

Tamar Valley National Landscape Management Plan 2025-2030

Which of the six council priorities does your decision/project support?

- ✓ Strong, safe, vibrant communities with more decent and affordable homes
- ✓ A clean, green Cornwall with healthy rivers and seas
- ✓ A resilient economy creating good growth and jobs
- ✓ A caring place for families where children build a bright future
- ✓ Supporting people to live healthy and dignified lives

Does this project have an impact (positive or negative) on the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Yes

Directorate

150001 - Sustainable Growth & Place

Service

150101 - Connectivity & Environment

Name of Officer(s) completing the Assessment

Tamsin Daniel

Date

15/12/2025

What are the aims, objectives, outcomes?

The Tamar Valley National Landscape Management Plan (2025-2030) sets out a shared approach for the sustainable management of the Tamar Valley National Landscape over the next 5 years. The Management Plan has been led by the TVNL Partnership on behalf of the five responsible local authorities: Cornwall Council, Devon County Council, Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council. Under the requirements of the Countryside and Rights of

Way Act 2000 and updated by the Levelling-Up and Regeneration Act 2023, these authorities are legally obliged to produce and review a Management Plan every five years. The 2023 Act strengthens this duty: relevant authorities must now seek to further the statutory purposes of Protected Landscapes, not just have regard to them. The Management Plan is a strategic framework for the geographical area of the Tamar Valley National Landscape and its wider area of influence, and it guides all activities that affect its conservation and enhancement. It is not a plan for a single organisation, but for all those that have an active interest in the Tamar Valley and its communities. Everyone has a role in delivering the Management Plan through individual actions and collaborative efforts.

Who implements or delivers the above?

Tamar Valley National Landscape Partnership - an organisation hosted by Cornwall Council, responsible for overseeing and monitoring the delivery of the management plan. Defra contribute 75% of staff costs; local authorities across the Tamar Valley contribute the remaining 25%.

Environmental and Social



Legend

	Long lasting or severe negative impact
	Short term or limited negative impact
	No or neutral impact
	Short term or limited positive impact
	Long lasting or extensive positive impact

Land use Impact Summary

Under the UK Government's 25 Year Environmental Plan (2018), the Tamar Valley National Landscape contributes to Defra's Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP23). This includes national targets such as: - protecting 30% of land and sea for nature by 2030 through the Nature Recovery Network - Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside protected sites by 2042 - Halting species decline by 2030 and increasing abundance by 2042. The Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework sets out shared ambitions for all 44 designated landscapes in England. The Tamar Valley is expected to support three key outcomes: - Thriving plants and wildlife - Mitigating and adapting to climate change - Enhancing beauty, heritage, and public engagement with nature. These have been turned into 10 targets: 1. Restore or create a range of wildlife rich habitats: Tamar Valley target 1,580 hectares (min) 2. Bring 80% of SSSIs within withing Protected Landscapes into favourable condition 3. For 60% of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes assessed as

having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition by 31/1/2028 4. Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs and increasing to include all newly restored/created habitat through agri-environmental schemes by 2042. 5. Ensuring at least 65-80% of land managers adopt nature friendly farming on at least 10-15% of their land by 2030: Tamar Valley target 1,580 hectares (min) 6. Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050: Tamar Valley target -5821 Kt CO₂e 7. Restore peat (not relevant to Tamar Valley) 8. Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050: Tamar Valley target 589 hectares (min) and 63 km of hedgerow creation 9. Improve and promote accessibility 10. Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscape

Water Resources Impact Summary

Positive impact through application of management policies, including positive action across Tamar Valley catchment area, attenuating water and creating natural climate solutions.

Soil and Waterway Health Impact Summary

Positive outcomes from application of policies and through delivery of Farming in the Protected Landscape programme, supporting farmers to improve soil health and retain organic matter within the soils, sequestering carbon. Farmers will be supported in creating more robust habitat either side and along watercourses to filter run off which improves water quality and provides habitat for birds, fish and small mammals.

