friendly landscaping across the network of gateways into the city to build a Sense of Pride for residents. Ensure that all Council activity uses peat-free compost. Deliver NMP Nature Boost programme.

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Biodiversity Net Gain	Measurable delivery of Biodiversity Gain across Plymouth, with a baseline produced in 2026 and regular reporting of progress to show impact towards Nature Recovery ambitions.	<p>Utilise the requirement to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain to achieve a sustainable business model for funding targeted parts of the Nature Recovery Network through the city’s habitat bank – Ocean City Biodiversity.</p> <p>Supporting the monitoring and implementation of Biodiversity Net Gain through the planning system and investigate opportunities, alongside those set out in the South West Marine Plan to deliver BNG in intertidal areas.</p> <p>Contribute towards establishing BNG policy and guidance in new Local Plan in line with national regulations and guidance.</p> <p>Develop a clear set of nature positive maintenance standards which reflect our local targets for high quality habitat management and delivery of biodiversity net gain.</p> <p>Develop mechanism to secure contributions towards intertidal and marine habitat benefits, and identify in partnership strategic opportunity areas.</p>
Species abundance	Improvement in species abundance by 2030 working towards increasing levels by 2042	<p>Prioritise key network features with the potential to deliver greatest benefits to the wider network, such as trees and water habitats leading to the improvement of water quality entering freshwater and marine sites.</p> <p>Work collaboratively to protect Plymouth’s existing woodland, trees and hedges especially ancient woodland and ancient, veteran, and notable trees, as well as facilitating the development of woodland into more mature habitat.</p> <p>Contribute to local and regional strategies by restoring, protecting and enhancing woodland through setting out appropriate management to protect and enhance these sites including through control of invasive non-native species, diseases and mitigating climate risk.</p> <p>Encourage expansion and connection of existing woodland as an important feature of the nature recovery network.</p> <p>Improve the condition of grasslands managed for nature and map those reaching priority habitat status as nature areas and monitor their contribution to 30by30 targets.</p> <p>Manage priority habitat grassland sites effectively to achieve better condition. Adapting our grassland management to support more wildlife, varying the cutting regime in areas agreed with the local community.</p> <p>Work with key partners to carry out a more detailed assessment of open mosaic habitat towards an objective to protect and improve this priority habitat in the city.</p> <p>Produce or contribute to management plans for key habitats and species (terrestrial, aquatic and marine) of significant importance to ensure management is guided and targeted effectively.</p> <p>Address habitat fragmentation and connectivity across the Nature Recovery Network through creating and managing wildlife corridors including new hedges, field edges and dark bat corridors.</p> <p>Monitor actions to manage biohazards including pests, diseases and non-native invasive Species.</p> <p>Collaborate with Devon authorities to produce and adopt Devon LNRS which recognises the Plymouth Nature Recovery Network.</p>
Climate resilience and adaptation	<p>Maximise opportunity to use nature-based solutions to support Plymouth becoming a climate resilient city in line with Climate Adaptation Plan and Net Zero Action Plan.</p> <p>Use habitat metrics to account for carbon stored and sequestered in the city’s natural spaces.</p> <p>Number of locations where flood impact/risk is lowered in line with Flood Risk Strategy.</p> <p>Reduce quantity of urban heat islands by facilitating increased numbers of street trees etc.</p>	<p>Deliver a partnership programme that co-designs climate programmes with communities in neighbourhoods to promote positive behaviour.</p> <p>Work collaboratively with key partners to co-produce a Plan for Water for the city to support the evidence base for recognising the need for spatial allocations for water related infrastructure in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Work collaboratively with key partners to co-produce a Plan for Climate Adaptation for the city to make Plymouth a liveable and sustainable city.</p> <p>Plant, establish, and maintain new woodland and trees outside woodlands improve water quality through infiltration and mitigate climate change through urban cooling and Natural Flood Management.</p> <p>Continue work to build partnerships to build the evidence for nature-based solutions to climate change and biodiversity loss as well as piloting delivery of nature-based solutions across the city as part of our plans for climate adaptation.</p>

A PLAYFUL, ACTIVE AND HEALTHY PLYMOUTH

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Health and Wellbeing from natural spaces	<p>The level of investment and activity to deliver improvements to parks and natural spaces across the city that supports physical activity, mental wellbeing and connection to nature.</p> <p>Increase number of visits to City’s Natural Spaces from 2026 baseline.</p> <p>Improvement in anxiety levels, wellbeing and absenteeism measures for Children and Young People participating in Ecotherapy and Nature Well programmes.</p> <p>Increased number of participants in Ecotherapy and Nature Well programmes across Plymouth's natural spaces.</p>	<p>Continue to develop partnerships with Health, Children and Youth partners to deliver city-wide Health and Wellbeing and Therapeutic programmes (e.g. Green Social Prescribing programmes such as Ecotherapy and Nature Well programme) to provide meaningful positive impact for children and young people of the city to mitigate the mental health crisis.</p> <p>Adopt and use step counters across key natural spaces to monitor and report on visitor numbers and impact.</p> <p>Continue to develop and deliver improvements to parks and natural space facilities across the city that supports improvements to physical activity levels, mental well-being and connection to nature.</p> <p>Work with partners to continue to develop and create Green Travel networks as part of the city’s wider Active Travel network.</p>
Accessible Natural Spaces	<p>City’s natural space access network achieves good condition and accessibility standards.</p> <p>Achieve Green Flag status for 12 sites in the city by 2030 – an increase of 5 from 2024</p> <p>Each year we will see an increasing number of people able to physically access good quality natural space within walking distance of their home in line with the aspirational target of accessible natural space within 400m of home.</p>	<p>Use relevant national and local standards to plan evidence-based Natural Infrastructure provision and quantifiable targets from a standard Nature Equity score.</p> <p>Continue work with key partners to identify priority natural spaces for improvement.</p> <p>Build community partnerships to co-design, co-deliver and raise investment for a natural space improvement programme.</p>
Play	<p>Seek to increase level of provision of suitable playable spaces for communities as follows;</p> <p>Local playable space within 400m walking distance of all homes and neighbourhood playable space within 1000m of all homes.</p> <p>Number of Play Areas achieving ‘Moderate’/ ‘Good’ condition across ‘play estate’.</p> <p>Deliver increase in more nature-rich playable spaces across the city including more sensory nature play.</p>	<p>Plymouth Play Assessment update 2026 to determine suitable level of provision of play areas to meet measures proposed which are sustainably financed.</p> <p>Produce a business case to bring forward new phase of Play Improvement Programme to include nature-rich playable and naturally playful spaces.</p>
Sport	<p>Explore opportunities for new development proposals to support the measures set out in fig 3.2 of the JLP including working towards a playing pitch standard of 0.79ha per 1000 people.</p> <p>Achieve Moderate/ Good condition of playing pitches across the estate as measured by Governing Body accreditation.</p> <p>Deliver increase in nature features across sports pitch estate in the city.</p> <p>Increase in activity levels for water based activities in the city.</p>	<p>Complete Playing Pitch Strategy update in 2025 and maintain the active places database.</p> <p>Lead partnership group to co-produce a Plan for a Playful Plymouth by 2027 setting strategic direction for the city’s sports and play assets and activity programmes on both land and sea.</p>

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Food growing	<p>Explore opportunities for new development proposals to support the measures set out in fig 3.2 of the JLP including working towards a provision of allotments/community food growing space of 0.15ha per 1000 people.</p> <p>Support local food production through the provision of good quality allotment sites.</p>	<p>Conduct Allotment estate audit by 2028 to inform business case for allotment investment programme to improve quality of existing allotments estate.</p> <p>Work in partnership to identify and support alternative ways to provide community food provision, education and training around food growing in areas with no allotments.</p> <p>Identify opportunities and implement initiatives to reduce water use on allotment sites.</p> <p>Find opportunities for more community orchards via the Community Forest.</p> <p>Make culinary herbs freely available in major parks.</p> <p>Explore the potential expansion of the allotment network as the city grows.</p>
Activity Programmes in Natural Spaces	<p>Deliver in partnership a diverse range of activity programmes to reach/ engage with over 10,000 people per year, targeting audiences/ groups most in need.</p>	<p>Build a sustainable funding package to sustain and grow the provision of Ecotherapy and Nature Well programmes delivered with key partners in the city.</p> <p>Sustain and grow key Hub sites, such as Poole Farm and Central Park, to act as outdoor Wellbeing Hubs to support provision of natural space activity programmes.</p> <p>Develop programmes of activity around natural spaces that support the more vulnerable children and young people in the city, such as a local Short Breaks programme, as well as partnering with agencies across the city to provide city-wide activity programmes focused on children, young people, and families being active outdoors and in natural spaces.</p>

INCLUSIVE NATURE SPACES

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Inclusive design and programming	Seek to listen to and engage with local communities and residents of all ages, user groups and organisations in considering actions required to improve their local area and work towards the ambition that all residents have access to a high quality and welcoming natural space within 15mins walking distance of their home to support health and wellbeing.	<p>Establish representative governance to oversee this delivery programme made up of key cross-sectoral representatives.</p> <p>Provide new, user-friendly and responsive online and digital information to communicate what is going on in parks and natural spaces and how people can get involved and provide opportunities for feedback.</p> <p>Invest in a network of inclusive communication formats to distribute information about and promote the city’s natural spaces and access to them.</p> <p>Ensuring that access for all from a physical and sensory perspective is considered and applied to natural spaces across the city in infrastructure, interpretation and on-site facilities.</p>
Inclusive and accessible natural spaces	City’s natural space access network achieves good condition and accessibility standards.	<p>Ensure a safe, inclusive and well-maintained access network across the city to maximise opportunity for people to experience nature in day-to-day activity.</p> <p>Use delivery of the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to build a long-term, sustainable access programme for the city’s marine spaces through the Pathways to the Sea programme.</p> <p>Facilitate meaningful engagement with residents near Ernesettle Creek and Firestone Bay by establishing Community Access Points that enhance connection to local blue spaces.</p>
Community business and social enterprise	Increasing number of and economic impact of community businesses and social enterprises active across the city’s natural spaces.	<p>Continue to promote opportunities and collaborate to deliver active social enterprises in the city’s natural spaces, including providing clearer signposting and toolkits for others to use.</p> <p>Build digital platforms to facilitate the sharing of volunteering and stewardship opportunities.</p>
Events in Parks and Natural Spaces	Grow the number of events and diversity of attendees of events taking place in the city’s natural spaces.	<p>Ensure that use of parks and natural spaces are embedded within the city’s plans for health and wellbeing including physical activity and leisure.</p> <p>Collaborate with key partners to enable an annual programme of outdoor and water cultural and sporting events to support our cultural sector, attract new users and add vibrancy in ways that don’t damage the long-term condition of parks.</p> <p>Continue to support and evolve processes for residents to plan and host appropriate community and cultural events in parks and natural spaces.</p> <p>Work with partners and event organisers to meet required sustainability standards for events.</p>

A NATURE CONNECTED, ENGAGED AND EMPOWERED PLYMOUTH

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Volunteering and participation	<p>Report and celebrate annually on collective volunteer effort to maintain, enhance and enable activity in the city’s natural spaces.</p> <p>Increase in % of people carrying out voluntary work or helping out to ‘do their bit’ for nature.</p>	<p>Sustain and grow the Green Communities partnership model of delivery across the city reaching new communities using Asset Based Community Development Principles.</p> <p>Co-ordinate with city partners to bring forward a Volunteer Management System to promote and support safe and recognised volunteering across the city.</p> <p>Co-ordinate with city partners to celebrate volunteer participation across the city.</p> <p>Provide volunteer training programmes (alongside and interrelated to workforce training) to support safe and effective volunteering.</p> <p>Continue to host and support the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF) to hold the Port of Plymouth Marine Liaison Committee (PPMLC) which acts as the water user group.</p> <p>Support city networks such as Plymouth Open Space Network and Plymouth Tree People as well as individual Friends and Community groups aligning with this plan.</p> <p>Produce a Plan for Nature & People partnership toolkit to include standard Partnership agreements to enable consistent, far and easily accessible collaboration for aligned groups across the city.</p>
Education and Training	<p>A co-designed curriculum for staff and apprentices to create and evolve accessible career pathways in and across sectors linked to the objectives of this plan. It will provide high quality training and support for our workforce and volunteers alongside apprenticeships and work experience for new entrants, with a particular focus on young people seeking employment, education or training.</p>	<p>Collaborate with education and training sector to establish a Plymouth NE Education and Training programme.</p> <p>Co-design and deliver a curriculum for staff and apprenticeships which support delivery of the objectives of this plan.</p> <p>Co-design a curriculum for the emerging green economy which takes account of future policy and technological advancements.</p> <p>Continue to deliver and seek opportunities to expand the city's Sea in Schools Programme with partners in the city.</p>
Nature Connection	<p>City survey shows increased and sustained nature connection for residents of the city.</p>	<p>Develop and apply relevant Social Indicators and a robust monitoring system to help measure the success of programmes across the City.</p> <p>Deliver programs to improve awareness of disturbance of habitats and species, for marine through the Marine Recreation Mitigation and Enhancement Scheme (MRMMS).</p> <p>Monitor and report on City survey results to questions related to the city’s natural spaces and activity related to it.</p>
Communications	<p>Reach diverse and broad audience across broad range of media - People know what is happening in the city and communities.</p> <p>Annual increase in unique views and engagements and engagement rate across delivery programme activities.</p> <p>Interpretation is clear, accessible and inclusive.</p> <p>Reach new audiences through accurate, responsible, fair and democratic communications.</p> <p>Regular evaluation with stakeholders measures satisfaction with communication about nature-based activity programmes in the city.</p>	<p>Initiate and lead a city-wide communications campaign, championing community action linked to the Climate Connections and other relevant programmes.</p> <p>Collaborate and communicate to communities in most effective way with partners.</p> <p>Consistent stakeholder mapping to recognise full extent of impact across the city.</p> <p>Use our platforms to promote and celebrate work of partners across the city.</p> <p>Use our platforms to promote and celebrate Plymouth's unique wildlife and species such as the Plymouth Pear, Allis Shad and Horrid Groundweaver spider.</p> <p>Develop dedicated people in the council to communicate volunteering opportunities using a variety of methods.</p>

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Sustainable City growth	<p>Achieve a sustainable service delivery with a carbon positive approach to maintaining and enhancing the city’s natural spaces.</p> <p>The city’s natural spaces play a critical role in the sustainable growth of the city.</p>	<p>Work collaboratively with key partners and communities to ensure marine sites are considered as part of the growth of the city.</p> <p>Protect trees and woodlands through the implementation of Joint Local Plan policy DEV28, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and planning conditions where amenity is a consideration or the trees are under threat. Ancient woodlands and trees providing habitat for priority species shall receive particular attention for protection.</p> <p>Undertake a desk top review of all the TPO and produce a rolling programme of reviewing individual TPO’s, focussing on old area orders with a minimum of five TPOs being reviewed annually.</p> <p>Ensure TPO and Conservation area GIS data available on the City’s website is updated regularly to assist in service delivery for protected tree checks.</p> <p>Produce an update to the Tree Management Principles document which clearly shows decision making processes around trees in the city.</p> <p>Seek to support the Local Planning Authority in using appropriate planning conditions and developer contributions to ensure developers follow mitigation and Biodiversity Gain hierarchy to minimise impact and secure improvements and additions to the City’s natural environment and features to mitigate for the environmental effects of development.</p> <p>Identify and put into place working practices and machinery that reduces our carbon emissions to zero.</p> <p>Encourage the incorporation of innovative nature-based solutions and ecological engineering opportunities into new developments such as green roofs, seawalls etc.</p> <p>Develop mechanism to monitor delivery of natural infrastructure.</p> <p>Work across Council and external teams to link objectives and outcomes of this plan into existing social value measures through procurement and other voluntary Environmental and Social Goals (ESG) initiatives.</p>
Governance	<p>Positive feedback from Steering Group and wider stakeholders about the delivery of this plan.</p>	<p>Lead a Plan for Nature and People steering group to monitor and account for the delivery of this programme.</p>

AN INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT CITY

Topic	Proposed measures of success	Proposed actions
Investment in Ocean City Nature & the Natural Environment portfolio	Use the targets, outcomes and framework from the Plan for Nature and People and inter-related nature recovery plans to enable significant scale investment - £50m - in natural infrastructure, community engagement and sustainable enterprise to deliver wide ranging social, environmental and financial positive impact including through Plymouth’s green finance vehicle – Ocean City Nature .	Continue to establish Ocean City Nature as the key Green Finance investment vehicle for the city and surrounding area, ensuring that it is fit for purpose to enable all relevant forms of investment and deliver maximum impact. Update the Ocean City Nature Business Plan. PCC to produce a Natural Environment Business Plan. Produce Plymouth’s first Natural Capital Investment Prospectus to catalyse and bring forward external investment to support wider Natural Environment programme delivery.
Investment cases	Support development of a local circular economy around city natural capital. Generating new and enhancing existing natural assets and investing in activity programmes to deliver maximum impact across social, environmental and economic outcomes. Through the city’s Habitat Bank - deliver and provide over 200 Biodiversity Units across the City’s Nature Recovery Network. Work with local landowners to provide a pilot of over 1000 carbon credits to support City’s Net Zero targets.	Promote and support park based social and community business which provide high quality facilities and activities in natural spaces, bring in income and support green jobs. Improve the use and sustainability of the buildings in parks providing toolkits to enable new forms of community and enterprise use to ensure they are high quality, well-used and cared for in the long term. Develop new funding streams to secure sustainable forms of income to deliver high quality maintenance and improvements to existing assets and new assets. Maximise sustainable transport options to parks and natural spaces, providing electric vehicle charging points and car share options and bike rental at key locations and supporting walking and cycling routes to and within parks. Work with city economic development partners to ensure that the natural environment remains a key city asset for the visitor economy and culture programme.
Data	Effectiveness of reporting against Plan metrics	Establish digital monitoring systems to collect social, environmental data and evidence our impact publicly against our key measures and indicators. Utilise citizen science opportunities wherever possible.
Jobs and Career pathways	Number of job opportunities generated per year. Number of apprenticeship and other career gateway roles and opportunities established each year. Improvement in workforce feedback metrics	Continue to implement a workforce development plan for Council teams delivering across our natural spaces to ensure the best levels of skills, knowledge and culture. Work collaboratively with partners to build structures to enable apprenticeship and career gateway opportunities.

PLYMOUTH NATURE RECOVERY NETWORK

At the time of writing Nature Recovery Networks (NRN) are a big topic. The NRN is the Government's national vision for a connected web of wildlife rich places that help restore biodiversity and deliver wider benefits.

Local Nature Recovery Strategies will be the statutory place-based building blocks of the NRN. In Devon this work is being led by Devon County Council as the responsible authority and Plymouth (along with the other Devon District Councils) are a 'supporting authority'.

The Devon LNRS will feed into the local plans providing a spatial evidence base to inform and guide future planning policies. The LPAs are required to have regard to the LNRS when preparing Local Plans.

To support this work Plymouth have been updating the Biodiversity Network evidence which was produced to support the production of the Joint Local Plan adopted in 2019.

This local evidence will support the Devon LNRS by providing a more detailed picture of the state of nature within Plymouth and provide more detailed knowledge to help us target projects and investment that protect and enhance the most important sites, explore opportunities to connect up habitats and deliver other benefits such as flood protection, cleaner air and places for people to enjoy.

This local knowledge will help inform the future Local Plan for Plymouth alongside the Devon LNRS.

Analysis of this network currently show that 25% of the City's area is classed as being an existing Nature Area (as defined below). Other parts of the city will act as Opportunity Areas - areas of land which have some potential, through improvements to their nature value through management and enhancement of sites or parts of a site, will support the Nature Network by providing corridors, stepping stones or buffers.

The Plymouth Nature Recovery Network has two Key categories for Nature sites (plus a rivers and street trees category):

High Value Nature Areas

International, national and local designated sites, irreplaceable habitats, Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and JLP Biodiversity Network Core Sites. Includes terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

(15% of the city).

Other Nature Areas

Non-designated, ecologically valuable sites with a high proportion of Priority Habitat and/or key components of the JLP Biodiversity Network. Includes terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

(10% of the city).



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ENGAGEMENT REPORT

SUMMER OF NATURE 2024

Summary of Survey Results Report

The Summer of Nature survey was live between 27 July and 3 September and was promoted at a variety of events that took place over the summer. From Fit and Fed in four of Plymouth's main parks to Wild and Well at Poole Farm. Surveys were carried out both in person and via a QR code to a Google Form. We also received responses from over 50 staff via the PCC staffroom and Teams.

While we have analysed 486 responses, we received a few extra surveys after the 3 September, which haven't been included but took the response rate to over 500.

The survey consisted of four main questions and three asking for demographic data. The responses were anonymous to allow people to openly express their thoughts and opinions.

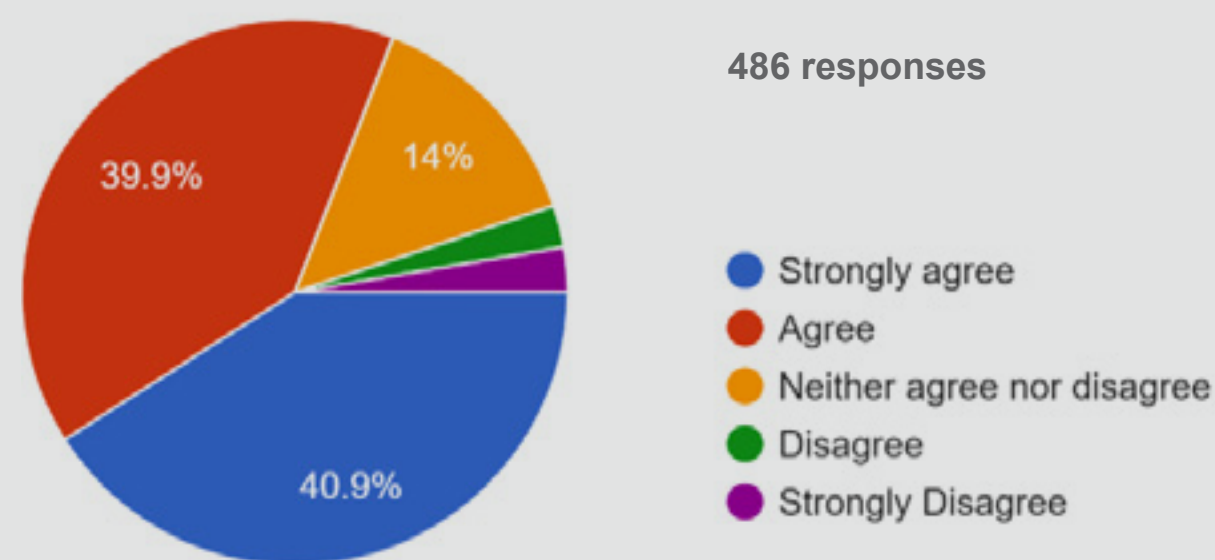
Questions:

- How much do you agree or disagree with the following:
I feel part of nature
- What's your favourite memory from a nature place in Plymouth?
- How much do you agree or disagree with the following:
Being in nature makes me very happy
- What actions can we all do to help care for Plymouth's nature in the future?
- Demographics - What is your postcode?
What age bracket are you in?

Summary of questions

Question 1

How much do you agree or disagree with the following:
I feel part of nature



As can be seen on the pie chart, most people (80.9% or 393 people) strongly agreed or agreed that they felt part of nature and only 5.2% (25 people) did not feel part of nature.

