
**Strategic
Environmental
Report for the
2026/31 National
Landscape
Management
Plan**

**Tamar Valley
Landscape
Partnership**

**Craggatak Consulting
7th May 2026**



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Acknowledgements

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Figure 1: Outline map of the Tamar Valley National Landscape

Strategic Environmental Assessment Non-Technical Summary *(blank)*

To be completed after consultation

Background

- 1.1 This Environmental Report has been prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Tamar Valley National Landscape (NL) Management Plan Review. A National Landscape is the everyday name for what is set out in legislation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) must agree the scope and level of detail to be contained in the Environmental Report. The SEA Scoping Report went out for consultation during February and March 2026.
- 1.2 Natural England had no comments to make on the report. Both Historic England and the Environment Agency were generally supportive of the report but suggested several additions that could improve clarity and strengthen the evidence base.

Environment Agency

- 1.3 Following their advice, we have clarified the Agency's role in Section 3 and added several references to Appendix 1. In Table 2, we have added to climate change in line with its comments. In Table 3, we have changed the terminology in line with its advice, making the links to the regulations clearer; including separating the statements relating to environmental health (in E2) and public health (in E7). We have expanded references under ecological networks to include aquatic, riparian and estuarine systems. We have developed an indicator to monitor the consequences of climate change and deleted the Area at Risk of Flooding as an indicator.
- 1.4 The Agency calls for an assessment to enable a nature restoration priority over a heritage feature using 'Retrieval-Augmented Generation' (RAG) systems to assist archaeologists. This suggestion was passed to the management plan authors who say that such a system is already in place. The Agency also wonders why there is no mention of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 in Appendix 1. Unlike for National Parks, the 1949 Act has nothing to say about the management of the national landscape (or AONB as named in that Act); it only considers their creation. It is the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 that sets out the management obligations; and that is referenced in Appendix 1.

Historic England

- 1.5 As requested, we have given greater emphasis to the relationship with the World Heritage Site (WHS) in various sections. In Section 3, we have clarified the list of items included and made the link to Appendix 1. In Table 2, we have added comments to climate change, biodiversity pressure, changing agricultural industry, and development pressure in line with its comments. Following the precautionary principle, we have added a new issue, 'Impacts on the Cornwall Mining WHS', as requested even though we felt this was dealt with elsewhere. In Table 3, we have expanded cultural heritage (E5) to include the WHS and reflect better the NPPF.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

16. Strategic Environmental Assessment is a statutory requirement¹ to ensure that land-use plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment are the subject of a strategic assessment of options and alternative courses of action during plan preparation to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.
17. There is Government guidance for the SEA Directive² that sets out a process for determining ('screening') which plans and programmes require SEA. There is no need to complete an environmental assessment for plans that are a minor modification to a plan or programme already assessed. The National Landscape Partnership has concluded that SEA is prudent because of the new priorities for national landscapes set out by Defra.
18. The approach for carrying out the SEA of the Management Plan Review is based on current best practice and the following guidance:
 - HMSO (September 2005) A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.
 - Dodd et al (2007) The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England: a guide to why, when and how to do it, RSPB.
 - Natural Scotland (September 2006) Strategic Environmental Assessment Toolkit. Scottish Executive.
 - Countryside Council for Wales (2008) The Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Wales - Guidance on the Review of Management Plans
 - Richard Partington et al (January 2008) Guidance to English AONB Partnerships and Boards on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of AONB Management Plans, Natural England
 - Historic England (2016): Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment – Advice Note 8
19. To integrate fully the SEA process with the production of the Management Plan there is close collaboration with the review team. There are five stages to a Strategic Environmental Assessment:
 - Stage A: Scoping and consultation with Environmental Bodies
 - Stage B: Assessment of plan content and analysis of alternatives
 - Stage C: Preparation of an Environmental Report
 - Stage D: Consultation and consideration of the SEA findings by the decision maker; and
 - Stage E: Monitoring the performance of the plan against the SEA findings.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment". Transposed into law by Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the "SEA Regulations"), <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2004/sch1>

² ODPM, 2005: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, London

- 1.10.** This report supports Stages B and C. The SEA Scoping Report consultation responses have been considered and used to inform relevant sections of the SEA Environmental Report (this document).

Purpose of the Environmental Report

- 1.11.** This Environmental Report sets out the findings of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the NL Management Plan review. Its primary purpose is to find, describe and evaluate any significant environmental effects arising from implementing the management plan, or any reasonable alternatives. Any significant beneficial effects are highlighted, as well as recording any residual negative effects once mitigating measures are considered.
- 1.12.** This assessment follows the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The methodology used follows the guidance set out in paragraph 1.7.

Tamar Valley National Landscape

- 1.13.** A rare valley and water landscape covering 190 square km (85 square miles), designation of the area as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was in 1995. Tamar Valley National Landscape is a very special place with a 500 year World Heritage Site mining heritage³, internationally protected species of both fauna & flora and a celebrated natural & tranquil landscape producing quality food and drink, inspiring arts & crafts, riverside walks and marine activities, all within vibrant rural communities enjoying a safe haven and leading healthy lifestyles. There are seven Sites of Special Scientific Interest (and most also lie in Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas), 644 Listed Buildings, 27 Scheduled Monuments and four significant Registered Parks and Garden within the area. The area is on the border of Cornwall and Devon, and includes the lower valleys of the Tamar, Tavy and Lynher. It is in two parts. The larger section, around the rivers Tamar and Tavy, extends north from the broad estuary at Plymouth to the intricate, deeply incised river meanders just below Launceston and Tavistock. It borders Dartmoor National Park to the east and takes in Kit Hill to the west. The smaller section around the River Lynher, stretches west from Saltash and Torpoint to St Germans in south-east Cornwall.
- 1.14.** Unspoilt valley and water landscapes in the United Kingdom are increasingly rare. The Tamar and its tributaries represent the classic English lowland river system. Within the Tamar Valley National Landscape, the journey from headwaters to sea has been particularly condensed by the down-cutting and flooding that took place during the last ice age. This has ensured a very diverse set of landscapes, with dramatic contrasts in landform within the space of a few miles. At the same time, the area has an overall

³ At 19,710 hectares over ten Areas, crossing from Cornwall into Devon, the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape ('Cornish Mining') World Heritage Site is the largest industrial World Heritage Site in the UK, with multiple owners and management interests and around 90,000 residents. Section 10 of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site lies within the Tamar Valley National Landscape.

physical unity, provided by the rivers themselves, the ancient oak woods that line the water's edge, and the rounded hills above.

Management Plan review

- 1.15. Section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 establishes the primary purpose of AONB designation as the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty. Section 85 of the CROW Act (as amended by section 245 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023) places a duty on all public bodies (other than a devolved Welsh authority) to 'seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty'. Under section 89, the relevant local authorities must prepare and publish a Management Plan for each AONB; and keep it under review. A plan under section 89 relating to an AONB in England must further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of that area.
- 1.16. The Management Plan is a statutory document. It provides a policy framework that brings together partners to help them design, resource and implement the priorities set out specifically for the National Landscape designation. It guides and informs all other plans and activities that may affect the area so that they can contribute to the continued conservation and enhancement of the National Landscape designation. The cascade of 57 policies is set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.17. There are five relevant local authorities for the National Landscape, Cornwall Council, Plymouth City Council, Devon County Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council. These councils have established a joint committee under Section 101 (5) of the Local Government Act 1972 to manage their obligations for the National Landscape. Following consultation with local communities, public bodies and agencies with an interest in the area, the plan will present the special qualities and features of the Landscape and set out the outcomes and policies needed to ensure their conservation and enhancement.

Relationships with other assessments

Habitat Regulation Assessment

- 1.18. The EU Natura 2000 network provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community. These sites, known as European sites, consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Offshore Marine Sites. It is common practice to treat RAMSAR sites (Internationally Important Wetlands) as if they were European sites. The guidance recommends taking into consideration any European site that may be affected by the implantation of the plan or programme. Initial analysis suggests that the following sites could be considered:
 - Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC.
 - Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA.

Marine Conservation Zone Assessment

- 1.19. There are 1 Marine Conservation Zone:

- Tamar Estuary Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

1.20. There are 7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering 10.3% of the area designated primarily for their associations with rivers, with 3 SSSI's designated for their geology.

Relationship to other policies, plans and programmes

1.21. A key element in the SEA process is to review relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies, to:

- Ensure the Management Plan proposals and the SEA are consistent with and follow the requirements of relevant plans and policies, especially where they refer to environmental priorities;
- Show environmental objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the SEA;
- Provide evidence for the SEA rationale.

1.22. The selection criteria were:

- International documents having the status of a plan, policy or programme
- National documents having the status of a national strategy or a White Paper outlining intended policy
- Regional and local documents having the status of strategy or policy
- Other documents not having a statutory status, but policy documents published by the statutory bodies

Appendix 2 list the documents under review. This review informs the SEA.

Legislation, conventions and national advice

1.23. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is a statutory landscape designation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as modified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides the primary legislation for the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. From the Acts, a particular set of objectives is developed for AONBs⁴:

- The primary purpose of designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.
- In pursuing the primary purpose of designation, account should be taken of the needs of agriculture, forestry, other rural industries and of the economic and social needs of local communities. Particular regard should be paid to promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development that in themselves conserve and enhance the environment.
- Recreation is not an objective of designation, but the demand for recreation should be met so far as this is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry and other uses.

⁴ Countryside Agency (2006), Guidance for the review of AONB Management Plans, CA221, Cheltenham, August 2006

- 1.24.** Ratification of the European Landscape Convention by the UK was in November 2006; and became binding on the 1 March 2007. The Convention aims to ensure the proper protection, management and planning of landscapes across Europe and aims to bring all countries up to the standard of the best.
- 1.25.** Following the passing of the European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017, the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 (there followed a 12-month transition period. The new Management Plan takes account of the changed relationship between the UK and the EU. The natural environment of the Tamar Valley has received some support from EU budgets, particularly for research and academic cooperation. That support is very likely to stop unless the UK government gives a clear undertaking to match any existing funding. There could be a period of inertia whilst building new resources and structures.
- 1.26.** In 2018, Defra launched its 25-year plan for the environment⁵ that set out the vision for a quarter-of-a century of action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. Defra undertook to refresh the plan every 5 years. The Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP), published in January 2023 is the first five-year refresh of the government's 25-Year Environment Plan⁶. It is one of the core drivers of a Management Plan. Some of the goals and targets established in the EIP are reflected in a new Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. The framework includes 10 target indicators for the NL.
- 1.27.** A general election took place on Thursday 4 July 2024. The new Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs unveiled 5 core priorities for Defra:
- to clean up rivers, lakes and seas;
 - create a roadmap to move Britain to a zero-waste economy;
 - to boost food security;
 - to ensure nature's recovery and
 - protect communities from the dangers of flooding.
- 1.28.** The National Planning Policy Framework (2023) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how to apply them. Paragraph 182 says that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. It goes on to state that the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas.

Local Authorities

- 1.29.** The NL lies with the bounds of five local authorities, Cornwall Council, Plymouth City Council, Devon County Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council. Devon County Council has many responsibilities but two have a direct effect on the National Landscape. As the minerals and waste authority, it produces minerals and waste local plans. It also deals with local transport, highways and tourism. The district

⁵ Defra (2018) *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment*, HMSO

⁶ Defra (2023) *Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan*, HMSO

and borough councils must produce local plans to guide spatial change and growth within their areas. These plans set out the framework for future development in their area. They address needs and opportunities in relation to the economy, housing, community facilities and infrastructure; as well as provide a basis for safeguarding the environment (including the National Landscape), adapting to climate change and securing good design. Cornwall Council and Plymouth City Council are unitary authorities. They have the responsibilities of both a county and a district council. The World Heritage Site Management Plan has been adopted by Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council.

Government Agencies

- 1.30.** There is a range of Government Agencies whose actions impact upon the Tamar Valley. Their strategies set high-level policy and generally cover the whole of the country. Any mention of a particular site, such as the Tamar Valley, within these policies shows the high national importance of the topic.
- 1.31.** Natural England's purpose is to help conserve, enhance and manage the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. For 2025/26 it has six priorities:
- 1) Drive Nature recovery at a greater scale and faster pace than before, by supporting largescale projects and making it easier for landowners to get permissions for Nature-positive change.
 - 2) Tackle the root causes of Nature's decline, working with Defra partners to ensure cleaner air, clean and plentiful water, healthier soils and rich, productive seas.
 - 3) Partner with planners and developers on 'high nature; low carbon' houses, energy and transport infrastructure and introduce strategic solutions so development can also protect and restore Nature.
 - 4) Support food security and sustainable farming, forestry and fishing through targeted advice and the right mix of public and private finance.
 - 5) Shape better places for people to work and live by providing clear evidence and advice to our partners, using spatial plans for Nature as a framework for investment and joined up action.
 - 6) Connect communities with Nature and create Nature close to people's homes, ensuring everyone gains from the health benefits Nature can bring.
- 1.32.** It is directly responsible for the management of the national sites and prepares plans to ensure that these sites reach a favourable ecological condition. The Targets and Outcomes Framework establishes a core, shared set of indicators for Protected Landscapes. Natural England will supply data to Protected Landscapes on these indicators, undertaking a significant part of the data gathering and processing effort for Protected Landscapes. The Targets and Outcomes Framework replaces the Monitoring Environmental Outcomes in Protected Landscapes data, supplied by Natural England since 2012.

- 1.33.** Historic England is the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment. It does this by:
- championing historic places;
 - identifying and protecting our heritage;
 - supporting change;
 - understanding historic places; and
 - providing expertise at a local level.
- 1.34.** It is the Environment Agency's duty to protect and improve the environment. In England it regulates major industry and waste, and the treatment of contaminated land. It handles water quality, resources and fisheries; inland river, estuary and harbour navigations; and conservation and ecology. It is also responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea. The Agency publishes River Basin Management Plans and is the 'Competent Authority' in relation to the Catchment Based Approach where it supports activities with evidence, expertise, advice and guidance; and acts as the regulator.

2. Environmental and sustainability baseline information

Key local environmental trends

- 2.1. The SEA Directive requires detailed baseline information to be gathered as part of the assessment process. Information must be gathered on “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) & (c)).
- 2.2. The baseline data is also required to highlight “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c)).
- 2.3. The assessment of impacts of a plan must be based on the current state of the environment, the ‘baseline’. The source of baseline information will be in line with the Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations. We use Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF) Reports, State of the NL Report, Natural England’s State of the Environment (South West) Report, Natural England’s National Character Area Profiles, Heritage at Risk Register, the local Historic Environment Record and the evidence-base attached to the preparation of the local authority Local Plans. The baseline is, therefore, informed by factual data and professional judgement based on survey. The data is set out in Appendix 7.
- 2.4. The Partnership finds seven key issues driving change within the National Landscape:
 - Climate change - Climate change is already reshaping the Tamar Valley. Since 1950, average temperatures have risen by 1.5°C, accompanied by increased rainfall and more sunshine hours. This threatens many of the defining characteristics and Special Qualities of the National Landscape.
 - Biodiversity pressures - Nature in the Tamar Valley is under increasing pressure. Only 45% of Tamar’s Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) features are in favourable condition, and currently none have improvement actions on track. Although priority habitats cover 19% of the area, data reliability varies, and habitat fragmentation continues to drive species decline, worsened by land use changes and climate pressures.
 - Changing agricultural industry - Agriculture in the Tamar Valley is undergoing significant structural change post Brexit and there is growing uncertainty around farming payments, such as the end of the Basic Payment Scheme. Since 2010, agricultural holdings have declined by 14%, with a marked shift toward poultry production and away from sheep and cattle. Hobby farming, solar farms, and glasshouses are increasing, while traditional features such as hedgerows, Cornish hedges, Devon hedgebanks, orchards, and historic field patterns are disappearing, eroding local distinctiveness. Woodland management

remains partial, the ancient woodland is stable but under pressure, and participation in agri-environment schemes has fallen from 42% to 32% of land area.

- **Artificial intelligence and technological advancements** - Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is accelerating change across sectors through adaptive intelligence with significant employment implications for many traditional jobs, requiring reskilling of workforce.
- **Access, Social & Economic Pressures** - National Landscapes are protected for the nation and are available for everyone to enjoy. But limited access to the TVNL continues to constrain opportunities for health, wellbeing, and inclusive engagement with nature. Transport connectivity is fragmented, with rural communities and visitors facing barriers to sustainable travel; public transport remains limited, and car dependency is high. Demographic and economic shifts are reshaping the valley. The population is ageing, the working-age share has fallen to 55%, and ethnic diversity remains low. Earnings are below the rural average (£2,100/month), house-price ratios are high (8), and farming employment is declining. Home working has surged (11% to 32%).
- **Development pressure** - Development supports economic viability, sustains the population and supports those who manage the land. The allocation of land for new development within and next to the area is not always preceded by a proper consideration of its effects on landscape character and visual amenity.
- **Impacts on the Cornwall Mining WHS** - Whilst the inscription criteria that establish the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are fixed and non-negotiable, the authenticity and integrity of the Site are vulnerable to change, which in turn could jeopardize the OUV of the Site.

2.5. The key issues associated with the environmental trends within the National Landscape and the likely outcomes if no action is taken are shown in Appendix 3.

Environmental appraisal framework

- 2.6.** The Natural England Guidance sets out a generic list of SEA Objectives. For the SEA Assessment, we use 9 SEA Environmental Objectives. These ensure that the Objectives and accompanying issues and criteria are appropriate for this SEA. Appendix 4 presents the SEA Environmental Objectives, complete with key sustainability issues arising from the scoping exercise. The key issues will help ensure that the SEA is as locally specific as possible.
- 2.7.** We also set out indicators that link the SEA Objectives to data and provide the basis for monitoring. In the consultation Scoping Report, we named 30 Key Indicators thought to be useful when undertaking the SEA assessment.