Chemical and Plastic Pollution Impact Summary

The management plan will support community initiatives to raise awareness of water, marine and coastal pollution, encouraging organisations to work with communities to host events that raise awareness and promote action, such as but not limited to volunteer rubbish collection from public spaces and highlighting issues with single use plastics, and recycling.

Biodiversity Impact Summary

A key target of the Tamar Valley National Landscape is to improve nature recovery and halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity, alongside encouraging more sustainable land management. This will include delivery of the Farming in Protected Landscape programme that supports farmers and land owners to restore and/or create appropriate habitat that will conserve and enhance the diverse range of habitat types, resulting in an increase in wildlife population and diversity. Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework sets national targets to guide

coordinated action and individual National Landscape targets that have been embedded in this management plan. Target 1: restoration/creation of 1580 ha (min) of wildlife rich habitats, for example.

Climate Change Adaptation Impact Summary

One of the management plan's aims is to build resilience to climate change and work with and engage communities in the process. Supporting projects that sequester carbon, establish natural climate solutions to draw down carbon and reduce the risk of flooding downstream; these activities support biodiversity by storing and slowing water. Target 6: reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels - required Tamar Valley to reduce emissions by 5891 Kt CO₂e. Target 7: increase canopy and woodland cover - Tamar Valley targets are 589 ha (min) tree and woodland cover and 63 km (min) of hedgerow creation. There are specific policies within the management plan relating to climate adaptation.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Summary

One of the management plan's aims is to support projects that sequester carbon, establish natural climate solutions to draw down carbon and reduce the risk of flooding downstream, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Target 6: reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels - required Tamar Valley to reduce emissions by 5891 Kt CO₂e. Tamar Valley National Landscape team work either from the Tamar Valley Centre which was designed to be highly energy efficient, or they work from home. Alongside encouraging the team, we also encourage the community to consider increasing their use of public transport and car sharing, as well as supporting projects that encourage more walking and cycling.

Education Impact Summary

Delivery of the management plan and associated projects will increase the number of training, volunteering and employment opportunities in the area for people of all ages, including NEETs, people with disabilities or long-term poor health, and the older population, keeping people active in older life and encouraging people back into employment following periods out of employment, including from ill health. The Tamar Valley National Landscape team have also held, and will continue to hold, public engagement events and activities, educational visits and support material and host apprenticeships, trainees and volunteers.

Health Impact Summary

Health and well-being is one of the management plan's main aims, to connect people with nature, encourage more people and a greater diversity of people to access the

Tamar Valley National Landscape, and to work in partnership with health and well-being agencies to promote the benefits of outdoor activities.

Political Voice Impact Summary

There has been considerable public consultation on the Tamar Valley National Landscape Management Plan over the last 2 years and we have also taken account of all Neighbourhood Plans within the area. The Tamar Valley National Landscape has an Executive Board with local Member representation and independent representation from key sectors, such as farming and tourism; there is also a wider Partnership Board that includes representation from many of the organisations and groups across the Tamar Valley area. The team also publish regular newsletters and there is an open invitation annual forum.

Prosperity Impact Summary

The management plan helps secure Defra core and project funding to sustain jobs within the Tamar Valley National Landscape team and through the distribution of grant funding, sustain and create employment, training, apprenticeship and volunteering opportunities in the wider community, especially within the farming and environmental sectors.

Community and Culture Impact Summary

The management plan helps secure Defra core and project funding to sustain the Tamar Valley National Landscape team's delivery of events and activities that help to reduce isolation, including through the distribution of grant funding to support organisations and groups within the community. The team also have an excellent track record for attracting Lottery funding, delivering projects such as Tamara that have had a positive impact on people's access to cultural and heritage activities and events. Defra capital grant funding in previous years has also enabled the Tamar Valley National Landscape team to support capital projects to improve the condition of historic buildings and other infrastructure, such as farm buildings.