Question 2

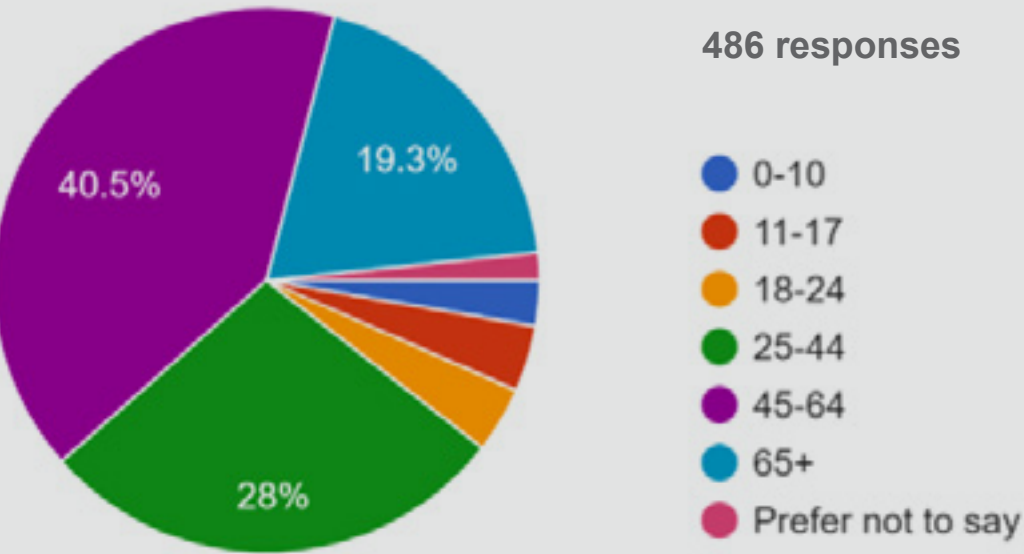
What's your favourite memory from a nature place in Plymouth?



What's your favourite memory from a nature place in Plymouth provided an array of places and verbs. The most frequently mentioned are displayed in larger and bolder font such as woods, parks and walking.

Question 6

What age bracket are you in?



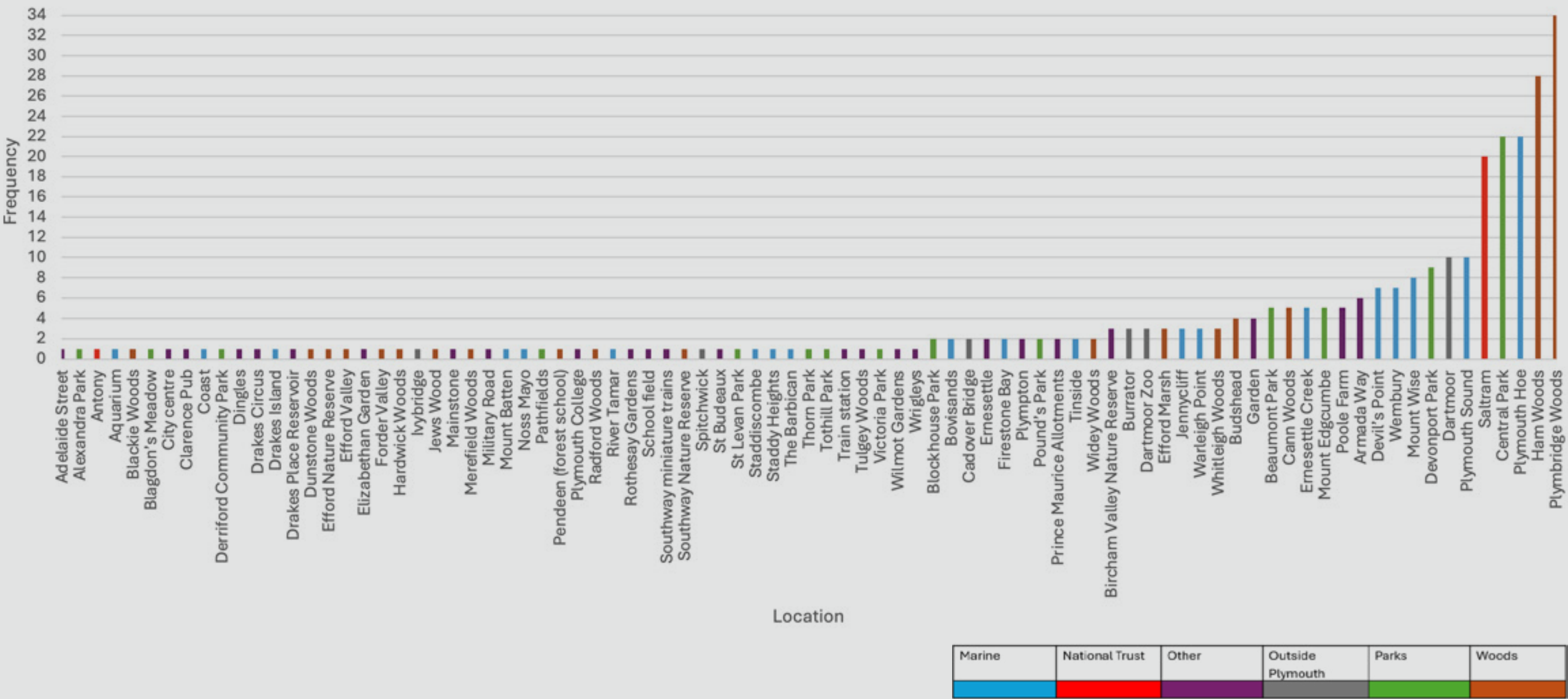
As you can see the 45-64 age range was very well represented (40.5% - 196 respondents) followed by the 25-44 (28% - 136 respondents) bracket and 65+ (19.3% - 94 respondents). Only 60 respondents fell in the 0-24, with a few preferring not to say.

Due to the low representation of young people, and as we have a number of project teams working in schools during the Autumn Term, we decided to extend the Survey just for the 0-24 age bracket up to half-term. We felt this could be achieved relatively easily by adding these questions to lesson evaluations.

The extension until early November to capture more responses from the lower age ranges has not yielded the increase in responses we had hoped and has not altered the results significantly enough to update figures already presented in this report.

We have begun to expand our analysis to see whether where people live, or their age groups make a difference to the nature memories and actions suggested.

Frequency of locations in favourite nature memories



While lots of places were mentioned, there were five stand out attractions - Plymbridge Woods, Ham Woods, Plymouth Hoe, Central Park and Saltram. It is clear that people do appreciate the greenspaces and nature close to their home, however more analysis could show whether people prefer to travel across the city to other nature destinations.

Priority actions by age

Age	Priorities
0-10	Litter picking, Plant more trees
11-17	Litter picking, Natural resource management
18-24	Litter picking, Volunteering/community groups, Plant trees
25-44	Litter, Accountability, Education, Community events, Plant trees, Green investment
45-64	Litter, Grass cutting, Conservation, Community gardens, Wildlife friendly gardening, Housing developments, Look after mature trees
65+	Litter, Conservation, Water quality, Development, Community groups
Not stated	Stop using pesticides, Conservation

The results above show that regardless of age, litter appears consistently as the main theme across all age groups.

The following pages show further analysis by postcode. Page 11 shows the frequency of locations in favourite nature memories Tally graph at a larger scale.

Overall, the summer of nature has proved to be a useful activity which has given us the opportunity to listen to Plymouth residents.

Summary of analysis and themes

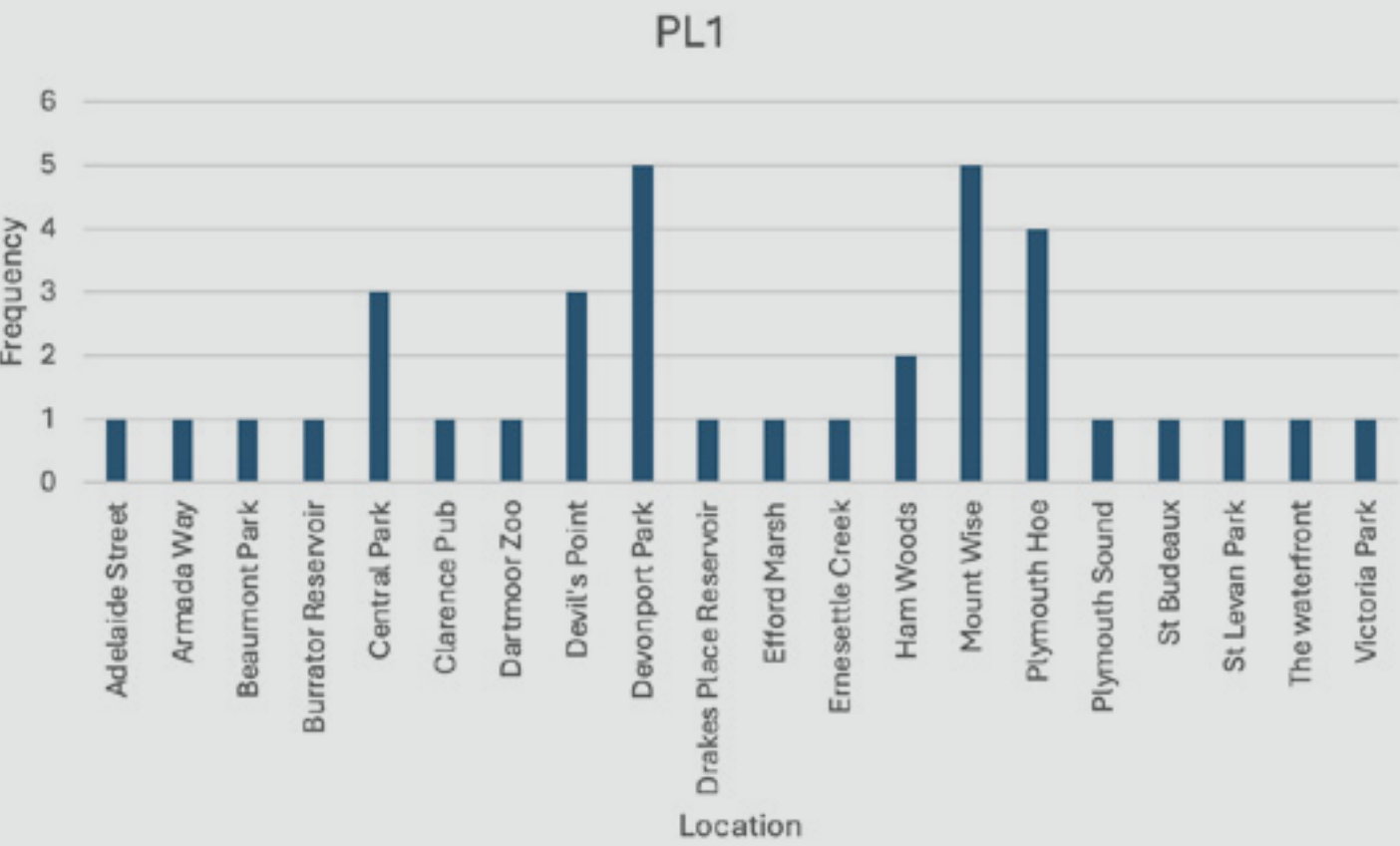
Postcode and favourite nature memories

PL1

In the PL1 area, most locations mentioned as forming part of people’s favourite nature memories are in coastal areas and form part of the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park (PSNMP) with a total of 14. This highlights the correlation between ease of access to nature spaces within this postcode and use of them for swimming.

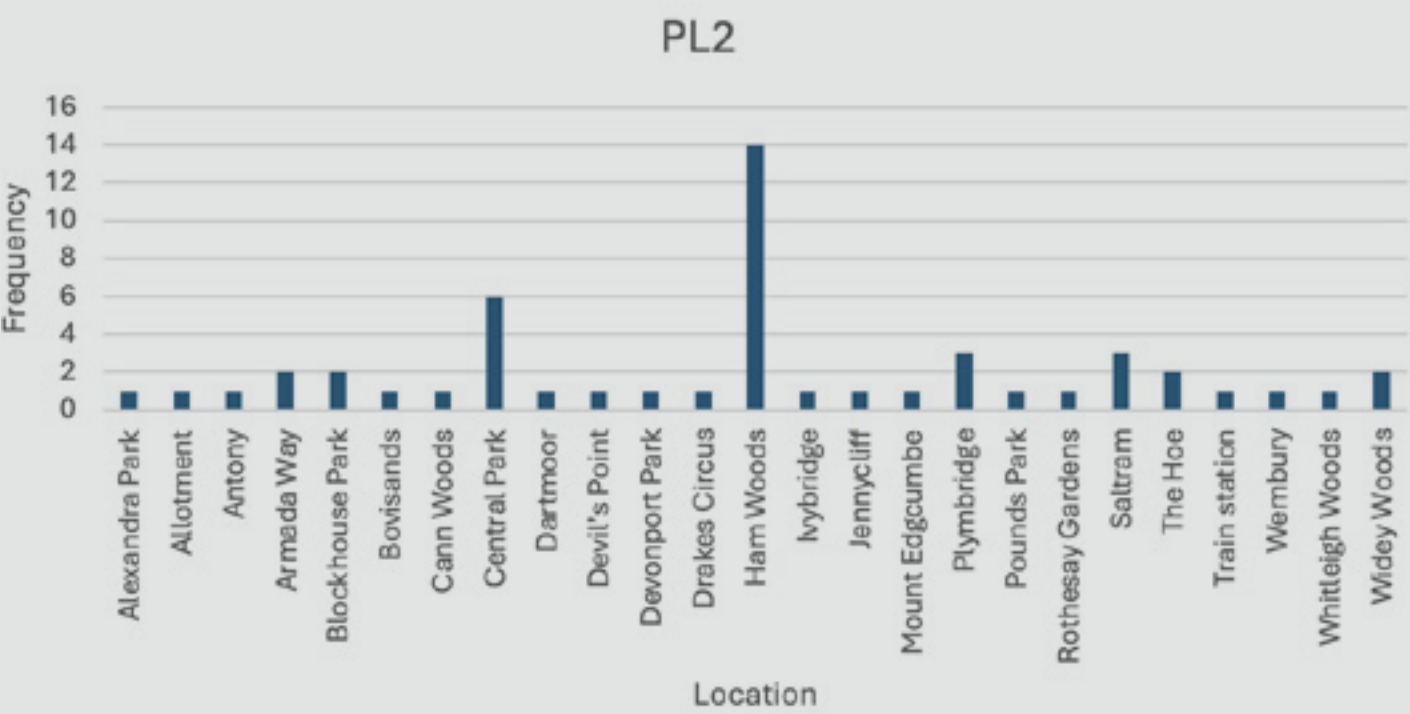
The two most popular locations were Devonport Park and Mount Wise.

In addition to locations within the PSNMP, parks were very common with 11 mentions across five parks located in the Devonport and south of Plymouth. This highlights the importance of local greenspaces and access to these parks.



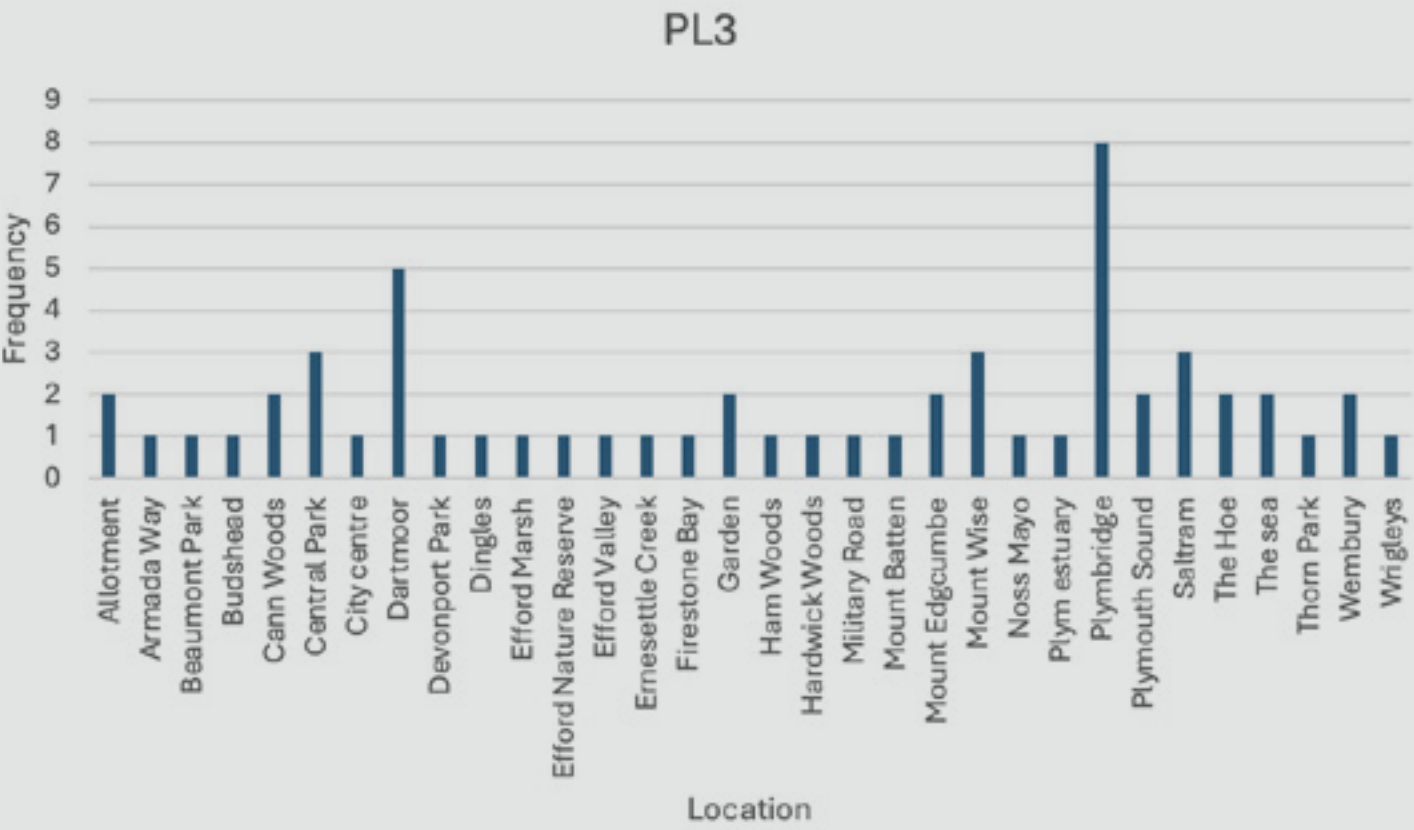
PL2

In the PL2 area, the overall number of locations has increased from 20 in PL1 to 25 in PL2. This could be due to easier access to the Torpoint Ferry as two of these locations are in south-east Cornwall (Antony and Mount Edgcumbe) and its surrounding area in Cornwall. Nine of the favourite nature memories revolve around coastal areas and 25 are in parks with Ham Woods being the most popular of these.



PL3

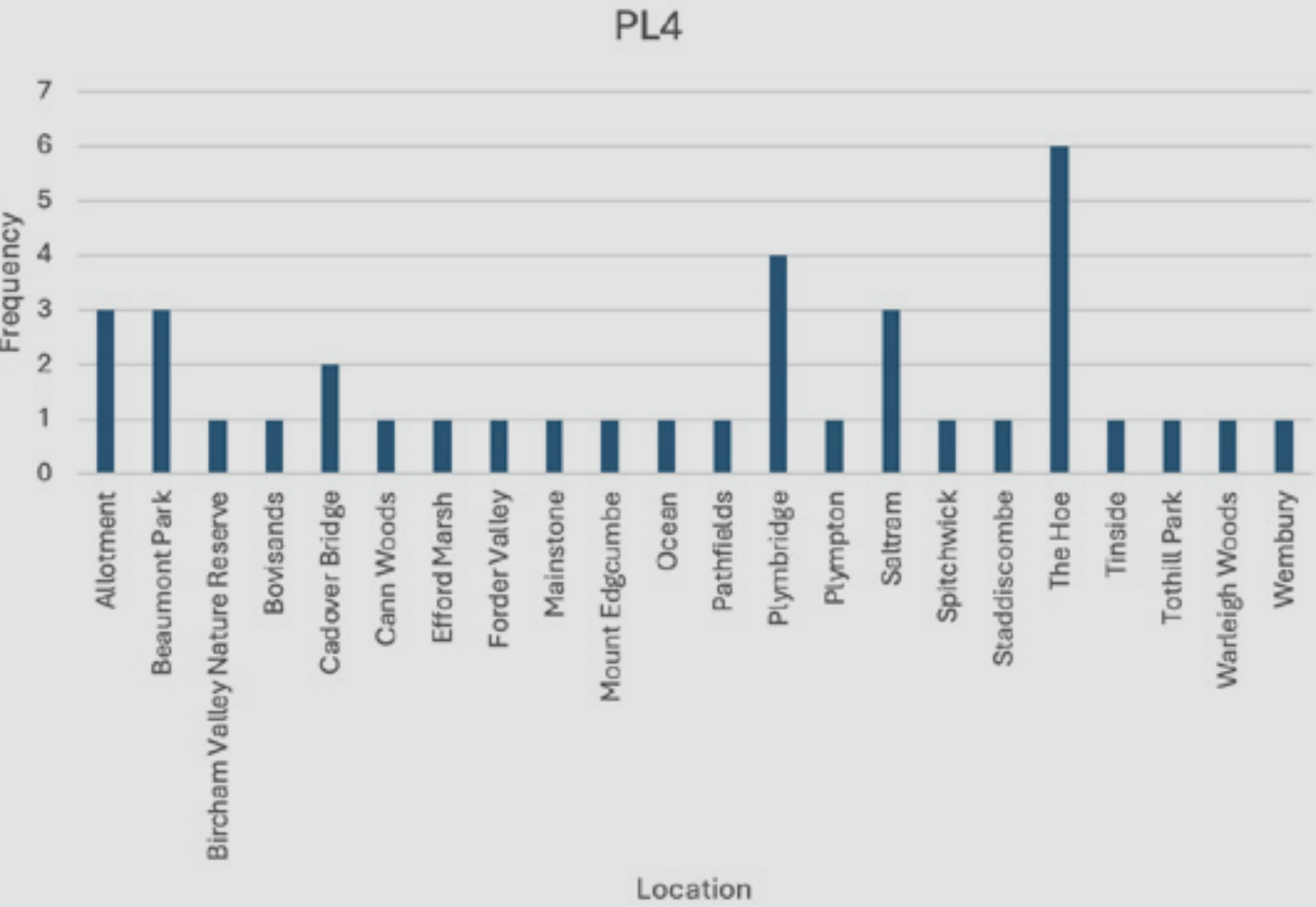
In the PL3 area, it is the first time that private land has been mentioned – gardens. These are nature spaces which are much less common in both PL1 and PL2 where public land was the focus. There are more greenspaces than blue ones interacted with in this area however overall, there is a wider distribution of areas interacted with across Plymouth and the surrounding area.



PL4

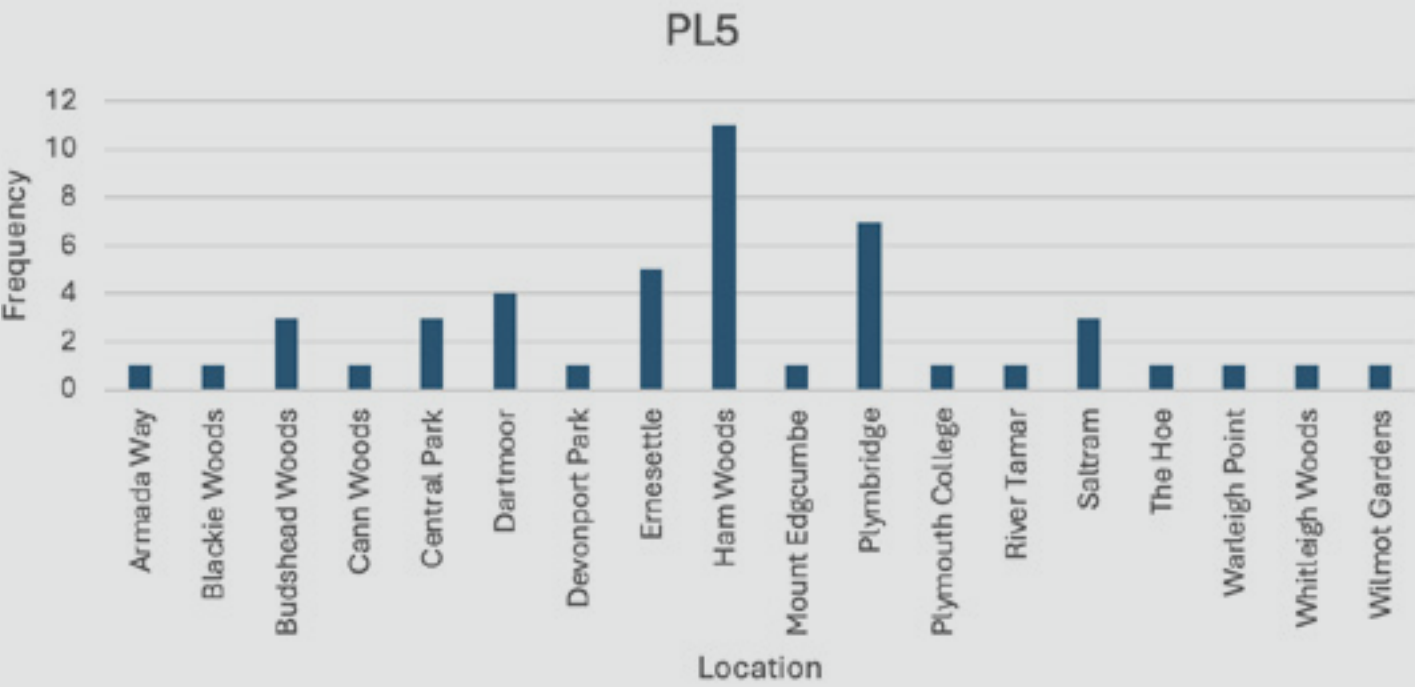
In PL4, there are many locations that feature once in people’s favourite nature memories with the exception of well-known nature spaces including Plymbridge Woods and The Hoe.