3. Environmental assessment

- 3.1 Step 1 is to consider the Management Plan draft text and test the compatibility of its policies. The intent is to find potential tensions or sensitivities where two or more interventions interact. We collect the findings in a **Compatibility Matrix** and summarise them in a chart.
- 3.2 Using professional judgement, each relationship is plotted as:

+++	= strong positive
++	= positive
+	= weak positive
Blank or 0	= minimal interaction
-	= weak negative
--	= negative

- 3.3 A commentary develops the findings to take account of the varying environmental sensitivities of the different topic areas. The consideration of the compatibility of the vision for the NL and the defined attributes of the site is a part of this stage. We will express this as a **Policy Cascade** supported by the commentary.
- 3.4 Step 2 will check each objective against the full range of SEA Objectives, as shown in the SEA Scoping Report. The intent is to measure the significance of the effect in terms of:
- Beneficial or adverse effects;
 - Magnitude of the effects;
 - Direct and indirect effects;
 - Cumulative effects; and
 - Reversible or irreversible effects.
- 3.5 The findings will appear in a **Consistency Matrix** for each policy area and summary tables and charts present the combined effects of the policies. A plot of each relationship will use the same discipline as for the Compatibility Matrix.
- 3.6 Step 3 will consider **Alternative Solutions** to the issues found during the Management Planning process. As there is no alternative solution published, we will make a ‘do-nothing’ comparison. The purpose is to show that the chosen pathway is the most-sound in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. This analysis tests the proposed actions and the ‘do-nothing’ scenario against the trends shown in the SEA Scoping Report (as shown in Appendix 3).
- 3.7 Finally, we draw and present our **Conclusions**.

Compatibility between Management Plan policies

- 3.8 The first task was to check each policy of the Management Plan against each other in **Compatibility Matrix** to see whether there were any potential tensions or sensitivities arising where two or more interact. The full policy cascade is set out in Appendix 1.

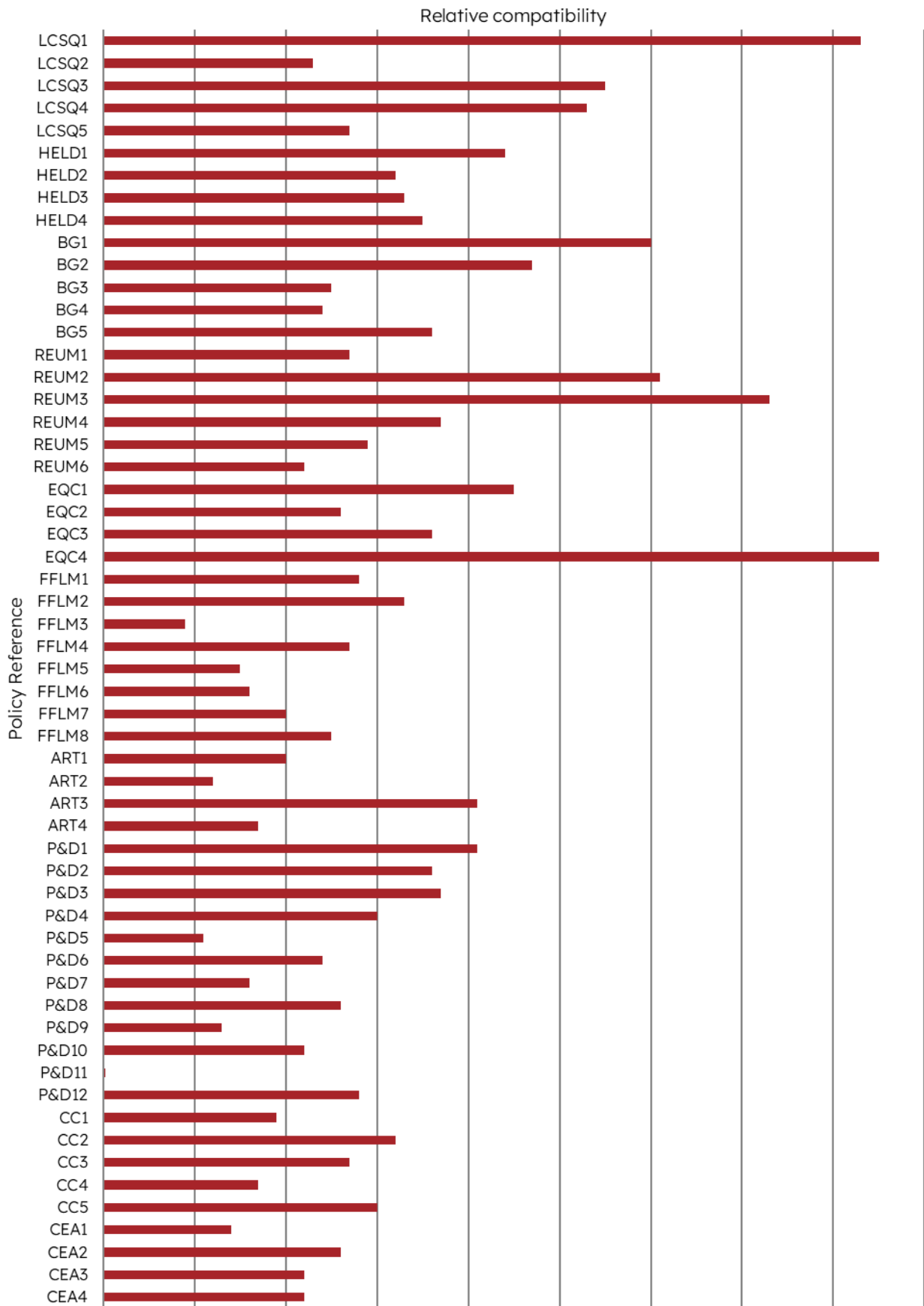
suggests that the management plan is focused on Defra's Environmental Plan priorities. The remaining policies are much narrower in focus.

- 3.11. It is important to consider the strong positive relationships. These are what will focus the plan. This is clearer in Chart 1; a chart showing the indicative strengths of each policy.
- 3.12. With one exception, no policies work in isolation. That exception is P&D11 concerning waste storage. It is written as an ambition rather than a policy and has no context by which to judge its intensions or interactions.
- 3.13. The policies with the strongest positive relationships with other policies are LCSQ1 (conserving landscape and heritage) and EQC4 (protecting natural resources), followed closely by REUM3 (cultural, historic and economic importance of rivers). These policies look to secure sustainable development that achieves the purposes of designation.
- 3.14. The policies with the weakest relationships with other policies are FFLM3 (short food and timber supply chains), ART2 (high quality access), P&D5 (major development), P&D9 (settlement edges) and CEA1 (volunteers). Each look to achieve a very narrow outcome.

Findings

- 3.15. The findings are that there is compatibility between all the policies, there is no need to consider measures to reduce any tensions or sensitivities.
- 3.16. Fifty-seven is a lot of policies and though there is little duplication there is a lot of similarity within the policy groupings. When the policy cascade is next reviewed, a more focused approach could be shown by grouping the narrower policies as bullet points under a short series of headline strategic policies. This would make the overall intent of the plan clearer and be easier to manage and report on.

Chart 1: Compatibility between Policies



Consistency with SEA Objectives

Table 2: Consistency between SEA Objectives & Management Plan Policies

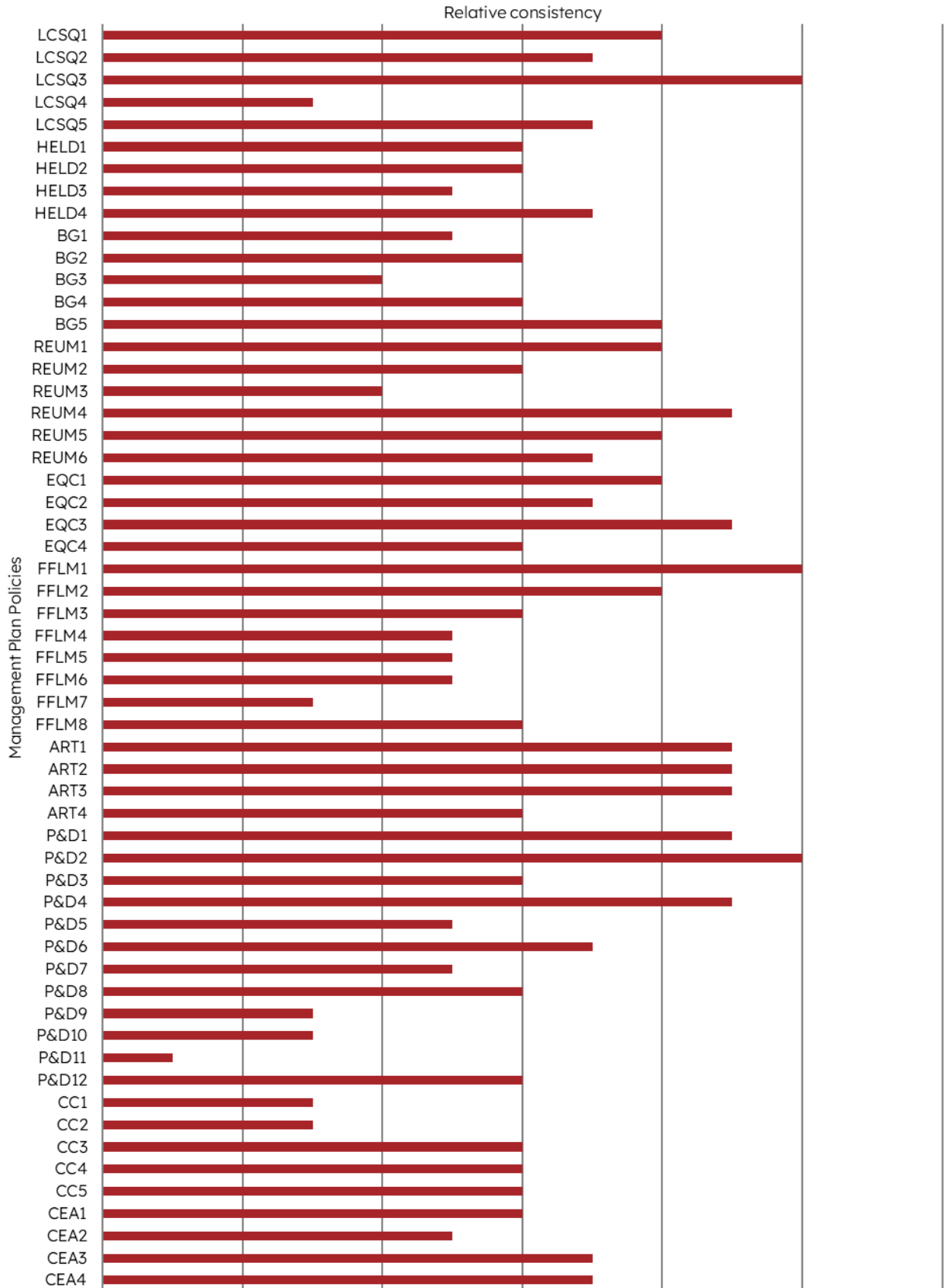
Management Plan Policies	SEA Objectives								
	E1 Climate change	E2 Soils, air & water	E3 Biodiversity, habitats & species	E4 Landscape	E5 Cultural heritage	E6 Local distinctiveness	E7 Human health	E8 Local economy	E9 Sustainable resources
LCSQ1									
LCSQ2									
LCSQ3									
LCSQ4									
LCSQ5									
HELD1									
HELD2									
HELD3									
HELD4									
BG1									
BG2									
BG3									
BG4									
BG5									
REUM1									
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CEA3									
CEA4									

- 3.17.** The next task is to check the proposed intentions of the Management Plan against the SEA Environmental Objectives in a **Consistency Matrix**. This was to see whether there were any significant beneficial or adverse effects; and to gauge the size of that effect. Where apt, there is consideration as to whether the effect is reversible.
- 3.18.** A brief commentary on this analysis is set out in Appendix 5 where we test the Management Plan Policies against the SEA Objectives. Table 2 summarises this analysis and shows that there are no negative interactions between the SEA Objectives and Management Plan policies. Where there are links between the SEA Objectives and Management Plan policies, all are positive and only a very few are weak (yellow squares).
- 3.19.** For many of the SEA Objectives, there are a few minimal interactions (white squares). This reflects the narrow intent of the Management Plan policies. Many policies only interact with one or two SEA Objectives; but where this occurs, the interaction is generally strong. The noticeable exception is policy P&D11 (waste). It has one interaction and that is weak.
- 3.20.** All the Communication, Education and Awareness policies have interactions with a few of the SEA Objectives, albeit with weak support. These policies are wide ranging, but their intent is not clearly set out.
- 3.21.** It is useful to consider the material in Table 2 in two ways. Firstly, to study the interactions of each plan policy against the combination of the SEA Objectives (Chart 2); and then of the combination of the policies against each SEA Objective (Chart 3).

Consistency of Management Plan Policies with combined SEA Objectives

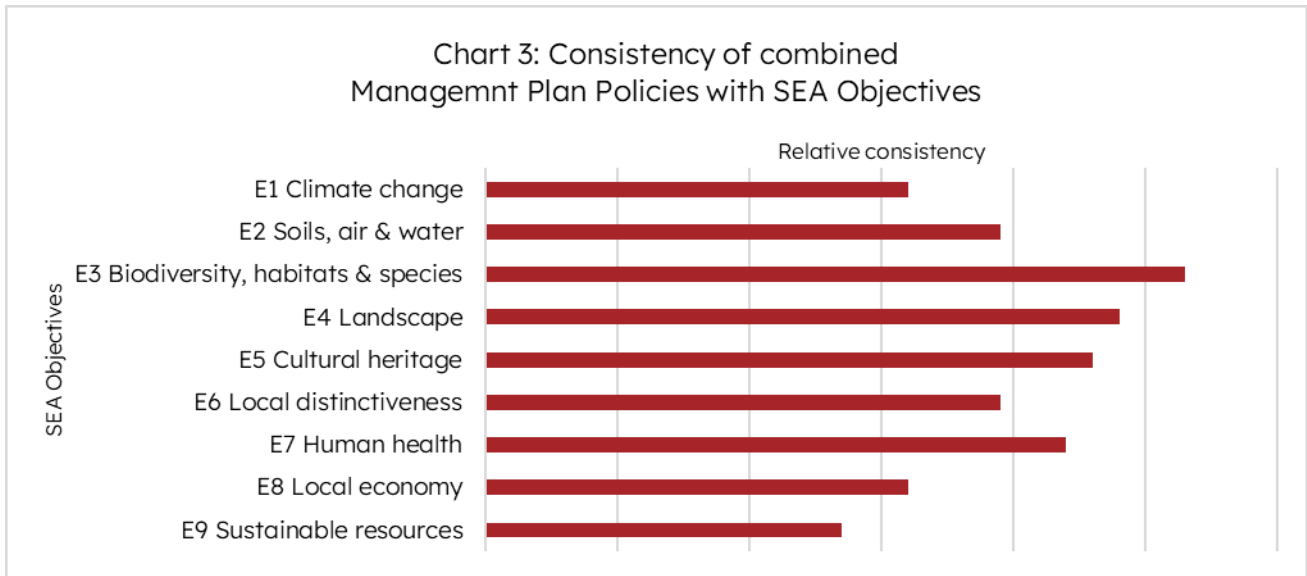
- 3.22.** Chart 2 shows that policies LCSQ3 (landscape-led approach), FFLM2 (small woodlands, orchards and hedges), and P&D3 ('the CRoW duty' in plan making) have the strongest support for with the SEA Objectives. As drafted, these policies are quite wide ranging. The policies giving the weakest support to the SEA Objectives are LCSQ4 (resilience in landscape features), FFLM7 (soil erosion), P&D9 (settlement edges), P&D10 (skylines and open views), P&D11 (waste), CC1 (community understanding), and CC2 (community-planning tools). These policies only support one SEA Objective, however, except for P&D11, that relationship is strong. P&D11 has only a weak link. We have assumed that the policy looks to conserve landscape amenity, but this is not clear from the drafting (as discussed above).

Chart 2: Consistency of Management Plan Policies with combined SEA Objectives



Consistency of combined Management Plan Policies with SEA Objectives

3.23. Each SEA Objective gains support from the Management Plan policies working in combination (see Chart 3). The greatest support is given to E3 (biodiversity). This suggests that the management Plan is focused on Defra’s priorities for nature recovery. Objectives E4 (landscape) and E7 (human health) also show strong support, reflecting the plan’s commitment to landscape enhancement and community engagement.



3.24. The SEA Objective interacting least with the combined Management Plan policies is E9 (sustainable resources). The Plan advocates preferred options in relation to land management and climate change issues, but it requires the actions of others to secure the means of production.

Findings

3.25. There are no adverse effects and some significant beneficial effects. There is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects of the Management Plan policies

Review of alternative policies

3.26. To meet with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the assessment needs to consider alternative options to decide whether the chosen pathway is the soundest in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. There is no record of any alternative options considered as a part of the management planning process.

3.27. In this situation, the approach is to compare the effect of the proposed policies (and supporting priority actions) with a ‘do-nothing’ scenario informed by the trends named in the SEA Scoping Report (as shown in Appendix 3). The task is to show the environmental and sustainability benefits of the proposed policies over the ‘do-nothing’ situation. This comparison is set out in Appendix 6 and summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of the comparison of the Management Plan Outcomes with the ‘do-nothing’ choice**Climate change**

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions to address climate change. For the most part, the Management Plan policies support the actions of others. However, some policies offer advantages over the do-nothing choice as they support an area-wide approach; others will act but without coordination, some opportunities may be lost.

