

# Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2022 - 2027

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

Post Consultation

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Cornwall  
Area of Outstanding  
Natural Beauty



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## Executive Summary

This Screening Report has been produced to determine whether it is necessary to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan for 2022 - 2027.

It is determined that full Strategic Environmental Assessment will not be required for the 2022 - 2027 Management Plan because this screening exercise has identified that:

- The Plan's modified vision, objectives and policies demonstrate little deviation from its previous iteration (the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan) which was subject to full Strategic Environmental Assessment and therefore these modifications are unlikely to cause any additional significant environmental effects;
- The new policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan are unlikely to cause significant environmental effects.

Therefore the modifications are considered 'minor' within the context of the SEA Directive and so do not require full Strategic Environmental Assessment.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Cornwall AONB Management Plan

Part IV, Section 89 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 sets out the requirement for Local Authorities to publish and review a management plan for their AONB that: “formulates their policy for the management of the area of outstanding natural beauty and for the carrying out of their functions in relation to it”.

The Cornwall Area Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan (from hereon in referred to as ‘the Management Plan’) addresses this legal requirement by setting out the policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the Cornwall AONB for the next five years. Put simply, it describes the special qualities of the area and why the AONB is important, sets out an agreed vision for its future, identifies the challenges and opportunities for the area, and how these will be tackled. The 2022 – 2027 iteration is a modified version of the previous Management Plan 2016 – 2021 which underwent full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

## 1.2 Purpose of this Report

This report has been produced to determine whether it is necessary to undertake an SEA of the Management Plan for 2022 - 2027. This is to ensure compliance with European Directive 2001/42/EC on ‘the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’ (‘The SEA Directive’) and ‘The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633), which implements the Directive in England, often referred to as ‘The SEA Regulations’.

## 2 SEA Screening

### 2.1 SEA Guidance

This Screening Report has been developed in accordance with the latest national guidance:

- [A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive](#) (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005)

### 2.2 Screening Process

The guidance referred to at Section 2.1 helpfully synthesises the requirements of the SEA Directive into a flowchart to determine which plans and programmes require SEA.

Figure 1 shows the flowchart and the decision process applied to the flowchart for the Cornwall AONB Management Plan.

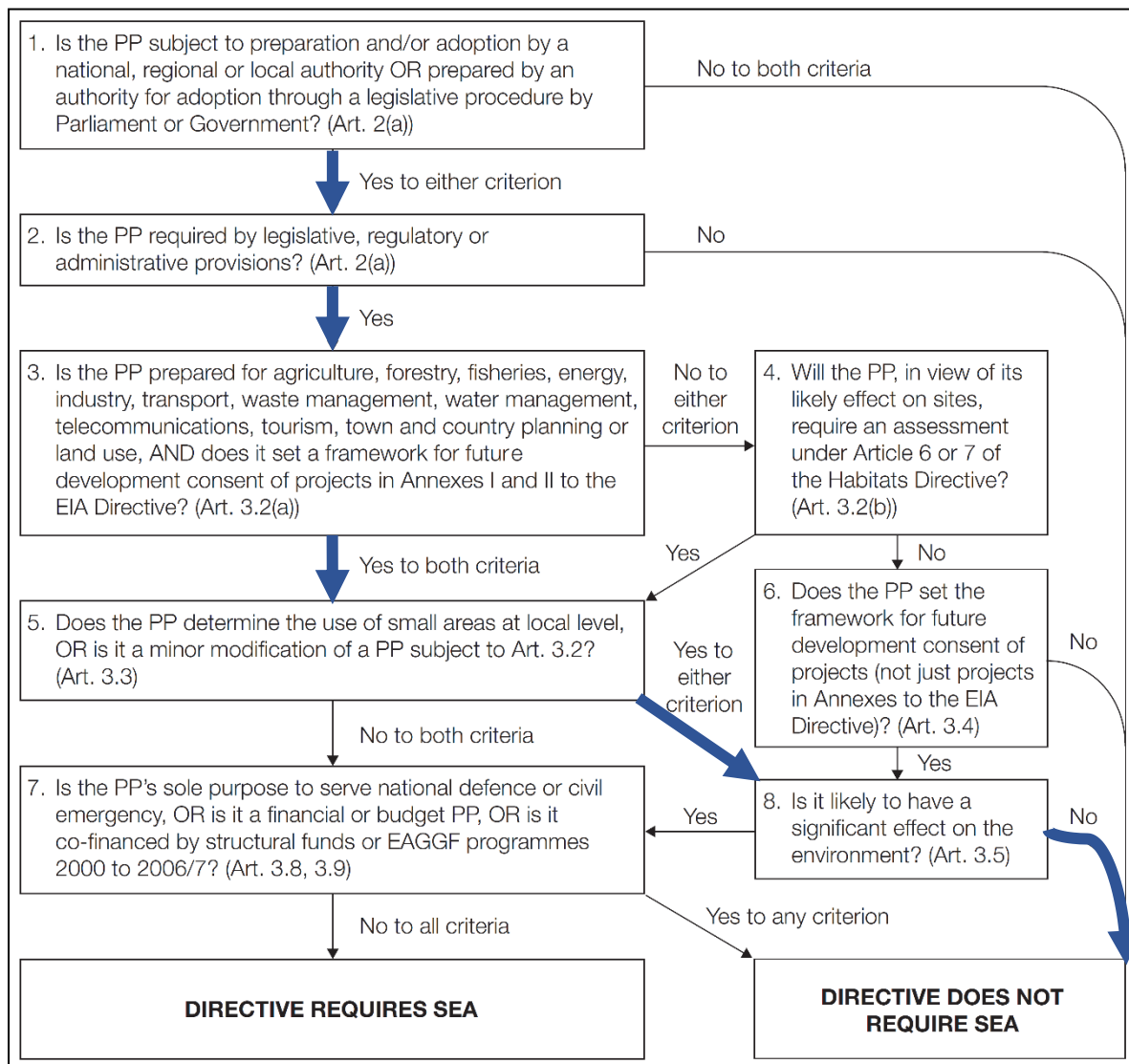


Figure 1 – SEA decision process for the Management Plan. Flowchart taken from “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive” (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005). ‘PP’ is an abbreviation for ‘Plan or Programme’. Article numbers refer to those of the SEA Directive.

Table 1, below, provides an explanation for the decisions taken within the flowchart in Figure 1.

Flowchart Question	Decision	Explanation
1. Is the PP subject to preparation and / or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2 (a))	Yes	The Management Plan is being prepared by the Cornwall AONB Partnership through delegation from Cornwall Council.
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	Part IV, Section 89 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 sets out the requirement for Local Authorities to publish and review a management plan for their AONB
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use AND does it set a framework for future development consents of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2 (a))	Yes	<p>Although the Management Plan is not explicitly prepared to cover these topics, it could arguably influence all of them within the AONB.</p> <p>Whilst it is unlikely that development of the scale described for projects in Annexes I and II of the EIA Directive will occur in the AONB, the Management Plan nonetheless would be used as a “framework for future development consent”. This is defined by the European Commission<sup>1</sup> as " criteria or conditions that guide the way the consenting authority decides an application for development consent. Such criteria could place limits on the type of activity or development which is to be permitted in a given area; or they could contain conditions which must be met by the applicant if permission is to be granted; or they could be designed to preserve certain characteristics of the area concerned”.</p>
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art 3.2 (b))	Non-Applicable	
5. Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art 3.2? (Art 3.3)	Yes	<p>The Management Plan does not “determine the use of small areas at local level”. The European Commission<sup>1</sup> suggest that this phrase is intended to refer to plans that, for example, outline how buildings must be constructed. Determining how small areas are used is the role of the Local Planning Authority, in this case Cornwall Council, not the Cornwall AONB.</p> <p>However, the Management Plan is a minor modification to the 2016-2021 Management Plan. The European Commission advise that the interpretation of ‘minor’ must consider the likelihood</p>

<sup>1</sup> European Commission (2001) [Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment](#)

Flowchart Question	Decision	Explanation
		that the modified elements of the plan will lead to significant environmental effects. See Flowchart Question 8 below.
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects ? A narrower interpretation of 'framework for development consents' would exclude the (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive) (Art 3.4)	Non-Applicable	
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency, or is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7 (Art 3.8, 3.9)?	Non-Applicable	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art 3.5)	No	<p>Firstly, the improvements to the AONB resulting from the strategic direction given by the Management Plan are unlikely to have negative effects on the environment due to its environmental conservation and enhancement purpose.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Plan's modified vision, objectives and policies demonstrate little deviation from its previous iteration (the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan) which was subject to full Strategic Environmental Assessment and therefore these minor modifications are unlikely to cause any additional significant environmental effects – see Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 5.</p> <p>Finally, the new policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan are unlikely to cause significant environmental effects – see Appendices 4 and 6.</p>

### 2.3 Screening Conclusion

It is determined that full Strategic Environmental Assessment will not be required for the 2022 - 2027 Management Plan because this screening exercise has identified that:

- The Plan's modified vision, objectives and policies demonstrate little deviation from its previous iteration (the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan) which was subject to full Strategic Environmental Assessment and therefore these modifications are unlikely to cause any additional significant environmental effects;
- The new policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan are unlikely to cause significant environmental effects.

Therefore the modifications are considered 'minor' within the context of the SEA Directive and so do not require full Strategic Environmental Assessment.



## Appendix 1 – Comparison of Previous and New Vision

The table below compares the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan vision, which was subject to full SEA, with the vision for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. The comparison separates the visions into paragraphs so that it is easier to compare the outcomes of the two vision statements.

No divergence of environmental outcomes has been identified.

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Vision Component	2022 – 2027 Management Plan Vision Component	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Landscape and Seascape</b>		
The status of the Cornwall AONB as a nationally and internationally important protected landscape, with equal status and protection to that of a National Park, is recognised and understood by all.	It is our intention that the status of the Cornwall AONB, as a nationally and internationally important protected landscape – with equal status and protection to a national park, is recognised and understood by all.	<b>None.</b>
The landscape characteristics that combine to give the Cornwall AONB its natural beauty, unique identity and sense of place are fully understood.	This includes the landscape characteristics that combine to give the Cornwall AONB its natural beauty, unique identity and sense of place.	<b>None.</b>
The AONB landscape is conserved and enhanced at every opportunity through effective partnership working	The special qualities of the Cornwall AONB are conserved, enhanced and appreciated by all who live, work and visit.	<b>None.</b>
achieving environmental growth, reversing losses of natural capital, biodiversity	the protected landscape plays a crucial role in nature recovery	<b>None.</b>

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Vision Component	2022 – 2027 Management Plan Vision Component	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
improving resilience to climate change	resilience to climate change	<b>None.</b>
A landscape that is accessible and appreciated by everyone.	The special qualities of the Cornwall AONB are conserved, enhanced and appreciated by all who live, work and visit, inspiring those people to be connected with the landscape.	<b>None.</b>
and heritage	and conservation of the historic and natural environment	<b>None.</b>
Communities and businesses in Cornwall are underpinned by a protected landscape that provides prosperity, good health and a high quality of life.	The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a national asset, critical to Cornwall's economy and the wellbeing of communities.	<b>None.</b>
They understand the value of the Cornwall AONB	With inclusivity at the heart, everyone should be supported to understand the value of the Cornwall AONB.	<b>None.</b>
and take advantage of contribute to the opportunities it provides, while reinvesting in the landscape in order to sustain these benefits long term.	allowing them to recognise, contribute, and reinvest in the landscape in order to sustain these benefits in the long term.	<b>None.</b>

## Appendix 2 – Comparison of Previous and New Management Plan Objectives

The table below compares the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan objectives, which were subject to full SEA, with the objectives for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Objective	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Objective	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Landscape and Seascape</b>		
The character and local distinctiveness of the Cornwall AONB is conserved and enhanced through appropriate plans, strategies and policies and through project activity.	The character and local distinctiveness of the Cornwall AONB is conserved and enhanced through appropriate plans, strategies and policies and delivered through project activity.	<b>None.</b> The objective in the 2022 - 2027 Management Plan achieves the same outcome.