Due to the area that the PL4 postcode covers, these locations are found in the postcode and the surrounding area so are not considered to be unexpected responses. Due to the proximity to the city centre, the coastline is an easy access point to feel more connected to nature from.



PL5

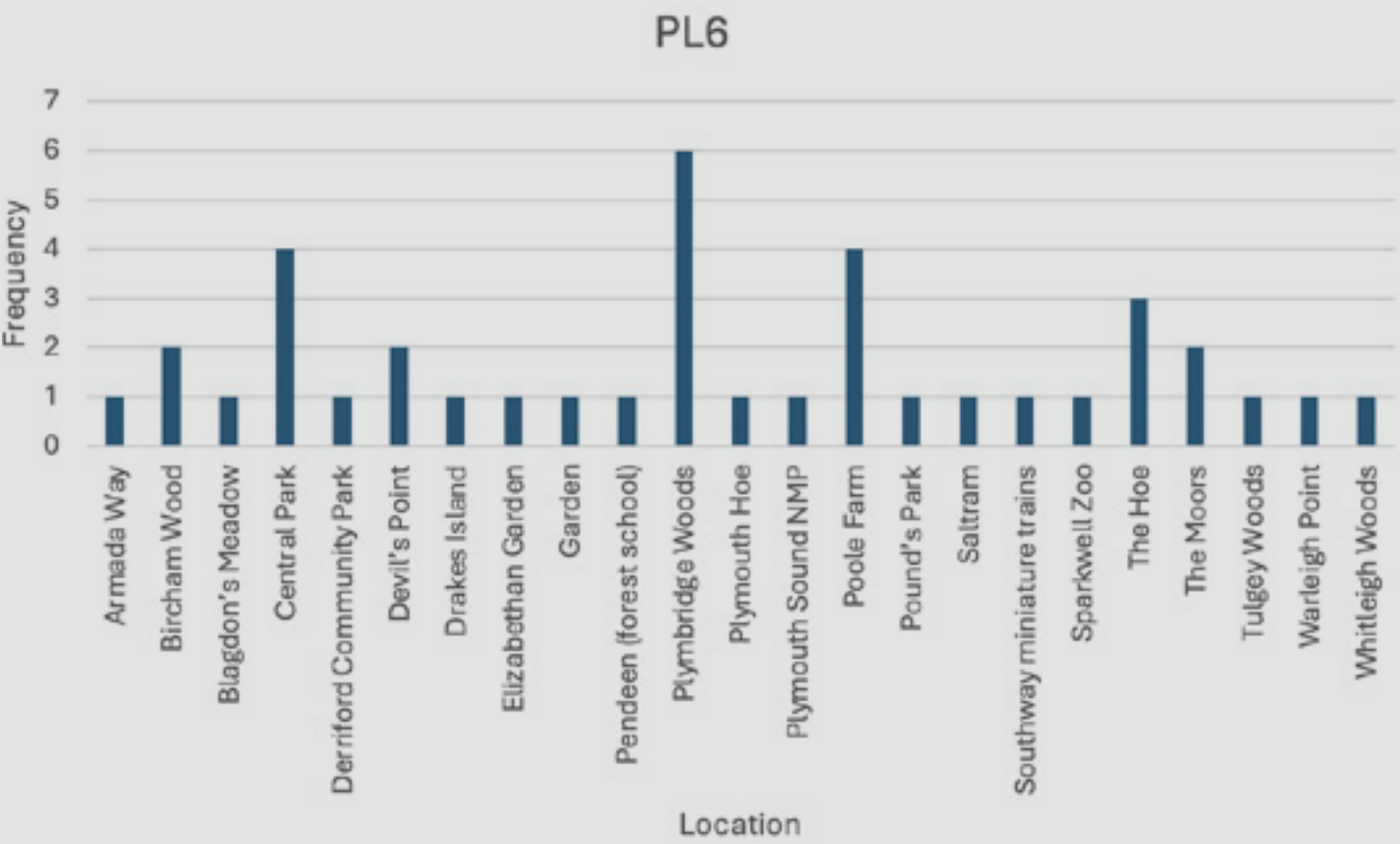
In the PL5 area, there are more inland nature spaces compared to coastal ones – this reflects the area that the postcode encompasses. They most commonly recurring locations are ones which are well known, these include Central Park, Ham Woods and Plymbridge Woods. In comparison to other postcodes, The Hoe or popular swimming places are mentioned once indicating that local residents find the easiest way to access nature is through parks or woodland.



PL6

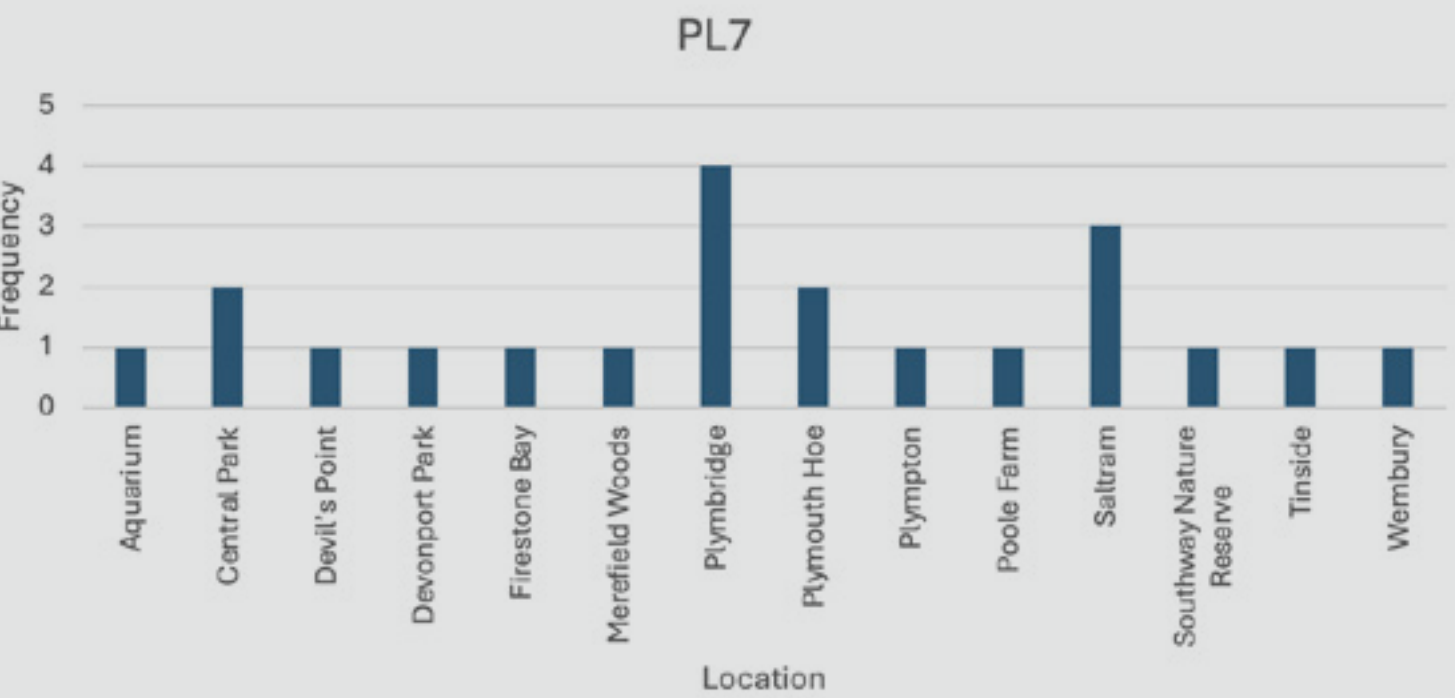
In PL6, the distribution of nature places across Plymouth that are found in favourite nature memories reflect all four corners of the city. As with PL2-PL5, there are more parks and woodlands than parts of the PSNMP – this reflects the locations of nature places within the PL6 area as this is furthest from the coastline.

The most popular location is Plymbridge Woods – outside of this survey, it is a well-known nature space in Plymouth and its periphery. Some of the lesser-known, or less traditionally thought of locations are included in this graph – for example the Elizabethan Gardens and Tulgey Woods.



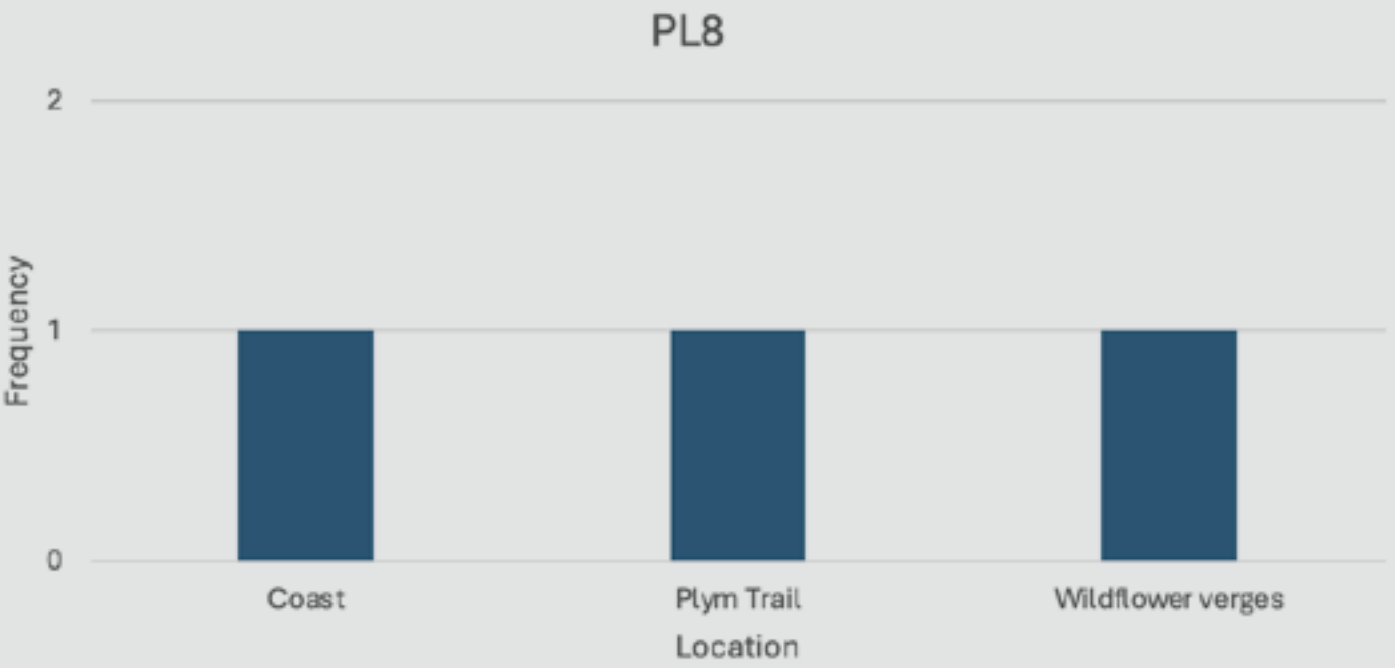
PL7

Within the PL7 area, we had less responses however the locations mentioned are more reflective of the area. There are six coastal locations, which is similar to the PL1 area which had a higher number of coastal locations than PL2-PL6. The remaining locations are all easily accessible for people in this postcode, exemplified by the inclusion of Saltram and Merafield Woods.



PL8

In PL8, there are very few named areas however there was specific mention of coastal species including seaweed and anemones which gives an indication that as it is a more coastal area this is one of the main ways that people are experiencing nature.



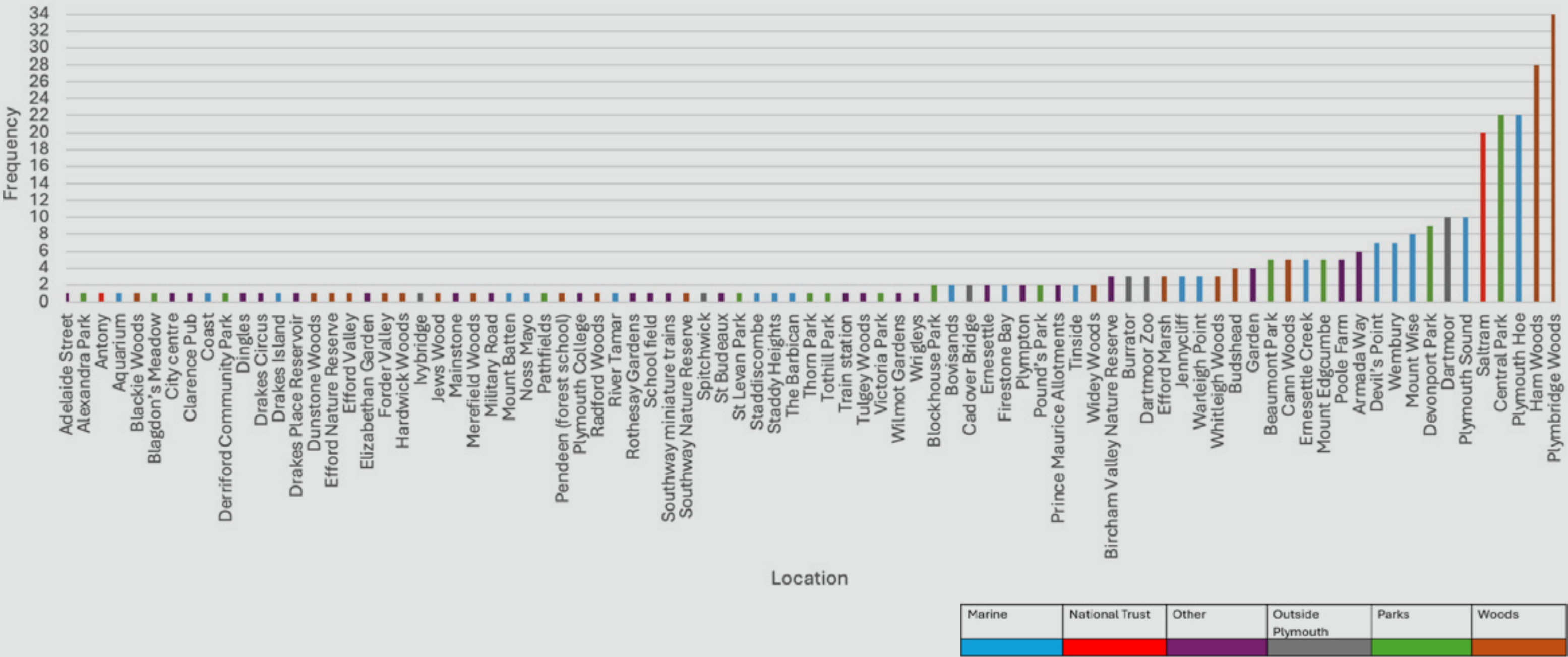
PL9

Within PL9, there is one location north of the A38 (Dartmoor Zoo) and the remaining 14 locations are in the PL9 area and its surroundings. There is a split between inland and coastal locations of approximately two thirds to one third. The distribution of these types of locations is more similar to the PL1 and PL7 areas than PL2-PL6. Two of these locations are used for recreation and leisure – Dartmoor Zoo and Staddy Heights (golf club).

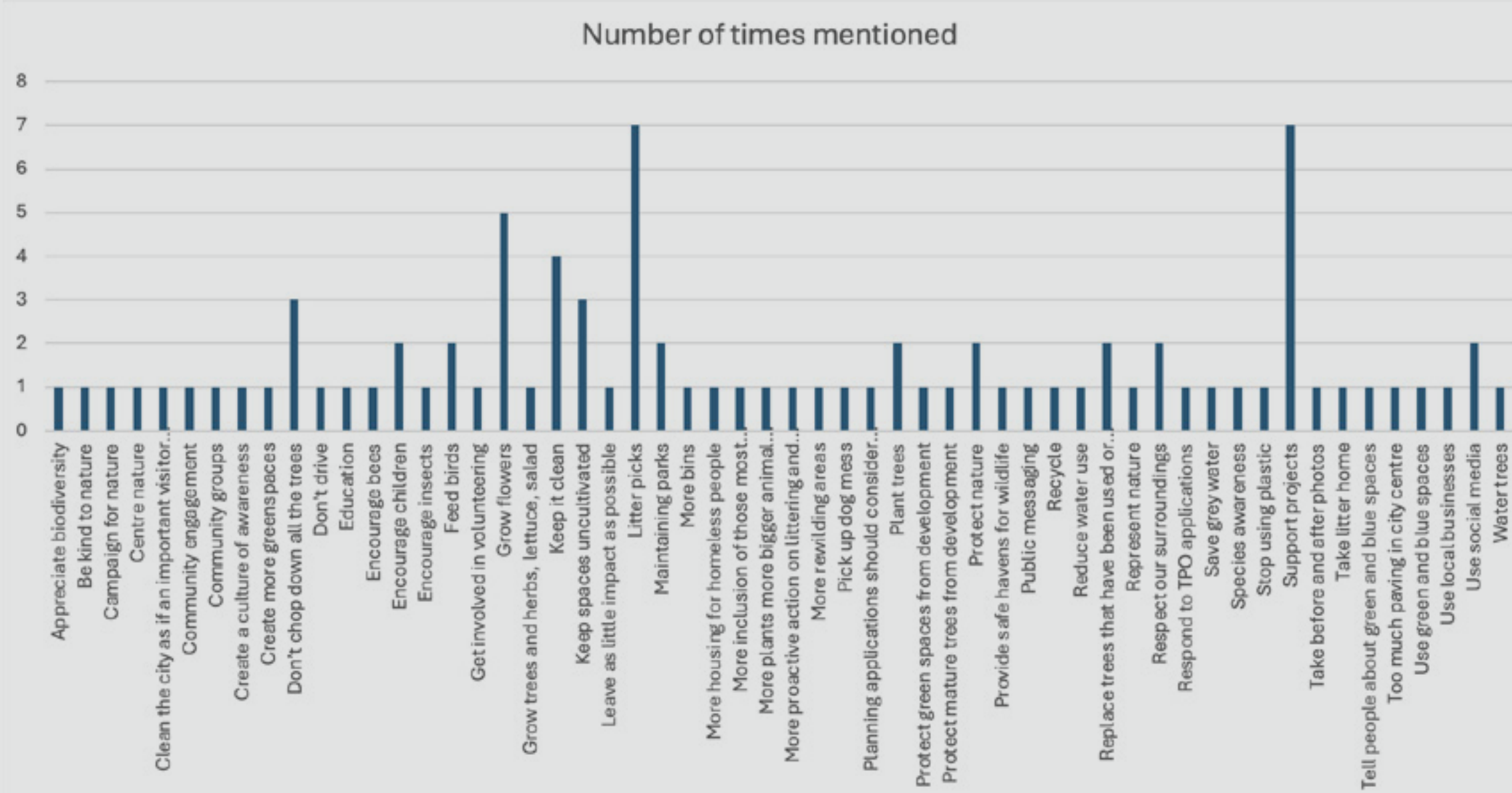
The majority of all the locations in this graph are in the PL9 area and as such can be easily accessed by local residents. An anomaly that one might expect to see in the PL9 area is Mount Batten of which the only mention is in the PL3 graph.



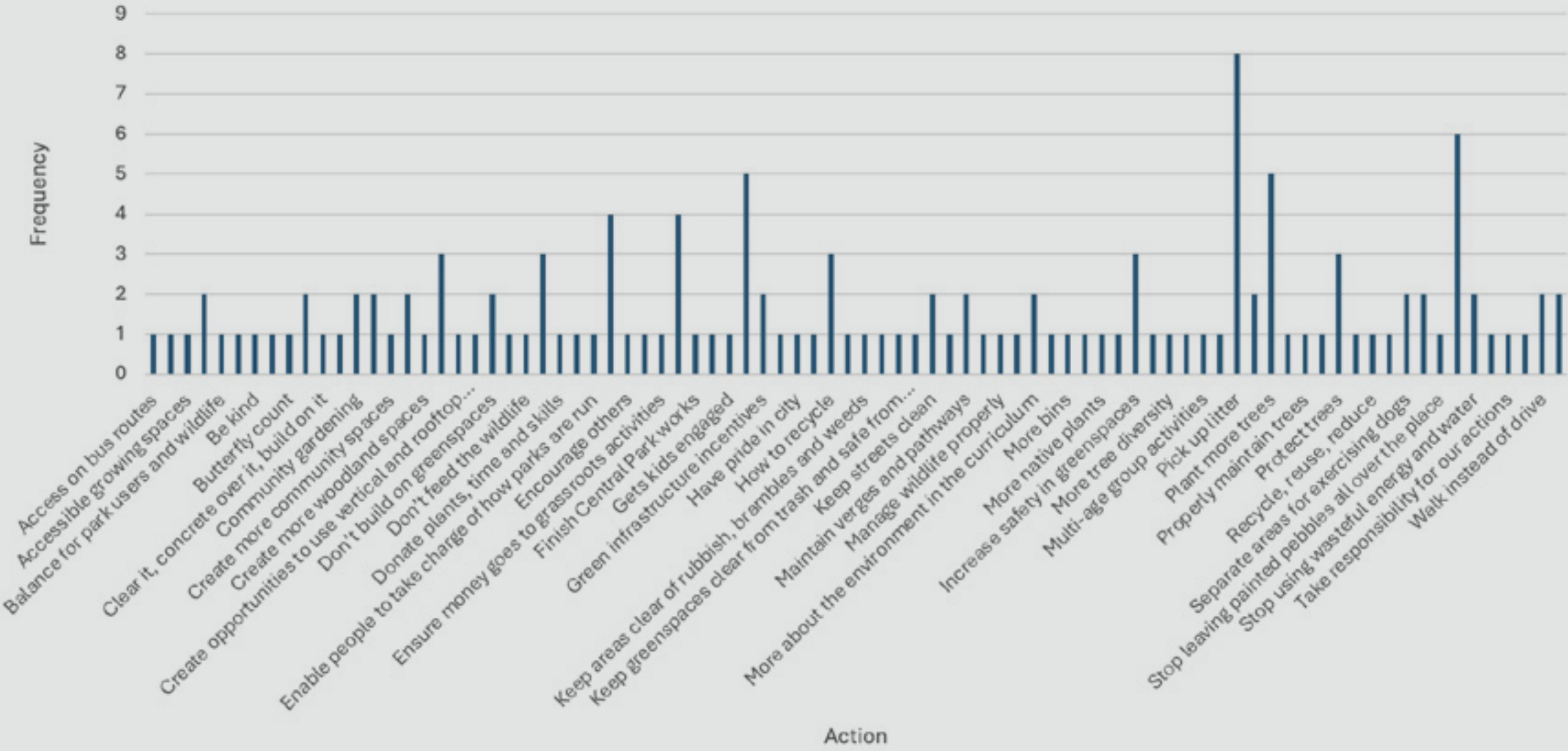
Frequency of locations in favourite nature memories