Biodiversity pressures

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful nature recovery actions. The management plan adds value to the actions of others and, in a few instances, offers a more certain approach by taking account of the special qualities of the area. Some of the proposed policies offer limited advantages over the do-nothing choice by supporting an area-wide approach. Others will also act but without coordination, opportunities may be lost. Several management plan policies support the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives, but there is some added value through, for example, local monitoring and data collection.

Changing agricultural industry

Defra and its agencies have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions in relation to the agricultural industries, but it is reported that there are difficulties in delivering that support. The management plan does advocate support for land managers but cannot deliver financial contributions. It sets out practical actions that will help the sector. On balance, the management plan is better than the do-nothing choice and will remain so until Defra is able to fully set up its ELMs support packages.

Artificial intelligence and technological advancements

There are several organisations that are developing and deploying ‘Artificial Intelligent’ machines and search engines accessing digitised open data. Currently, development is ad-hoc and under-regulated; it is primarily led by the private sector. The management plan acknowledges that Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is increasing in use across sectors with significant employment implications for many traditional jobs, requiring reskilling of workforce. But the plan has no suggestions of what actions are now needed. The management plan gives no greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Access, Social & Economic Pressures

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions to address access, social and economic issues. The management plan acknowledges that visitors to the area are not representative of the full spectrum of society, and that some people and communities experience unintentional barriers to engagement with the protected landscape. The local economy is highly dependent on tourism and the land-based sectors. There will be initiatives in the wider countryside, but they may not be focused on the needs of the national landscape. Though only a few policy areas address these issues, the proposed policies offer some advantages over the do-nothing option as they support an area-wide approach. Others will act but without coordination, opportunities may be lost. The management plan gives a marginally greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Development pressure

The local planning authorities have statutory responsibility for the management of development and have development plans with strong National Landscape policies. The interpretation of these policies and the weight they are given can vary. The management plan does not (and cannot) replace the development plan, but it does present evidence and guidance to further the understanding of the purposes of designation and the implications for development proposals. And the management plan is a material consideration when considering development decisions. The management plan gives a greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Impacts on the Cornwall Mining WHS

Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be a material consideration, which the authorities will use to support their decision making. The TVNL management plan does not (and cannot) replace this plan, but it does support actions that can keep the authenticity and integrity of the WHS. The management plan gives a marginal benefit than the do-nothing option.

- 3.28.** The plan addresses the seven key drivers for change but has little to say about artificial intelligence and technological advancements. The actions set out in the Management Plan indicate the intention of the policy cascade, but it is not always clear which policy they support. Indeed, some actions do not fall out from the policy cascade. The plan is more proactive in the support for agriculture (though this may change once Defra has fully implemented its ELMs programme) and the management of development.

Findings

- 3.29.** The plan addresses six of the seven identified key drivers for change albeit at differing levels of detail. Most of the proposed actions are mirrored by other players, reflecting the partnership approach to the management of the National Landscape. In some instances, the plan supports the actions of other players rather than presenting more initiatives. In other cases, the plan advocates actions for others to take. And the plan will deliver data and intelligence to decision-makers. Without the plan, some opportunities may be lost.
- 3.30.** The findings are that the proposed policies generally give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing' situation, though there is not always a significant difference.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring of significant environmental effects

- 4.1.** The SEA Regulations require monitoring measures for all the significant effects, both positive and negative, shown in the assessment. The SEA of the draft management plan has found no significant adverse effects that are likely to arise from the implementation of management plan. Some significant positive effects are likely to arise from the implementation of the plan. The assessment has also shown some areas of uncertainty over the significance of some of the predicted effects and monitoring will cover these effects as well.
- 4.2.** There are likely to be several benefits in monitoring any environmental effects arising from the implementation of the management plan, including:

- Identifying when action should be taken to reduce or offset any potential environmental effects of the plan;
- Enhancing understanding of how the environment is changing in the National Landscape;
- Tracking whether the plan has had any unforeseen environmental effects; and
- Providing baseline data for future SEAs.

The advice is to incorporate the monitoring requirements of the SEA Regulations into a State of the AONB Report.

Monitoring Measures

- 4.3. The SEA Scoping Report named 30 potential indicators to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the Management Plan. These are described Appendices 4 and 6.

Data limitations

- 4.4. There were some difficulties in securing all the data necessary for this assessment. This relates to the time available to search and secure data. There was only time to use existing data, it was not possible to commission any new studies.
- 4.5. Strategic Assessment uses a combination of quantitative information from many sources (e.g. National Statistics and commissioned studies) and qualitative assessment using considered judgement. The qualitative approach is robust, given the strategic nature of the Management Plan. Detailed quantitative information relating to the effects of the plan is likely only to be available at a later stage.
- 4.6. Monitoring data are often subject to changes in methodology or reporting that may prevent the establishment of trend data from a known baseline date. Trend data and targets are the significant data gaps, and these affect certain topics; in particular, effective and up-to-date reporting on the natural environment⁷. Pollution emission trends and aspects of air, soil (including contaminated land) and water quality are lacking. Consequently, the effects of diffuse pollution and other environmental impacts, such as recreation damage, are often difficult to ascertain.
- 4.7. Natural England's advice is to develop bespoke indicators to reflect the outcomes of National Landscape management decisions. The responsible authority agrees but it will take time to develop effective base-line data. Defra is currently working on its suite of national targets for protected landscapes. These cover the same three key areas of this plan, climate, nature and people. A monitoring framework, developed by Natural England, supports these targets. This work will enable the development of relevant and supported indicators for the 2025 plan.
- 4.8. Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics and underpin funding allocation to provide public services. There was a Census in 2021.

⁷ Defra, Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency, provide data cut to national landscape boundaries each year through the June Survey of Agriculture and the 'Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework' (PLTOF).

5. Technical review

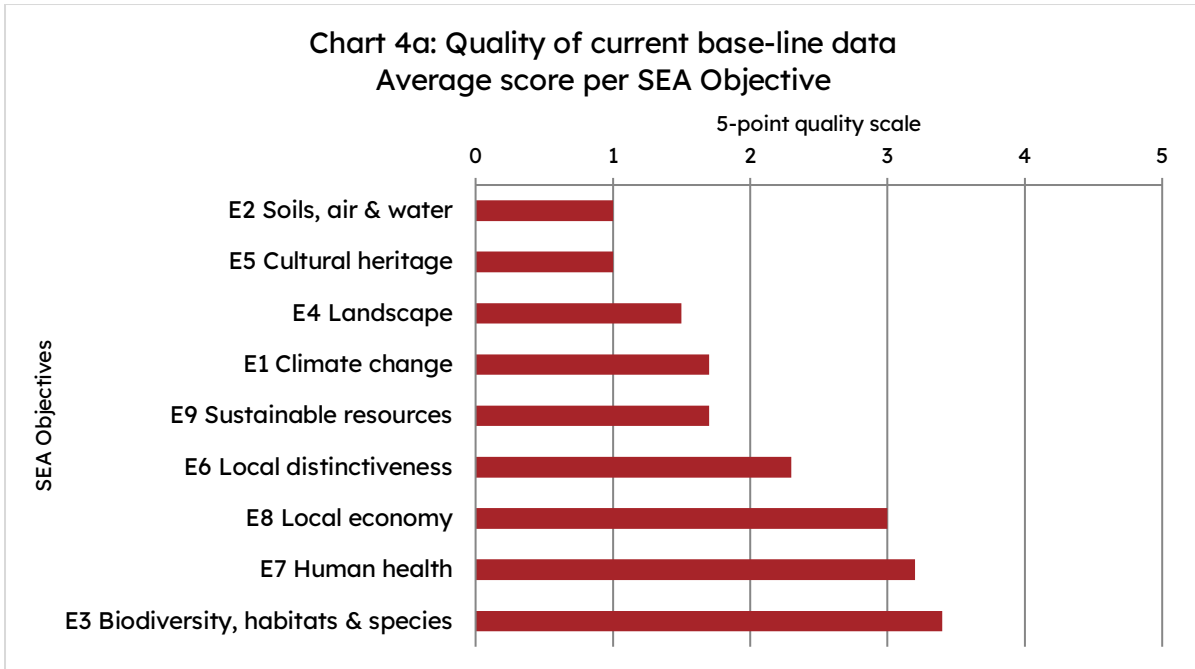
- 5.1** The prime purpose of the SEA process is to review the potential impacts of the Management Plan on the key environmental aspects of the National Landscape. There is also a requirement, however, to monitor the implementation of the Management Plan and its impact on the environment over time. The baseline indicators (Appendix 4) were selected with this in mind. They are expected to be a part of the State of the NL reporting; many are already a part of this reporting. The National Landscape Partnership must confirm its monitoring programme for the management plan, once adopted; and ensure that there is a collection programme to fully inform the next State of the NL report.

Quality of existing baseline data

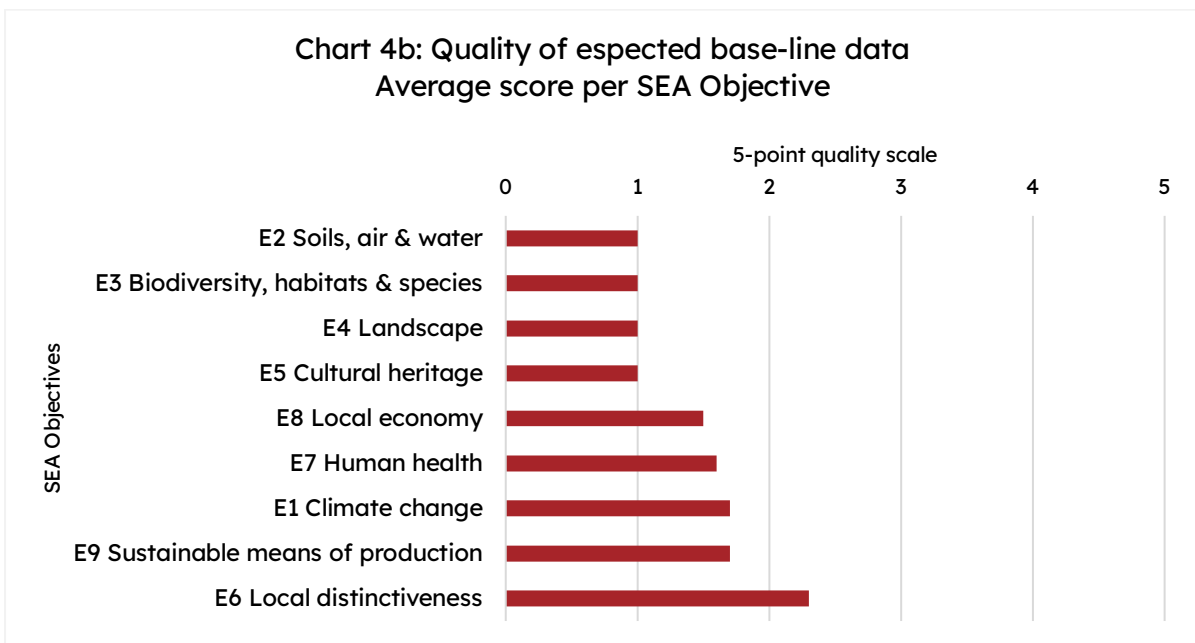
- 5.2** The assessment of the 30 SEA indicators is by a five-point quality scale. The analysis shows where required data is weak or absent, so providing a framework for future data collection.

Indicator 5-point quality scale		<i>Comment</i>
1	Fit for purpose	
2	Adequate	Some minor improvements desirable
3	Indicative only	Not considered accurate
4	Inadequate	Little relevance to the AONB
5	Absent	No available data

- 5.3** The full assessment of each indicator against the nine SEA Objectives is set out in Appendix 7. Nine indicators are absent. This is because there is a delay in receiving seven Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework data sets from Defra; and the absence of RoW condition and visitor number data.
- 5.4** Considering the data currently available, 43% are 'fit for purpose' (13 indicators), 17% are 'adequate' (5 indicators), 10% are indicative only (3 indicator) and 30% (9 indicators) are absent. Chart 4a shows the assessment for each of the SEA Objectives using the data currently available.



- 5.5.** Monitoring measures are adequate but with three problem areas. Climate change (E1), Air, soils & water (E2), Landscape (4), Cultural heritage (E5), and Sustainable means of production (E9) are adequate, or better. Local distinctiveness (E6), Human health (E7), and Local economy (E8) are showing as indicative. Local distinctives is weak because monitoring data is either only partially collected or absent. Human health requires Defra’s data. Biodiversity (E3), Defra’s highest priority, and is showing as indicative/little relevance. This is because there is still a need to source and secure relevant data.
- 5.6.** Taking account of the missing data sets, 70% will be ‘fit for purpose’ (21 indicators), 17% are ‘adequate’ (5 indicators), 10% (3 indicators) stays indicative, and 3% are absent (1 indicators). Chart 4b shows the assessment for each of the SEA Objectives using the expected data.



- 5.7. Monitoring measures are generally ‘fit for purpose’. They are much stronger but could be improved further with either the better monitoring of the local distinctiveness indicators or better indicators for this objective.

Findings

- 5.8. The current indicators will deliver an effective monitoring framework once all data is sourced and secured.

6. Response to Environmental bodies comments (blank)

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Awaiting consultation

7. Conclusion (draft – subject to consultation)

- 7.1 The proposed Management Plan has a cascade of 57 policies. The proposed policies are compatible, the plan is aligned with environmental priorities, with little duplication. The strongest positive relationships are found in conserving landscape and heritage, protecting natural resources, and the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries. The weakest links are with policies on food supply chains, access, major development, settlement edges, and volunteers. Grouping the policies would give greater clarity and focus, as would making an explicit link between the policies and the priority actions. However, there are no tensions or sensitivities arising from where two or more interact. The proposed policy cascade has a beneficial, and in parts, a significantly beneficial, effect on the SEA Environmental Objectives.
- 7.2 The SEA uses nine objectives aligned with sustainability issues, supported by indicators for monitoring. Each SEA Objective gains strong support from the Management Plan Policies operating in combination, there are no weak relationships. The greatest support is given to E3 (biodiversity, habitats & species) closely followed by E4 (landscape) and E7 (human health). This suggests that the management Plan is focused on Defra's priorities for natural capital and nature recovery.
- 7.3 The SEA Objective interacting least with the combined Management Plan policies is E9 (sustainable resources). Securing the sustainable means of production is a task beyond the scope of the management plan; it requires the local authorities, statutory undertakers and other agencies to deliver actions that enhance the national landscape.
- 7.4 There are no adverse effects on the SEA Environmental Objectives so there is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects. There is no recommendation for mitigating actions.
- 7.5 The proposed policies generally give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing' situation. The plan offers advantages in areas like climate change, biodiversity, land use, and development, supporting area-wide approaches and practical actions, though some policies mainly support others' actions. The plan addresses all the seven key drivers for change but has little to say about artificial intelligence and technological advancements. Most of the proposed actions are mirrored by other players, reflecting the partnership approach to the management of the National Landscape. In some instances, the plan supports the actions of other players rather than presenting more initiatives. In other cases, the plan advocates actions for others to take. And the plan will deliver data and intelligence to decision-makers. Without the plan, some opportunities may be lost.
- 7.6 The overall assessment of the current baseline data is that it is adequate. There are opportunities to strengthen it further, but this is limited by the need to source and secure data on the condition of the rights of way and visitor numbers. Once data gaps are addressed, 70% of indicators will be 'fit for purpose' and supporting effective monitoring. The Partnership's State of the National Landscape report has informed the review of the full plan and will support the monitoring framework.

- 7.7. **In conclusion:** There is nothing in the management plan that will undermine the special qualities of National Landscape. Implementation of the proposed Management Plan will have environmental and sustainability benefits for the Tamar Valley.

8. Consultation

- 8.1.** In line with the SEA Regulations, the statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) will receive this report. The consultation period will last for three weeks from the 11th of May until the 29th of May 2026. We are seeking opinions on the findings in the Environmental Report.
- 8.2.** To respond to this consultation please send written comments to:

Tamsin Daniel MBE,
Protected & Historic Landscapes Manager, Cornwall Council
tamsin.daniel@cornwall.gov.uk

Appendices

Appendix 1: Management Plan policy framework

Policies

Landscape Character & Scenic Qualities	
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach ⁸ and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.
Historic Environment & Local Distinctiveness	
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.
HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	

⁸ A 'landscape-led approach' means designed, located and implemented in a way that it positively contributes to the purpose of National Landscape designation.

BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.
BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.
River & Estuarine Use and Management	
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.
Environmental Quality & Climate	
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscape-led, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular

	scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.
Farming, Forestry & Land Management	
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.
Access, Recreation and Tourism	
ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.
Planning & Development	
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.

P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.
P&D3	Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to: Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from 'great weight').
P&D4	The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.
P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.
Communities & Culture	
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.

CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.
CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.
	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.
Communication, Education and Awareness	
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.