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Objective	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Objective	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Planning and Development</b>		
<p>Well-implemented planning policies and guidance that protect and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB, while meeting the needs of local communities.</p>	<p>To ensure development conserves and enhances the local distinctiveness and natural beauty of the AONB landscapes and their settings while meeting the needs of local communities. Development within the designated landscape should be demonstrably “landscape-led” to allow it to provide a contextual response to its specific setting within the AONB, clearly addressing locally characteristic forms of development in terms of scale, massing, form, architectural treatments, distinctiveness, respect to local heritage, biodiversity and other key attributes of the local landscapes. Development should conserve and enhance and feel part of the existing landscape and settlement pattern and form. This can include responding to both built and natural attributes, for instance reflecting vernacular construction methods, built forms, field patterns and landscapes. It may also include retaining or enhancing key views, landscapes and buildings that provide a tangible link to Cornish culture as well as ensuring that local place names and character are understood and form part of the development proposals.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The objective in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan provides detail and clarity about the types of development that will be supported.</p>

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Objective	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Objective	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Nature Recovery and Land Management</b>		
<p>The principle of ‘environmental growth’ is embedded within decision making in Cornwall and a step change is taken to invest in natural capital, taking an ecosystems approach to conserve and enhance natural resources and reverse current declines in habitats and species within the AONB.</p>	<p>Protect, conserve and enhance the natural resources of Cornwall’s AONB, through an integrated approach to sustainable land-management which supports biodiversity conservation, habitat connectivity, enhances ecosystem-services supporting natures resilience to climate change. Work collaboratively to invest in natural capital, reversing the current decline of biodiversity through projects and future schemes which take an ecosystem services approach through Agri and agro-environmental targets.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The previous and new objective look to enhance the environment, addressing the current decline.</p>
<b>Climate Change: Building Resilience</b>		
<p>AONB communities are able to plan for climate change through an improved understanding of likely impacts and the landscape is better managed to enable adaptation to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Work collaboratively to support opportunities to build and enhance resilience of communities and the environment to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. Encourage approaches which take into account the complex interactions between climate, social and ecosystems. Supporting opportunities to contribute towards to the carbon neutral target of 2030.</p>	<p><b>Positive.</b> The previous objective did not address the reduction of carbon emissions but the new objective does.</p>

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Objective	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Objective	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Responsible and Sustainable Access</b>		
<p>High quality, sustainable access into the AONB from the main towns and villages within the AONB and particularly around the coast is important to achieve the physical linking of people and place. Being able to get out into the landscape enables people to experience all that the AONB has to offer. Access is all about enjoyment, physical recreation, restoration, spiritual well-being and being with family and friends. Transport and access, it could be argued, is the critical element which brings people and place together.</p>	<p>Create links between the 12 separate sections of Cornwall AONB and demonstrate the diverse landscapes while, connecting a greater range of people with nature and the protected landscape, promoting inclusive and innovative access for all. By encouraging sustainable access, carbon emissions are reduced supporting the Carbon Neutral Cornwall Plan.</p>	<p><b>Positive.</b> The previous objective did not address the reduction of carbon emissions from transport as an explicit outcome, but the new objective does.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities and Economy</b>		
<p>To ensure the Cornwall AONB is a natural place for growth through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased emphasis on and development of sustainable local economies.</li> <li>• Improved support for AONB businesses e.g. planning support, funding and marketing advice.</li> <li>• Better promotion of the Cornwall AONB and use of the protected landscape as a marketing tool, to achieve a higher value product and improve competitiveness.</li> <li>• Increased social and capital investment in the protected landscape.</li> </ul>	<p>To ensure the Cornwall AONB is a natural place for growth through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased emphasis on and development of sustainable local economies.</li> <li>• Improved support for AONB businesses e.g. planning support, funding and marketing advice.</li> <li>• Better promotion of the Cornwall AONB and use of the protected landscape as a marketing tool, to achieve a higher value product and improve competitiveness.</li> <li>• Increased social and capital investment in the protected landscape.</li> <li>• Effective demonstration that people's needs can be met fully, in sustainable ways that can enhance natural beauty, particularly how affordable housing can be accommodated through a good understanding of landscape capacity and high quality design.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive.</b> The new objective builds on the environmental outcomes of the previous objective by attempting to accelerate sustainable livelihoods through the provision of demonstration projects.</p>

2016 – 2021 Management Plan Objective	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Objective	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>		
<p>The intrinsic link between high quality landscape and healthy, happy people has long been recognised and various university research projects have now produced hard evidence in support of this. As the focus for healthcare moves from one of cure, to one of prevention, there is a huge opportunity for the protected landscape to become Cornwall's NHS – Natural Health Service</p>	<p>Increase access to the AONB landscape to improve levels of physical activity, health and wellbeing. Promote increased mental health through volunteering and projects which connect people to nature, decrease health inequalities and social isolation.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The new objective in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan provides detail and clarity beyond that provided by the previous objective about how the Cornwall AONB can support health and wellbeing outcomes in Cornwall.</p>
<b>Heritage and Culture</b>		
<p>Greater awareness, promotion and celebration of the culture of the AONB as an integral part of the protected landscape and a better understanding of its economic and social value.</p> <p>There is improved understanding and interpretation of the historic character and heritage assets within the Cornwall AONB and those features identified as 'at risk' or declining condition will be brought back into better management.</p>	<p>Raise awareness, improve understanding and educate people about Cornish culture and the rich cultural history and heritage assets within Cornwall AONB. Heritage features identified as 'at risk and vulnerable' will be brought into better management. Improve recognition and conservation of the heritage character of the Cornwall AONB landscapes, historic buildings and assets for the benefit of current and future generations, recognising their value to creating a 'sense of place', and to the local distinctiveness of individual sections.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes of the single new objective will be the same as the two, separate previous objectives.</p>

## Appendix 3 - Comparison of Previous and New Management Plan Policies

The table below compares the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan policies, which were subject to full SEA, with the policies for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