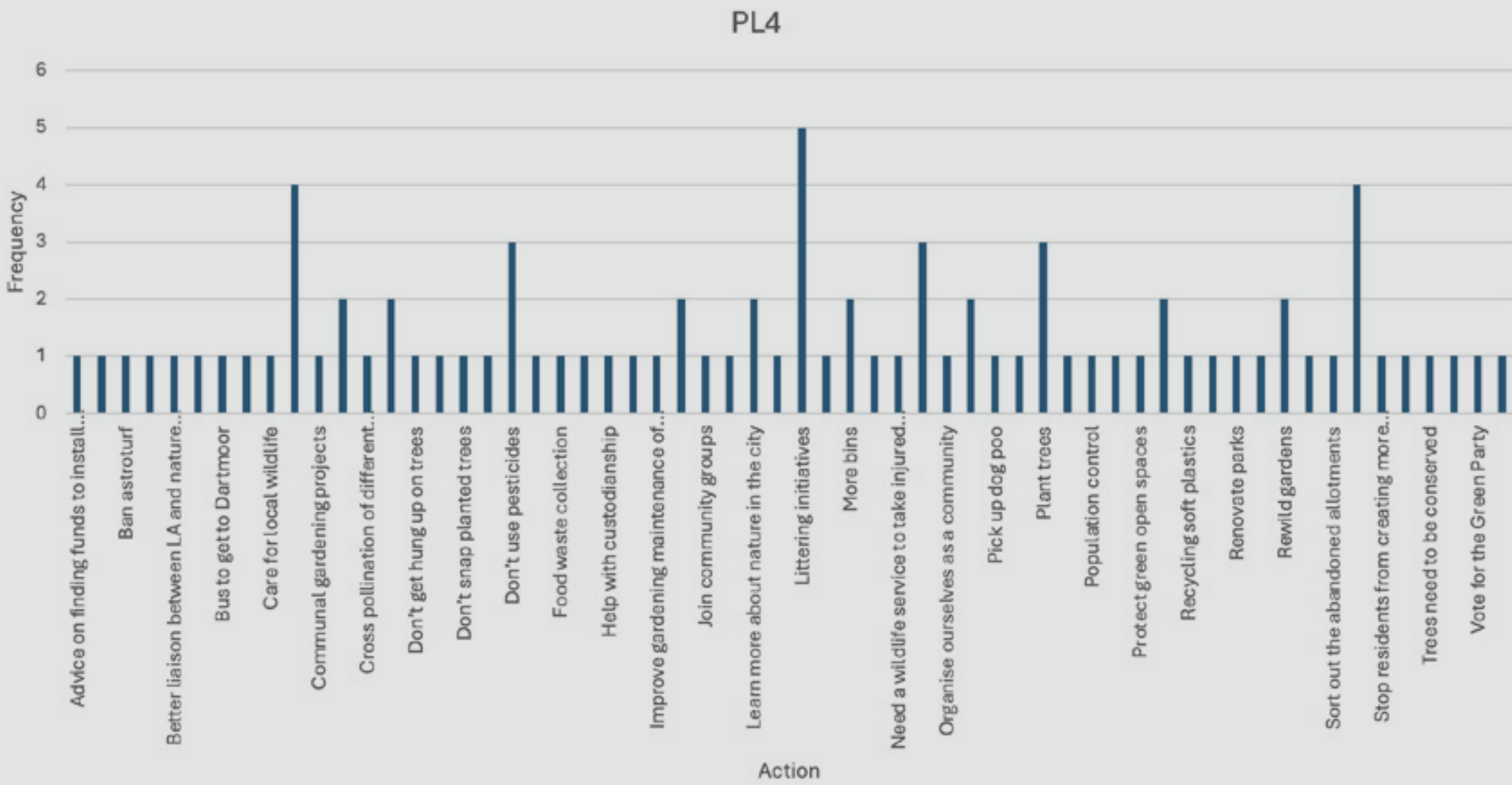
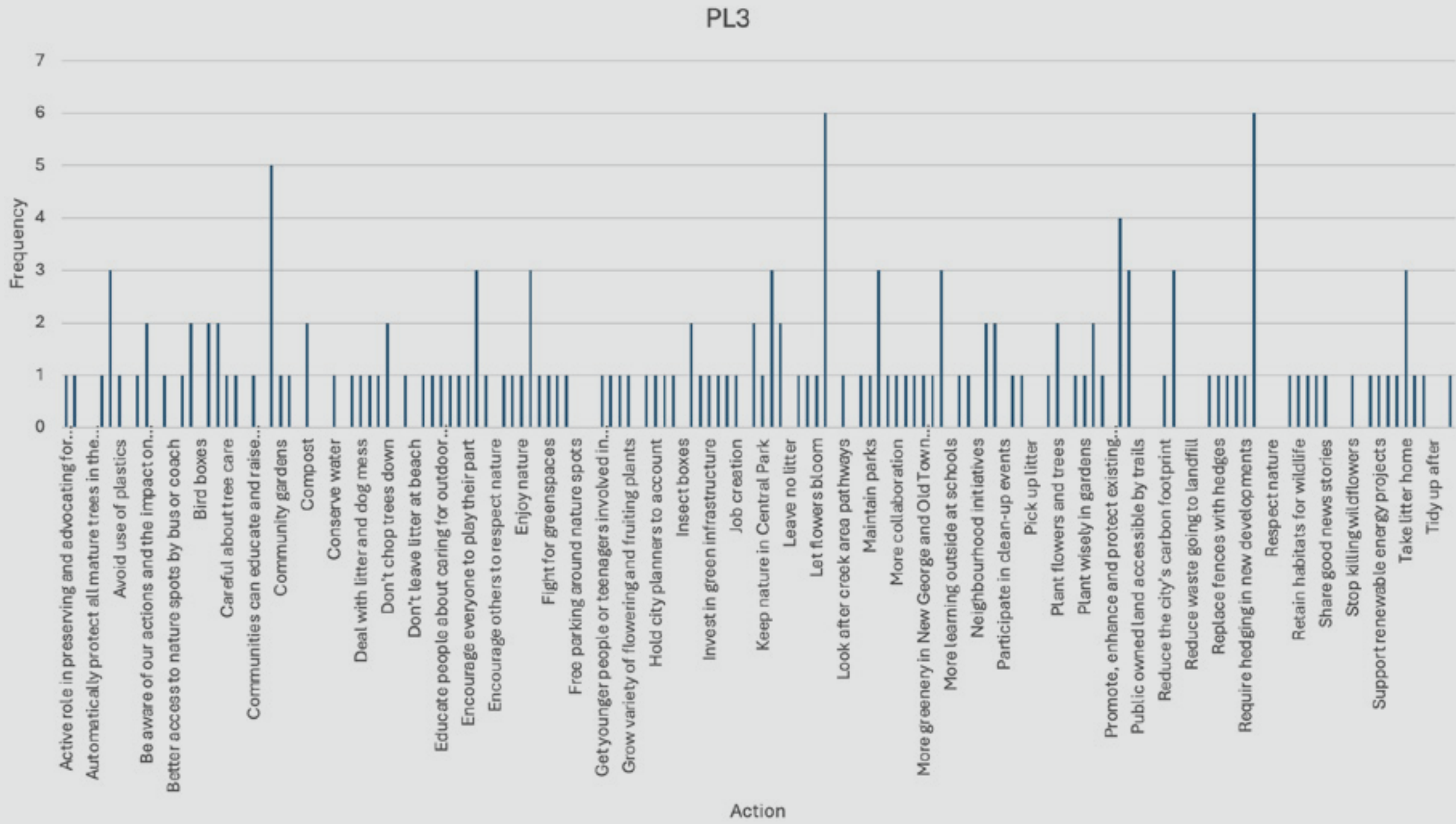


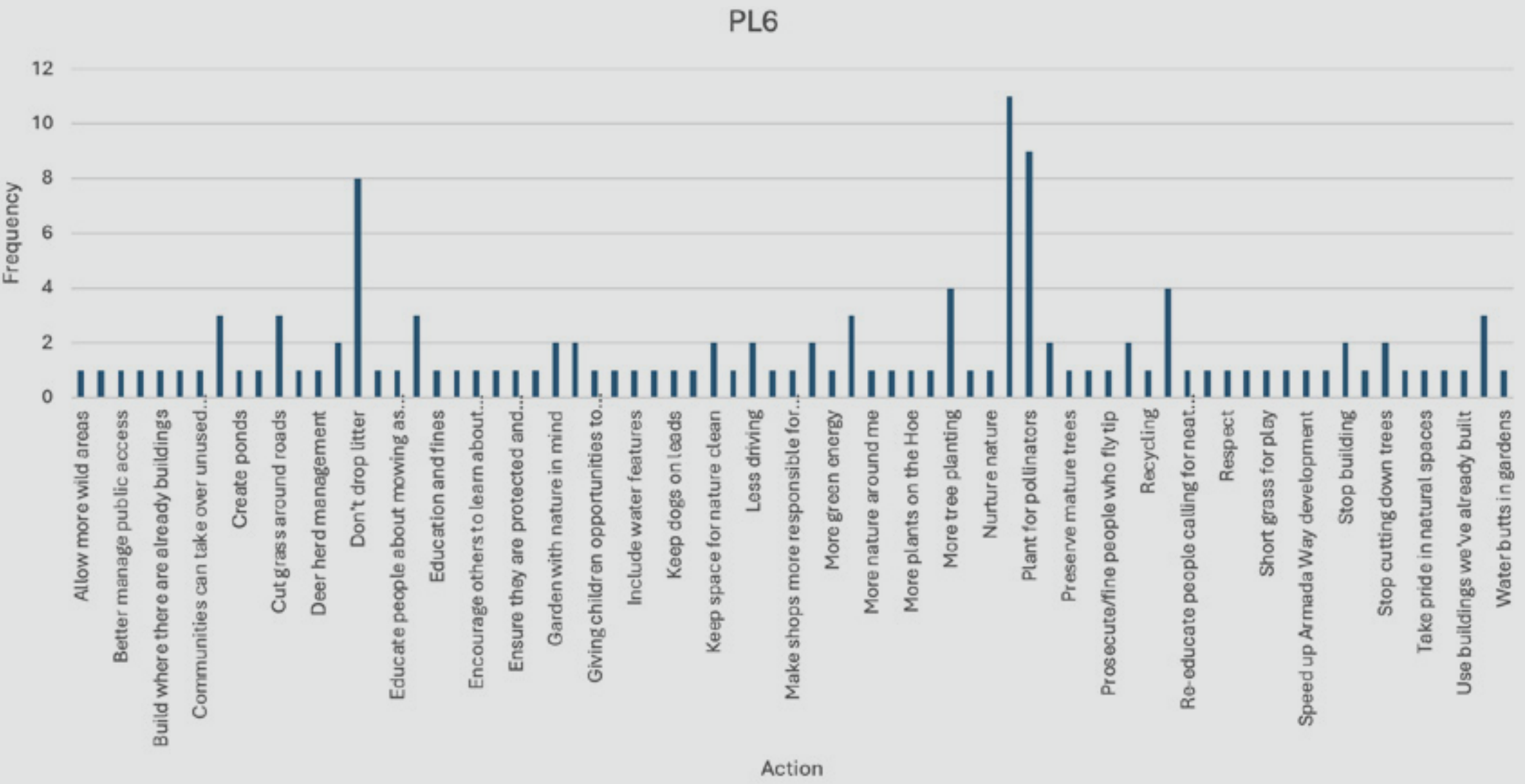
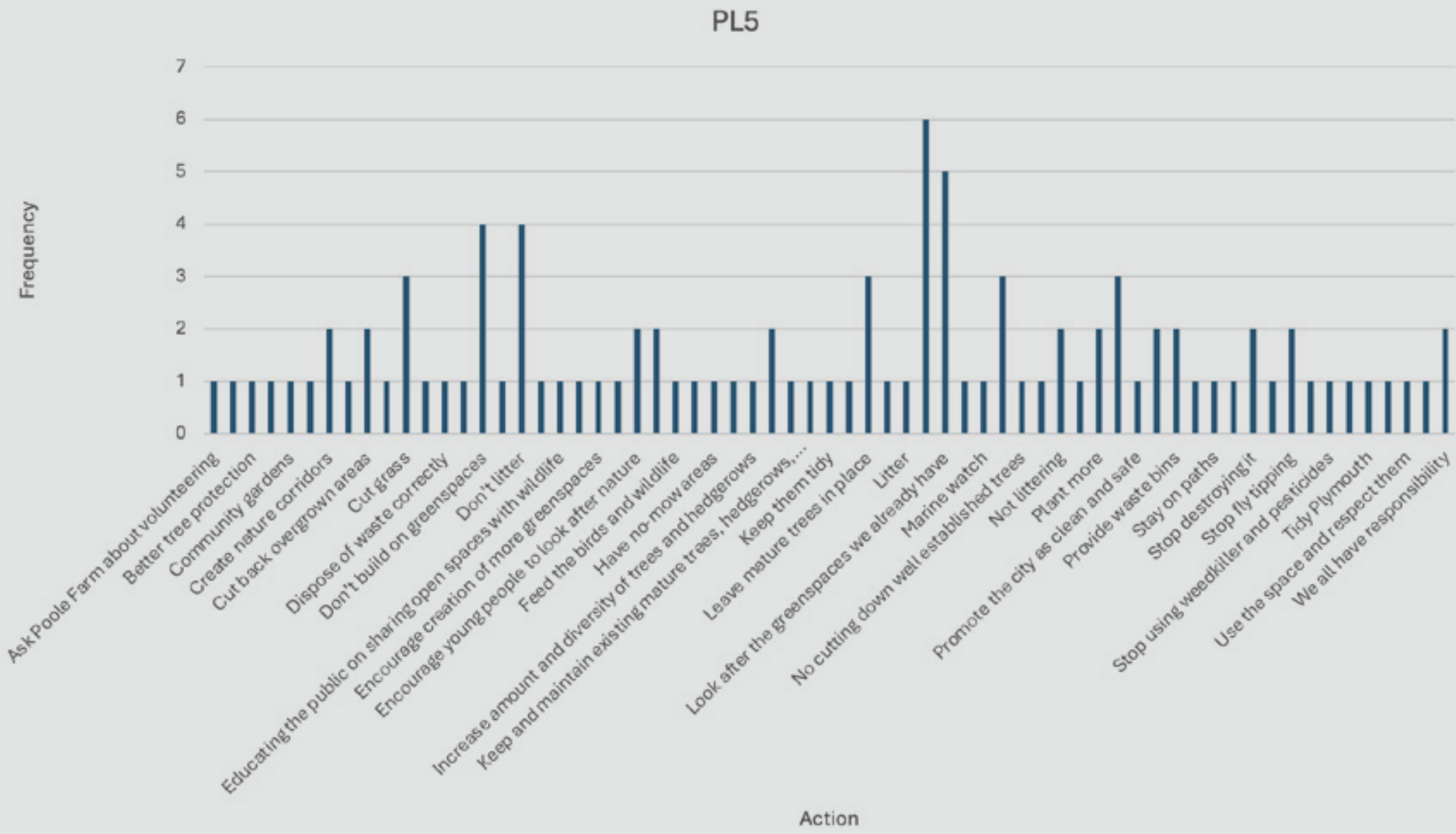
Postcode and Actions for Nature

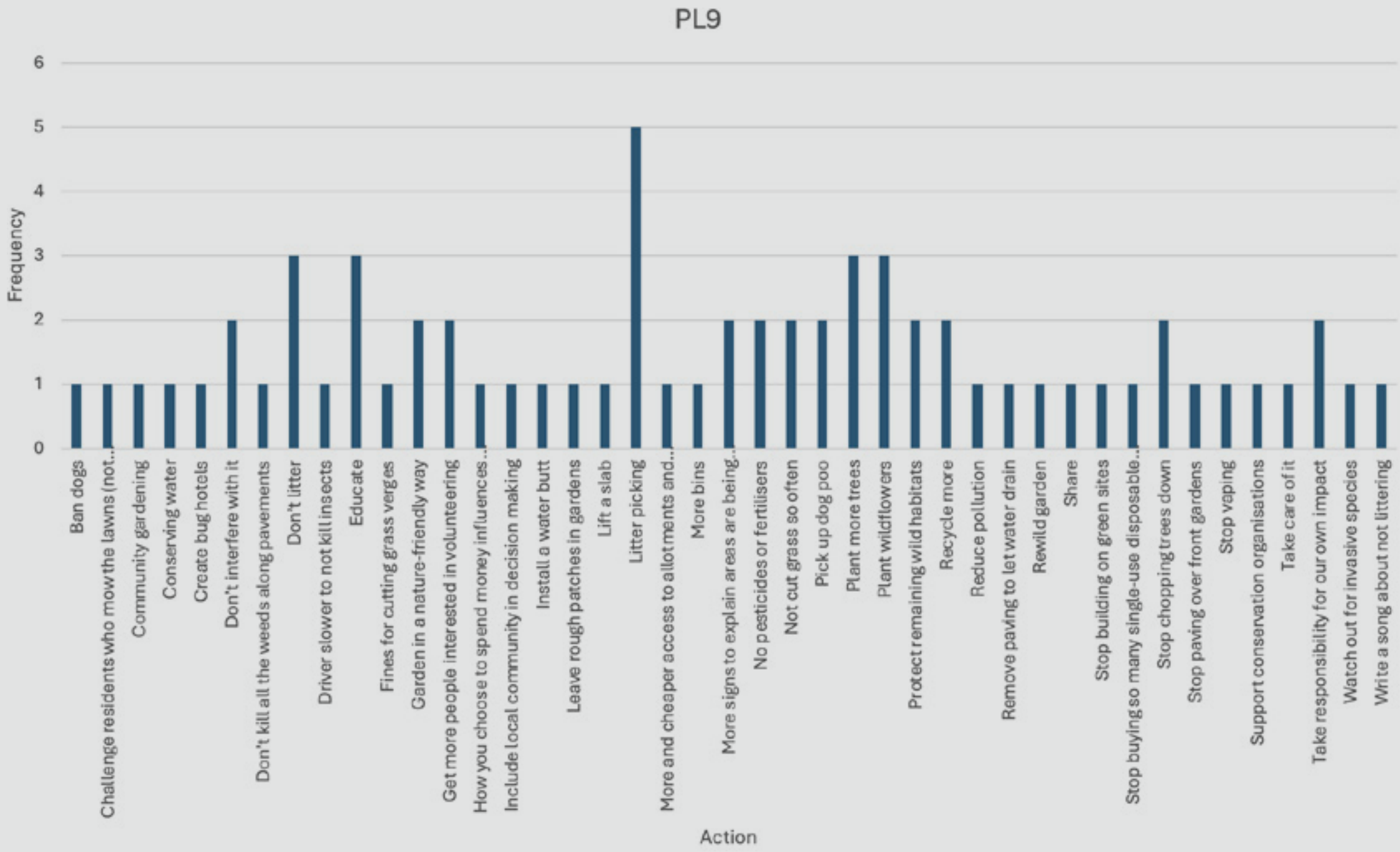
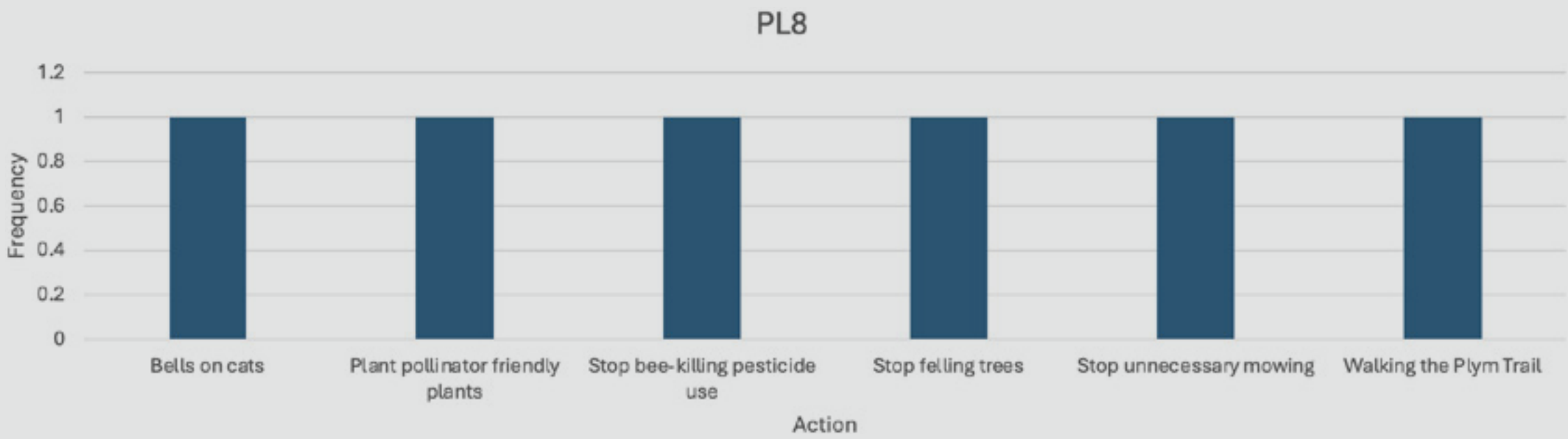
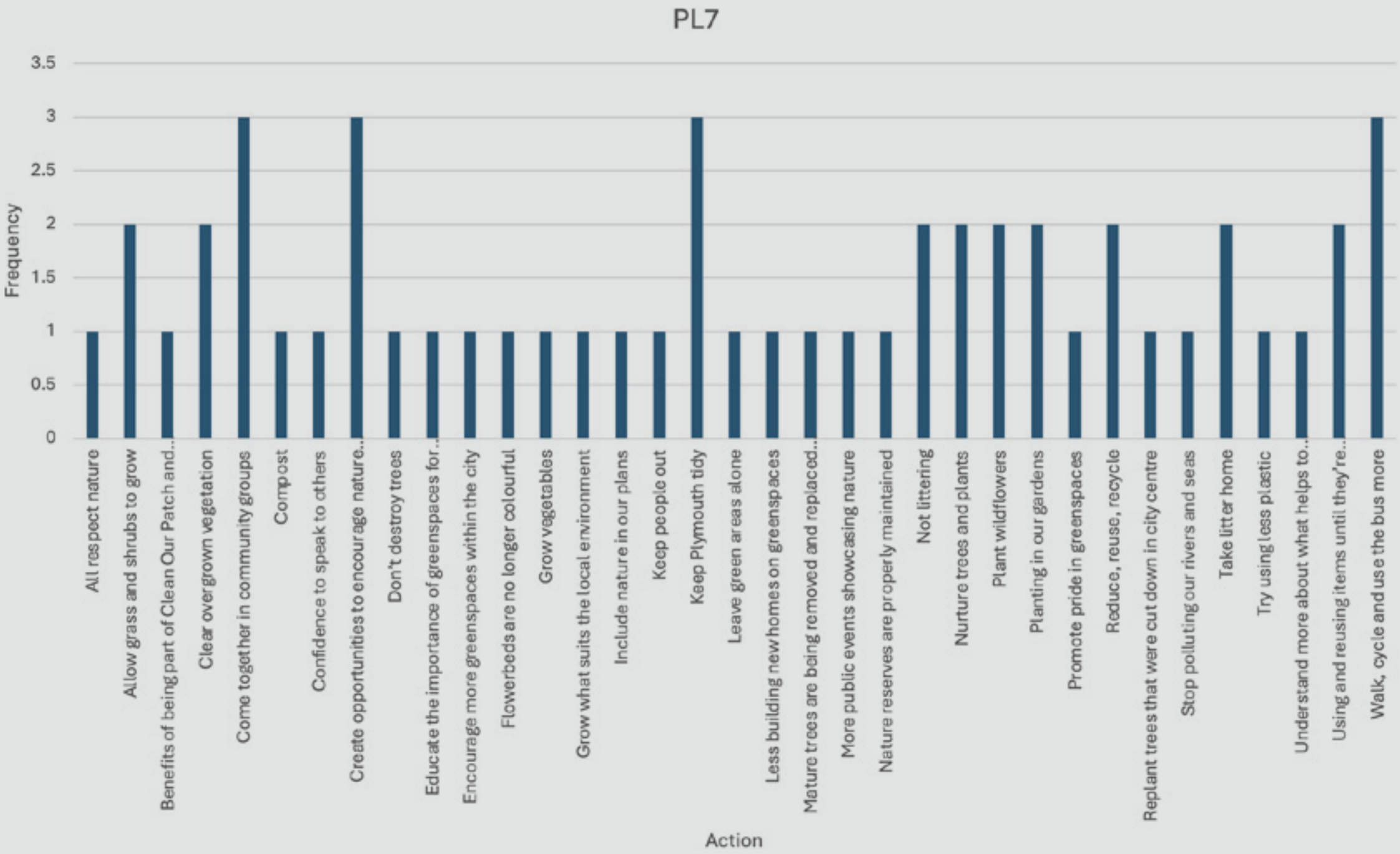


PL2









Priorities by age

Age	Priorities
0-10	Litter picking, Plant more trees
11-17	Litter picking, Natural resource management
18-24	Litter picking, Volunteering/community groups, Plant trees
25-44	Litter, Accountability, Education, Community events, Plant trees, Green investment
45-64	Litter, Grass cutting, Conservation, Community gardens, Wildlife friendly gardening, Housing developments, Look after mature trees
65+	Litter, Conservation, Water quality, Development, Community groups
Not stated	Stop using pesticides, Conservation

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT: FOCUS GROUPS

INTEGRATED REPORT

I. Introduction

This report provides a consolidated analysis of focus group discussions on four key themes: Marine and Water, Trees and Meadows, Nature in a Changing City, and Communities, Volunteering, and Education. The insights gathered reflect public perspectives on the current state, challenges, opportunities, and aspirations for Plymouth's green and blue spaces, urban development, and community engagement.