Local Environment Impact Summary

The management plan and its delivery will have a positive impact on the quality of local environment, improving biodiversity and bringing nature closer to where people live and work. It will educate people about the impact of poor behaviours, from fly-tipping to spreading non-native invasive flora and fauna, on the local environment.

Equality and Inclusion



Legend

	Long lasting or severe negative impact
	Short term or limited negative impact
	No or neutral impact
	Short term or limited positive impact
	Long lasting or extensive positive impact

Please give details of the research, consultation and any other evidence you have used to assess and inform the impacts of your project.

Stakeholder engagement has taken place from the early stages of the management plan review and during four consultation stages in July 2024, September to October 2024, June to July 2025 and final consultation with statutory consultees from November to December 2025. The management plan has also been guided by the Tamar Valley National Landscape EDI review in 2024. The stages that have been informed by stakeholders include: - Scoping - Gathering of evidence and identification of drivers of change - Review of the previous plan and its effectiveness - Identification of people's aspirations and priority outcomes for the landscape - Developing options for the management plan's vision and strategy - Developing policies and alignment with wider strategies and plans. A combination of 12 face-to-face consultation events were held, alongside an online survey and drafts of the management plan were available in 6 local libraries. Statutory consultees have been

formally consulted twice, initially in July 2024 when the plan was initially aiming at adoption in March 2025, and then in November 2025, after an extension had been sought from Defra to March 2026 for the adoption. The decision taken by the Tamar Valley National Landscape Executive Board to delay adoption by 12 months was as a result of the delay in receiving the final advice from Defra on the new requirements for the creation of management plans, the local elections in May 2025 and staff changes within the Tamar Valley National Landscape team. The Executive Board subsequently asked Cornwall Council and Devon County Council to lead on the final drafting of the management plan, responding to statutory consultee feedback from 2024 and the final guidance issued by Defra in June 2025. The lead authors are currently making the final edits to the management plan in January 2026 based on the consultation stage that closed on 12 December 2025; this version will then be designed and published ahead of Cabinet on 18 March 2026.

Race and Ethnicity (people defined by their race, colour, nationality, ethnicity or national origins including the Cornish).

Please describe the likely differential impact on people from different races and ethnicities, whether positive or negative.

The management plan promotes the importance of the cultural distinctiveness of the Tamar Valley, including distinctive landscape character and features such as the Cornish hedge and Devon bank.

What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

There are no adverse impacts to any group.

Disability (please consider physical, sensory, learning, neurodiversity and mental health)

Please describe the likely differential impact on people with a disability, please think about mental health and physical, sensory and learning disabilities, whether positive or negative.

The management plan and its delivery is likely to have a positive impact for those with disabilities: improving access to nature, partnerships with health and disability organisations, developing employment, training, apprenticeship and volunteering opportunities that are accessible to all.

What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

We do not anticipate any negative impacts.

Pregnancy & Maternity

Please describe the likely differential impact on women who are pregnant or protected during a maternity period?

Improving accessibility across the National Landscape will also improve access to those with pushchairs and small children. The number of beneficiaries is unknown, so I have suggested 100.

What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

No necessary as only positive impacts identified.

Human Rights

Please describe the likely differential impact on people's rights as set out in the Human Rights Act.

The management plan will have a positive impact on people's right to a healthy environment.

What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on people's Human Rights?

No applicable as only positive impacts.

Place Based (incl. Rurality)

Please describe the likely differential impact on places/rural areas or communities (please name specific towns/areas) whether positive or negative. Please consider if there is any differential impact on settlements of less than 3000 residents compared to towns.

The management plan will have a positive impact on the communities living within the Tamar Valley National Landscape, a highly rural area, but in close proximity to Plymouth and other larger towns such as Liskeard and Torpoint.

What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on specific towns or areas?

We anticipate only positive outcomes.