No significant divergence of environmental outcomes has been identified.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Landscape and Seascape Character</b>		
CC1 Understand clearly the social, environmental and economic benefits of landscape and seascape and ensure this is reflected in decision making at every level, supported by comprehensive information and evidence	Understand clearly the social, environmental and economic benefits of landscape and seascape and ensure this is reflected in decision making at every level, supported by comprehensive information and evidence	<b>No change in policy.</b>
CC2 Approach the conservation and enhancement of the AONB based upon landscape and seascape character, underpinned by up to date and comprehensive evidence bases	Approach the conservation and enhancement of the AONB according to landscape-led principles based upon landscape and seascape character as required by Planning Policy and Guidance	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
CC3 <i>Deleted</i>	-	-
CC4 Maintain and enhance landscape character through sustainable farming and forestry practices and ensure that the Countryside Stewardship Scheme has maximum take up within the AONB.	Maintain and enhance landscape character through sustainable farming and forestry practices which reflect and reinforce landscape character and seek to ensure that policy and fiscal support for this is optimised.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
CC5 Monitor the impacts of Common Agricultural Policy reform, including the relaxation of productivity restrictions and the greening requirements of the new Basic Payments Scheme, upon rural character.	Monitor the impacts of changes to agri-environment support mechanisms and any consequent effects on landscape character within the AONB	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
CC6 Enhance landscape character within biodiversity projects that contribute to the mosaic of habitats characteristic of AONB landscapes	Safeguard and enhance landscape character within biodiversity/ nature recovery projects that contribute to the mosaic of habitats characteristic of AONB landscapes.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
CC7 Promote high levels of peace and tranquillity in the AONB with dark night skies by minimising noise, intrusive development and light pollution.	Safeguard and enhance characteristic high levels of peace and tranquillity in the AONB with dark night skies by minimising noise, intrusive development and light pollution.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
CC8 Fully understand and promote the contribution made by geology, geomorphology and soils in underpinning landscape character and ensure protection of this resource.	Fully understand and promote the contribution made by geology, geomorphology and soils in underpinning landscape character and ensure protection of this resource.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
CC9 Take a character led approach to management of the historic landscapes, settlements and seascapes of the AONB, using Historic Landscape Characterisation and Historic Seascape Assessment as key tools, integrated within key planning guidance documents.	Take a landscape-led approach to the management of the historic landscapes, settlements and seascapes of the AONB, using Landscape Characterisation, Historic Landscape Characterisation and Historic Seascape Assessment as key tools.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
CC10 Accommodate biofuel/ biomass crops, new crops and new forms of horticulture in ways which do not erode landscape quality through the adoption of a strategic approach to planting and the provision of appropriate guidance to farmers.	Accommodate biofuel/ biomass crops, new crops and new forms of horticulture in ways which are assimilated within the existing landscape through a landscape-led approach to change which reflects the statutory purpose. Provide appropriate guidance to farmers to facilitate this.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>CC11 Reduce the landscape and visual impact of conifer plantations within the AONB landscape, restoring to locally characteristic land cover, including woodland where appropriate. Give careful consideration to the landscape and visual impact of new woodland planting schemes.</p>	<p>Reduce the landscape and visual impact of uncharacteristic features such as conifer plantations within the AONB landscape, restoring locally characteristic land cover, including woodland where appropriate. Support and encourage new woodland planting schemes where careful consideration to the landscape and visual impact ensures they respond to, and reinforce, the landscape character and other sensitivities.</p>	<p><b>Positive.</b> The outcomes from CC10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan, plus the landscape has an opportunity to be enhanced further through the consideration of all ‘uncharacteristic features’ rather than just conifer plantations.</p>
<p>CC12 Raise awareness among visitors and tourism, leisure and recreation businesses about sustainable, responsible tourism in order that the special qualities of the AONB landscape are conserved and that the environmental impact of tourism is minimised.</p>	<p>Raise awareness among visitors, leisure and recreation businesses about sustainable, responsible tourism that delivers the statutory purpose of the designated landscape and the policies that flow from this in order that the natural beauty of the AONB landscapes are conserved and that any adverse environmental impact of tourism is minimised. Ensure that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from CC12 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>CC13 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment and rural heritage assets such as engine houses and associated mine workings, traditional gates and gateposts, stone stiles, metal fingerposts and local vernacular Cornish hedges.</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance the historic built environment and rural heritage assets including engine houses and associated mine workings, traditional gates and gateposts, stone stiles, metal fingerposts and local vernacular Cornish hedges.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Planning and Development</b>		
<p>MD1 Major development will be refused in the Cornwall AONB unless it can be demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances for the development; that the development is in the public interest and that the purposes of the AONB designation are afforded the highest status of protection with regard to landscape character, scenic <u>and natural</u> beauty. <u>NB. This policy should be read in conjunction with Appendix 3 of this Management Plan, which provides criteria to assist in defining major development within the AONB.</u></p>	<p>“Major development” should be refused in the Cornwall AONB subject to the tests set out in NPPF para 177. This Management Plan, at Appendix ii, sets out the views of the AONB Partnership as to what should be considered to constitute “major development” in the AONB.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Para 177 in the new NPPF incorporates the principles of the previous policy MD1.</p>
<p>MD2 Fully embed the purposes and objectives of the AONB designation and the Cornwall AONB Management Plan in the Cornwall Local Plan and other public <u>plans</u>, policies, strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>Seek to embed the statutory purposes of the AONB designation and AONB Management Plan policies, and requirement for a landscape-led approach in the all relevant Cornwall Council and other stakeholder plans, policies, strategies and programmes.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. Whilst the previous policy doesn’t explicitly say so, the policies of the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan would have influenced development management policies in addition to the explicitly-referenced objectives.</p>
<p>MD3 Promote appropriate green infrastructure within built development, in line with Cornwall Council’s adopted Green Infrastructure Strategy and also ensure effective management of water run off via sustainable drainage schemes and permeable surfacing.</p>	<p>Support appropriate green infrastructure within built development, where this would follow the required landscape-led approach required for the AONB.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The surface water aspects of MD3 are implemented by amended policy RCC1 in the ‘Climate Change: Building Resilience’ section of the Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>MD4 Expand and support the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans by Cornwall AONB parishes, supported by robust landscape evidence bases, promoting the conservation and enhancement of local distinctiveness and landscape character.</p>	<p>Support the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans by Cornwall AONB parishes, in the light of robust landscape evidence bases, promoting the conservation and enhancement of local landscape character and distinctiveness.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD4 will be achieved by the new policies for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>MD5 Support small scale developments that enable the identified needs of local people to be met, in terms of affordable housing, employment and gypsy/ traveller sites. Development should be in sustainable locations with good access to services where landscape capacity and opportunity to enhance the protected landscape can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>Support small scale developments that enable the identified needs of local people to be met in terms of provision of affordable housing, maintaining and enhancing local community amenities and services. Housing need and affordable housing need within the AONB should be based on robust evidence of local need arising from within the AONB. The extent to which the AONB is required to accommodate objectively assessed needs arising from outside the AONB should be limited. Any such development should be in sustainable locations with good access to services where landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the protected landscape can be demonstrated. Exception sites for affordable housing related to any settlement within the AONB should be identified in the light of a “landscape-led” comparative analysis of alternative sites to ensure that only the most appropriate sites are brought forward. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>MD6 Support new tourism, leisure and recreation development that conserves and enhances the diverse local landscape characteristics of the various sections of the Cornwall AONB. Ensure that the scale, design and use of materials have appropriate regard to the character, sensitivity and capacity of the protected landscape and seek better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, and car parks in order to reduce landscape and visual impact.</p>	<p>Support new tourism, leisure and recreation development that conserves and enhances the diverse local landscape characteristics of the various sections of the Cornwall AONB. Development of such facilities should respond to the character, sensitivity and capacity of the designated landscape and not comprise a conspicuous uncharacteristic element harming the character, tranquillity and biodiversity of the landscape, ensuring that the scale, design, colour, and use of materials have appropriate regard to the protected landscape. Seek better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, and car parks in order to reduce landscape and visual impact. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes MD6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. The new, specific points raised about holiday sites was previously addressable through Policy MD9.</p>
<p>MD7 Sustainably manage recreational, commercial and operational activities such as boating, shellfisheries and dredging in AONB estuaries and at the coast. Seek to understand the capacity of the landscape to accommodate these activities and support measures to conserve and enhance the AONB coast, including safeguarding currently undeveloped coastal stretches.</p>	<p>Support the sustainable management of recreational water sports, and commercial and operational maritime activities including shell fisheries and dredging in AONB estuaries and at the coast. Recognise the potential harm to tranquillity and biodiversity from both recreational and commercial and operational maritime activity both within the enclosed waters of the designated landscape and also the marine areas which form their setting. Support measures to conserve and enhance the AONB coast, including safeguarding currently undeveloped coastal stretches. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>MD8 Promote appropriate site selection and design of new telecommunication and power infrastructure and the reduction and removal of existing overhead power and telecommunications lines via the Ofgem Undergrounding programme in order to reduce landscape and visual impact.</p>	<p>Part A: Support appropriate site selection and design of new telecommunication and power infrastructure. Require such development to comply with the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England (or any successor document).</p> <p>Part B: Seek opportunities to reduce and remove existing overhead power and telecommunications lines via the Ofgem Undergrounding and other programmes in order to reduce landscape and visual impact.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>MD9 Any necessary development in or within the setting of the AONB will be high quality sustainable development that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*is appropriately located, of an appropriate scale and addresses landscape sensitivity and capacity;</li> <li>*is compatible with the distinctive character of the location described by the Landscape Character Assessment, with particular regard to the setting of settlements and the rural landscape;</li> <li>*does not compromise the special qualities and characteristics of the AONB designation as outlined in the Statement of Significance for each local section and relevant character assessments;</li> <li>*maintains semi-natural corridors;</li> <li>*promotes the conservation of the historic environment as a whole and in particular those designated heritage assets and their setting; including the Conservation Areas and World Heritage Site;</li> <li>* is designed to respect quality of place</li> </ul>	<p>Any development in, or within the setting of, the AONB must be sustainable development that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*maintains local distinctiveness, and contributes to the sense of place; it should respond to local historical, cultural and landscape context and enhance and feel part of the existing landscape. This can include responding to both built and natural attributes, for instance reflecting construction methods, built forms, field patterns and landscapes. It may also include retaining or enhancing key views, landscapes and buildings that provide a tangible link to Cornish culture;</li> <li>*is appropriately located, and addresses landscape sensitivity and capacity being of a scale, density, layout, height and mass with a clear understanding and response to its landscape, seascape and townscape setting;</li> <li>* reflects vernacular scale and detailing avoiding the uncharacteristic introduction of large scale dwellings with very extensive glazed elevations and imposing presence; Innovation in building design within the AONB can, if contextually responsive in the terms set out above, provide contemporary development that is well integrated into its setting and the AONB landscape rather than give rise to development which visually imposes on it.</li> <li>*is compatible with the distinctive character of the location described by the Landscape Character Assessment, with</li> </ul>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. Whilst the policy raises specific issues (e.g. uncharacteristic glazed elevations) this is adding detail and clarity to issues that were addressable under the 2016 – 2021 policy wording.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>in the use of distinctive local building styles and materials, dark skies and tranquillity; and</p> <p>*protects trees, other important landscape features and semi natural habitats in order that it can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the protected landscape.</p> <p>Particular care should be taken to ensure that development outside the AONB does not harm the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the AONB and/ or its setting or otherwise prejudice the achievement of the AONB purposes.</p>	<p>particular regard to the setting of settlements and the rural landscape;</p> <p>*does not compromise the special qualities and characteristics of the AONB designation as outlined for each local section and in relevant character assessments;</p> <p>*maintains ecological continuity/ semi-natural corridors;</p> <p>*supports the conservation of the historic environment as a whole, and in particular those designated heritage assets and their setting; including Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>* respects and does not diminish dark skies, designated or otherwise, and maintains tranquillity. Any development that leads to increase light spill will not be supported</p> <p>*protects trees, other important landscape features and semi natural habitats in order that it can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the protected landscape.</p> <p>Particular care should be taken to ensure that development outside the AONB does not harm the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the AONB and/ or its setting or otherwise prejudice the achievement of the AONB purposes. The AONB enjoys equal protection from effects whether they result from development within or outside the designated area. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>MD10 Quarrying and mineral extraction within the AONB or within its setting should conserve and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the area.</p> <p>Support the landscape restoration of existing mines and quarries, to enhance natural beauty by imposing appropriate new planning conditions through the Review of Mineral Planning Permissions.</p>	<p>Quarrying and mineral extraction within the AONB or within its setting should conserve and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the area.</p> <p>Support the landscape restoration of existing mines and quarries, to enhance landscape character and natural beauty by imposing appropriate new planning conditions through the Review of Mineral Planning Permissions.</p> <p>Support existing small-scale quarries within the different sections of the CAONB, in order to allow controlled production of characteristic stone for use locally to facilitate contextually responsive development. These quarries will be required to respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their operation and restoration and minimise short and long term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Whilst the policy adds detail and clarity, the outcomes from MD10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>MD11 Promote the use of local vernacular stone within built development and infrastructure, if necessary by the small-scale and sensitive reworking of local quarries.</p>	<p>Support the use of local vernacular stone and other building materials used in vernacular ways within built development and infrastructure. If necessary by the small-scale and sensitive reworking of local quarries.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD11 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>M12 Renewable energy technologies, both onshore and offshore are of a scale and design able to be accommodated within the AONB and its setting, guarding against landscape, visual and cumulative impacts, in accordance with the evidence base contained within the emerging Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Supplementary Planning Document.</p>	<p>Renewable energy technologies and associated infrastructure, both onshore and offshore, can be of a scale and design able to be accommodated within the AONB and its setting. Any such development should guard against landscape, visual and cumulative impacts, in accordance with the evidence base contained within the local relevant renewable policies. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD12 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>M13 Built development should provide gains for biodiversity, promoting habitat retention, creation and enhancement; and species protection in line with BS 42020:2013, Biodiversity: Code of practice for planning and development<sup>2</sup> and the Cornwall Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document.</p>	<p>Built development should provide gains for biodiversity; promoting habitat retention, creation, enhancement and species protection aligned with other relevant policies. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>M14 Effectively integrate terrestrial and marine based planning policies and processes, which meet the requirements of the protected coastal and estuarine landscape, building upon the National Planning Policy Framework and the Marine Policy Statement and the concordat between Cornwall Council and the Marine Management Organisation.</p>	<p>Any development within the marine, coastal and estuarine environment must take account of terrestrial and marine based planning policies and processes. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD14 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>M15 Farm diversification and infrastructure will be supported where they provide sustainable rural businesses, enhance local distinctiveness and cultural heritage and where it is of a scale and design that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB.</p>	<p>Part A: Farm diversification and infrastructure will generally be supported where they provide sustainable rural businesses, enhance local distinctiveness and cultural heritage and where the development is of a scale and design that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB. See Appendix i.</p> <p>Part B: The conversion of existing redundant agricultural (and other) buildings to form dwellings should not be found acceptable as a matter [of] principle and will only be acceptable where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing buildings are characteristic, historic, vernacular buildings which are recognisably an important part of the local built and landscape context; and</li> <li>• The existing buildings are worthy of retention in their own right; and</li> <li>• The conversion very substantially retains the scale, character and appearance of the original building with repair generally preferred to renovation; and</li> <li>• The conversion does not give rise to the introduction of uncharacteristic fenestration or domestication of the setting or the introduction of conspicuous domestic paraphernalia into the setting of the building.</li> </ul> <p>The conversion of redundant existing agricultural (and other) buildings such as pole barns, simple concrete block barns or portal frame buildings which in the absence of an agricultural use would form alien elements in the landscape will not generally be supported.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD15 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. The extra detail on the conversion of existing redundant agricultural buildings to form dwellings helps implement the previous commitment to support farm diversification where it supports local distinctiveness and cultural heritage.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