We hosted 12 Focus Groups throughout Plymouth, between February 25 and March 25. These events were attended by 110 people, representing community groups, businesses/charities, and neighbourhoods.

N.B. from page 5 onwards we have included four appendices of the in-depth reports for each of the focus group themes.

2. Key Findings Across Themes – Current State of Nature in Plymouth

2.1 Strengths and Opportunities

Rich Environmental Assets and Conservation Efforts:

- Plymouth has a wealth of natural resources, including protected marine areas, woodlands, and public green spaces.
- Strong volunteer networks and local initiatives such as Plymouth Tree People, Clean Our Patch, Plympton Litter Pickers, and Green Devonport Partnership support environmental conservation.
- The city boasts national and international recognition for marine research, with the National Marine Park (NMP) and partnerships with universities and conservation groups.

Community Involvement and Civic Engagement:

- Local communities play a crucial role in conservation and maintenance efforts, contributing an estimated 100,000 volunteer hours annually.
- Initiatives like urban tree planting, meadows management, and marine clean-ups are widely supported and foster a sense of civic pride.
- Educational programs such as forest schools, pond dipping, and university-led conservation projects help connect residents to nature.

Emerging Policies and Infrastructure Improvements:

- Plymouth's Nature Integrated Construction (NIC) framework supports sustainable urban planning.
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements offer an opportunity to ensure that development integrates nature protection.
- Green infrastructure projects, such as SuDS, green roofs, and living walls, are gaining traction in urban planning discussions.

2.2 Challenges and Concerns

Balancing Development with Nature Protection:

- Urban expansion, particularly housing developments, often prioritizes economic growth over environmental sustainability.
- There is a disparity between city planning and conservation goals, leading to habitat fragmentation and loss of biodiversity.
- Green projects frequently face short-term funding cycles, hindering long-term conservation efforts.

Communication:

- Currently limited opportunities for individuals and communities to engage in a two way conversation with the Council
- Messages missed by those who do not have access to the internet or digital literacy
- Lack of consistency in messaging from Council in relation to platforms, audience reach, tone

Water Quality and Pollution Issues:

- Pollution, including sewage overflow, industrial runoff, and plastic waste, remains a significant concern in Plymouth's marine and freshwater environments.
- Public awareness of water safety, conservation efforts, and biodiversity is limited, leading to misconceptions about marine health.

Limited Access to Green and Blue Spaces:

- Some residents, particularly children and marginalised groups, have limited access to natural spaces due to location, infrastructure, or safety concerns.
- Connectivity between parks, green spaces, and waterfronts could be improved to create cohesive urban nature corridors.
- Community spaces often lack adequate maintenance, signage, and facilities, deterring public engagement.

Volunteer Support and Engagement Barriers:

- Volunteers are critical to maintaining Plymouth’s natural spaces, yet they often lack proper recognition, training, and resources.
- Declining volunteer numbers and difficulties in attracting younger generations pose challenges for long-term sustainability.
- A lack of coordination between volunteer groups and local authorities results in fragmented efforts and inefficiencies.

3. Vision for the Future

3.1 Key Aspirations

An Environmentally Resilient and Sustainable Plymouth:

- Expansion and protection of meadows, woodlands, and marine habitats.
- Sustainable development practices that integrate green infrastructure and minimise environmental impact.
- Increased investment in long-term conservation efforts and biodiversity monitoring.

Stronger Community Engagement and Education Initiatives:

- More interactive and accessible environmental education programs for schools and community groups.
- Expansion of citizen science initiatives and community stewardship models.
- Enhanced communication strategies to raise awareness of conservation projects and their impact.

Improved Infrastructure and Access to Nature:

- Strengthening nature corridors by linking parks, forests, and waterfronts.
- Ensuring green and blue spaces are accessible, safe, and welcoming for all residents.
- Upgrading urban environments with living walls, green roofs, and SuDS to enhance biodiversity.

A Collaborative Approach to Conservation and Development:

- Greater transparency and inclusivity in planning decisions related to nature conservation and development.
- Cross-sector collaboration between the local government, conservation groups, businesses, and educational institutions.
- Clearer governance structures to ensure policies and initiatives align with the city’s broader environmental goals.

4. Recommended Actions

4.1 Policy and Governance Improvements

- Strengthen enforcement of environmental regulations to ensure developments align with sustainability goals.
- Expand biodiversity net gain (BNG) strategies to integrate nature into all urban planning projects.
- Enhance funding and long-term planning for conservation efforts to prevent reliance on short-term grants.

4.2 Community and Volunteer Engagement

- Develop structured volunteer training programs to equip residents with conservation skills.
- Create a centralised online hub to improve coordination between volunteer groups and environmental projects.
- Encourage school and university involvement in conservation efforts through work experience programs and research initiatives.

4.3 Infrastructure and Public Awareness

- Improve access to nature by developing urban green corridors that link parks, nature reserves, and marine areas.
- Upgrade signage and information boards to promote local biodiversity and conservation activities.
- Enhance communication strategies through social media, community events, and interactive educational programs.
- Develop better, further reaching, joined up communications, creating opportunities for more two-way conversations with PCC

5. Conclusion

Plymouth is well-positioned to become a leader in sustainable urban development and community-driven conservation efforts. While challenges exist in balancing economic growth with environmental protection, there are strong community networks, conservation projects, and policy opportunities that can drive meaningful change. By fostering long-term collaboration, investing in natural infrastructure, and strengthening public engagement, Plymouth can create a city that prioritises both nature and people, ensuring a thriving and resilient future for all.

APPENDIX I

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT: FOCUS GROUPS

MARINE AND WATER FEEDBACK REPORT

I. Introduction

This report presents key insights and themes identified during focus groups with residents, community groups, businesses, and other stakeholders regarding marine and water-related issues in Plymouth. The discussions explored existing challenges, strengths, opportunities, and a collective vision for the future of Plymouth's marine and water environments.

2. Current State of Marine and Water in Plymouth

2.1 Strengths and Opportunities

Strong Institutional Presence: Plymouth has a wealth of marine-focused organisations, including Plymouth Sound National Marine Park, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Ocean Conservation Trust, National Marine Aquarium, Shark Trust, Marine Biological Association, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum, University of Plymouth, Lead Local Flood Authority and others.

Environmental Initiatives:

- Seagrass restoration and voluntary anchor zones (VAZ).
- Efforts to improve bathing water status.
- Ongoing water quality monitoring by EA, Surfers Against Sewage and South West Water
- Localised projects such as Building Resilience in Communities working with communities to encourage a reduction in property run off
- First National Marine Park (NMP): A major asset for conservation, research, and education.
- Marine Biodiversity:
 - Firestone Bay recognised for its rich biodiversity.
 - Conservation of priority habitats such as seagrass beds, mudflats, and blue mussel beds.
- Economic & Tourism Potential:
 - Britain's Ocean City branding supports marine tourism.
 - Growth of the marine sector, including shipbuilding, ferries, and research.
- Interest in increasing cruise liner visits (though concerns exist about balancing tourism and conservation).

2.2 Challenges and Concerns

Water Quality and Pollution:

- Ongoing issues with sewage discharges, Combined Sewer Overflows, agricultural runoff into rivers and waterways, and pollution from industrial sources.
- Perceived lack of transparency and accountability from water companies.
- Concerns about pollution's impact on marine biodiversity and human health.

Infrastructure and Accessibility:

- Ageing Victorian sewage system struggles to cope with modern demands.
- Insufficient investment in flood mitigation and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).
- Limited access to blue spaces, particularly for marginalised communities.

Public Awareness and Engagement:

- Lack of information on marine conservation efforts, limiting public involvement.
- Poor communication about available marine activities and environmental issues.
- Limited educational opportunities around the Barbican and other key areas to find out about marine heritage and what lives in the Sound and beyond.

Governance and Coordination:

- Lack of coordination among marine-focused groups and authorities.
- Challenge to balance increased usage of the Sound and surrounding waterways with protecting biodiversity.
- Concern over heritage projects withdrawn due to funding issues.
- Uncertainty around policies regarding marine conservation and land use planning.

3. Vision for the Future

3.1 Key Aspirations

- Cleaner and More Diverse Waters:** Plymouth should aim for the best bathing water quality in the UK, ensuring a balance between conservation and economic activities.
- Sustainable Urban Development:**
- Improved surface water management, better drainage infrastructure, and nature-based solutions.
 - Separate drainage systems for new builds to prevent runoff pollution.
 - Alleviate flood risk through more permeable surfaces and increased access to water butts
- Public Engagement and Education:**
- Stronger community-led initiatives to increase marine literacy.
 - More interactive and engaging marine conservation campaigns.
 - Improved access to information about Plymouth’s marine assets- across a range of media.
- Improved Access and Inclusivity:**
- More accessible entry points for recreational activities (e.g., better slipways, tidal pools, and pontoons).
 - Expanded water safety education and community programs.
 - Greater inclusion of older people and diverse communities in marine-based activities.
- Stronger Collaboration Between Stakeholders:**
- Multi-agency work involving PCC, businesses, residents, and conservation groups.
 - A chartership pledge from businesses to support marine sustainability.
 - Coordinated investment in water conservation and flood prevention.

4. Recommended Actions

4.1 Policy and Infrastructure Improvements

- Improve water quality monitoring** and ensure transparency from water companies.
- Expand sustainable drainage solutions (SuDS)** in urban planning.
- Increase enforcement of environmental regulations,** including planning for driveways and floodplain development.
- Develop a robust marine conservation strategy,** balancing tourism and sustainability.

4.2 Community Engagement and Education

- Enhance marine education programs** in schools and public spaces.
- Develop interactive and engaging communication strategies,** including signage, guided walks, and digital campaigns.
- Strengthen public participation in marine conservation,** encouraging volunteerism and citizen science projects.

4.3 Accessibility and Public Use of Blue Spaces

- Ensure equitable access to marine environments** by improving transport links and free public entry points.
- Restore and maintain public coastal facilities,** such as tidal pools and boardwalks.
- Enhance recreational opportunities,** including safer swimming areas and sustainable tourism experiences.

5. Conclusion

Plymouth has a strong foundation of marine research, conservation, and economic opportunities, but challenges related to water quality, governance, and public engagement must be addressed. A well-coordinated effort between government agencies, businesses, conservation groups, and residents will be key to achieving a sustainable and thriving marine environment for the future.

APPENDIX 2

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT: FOCUS GROUPS

TREES AND MEADOWS FEEDBACK REPORT

I. Introduction

This report presents key insights and themes identified during focus groups with residents, community groups, businesses, and other stakeholders regarding trees and meadows in Plymouth. The discussions explored existing challenges, strengths, opportunities, and a collective vision for the future of Plymouth’s green infrastructure.

2. Current State of Trees and Meadows in Plymouth

2.1 Strengths and Opportunities

Growing Community Involvement:

- Active volunteer programmes through groups and projects such as Plymouth Tree People, Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest, and Plymouth Natural Grid are leading tree planting and meadow creation initiatives.
- Community efforts in maintaining green spaces, including Friends of Devonport Park and other local groups.
- Projects like Green Communities taking successful co-stewardship approach with communities to promote nature connection and local nature recovery
- Strong local expertise in tree and meadow conservation (e.g. All Ways Apples, Pollenize).

Increasing Green Infrastructure:

- Plymouth’s tree cover is at 20%, higher than the national average of 13%.
- Expanding urban wildflower and grassland meadows, though maintenance remains a challenge.
- Grass cutting maps and tree planting programs provide useful public resources.

Policy and Planning:

- Plymouth Plan for Trees offers a formal approach to urban forestry.
- Green wall and meadow initiatives, such as the Union Street green wall.
- Integration of urban planning with tree and meadow conservation in some areas.

2.2 Challenges and Concerns

Lack of Protection and Monitoring:

- Many wildlife sites across the city lack proper management and monitoring.
- Disparity between urban development and nature protection, with developments often conflicting with conservation priorities.

Poor Communication and Engagement:

- Insufficient public awareness about the value of trees and meadows.
- Negative coverage of tree management decisions (e.g. Armada Way trees) damaging council’s reputation.
- Need for better signposting and accessible information on available green spaces and conservation projects.

Sustainability and Maintenance Issues:

- Trees removed for development are often replaced by whips, which require decades to mature.
- Lack of clear maintenance plans for tree planting and meadow management.
- Security concerns in parks and meadows, including fly-tipping and vandalism.

Urban Development and Planning Challenges:

- Highways and development projects often prioritise infrastructure over tree conservation.
- Insufficient integration of biodiversity net gain policies into planning processes.
- Limited use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) to address waterlogging and climate resilience.

3. Vision for the Future

3.1 Key Aspirations

Stronger Protection for Trees and Meadows:

- Ensure mature trees are protected and monitored.
- Increase tree equity across different neighbourhoods, especially in deprived areas.
- Better monitoring and understanding of ecology in the city
 - what we have got where
- Expand the use of conservation status for significant wildlife sites (SSSIs and CWS).

Community-Driven Green Space Management:

- Establish local stewardship models where businesses and communities care for public green spaces.
- Train and empower community volunteers for long-term maintenance efforts.
- Improve collaboration between community groups and the council, like the Green Communities model

Improved Urban Planning and Policy:

- Develop an integrated spatial plan balancing urban development with green infrastructure.
- Implement biodiversity net gain principles across all development projects.
- Encourage nature-based solutions, such as reintroducing lost hedgerows and tree corridors.

Education and Public Engagement:

- Promote nature literacy in schools and among decision-makers.
- Increase visibility of conservation efforts through better communication and public engagement.
- Use technology to educate the public about tree and meadow management (e.g., interactive maps, dashboards).

4. Recommended Actions

4.1 Policy and Infrastructure Improvements

Enhance monitoring and protection of existing trees and meadows through updated surveys and conservation status.

Improve maintenance planning, ensuring proper long-term care for newly planted trees and meadows.

Expand nature-based solutions like SuDS to prevent waterlogging and enhance biodiversity.

Increase enforcement of planning policies to better integrate tree conservation with city development.

4.2 Community Engagement and Education

Develop public information campaigns about the benefits of trees and meadows.

Strengthen education programs in schools to promote environmental awareness.

Support volunteer-driven conservation efforts with funding, training, and formalized roles.

Encourage local stewardship models where businesses and communities take responsibility for green space maintenance.

4.3 Enhancing Public Access and Green Space Use

Improve accessibility and safety in parks and meadows, including better lighting and infrastructure.

Expand interactive green spaces, such as community orchards, medicinal gardens, and sensory gardens.

Promote active use of green spaces, balancing manicured and wild areas for recreation and biodiversity.

5. Conclusion

Plymouth has a strong foundation of tree and meadow conservation efforts, but challenges in maintenance, urban planning integration, and public engagement need to be addressed. By strengthening community involvement, improving infrastructure, and ensuring sustainable policies, Plymouth can enhance its green spaces for future generations while fostering biodiversity and climate resilience.

APPENDIX 3

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT: FOCUS GROUPS

NATURE IN A CHANGING CITY FEEDBACK REPORT

I. Introduction

This report presents key insights and themes identified during focus groups with residents, community groups, businesses, and other stakeholders regarding the relationship between nature and urban development in Plymouth. Discussions explored existing challenges, strengths, opportunities, and a collective vision for integrating nature into the city’s evolving landscape.

2. Current State of Nature in Plymouth’s Urban Environment

2.1 Strengths and Opportunities

Green Initiatives and Community-Led Projects:

- Strong sense of community ownership in areas like Devonport, supported by groups such as Zebra Collective and Green Devonport Partnership.
- Emerging opportunities in mapping and protecting green assets.
- Habitat creation initiatives and bio-corridors increasing accessibility for nature conservation.

Urban Greening and Conservation Efforts:

- Nature Integrated Construction (NIC) policies are shaping new planning rules.
- The Union Street green building showcases urban greening potential.
- Green Minds program demonstrated the social, economic, and environmental benefits of sustainable urban planning.

Policy and Governance Efforts:

- Plymouth was the first council to declare an ocean motion, signalling commitment to environmental priorities.
- Brownfield site regeneration presents opportunities for sustainable development and/or nature-based solutions.
- National policy changes, including mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements for developers, present new ways to integrate nature into development.

2.2 Challenges and Concerns

Conflict Between Development and Nature Conservation:

- Lack of stipulations on sustainability within planning regulations.
- Perceived prioritisation of economic growth and mass housing over nature.
- Pressure to build on green spaces due to government housing targets.

Fragmented and Short-Term Approaches:

- Green projects often lack continuity, with short-term funding cycles preventing long-term sustainability.
- Intermittent government grants focus more on trees than meadows, limiting biodiversity efforts.
- Planning decisions sometimes lack transparency, leading to public distrust.

Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Degradation:

- Insufficient maintenance of urban green spaces, leading to litter, fly-tipping, and vandalism.
- Lack of green and blue spaces in key areas, particularly in the city centre.
- Oversized carriageways and excessive concrete surfaces limit street trees and SuDS (sustainable urban drainage systems).
- Increased urbanization placing pressure on natural ecosystems.

Public Engagement and Communication Issues:

- Residents often unaware of existing environmental projects and their benefits.
- Mixed messaging on climate and environmental priorities causes eco-anxiety and inaction.
- Community groups feel underrepresented in planning and decision-making processes.

3. Vision for the Future

3.1 Key Aspirations

A Nature-Positive City with Green Infrastructure as a Priority:

- More trees, green spaces, and wildflower meadows integrated into development plans.
- Stronger protection and monitoring of green spaces.
- Designation of legal rights for nature to ensure its long-term protection.

Better Integration of Nature into Urban Planning:

- Urban greening initiatives such as living walls, green roofs, and tree planting along major roads.
- Sustainable retrofitting of buildings to incorporate solar panels, heat pumps, and green infrastructure.
- More cohesive mapping and linking of green corridors to enhance biodiversity.

Empowering Communities Through Stewardship and Engagement:

- More accessible information on green spaces and conservation efforts.
- Local stewardship models for maintaining urban green spaces.
- Education programs to enhance nature literacy in schools and among decision-makers.

Sustainable Development with a Focus on Well-Being:

- Nature-based employment opportunities, including environmental and sustainable jobs.
- Widespread eco-therapy and social prescribing programs to improve mental and physical health.
- Accessible urban green spaces for all residents, particularly in high-density areas.

4. Recommended Actions

4.1 Policy and Infrastructure Improvements

Strengthen environmental protections in planning regulations, ensuring that nature is not compromised in development.

Expand and maintain urban greening initiatives, such as tree-lined streets, SuDS, permeable surfaces, and green roofs.

Enhance monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations to prevent overdevelopment in sensitive areas.

Increase investment in nature-based solutions to address climate resilience and urban sustainability.

4.2 Community Engagement and Education

Develop clear and transparent communication strategies to inform residents about environmental projects.

Support grassroots community initiatives to engage people in urban conservation efforts.

Enhance environmental education programs in schools and workplaces to foster a culture of sustainability.

Encourage public involvement in decision-making by strengthening consultation processes and citizen engagement forums.

4.3 Sustainable Development and Urban Greening

Incorporate biodiversity net gain (BNG) principles into all new developments.

Promote adaptive reuse of vacant buildings for community-led environmental initiatives.

Support community-driven food and nature initiatives, such as urban farms and food-growing competitions.

Improve accessibility to green spaces, ensuring they cater to people of all ages and abilities

5. Conclusion

Plymouth is at a crossroads in balancing urban development with nature conservation. While there are strong grassroots efforts, green infrastructure initiatives, and policy commitments, significant challenges remain in integrating nature effectively into urban planning. By prioritising long-term sustainability, strengthening community engagement, and embedding nature into city planning, Plymouth can become a leading example of a nature-positive urban environment.

APPENDIX 4

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT: FOCUS GROUPS

COMMUNITIES, VOLUNTEERING, AND EDUCATION FEEDBACK REPORT

I. Introduction

This report presents key insights and themes identified during focus groups with residents, community groups, businesses, and other stakeholders regarding community engagement, volunteering, and education in Plymouth. The discussions explored existing challenges, strengths, opportunities, and a collective vision for strengthening community involvement and environmental education.

2. Current State of Community, Volunteering, and Education in Plymouth

2.1 Strengths and Opportunities

Strong Community Involvement:

- An estimated 100,000 hours of volunteering occur in Plymouth, demonstrating a strong foundation of community participation.
- Local groups, such as Clean Our Patch, Friends of Groups, and community hubs, contribute significantly to maintaining green spaces.
- Projects like Green Devonport Partnership, Building Resilience in Communities and Green Communities demonstrate the impact of community-led environmental initiatives.

Existing Volunteering Opportunities:

- A wide range of volunteer activities, including tree planting, conservation, and educational events, are already in place.
- Successful community-building programs, such as Plymouth Open Space Network (POSN) and Green Community support, offer engagement opportunities.
- Student Union and university societies engage in contracted voluntary work, with potential for expansion.

Educational Engagement and Informal Learning:

- Programs such as forest schools, pond dipping, and bat walks provide interactive environmental education experiences.
- Schools are showing interest in engagement, but curriculum constraints limit full participation.
- University outreach and local partnerships, including Poole Farm and Saltram, offer valuable learning experiences outside the classroom.

2.2 Challenges and Concerns

Declining Volunteer Numbers and Barriers to Participation:

- Fewer people are volunteering than in previous years, with accessibility and engagement being key barriers.
- Many volunteers feel undervalued and lack proper training, particularly in areas such as health and safety.
- Volunteering often appears surface-level, lacking opportunities for skill-building and long-term involvement.

Disconnect Between Education and Community Engagement:

- Schools struggle to integrate environmental learning due to national curriculum constraints.
- Limited university outreach and engagement with local communities hinder potential collaboration.
- Younger generations are increasingly disconnected from nature, spending less time outdoors.

Fragmented Communication and Awareness Issues:

- Volunteer opportunities are not always well advertised, making it difficult for new participants to get involved.
- Community groups are often working in isolation, without strong coordination or knowledge-sharing.
- Digital exclusion prevents some groups from accessing event information and engagement opportunities.

Reliance on Volunteers Without Proper Support:

- Volunteers are often used to fill gaps caused by lack of funding, leading to burnout and frustration.
- Community groups struggle to secure consistent funding for long-term projects.
- Civic pride in Plymouth is not well-established, and there is a need to promote local engagement.

3. Vision for the Future

3.1 Key Aspirations

A Stronger Culture of Volunteering and Civic Pride:

- Volunteering seen as a valued, integral part of community development.
- More inclusive and accessible volunteering opportunities for all demographics.
- Clearer recognition and appreciation of volunteers’ contributions.

Better Integration of Education and Community Involvement:

- Greater collaboration between schools, universities, and community groups.
- Informal education initiatives, such as outdoor learning programs, embedded into community activities.
- More student engagement in volunteering and conservation projects.

Improved Communication and Coordination:

- A centralised platform for volunteering opportunities, making it easier for residents to get involved.
- Better networking between community groups, local authorities, and volunteers.
- Increased use of social media, influencers, and innovative communication methods to reach diverse audiences.

Sustainable and Supported Volunteering Initiatives:

- Longer-term investment in community programs to ensure continuity and impact.
- Sustainable funding streams for volunteering projects.
- Increased focus on community ownership of projects, ensuring long-term maintenance and engagement.