Priority Actions

Landscape Character & Scenic Qualities	
LCSQ Action 1	Promote the importance of using technical assessments, such as Landscape Character Assessments, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments and Appraisals, to inform development and other projects, to ensure that the Special Qualities of the TVNL are conserved and enhanced and that adverse impacts on the character and scenic qualities of the landscape are avoided or mitigated.
LCSQ Action 2	Promote approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.
LCSQ Action 3	Promote the creation and use of up-to-date Landscape Character Assessments and other evidence that supports National Landscape policies.
LCSQ Action 4	Develop best practice and ideas to help address light pollution, threats to tranquillity and creeping urbanisation.
Historic Environment & Local Distinctiveness	
HELD Action 1	Further develop the body of knowledge regarding the full breadth of the heritage represented within the National Landscape, from prehistory to the present day, to improve and extend the understanding of local distinctiveness.
HELD Action 2	Encourage communities to record elements of their non-designated local heritage, support projects that increase awareness and understanding of

	those assets and, encourage their inclusion in the Historic Environment Record and propose new designations where appropriate.
HELD Action 3	Promote and sustain traditional skills in the management of the built heritage and natural environment to sustain the local distinctiveness of the TVNL.
HELD Action 4	Work with Historic England, landowners and funding bodies to target the conservation of assets on the Heritage at Risk Register.
HELD Action 5	Ensure a legacy and archive for past heritage projects, including mining and market gardening, and continue collaboration between the National Landscape and WHS Partnerships and teams to achieve the purposes of the two designations.
HELD Action 6	Promote the production and use of distinctiveness assessments and design guidance. Promote community-led conservation initiatives.
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	
BG Action 1	Work in partnership to deliver landscape and habitat restoration projects, improve habitat condition, enhance connectivity, support sustainable land management and engage communities in nature stewardship.
BG Action 2	In partnership with others, help develop and deliver projects to halt and reverse the decline in native species, enhance climate and disease resilient species and manage invasive non-native species.
BG Action 3	Work in partnership to support the identification, monitoring, protection and positive management toward favourable condition status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Sites and Geological Sites.
BG Action 4	Work with landowners, charities, statutory agencies and funding bodies to establish and deliver large-scale landscape and habitat restoration projects.
BG Action 5	Work at a regional scale with aligned providers to establish suitable habitat bank sites in line with the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan to direct Biodiversity Net Gain requirements arising from development within the Tamar Valley National Landscape area.
River & Estuarine Use and Management	
REUM Action 1	Continue to advise, steer and support the delivery of water quality initiatives through the Tamar Catchment Partnership and participation on the Steering Group.
REUM Action 2	Increase use of the rivers and estuaries and its cultural heritage as a focus for education.
REUM Action 3	Continue to work in partnership to manage invasive species through the Tamar Invasive Group.
REUM Action 4	Create new and manage existing ponds, swales and ditches for wildlife, reconnect rivers to their floodplains, improve access for migratory fish, and establish mosaic riparian buffers.
REUM Action 5	In partnership develop and implement projects at the catchment scale addressing both aspects of land and water use to restore and improve the state of the aquatic environment now and for the future.
REUM Action 6	Support initiatives to undertake additional baseline recording along the rivers and estuaries to identify management needs and opportunities.
Environmental Quality & Climate	

EQC Action 1	Explore the role of the TVNL Partnership in furthering the work identified in the Tamar Catchment Pilot project and more recent climate initiatives.
EQC Action 2	Review the approaches available for the National Landscape to contribute to options for a low carbon economy.
EQC Action 3	Improve the understanding of the implications of climate change for farming practices and the potential impacts of such on the landscape and built heritage.
EQC Action 4	Improve the understanding of the implications for sea level rise, the consequent habitat loss and mitigation proposals, and explore the TVNL's role in delivering sustainable solutions.
EQC Action 5	Seek solutions to reduce mine pollution and risk of future events whilst meeting landscape and biodiversity targets, including supporting rare and specialist species that require bare spoil heap habitats.
EQC Action 6	Support local action to achieve net zero at a landscape level, working with residents, businesses and communities, aiming to reduce emissions and delivery of nature-based solutions.
EQC Action 7	Support agri-tech applications, agricultural regeneration, clean transport, energy saving and property retrofitting.
EQC Action 8	Engage partners, home-owners and business owners and encourage installation of solar panels, air source heat pumps and domestic turbines where they are identified as appropriate.
EQC Action 9	Support the understanding and development of community energy hubs as a form of improving energy security and resilience.
EQC Action 10	Support communities to identify grants.
EQC Action 11	Support the piloting of the Tamar Valley Doughnut Model reporting tool and other tools in development, especially around data collection and impact assessments.
Farming, Forestry & Land Management	
FFLM Action 1	Support the development of landscape-scale initiatives, building on learning from projects such as Cordiale: Tool-kit-for-Communities-Small-Woodlands-and-Hedges
FFLM Action 2	Seek opportunities to support High Nature Value Farming to benefit both farmers and the environment.
FFLM Action 3	Manage woodlands to ensure a diverse age and canopy structure, create open space and habitat, increase deadwood, retain and manage scrub understorey and margins, employ low-impact silvicultural systems, and obtain Forestry Commission approval for managed woodland or create and implement a UKFS-compliant management plan for unmanaged woodland.
FFLM Action 4	Integrate sustainable and regenerative forestry practices; restore native species to plantations on ancient woodland sites; use grazing, pig rootling, or cyclic management; manage bracken with interspersed grassy patches; and protect and preserve ancient and veteran trees.
FFLM Action 5	Establish new woodland through partnership delivery models such as the Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest and Forest for Cornwall, and promote woody scrub and mosaics. Prioritise native seed sources and natural colonisation, establish a diverse and resilient mix of tree species, maintain

	trees outside of woodlands, and restore and establish new areas of woodland pasture, parkland and orchards.
FFLM Action 6	Reduce use of chemical treatments, pesticides and artificial fertiliser, review soil health regularly, and reduce water run-off through nature-based solutions such as hedgerow reinstatement, establishment of field margins and tree planting.
FFLM Action 7	Maintain hedgerows that are tall, thick and bushy; trim hedges on a minimum three-year cycle; encourage annual fruiting and flowering; maintain standing trees; manage flower-rich grasslands; and connect habitats with wildlife-friendly corridors.
FFLM Action 8	Enhance monitoring and management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), County Wildlife Sites and Scheduled Monuments, taking action to address pressures and bring them into favourable condition.
FFLM Action 9	Restore and expand coverage of remaining wet valley bottom woodlands which were historically prevalent throughout the Tamar Valley.
FFLM Action 10	Support partners to expand market gardening sensitively within the Tamar Valley.
Access, Recreation and Tourism	
ART Action 1	Engage with Devon County Council in reinstating the rail link between Bere Alston and Tavistock to mitigate any negative impact on the National Landscape, and to improve or enhance levels of service for local communities and connections to the railway.
ART Action 2	Continue to promote the value of the landscape to local businesses, including supporting Visit Tamar Valley.
ART Action 3	Maintain and promote existing and new opportunities for recreation within the TVNL, with particular focus on joining up existing routes and the formation of circular walking routes, and promoting outdoor health and wellbeing activities, including support for walking groups.
ART Action 4	Develop and promote a series of 'days out' in the Tamar Valley, paying attention to opportunities to promote local attractions and services, and to the use of sustainable transport options where available.
ART Action 5	Work with partners to enhance the Tamara Coast to Coast Way towards meeting the criteria for proposal as a National Trail.
ART Action 6	Support Visit Tamar Valley to further develop and promote standards for sustainable tourism in the Tamar Valley: Green Tourism Programme - Visit the Tamar Valley.
ART Action 7	Improve awareness of species sensitive to recreational disturbance and promote measures to reduce impacts.
Planning & Development	
P&D Action 1	Influence pre-application discussions on major and significant developments within, and within the setting of, the National Landscape.
P&D Action 2	Respond to planning consultations and offer technical advice where appropriate, in line with our planning statement and planning protocols with the relevant local authorities.
P&D Action 3	Raise awareness of the importance of the National Landscape within the creation of Neighbourhood Development Plans and Local Plans.

P&D Action 4	Champion the reduction of light pollution and the benefits of dark skies through sensitive housing design, layout and lighting.
P&D Action 5	Encourage more sustainable energy installations on commercial and domestic properties, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and ground and air source heat pumps, where they are incorporated sensitively.
P&D Action 6	Encourage all developments to include provision for wildlife as well as green and blue infrastructure within their plans.
Communities & Culture	
CC Action 1	Explore opportunities and priorities for continuing the Cordiale and Tamara project legacies of community-led activities: tamaralandscapepartnership .
CC Action 2	Develop and promote the Tamar Valley's natural and cultural heritage as a resource for promoting the health and wellbeing of its constituent and surrounding communities.
CC Action 3	Continue to promote creativity inspired by the landscape.
CC Action 4	Encourage community participation in decision making through forums such as parish councils and local environmental partnerships.
Communication, Education and Awareness	
CEA Action 1	Continue to provide and maintain high quality interpretation of the National Landscape.
CEA Action 2	Communicate key messages and information via a range of media to local, national and international audiences.
CEA Action 3	Seek opportunities to create and implement a TVNL education strategy.
CEA Action 4	Implement the TVNL Volunteer Strategy, in partnership with Tamar Community Trust and Friends of the Tamar Valley.
CEA Action 5	Investigate how the TVNL and local businesses can work together for their mutual benefit to promote the unique qualities of the TVNL.
CEA Action 6	Identify opportunities and partners to deliver events similar to the Tamar River Festival, within the constraints of available resources and partner priorities.
CEA Action 7	Promote and support national initiatives such as Education Nature Parks.

Appendix 2: Other Plans and Policies

INTERNATIONAL

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)

www.ramsar.org

UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

<https://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf>

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (came into force on 1 June 1982)

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Paris Agreement United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)

http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

EUROPEAN

The Birds Directive (Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds) (79/409/EEC) (Adopted 1979)

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The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) Council of Europe (121) 1985

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=121&CM=1&CL=ENG>

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The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf

The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 SI 1381

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/1381/contents/made>

Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 (as amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

Climate Change Act 2008

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>

Planning Act 2008

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>

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Water for people and the environment - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, Environment Agency 2009

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<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402170324/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf>

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-updated-assessment-and-good-environmental-status>

'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra 2012)

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Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency (DH 2012)

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<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

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Appendix 3: Outline of future trends in the National Landscape

Key Issues	Outcomes without mitigating actions
<p>Climate change Climate change is already reshaping the Tamar Valley. Since 1950, average temperatures have risen by 1.5°C, accompanied by increased rainfall and more sunshine hours. This threatens many of the defining characteristics and Special Qualities of the National Landscape.</p>	<p>Unplanned or controlled mitigation actions could negatively affect the special qualities, landscape, biodiversity and the economy.</p> <p>Climate change may result in the migration of new species moving north. This could see species diversity supported but there are risks of new plant and animal pests and diseases.</p> <p>Climate change may affect landscape character by requiring a change in land use and management practices.</p> <p>Drought conditions may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cause stress on trees making them less resilient to storm events with an increased risk of uprooting and increased fire risk. • undermine the viability of current farming practices by reducing arable and grassland yields. • cause rivers, streams and ponds to dry up, which will affect wildlife and tourism. • change condition of habitats and species composition. • increase the probability of wildfire, particularly in coastal scrub and heathland mosaics. • reduce nectar production in grassland wildflowers. <p>Heavier rainfall may lead to an increase in surface water flooding and soil erosion increase the frequency of surface run off pollution events.</p> <p>Hotter drier summers and milder wetter winters mean that rainfall will be concentrated in the winter months. This rainfall needs to be considered regarding its retention and usage.</p> <p>Increased pressures on wetland areas due to the changed rainfall distribution.</p> <p>Wetting and drying of soils may impact on buried archaeology and other paleoenvironmental remains.</p> <p>Higher temperatures may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trigger dormant diseases to become active. • encourage the introduction of new crops into the landscape, as well as different crop timings. • lead to a parched landscape of bleached grassland, and wilting trees and hedges. • promote increased tree growth, as well as the suitability of new non-native species or native species of a different provenance. • water temperatures in the Upper Tamar catchment may rise resulting in low river flows

	<p>and lack of riparian shading along watercourses.</p> <p>Sea level rise may cause increased coastal flooding and potentially make certain areas uninhabitable for people and terrestrial wildlife. Combined with storm frequency, may result in accelerated erosion of coastal geomorphology and inundation of existing coastal sea defences.</p> <p>Coastal squeeze likely to reduce intertidal habitat in estuarine habitats</p> <p>Flooding and coastal change may result in harm to, or loss of, heritage assets particularly on the coast or in riverside locations.</p>
<p>Biodiversity pressures</p> <p>Nature in the Tamar Valley is under increasing pressure. The State of Nature Report 2023 revealed that nearly 1 in 6 species in Great Britain are threatened with extinction, while the Bugs Matter citizen science survey recorded a 63% decline in insect numbers between 2021 and 2024.</p> <p>Only 45% of Tamar’s Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) features are in favourable condition, and currently none have improvement actions on track. Although priority habitats cover 19% of the area, data reliability varies, and habitat fragmentation continues to drive species decline, worsened by land use changes and climate pressures.</p> <p>There is a clear requirement to halt biodiversity loss, restore wildlife-rich habitats, and improve SSSI condition by 2042. This will depend on structural changes in agriculture and forestry, better water quality and management, and the adoption of nature-enhancing techniques across land use sectors.</p>	<p>Degraded ecosystems will not deliver benefits to people (ecosystem services). These services are critically important to the wellbeing and economy of people living in and around the area. For example, they deliver good quality water and food, spiritual refreshment and a sense of history and cultural heritage.</p> <p>There will be the loss of irreplaceable habitats and species.</p> <p>Habitats will remain isolated with no ‘corridors’ to allow species to adjust naturally to climate change by moving northwards to a new ecological niche.</p> <p>Habitats will decrease in size, complexity and condition.</p> <p>Some populations will become too small to remain viable, and species will be unable to adapt by adjusting to new climatic conditions without large and varied sites.</p> <p>Non-native plants, animals, insects, and pathogens may change ecosystem structure and function through direct damage, competition, hybridization, infestation, and/or disease; and have a considerable effect upon the area’s habitats, landscape character and landscape integrity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree diseases - ash dieback and Phytophthora. • invasive species - Yellow-Legged hornet, Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, and Pacific oysters <p>Loss of trees will change local character, reduce wind-shelter effects, and remove the screening of incongruous structures in the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature recovery initiatives may inadvertently degrade heritage assets (unless an integrated management approach is adopted).
<p>Changing agricultural industry</p> <p>Agriculture in the Tamar Valley is undergoing significant structural change post Brexit and there is growing uncertainty around farming payments, such as the end of the Basic</p>	<p>A decline or cessation of traditional management can lead to a loss of traditional features and an increase in scrub and bracken.</p> <p>An uncertain future may result in a lack of new entrants into the sector.</p>

<p>Payment Scheme. Since 2010, agricultural holdings have declined by 14%, with a marked shift toward poultry production (+275%) and away from sheep and cattle (down 18% and 12% respectively since 2016). Hobby farming, solar farms, and glasshouses are increasing, while traditional features such as hedgerows, Cornish hedges, Devon hedgebanks, orchards, and historic field patterns are disappearing, eroding local distinctiveness. Woodland management remains partial, with only 56% actively managed. Ancient woodland is stable but under pressure, and participation in agri-environment schemes has fallen from 42% to 32% of land area. Post-Brexit uncertainty and global market volatility are driving land-use changes, soil erosion, and nitrate pollution. These trends threaten biodiversity, heritage, and the valley's character, underscoring the need for nature-friendly farming and integrated land management.</p>	<p>A longer growing season could see an increase in biomass production that will increase carbon capture.</p> <p>A longer growing season with increasing temperatures may encourage the expansion of arable production and increasing intensification, putting more easily cultivated areas of pasture under pressure.</p> <p>Carbon markets will put a tradable value on carbon in soils and vegetation; and in other 'nature-based' solutions.</p> <p>Agricultural intensification may lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an increase in the application of pesticides and insecticides to the detriment of biodiversity, • a need for the management of increasingly large amounts of slurry / nitrates, • an increase in soil erosion, • a decline in soil quality/structure and nutrient levels, • the release of carbon from soils, • a reduction in water quality and flood management, • damage to, or loss of, known and unknown heritage assets, • damage to heritage assets resulting from poorly managed woodlands and inappropriate tree planting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transition to alternative forms of intensive land management will require the accommodation of substantial, modern agricultural buildings into the intimate, complex and tranquil valley landscape.
<p>Artificial intelligence and technological advancements</p> <p>Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is accelerating change across sectors through adaptive intelligence with significant employment implications for many traditional jobs, requiring reskilling of workforce. AI is also shaping how we monitor, protect and plan for resilient landscapes, enabling smarter stewardship, from satellite data to soil health – precision agriculture using AI to optimise irrigation, fertilisation and pest control. It helps in monitoring facility usage, predicting maintenance needs through sensors (e.g., detecting broken glass via sound), and analysing community feedback. Digital technology is changing how people interact with the environment and each other. Digital tools like apps or audio guides allow</p>	<p>Ethical challenges include data privacy, potential biases in algorithms, and the risk of over-reliance on technology, which may reduce human interaction. Greater digital intrusion by using "human movement" data from, for example, cell phones to understand area usage patterns.</p> <p>Poor digital connectivity will limit access to new technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geofencing uses GPS to trigger audio guides automatically as visitors approach points of interest requires • chatbots and AI assistants can provide 24/7 customer service with algorithms offering personalised responses. • real-time route queries to increase confidence in public transport options • enhanced experiences through AI-powered virtual tours and real-time language translation for easier navigation.