M16 The replacement and redevelopment of existing dwellings, where justified, will be supported where the overall scale, density, massing, height, layout, materials and landscaping of the development appropriately responds to local character.	The replacement and redevelopment of existing dwellings will be supported where the overall scale, density, massing, height, layout, materials and landscaping of the development appropriately responds to local character and natural beauty of the surrounding AONB landscape. Such development should be broadly comparable to the size, scale and bulk of the dwelling being replaced, and not adversely affect the character of the surrounding area.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from MD16 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
MD17 Prepare and agree a revised AONB planning protocol which provides the framework that ensures the AONB partnership is consulted upon all development proposals that meet the criteria or may have a significant impact upon the AONB and its setting.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> This is an action, not a policy, which will be incorporated into the Plan elsewhere.
<b>Nature Recovery and Land Management</b>		
IN1 Improve understanding of the natural capital and ecosystem goods and services of the Cornwall AONB and use this understanding to promote investment, identifying investment vehicles and opportunities	Improve understanding of the natural capital and ecosystem services of Cornwall AONB. Promote and identify investment, vehicles and opportunities.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
IN2 Fully understand the state of the AONB's biodiversity (including genetic diversity) and geodiversity resource and future management requirements for its conservation, restoration and enhancement, ensuring that this information is easily accessible.	Support opportunities to further understand the state of the AONB's biodiversity and geodiversity resource, including mitigation to avoid recreational impacts upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>IN3 Take a strategic, landscape based approach to the management, restoration and re-creation of habitats within the AONB (including on brownfield land) and beyond AONB boundaries, in order to ensure resilience to climate change and other pressures; focusing on Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats, EU Habitats Directive priority species and habitats for the UK, and the priority projects contained within Volume 4 of the Cornwall BAP, particularly around the coast.</p>	<p>Take a strategic, landscape-led, approach to the delivery of the Nature Recovery Network, supporting the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Cornwall.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan as the Nature Recovery Strategy for Cornwall considers the points of detail listed in the old IN3.</p>
<p>IN4 Support landowners, land managers and local communities in the delivery of Environmental land management initiatives to increase natural capital, ecosystem services and biodiversity, using appropriate mechanisms such as direct project funding, on-farm advice and the focused targeting of agri-payments.</p>	<p>Support landowners, land managers and local communities in the delivery of environmental land management initiatives to increase natural capital, ecosystem services and biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>IN5 Promote a catchment based approach to soil conservation and river, estuarine and bathing water quality within the AONB, utilising the Camel, Fal, Helford and Fowey as priority catchments (building upon the Catchment Sensitive Farming Initiative and recent Upstream Thinking projects)</p>	<p>Support a catchment based approach to soil conservation and river, estuarine and bathing water quality within the AONB to reduce flood risk and improve catchment resilience, including mitigation to avoid water quality impacts upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>IN6 Control and monitor terrestrial and aquatic damaging diseases such as Ash Die Back and Phytothera and invasive plants and animals such as Himalayan Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Gunnera, Sargassum and Hottentot Fig, focusing control on early intervention. Monitor the effects of climate change with respect to invasive and disease.</p>	<p>Support opportunities to control and monitor terrestrial and aquatic invasive.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>IN7 Reduce levels of litter on beaches, within harbours and in the marine environment, through collection initiatives, the provision of appropriate and sensitively designed waste and recycling facilities and a focus on behaviour change.</p>	<p>Support measures to reduce litter and waste within the AONB and beyond the boundaries.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>IN8 Take a long term, strategic partnership approach, with the full involvement of the marine community, to the management of maritime issues affecting the AONB including the development by the Marine Management Organisation of the Marine Plan for the South West Marine Plan Area, the creation and appropriate management of Marine Protected Areas off the AONB coast and the management of marine litter.</p>	<p>Support management initiatives from marine and coastal organisations where they align with the Cornwall Marine and Coastal Code.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>IN9 Improve the management of Cornish hedges, access routes and road verges, to encourage wildflowers and pollinators; ensuring hedges are not over flailed and verges are mown at appropriate times of the year.</p>	<p>Support the appropriate management of Cornish hedges and road verges to encourage wildflowers and pollinators. Raise the profile of the Cornish hedge and its role in ecosystem services.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from IN9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Climate Change: Building Resilience</b>		
RCC1 Adapt AONB landscapes and develop appropriate green infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of climate change whilst enhancing the landscape and providing opportunities for natural capital and biodiversity	Support appropriate green infrastructure, and natural flood management systems, which mitigate the impacts of climate change, whilst conserving and enhancing the landscape.	<b>None.</b> Whilst the re-worded policy is less effective at reminding communities that landscapes will inevitably change due to the effects of climate change, the outcomes from RCC1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RCC2 Identify the natural capital within the Cornwall AONB which supports climate change adaptation as an ecosystem goods and services, and ensure appropriate investment in that resource	Identify the natural capital within the Cornwall AONB which supports climate change adaptation as an ecosystem services and support appropriate investment.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RCC2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RCC3 Connect habitats at a landscape scale and ensure the permeability of land within the AONB for species movements in response to climate change.	Restore and connect habitats at a landscape scale within the AONB to mitigate against, and adapt to, climate change.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RCC3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RCC4 Improve land management with respect to the control of surface water runoff in order to guard against flooding during more frequent extreme weather events, particularly in the upper reaches of catchments taking account of the Cornwall Strategic Flood Risk Assessment <sup>4</sup> and the East and West Cornwall Catchment Flood Management Plans	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The new policy RCC1 and RCC5 include natural flood management systems.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
RCC5 Restore where appropriate, natural water management systems such as wetlands where they have previously been modified. Where appropriate within the landscape seek to re-instate or improve the management of woodland, wetland and Cornish hedges to slow water run-off and improve water quality.	Restore where appropriate, natural water management systems such as wetlands, peatlands, where they have previously been modified. Where appropriate within the landscape seek to reinstate or improve the management of woodland, wetland and Cornish hedges to slow water run-off and improve water quality.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RCC3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RCC6 Implement the recommendations for coastal zone management in the AONB as set out in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan 25a, in particular where managed realignment is recommended, supporting local communities.	Support the delivery of the recommendations for coastal zone management in the AONB as set out in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan, with consideration for local landscape character.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RCC6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RCC7 Encourage local communities, businesses and visitors to respect the environment and minimise their carbon footprint in their daily activities.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The policies in the Sustainable Communities and Economy, and Responsible and Sustainable Access sections of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan provide practical support for communities to minimise various aspects of their carbon footprint.
RCC 8 Ensure the effective, consistent and regular monitoring of the effects of climate change on the AONB landscape, coast and communities.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The 'State of the AONB Report' records the condition of the AONB which will include the effects that climate change is having.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Responsible and Sustainable Access</b>		
<p>RA1 Take a co-ordinated, strategic and planned approach to the management of open access land and public rights of way within the AONB with the full involvement of landowners to ensure good condition and connectivity, whilst guarding against wildlife and social impacts.</p>	<p>Support the strategic management of open access land and public rights of way within the AONB with the full involvement of landowners to ensure good condition and connectivity, whilst guarding against wildlife and social impacts.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>RA2 Design transport and rights of way infrastructure that conserve and where possible enhance the historic character, biodiversity and geodiversity of the AONB and support the pro-active de-cluttering of associated modern signage, lighting and furniture.</p>	<p>Support the development of access infrastructure that conserves and where possible enhance the landscape, historic character, biodiversity and geodiversity of the AONB and support the proactive de-cluttering of associated modern signage, lighting and furniture.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>RA3 Improve the sustainable connectivity between population centres and nearby sections of the Cornwall AONB with appropriate green infrastructure that enhances landscape character and increases public health opportunities.</p>	<p>Seek to improve the sustainable connectivity between population centres and nearby sections of the Cornwall AONB with appropriate green infrastructure that enhances landscape character and increases public health opportunities.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>RA4 Provide appropriate and adequate routes for cyclists, horse riders and mobility impaired users, within the rights of way network where this can be achieved within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB and guarding against urbanisation</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Removing the ambition to provide appropriate routes for cyclists may have a negative effect on the rate at which carbon emissions in the AONB are reduced, however the Cornwall AONB Service suggest this policy has been ineffective in the past and therefore there is likely to be no divergence in environmental outcome by removing it.</p>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
RA5 Secure the adequate resources for the management in good condition of the existing public rights of way network, within the AONB, seeking opportunities to work with volunteers and external funders on access to the countryside schemes	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Policy RA7 achieves the same outcome.
RA6 Support new proposals for future coastal access arising from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, ensuring early consultation with landowners	Support new proposals for future coastal access arising from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, ensuring early consultation with landowners .Ensure that any coastal access provision conserves and enhances coastal character, working with landowners, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RA7 Maintain all footpaths and bridleways in good condition, where resources are limited prioritising the South West Coast Path, circular routes, cross county trails and connections to AONB settlements.	Support partners in maintaining footpaths and bridleways in good condition, including the South West Coast Path, circular routes, cross county trails and connections to AONB settlements.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RA8 Ensure that any coastal access provision conserves and enhances coastal character, working with landowners.	REMOVED.	<b>None.</b> The replacement for RA6 will achieve the same outcome.
RA9 Provide effective, well integrated, accessible and sustainable public transport links within and between the Cornwall AONB sections with particular attention given to the provision of rural bus services and water based transport within AONB estuaries.	Support integrated, accessible and sustainable public transport links within and between the Cornwall AONB sections with particular attention given to the provision of rural bus services and water based transport within AONB estuaries.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
RA10 Achieve sustainable and joined up transport systems and seek opportunities to develop these initiatives across the AONB, encouraging effective transport and rights of way partnerships.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> This policy duplicated the outcomes of RA3 and RA9.
RA11 Increase the access to and interpretation of important areas for biodiversity, geodiversity and/or heritage through promotion, provided that this can be achieved without damage to or disturbance of these assets or unacceptable landscape and visual impact.	Increase the access to, and interpretation of, important areas for biodiversity, geodiversity and/or heritage where appropriate, provided that this can be achieved without damage to or disturbance of these assets or unacceptable landscape and visual impact. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA11 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RA12 Provide resources and opportunities for disabled people to access and experience the AONB, whilst ensuring the conservation of historic features that don't support good disabled access such as stone steps and stiles.	REMOVED	<b>Negative.</b> Removing this ambition could reduce the rate at which the accessibility of the AONB is improved for disabled people. The baseline situation will not change and so this is not a significant effect.
RA13 Promote a better understanding of the complicated geography of the Cornwall AONB and general awareness of the protected landscape through the sensitive placement of Cornwall AONB rights of way signage and highways boundary markers, where this is supported by partners and parishes.	Raise the profile of and promote an improved understanding of the complicated geography of the Cornwall AONB. Raise the awareness of the importance of the protected landscape through various means including the sensitive placement of Cornwall AONB signage and highways boundary markers, where this is supported by partners and parishes.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from RA13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
RA14 Secure gains for landscape, heritage and nature from transport and highways infrastructure projects, promoting the effective use of the Cornwall Rural Highways Best Practice Guide.	Secure gains for landscape, heritage and nature from transport and highways infrastructure projects, promoting the effective use of the Cornwall Rural Highways Best Practice Guide.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
RA15 Improve traffic management within the AONB, particularly in visitor hotspots in the summer months ensuring adequate car parking, where this can be accommodated within a village setting and focusing on integrated public transport solutions.	REMOVED	<b>None. None.</b> This policy duplicated the outcomes of RA3, RA9 and RA14.
<b>Sustainable Communities and Economy</b>		
PP1 Reinforce the link between a high quality, culturally distinct landscape and a prosperous and sustainable economy. Develop a clear understanding of the true value of the AONB landscape to Cornwall's economy	Reinforce the link between a high quality, culturally distinct landscape and a prosperous and sustainable economy. Develop opportunities to value ecosystem services in the AONB and mechanisms for investment.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP2 Effectively network rural businesses through the provision of communications infrastructure e.g. superfast broadband and IT systems and provide business support so that those SME (small and medium enterprises) businesses that locate in the Cornwall AONB can be competitive and do not become isolated	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Cornwall AONB Service suggest this policy has been ineffective in the past and therefore there is likely to be no divergence in environmental outcome by removing it.