4. Recommended Actions

4.1 Policy and Infrastructure Improvements

Strengthen volunteer management systems to ensure clear communication and support for volunteers.

Establish long-term funding strategies for community projects to prevent reliance on short-term grants.

Enhance collaboration between local government, businesses, and community organisations to create sustainable volunteering opportunities.

Promote civic pride initiatives, encouraging community involvement in green space maintenance and beautification.

4.2 Community Engagement and Education

Develop structured volunteer training programs to equip volunteers with the necessary skills.

Increase school engagement by incorporating environmental education into extracurricular activities.

Encourage partnerships between universities and local organisations to create meaningful work experience opportunities for students.

Support informal learning experiences, such as urban nature festivals, skill-sharing programs, and community-led environmental education.

4.3 Strengthening Communication and Access to Opportunities

Create a centralised online hub to connect volunteers with organisations seeking help.

Increase outreach through schools, community centres, and social media to engage a broader audience.

Use creative incentives, such as volunteer recognition programs and social credits, to encourage participation.

Facilitate regular citywide volunteer networking events to foster collaboration and knowledge-sharing.

5. Conclusion

Plymouth has a strong and engaged community of volunteers and environmental advocates. However, challenges in communication, volunteer support, and integration with education need to be addressed. By fostering civic pride, improving volunteer engagement, and creating stronger partnerships between schools, universities, and community groups, Plymouth can further develop a thriving culture of volunteering and environmental stewardship.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT

This report details the feedback received from the

- **286 survey respondents**
- **36 children and young people and**
- **eight attendees of two focus groups**

about the Plymouth Plan for Nature and People following a four-week Public Consultation. The Public Consultation took place between Tuesday 26 August 2025 to Monday 22 September 2025.

This report particularly focusses on the support for the plan, the perception of the delivery plan and its benefits, inclusion and access, connectedness to nature and respondent demographics. It also includes a summary of comments by theme.

Also discussed is the extensive consultation that took place with the public during our Summer of Nature Campaign from July to September 2024, and focus groups held during February and March of 2025, the information from which helped to shape and inform the content of the plan.

Along with the public engagement mentioned above, a Steering Group of external and internal stakeholders was formed to ensure accountability and that the plan was a fair representation of what Plymouth needs to place nature at the heart of Plymouth's future growth and development.

Summer of Nature Campaign – Summer 2024

The Summer of Nature was the first phase of our engagement. We carried out surveys between 27 July 2024 and 2 September 2024. The campaign was promoted at a variety of events, from Fit and Fed in four of Plymouth's main parks to Wild and Well at Poole Farm. Surveys were carried out both in person and via a QR code to a Google Form. We received and analysed 486 responses. However, we received extra responses after the closing date which took the numbers to over 500 – these are not included in the results.

Eight key themes emerged from the Summer of Nature Campaign.

- Grass cutting
- Clean up litter and rubbish, including more dog poo bins
- Plant more trees and plants/wildflowers
- Education
- Development/house building
- Water quality
- Energy
- Opportunities to get involved – community and volunteering

The Summer of Nature allowed for breadth of feedback. This information was distilled to four main themes that could be discussed in more detail at the focus groups.

See Appendix in the full plan for full engagement report.

Focus Groups – Spring 2025

This second phase of engagement was more in depth and hosted at various venues across the city between February 2025 and March 2025. A total of 110 people attended the 12 focus groups, representing community groups, neighbourhoods, education sector, businesses, charities and individuals.

The key themes discussed were.

- Marine and Water
- Trees and Meadows
- Nature in a Changing City
- Communities, Volunteering and Education

The report in the Appendix of the plan shows that the following were areas were considered - strengths and opportunities, challenges and concerns, vision for the future and recommended actions.

Using a combination of feedback from the Summer of Nature, Focus Groups, Steering Group and representation of internal Council departments such as Environmental Planning, Planning, and Public Health the draft plan was compiled and released for Public Consultation.

TOP ACTIONS IDENTIFIED FROM THE SURVEY RESPONSES

The top actionable points from the survey and how we are going to integrate them into the final draft of the PfN&P.

	You said	We said
1	“I think that the planting of more trees is essential for the benefit of nature and people.”	<p>We agree – and we’re taking action. On page 25 of the Plan, you’ll find details about some of the tree planting and maintenance initiatives we’re currently working on. Did you know that we have a dedicated and ambitious plan specifically for tree planting across the city? It’s called the Plan for Trees, and it sets out our long-term vision for protecting, planting, and celebrating trees across the city. You can explore it on our website here: Plan for Trees PLYMOUTH.GOV.UK.</p> <p>What have we changed? Reviewed document and strengthened references to trees. We have recognised the work of the Plan for Trees partnership on page 17, addressing the challenges of Tree Equity in the City.</p>
2	“I felt the report, and summary, could have been written in a more accessible, plain English way, as much of the language could exclude people from truly engaging or understanding.”	<p>We hear you. While the Plan is primarily written as a document for professionals — including funders, investors, and sector specialists — we recognise that not everyone is familiar with technical terms. That’s why we’ve made sure to include two easy-to-read, 2-page summaries: one for the general public and another tailored for children and young people. These versions use simpler language and are designed to be more engaging and inclusive.</p> <p>What have we changed? We’ve updated the glossary and reviewed the summary documents to make definitions and explanations clearer and more accessible for everyone reading the Plan.</p>
3	“Develop cultural/artistic opportunities to engage with nature within the Plan.”	<p>We completely agree. The arts and culture are really important parts of Plymouth’s identity. They can animate nature in really engaging, fun, and moving ways, and we know how important they are to help nurture connection between people and nature.</p> <p>We have a strong track record of integrating arts and culture into our environmental work. In recent years we’ve collaborated with a broad range of cultural partners like Arts University Plymouth, Stiltskin Theatre Company, and a range of local artists. Through creative commissions, public art events, and nature-inspired performances, we’ve celebrated the environment in imaginative and meaningful ways.</p> <p>Looking ahead, we’re committed to building on this approach and make sure that when we talk about nature, we are considering opportunities for artistic and cultural collaboration across the city.</p> <p>What have we changed? We have reviewed the document and added in more references to artistic and cultural programmes and opportunities, specifically in the 'Playful, Active, and Healthy Plymouth'. We have also added in another photo of arts and culture practice as well as strengthening references to the strong history of partnership delivery of artistic and cultural programmes through past Council-led projects.</p>

	You said	We said
4	“The enhancing of digital platforms is interesting but must not be done at the expense of existing channels. It would be a great improvement to have a centralised, easily accessible online presence for volunteers to access to find local nature projects they can join, especially by allowing anyone who has such a project to register that they are looking for volunteers. However, it can't be forgotten that many volunteers are older people or those who struggle with technology, so means must be put in place for those people to feel at no disadvantage when engaging. Any online service must have an offline equivalent.”	<p>We understand. Volunteering should be flexible and accessible to everyone. Not everyone can sign up to a big commitment of regular volunteering and we know some people would be more comfortable ‘doing their bit’ whenever they can. We recognise not everyone has access to digital/online platforms.</p> <p>In addition to the digital platform mentioned in the Plan, we’ll continue to share volunteering opportunities in other ways too. This includes putting up posters at relevant sites and working closely with our community partners, like Friends of Groups, to spread the word more widely across neighbourhoods. Our aim is to make it as easy as possible for people to get involved, whether online or offline.</p> <p>We know how important communication is to residents and communities for us all to be able to make the most of efforts towards delivering the vision in this plan – we heard this really clearly in the focus groups.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We have reviewed the Plan with this in mind and felt it was important to strengthen this in a really clear way and so in the Delivery Programme (page 48) we have added a specific measure of success to ensure we are accountable it – regular evaluation with stakeholder’s measures satisfaction with communication about nature-based activity programmes in the city.</p> <p>And to bolster that we have added an action to develop dedicated people in the council to communicate volunteering opportunities using a variety of methods.</p>
5	“Focus is needed on existing maintenance. I would like to know what is specific to my neighbourhood.”	<p>We agree - ongoing maintenance is really important and it’s a big part of what we do. This plan sits alongside our existing management plans for nature spaces across the whole of Plymouth - every ward and every neighbourhood. While we can’t include every detail in this document, the Plan provides an overview of our broader goals and priorities.</p> <p>We regularly update our maintenance plans to reflect public feedback — like the improvements made to our like our grass cutting map here — and to respond to environmental changes driven by the climate crisis. We’re committed to ensuring that our approach remains adaptive, responsive, and informed by the communities we serve.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We have strengthened the signposting to what's already happening i.e. grass cutting rota and signposting to the specific actions in the delivery programme.</p> <p>We have updated the plan to provide a commitment to more community representation on the Steering Group so that a range of community voices are part of the oversight of the delivery.</p>
6	“There is a lot of general 'good intention statements' that few could disagree. The specifics of how to achieve the lofty goals are vague. A proposed structure for the team/s responsible. It doesn't make clear who will be responsible for many actions - who will be on the steering group and who gets to decide that?”	<p>We agree as you will see we have included a Delivery Programme in the Appendices at the back of the Plan which sets out the specific, although in some cases still high level, actions required to work towards the measures of success.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We have updated the section on Strategic Delivery to make this clearer at this stage. The delivery programme will be led by the council's Natural Environment service who will collaborate with other council service areas and partners to deliver the actions set out. One of the first actions will be to ensure that each of the actions and measures set out in this plan is allocated to specific teams to lead and report back on to ensure we are able to monitor progress and where necessary make adjustments to stay on track.</p> <p>To ensure accountability, we’ll be working alongside a wide range of people and partners to oversee the delivery and maintain high standards. This includes expanding the Steering Group to bring together people from a broad range of demographics across the city, helping to ensure their community is represented in the plan</p>

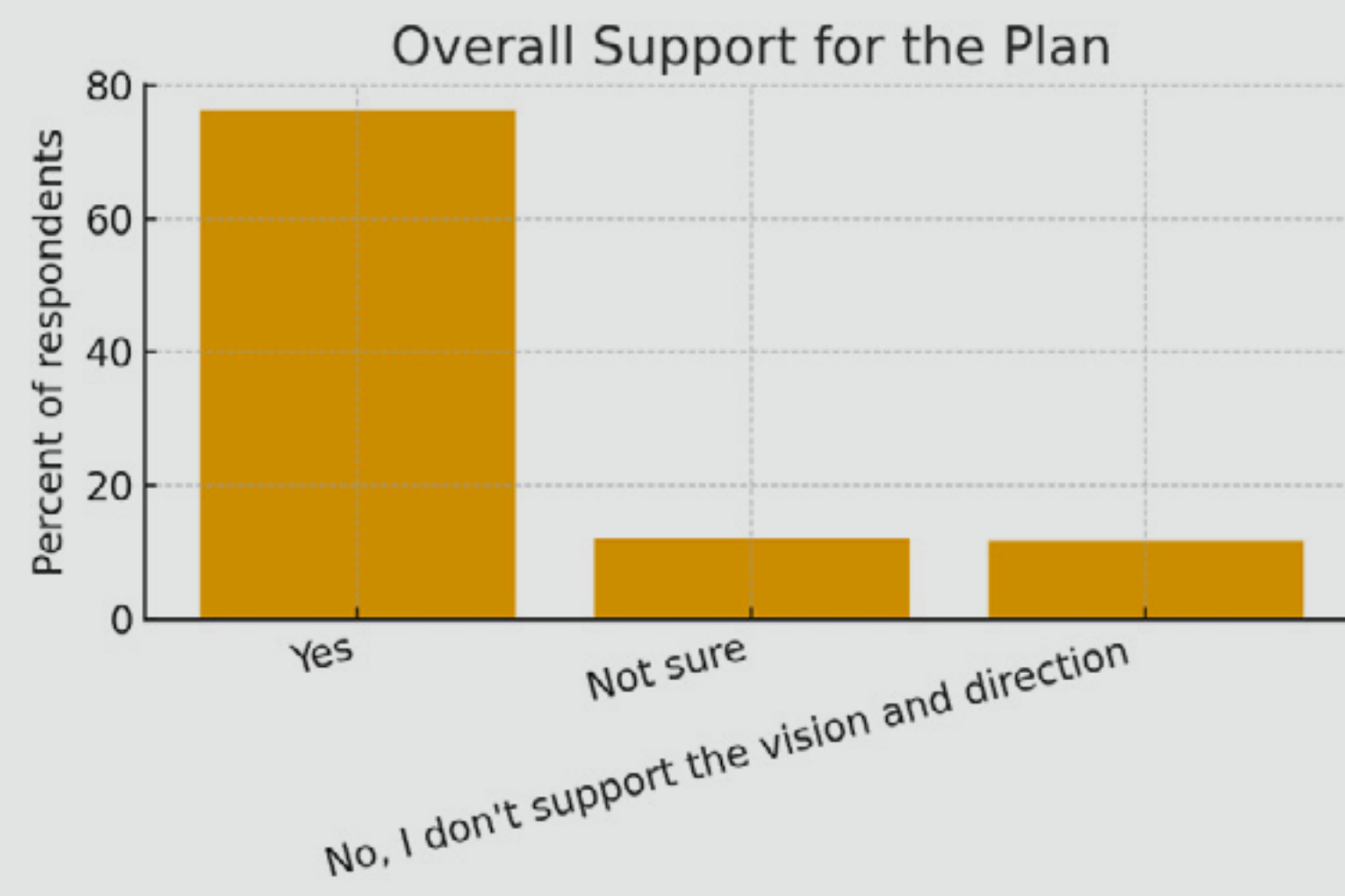
	You said	We said
7	“The plan doesn’t seem to include allotments.”	<p>Allotments are little green havens across our city. Not only do they provide space for residents and communities to grow their own food they also promote physical and mental wellbeing and bring neighbourhoods together. These green spaces also support biodiversity, reduce urban heat, and help people reconnect with nature in even the most built-up environments. They can also be a vital tool in tackling food insecurity and building climate resilience at a local level. Plus, there’s something really satisfying about eating something you’ve grown yourself!</p> <p>We’ve heard that Allotments are really important to you which is why we’ve also added into the delivery plan that as the city grows we are exploring the potential expansion of the allotment network.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>While we mention Allotments on pages 20, 27 and in the Appendices on page 46 we agree that they are important spaces and deserve a dedicated further action point, that we’ve included on Page 46 under Food Growing - Explore the potential expansion of the allotment network as the city grows. Space is at a premium in the city but as the city grows we are committed to ensuring that opportunity provides scope to increase the number of allotments for residents.</p>
8	“The plan talks about the sea but doesn’t reflect (or at least it is not clear) about how coastal nature can be improved and protected and accesses in a way that does not damage these fragile habitats.”	<p>We have multiple projects and partnerships are dedicated to keeping our rivers, estuaries, and our Sound healthy and thriving. From the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park project to the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum, we are working alongside experts to keep these habitats safe and healthy.</p> <p>To put all this work together and join up the vision, we are going to be working in partnership with key stakeholders to produce a Plan for Water. This Plan will set out what we’re going to do to keep these blue spaces safe and special for wildlife and for people.</p> <p>Our coastal sites are well recognised, with some being nationally important and we have committed to protecting and enhancing these as part of the Nature Rich Ocean City objective and linked actions (pages 43 and 44).</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We reviewed the document with this mind and have updated the vision of the Nature Rich Plymouth on page 24 to include specific reference to coast as an important part of the city’s biodiversity.</p>
9	“Building on the call for education and public engagement, promote nature literacy in schools, strengthen education programmes in schools.”	<p>We know it’s really important to tell people how amazing nature is, and how important it is to protect it. Children, young people, and adults can all benefit from learning more about the incredible wildlife right on our doorstep, the challenges it’s facing, and what we can do to help.</p> <p>Many of you said about how important it is to make sure that we are going into schools to teach children about nature and we absolutely agree. Did you know that many of our projects on the ground deliver activities in schools and with young people every day?</p> <p>The Plymouth Sound National Marine Park team is visiting every school in Plymouth to talk about the importance of the sea and marine life, and how we can protect it. Our Green Communities team runs a Next Generation Nature education programme, running nature-based school sessions to teach about biodiversity and how we can help nature. The new recycling officers in the Council will be going into schools to talk about recycling and litter. There’s lots of education initiatives happening in the Council and with our partners.</p> <p>We are committed to making sure that future generations know how important nature is, in Plymouth and beyond, and how they can help to look after it so that it can be enjoyed for generations to come.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>To make this point clearer and stronger in the plan we have strengthened the reference to education and learning in the nature connected, engaged and empowered Plymouth objective as well as adding a new action in the delivery programme to ‘continue to deliver and seek opportunities to expand the city’s Sea in Schools Programme with partners in the city.’</p>

	You said	We said
I0	<p>“A positive plan for nature is welcome but nature protection also needs to be built into other policies, especially those on transport, housing and other development issues.</p> <p>I'm applauding the steering group. think they should be mentioned by name in the plan so it's clear this is a wider than PCC thing.”</p>	<p>We agree and you will see that we already have agreed specific policies in the Joint Local Plan that offer recognition and protection to our natural environment (DEV26 and DEV27) and Trees and Hedgerows (DEV28) as well as a recognised Biodiversity Network. These policies are balanced against wider infrastructure needs of the city and for people to have good quality homes and neighbourhoods to live in and ways to get around the city.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>The council also has integrated a Climate Impact Assessment requirement into every Decision taken by the members and officers. This assessment takes into account a range of factors, including biodiversity, to ensure that the proposal aligns with existing Climate and Nature goals. This wasn’t referenced in the plan before but we have now added this in to make sure people understand some of the ways behind the scenes that we are working to protect the environment in a growing city and genuinely consider climate goals as part of our decision making.</p> <p>Thanks for recognising the hard work that many have put towards this plan and we agree this needs to be recognised more clearly so we have also added in an acknowledgments section - to recognise and say thank you for the contributions so many people, groups and partners have made in helping to shape this plan.</p>
II	<p>“The Plan states that there will be accessible and inclusive natural spaces across the city. But does not state how this will be achieved.”</p>	<p>Every person in Plymouth deserves to enjoy and benefit from getting outside and being in nature. We know that not every nature space is accessible for everyone. Through the Plan, we want to identify places where we can improve access to nature spaces and work with communities to make this happen where possible.</p> <p>Many of you talked about the need to make our coastal spaces more accessible, so more people can feel closer to the sea. Have you heard about our Plymouth Sound National Marine Park (PSNMP)? The PSNMP is working closely with communities near Ernesettle Creek and Firestone Bay to strengthen their connection to local blue spaces. Through the development of Community Access Points, they aim to create welcoming, accessible routes that encourage regular interaction with these natural areas and reflect the needs and aspirations of local residents.</p> <p>We are also working closely with the South West Coast Path, to improve accessibility along Plymouth’s stretch of Coast Path.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We have reviewed the plan with this in mind and have made a few changes to ensure the importance of this comes through. We strengthened the action about access to sea and beaches in the Inclusive Nature Spaces section and recognised a specific action to delivering 'anchor points' at Firestone Bay and Ernesettle as part of our NMP programme.</p> <p>We have also ensured that we have made stronger reference in a couple of key places in the Plan to the South West Coast Path and how there is really positive working going on to improve accessibility.</p>
I2	<p>“Make sure that you have set up a matrix of what you will measure - insect/plant diversity; residents’ sense of well-being - preferably with comparators. I think the plan needs to use less specific terms and language- will many people understand what moderate/ condition is?”</p>	<p>We agree—understanding what’s working and what needs improving is essential. That’s why we’ve built in a commitment to monitor and report on progress throughout the life of the Plan (see page 37).</p> <p>We’ll be tracking our progress against the specific proposed measures of success and actions set out in the Delivery Programme (pages 43–50 of the Appendices). These measures of success are our benchmarks, and we’ll use them to assess how well we’re delivering on our commitments.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We can see that some of the measures might not have been as clear as they could be and that is because in addition to local measures, we’re also working to meet national nature indicators, overseen by organisations like Natural England, to ensure our work contributes to wider environmental goals and we have added in some information linking explain these measures a bit further.</p> <p>After reviewing the section on Strategic Delivery we thought this could also be strengthened and so we have re-written and strengthened this so that it is clearer in how we will ensure oversight of the delivery of the plan. This includes how we’ll regularly review progress with the steering group and publish updates that show how we’re performing against the Plan’s targets—highlighting both successes and areas where more work is needed.</p>

	You said	We said
13	“I think the plan could be more ambitious in relation to addressing the climate crisis. The urgency of the crisis doesn't necessarily come through.”	<p>Taking action about the climate crisis is crucial. We officially declared a Climate Emergency in March 2019 and are working hard to mitigate and address the climate crisis across the Council. Every aim and deliverable in the Plan for Nature and People goes towards combatting the climate crisis.</p> <p>To move us towards the Council's goal of our being carbon neutral by 2030, we co-developed the Net Zero Action Plan which you can read on our website here: Net Zero Action Plan PLYMOUTH.GOV.UK. This Plan provides clear actions about how we are approaching the climate crisis and moving towards carbon neutrality as a Council. This Plan sits alongside the Plan for Nature and People and our forthcoming Climate Adaptation Plan, which is currently in production.</p> <p>The Delivery Programme has a specific section highlighting measures of success and actions towards Climate Resilience and Adaptation on page 44.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>To strengthen this, we have updated and strengthened references (pages 9, 21, 42) to the city's current Net Zero Action Plan and the emerging Climate Adaptation Plan to clarify how the Plan for Nature and People's objectives also support and align with these plans, reinforcing the city's commitment to climate resilience and carbon neutrality through nature-based solutions.</p>
14	“What is the cost of this plan, what is its impact upon council tax bills? We need a clear idea of where the money is coming from and how sure is the council of meeting its £50M goal.”	<p>This Plan does not require any additional cost to the taxpayer. In fact, 62% of our work is funded through external grants, which means we've successfully secured funding from outside sources for specific nature environment programmes. These funds are ring-fenced and cannot be used for other Council activities but we also work to put them to good effect to deliver socio-economic benefits too.</p> <p>When applying for these funding opportunities, we prioritise collaboration and creativity—ensuring that we can share resources with partners and communities. We know that these projects achieve the greatest impact when delivered collectively, involving a wide range of people and organisations across the city.</p> <p>To learn more about how the Council is working towards the £50 million target, please refer to the Innovative Investment section on pages 32–33 of the Plan.</p> <p>What have we changed?</p> <p>We have added some further information about this in page 32 of the plan to make it clear about the innovative plan for raising these levels of investment.</p> <p>“This, coupled with the existing commitment from the council's budget, mean we are able to deliver more value for money for the city without putting further pressure on the public purse. The council's new innovative Company to drive this forward - Ocean City Nature - looks to build investment up to a level to enable more money to circulate to community activity and deliver the goals of this plan.”</p>

Support and understanding

- There is a 76.2% overall support for the plan with 12.2% unsure and 11.5% giving no support
- 88.1% agree/strongly agree understand the aims of the plan
- 75.2% agree/strongly agree that the plan is ambitious and reflects the urgency of nature/climate challenges
- 76.2% agree/strongly agree the plan presents a clear, achievable vision
- 53.8% agree/strongly agree regarding the clarity of delivery i.e. who and how. 19.6% disagree and 17.8% are neutral – **this would suggest this is an area for improvement**



Benefits, access and inclusion

- 80.8% agree/strongly agree with the 400m access target to natural space
- 64% agree/strongly agree the plan is welcoming and inclusive, 28% neutral or disagree
- 72.8% agree/strongly agree the use of a digital platform could broaden participation
- 55.6% agree/strongly agree the plan will support green/blue jobs and investment, 26.6% neutral and 17.8% disagree/strongly disagree

Actions

- 79.8% agree/strongly agree that tree planting, biodiversity gain etc will support nature recovery
- 77.3% agree/strongly agree with targeting least-served areas for tree planting i.e. street trees