<p>visitors navigate a destination independently. Interactive kiosks serve not only as valuable touchpoints for visitor information but have also evolved into dynamic tools that transform the visitor experience. Augmented reality is changing how we explore destinations by adding digital layers to the real world.</p> <p>Digitizing and sharing cultural or historical archives protects valuable artifacts and documents while making them available to people around the world who might not be able to visit in person.</p>	<p>Reduction of local employment as AI can draft program descriptions, generate interpretative images, and automate administrative tasks. Some traditional labour-intensive agricultural jobs may be replaced but new roles for “precision agriculture technicians” and data analysts are emerging.</p> <p>Increased automation could create a disconnect between farmers and their land.</p> <p>Use of drones can degrade tranquility by adding movement and noise into the landscape.</p> <p>The high start-up costs of buying and implementing AI technology, such as specialized drones or software licenses, will be a significant barrier for small-scale farmers and businesses.</p> <p>A lack of technical skills with a need for training and education to help rural workers develop the skills needed to use new technologies.</p> <p>Visits to sensitive sites may increase, as virtual tours spark interest and technology gives confidence, leading to increased erosion and damage.</p> <p>A significant environmental impact as the infrastructure to support AI, such as data centres, can strain local water and energy resources.</p>
<p>Access, Social & Economic Pressures</p> <p>National Landscapes are protected for the nation and are available for everyone to enjoy. But limited access to the TVNL continues to constrain opportunities for health, wellbeing, and inclusive engagement with nature. Transport connectivity is fragmented, with rural communities and visitors facing barriers to sustainable travel; public transport remains limited, and car dependency is high (91% of households). While proposals such as reinstating the Bere Alston-Tavistock railway and low-carbon transport options offer potential, delivery is uncertain. Demographic and economic shifts are reshaping the valley. The population is ageing (average age 49), the working-age share has fallen to 55%, and ethnic diversity remains low. Earnings are below the rural average (£2,100/month), house-price ratios are high (8), and farming employment is declining. Home working has surged (11% to 32%).</p>	<p>People will not feel welcome and currently underrepresented groups, including lower income households, people with underlying health conditions, young people and ethnic minorities, will be unable to enjoy the benefits of accessing natural beauty.</p> <p>Barriers to engagement will increase. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical obstructions, • lack of knowledge, • lack of confidence, • fear of abuse, • inability to access transport, and • underlying socio-economic circumstances. <p>Second-home ownership and the loss of homes to holiday-lets will lead to community fragmentation and disconnection from heritage.</p> <p>The cost of accessing the valley will deter disadvantaged groups, made worse by the lack of public transport.</p> <p>Poor digital connectivity will restrict local business growth and visitor experience.</p> <p>As digital connectivity improves, working from home may increase resulting in higher demand for rural homes and higher property values.</p> <p>As connectivity improves, the opportunities for rural business diversification will increase that will ensure</p>

	<p>economic viability but may affect landscape character.</p> <p>Recreational habits will change. More people will ‘stay-cate’ and undertake local day-visits to reduce the need to travel, thus increasing pressure upon biodiversity, ecosystems and heritage assets.</p> <p>The change in extent and effects of recreational activities and ongoing people pressure could all threaten crucial aspects of the special qualities. There could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance to ground nesting birds; and • reduced peace and tranquillity. • damage to historical sites (designated and non-designated), for instance, repeated footfall causing erosion. • damage to rights of way surfaces and infrastructure. <p>The local population relies on cars as a means of transport, but infrastructure needs will change; there will be a need for electric car charging points and alternative modes of travel to and around the area.</p>
<p>Development pressure</p> <p>Development supports economic viability, sustains the population and supports those who manage the land. The allocation of land for new development within and next to the area is not always preceded by a proper consideration of its effects on landscape character and visual amenity.</p> <p>The contribution of setting to the significance of the area and its heritage assets is often expressed by reference to views. Poorly presented development or change may harm people’s enjoyment of the area. Inappropriately located or designed development, including renewable energy, could impact on heritage assets and/or their settings. Development in the setting of the National Landscape can influence landscape character within the designation, for example through associated noise and disturbance.</p>	<p>Urban expansion reducing green buffers and transition zones, affecting tranquillity and light levels.</p> <p>Increased housebuilding targets and settlement growth threatening the valley’s sparsely settled character.</p> <p>Transport corridors and glazed buildings undermining dark skies and rural tranquillity, alongside expanded permitted development rights.</p> <p>Increased demand in renewable energy infrastructure, including wind turbines and solar panels, will require sensitive integration to support climate resilience without compromising the valley’s distinctive landscape character.</p> <p>Increased use of non-locally sourced building materials, such as from local quarries, resulting in loss of connection with landscape context, diluting distinctive vernacular architecture.</p> <p>Fragmentation of farm holdings, diversification, and decline of traditional industries such as market gardening.</p> <p>Mining resumption, with the potential to significantly alter landscape and heritage.</p> <p>Cumulative impact of minor urban growth since 2012, alongside pressure on residential properties from tourism and second home ownership.</p> <p>Development poses a unique threat to sub-surface archaeological remains, as it raises the possibility of extensive damage or even complete destruction.</p>

	<p>Eleven heritage assets at risk; historic mining infrastructure and smallholdings under pressure.</p>
<p>Impacts on the Cornwall Mining WHS</p> <p>Whilst the inscription criteria that establish the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are fixed and non-negotiable, the authenticity and integrity of the Site are vulnerable to change, which in turn could jeopardize the OUV of the Site.</p> <p>Area 10, the most easterly and the second largest of the WHS Areas lies in the Tamar Valley National Landscape and includes both valley and upland settings for tin, copper, silver-lead and arsenic mining, ore-processing and smelting.</p>	<p>Authenticity (meaning that the cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form and design; • materials and substance; • use and function; • traditions, techniques and management systems; • location and setting; • language, and other forms of intangible heritage; • spirit and feeling; and • other internal and external factors). <p>The WHS Management Plan finds that the surviving features of the Site in the round have high authenticity. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work – but are broadly in relatively good condition.</p> <p>There can be a loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, in the villages and towns.</p> <p>The form and design of historic buildings may be lost.</p> <p>The materials used in the maintenance, repair and restoration of historic buildings are not those originally specified, modern conservation interventions are not clearly legible.</p> <p>Change within the setting of a heritage asset can reduce its authenticity by interrupting, reducing or destroying key visual, functional, cultural or symbolic relationships with other assets or landscape features.</p> <p>Cultural associations with physical places are not understood or conserved.</p> <p>Integrity (a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the WHS and its Attributes)</p> <p>The physical extent of the WHS may decrease.</p> <p>Some necessary attributes may degrade or be lost.</p>

Appendix 4: SEA Objectives and baseline data

N°	Environmental Objectives	Will the plan help to?	Headline indicators (30)
E1	<p>Climate change</p> <p>Address the causes and consequences of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Increase greenhouse gas capture and storage through land management • maximise the role of soil as a carbon store • increase resilience to extreme weather events • increase recycling • increase the renewable energy capacity • ensure tourism is compatible with the climate change agenda • increase cycling and walking • improve energy efficiency • improve public transport • deliver a more sustainable pattern of transport 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of greenhouse gas emissions within Protected Landscapes (PLTOF TI 6) 2. Carbon stored by habitats 3. Changes in rolling average weather patterns
E2	<p>Soils, Air and Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce soil compaction • reduce leaching of nutrients and organic matter • prevent soil erosion • increase soil organic matter and carbon storage • avoid soil sealing, prevent soil contamination, improve water quality • maintain and enhance air quality • meet national air quality standards • promote sustainable water resource management • secure 'good ecological status' under the Water Framework for all waterbodies in the area • address the identified Water Framework reasons for not achieving good status • encourage, support and steer a catchment-based approach to addressing water issues 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. WFD quality of the water environment data (PLTOF AS 5)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce nutrient-rich run-off • protect drinking water • manage flood risk • increase use of sustainable drainage systems • improve efficiency in use of water • support 'nature friendly' management 	
E3	Protect and enhance biodiversity habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent loss of key species • prevent loss of habitat • increase area and connectivity of habitat • improve management, linkage and condition of designated and undesignated habitats • maintain integrity of current ecological networks including aquatic, riparian and estuarine systems • create opportunities to enhance biodiversity • safeguard options for future habitat connectivity • prevent pollution • maintain and enhance access to sites whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts • support agricultural activities whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts • enable the understanding and appreciation of natural capital 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Extent of wildlife rich habitat created or restored outside of protected sites (PLTOF TI 1) 6. Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition (PLTOF TI 2) 7. Percentage of SSSIs assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition (PLTOF TI 3) 8. Extent of priority habitat, outside of protected sites, in favourable management through agri-environment schemes (PLTOF TI 4) 9. Percentage of land managers adopting nature friendly farming on a percentage of their land (PLTOF TI 5)
E4	Protect and enhance the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve and enhance visual amenity • conserve and enhance landscape character • conserve geodiversity • avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land • achieve Shoreline Management Plan objectives • enable the understanding and appreciation of landscape character 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Changes to the landscape via fixed point photography of key views (currently under review) 11. Number of geological and geomorphological SSSI unit features and % in favourable or recovering condition (PLTOF SA 15)
E5	Sustain and enhance cultural heritage, including heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain the authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Number and percentage of nationally designated heritage assets in Protected

	assets and their settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including any contribution made by their settings. • conserve and enhance townscape character • reduce risks to heritage (whether designated or not) • improve access to, and enjoyment of, historic places • enable the understanding and appreciation of the historic landscape and heritage resource. 	Landscapes to be deemed at risk (TI 10)
E6	Local Distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure any new developments or redevelopments are in keeping with local character • take account of the historical and cultural environment in design and construction • encourage vernacular design and construction methods • maintain the authenticity of historic buildings • enable the understanding and appreciation of the historical form, function and development of historic buildings. 	<p>13. Number of the area's defined special qualities monitored</p> <p>14. Number of planning authorities with vernacular design guidance mentioning the National Landscape</p> <p>15. % of development decisions against Partnership advice</p>
E7	Safeguard and enhance human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce water-borne bacteria, viruses, and protozoa • reduce and avoid noise pollution • reduce and avoid light pollution • reduce risk of flooding • avoid impacts on the quality and extent of existing green infrastructure as a recreational asset • support the provision of affordable housing • improve access to services • improve access to employment • improve access for outdoor recreation 	<p>16. Bathing Water quality</p> <p>17. Light pollution maps</p> <p>18. Road noise maps</p> <p>19. Metres of accessible path as a % of total path (PLTOF TI 9a)</p> <p>20. % Public Rights of Way in good condition</p> <p>21. Number of disability accessible parking spaces (PLTOF TI 9c)</p> <p>22. Number of accessible gates and gaps (PLTOF TI 9d)</p> <p>23. Number of accessible or easy access routes for which wayfinding has been created or improved PLTOF TI 9h)</p> <p>24. Deprivation statistics (PLTOF AS 23)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain and enhance sustainable transport to and from market towns • address social isolation and promote healthy lifestyles • improve safety • promote art, craft and cultural interests 	25. Housing affordability (PLTOF AS 21)
E8	To support a locally embedded economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid the loss of local jobs and local services • promote economic activity that adds value to local products and helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities • increase availability of locally sourced food • support the long-term viability of commercial activities, including agriculture and tourism • promote a career in land-based and traditional building skills • encourage apprenticeships and training 	26. Number of visitors 27. Number of local units of registered businesses by industry type (PLTOF AS 22)
E9	To support a more sustainable means of production and use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase recycling and composting • promote sustainable timber production • improve efficiency and effectiveness of sewerage system • ensure the efficient use of developed land • ensure the sustainable use of mineral resources including the use of recycled and secondary aggregates • increase local food production 	28. Percentage of waste recycled. 29. Number of sewerage leakages 30. Extent of tree canopy and woodland cover in Protected Landscapes (PLTOF TI 8)

Appendix 5: Commentary on interactions between the Management Plan and SEA objectives

Management Plan Policies		Interaction with the SEA Objectives (in Appendix 4)
Landscape Character & Scenic Qualities		
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by considering landscape sensitivity and capacity; also supports E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by taking account of the historical and cultural environment in design and construction. Limited support to E9 (sustainable resources) by supporting sustainable development.
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Strong support to E7 (human health) by reducing light and noise pollution. This will offer some support to E3 (biodiversity) by reducing wildlife disturbance and E4 (landscape) by enhancing visual amenity.
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach ⁹ and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Strong support to E4 (landscape), E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring development is in keeping with local character whilst allowing for the historical and cultural environment. Limited support to E9 (sustainable resources) by considering the efficient use of developed land.
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by enhancing landscape character and achieving Shoreline Management Plan objectives.
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by preventing the loss of key species and habitats and some support to E4 (landscape) by conserving and enhancing landscape character; and E9 (sustainable resources) by enabling the sustainable production of timber.
Historic Environment & Local Distinctiveness		
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated	Strong support to E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site,

⁹ A 'landscape-led approach' means designed, located and implemented in a way that it positively contributes to the purpose of National Landscape designation.

	and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	conserving and enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets whilst taking account of the historical and cultural environment in design and construction.
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Strong support to E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by reducing the risk to heritage and enabling the appreciation of the historical form, function and development of historic buildings.
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Strong support to E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that adds value to local products and helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities. Support to E5 (cultural heritage) by improving access to, and enjoyment of, historic places; and enabling the understanding and appreciation of the historic landscape and heritage resource.
HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	Strong support to E5 (cultural heritage) by maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site. Some support to E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring development is in keeping with local character and E8 (local economy) by supporting the long-term viability of tourism.
Biodiversity & Geodiversity		
BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by increasing the area and connectivity of habitat and preventing loss of key species and habitats. Some support to E1 (climate change) by increasing resilience.
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	Strong support for E1 (climate change) and E3 (biodiversity) by creating opportunities to enhance biodiversity and increase resilience.
BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall	Support for E3 (biodiversity) and E4 (landscape) for maintaining the integrity

	further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	of current ecological networks and conserving landscape character.
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Support for E3 (biodiversity), E4 (landscape) and E5 (cultural heritage) by creating opportunities to enhance biodiversity and conserving landscape and heritage character.
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Strong support for E3 (biodiversity) and E4 (landscape); some support to E9 (sustainable resources) by considering the sustainable use of mineral resources.
River & Estuarine Use & Management		
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and viewpoints of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting a catchment-based approach to addressing water issues and E7 (human health) by improving access for outdoor recreation. Some support to E3 (biodiversity) by enhancing access to sites whilst avoiding adverse impacts.
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) to secure 'good ecological status' under the Water Framework and E3 (biodiversity) by supporting the integrity of aquatic, riparian and estuarine systems.
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Support to E5 (cultural heritage) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the historic landscape and E8 (local economy) encouraging economic activity that supports the conservation of the area's special qualities.
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting a catchment-based approach, E4 (landscape) by achieving Shoreline Management Plan objectives, and E9 (sustainable resources) by considering the efficient use of developed land.
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting a catchment-based approach and supporting 'nature friendly' management. Some support to E1 (climate change) by addressing the causes and consequences of climate change and E3 (biodiversity) by

		supporting the integrity of aquatic, riparian and estuarine systems. Limited support to E7 (human health) by reducing flood risk.
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by addressing the identified Water Framework reasons for not achieving good status and E3 (biodiversity) by supporting the integrity of aquatic, riparian and estuarine systems. Limited support to E7 (human health) by reducing water-borne bacteria, viruses, and protozoa.
Environmental Quality & Climate		
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by maximising the role of soil as a carbon store and increasing resilience and E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting 'nature friendly' management; and some support to E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that adds value to local products and helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities.
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency and deliver a more sustainable pattern of transport. Some support to E7 (human health) by supporting sustainable transport and E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that supports the conservation of the area's special qualities.
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscape-led, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by improving energy efficiency, E2 (soils, air & water) by improving efficiency in the use of water, and E9 (sustainable resources) by ensuring the sustainable use of resources including the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and considering the efficient use of developed land.
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by promoting sustainable water resource management and E9 (sustainable resources) by ensuring the sustainable use of resources and considering the efficient use of developed land.

Farming, Forestry & Land Management		
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by increasing greenhouse gas capture and storage through land management, and E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting 'nature friendly' management. Some support to E3 (biodiversity) through support of agricultural activities that reduce adverse impacts and E9 (sustainable resources) by promoting sustainable timber production.
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) through support of agricultural activities that reduce adverse impacts and E9 (sustainable resources) by promoting sustainable timber production. Some support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting 'nature friendly' management.
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Strong support to E8 (local economy) by increasing the availability of locally sourced food and E9 (sustainable resources) by promoting sustainable timber production and increasing local food production.
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by increasing the area and connectivity of habitat and supporting agricultural activities that avoid and reduce adverse impacts. Some support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting 'nature friendly' management.
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Strong support to E8 (local economy) by promoting a career in land-based and traditional building skills and encouraging apprenticeships and training. Some support to E7 (human health) by improving access to employment.
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by preventing pollution. Some support to E2 (soils, air & water) by supporting 'nature friendly' management.
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by reducing nutrient-rich run-off, preventing soil erosion and supporting 'nature friendly' management.
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce	Strong support to E2 (soils, air & water) by managing flood risk and E5 (cultural heritage) by reducing risks to heritage.

	erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	
Access, Recreation & Tourism		
ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by enhancing access to sites whilst avoiding adverse impacts, E5 (cultural heritage) by improving access to, and enjoyment of, historic places, and E7 (human health) by improving access for outdoor recreation and avoiding impacts on the quality and extent of existing green infrastructure as a recreational asset.
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Strong support to E3 (biodiversity) by enhancing access to sites whilst avoiding adverse impacts, E5 (cultural heritage) by improving access to, and enjoyment of, historic places, and E7 (human health) by improving access for outdoor recreation and avoiding impacts on the quality and extent of existing green infrastructure as a recreational asset.
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	Strong support to E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that supports the conservation of the area's special qualities. Some support to E3 (biodiversity) by enhancing access to sites whilst avoiding adverse impacts, E5 (cultural heritage) by improving access to, and enjoyment of, historic places, and E7 (human health) by improving access for outdoor recreation.
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by delivering a more sustainable pattern of transport and E7 (human health) by retaining sustainable transport.
Planning & Development		
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Strong support for E4 (landscape) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring any development is in keeping with local character, and for E5 (cultural heritage) by conserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their settings.
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers	Some support to E3 (biodiversity) by safeguarding options for future habitat

	environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	connectivity, E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring any development is in keeping with local character, E7 (human health) by avoiding impacts on the quality and extent of existing green infrastructure as a recreational asset, E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that adds value to local products and helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities and E9 (sustainable resources) by considering the efficient use of developed land.
P&D3	Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from 'great weight'). 	Strong support for E4 (landscape) by conserving and enhancing landscape and E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring any new development is in keeping with local character.
P&D4	The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.	Strong support to E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring any new development is in keeping with local character. Some support to E1 (climate change) by increasing resilience to extreme weather events, E7 (human health) by supporting the provision of affordable housing, and E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities.
P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Strong support to E6 (local distinctiveness) by ensuring any new development is in keeping with local character and some support to E9 (sustainable resources) by considering the efficient use of developed land.
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by enhancing visual amenity. Some support to E5 (cultural heritage) by reducing the risk to heritage and E6 (local distinctiveness) by keeping the authenticity of historic buildings.
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at	Strong support to E7 (human health) by supporting the provision of affordable housing and some support for E4

	parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	(landscape) by conserving and enhancing landscape.
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Strong support to E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site, conserving and enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets whilst taking account of the historical and cultural environment in design and construction.
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by enhancing visual amenity.
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by enhancing visual amenity.
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Support to E4 (landscape) by enhancing visual amenity.
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Strong support to E1 (climate change) by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the renewable energy capacity, and E8 (local economy) by promoting economic activity that helps support the conservation of the area's special qualities.
Communities & Culture		
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Strong support to E6 (local distinctiveness) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the historical form, function and development of historic buildings.
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Strong support to E4 (landscape) by conserving and enhancing landscape character.

CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	Strong support to E5 (cultural heritage) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the historic landscape and heritage resource, and E7 (human health) by promoting art, craft and cultural interests.
CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Strong support for E1 (climate change) by delivering a more sustainable pattern of transport and E7 (human health) by retaining sustainable transport to and from market towns.
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Support for E1 (climate change) by addressing the causes and consequences of climate change, E7 (human health) by improving access to services, and E8 (local economy) by avoiding the loss of jobs and local services.
Communication, Education & Awareness		
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Support for E7 (human health) by addressing social isolation and promoting healthy lifestyles. Some support to E3 (biodiversity), E4 (landscape), E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape.
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Some support to E3 (biodiversity), E4 (landscape), E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape. Limited support to E7 (human health) by addressing wellbeing issues.
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Strong support to E7 (human health) by promoting art, craft and cultural interests. Some support to E3 (biodiversity), E4 (landscape), E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape.
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Strong support to E8 (local economy) by encouraging apprenticeships and training. Some support to E3 (biodiversity), E4 (landscape), E5 (cultural heritage) and E6 (local distinctiveness) by enabling the understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape.

Appendix 6: Review of alternative policies

Table 1: Climate change			
Climate change is already reshaping the Tamar Valley. Since 1950, average temperatures have risen by 1.5°C, accompanied by increased rainfall and more sunshine hours. This threatens many of the defining characteristics and Special Qualities of the National Landscape.			
Management Plan Policies		Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral

LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Protecting biomass in the National Landscape will help store carbon.	The local authorities and NGOs will look to maintain habitats. There is unlikely to be any materially different effects.
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD4	<p>Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.</p>	Neutral	Neutral
BG1	<p>Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.</p>	Neutral	Neutral
BG2	<p>Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.</p>	<p>The plan aims to work in partnership with others to help develop and deliver projects to halt and reverse the decline in native species, enhance climate and disease resilient species and manage invasive non-native species.</p>	<p>Defra, Natural England, the local authorities and NGOs will promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. They will raise awareness of the impact and control of invasive non-native species and biosecurity. The management plan promotes the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>

BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	Neutral	Neutral
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Neutral	Neutral
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	The plan aims to work in partnership with others to manage water across the catchment and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	The Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea. There is unlikely to be any materially different effects.
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	The plan looks to improve the understanding of the implications of climate change for farming practices and the potential impacts of such on the landscape and built heritage.	Defra and its agencies, the local authorities and NGOs will develop sustainable land management initiatives that will mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change but may not also look to conserve and enhance the area's natural beauty. The management plan may offer a more certain approach within the area where it can build upon its local contacts.

EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	The plan sets out to review the approaches available for the National Landscape to contribute to options for a low carbon economy.	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish carbon plans and Climate Adaption Strategies. Other agencies will also develop adaptation strategies but may not also look to conserve and enhance the area's natural beauty. The management plan may offer a more certain approach within the area where it can build upon its local contacts.
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscape-led, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	The plan sets out a policy that expresses general intentions or political aspirations but introduces a landscape-led approach.	The unitary and district councils are the local planning authorities and have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle. As a material consideration, these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Though not focused on climate change, land management that favours 'natural beauty' is likely to help mitigate its impacts.	Defra and its agencies will develop and drive agri-environment schemes and grants. These are likely to be focused of securing 'public goods' and will secure habitat gains. They may not prioritise the wider 'natural beauty'. The management plan supports the actions of others but in recent years Defra has directed its funding through the National Landscape (FiPL) (this may not be repeated). The management plan may add value to actions.
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Limited but short supply chains will lead to a reduction in greenhouse production.	Defra and its agencies will develop and drive agri-environment schemes and grants. These may encourage the development of short supply chains but the norm is to support a global economy. The management plan may offer a more certain approach within the area where it can build upon its local contacts.
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	Implementing the plan will increase the awareness and appreciation of nature-based solutions for sea defence, flood management, water provision, clean air, carbon sequestration, and wellbeing - all are possible consequence of climate change.	<p>There is a Climate Adaptation Strategy for Devon and Cornwall. This sets out strategic directions and actions for the natural environment (including agriculture and forestry and fisheries). Other agencies will also develop adaptation strategies but may not also look to conserve and enhance the area's heritage assets.</p> <p>The Water Company and other agencies will also develop adaptation strategies. This may decarbonise services but may not also look to conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>The management plan may offer a more certain approach for nature.</p>

ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Neutral	Neutral
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	The focus is on supporting campaigns with tourism businesses and visitors for behaviour change in relation to climate, nature and sustainability. This may reduce carbon, depending on how visitors travel to and in the area.	Other agencies will also develop adaptation strategies. This may decarbonise services but may not also look to conserve and enhance natural beauty. Though tourism will be supported, it may not be seen as a regenerative model. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Enhancing access opportunities may increase vehicle movement in the area but encouraging sustainable transport within the area could reduce carbon emissions if it results in a significant reduction in motor vehicle movements.	Several agencies will develop strategies to improve physical accessibility and outdoor activities, but delivery may be fragmented. The Highway Authorities will lead on the development of sustainable travel infrastructure. The management plan may offer a more certain approach to direct action.

P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D3	<p>Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 	Neutral	Neutral

P&D4	<p>The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.</p>	<p>A policy primarily concerned with the scale and scope of development but does embrace climate change resilience. It is not clear what is proposed or what will be supported.</p>	<p>The local planning authorities will determine the scale and scope of development in line with their adopted development plans. There is a Climate Adaptation Strategy for Devon and Cornwall. This sets out strategic directions and actions for the natural environment. Other agencies will also develop adaptation strategies but may not also look to conserve and enhance the area's heritage assets.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
P&D5	<p>Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.</p>	Neutral	Neutral
P&D6	<p>Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.</p>	Neutral	Neutral
P&D7	<p>Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.</p>	Neutral	Neutral

P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D12	<p>The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.</p>	<p>Limited as the management plan does not set or over-ride planning policy.</p>	<p>The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and local authorities are developing renewable energy policies. They will decide applications and clause 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 places a duty on them in respect of their actions, decisions and operations whereby they 'must seek to further' the statutory purpose of the National Landscape.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
CC1	<p>Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
CC2	<p>Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
CC3	<p>Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
CC4	<p>Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.</p>	<p>Encouraging sustainable transport within the area could reduce carbon emissions if it results in a significant reduction in motor vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The Highway Authorities will lead on the development of sustainable travel infrastructure.</p> <p>The management plan may offer a more certain approach to direct action.</p>

CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions to address climate change. For the most part, the Management Plan policies support the actions of others. However, some policies offer advantages over the do-nothing choice as they support an area-wide approach; others will act but without coordination, some opportunities may be lost.

Table 2: Biodiversity pressures

Nature in the Tamar Valley is under increasing pressure. There is a clear requirement to halt biodiversity loss, restore wildlife-rich habitats, and improve SSSI condition by 2042. This will depend on structural changes in agriculture and forestry, better water quality and management, and the adoption of nature-enhancing techniques across land use sectors.

Management Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
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LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	The plan looks to develop best practice and ideas to help address light pollution, threats to tranquillity and creeping urbanisation. Reductions in noise and light pollution does benefit biodiversity by reducing disturbance and by reducing effects on biorhythms.	Though other bodies will look to reduce traffic movements, it is not likely that other agencies will maintain dark skies. The management plan may help in the lobbying for action by focusing on practical solutions. The management plan adds value to actions.
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral

LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	The plan advocates the protection of priority species and habitats. It does not set out the steps to achieve this.	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council are producing statutory Nature Recovery Plans. these will improve conditions for nature in the area. The WLTs also have an interest in the area. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	Neutral	Neutral
BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	The plan aims to work in partnership with others to deliver landscape and habitat restoration projects, improve habitat condition, enhance connectivity, support sustainable land management and engage communities in nature stewardship.	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council will publish Nature Recovery Strategies. The local authorities and NGOs will look to maintain habitats. The management plan supports the actions of others but may offer a more certain approach to direct action.
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	The plan aims to work in partnership with others to help develop and deliver projects to halt and reverse the decline in native species, enhance climate and disease resilient species and manage invasive non-native species.	Defra, Natural England, the local authorities and NGOs will promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. They will raise awareness of the impact and control of invasive non-native species and biosecurity. The management plan promotes the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.

BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	The plan sets out a general policy that expresses general intentions or political aspirations.	The management plan advocates actions to others rather than adding extra initiatives. There is unlikely to be any materially different effects.
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	The plan looks to protect biodiversity in ways that also further the purposes of NL designation.	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council are producing statutory Nature Recovery Plans. these will improve conditions for nature in the area. The WLTs also have an interest in the area. The management plan supports the actions of others but may add value by linking to natural beauty and cultural heritage issues.
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	The plan looks to work in partnership to support the identification, monitoring, protection and positive management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Sites and Geological Sites.	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council are producing statutory Nature Recovery Plans. these will improve conditions for nature in the area. The WLTs also have an interest in the area. Given the scale of the task, this may lead to a less coherent approach across the NL. The management plan may offer a more certain approach for nature.
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Working in partnership, the plan looks to develop and implement projects at the catchment scale addressing both aspects of land and water use to restore and improve the state of the aquatic environment now and for the future.	The Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park will develop management initiatives. The management plan supports the actions of others but may add value by undertaking additional baseline recording along the rivers and estuaries to identify management needs and opportunities.
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	The plan commits to continuing to advise, steer and support the delivery of water quality initiatives through the Tamar Catchment Partnership and participation on the Steering Group. It calls for support to initiatives that undertake additional baseline recording along the rivers and estuaries to identify management needs and opportunities.	The Tamar Catchment Partnership is made up of a wide range of public, private, voluntary sectors and research bodies. Its work will continue irrespective of the management plan. However, the management plan offers a slightly more certain approach by supporting baseline recording and data collection. The Management Plan may provide data to inform better decision making.
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	The plan aims to create new and manage existing ponds, swales and ditches for wildlife, reconnect rivers to their floodplains, improve access for migratory fish, and establish mosaic riparian buffers.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. Little difference.

REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	The plan aims to work in partnership to manage invasive species through the Tamar Invasive Group.	There are several public bodies, such as Defra, Natural England and NGOs who will implement effective biosecurity measures and seek environmental gains. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives though additional monitoring and training may add value.
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	The plan looks to improve the understanding of the implications of climate change for farming practices and the potential impacts of such on the landscape and built heritage. It supports local action to achieve net zero at a landscape level, working with residents, businesses and communities, aiming to reduce emissions and delivery of nature-based solutions.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach, but they may not have the local resources to deliver wide scale actions. The management plan offers a more certain approach.
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Neutral	Neutral

EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscaped, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	The plan seeks opportunities to support High Nature Value Farming to help both farmers and the environment.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	The plan sets out a series of actions related to woodland and hedgerow management.	Defra, the Forestry Commission, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach, but they may not have the local resources to deliver wide scale actions. The management plan offers a more certain approach.
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	<p>The plan seeks opportunities to support High Nature Value Farming to help both farmers and the environment and looks to support the development of landscape-scale initiatives.</p> <p>It wishes to enhance the monitoring and management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Sites and Scheduled Monuments, taking action to address pressures and bring them into favourable condition.</p>	<p>Cornwall Council and Devon County Council are producing statutory Nature Recovery Plans. Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives though additional monitoring may add value.</p>
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	<p>A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.</p> <p>The plan hopes to reduce use of chemical treatments and pesticides.</p>	<p>Defra, the Environment Agency, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	<p>The plan looks to review soil health regularly and reduce water run-off through nature-based solutions such as hedgerow reinstatement, establishment of field margins and tree planting.</p>	<p>Defra, the Environment Agency, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives though added monitoring may add value.</p>
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.	<p>Defra, its Agencies the local planning authorities and the environmental NGOs will develop schemes.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives</p>

ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Limited but the plan looks to improve awareness of species sensitive to recreational disturbance and promote measures to reduce impacts.	The local councils, tourism bodies and other NGOs will promote enjoyment of and engagement with the landscape, but they may not address disturbance issues. The management plan may offer a more certain approach for nature.
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	The plan supports Visit Tamar Valley to further develop and promote standards for sustainable tourism in the Tamar Valley: Green Tourism Programme – Visit the Tamar Valley. It also looks to improve awareness of species sensitive to recreational disturbance and promote measures to reduce impacts.	The local councils, tourism bodies and other NGOs will promote enjoyment of and engagement with the landscape. The management plan may offer a more certain approach for nature.
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D3	Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 	Neutral	Neutral
P&D4	The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Neutral	Neutral
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Neutral	Neutral
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful nature recovery actions. The management plan adds value to the actions of others and, in a few instances, offers a more certain approach by taking account of the special qualities of the area. Some of the proposed policies offer limited advantages over the do-nothing choice by supporting an area-wide approach. Others will also act but without coordination, opportunities may be lost. Several management plan policies support the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives, but there is some added value through, for example, local monitoring and data collection.

Table 3: Changing agricultural industry

Agriculture in the Tamar Valley is undergoing significant structural change post Brexit and there is growing uncertainty around farming payments, such as the end of the Basic Payment Scheme. Since 2010, agricultural holdings have declined by 14%, with a marked shift toward poultry production and away from sheep and cattle. Hobby farming, solar farms, and glasshouses are increasing, while traditional features such as hedgerows, Cornish hedges, Devon hedgebanks, orchards, and historic field patterns are disappearing, eroding local distinctiveness. Woodland management remains partial, with only 56% actively managed. Ancient woodland is stable but under pressure, and participation in agri-environment schemes has fallen from 42% to 32% of land area.

Management Plan Policies		Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Limited - the plan communicates the contribution of farming to landscape character. It notes that the National Landscape is a farmed landscape reflecting centuries of land management traditions and change.	The local authorities and farming NGOs similarly communicate the contribution of farming. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral

LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	Neutral	Neutral
BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	The plan looks to work in partnership to establish and deliver large-scale landscape and habitat restoration projects. This will offer 'public goods' opportunities to land managers.	Defra and Natural England look to support land management. They have the means and resources to undertake these tasks. They will be supported by NGOs who have similar agendas. The management plan supports the actions of others but in recent years Defra has directed its funding through the National Landscape (FiPL) (this may not be repeated). The management plan may add value to actions.
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	The plan looks to work in partnership to develop and deliver projects to manage invasive non-native species. Implementing measures to reduce key biosecurity risks will support agricultural viability.	There are several public bodies, such as Defra, Natural England and NGOs who will support agriculture business models that implement effective biosecurity measures and seek environmental gains. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.

BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	Neutral	Neutral
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Neutral	Neutral
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	The plan looks to work in partnership to develop and deliver projects to manage invasive non-native species. Implementing measures to reduce key biosecurity risks will support agricultural viability.	There are several public bodies, such as Defra, Natural England and NGOs who will support agriculture business models that implement effective biosecurity measures and seek environmental gains. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	The plan looks to improve the understanding of the implications of climate change for farming practices and the potential impacts of such on the landscape and built heritage.	Defra and Natural England look to support land management. They have the means and resources to undertake these tasks. They will be supported by NGOs who have similar agendas. The management plan supports the actions of others but in recent years Defra has directed its funding through the National Landscape (FiPL) (this may not be repeated). The management plan may add value to actions.
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.		

EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscaped, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	The plan seeks opportunities to support High Nature Value Farming to benefit both farmers and the environment.	Defra and Natural England look to support land management. They have the means and resources to undertake these tasks. They will be supported by NGOs who have similar agendas.
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	The plan looks to promote its 'Tool-kit-for-Communities-Small-Woodlands-and-Hedges'.	The management plan supports the actions of others but in recent years Defra has directed its funding through the National Landscape (FiPL) (this may not be repeated). The management plan may add value to actions.

FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	A general statement calling for action, but the actions are not clear. The plan looks to support partners to expand market gardening sensitively within the Tamar Valley, and to establish new woodland through partnership delivery models such as the Plymouth and South Devon Community Forest and Forest for Cornwall.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	The plan seeks opportunities to support High Nature Value Farming to help both farmers and the environment.	Defra, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	The plan does not set out an action on training in this section but under heritage it looks to promote and sustain traditional skills in the management of the built heritage and natural environment to sustain the local distinctiveness of the TVNL.	Various bodies in the public sector and trade organisations have skills and development programmes but they may not be focussed on the needs of the TVNL. The management plan may offer a more certain approach for training initiatives.
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given. The plan hopes to reduce use of chemical treatments and pesticides.	Defra and its agencies have policies regulating the use of pesticides. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	The plan looks to review soil health regularly and reduce water run-off through nature-based solutions such as hedgerow reinstatement, establishment of field margins and tree planting.	Defra, the Environment Agency, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives though added monitoring may add value.

FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	There is little detail in the plan on flood management interventions but it does look to restore and expand coverage of remaining wet valley bottom woodlands which were historically prevalent throughout the Tamar Valley.	Defra, the Environment Agency, Natural England and environmental NGOs will promote a similar approach. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Neutral	Neutral
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D3	<p>Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 	Neutral	Neutral
P&D4	The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Neutral	Neutral
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Neutral	Neutral
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

Defra and its agencies have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions in relation to the agricultural industries, but it is reported that there are difficulties in delivering that support. The management plan does advocate support for land managers but cannot deliver financial contributions. It sets out practical actions that will help the sector. On balance, the management plan is better than the do-nothing choice and will remain so until Defra is able to fully set up its ELMs support packages.

Table 4: Artificial intelligence and technological advancements

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is accelerating change across sectors through adaptive intelligence with significant employment implications for many traditional jobs, requiring reskilling of workforce.

Management Plan Policies		Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Limited, no actions are specified	The development of 'Artificial Intelligent' search engines will aid policy making provided data is digitised as open data. Little difference.
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	Neutral	Neutral

BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	Neutral	Neutral
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	Neutral	Neutral
BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	Neutral	Neutral
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Neutral	Neutral
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Limited, no actions are specified	The development of 'Artificial Intelligent' search engines will aid policy making provided data is digitised as open data. Little difference.

REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral

EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscaped, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Limited, no actions are specified	The development of 'Artificial Intelligent' search engines will aid policy making provided data is digitised as open data. Little difference.
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Does not address changing technologies despite identifying technological advancements as a force for change.	Various bodies in the public sector and trade organisations have skills and development programmes but they may not be focussed on the needs of the TVNL. Traditional skills will be valued but there is a need to tailor new skills to deliver local needs in ways that maintain the local character. Little difference.
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	Neutral	Neutral

ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Neutral	Neutral
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D3	<p>Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 	Neutral	Neutral
P&D4	The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Neutral	Neutral
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Neutral	Neutral
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral

CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	The plan looks to communicate key messages and information via a range of media to local, national and international audiences. There is no specific reference to AI.	Various bodies in the public sector and trade organisations have information and engagement programmes but they may not be focussed on the needs of the TVNL. The development of 'Artificial Intelligent' search engines will aid distribution provided data is digitised as open data. Little difference.
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Limited, there may be links to AI.	The development of 'Artificial Intelligent' search engines may inform (or confuse) interrogators provided data is digitised as open data. Little difference.

There are several organisations that are developing and deploying 'Artificial Intelligent' machines and search engines accessing digitised open data. Currently, development is ad-hoc and under-regulated; it is primarily led by the private sector. The management plan acknowledges that Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning is increasing in use across sectors with significant employment implications for many traditional jobs, requiring reskilling of workforce. But the plan has no suggestions of what actions are now needed. The management plan gives no greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Table 5: Access, Social & Economic Pressures

National Landscapes are protected for the nation and are available for everyone to enjoy. But limited access to the TVNL continues to constrain opportunities for health, wellbeing, and inclusive engagement with nature. Transport connectivity is fragmented, with rural communities and visitors facing barriers to sustainable travel; public transport remains limited, and car dependency is high (91% of households).

Management Plan Policies		Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Limited, the plan encourages the adoption of dark sky lighting principles and the reduction of noise. This may help the health and wellbeing of the resident population.	The planning authorities may adopt similar policies, and they will take the management into account. But it may not be a priority. The management plan may offer a more certain approach.
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	The plan acknowledges the contribution heritage tourism makes to the local economy but gives little detail of any actions to maintain this. The management plan calls for regenerative tourism, where the visitor leaves the place in a better condition than it was found.	Historic England, the local authorities and some NGOs will promote sustainable tourism policies, where the visitor does not harm the resource. The management plan may give a marginally greater benefit than the do-nothing option.
HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	Neutral	Neutral

BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	Neutral	Neutral
BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	Neutral	Neutral
BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	Neutral	Neutral
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Neutral	Neutral
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	A policy that links to the access and recreation policies.	The local authorities and Visit Tamar Valley will develop initiatives to increase access within the river valley, though their focus may be on economic development rather than health and wellbeing. The management plan supports the actions of others but may add value by linking to natural beauty and biodiversity issues.
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	The plan looks to increase use of the rivers and estuaries and its cultural heritage as a focus for education.	Historic England, the local authorities and some NGOs will promote similar policies. Little difference.
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Neutral	Neutral

EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscaped, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	The plan looks to develop opportunities for training to gain skills and knowledge of benefit to the NL.	Health bodies, local authorities and third sector bodies may support similar initiatives. The difficulty will be a lack of coordination when there is a need for active interventions. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	Neutral	Neutral

ART1	<p>Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.</p>	<p>A general policy statement that sets out good principles but does not link to specific actions.</p>	<p>Public Rights of Way are the responsibility of the highway authorities. These authorities publish statutory RoW Improvement Plans in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives though highlighting the added benefits of offering good access opportunities may add value.</p>
ART2	<p>Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.</p>	<p>The aim is to improve access for all but there are no specific actions set out in the plan.</p>	<p>Health bodies, local authorities and third sector bodies will support similar initiatives, some of which consider green prescribing. The difficulty will be a lack of coordination when there is a need for active interventions. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.</p>
ART3	<p>Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.</p>	<p>The plan looks to maintain and promote existing and new opportunities for recreation within the TVNL, with particular focus on joining up existing routes and the formation of circular walking routes, and promoting outdoor health and wellbeing activities, including support for walking groups.</p>	<p>Tourism bodies and the local councils may develop similar policies. Activities are not always coordinated but the National Landscape delivers a forum for discussion. The management plan adds some benefit.</p>

ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	The plan supports sustainable transport initiatives, for example by developing and promoting a series of 'days out' in the Tamar Valley, paying attention to opportunities to promote local attractions and services, and to the use of sustainable transport options where available.	Tourism bodies and the local councils may develop similar policies. Activities are not always coordinated but the National Landscape delivers a forum for discussion. The management plan adds some benefit.
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D3	Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from 'great weight'). 	Neutral	Neutral

P&D4	<p>The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.</p>	<p>A general policy calling for good practice in the context of a NL.</p>	<p>The Councils are the planning authorities. They will take the management plan into account but make their own decisions. They will decide applications and Clause 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 places a duty on them in respect of their actions, decisions and operations whereby they ‘must seek to further’ the statutory purpose of the National Landscape. The Management Plan is only advisory. No difference.</p>
P&D5	<p>Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
P&D6	<p>Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
P&D7	<p>Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>Delivering local needs housing can reduce inequalities and support inclusion. The Plan addresses this by contributing to the development of local plans, neighbourhood plans and other policy or guidance documents.</p>	<p>The Councils are the housing authorities. They will take the management plan into account but make their own decisions. They will decide applications and Clause 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 places a duty on them in respect of their actions, decisions and operations whereby they ‘must seek to further’ the statutory purpose of the National Landscape. The Management Plan is only advisory. No difference.</p>

P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Neutral	Neutral

CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Neutral	Neutral
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	The plan looks to develop and promote the Tamar Valley's natural and cultural heritage as a resource for promoting the health and wellbeing of its constituent and surrounding communities.	Local authorities and third sector bodies will support similar initiatives but may lack local resources. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.	The highway authorities handle public transport. The management plan supports the actions of others but may add value.
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given.	The local authorities and social NGOs will support community development but may not consider NL purposes. The management plan may add a marginal benefit.
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	The plan looks to develop opportunities annually for volunteering and training to gain skills and knowledge of benefit to the NL.	Health bodies, local authorities and third sector bodies will support similar initiatives, some of which consider green prescribing. The difficulty will be a lack of coordination when there is a need for active interventions. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.

CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	The plan looks to identify opportunities and partners to deliver events similar to the Tamar River Festival, within the constraints of available resources and partner priorities.	Local authorities and third sector bodies will support similar initiatives but may lack local resources. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

There are many organisations that have the opportunity, authority and resources to take meaningful actions to address access, social and economic issues. The management plan acknowledges that visitors to the area are not representative of the full spectrum of society, and that some people and communities experience unintentional barriers to engagement with the protected landscape. The local economy is highly dependent on tourism and the land-based sectors. There will be initiatives in the wider countryside, but they may not be focused on the needs of the national landscape. Though only a few policy areas address these issues, the proposed policies offer some advantages over the do-nothing option as they support an area-wide approach. Others will act but without coordination, opportunities may be lost. The management plan gives a marginally greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Table 6: Development pressure

Development supports economic viability, sustains the population and supports those who manage the land. The allocation of land for new development within and next to the area is not always preceded by a proper consideration of its effects on landscape character and visual amenity.

Management Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
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LCSQ1	<p>Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.</p>	<p>The plan looks to promote the importance of using technical assessments, such as Landscape Character Assessments, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments and Appraisals, to inform development and other projects, to ensure that the Special Qualities of the TVNL are conserved and enhanced and that adverse impacts on the character and scenic qualities of the landscape are avoided or mitigated.</p>	<p>The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle.</p> <p>As a material consideration, these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making.</p> <p>There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.</p>
LCSQ2	<p>Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.</p>	<p>A priority action is to develop best practice and ideas to help address light pollution, threats to tranquillity and creeping urbanisation.</p>	<p>The local authorities will have some policies on noise pollution, they may have policies on light pollution, but it is not likely that these will drive their decision making.</p> <p>The management plan gives a greater benefit than the do-nothing option.</p>
LCSQ3	<p>Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.</p>	<p>The plan looks to promote the importance of using technical assessments, such as Landscape Character Assessments, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments and Appraisals, to inform development and other projects, to ensure that the Special Qualities of the TVNL are conserved and enhanced and that adverse impacts on the</p>	<p>The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to</p>

LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	character and scenic qualities of the landscape are avoided or mitigated.	apply the Sandford Principle. As a material consideration, these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD1	Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.	Priority actions are to further develop the body of knowledge regarding the full breadth of the heritage represented within the National Landscape, from prehistory to the present day, to improve and extend the understanding of local distinctiveness; and to promote the production and use of distinctiveness assessments and design guidance, and community-led conservation initiatives.	The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans and these look to preserve the historic environment. As a material consideration, these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. The management plan may add a marginal benefit.
HELD2	Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.	A priority action is to encourage communities to record elements of their non-designated local heritage, support projects that increase awareness and understanding of those assets and, encourage their inclusion in the Historic Environment Record and propose new designations where appropriate.	Historic England and local conservation staff will advocate a similar position. The local authorities keep the Historic Environment Record for their areas. The management plan supports the actions of others but may add value.

HELD3	Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
HELD4	Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.	The plan looks to ensure a legacy and archive for past heritage projects, including mining and market gardening, and continue collaboration between the National Landscape and WHS Partnerships and teams to achieve the purposes of the two designations.	<p>The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans and these look to preserve the integrity of the WHS.</p> <p>Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan which will inform their decision making.</p> <p>Historic England and local conservation staff will advocate a similar position.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
BG1	Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.	Neutral	Neutral

BG2	Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.	Neutral	Neutral
BG3	Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.	Neutral	Neutral
BG4	Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.	Neutral	Neutral
BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Limited as the management plan does not set or over-ride planning policy.	The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and local authorities are developing policies to manage renewable energy infrastructure that is classed as development. No difference.

EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscaped, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Limited – presents good general guidance but it will be for others to act.	The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and local authorities are developing policies to manage energy use. Defra, its agencies, OFWAT and the water companies are looking to manage water demand. To date, the planning authorities note the energy and water demands of new development, but this does not generally determine the final decision. Legislation is being considered to address this, but it is not yet in place. No difference.
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	Neutral	Neutral
ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Neutral	Neutral
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral

ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	A general policy that restates the Local Planning Authorities' obligations under the CROW Act 2000 as amended by the Levelling- up and Regeneration Act in December 2023.	The planning authorities will make decisions in line with the law. However, they may each interpret 'the duty' differently. The management plan has the potential to ensure a consistent approach across the area but the method for doing this is unclear; TVNL does not monitor the outcome of its representations.
P&D2	Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given	The Councils are the planning and housing authorities. They will take the management plan into account but make their own decisions. They will decide applications and Clause

<p>P&D3</p>	<p>Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 		<p>245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 places a duty on them in respect of their actions, decisions and operations whereby they ‘must seek to further’ the statutory purpose of the National Landscape. However, each council may interpret ‘the duty’ differently.</p> <p>The Management Plan is only advisory. No difference.</p>
<p>P&D4</p>	<p>The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.</p>	<p>Limited – presents good general guidance but it will be for others to act.</p>	<p>The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle.</p> <p>As a material consideration, these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>

P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Limited - A general policy statement that reiterates national policy.	The local planning authorities will be guided by the National Planning Policy Framework. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Limited - presents good general guidance but it will be for others to act.	The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	Limited as the management plan does not set or over-ride planning policy.	Cornwall Council and the district councils are the planning and housing authorities. They will take the management plan into account but make their own decisions. The plan is only advisory. No difference.
P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Limited – presents good general guidance but it will be for others to act.	The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle.
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.		Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle. The management plan may add a marginal benefit.
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given	Cornwall Council and Devon County Council are the Waste Authorities and each produce Waste Local Plans. These generally look to ensure that waste management development conserves and enhances landscapes, biodiversity, heritage assets and natural resources, taking opportunities to protect and improve green infrastructure network for the benefit of people and wildlife. Little difference.
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area’s unique identity.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given	The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and local authorities are developing policies to manage renewable energy infrastructure that is classed as development. No difference.

CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	The plan looks to raise awareness of the importance of the National Landscape within the creation of Neighbourhood Development Plans and Local Plans; and to encourage community participation in decision making.	The local planning authorities already support local communities to engage with the planning system but they may not focus upon the needs of the National Landscape. There may be a more proactive approach with the plan in place.
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	A general statement calling for action, but no detail given	Local authorities and social NGOs look to secure sustainable communities. The Management Plan is only advisory. No difference.
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral

CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

The local planning authorities have statutory responsibility for the management of development and have development plans with strong National Landscape policies. The interpretation of these policies and the weight they are given can vary. The management plan does not (and cannot) replace the development plan, but it does present evidence and guidance to further the understanding of the purposes of designation and the implications for development proposals. And the management plan is a material consideration when considering development decisions. The management plan gives a greater benefit than the do-nothing option.

Table 7: Impacts on the Cornwall Mining WHS

Whilst the inscription criteria that establish the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are fixed and non-negotiable, the authenticity and integrity of the Site are vulnerable to change, which in turn could jeopardize the OUV of the Site.

	Management Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed objective policies	Do nothing situation
LCSQ1	Support sustainable development and other projects in, and within the setting of, the National Landscape that individually, and cumulatively, both conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics, special qualities, valued features and important heritage of the National Landscape, with particular regard to landscape sensitivity and capacity.	A policy that supports actions that can maintain the authenticity and integrity of the WHS	Historic England and local conservation staff will advocate a similar position. Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.