PP3 Promote the use of traditional and modern land management techniques e.g. Cornish hedging and heritage restoration/management/construction sectors in providing education and training and job opportunities.	Promote the use of land management techniques aligned with best practice , where this does not compromise landscape character and which deliver for local nature recovery e.g. Cornish hedging and heritage restoration/management/construction sectors in providing education and training and job opportunities.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP4 Promote an approach to sustainable economic development and environmental growth in the Cornwall AONB using the principles of circular economics.	Promote an approach to sustainable economic development and environmental growth in the Cornwall AONB using the principles of circular economics.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
PP5 Invest in renewable energy technologies that have multiple benefits (such as community renewables and those which provide local employment) and that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB.	Support the green economy and investment in renewable energy technologies that have multiple benefits (such as community renewables and those which provide local employment) and that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP6 Develop high value, sustainable markets for those business sectors that utilise the AONB landscape and coast and contribute to its special local distinctiveness through appropriate development, investment and promotion.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Cornwall AONB Service suggest this policy has been difficult to implement in the past and therefore there is likely to be no divergence in environmental outcome by removing it.
PP7 Increase the profitability of sustainable small to medium scale rural businesses, food producers and family farms whose operations enhance the landscape, particularly by enabling access to Countryside Stewardship and EU LEADER and Structural Investment Funds, supporting ongoing project development.	Support projects which deliver for people, place, nature and climate in the Cornwall AONB, which deliver on the AONB Management Plan and Local Policies. Promote the use of Farming in Protected Landscapes funding and Defra's Future Schemes.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP8 Provide continuity of farming, food production and forestry within the AONB, giving assistance to young land managers and new entrants, encouraging co-operation and ensuring adequate skills, training and retraining to manage viable businesses.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Partly duplicated by PP7.
PP9 Sustainably manage recreational, commercial and operational activities such as boating, shellfisheries and dredging in AONB estuaries and at the coast.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Duplicated by Policy MD7.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
PP10 Invest in and manage AONB harbours as focal points for sustainable inshore fishing and maritime activity that enhance coastal character, ensuring the sustainable management of fish stocks for the long term benefit of the inshore fisheries	Support coastal and fishing communities to conserve and enhance the coastal character, ensuring the sustainable businesses and thriving communities.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP11 Promote a sustainable approach to the development of the leisure, recreation and tourism industries that care for the landscape, environment (including biodiversity, heritage and natural resources) and communities upon which the industry depends, providing a model for future development of the sector	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> Duplicated by Policy MD6 and PP13.
PP12 Communicate the special qualities of the AONB and support the sensitive marketing of the AONB by local tourism organisations and businesses to increase competitiveness	Communicate the special qualities of the AONB and support the sensitive marketing of the AONB by local tourism organisations and businesses.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP12 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
PP13 Value the protected landscape and seascape as a key asset within tourism management in Cornwall. Ensure landscape, culture, heritage and sustainable tourism are embedded within a future Cornwall Tourism Strategy	Value and protect the landscape and seascape of Cornwall AONB. Support sustainable management of tourism, where this does not adversely impact the landscape character of the AONB, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from PP13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
VC1 Support communities to be more sustainable and self-reliant in terms of food, services, employment, affordable housing and green infrastructure enabling adaptation to climate change and improving economic resilience.	Support communities to be more sustainable and self-reliant in terms of food, services, employment, affordable housing and green infrastructure enabling adaptation to climate change and improving economic resilience.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
VC2 Develop live/work initiatives and promote economic and employment facilities within AONB communities which respect and enhance the historic environment, local vernacular and settlement pattern.	Support economic and employment facilities within AONB communities which respect and enhance the historic environment, local vernacular and settlement pattern, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use..	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from VC2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
VC3 Ensure AONB considerations are taken into account when developing Neighbourhood Plans, Parish Plans and other community documents	Ensure AONB considerations are taken into account when developing Neighbourhood Plans, Parish Plans and other community documents	<b>No change in policy.</b>
VC4 Manage woodland and farmland in the AONB to meet a range of sustainability objectives in order to support local communities including social forestry and the provision of places for people to grow their own food e.g. allotments and community growing initiatives in ways that enhance landscape character.	Support the sustainable management of the AONB landscape to benefit local communities e.g. allotments, agroforestry and community growing initiatives in ways that respond to, and enhance, landscape character.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from VC4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
VC5 Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in 'hard to treat' homes, businesses and community buildings, increasing resilience to fuel poverty, where this does not detract from landscape character	Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in 'hard to treat' homes, businesses and community buildings, increasing resilience to fuel poverty, where this does not detract from landscape character	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>VC6 Increase awareness of how the AONB landscape may alter in relation to climate change, particularly with respect to tidal flood risk and coastal communities and those at greater risk of surface water flooding, in order to enable these communities to plan for change at an early stage.</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>Minor Negative.</b></p> <p>There is no policy in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan that will “increase awareness of how the AONB landscape may alter in relation to climate change”, other than for water-related aspects of climate change. Raising awareness of aspects such as habitat change, erosion, wildfire and the need to change agricultural practices, which will all alter landscape character, is no longer part of the Plan’s policy framework.</p> <p>If people understand that climate change will cause changes to landscapes that they love and enjoy, they may be more encouraged to reduce carbon emissions more quickly in their daily routines. However the effect of this on the environmental is likely to be minor on global climate change.</p>
<p>VC7 Provide sufficient affordable housing within the AONB to meet the needs of local communities, which is effectively tied in perpetuity</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Duplicates VC1.</p>
<p>VC8 Raise awareness of the AONB among local communities and parishes in Cornwall, developing a clear understanding of the AONB location, purpose and management arrangements.</p>	<p>Raise awareness of the 12 Sections of the Cornwall AONB among its local communities and beyond the boundaries.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from VC8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>		
<p>HH1 Increase the use of the AONB landscape and seascape for positive health benefits to communities within and outside the AONB, including for the disabled, specifically targeting areas in the AONB with the capacity and infrastructure to accommodate recreational activity and not those areas particularly sensitive to disturbance.</p>	<p>Encourage a wider range of people to use the AONB landscape and seascape for health and wellbeing benefits, within and outside the AONB, specifically targeting areas in the AONB with the capacity and infrastructure to accommodate recreational activity and not those areas particularly sensitive to disturbance.</p>	<p><b>Negative.</b> Removing the mention of disabled people could reduce the rate of improving accessibility to the AONB for this group. This has a cumulative effect with the removal of policy RA12.</p>
<p>HH2 Utilise the beauty of the AONB as a tool to inspire people to explore the AONB for health, leisure and recreation.</p>	<p>Utilise the beauty of the AONB as a tool to inspire people to explore the AONB for health, leisure and recreation. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>HH3 Provide for physical activity and volunteering opportunities within the AONB that will enhance landscape, biodiversity, heritage and access whilst improving people’s mental and physical health and life chances and reducing health inequalities.</p>	<p>Provide for physical activity and volunteering opportunities within the AONB that will enhance landscape, biodiversity, heritage and access whilst improving people’s health and wellbeing and addressing health inequalities.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from HH3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>HH4 Seek alternative modes of funding for the management of access and the provision of recreation for healthy activities and enjoyment of the countryside, particularly accessing mainstream health budgets as the focus moves from one of cure to one of prevention.</p>	<p>Seek alternative modes of funding for the management of access and the provision of recreation for healthy activities and enjoyment of the countryside, particularly accessing mainstream health budgets as the focus moves from one of cure to one of prevention.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>HH5 Understand the value of the natural capital of the AONB to health and the link between healthy, high quality landscapes and healthy people, ensuring appropriate investment in that natural capital is in place for the long term health and well-being of communities and visitors.</p>	<p>Understand the value of the natural capital of the AONB to health, and the connection between landscape and wellbeing. Seek appropriate investment in the AONB's natural capital, to benefit long term health and wellbeing of communities and visitors.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from HH5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>HH6 Improve access to locally produced and affordable healthy food and increase opportunities for people and communities to grow their own, supporting a high quality environment and healthy communities.</p>	<p>Improve access to locally produced and affordable healthy food and increase opportunities for people and communities to grow their own, supporting a high quality environment and healthy communities.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>HH7 Improve links with the health sector, the Sports Partnership, the European Centre for Environment and Human Health and the Health and Well Being Board in order to meet the huge potential for the AONB landscape to positively benefit health.</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Outcomes will be achieved by the remaining suite of Health and Wellbeing policies.</p>
<p>HH8 Seek to deliver outcomes within the current Health and Well Being Strategy relevant to the protected landscape, particularly around the following outcomes: helping people to live longer, happier and healthier lives, and improving the quality of life.</p>	<p>Seek to deliver outcomes within the current Health and Well Being Strategy relevant to the protected landscape, particularly around the following outcomes: helping people to live longer, happier and healthier lives, and improving the quality of life.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Heritage and Culture</b>		
IC1 Promote physical and intellectual access to the historic environment within the AONB, working with education providers and venues to promote the historic environment and deliver opportunities for lifelong learning.	Support physical and intellectual access to the historic environment within the AONB.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IC1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
IC2 Support the work of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) Partnership in the management, interpretation and celebration of the mining heritage of the AONB.	Support the work of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) Partnership in the management, interpretation and celebration of the mining heritage of the AONB. Contribute to the actions set down in the WHS Management Plan and World Heritage Site Supplementary Planning Document (2017).	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IC2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
IC3 Raise awareness of and celebrate the historic arts and literature of the AONB and support the current cultural sectors of creative arts, performance and media that celebrate and enhance the character of the protected landscape.	Connect people to nature and heritage through the arts and culture. Support the current cultural sectors of creative arts, performance and media that celebrate and enhance the character of the protected landscape.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IC3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
IC4 Promote community festivals, fairs and other events and initiatives, which celebrate and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Support the celebration of the cultural distinctiveness of the protected landscape.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from IC4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
IC5 Sensitively promote the cultural distinctiveness of the protected landscape, in order to give Cornwall a marketing edge.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The outcomes have been incorporated into the updated policy IC4.
IC6 Promote the use of the Cornish language both spoken and written and wherever possible and practical use Cornish on interpretive material such as signs within the protected landscape	Promote the use of the Cornish language both spoken and written and wherever possible and practical use Cornish on interpretive material such as signs within the protected landscape	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>IC7 Both old and more recent cultural practices within the AONB play a key role in supporting Cornwall’s cultural identity. Seek to better understand the economic significance of this cultural capital and invest in its long-term conservation. For example: • Traditional farming practices e.g. moorland farming. • Traditional oyster fisheries. • Surf breaks, e.g. Praa Sands, Daymer Bay, Sennen, Harlyn and Constantine. • Local food and drink produced in and around the AONB e.g. Helford Apple Juice, Camel Valley Wine, Polgoon Vineyard, Cornish Sea Salt and the Cornish Seaweed Company. • Small fishing harbours e.g. Cadgwith, Boscastle, Port Isaac, Sennen, Mullion and Porthscatho where this is consistent with policies set out in the Shoreline Management Plan. • Our ferries and water transport system e.g. King Harry Ferry, Cremyll Ferry and Bodinnick Ferry</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes of this policy are integrated throughout the suite of policies.</p>
<p>NH1 Gain a comprehensive understanding of the reasons for Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the Cornwall AONB being ‘at Risk’ and in declining condition and make direct interventions to bring SAMs into positive management and improving condition.</p>	<p>Seek to bring Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Cornwall AONB into positive management and improving condition.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>NH2 Bring all AONB terrestrial and marine heritage assets, (not simply those which are designated) under high quality management to ensure their continuing survival in good condition.</p>	<p>Support the high quality management of heritage assets within the protected landscape to ensuring their continued survival in good condition</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>NH3 Consistently and regularly monitor the extent and condition of historic sites, features and landscapes in the AONB, promoting the use of the existing Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council Internet mapping and the Heritage at Risk register.</p>	<p>Monitor the extent and condition of historic sites, features and landscapes in the AONB, promoting the use of the existing Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council Internet mapping and the Heritage at Risk register.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p> <p>Arguably not required as the State of the AONB Report will collate this information, which is the reason given for deleting policy RCC8.</p>
<p>NH4 Sensitively redevelop historic buildings to support rural businesses and to support local rural communities, taking account of the advice of Historic England on the conversion/alteration of historic farmsteads and places of worship.</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Outcomes duplicated by policies MD9 and MD15.</p>
<p>NH5 Understand the opportunities to designate important heritage assets within the AONB to ensure their long-term protection.</p>	<p>Support new designations and inclusions to the HER for heritages assets, as yet unmapped, within the AONB.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>NH6 Promote the sensitive interpretation of all aspects of the AONB’s historic environment to ensure local communities and visitors gain a good understanding and experience of place.</p>	<p>Inclusively promote the sensitive interpretation of the AONB’s historic environment.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Whilst the phrase ‘inclusively promote’ is not very clear in the absence of the old policy to give context, the outcomes from NH6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>NH7 Understand the value the historic environment and historic assets make to Cornwall’s economy and communities as our heritage capital and ensure appropriate investment.</p>	<p>Understand the value the historic environment and historic assets make to Cornwall’s economy and communities as our heritage capital and ensure appropriate investment.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>NH8 Develop projects and initiatives to involve local communities in the management of their local historic environment, working with third sector groups and volunteers.</p>	<p>Develop projects and initiatives to involve local communities in the management of their local historic environment, working with third sector groups and volunteers.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>NH9 Effectively manage the Historic Environment, guided by a refreshed strategy, with involvement of the third sector, promoting sharing of information between the public, private and third sector organisations such as the Cornwall Archaeological Society.</p>	<p>Support the effective management of the Historic Environment with Partners and Stakeholders guided by the latest version of Cornwall's Heritage Strategy.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>NH10 Protect the Outstanding Universal Value and the setting of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) by contributing to the actions set down in the WHS Management Plan.</p>	<p>Protect the Outstanding Universal Value and the setting of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) by supporting the actions within the WHS Management Plan.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from NH10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p> <p>Potentially the outcome is duplicated by policy IC2.</p>