Motivation to get involved

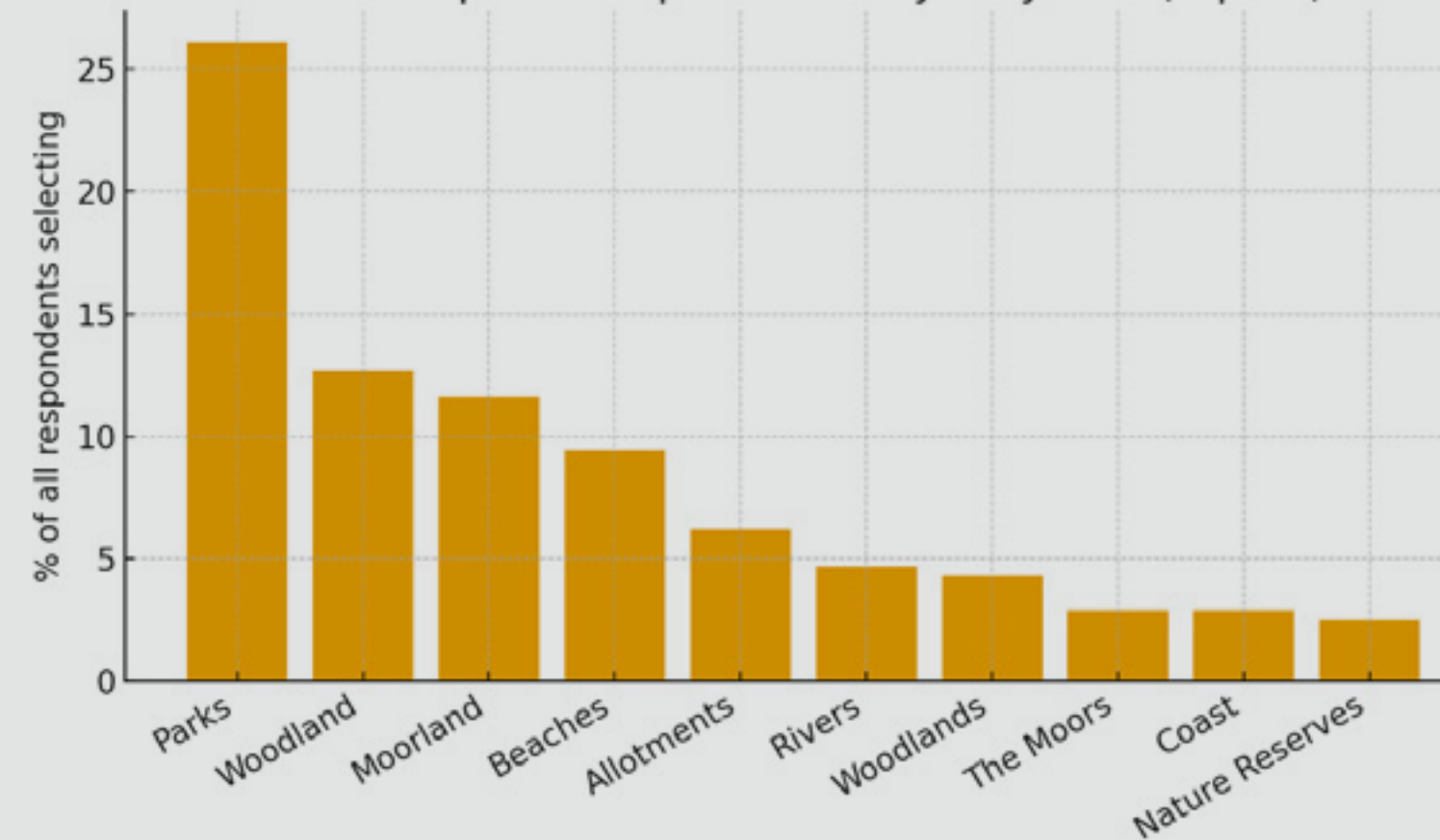
- 56.3% said Yes, 28% Maybe” and 15.7% No. This potentially gives a good base of willing volunteers;



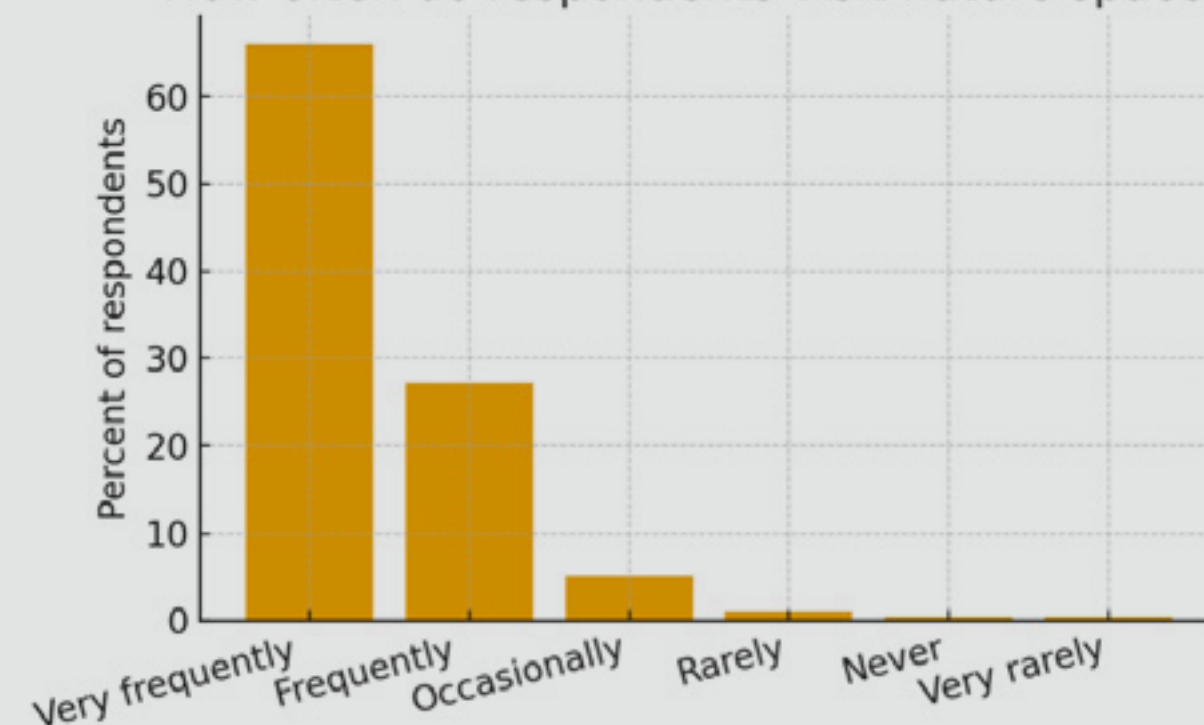
Nature connectedness

- 90.6% frequently/very frequently visit nature spaces
- Nature spaces in order of mention:
 - Parks were most commonly, mentioned, specifically Central, Devonport and Victoria Parks
 - Coast and Sea including Plymouth Hoe, The Sounds and South West Coast path
 - Dartmoor
 - Woodlands
 - Beaches
 - National Trust
 - Nature reserves
 - Rivers

Nature spaces respondents say they visit (top 10)



How often do respondents visit nature spaces?



What appears to be working

75-82% agreement that the vision, ambition, urgency and equity of access are landing well

81% agreement that actions are credible for nature recovery

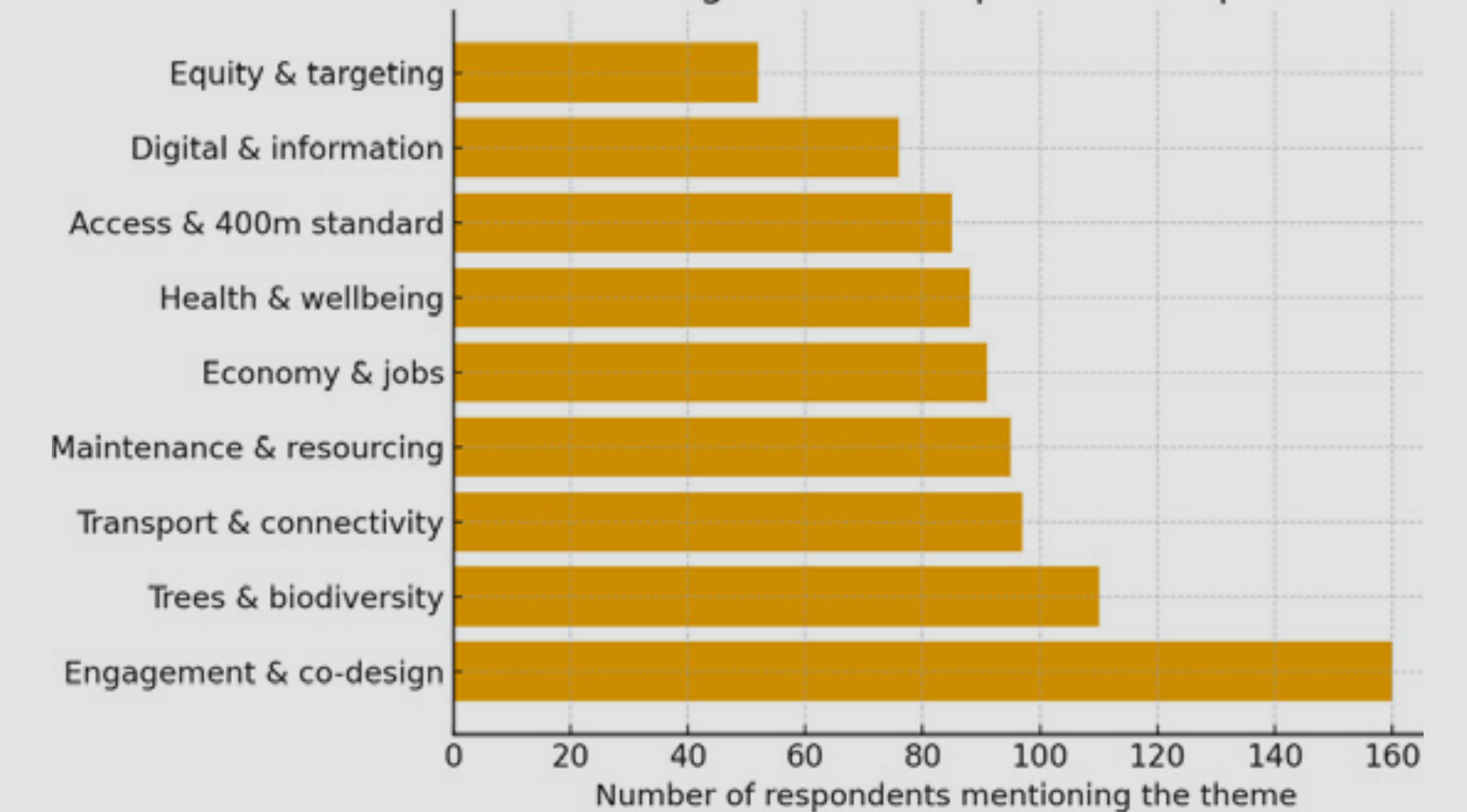
56% have an appetite for digital engagement and volunteering – 30% maybe's who could be open to conversion

What People Talked About Most

From the written comments, the most common themes were:

- Engagement & co-design (mentions across ~160 respondents)
- Trees & biodiversity (~110)
- Transport & connectivity (~97)
- Maintenance & resourcing (~95)
- Economy & jobs (~91)
- Health & wellbeing (~88)
- Access & the 400 m standard (~85)
- Digital & information (~76)
- Equity & targeting (~52)

Recurring themes in open-text responses



What People Agree On

Most people agree with the following parts of the Plan:

- 1. The Plan’s aims are clear (88% agree).
- 2. Everyone should live within 400 metres of a green space (80%).
- 3. Actions like tree planting and biodiversity projects will help nature (80%).

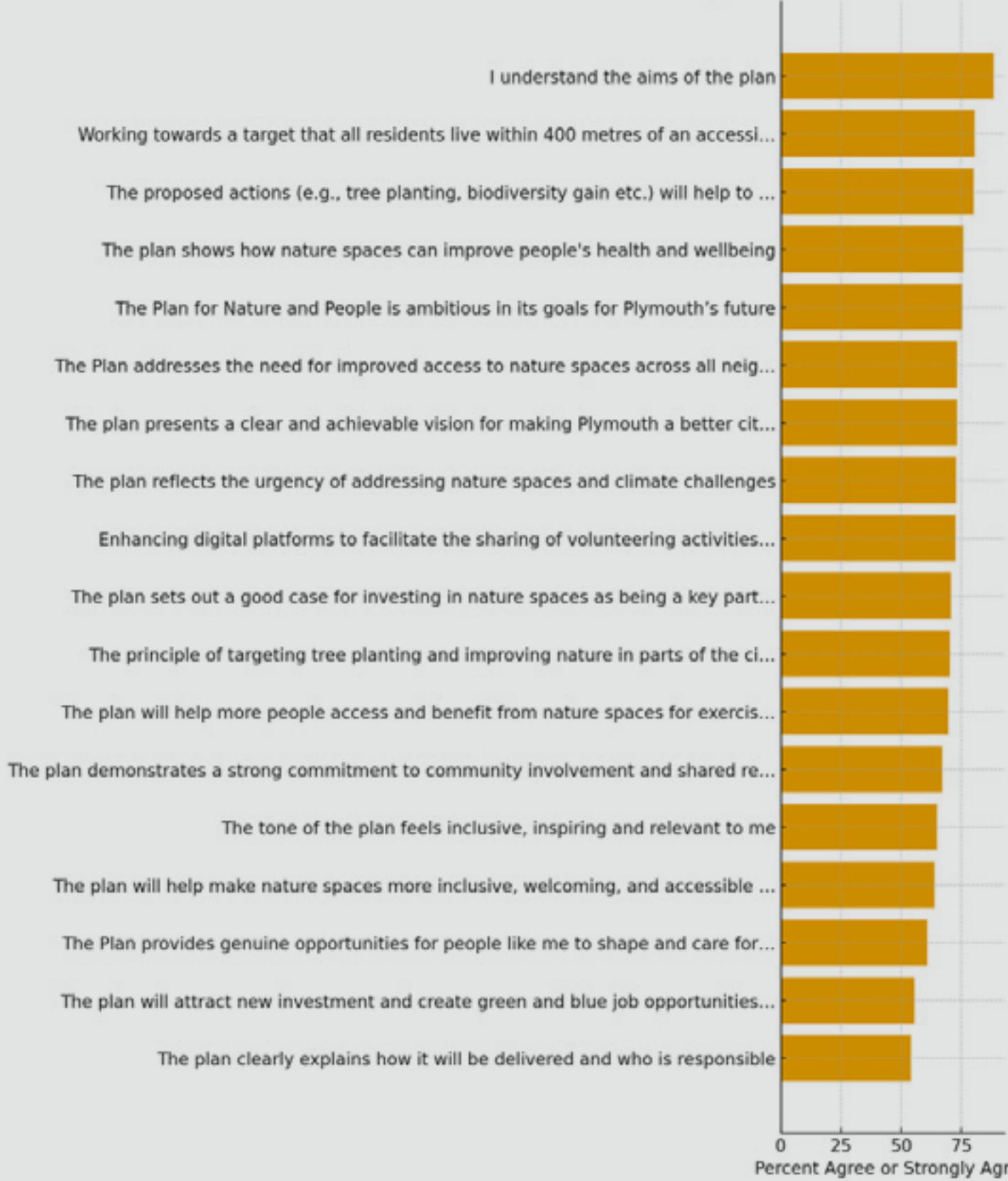
Areas to improve

Clarity over delivery – who does what, when and how progress is tracked. Turning intent into visible tracked actions

The narrative for investment 59% agrees, 24% neutral and 16% disagree

Whether the plan offers genuine chances for people to get involved (61%)

Agreement across Plan Statements



COMMENTS BY THEME

Nature Rich City

- Protect existing trees – strong concern about tree loss. Tree planting must be matched with protection and proper aftercare
- Tree planting should be thoughtful, seasonal, and suited to local ecosystems. Fruit bearing trees are encouraged for pollinators and public benefit
- Wildlife corridors are essential for biodiversity; connectivity across the city is vital
- Some green space should be left wild to support biodiversity but not neglected under the guise of environmental care
- Focus on creating a few high-quality habitats as showcases, rather than many mediocre ones
- Green areas should balance wildlife needs with safe, accessible play areas for children
- Plans should include youth participation and education to give young people a better start
- Opportunities for all Plymouth schools to be involved in nature-based activities
- Restrict cars for public and environmental health
- Ensure transport and pathways support access to green spaces and wildlife corridors
- New developments should work around existing natural structures, not just meet minimum requirements
- Tree planting and wildflower areas need proper care and seasonal timing

- Gardening teams should follow best practices, like annual wildflower cutting to encourage regrowth
- Forest Rising could be extended to retired groups – suggested involvement in planting in gardens of less able or low-income residents
- Unused allotment plots should be reassigned. Community gardening is seen as vital for urban health.
- Questions raised about past decision and accountability

Playful, Active and Healthy City

- School-level education is vital to instil respect for green spaces
- Educating the public on the ecological value of wildflowers, grasses and trees is essential
- Encourage community involvement initiatives like ‘Adopt a Patch’, litter picking and guerilla gardening – though this needs coordination to avoid accidental damage
- Many green spaces are neglected, overgrown or mismanaged
- More staff are needed to maintain parks and planters (four gardeners for Plymouth is not enough!)
- Improve existing infrastructure with drought-tolerant plants, wildlife features and better water bin coverage
- Ensure spaces are clean, safe and accessible – including for disabled users
- Promote outdoor play through low-cost activities like treasure hunts and nature trails

- Educate parents on the importance of outdoor play
- Address safety concerns e.g. anti-social behaviour, dog control to make spaces more family friendly
- Support initiatives like park yoga, park runs and outdoor gyms for all ages
- Social prescribing is praised but must be backed by safe, accessible spaces
- Create nature trails with artistic and reflective elements to deepen engagement
- Convert unused or neglected areas i.e. bin alleys, unmanaged grass patches into micro-green spaces
- Improve access to nature, especially in built up areas and ensure public transport supports this
- Make permeable materials mandatory for front garden paving to support drainage and biodiversity
- Prevent development on green spaces
- Balance nature growth with infrastructure safety e.g. road visibility
- Protect wildlife from disturbances e.g. dogs in ponds
- There is a frustration over the council’s slow progress and populist decision-making
- Lack of awareness of existing nature spaces e.g. Ford Cemetery
- Long allotment waiting lists despite unused plots

Inclusive Nature Spaces

- Improve disabled access to walkways, steps, picnic tables and planters, especially in parks like Devonport Park
- Ensure all areas of Plymouth are included, not just those labelled as deprived
- Address digital exclusion by combining online resources within person engagement and physical signage
- Support inclusive access to nature, especially for communities like Stonehouse who feel excluded
- Allocate one plot per allotment for community activities and volunteering
- Encourage children’s involvement in volunteering e.g. litter picking, recycling
- Provide free summer events to raise awareness of green spaces
- Support Friends of Groups and key volunteers to reach excluded groups via posters, libraries and surgeries.
- Develop modern, sleek, bug free apps that are easy to use
- Create a central digital hub for nature-related resources, organisations and volunteering opportunities
- Council must have a clear, committed environmental Improvement Policy
- Promote anti-littering messages and encourage a local pride in nature spaces
- Include local art and community health groups in environmental initiatives
- Make advertising a priority – Plymouth needs better self-promotion
- Improve event visibility to help residents discover opportunities to engage

- Residents should feel empowered to enhance their environment without fear of council disapproval e.g. planting flowers for pollinators
- Listen to local voices, including objections during planning applications
- Clarify funding sources, priorities and whether targets are tied to external funding

Nature Connected, Engaged and Empowered City

- Groups like Plymouth Tree Partnership should be named in plan to show it’s a city-wide effort, not just PCC led
- Wildlife gardens such as Delamere Road face threats from a ‘neat and tide’ mindset
- Nature advocates feel unheard and unsupported
- Long-term support and protection for these areas is essential
- Improve access to green spaces, especially in deprived areas
- Avoid creating inaccessible or neglected spaces
- Ensure netter access for disabled people and provide more public toilets
- Go beyond websites – use signs, town halls and face to face outreach
- Older residents and others may struggle with online-only resources
- Host workshops and talks in parks and community centres on rewilding and permaculture etc.
- Nature is not inherently untidy; council actions e.g. strimming and tree removal undermine ecological efforts
- Allotment policies should reflect sustainable practices like no-dig gardening
- Urban gardens (18.7%) need more attention and mention

- Suggest a self-assessment checklist for nature-friendly gardens with possible recognition schemes
- Improve online reporting systems to cover more issues e.g. blocked drains, paths etc.
- Over reliance on community volunteers is risky without proper support
- People need to feel safe and empowered to participate, which is challenging in the current climate
- Nature protection must be embedded in broader policies – transport, housing development etc.
- Prioritise improving existing green areas before creating new ones
- Ensure new spaces are sustainable and based on existing natural habitats

Innovative, Investment City

- Nature improvement plans should include clear figures and pathways for external investment, similar to the inclusive growth plan
- Use strong environmental vulnerability data to attract investors
- The council should proactively incentivise business investment through simplified processed and financial benefits like reduced business rates
- Emphasise the economic benefits of environmental initiatives to gain broader support
- Involve children and schools in nature projects; their creativity and ideas are valuable
- Engage unemployed individuals in planting and greening efforts, potentially linking it to universal credit

- Increase social media presence and councillor engagement to raise awareness
- Create green classrooms in every school to foster environmental education
- Invest in all local areas, not just affluent ones
- Support volunteers and residents with small-scale nature projects like growing food on vacant plots
- Encourage community management of small spaces and avoid selling them off
- Promote inner-city housing with eco-friendly features and improve access with small eco-buses
- Improve public outreach about coastal and park ecosystems with informative signage
- Collaborate with university students in art and science to create educational materials
- Recognise and include local nature enthusiasts and gardeners in planning and decision-making
- Support structured career paths in woodland management and tree surgery for young people
- Promote habitat banking Plymouth as a model for attracting investment and creating jobs
- Ensure new developments include allotments and community spaces
- Encourage green roofs, solar panels and water harvesting, and surface water management
- Take inspiration from ambitious European green spaces
- Be cautious with Biodiversity Net Gain schemes; some habitats cannot be replaced and need full protection
- Communicate the economic, ethical and social benefits of environmental actions clearly to avoid public scepticism.

Other points respondents would like to see

- Defend wildlife gardens, community areas, and nature reserves from being dismissed as “messy.”
- Guarantee protection of allotments from sell-offs.
- Support for local nurseries, seed banks, and tree supply chains.
- Species-specific support: swift and owl boxes, bat and bird watching, migratory bird assistance.
- Wildlife corridors and rolling biodiversity surveys to ensure habitat connectivity.
- Proper maintenance of green spaces to avoid neglect and misuse (e.g., mislabelled wildflower meadows).
- Encourage community stewardship of vacant plots for nature and people.
- Concerns about housing developments impacting green spaces and increasing traffic.
- Call for joined-up working across council departments, especially with the Nature & People team.
- Desire for greener back lanes and more trees in residential areas.
- Flooding risk management and extreme heat mitigation should be integrated into planning.
- Improved green transport and congestion charges to reduce pollution.
- Farmers market in Central Park to encourage community interaction and nature engagement.
- Improved play parks to get children active in green spaces.
- Panel of city residents to be involved in green space planning.
- Local consultation, especially with those caring for nature spaces.
- Cultural events like a flower festival or Seafest expansion to celebrate community and nature.

- Strong emphasis on clear, inclusive communication (e.g., readability of documents).
- Need for effective communication strategies to explain the benefits of nature projects.
- Focus on Strategic Delivery (P36) and shifting from a defensive to collaborative tone.
- Highlighted importance of audience, reach, and tone in public documents.
- More dog waste bins.
- Apprenticeships and local volunteer involvement in nature projects.
- Visual aids to highlight historical and green areas in the city.
- Accessible infrastructure (e.g., ramps instead of steps at Tinside).
- Species lists and planting schemes to guide informed decisions.
- Incorporate models like One Planet Development (Wales).
- Address climate change impacts already being felt.
- Link nature plans to poverty and social equity—recognizing barriers to engagement.
- Criticism of superficial accolades like “Tree City of the World” without real maintenance.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The survey respondents lean towards frequent users of nature spaces and older age bands; views of infrequent users, families with young children, or certain communities may be under-represented.

Age

- Majority respondents aged 55+ (162)
- Largest group 55–64 (77)
- Second largest group 65–74 (62)
- 25 to 34 (21)
- 35 to 44 (27)

Underrepresented age groups via survey:

- 15 and under – 0
- 16 to 19 – 0
- 20 to 24 – 5

It is noted that the children, young people and family demographics (U15, 16-19, 20-24 & 25-44) were underrepresented. To increase responses in the 25-44 age range we used a targeted and paid social media campaign.