LCSQ2	Maintain and where possible increase, levels of tranquillity and dark skies, by minimising intrusive noise and light pollution to safeguard special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ3	Ensure developments and projects follow a landscape-led approach and reflect local distinctiveness in terms of design, scale, materials, layout and landscaping, based on an evidenced review of its landscape / townscape / seascape context, underpinned by an understanding of the distinctive relationship of vernacular buildings and settlements with the landscape itself.	A policy that supports actions that can maintain the authenticity and integrity of the WHS	Historic England and local conservation staff will advocate a similar position. Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
LCSQ4	Seek opportunities to strengthen landscape and estuarine character, conserving and building resilience in landscape features where they are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.	Neutral	Neutral
LCSQ5	Protect ancient woodland, trees and other important features and semi natural habitats in order that they can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

HELD1	<p>Preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and the remarkable heritage of the TVNL (including World Heritage Sites). This will include designated and non-designated heritage features of the landscape and built environment identified within the special qualities of the TVNL and the relationship between features and their landscape/townscape setting.</p>	<p>A policy that supports actions that can maintain the authenticity and integrity of the WHS</p>	<p>Historic England and local conservation staff will advocate a similar position.</p>
HELD2	<p>Promote the use of Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic Landscape Characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.</p>		<p>Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making.</p>
HELD3	<p>Promote regenerative tourism within the heritage of the TVNL to secure that heritage for the future, benefit the local economy and to enhance enjoyment and understanding for the public, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.</p>		<p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
HELD4	<p>Proposals within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should avoid harm and be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and be in accordance with the WHS Management Plan in line with national guidance and the NPPF. Development proposals that suitably preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) will be supported.</p>		

<p>BG1</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance the abundance and connectivity of biodiversity in the TVNL by establishing resilient Nature Recovery Networks across the National Landscape and in its setting with the ambition to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. This should be achieved in accordance with the actions of the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>BG2</p>	<p>Promote the conservation and recovery of native species and appropriate climate resilient species. Raise awareness of impact and control of invasive non native species and biosecurity, and be a source of best practice information.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>BG3</p>	<p>Proposals that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape shall further the purpose of the National Landscape for its identified special features and special qualities, the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan and Landscape Character Assessments guidelines.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>BG4</p>	<p>Measures to conserve and restore biodiversity (including actions within the Tamar Valley Nature Recovery Plan) should be delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL, its cultural heritage and historic environment.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

BG5	Support the identification, conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and biodiversity within the TVNL and its setting.	Limited - geodiversity has links to the authenticity and integrity of the WHS	Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.
REUM1	Support a coordinated, strategic approach to improve access to the key reaches and view-points of the river with the aim to increase health and wellbeing, where compatible with National Landscape and nature designations.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM2	Conserve and enhance the high-quality river and estuary ecosystems to maintain those special qualities which contribute to the 'rare valley and water' landscape character.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM3	Promote the cultural, historic and economic importance of the rivers and estuaries and support sustainable development where they are compatible with special qualities and National Landscape purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM4	Work in partnership through the Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum, Tamar Catchment Partnership and Plymouth Sound National Marine Park to deliver improvements across a catchment scale, across land and sea.	Neutral	Neutral
REUM5	Manage water across the catchment through nature-based solutions where possible and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.	Neutral	Neutral

REUM6	Adopt a proactive approach to management of invasives through special actions groups.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC1	Support nature-based solutions, sustainable land management practices, strategic and evidenced measures designed to mitigate against and improve resilience to the effects of climate change, which are delivered in a way that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC2	Support the transition to low carbon and adoption of renewable energy provided that it is undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC3	Support a reduction in the energy and water demands of development (in location and design), promoting principles of passive design, the use of local and reclaimed materials to reduce embodied energy and the sensitive integration of renewable energy. Innovation and green building design within the TVNL should be landscape-led, providing contextually responsive development that is sympathetic to the vernacular scale of buildings and their characteristic integration with the landscape, supporting rural tranquillity.	Neutral	Neutral
EQC4	Proactively promote and support activities that protect the natural resources of, and further the sustainable management of, the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral

FFLM1	Promote and support land management systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable and compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM2	Promote the sensitive management of small woodlands, orchards and hedges, to enhance biodiversity, safeguard the historic environment, and improve the farming economy.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM3	Support and promote short food and timber supply chains where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM4	Enhance Nature networks and connectedness, promoting nature-friendly corridors across the farmed landscape, including grass and scrub margins, rough grass buffer strips and positive management of County Wildlife Sites.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM5	Promote and support training in traditional rural skills that will help to conserve and enhance the TVNL.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM6	Minimise the use of chemical herbicides in the management of Invasive Non-Native Species, in habitat creation and management, unless it is rigorously proven to be absolutely necessary.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM7	Promote land use practices that aim to minimise water run-off, reducing the impacts of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution of aquatic systems.	Neutral	Neutral
FFLM8	Promote natural flood management interventions and opportunities to reduce erosion of heritage assets as part of these schemes.	Neutral	Neutral

ART1	Promote a co-ordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network. The approach should focus on conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape, improving access and connectivity with surrounding areas and opportunities for health and wellbeing, avoiding impacts on sensitive sites, and minimising conflict between different interests.	Neutral	Neutral
ART2	Promote high-quality access to the National Landscape and its special qualities for as wide a range of users as possible, where this is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
ART3	Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where they contribute to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Tamar Valley landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and where they respect the Valley's special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
ART4	Promote the use of sustainable transport throughout the TVNL, working collaboratively with transport providers, visitor attractions and communities, where it is compatible with the purposes of the National Landscape designation.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D1	Encourage and ensure that natural beauty criteria, special qualities, special features and landscape character are assessed by Local Planning Authorities when considering any scale of planning applications in, or within the setting of, the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D2	<p>Encourage development in the National Landscape that maintains or delivers environmental growth and cultural capital, conserving and enhancing landscape features that are distinctive or typical of the Tamar Valley.</p>	<p>Limited – presents good general guidance but it will be for others to act.</p>	<p>Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
P&D3	<p>Encourage all relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan making and planning decision making to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape. • Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Tamar Valley statements and guidance. • Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given substantial weight (as of NPPF December 2025 changed from ‘great weight’). 	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
P&D4	<p>The scale and extent of development within the TVNL should be focused on providing for the identified local needs of its communities, contributing to economic and social wellbeing, resilience to climate change and principles of sustainable development in a manner that is compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the TVNL and the management of this valuable natural resource.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

P&D5	Major development should be assessed on a case-by-case basis within the TVNL and only supported in exceptional circumstances, subject to the tests and mitigations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D6	Positive measures designed to avoid or mitigate the negative impact of existing or future infrastructure, development and landscape detractors within the TVNL will be encouraged.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D7	Support housing development that meets proven local needs and aspirations of communities within the TVNL-particularly at parish level-where it can be shown that the landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the National Landscape can be demonstrated.	Neutral	Neutral

P&D8	Support will be given to additional mitigation measures at disused and existing mines and quarries within the National Landscape, and those affecting its setting, that enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and where such mitigation and measures does not negatively impact the ability of such sites and attributes to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.	A policy that supports actions that can maintain the authenticity and integrity of the WHS.	<p>The local planning authorities have adopted statutory development plans, and they each have supplementary guidance. Cornwall Council and Devon County Council publish landscape character assessments and the districts have also developed guidance. Notwithstanding the new duty, the local authorities may be less willing to apply the Sandford Principle.</p> <p>Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making.</p> <p>The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.</p>
P&D9	Protect approaches to managing settlement edges that maintain the character of the designated landscape, including the use of appropriate buffers or landscape sensitive transitions where appropriate.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D10	The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape should be protected and enhanced, paying particular attention to the importance of assessing the visual impact of development from rivers and estuaries as well as from land.	Neutral	Neutral

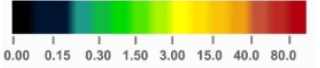
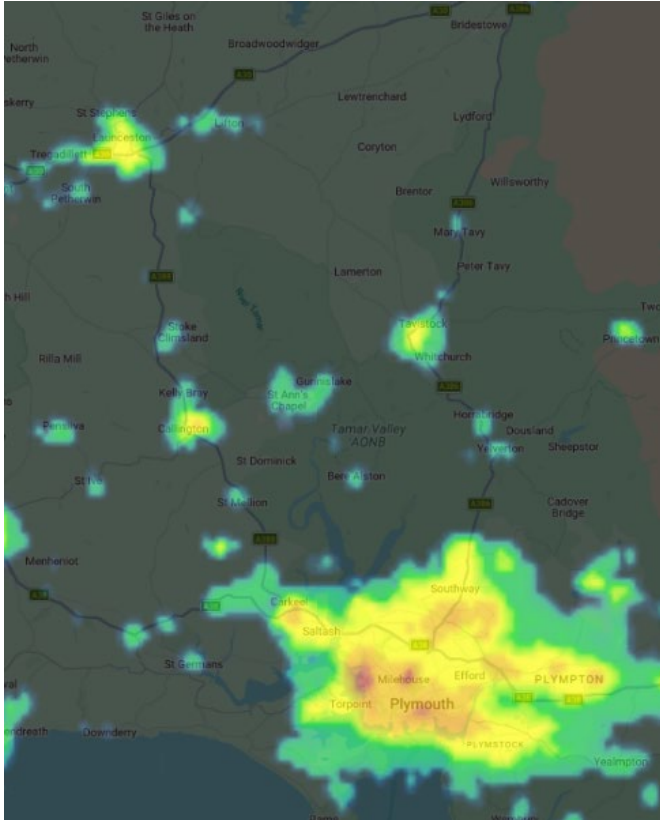
P&D11	It is not considered appropriate to site new waste storage, processing and treatment developments within the National Landscape or where it would affect its setting.	Neutral	Neutral
P&D12	The move towards low-carbon and renewable energy should be delivered in a way that supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the TVNL. Renewable energy solutions must be compatible with its special qualities, landscape character, and heritage value, ensuring that they respect and reinforce the area's unique identity.	Neutral	Neutral
CC1	Work with communities towards an improved understanding of locally distinctive features and encourage them to widely communicate those special qualities.	Neutral	Neutral
CC2	Assist and encourage local communities in the development and use of community-planning tools, to ensure that the landscape character and special qualities of the National Landscape are adequately protected in development plans.	Neutral	Neutral
CC3	Encourage and support local communities to celebrate their cultural identity and sense of place through events and activities that reinforce the cultural traditions of the National Landscape.	A policy that supports actions that can maintain the authenticity and integrity of the WHS	Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be the material consideration; these authorities can use the management plan to support their decision making. The management plan supports the actions of others rather than adding extra initiatives.

CC4	Support initiatives for sustainable, joined up, public transport, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CC5	Support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future for communities within the National Landscape, consistent with the National Landscape's purposes.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA1	Support the development of a coordinated volunteer service for the National Landscape, working with the Tamar Community Trust, Friends of Tamar Valley, National Trust and others to inspire and foster connection with the Tamar Valley.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA2	Support collaboration that promotes communicating an understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the Tamar Valley and the benefits to personal wellbeing.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA3	Promote events to celebrate the purposes of the National Landscape, engaging the public in the enjoyment of the landscape and the opportunities it affords for recreation and learning, and to engender a sense of ownership.	Neutral	Neutral
CEA4	Support educational opportunities that seek to aid awareness of the landscape, environment and communities of the Tamar Valley and are in line with the purposes of the National Landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
<p>Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council have adopted the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site management plan. That plan will be a material consideration, which the authorities will use to support their decision making. The TVNL management plan does not (and cannot) replace this plan, but it does support actions that can keep the authenticity and integrity of the WHS. The management plan gives a marginal benefit than the do-nothing option.</p>			

Appendix 7: SEA Objectives and links to data monitoring

Indicator 5-point quality scale				
		<i>Score</i>	<i>Comment</i>	
		1	Fit for purpose	
		2	Adequate Some minor improvements desirable	
		3	Indicative only Not considered accurate	
		4	Inadequate Little relevance to the National Landscape	
		5	Absent No available data	
N°	Environmental Objectives	SEA indicators	Quality	Commentary
E1	Climate change Address the causes and consequences of climate change	1. Level of greenhouse gas emissions within Protected Landscapes (PLTOF TI 6)	1	Total emissions in 2023 83.7 Kt CO ₂ e (down from 113.7 in 2013 & 131.8 in 2005) UK Protected Landscapes greenhouse gas emissions statistics: 2005-2023 (DfES&NZ)
		2. Carbon stored by habitats	2	6,305,928 t of carbon or 321 t/ha
		3. Changes in rolling average weather patterns	2	There is no weather station in the National Landscape, the nearest site is at Plymouth Mountbatten. The National Meteorological Office publish 2 tables showing 30-year averages (1961-1990 and 1991-2020). https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/location-specific-long-term-averages/gcksk1uqj
E2	Soils, Air and Water	4. WFD quality of the water environment data (PLTOF AS 5)	1	Detailed data presented Area with high or good water status 3% of rivers by length 0% of groundwater bodies 0% transitional & coastal waters 13% waterbody catchments
E3	Protect and enhance biodiversity habitats and species	5. Extent of wildlife rich habitat created or restored outside of protected sites (PLTOF TI 1)	5	Restore or create more than 250,000 hectares of a range of wildlife-rich habitats within Protected Landscapes, outside protected sites by 2042 Awaiting publication by Defra
		6. Percentage of SSSI features in favourable condition (PLTOF TI 2)	1	Bring 80% of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes into favourable condition by 2042 45% - Average for NLs is 41.3%
		7. Percentage of SSSIs assessed as having	1	For 60% of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes assessed as having 'actions on

		'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition (PLTOF TI 3)		track' to achieve favourable condition by 31 January 2028. 15.3% of its SSSI features in a favourable condition. Average for NLs is 15.3%
		8. Extent of priority habitat, outside of protected sites, in favourable management through agri-environment schemes (PLTOF TI 4)	5	Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs (from a 2022 baseline) and increasing to include all newly restored or created habitat through agri-environment schemes by 2042. Awaiting publication by Defra
		9. Percentage of land managers adopting nature friendly farming on a percentage of their land (PLTOF TI 5)	5	Awaiting publication by Defra
E4	Protect and enhance the landscape	10. Changes to the landscape via fixed point photography of key views	2	Currently under review
		11. Number of geological and geomorphological SSSI unit features and % in favourable or recovering condition (PLTOF SA 15)	1	There are 3 geological SSSI features in the National Landscape. 2 are in a favourable condition (66.7%) and 1 is unfavourable and declining.
E5	Sustain and enhance cultural heritage, including heritage assets and their settings	12. Number and percentage of nationally designated heritage assets in Protected Landscapes to be deemed at risk (TI 10)	1	Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscapes. There are 644 Listed Buildings, 27 Scheduled Monuments, and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens. Of these, 11 assets are at risk; there were 12 assets at risk 2019 and 7 in 2013
E6	Local Distinctiveness	13. Number of the area's defined special qualities monitored	2	There are 5 special qualities set on in the plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Rare Valley and Water Landscape • A Landscape of High Visual Quality • A Unique Wildlife Resource • A Remarkable Heritage • A Landscape of Artistic and Public Appeal There is monitoring for each of these, but it is weak for landscape.
		14. Number of planning authorities with	2	Cornwall Council

		vernacular design guidance mentioning the National Landscape		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Design Guide • Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site SPD South Hams, Plymouth City and West Devon • Traditional Farm Buildings: Their Adaptation and Re-use (Barn Guide) 						
		15. % of development decisions against Partnership advice	3	In 2020/21 there were 178 planning applications – responded to n/a						
E7	Safeguard and enhance human health	16. Bathing Water quality	3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plymouth Firestone Bay</td> <td>excellent</td> <td>excellent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>https://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/</p>	Name	2023	2025	Plymouth Firestone Bay	excellent	excellent
		Name	2023	2025						
		Plymouth Firestone Bay	excellent	excellent						
17. Light pollution maps	1	<p>The National Landscape has dark areas in the north but pollution is growing particularly in the southern half of the area. The average radiance for Gunnislake is 0.93 nWcm-2sr-1 and for Bere Alston is 0.67 nWcm-2sr-1. (Plymouth is 57.27 nWcm-2sr-1.) www.lightpollutionmap.info</p>								
<p>Radiance $10^{-9} \text{ W / cm}^2 * \text{sr}$</p> 										
		18. Road noise maps	1	<p>Lden indicates a 24-hour annual average noise level with separate weightings for the evening and night periods.</p> <p>There is no traffic noise in the National Landscape but some noise pollution from road traffic along the boundary (from the A38, A386 and the A388). Defra – Road Noise – Lden – England Round 4</p>						

		19. Metres of accessible path as a % of total path (PLTOF TI 9a)	5	Awaiting publication by Defra
		20. % Public Rights of Way in good condition	5	Defra expect the partnership to introduce local surveying
		21. Number of disability accessible parking spaces (PLTOF TI 9c)	5	Awaiting publication by Defra
		22. Number of accessible gates and gaps (PLTOF TI 9d)	5	Awaiting publication by Defra
		23. Number of accessible or easy access routes for which wayfinding has been created or improved PLTOF TI 9h)	5	Awaiting publication by Defra
		24. Deprivation statistics (PLTOF AS 23)	1	Average decile is 6 All NLs is 6 & and all of rural England is 6
		25. Housing affordability (PLTOF AS 21)	1	Affordability index is 8 All NLs is 11 & and all rural England is 9
E8	Support a locally embedded economy	26. Number of visitors	5	
		27. Number of local units of registered businesses by industry type (PLTOF AS 22)	1	895 local units – most employ less than 9 employees. 'Agriculture, forestry & fishing' represent 22%, 'Construction' 13%, and 'Retail & repairs' 12% of business types in the NL.
E9	To support a more sustainable	29. Percentage of waste recycled.	3	53.1% for the County of Devon 2022.23 (target was 61%) 44% for Cornwall Council 2024-25

means of production and use of resources	30. Number of sewerage leakages	1	<p>South West Water – publish a storm overflow map.</p> <p>On 27/4/26, only Ernesettle sewage treatment works settled storm overflow, Plymouth (SBB00420) was active. Number of confirmed spills per year at this overflow to date:</p> <p>2024: 49 2023: 90 2022: 70 2021: 59 2020: 79</p> <p>Bere Ferrers pumping station overflow (SBB00100)</p> <p>Number of confirmed spills per year at this overflow to date:</p> <p>2024: 77 2023: 95 2022: 55 2021: 90 2020: N/A</p> <p>St Dominick sewage treatment works storm overflow, Callington (SBB01131)</p> <p>Number of confirmed spills per year at this overflow to date:</p> <p>2024: 131 2023: 111 2022: 121 2021: 122 2020: 129</p> <p>Gunnislake No. 1 storm overflow, Gunnislake (SBB00520)</p> <p>Number of confirmed spills per year at this overflow to date:</p> <p>2024: 0 2023: 0 2022: 0 2021: 0 2020: 1</p> <p>https://www.southwestwater.co.uk/environment/rivers-and-bathing-waters/waterfitlive/storm-overflow-map</p>
	31. Extent of tree canopy and woodland cover in Protected Landscapes (PLTOF TI 8)	1	<p>In 2023, there were 3,722.5 ha of National Forestry Inventory woodland and 1,150.2 ha of trees outside woodlands (21% of the National Landscape).</p>

Appendix 8: Précis of consultation responses (blank)

Awaiting consultation responses

Environment Agency

Historic England

Natural England