## Appendix 4 – Screening of New Management Plan Policies

The table below screens the new policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan for potential significant environmental effects. Each new policy is compared against the 19 environmental objectives (usually referred to as the SEA Framework) developed in 2015 to undertake the SEA of the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan. A description of the 19 environmental objectives is displayed at Appendix 7.

The following key indicates the type of effect identified:

- ++ Significant positive effect
- + Positive effect
- 0 Neutral effect
- ? Uncertain effect
- Negative effect
- Significant negative effect

No significant environmental effects have been identified and therefore full SEA of these new policies is not required.

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Landscape and Seascape Character</b>																				
No new policies																				
<b>Planning and Development</b>																				
Any development should consider the relative carbon balance between the options of new build or refurbishment with a strong preference for the lowest carbon options considering the balance between embedded carbon and operational carbon emissions and preferring low carbon materials and construction methods.	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<p>Development management decisions should specifically consider the cumulative effects of individual developments on the designated landscape. The addition of further individual developments and particularly replacement and redevelopment of existing dwellings and buildings and the extension of settlements will be supported where these are landscape led and do not exceed the sensitivity and capacity of their designated landscape setting and where they do not give rise to cumulative effects particularly through the inclusion of uncharacteristic contemporary elements, domestic paraphernalia and light spill. The unique historic character of many of the settlements and clusters of dwellings in the designated landscape reflect both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<p>All development within the AONB will be required to adopt a “landscape-led” approach as set out within this document in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB. This approach will provide for the statutory protection of the AONB landscapes and will deliver the policy requirements that stem from this. Development proposals within the AONB landscape will be required to demonstrate a contextual understanding and response to the unique and characteristic attributes of the site and its setting and to demonstrate how the proposed development positively responds to these in conserving and enhancing the designated landscape. Provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from land take or changing land use.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<p>"Require the conservation and enhancement of the existing character of the local road network and particularly the minor lanes within the designated landscape. The pattern and character of the roads of much of the designated landscape contributes appreciably to the character of the area, from sunken and enclosed lanes in wooded valleys to open unenclosed moorland roads. Changes to the roads and lanes in the designated landscape require particular design to ensure that their characteristic form is not lost or compromised. Widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or the inclusion of uncharacteristic standard suburban details and particularly the proliferation of signage should be avoided. New openings to lanes through existing hedge banks or vegetation which require uncharacteristic contemporary design standards and uncharacteristic visibility splays will not be supported. Where new highway works are required these should adopt traditional approaches including locally appropriate Cornish hedge banks and where appropriate characteristic soft passing places and should reflect characteristic local landscape patterns and boundaries. The management of verges should provide opportunity for biodiversity net gain.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

<b>New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	
Promote a pragmatic approach for coastal communities to accommodating the effects of climate change including the relocation of infrastructure and facilities where this is compatible with the primary purpose of the designation and other policy requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Nature Recovery and Land Management</b>																					
Support opportunities to enhance dark skies and conserve the nocturnal environment. Support initiatives which reduce artificial light, and increase awareness of the impacts on the nocturnal environment.	+	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	
Support opportunities to increase habitats for pollinators, birds and ecosystem engineers, and reintroduction locally extinct species aligned to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Support land management initiatives which promote nature friendly farming and soil health as part of a profitable farm business.	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Create and support opportunities to deliver local nature recovery, alongside partner organisations, conserving and enhancing existing habitat and increasing nature connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

<b>New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	
Support the monitoring of SSSIs and SAC features within ecologically appropriate intervals in order to maintain those in favourable condition. Support the restoration of those in currently unfavourable condition in order to bring them into favourable condition aligning with the aims and objectives of the Colchester Declaration and Local Nature Recovery Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Identify opportunities to understand the geological and geomorphological features and processes of the AONB to achieve more benefits for people and nature.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Climate Change: Building Resilience</b>																					
Educate and engage local communities in projects that focus on climate change mitigation and resilience	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
<b>Responsible and Sustainable Access</b>																					
Improve traffic management on the coast road between St Just and St Ives (B3306), focusing on the promotion of sustainable modes of travel through West Penwith that encourage people to visit places along the route, instead of just driving through.	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Create opportunities for new, long term programmes to increase diversity of visitors in the Cornwall AONB landscape aligned to Proposal 9 of The Landscape Review.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Sustainable Communities and Economy</b>																				
Support sustainable recycling and plastic free initiatives in local communities.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support a pragmatic approach to accommodating the effects of climate change such as the relocation of infrastructure and facilities where this is compatible with the primary purpose of the designation and other policy requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>																				
No new policies																				
<b>Heritage and Culture</b>																				
Promote the cultural importance such as the benefits to people, place, nature and climate of the Cornish Hedge as a heritage asset.	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support initiatives to reduce and address heritage at risk within the Cornwall AONB including sensitive and appropriate conservation and management of heritage assets.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support the recognition of the value of heritage landscapes, and of historic buildings and features as an irreplaceable resource, shaping the distinctiveness and character of Cornwall's AONB landscapes. Improve the understanding of the historic narrative that heritage landscapes and assets tell us about the AONB, communities and Cornish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Support the agreed 'Joint statement of the Historic Environment in AONBs' with Historic England, National Association of AONB and individual AONBs to work together to conserve and enhance the historic and cultural environment. The parties will collaborate to further the understanding, conservation, public enjoyment and appreciation of the historic environment in AONBs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Appendix 5 - Comparison of Previous and New Local Area Management Plan Policies

The table below compares the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan policies, which were subject to full SEA, with the policies for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

No significant divergence of environmental outcomes has been identified.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Hartland</b>		
1 Require all development to maintain the sparsely populated settlement pattern and tranquil characteristics of this section of the Cornwall AONB and respect local vernacular and use of materials that makes this area distinctive. Support new uses of isolated local vernacular buildings, where this can be achieved whilst maintaining character, in order to achieve their retention.	Require all development to support the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast, in order to retain its rugged and simple tranquillity, maintaining the sparsely populated settlement pattern and tranquil characteristics of this section of the Cornwall AONB. Respect local vernacular, scale and use of materials that makes this area distinctive.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
2 Support the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast, in order to retain its rugged and simple tranquillity	Merged into 1	-
3 Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution in order to maintain dark night skies. (This being the most 'undisturbed' Cornwall AONB Section according to the Council for the Protection of Rural England's tranquillity, intrusion and night blight mapping records).	Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution in order to maintain dark night skies.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
4 Promote joint working with the North Devon AONB Partnership on the action plan for the Hartland Peninsula and the 'Explore the Coast' project.	This is no longer a policy but has been moved into the supporting text of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan	<b>None.</b> Joint working with the North Devon AONB and many other local partners will continue whether it's a policy or not.
5 Encourage sensitive management and explore measures to reduce and remove the establishment of Sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands for example at Coombe Valley, Stanbury, the Tidna, and Marsland Valley, in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity and provided regeneration can occur using natives.	Encourage sensitive management and potential removal of Sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character, and biodiversity, and provided regeneration can occur using native species. Particularly at Coombe Valley, Stanbury, The Tidna, and Marsland Valley.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
6 Support a wider landscape-scale approach to extending and connecting currently fragmented, locally characteristic habitats. These include culm grassland, maritime cliff and slope, lowland heathland, species-rich grasslands and heath in coastal valleys, and the native broadleaved woodland found, for example at Coombe Valley, Stanbury, The Tidna, and Marsland Valley. Consider the small scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration	Consider the small-scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
7 Encourage measures to reduce the encroachment of scrub and bracken in the coastal marginal land and support the encouragement of culm grassland in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity.	This is no longer a policy but has been moved into the supporting text of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan	<b>None.</b> Whilst less specific, Landscape and Seascape Character Policy CC6 can be applied to achieve the same outcomes when biodiversity/nature recovery projects are proposed that would reduce the encroachment of scrub and bracken in the coastal marginal land.
8 Explore the future management requirements for the satellite dishes at GCHQ Bude, seeking opportunities to reduce their current visual impact and restore the natural landscape over the medium to long term.	This is no longer a policy but has been moved into the supporting text of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan	<b>None.</b> Whilst less specific, Hartland Policy 2 can be applied to achieve the same outcome when new proposals for the future management of GCHQ Bude come forward.
9 Seek opportunities to increase the awareness and protection of the heritage of the area, in order to promote, conserve and enhance landscape character and natural beauty, for example, the links with Reverend Robert Stephen Hawker and the Romano-British forge and medieval fort at Duckpool, paying particular attention to the investigation and recording of coastal heritage features such as at Duckpool that may be impacted upon by coastal change and storms due to climate change.	Support opportunities to increase the awareness and protection of the heritage of the area, in order to promote, conserve and enhance landscape character and natural beauty, paying particular attention to those that may be impacted upon by coastal change.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>10 Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure and signage by respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing and associated development for example at Duckpool, Sandymouth and Morwenstow.</p>	<p>Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure and signage by respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing and associated development for example, but not limited to, Duckpool, Sandymouth and Morwenstow.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p><b>Pentire Point to Widemouth</b></p>		
<p>1. Support small-scale existing slate quarries such as at Trebarwith, in order to allow controlled production for use in local works provided that these respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their operation and restoration and minimise short and long term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed, or any additional workings sought.</p>	<p>1. Support small-scale existing slate quarries such as at Trebarwith, in order to allow controlled production for use in local works provided that these respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their operation and restoration and minimise short- and long-term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>2. Seek better landscape integration of the A39, B3314, B3263, and other major roads with their rural AONB setting by improved planting design and management, reducing the impact of signage and lighting, use of non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and characteristic use of local materials and hedging styles in highways work.</p>	<p>2. Seek better landscape integration of the A39, B3314, B3263, and other major roads with their rural AONB setting by improved planting design and management, reducing the impact of signage and lighting, use of non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and characteristic use and patterns of local materials and hedging styles in highways work.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
3. Support initiatives for undergrounding visually intrusive wirescapes, for example at Port Isaac and Tintagel.	3. Support initiatives for undergrounding visually intrusive wirescapes, for example at Port Isaac and Tintagel.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
4. Seek conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast; for example Witches Cauldron to Port Quin Bay, around High Cliff and around Dizzard in order to retain rugged and simple tranquillity and promote the enhancement of other parts of coast for example around Tintagel, Boscastle and Port Isaac such that they return to having a more undeveloped character.	4. Seek conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast; for example Witches Cauldron to Port Quin Bay, around High Cliff and around Dizzard in order to retain rugged and simple tranquillity and promote the enhancement of other parts of coast for example around Tintagel, Boscastle and Port Isaac such that they return to having a more undeveloped character.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
5. Support a landscape scale approach to extending and connecting currently fragmented locally characteristic habitats. These include maritime cliffs and slopes, lowland heathland, lowland meadows, coastal native woodland, as at Dizzard, and native valley broadleaved woodland found for example in the Valency Valley, Millook Woods, Crackington Haven and St Nectan's Glen. Consider small scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration.	5. Support a landscape scale approach to extending and connecting currently fragmented locally characteristic habitats. These include maritime cliffs and slopes, lowland heathland, lowland meadows, coastal native woodland, and native valley broadleaved woodland found in various section. for example (but not limited to) in the Valency Valley, Millook Woods, Crackington Haven and St Nectan's Glen.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>6. Encourage sensitive management and explore measures to arrest the establishment of sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands for example around Millook and Crackington, in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity and provided this can be achieved using natives.</p>	<p>Encourage sensitive management and explore measures to arrest the establishment of sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands, for example around Millook and Crackington, in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character, and biodiversity, and provided this can be achieved using natives.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>7. Encourage measures to reduce the encroachment of scrub and bracken on coastal marginal land and support the encouragement of culm grassland in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity.</p>	<p>7. Support the encouragement of culm grassland in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity on coastal marginal land.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>8. Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of the coast in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line and manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.</p>	<p>8. Support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible, and support initiatives with communities which consider the long-term future of the coast in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line and manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>9. Ensure that settlement growth to address local needs in Polzeath enhances the settlement edge and conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the AONB. Ensure that the undeveloped coast between Polzeath and the southwestern end of the section and the setting of 'The Rumps' is protected. Support new uses of isolated local vernacular buildings, where this can be achieved whilst maintaining character, in order to achieve their retention.</p>	<p>9. Ensure that settlement growth to address local needs in Polzeath enhances the settlement edge, conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the setting of the AONB. Ensure that the undeveloped coast between Polzeath, the southwestern end of the section, and the setting of 'The Rumps', is protected. Support new uses for isolated vernacular buildings where this can be achieved whilst maintaining their character and setting in order to facilitate their retention.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>10. Seek a reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Polzeath, Tintagel, Bossiney, Trewethett, and near Widemouth.</p>	<p>10. Seek a reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Polzeath, Tintagel, Bossiney, Trewethett, and near Widemouth.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>11. Seek to improve the management of important seal sites between Beeny Sisters and Buckator, bringing them back into favourable condition for seals.</p>	<p>Support the improvement of the management of important seal sites between Beeny Sisters and Buckator, bringing them back into favourable condition for seals.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 11 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.</p>
<p>12. Seek to improve the management of traffic, parking and vehicular access in this section, including through the promotion of car free options.</p>	<p>12. Seek to improve the management of traffic, parking and vehicular access in this section, including through the promotion of car free options.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Camel Estuary</b>		
1. Seek reduction of impacts on landscape character and tranquillity from major roads such as the A39, A389 and B3314 by for example reduction in street lighting, reduction in signage, less intensive management of roadside vegetation, non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and local hedging styles and materials in highway works.	1. Seek reduction of impacts on landscape character and tranquillity from major roads such as the A39, A389 and B3314 by for example reduction in street lighting, reduction in signage, less intensive management of roadside vegetation, non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and local hedging styles and materials in highway works.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
2. Seek retention of the quiet rural character of small lanes such as those leading from settlement edges and off major roads to the edge of the estuary.	2. Seek retention of the quiet rural character of small lanes such as those leading from settlement edges and off major roads to the edge of the estuary.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
3. Promote the co-ordinated management of the activities taking place on the Camel Trail to ensure that they do not detract from tranquillity or visual amenity, to the benefit of all users.	3. Support the co-ordinated management of the activities taking place on the Camel Trail and other recreational facilities to ensure that they do not detract from tranquillity or visual amenity, to the benefit of all users.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
4. Support the continued reversion to marshland in the upper reaches of the Camel Estuary, for example at Amble Marshes, where drainage and agricultural improvement has taken place in order to restore to favourable condition this locally characteristic and significant habitat in the context of a landscape scale approach to the enhancement of locally significant landscapes	Support the continued reversion to marshland in the upper reaches of the Camel Estuary, for example at Amble Marshes, where drainage and agricultural improvement has taken place in order to restore to favourable condition this locally characteristic and significant habitat in the context of a landscape scale approach.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
5. Support proposals to enhance protection for important habitats and species around the estuary.	5. Support proposals which enhance protection for important habitats and species around the estuary.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
6. Seek to protect mature trees surrounding settlements for example at Padstow, Rock, Splatt and Wadebridge in order to conserve their contribution to local landscape character.	This is no longer a policy but has been moved into the supporting text of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan	<b>None.</b> The protection of mature trees can be achieved through the application of Sustainable Communities and Economy Policy PP13.
7. Encourage the active consideration of the landscape and visual impacts around the Camel Estuary of increasing or changing patterns of water based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure.	7. Require consideration of the landscape and visual impacts around the Camel Estuary of increasing or changing patterns of water based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
8. Support sustainable water based travel around the estuary, for example the continuation of the existing ferry link between Padstow and Rock.	8. Support an improvement in car free access options including foot, cycle bus and ferry around the estuary, for example the continuation of the existing ferry link between Padstow and Rock.	<b>Minor Positive.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be enhanced by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan as it extends its scope to land transport options as well as water.
9. Support settlement growth to Rock, Splatt and Padstow that addresses local need, enhances the settlement edge and conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the Camel Estuary and does not adversely impact upon the AONB or its setting	9. Consider settlement growth to Rock, Splatt and Padstow to ensure that it conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the Camel Estuary, and does not adversely impact upon the AONB or its setting.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
<b>Carnewas to Stepper Point</b>		
1. Seek restoration of the quiet rural character of locally distinctive lanes, by reduced signage, lighting, noise and by traffic reduction measures, for example, better routing for touring coaches and commercial vehicles and seek a reduction in car parking provision close to the coast.	1. Seek restoration of the quiet rural character of locally distinctive lanes, by reduced signage, lighting, noise and by traffic reduction measures, for example, better routing for touring coaches and commercial vehicles and seek a reduction in car parking provision close to the coast.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
2. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast at Bedruthan Steps, Porthcothan Bay, Stepper Point and Park Head and keep free from intrusive development and tall structures.	2. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast throughout this section and including all settlements and keep free from uncharacteristic intrusive development and tall structures, recognising the risk of cumulative effects of individual replacement dwellings.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.
3. Encourage the enhancement of the coast around Constantine Bay, St Merryn, Mother Ivey’s Bay, Harlyn, Treyarnon and Trevone, towards having a more undeveloped character.	3. Encourage the enhancement of the coast around Constantine Bay, St Merryn, Mother Ivey’s Bay, Harlyn, Treyarnon and Trevone, towards having a more undeveloped character.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
4. Support a local partnership approach including the local community, parish councils, farmers, land owners, stakeholders and agencies to better manage the competing demands that impact on the rich natural environment and natural beauty of the section.	4. Support a local partnership approach including the local community, parish councils, farmers, land owners, stakeholders and agencies to better manage the competing demands that impact on the rich natural environment and natural beauty of the section.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
5. Support, through a landscape scale approach, measures to restore and connect locally significant BAP habitats and to increase their protection from visitor pressures. These include: reed beds and rivers; lowland meadows; coastal heath and rough ground; maritime cliffs and slopes; lowland heathland and coastal sand dunes such as at Constantine Bay.	5. Support, through a landscape scale approach, measures to restore and connect local habitats and to increase their protection from visitor pressures. These include reed beds and rivers; lowland meadows; coastal heath and rough ground; maritime cliffs and slopes; lowland heathland and coastal sand dunes, such as at Constantine Bay.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan.