To increase representation from children and young people we:

- attended a Climate Ambassadors meeting in collaboration with the Net Zero and Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) Teams
- attended two Poole Farm youth groups in collaboration with the Community Connection Teams
- carried out a ‘paid’ social media campaign via our Corporate Comms Team
- contacted all schools in Plymouth asking for the survey to be circulated via school bulletins via the Education, Participation and Skills Team
- Green Communities Team attended Plymouth University’s Freshers Fair, shared at libraries and parks in the city
- encouraged both internal and external stakeholders to share the consultation across their networks

Responses from Children and Young People

Climate Ambassadors (15/09/25):

1 young person aged 16–19

3 young people aged 15 and under

Poole Farm (16/09/25):

15 young people aged 15 and under

17 young people aged 16–19

Green Spaces Visited

Poole Farm, Budshead Woods, Crownhill Woods, Whitleigh Woods, Trefusis Park, Devonport Park, paddling in the sea, kayaking at Mount Batten, Parkway Woods, Forder Valley Nature Reserve, Central Park, gran’s garden and Frogmore.

Accessibility

All young people could access green space within 10 minutes of where they live.

Why Green Spaces Matter

Provide oxygen and clean air

Support wildlife (bees, pollinators, beavers)

Offer clean water and shade

Grass cools feet, trees provide shade

Spaces for food (e.g., apples for people and wildlife)

Opportunities for fun, relaxation, and community

Nature Metaphors

Young people identified with elements of nature (e.g., woods, apple tree, shark, bee, fox, pig, badger, mole, robin, hedgehog), each linking their needs and wellbeing to the health of natural spaces.

What Young People Want from the Plan

Maintenance & Investment:

More funding for upkeep (removing rubbish, updating signs, maintaining paths)

Improved access points, especially in woods

Leave some fields wild, only mow paths

Food & Community:

Use fruit trees for community food projects and food banks

Combine beehives with orchards

Wildlife & Biodiversity:

Clean up the sea for marine life

More wildflowers and bee habitats

Protect soil for burrowing animals

Plant berry bushes for birds

Safety & Accessibility:

Safe, chemical-free habitats

Spaces away from roads

Quiet areas for relaxation and mental health

Personal Connections:

Nature helps with communication and wellbeing

Planting and caring for nature is meaningful

General Comments & Suggestions

Enable people to connect in nature without harming it

Ensure outdoor spaces are safe, welcoming, and well-advertised

More bike trails and benches

More wildlife, greenery, and better management

Keep wild spaces clean and open

Volunteering and youth leadership are working well

Avoid turning Plymouth into a “concrete jungle”

Reduce pollution, especially in the sea

Maintenance and investment are crucial

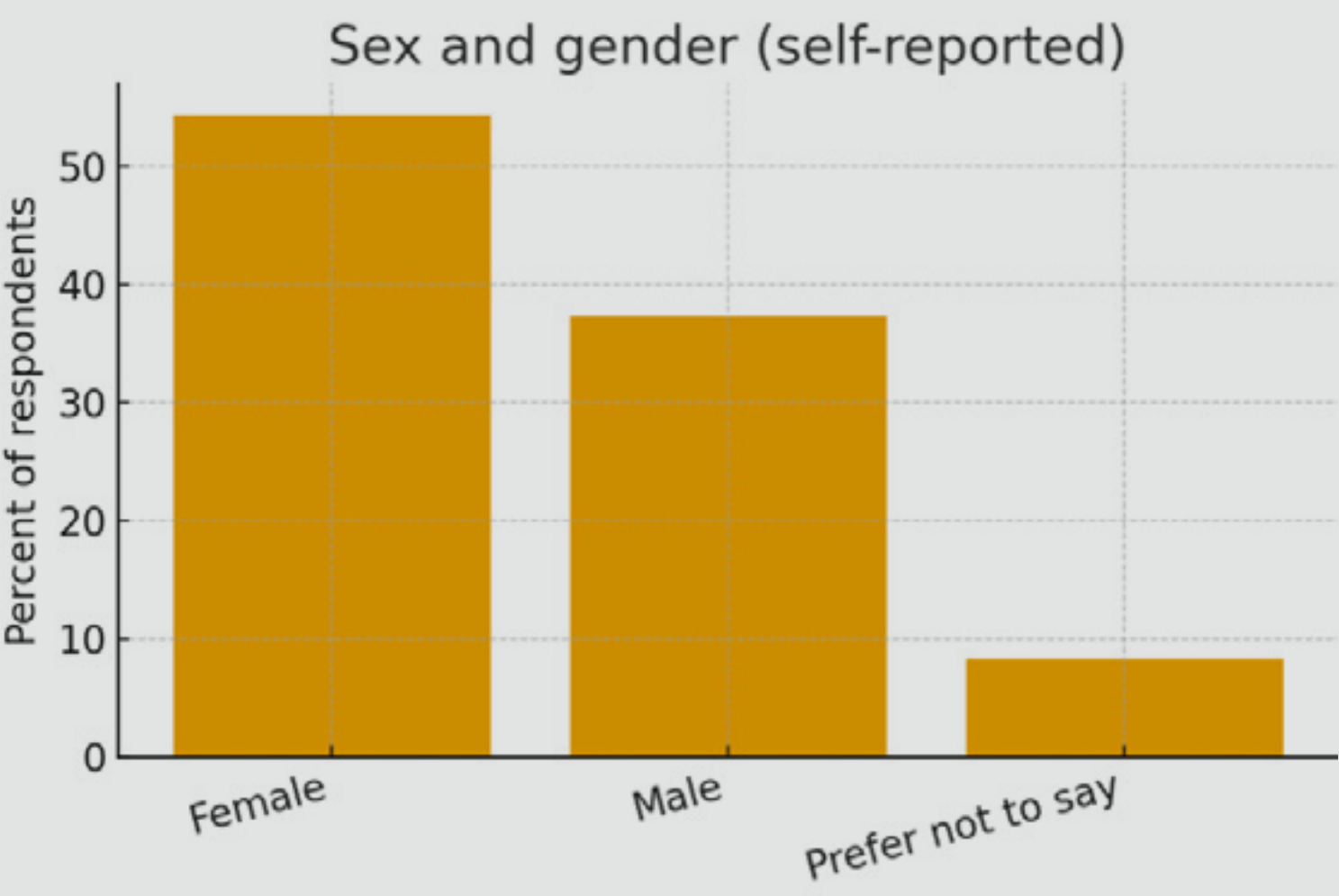
Nature brings people together and supports wellbeing

Children and Young People - summary

Young people value easy access to well-maintained, safe, and biodiverse green spaces. They want investment in maintenance, more opportunities for community involvement, and a focus on both people and wildlife thriving together. They see nature as essential for wellbeing, connection, and the future of Plymouth.

Sex and Gender

- Majority female respondents (151)
- Minority male respondents (109)
- Remaining prefer not to say (26)



Ethnicity

- 84% white (240)
- 3.1% others (9)
- 10.1% prefer not to say (29)

Conclusion

The public consultation for the Plymouth Plan for Nature and People has demonstrated strong support for the vision, ambition, and actions set out in the draft plan. Respondents have shown a clear desire for accessible, well-maintained, and inclusive nature spaces that benefit both people and wildlife. The feedback highlights the importance of ongoing investment, clear communication, and joined up working across departments and communities to deliver meaningful change.

While the plan’s aims and many of its actions are widely supported, the consultation has identified areas for improvement—particularly around clarity of delivery, communication of investment, and ensuring opportunities for all residents to get involved. The voices of children, young people, and underrepresented groups have added valuable perspectives, reinforcing the need for targeted engagement and inclusive approaches.

The insights gathered through the consultation have helped to shape the final draft of the Plymouth Plan for Nature and People. Key actions have been strengthened, language has been clarified, and new commitments have been made to address the priorities raised by the respondents. The plan now better reflects Plymouth’s shared ambition to place nature at the heart of the city’s future, ensuring that everyone can enjoy, value, and help care for our natural environment.

Ongoing collaboration, transparency, and community involvement will be essential as we move from planning to delivery. By working together, we can create a greener, healthier, and more resilient Plymouth for current and future generations.

GREEN MINDS MODEL

SUMMARY

The Green Minds Model aims to summarise the structure of the Green Minds approach, to aid its transfer and replication to other urban areas and authorities.

Green Minds piloted new ways of implementing nature-based solutions within an urban environment. The project's central aim was to collaborate with stakeholders to recognise how humans, as part of nature, interact with nature in a complex system and to identify ways in which systemic change is brought about.

The model is presented as an integrated approach, where various nested elements are shown working together as a system. It reflects the particular challenges and scales of focus in urban areas – from individuals, to communities and neighbourhoods and at a citywide level. It focuses on particular leverage points for change (best practices) with regard to nature in cities, and is guided at its core by a set of underlying principles to inform practice.

At the centre of the model sits the system goal – *Urban Wilding. A set of guiding Principles have been created to inform the practice of Urban Wilding. These principles have emerged from our experiences designing and implementing Urban Wilding in Plymouth.

The eight Principles that have emerged from our programme of testing and development represent key leverage points to effect system change and to successfully integrate nature within urban place shaping. This includes exploring deeply held beliefs and values around our relationship to nature and to others, the creation of new organisational and digital infrastructures which empower citizens, and the development of new policy, planning and financial frameworks to support this.

Complex systems can behave differently at differing scales and so these are reflected too in the model to recognise the importance of understanding who needs to be engaged and how. This takes into account the need for multiple perspectives and the importance of equity (who participates), through an inclusive process of engagement from individuals to groups and organisations, and at neighbourhood and citywide scales.

Finally, the model acknowledges the importance of an ongoing and iterative co-design process. This process recognises that resilience requires the ability to adapt as solutions emerge within a complex and constantly changing environment. It is delivered through a cyclical, action learning approach in which lessons learned influence the next cycle of implementation to ensure a progressive approach.

The model is brought to life through our suite of Insight Papers, Guides and Case Studies which aim to illustrate how the model was implemented and what we learnt.

*We have chosen to use the term 'wilding' instead of 'rewilding', as it better reflects the reality of nature in urban areas - to rewild implies a return to nature before urbanisation, which is not possible.

URBAN WILDING PRINCIPLES

The quality and quantity of nature has declined significantly in recent decades. Across the UK and Europe, nature recovery and restoration, rather than just preserving or conserving what remains, has become a high priority, as we have become more aware of society’s dependence on nature^[1].

We know that spaces that are more biodiverse can deliver multiple health and wellbeing benefits as well as other nature-based solutions such as improvements in water drainage, increased carbon sequestration, removal of air pollutants and increased pollination for food security^[2].

‘Rewilding’ has gained prominence as one approach to achieving such improvements in biodiversity, with a growing research body assessing its impact.

Urban (re)wilding, however, is still a new concept. We define Urban Wilding as ‘any initiative, both human-aided and natural colonization, that aims to encourage biodiversity, ecosystem function and native species in urban settings’^[3].

Urban Wilding is fundamentally different from wilding/rewilding/renaturing elsewhere. Cities and towns are dominated by human infrastructure and activity. Consequently, many natural ecosystem processes are significantly modified or constrained in urban areas.

We rely upon ecosystem services for our health and wellbeing. Urban ecologies, which deliver these ecosystem services, are complex and poorly understood. However, we know that more biodiverse systems deliver more or better ecosystem services. We also know that we can mimic, or engineer, some specific ecosystem services such as storm water management. Whilst we don’t know enough to design urban ecosystems to deliver all the services we need, we do know that more nature is good for people

and urban living and that arranging it in certain ways can deliver certain specific benefits. We can’t achieve this by doing nothing – positive interventions are required, which in turn demand enabling policy, community action and practical delivery mechanisms.

The Green Minds understanding of Urban Wilding recognises the need to shift from nature conservation to nature recovery - to focus on restoring much of what is rare or has gone and a recognition that we need to bring high quality Nature into places where people live.^[4]

The Urban Wilding Principles below are designed as a set of prompts to help guide initiatives for nature to thrive in cities: to survive and reproduce, to expand, and to function as a system and so deliver more and better services to support urban environmental health, our economy, and human wellbeing.

Support people and nature together

Promote a just transition to wilder cities through equitable access to nature, socially just policy and involvement in the co-creation and co-stewardship of nature-based solutions that are adapted to climate change, biodiverse and support nature connection.

Promote nature-inspired leadership

At all levels of management (individual, community/neighbourhood, city administration, business, etc) enable nature positive actions to enhance urban liveability through education, training, and policy.

Develop co-stewardship for land management

Democratise land management and ownership through the development of co-stewardship solutions with user communities, introducing inclusive and empowering processes for engagement, creating community assets, and utilising diverse governance structures.

Deliver nature recovery at multiple scales

Make the most of the local built environment and its scale, acknowledging that no space is too small to be valuable whilst at the same time recognizing that larger green spaces and high degrees of connectivity are key for nature recovery.

Secure benefits for the long-term

Develop integrated policy instruments that embed urban wilding in development practice, led by communities and advised and supported by public administrations to create resilient cities and a population connected to nature.

Create purposeful data and information supported by digital infrastructure

Develop new digital infrastructures to generate community-owned and insightful knowledge of urban nature to support nature connection, and nature-positive policy and practice.

Create resilient local economies

Promote and empower nature-related careers, cooperatives and social enterprise across all sectors, to create new jobs and new value in green and blue infrastructure.

Change values and attitudes to nature

Promote nature connection amongst citizens, to enhance individual and community wellbeing and to foster nature-positive choices.

^[1] Nature Recovery for Our Survival, Prosperity and Wellbeing: A Joint Statement by the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies of the UK. jncc.gov.uk/our-role/the-uk/nature-recovery-joint-statement

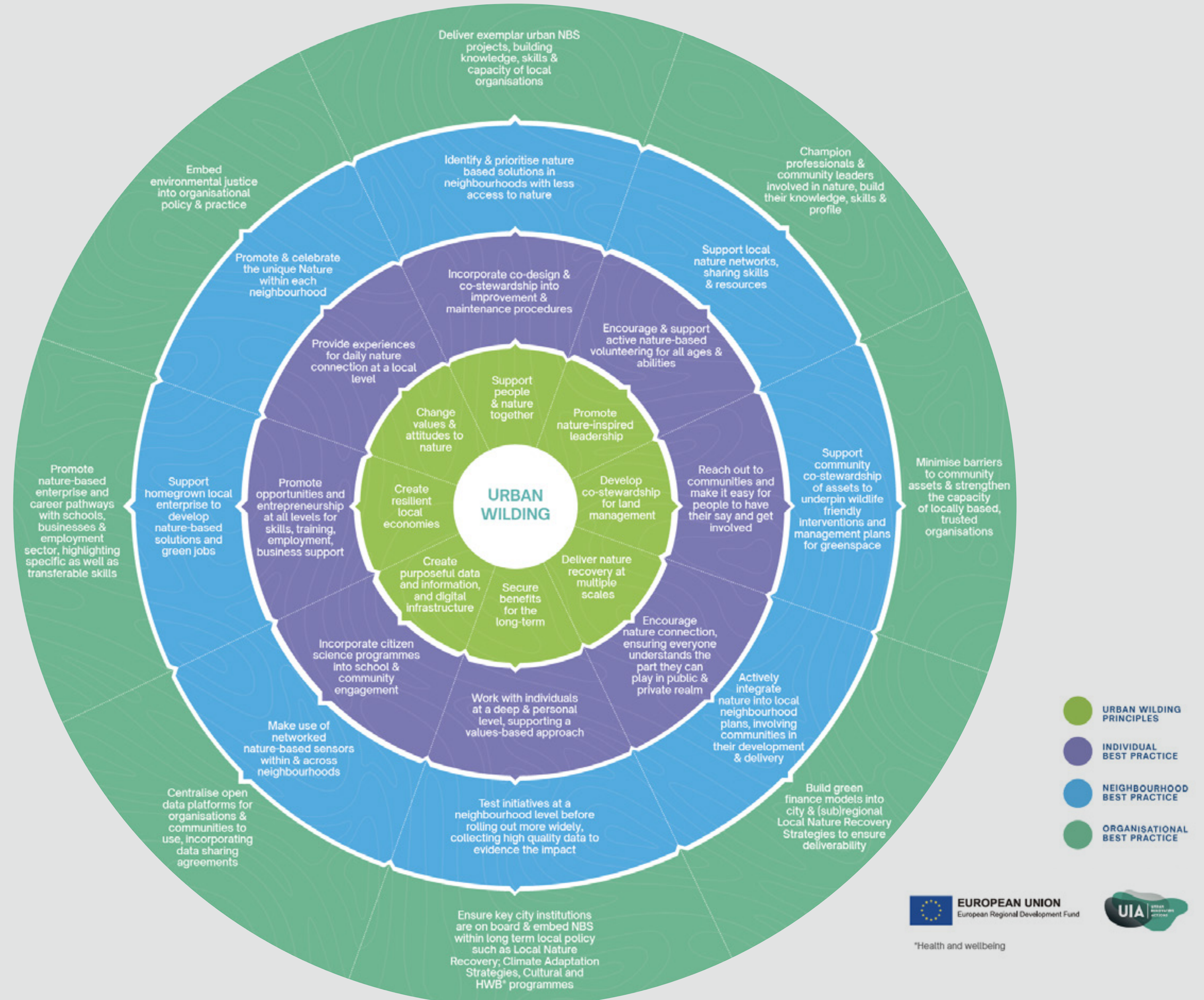
^[2] Dasgupta, P. (2021). The Economics of Biodiversity: the Dasgupta Review. London (HM Treasury); Maller, C. (2018) Healthy Urban Environments. Routledge

^[3] Maller, C., Mumaw, L., & Cooke, B. (2019). Health and social benefits of living with ‘wild’ nature. Ch 9 in Rewilding. Pettorelli, N., Durant, S., and du Toit, J. (eds). Cambridge University Press

^[4] Juniper, T. (2022) Tony Juniper: Green Paper – an opportunity for an integrated approach to Nature recovery - Natural England

The model illustrates the three system levels at which the Urban Wilding principles are applied to drive action: the individual, with neighbourhoods, and within organisations.

Permeability, both within and between segments, reflects the need for adaptability through local learning gained through an action learning approach, in which lessons learned influence the next cycle of implementation.



Plymouth’s Natural Capital Account: Executive Summary

Natural Capital Account - Plymouth

Prepared for Plymouth City Council



OFFICIAL
Natu

Plymouth’s greenspaces provide services worth £162 million gross per year

Plymouth’s parks receive an estimated **7 million recreational visits per year**.

This results in **£162 million per year** in gross benefits to local communities.

£150 million per year results from health benefits, composed of improvements to mental wellbeing (60% of the gross value) and increases in the quantity and quality of life from physical activity (33% of gross value).

Health and wellbeing services deliver approximately **£22 per visit** on average.

Plymouth parks also provide **£11 million in benefits to property owners** through an annualised uplift in the value of residential properties, and help regulate the climate by **removing £0.4 million worth of greenhouse gases** every year.



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Recap: £162 million of gross value is created by the city’s greenspaces, over 90% resulting from improvements in health and wellbeing



Smaller greenspaces are a vital source of value for urban residents in densely populated areas, delivering more value per hectare than larger sized greenspaces which tend to be located in less densely populated areas.



Visits to greenspaces have significant benefits for mental wellbeing and physical health, valued at £150 million per year.



Going forward, increasing the frequency of visits to greenspaces and the level of physical activity in these spaces could unlock even greater value from existing parks. Similarly, new green infrastructure developments could target densely populated areas where accessibility to existing greenspace is low and the scope to create new greenspaces is less.

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Valuing PLYMOUTH'S Urban Forest



Urban forests provide people with a range of benefits, known as ecosystem services, which help make our towns and cities better places to live.

Trees filter air pollution, reduce flooding, remove and store carbon, whilst also improving our health and providing important habitats for wildlife. Trees provide many other

benefits too, all at the same time and at little cost.

Plymouth's Plan for Trees partners have worked with Treeconomics to use a tree canopy assessment tool, i-Tree Eco, with the aim of quantifying the structure of Plymouth's Urban Forest. This allows for the valuation of a range of ecosystem services it provides to society.

52% of Plymouth's land cover is green space!

Number of Trees
394,900

19.2% Canopy Cover


54 Recorded Tree Species


£4.6 million Annual Benefits










In addition, these trees:


- filter an estimated 131 tonnes of airborne pollutants each year, worth more than £2.9 million in social damage costs.
- have a leaf area of 41.8km², which intercepts around 169,100m³ of rain water every year, at a saving of over £605,000 in avoided stormwater treatment costs.
- store an impressive 152,780 tonnes of carbon worth £38.7 million.
- remove an estimated 4,291 tonnes of carbon from the atmosphere each year, worth over £1.1 million. This is equivalent to the annual carbon dioxide emissions from 217 family cars.
- have a total amenity asset value of over £3.4 billion throughout Plymouth's urban forest.

In Plymouth, there are 1.5 trees for every person!










What Is i-Tree Eco?

A state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service. i-Tree Eco quantifies the structure and functions of community trees & urban forests.

It is adaptable to multiple scales from a single tree to area-wide assessments. It's also open source and free to use.




How?

To gather a collective representation of Plymouth's urban forest across both public and private land, a field-based assessment was undertaken using i-Tree Eco. 280 randomly allocated plots were surveyed, representing 0.14% of the total study area.

Information on the plot was recorded, including land use, ground cover, % tree cover, % shrub cover, % plantable space, and % impermeable ground. Within the plot, tree information was also recorded. This includes tree and shrub species, height, trunk diameter, canopy spread, health and fullness of the canopy, light exposure and life expectancy.

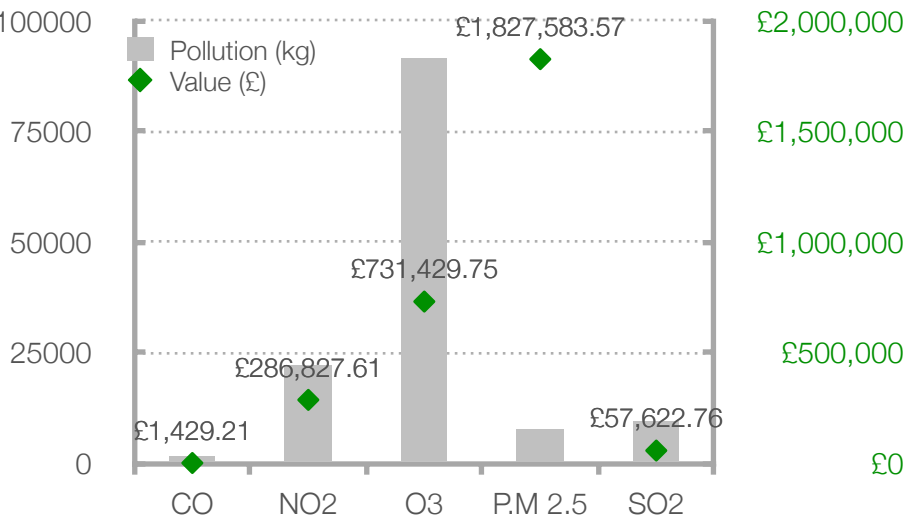
This data was then scaled-up across the study area to give a representative estimation of the structure of Plymouth's urban forest and the benefits it provides.


Ecosystem services are directly related to photosynthetic area. Trees with a larger surface area can hold greater amounts of air pollution or rainfall within the canopy.



Plymouth's Most Common Tree Species:
Oak, Sycamore and Ash

The chart below illustrates the quantity and value of individual pollutants removed by Plymouth's trees.





Conclusions

Plymouth's trees provide a valuable benefit to its community through the delivery of ecosystem services.


However, there are challenges too. For example, the Acute Oak Decline disease threatens around 17% of Plymouth's tree resource, and this could have a devastating effect on the provision of tree benefits.

Understanding urban forest composition is the first step in the proactive management of this important resource.

What Next?

Now we can begin to strategically plan to improve and maintain our urban forest. Through targeted planting, diversifying, monitoring, community engagement, training and a whole range of other activities, we can ensure that Plymouth's urban forest continues to provide benefits long into the future.

Treeconomics Limited is a social enterprise, an organisation that applies commercial strategies to maximise improvements in human and environmental wellbeing, rather than growing profits for external shareholders.



92 PLAN FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE / i-Tree Eco survey and report

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