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
6. Support the continuation and appreciation of surf culture in the area at Constantine Bay and Harlyn. Support associated proposals that can be sensitively accommodated into the landscape and that conserve and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the area.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by CC12, MD6, PP11 and PP13.
7. Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities that consider the long term future of coastal areas e.g. Harlyn Bay in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘managed realignment’ as identified in the shoreline management plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.	7. Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities that consider the long term future of coastal areas e.g. Harlyn Bay in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘managed realignment’ as identified in the shoreline management plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
8. Seek improved management of coastal habitats via appropriate measures such as grazing.	8. Seek improved management of coastal habitats via appropriate measures such as grazing.	<b>No change in policy.</b>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>9. Seek a reduction of landscape, car parking and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites and visitor infrastructure. Have regard to increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, and site design for example at Mother Ivey’s Bay, Harlyn and Treyarnon.</p>	<p>9. Seek a reduction of landscape, car parking and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites and visitor infrastructure. Have regard to increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, and site design for example at Mother Ivey’s Bay, Harlyn and Treyarnon.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>10. Seek to maintain the current low levels of light pollution across the section, in order to maintain dark night skies and to support the ‘Dark Sky Discovery’ area at Carnewas.</p>	<p>10. Seek to maintain the current low levels of light pollution across the section, in order to maintain dark night skies and to support the ‘Dark Sky Discovery’ area at Carnewas.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p><b>St Agnes</b></p>		
<p>1. Support measures to visually enhance existing development and car parking, for example at Porthtowan and Trevaunance Cove so that this becomes more in keeping with local character in materials, scale and design. Require all new development, including replacement dwellings, to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape by conserving and enhancing the landscape character and natural beauty of the area.</p>	<p>1 Require all new development including replacement dwellings, to be “landscape-led” to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape by conserving and enhancing the landscape character and natural beauty of the area. This needs to include consideration of cumulative and scale of replacement dwellings. It should also preclude extensions and encroachment.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan. Improvements to car parking and existing development is ‘new development’.</p>
<p>2. Support initiatives to conserve engine houses, other mining structures and features and smallholders field patterns that are significant in the historic mining landscape. Important sites include Wheal Kitty, Wheal Charlotte, Polberro, Blue Hills and Wheal Coates.</p>	<p>2. Support initiatives to conserve engine houses, other mining structures and features and smallholders field patterns that are significant in the historic mining landscape. Important sites include Wheal Kitty, Wheal Charlotte, Polberro, Blue Hills and Wheal Coates.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
3. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding for example across the Beacon and around Beacon Drive.	Removed because the outcome has been achieved.	-
4. Seek the restoration and enhancement of the expansive openness of the coastal plateau and Beacon to keep free from intrusive development and tall structures. Support measures to minimise footpath erosion of coastal heathland and soils at the north edge of Porthtowan, around Chapel Porth, Trevellas Coombe and Cligga Head.	4. Seek the restoration and enhancement of the expansive openness of the coastal plateau and Beacon to keep free from intrusive development and tall structures. Support measures to minimise footpath erosion of coastal heathland and soils at the north edge of Porthtowan, around Chapel Porth, Trevellas Coombe and Cligga Head.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
5. Effectively manage anti-social behaviour and impacts at Cligga Head, such as fly tipping and off-road vehicle use.	Removed as this issue is outside the scope of the AONB Management Plan.	-
6. Seek protection of the setting of St Agnes Beacon by conserving the extent and character of the surrounding farmland for example between it and the existing settlement edge of St Agnes, Goonvrea and smaller groupings of dwellings, in order to protect the landscape integrity of this key landscape feature.	6. Seek protection of the setting of St Agnes Beacon by conserving the extent and character of the surrounding farmland for example between it and the existing settlement edge of St Agnes, Goonvrea and smaller groupings of dwellings, in order to protect the landscape integrity of this key landscape feature.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
7. Encourage the sympathetic management of Perranporth Airfield, for example by improvement of boundary features and sensitive siting and design of airfield infrastructure.	7. Encourage the sympathetic management of Perranporth Airfield, for example by improvement of boundary features and sensitive siting and design of airfield infrastructure.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
8. Support the integrated management of historic landscape and habitats building on existing National Trust, World Heritage Site and Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative aims. These habitats include: lowland meadows, post-industrial habitats, maritime cliff and slopes, lowland heathland and native broadleaved valley woodlands.	8. Support the integrated management of historic landscape and habitats building on existing National Trust, World Heritage Site and Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative aims. These habitats include: lowland meadows, post-industrial habitats, maritime cliff and slopes, lowland heathland and native broadleaved valley woodlands.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
9. Support the St. Agnes Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the St. Agnes Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to protect and conserve; raise awareness and increase understanding; and encourage education and research of the St. Agnes marine environment.	9. Support the St. Agnes Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the St. Agnes Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to protect and conserve; raise awareness and increase understanding; and encourage education and research of the St. Agnes marine environment.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
10. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration at existing holiday sites, caravan parks, holiday infrastructure, signage and car parks. Have particular regard to the increase in scale, massing and associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Trevellas Coombe, Trevaunance Cove, St Agnes Head, Cligga Head and Chapel Porth.	10. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration at existing holiday sites, caravan parks, holiday infrastructure, signage and car parks. Have particular regard to the increase in scale, massing and associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>Godrevy to Portreath</b>		
1. Seek measures for the enhancement of the appearance of visitor developments and their setting at Godrevy and Hell's Mouth consistent with local vernacular for example, including use of locally characteristic Cornish killas in hedging and walling and granite detailing.	1. Seek measures for the enhancement of the appearance of visitor developments and their setting at Godrevy and Hell's Mouth consistent with local vernacular for example, including use of locally characteristic Cornish killas in hedging and walling and granite detailing.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
2. Encourage better connectivity into the AONB from Camborne, Pool and Redruth, through the provision of green infrastructure and sustainable transport links. Include these in any proposals for urban expansion at Camborne, Pool, Illogan, Redruth (CPIR) and Hayle.	2. Support improved connectivity into the AONB from Camborne, Pool and Redruth, through the provision of green infrastructure and sustainable transport links. Include these in any proposals for urban expansion at Camborne, Pool, Illogan, Redruth and Hayle.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
3. Seek protection of undeveloped and sparsely settled rural character and open views, free of tall structures. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding, for example along the B3301.	3. Seek protection of undeveloped and sparsely settled rural character and open views, free of tall structures. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding, for example along the B3301.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
4. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the rural character of all lanes and roads including the B3301 through the retention of hedges, narrow winding character and low levels of signage.	4. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the rural character of all lanes and roads including the B3301 through the retention of hedges, narrow winding character and low levels of signage.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
5. Support the removal of the car park at Godrevy Point in the light of the anticipated future severance of the access road by the sea and restore the headland to natural coastal habitats.	5. Support the review of access to Godrevy Point in light of the anticipated future severance of the access road by the sea and restore the headland to natural coastal habitats.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
6. Seek improvement in the landscape integration of all locations used for visitor car parking including those at Godrevy and along the B3301 and North Cliffs.	6. Support improvement in the landscape integration of all locations used for visitor car parking including those at Godrevy and along the B3301 and North Cliffs.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
7. Seek use of locally characteristic slate in new stiles and steps and other rights of way works in a manner consistent for example with those found near Godrevy Point in order to reinforce local character along the coast path and other footpaths. Consider new design solutions that enhance access for those with mobility impairments.	7. Support use of locally characteristic slate in new stiles and steps and other rights of way works in a manner consistent for example with those found near Godrevy Point in order to reinforce local character along the coast path and other footpaths. Consider new design solutions that enhance access for those with mobility impairments.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
8. Increase awareness and promote a sense of ownership and responsibility for the AONB among the communities of nearby settlements including Camborne, Pool, Redruth, Illogan, Hayle, and Portreath.	8. Increase awareness and promote a sense of connection and responsibility for the AONB among the communities of nearby settlements including Camborne, Pool, Redruth, Illogan, Hayle, and Portreath.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
9. Support measures to reduce anti-social behaviour such as littering, fly tipping, camping, fires and dumping of cars at coastal car parks such as Tehidy North Cliffs, Godrevy and smaller informal parking along the B3301.	Removed as this issue is outside the scope of the AONB Management Plan.	-
10. Support the work of the Towans Partnership and the delivery of the objectives of the Towans Management Plan where these support the purposes of the AONB designation.	10. Support the work of the Towans Partnership and the delivery of the objectives of the Towans Management Plan where these support the purposes of the AONB designation.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>11. Encourage measures to sensitively manage the seal haul at Godrevy, balancing people’s enjoyment and education against disturbance to the seals, working with the Cornwall Seal Group.</p>	<p>This is no longer a policy but has been moved into the supporting text of the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Whilst less specific, Nature Recovery and Land Management Policies IN1, IN2 and IN8 could be used to support the same outcome.</p>
<p>12. Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of Portreath in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘manage realignment’ as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan, where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.</p>	<p>12. Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of Portreath in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘manage realignment’ as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan, where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>13. Encourage the growth of Portreath to meet local needs in ways that do not adversely impact upon the AONB and its setting. Guard against cumulative impacts of development on the valley side, west of the A3301, within the AONB including the infilling of gaps between existing individual dwellings, which are themselves already adversely impacting upon the AONB in terms of scale, siting, design, massing and materials.</p>	<p>13. Support the growth of Portreath to meet local needs in ways that do not adversely impact the AONB and its setting and prevent further development harming the AONB through its scale, siting, design, massing and materials.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>West Penwith</b>		
1. Encourage coastal heathland restoration, for example at Sennen and Land's End.	1. Protect the wild, open, exposed and undeveloped character of the North Coast. Support coastal heathland restoration.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
2. Support the sensitive management of well-used footpath routes, for example at Land's End and Sennen, and encourage the sensitive restoration and increase in use of the Tinner's Way.	2. Support the sensitive management of well-used footpath routes and their setting.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
3. Encourage the sympathetic operation and progressive restoration of Castle-an-Dinas quarry in a manner that respects local landscape character, includes appropriate vegetation, appropriate final landform and permanent restoration of completed areas at the earliest possible stages. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.	3. Support the sympathetic operation and progressive restoration of Castle-an-Dinas quarry, and others, in a manner that respects local landscape character, includes appropriate vegetation, appropriate final landform and permanent restoration of completed areas at the earliest possible stages. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
4. Encourage the sympathetic management of Land's End Airport and ensure that development has appropriate regard to the rural character of the area and tranquillity is maintained.	4. Ensure that development at Land's End Airport has appropriate regard to the rural character of the area and tranquillity is maintained.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
5. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the existing rural character of the B3306 and other roads in this area via sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Discourage widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections.	5. Seek the conservation and enhancement of the existing rural character of the B3306 and other roads in this area via sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Discourage widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or additional openings to lanes through existing hedge banks introducing contemporary design standards and requiring appreciable uncharacteristic visibility splays.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
6. Improve traffic management on the coast road between St Just and St Ives (B3306), focusing on the promotion of sustainable modes of travel through West Penwith that encourage people to visit places along the route, instead of just driving through.	Moved to become a general policy under the Responsible and Sustainable Access section.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
7. Support an integrated approach to pro-active management of access on open access land, with the full involvement of landowners, stakeholders including the local community, users, Cornwall Council and other relevant public bodies to ensure a long term strategy for access management, built upon consensus.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the Responsible and Sustainable Access Policy RA1.
8. Support consideration of access improvements along old drove routes and tracks across the Penwith Downs, in a manner that respects these route's historic origins and local landscape character based on stakeholder and community support.	REMOVED	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the Responsible and Sustainable Access Policy RA1.



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
9. Support the continuation of small-scale sustainable fisheries in order to conserve community vibrancy and the character of local coves such as at Porthgwarra, Lamorna, Penberth and Cape Cornwall.	9. Support the continuation of small-scale sustainable fisheries in order to conserve community vibrancy and the character of local coves such as at Porthgwarra, Lamorna, Penberth and Cape Cornwall.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
10. Seek the strongest possible recognition and protection of the ancient prehistoric field systems bound by granite Cornish hedges as valuable historic landscape features and support their ongoing conservation and management.	10. Seek the strongest possible recognition and protection of the ancient prehistoric field systems bound by granite Cornish hedges as valuable historic landscape features and support their ongoing conservation and management.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
11. Support integrated projects and take opportunities through planning to stabilise and repair engine houses and other mining structures that are significant in the landscape such as at Rosewall and Ransom, Wheal Sisters, Ding Dong, Gurnard's Head, Wheal Hearle, Leswidden chimney, Spearne Consols, Carnyorth, Wheal Call, Cot Valley, Portheras, Porthmeor, Bosigran, Wheal Cleveland, Rosevale, Geevor and Botallack.	11. Support integrated projects and take opportunities through planning to stabilise and repair engine houses and other mining structures that are significant in the landscape throughout the Section	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 11 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
12. Support integrated management of the biodiversity and the historic landscapes of the Penwith Downs (also known as Penwith Moors) based on stakeholder and community support, through the Heritage Lottery Fund 'First and Last' - Penwith Landscapes Partnership Scheme.	12. Support integrated management of the biodiversity and the historic landscapes of the Penwith Downs (also known as Penwith Moors) based on stakeholder and community support.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 12 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
13. Encourage the productive management of woodlands for example at Lamorna, St Loy and Penberth valleys in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity.	13. Support the productive management of woodlands for example at Lamorna, St Loy and Penberth valleys in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
14. Encourage measures to safeguard and restore the Grade II listed quay at Lamorna in a manner that supports the purposes of the AONB designation.	14. Support measures to safeguard and restore the Grade II listed quay at Lamorna in a manner that supports the purposes of the AONB designation	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 14 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
15. Provide full support to the Penwith Landscapes Partnerships Scheme to deliver a resilient living, working Penwith landscape where farming prospers while protecting natural resources, restoring habitat connectivity and enhancing archaeological heritage and ensure resources for project delivery.	REMOVED because the project will be complete in 2022.	-
16. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impact of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. For example infrastructure at Land's End and the car parks along the B3306 and at Sennen.	16. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impact of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. For example, infrastructure at Land's End and the car parks along the B3306 and at Sennen. Support measures to address visitor pressure/ traffic at key destinations within West Penwith	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 16 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
17. Seek to promote neighbourhood planning as an approach to managing development in West Penwith, with the full engagement of towns and Parishes.	17. Seek to promote neighbourhood planning as an approach to managing development in West Penwith, with the full engagement of towns and Parishes.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>South Coast Western</b>		
<p>1. Seek, wherever possible, a reduction in the visual and landscape impact of the dishes, associated infrastructure and light pollution at the Goonhilly Earth Station and light pollution from RNAS Culdrose. Ensure that the proposals for alternative uses/ redevelopment of the Earth Station do not have an adverse impact visual or landscape character impacts and bring social and economic benefits to the local community.</p>	<p>1. Seek, wherever possible, a reduction in the visual and landscape impact of the dishes, associated infrastructure and light pollution at the Goonhilly Earth Station and light pollution from RNAS Culdrose (outside of the AONB). Ensure that the proposals for alternative uses/ redevelopment of the Earth Station do not have an adverse impact visual or landscape character impacts and bring social and economic benefits to the local community.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy</b> other than reminding readers where RNAS Culdrose is.</p>
<p>2. Ensure that any new proposals for mineral extraction and quarrying, such as at Dean Quarry, do not adversely impact upon the scenic beauty, special qualities, landscape character and tranquillity of this section of the AONB and the Manacles Marine Conservation Zone.</p>	<p>2. Any new proposals for mineral extraction and quarrying, such as at Dean Quarry, that adversely impact upon the scenic beauty, special qualities, landscape character and tranquillity of this section of the AONB, and the Manacles Marine Conservation Zone, will not be supported.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>3. Seek improved phased and final restoration at West of England quarry to final landforms and vegetation communities consistent with local landscape character including at the earliest possible stages, permanent, appropriate restoration along coast path routes and completed working areas. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.</p>	<p>3. Support improved phased and final restoration at West of England quarry to final landforms and vegetation communities consistent with local landscape character including at the earliest possible stages permanent, appropriate restoration along coast path routes and completed working areas. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
4. Encourage characteristic inclusion of local materials and vernacular design in new development, public realm, highways works and public rights of way infrastructure using granite, serpentine, gabbro and schists as appropriate to reflect the varied geodiversity of this section.	4. Support the characteristic inclusion of local materials and vernacular design in new development, public realm, highways works, and public rights of way infrastructure using granite, serpentine, gabbro and schists as appropriate to reflect the varied geodiversity of this section.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
5. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding in affected villages for example Porthleven, Mullion, St Keverne, Lizard, Gweek and Cury.	5. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding in affected villages for example Porthleven, Mullion, St Keverne, Lizard, Gweek and Cury.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
6. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances natural beauty. Support the Lizard pilot of the One Public Transport system for Cornwall as part of the devolution deal in order to reduce car usage.	6. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances natural beauty. Also, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal & Helford SAC from recreational disturbance.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
7. Support appropriate improvements to coastal footpath access between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow provided that this respects local landscape character and conserves and enhances natural beauty.	7. Support appropriate improvements to coastal footpath access between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow provided that this respects local landscape character and conserves and enhances natural beauty, , provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal & Helford SAC from recreational disturbance.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>8. Support the Linking the Lizard Partnership in its initiatives to integrate land management, farming and the conservation of biodiversity and historic environment together with the promotion of a vibrant local rural economy and community and support the complementary work of the 'Welcome to Wild Lizard' group who promote sustainable nature based tourism on the Lizard.</p>	<p>8. Support the Linking the Lizard Partnership in its initiatives to integrate land management, farming and the conservation of biodiversity and historic environment together with the promotion of a vibrant local rural economy and community.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>9. Support the continuation of small scale sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that enhances local character and conserves natural assets, for example at local coves such as at Porthleven, Mullion, Cadgwith, Coverack, Porthoustock, Porthallow and within the creeks of the Helford Estuary (provided that this does not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation).</p>	<p>9. Support the continuation of small scale sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that enhances local character and conserves natural assets, for example at local coves such as at Porthleven, Mullion, Cadgwith, Coverack, Porthoustock, Porthallow and within the creeks of the Helford Estuary (provided that this does not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation).</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>10. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future and value of coastal areas e.g. Marazion, Mounts Bay, Porthleven, Loe Bar, Praa Sands, Gweek, Cadgwith, Coverack, and Maenporth in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line where infrastructure such as sewage outfalls and roads need to be protected. Manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast in this section.</p>	<p>10. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future and value of coastal areas e.g. Marazion, Mounts Bay, Porthleven, Loe Bar, Praa Sands, Gweek, Cadgwith, Coverack, and Maenporth in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line where infrastructure such as sewage outfalls and roads need to be protected. Manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast in this section.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>11. Encourage the conservation and positive management of mining features that are outside of the World Heritage Site, south of the A394 around Perranuthnoe, Rosudgeon, Kennegy, Praa Sands and Porthleven.</p>	<p>11. Support the conservation and positive management of mining features that are outside of the World Heritage Site, south of the A394 around Perranuthnoe, Rosudgeon, Kennegy, Praa Sands and Porthleven.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 11 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>12. Seek enhancement of the wider setting of St Michael’s Mount including sea front car parking by design changes to layout, location, minimising infrastructure, enhanced boundary treatments, characteristic use of local materials in external works and appropriate vegetation.</p>	<p>12. Support enhancement of the wider setting of St Michael’s Mount including sea front car parking by design changes to layout, location, minimising infrastructure, enhanced boundary treatments, characteristic use of local materials in external works and appropriate vegetation.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 12 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
13. Support the work of the Loe Pool Forum and encourage measures to improve water and habitat quality at Loe Pool by improved management of nutrients from diffuse pollution sources in the Cober catchment and the improved management of effluent from Helston and RNAS Culdrose sewage treatment works.	13. Support the work of the Loe Pool Forum and encourage measures to improve water and habitat quality at Loe Pool and in the Helford	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 13 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
14. Support measures to improve water and habitat quality in the Helford by encouraging measures to reduce run off and nitrate input and improve management of sewage.	14. Support measures to improve water and habitat quality in the Helford by supporting measures to reduce run off and nitrate input.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 14 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
15. Support conservation and enhancement of the character of the open heathland plateau including reduction of visual and landscape impacts from existing conifer plantations on Goonhilly Downs consistent with best practice. Where possible, this should be achieved by felling with restoration to open habitats balanced with equal or greater productive woodland creation using appropriate sites and species selected with regard to landscape character.	15. Support conservation and enhancement of the character of the open heathland plateau including reduction of visual and landscape impacts from existing conifer plantations on Goonhilly Downs consistent with best practice	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 15 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
16. Support measures to extend the Lizard National Nature Reserve to incorporate County Wildlife Sites and National Trust and Cornwall Wildlife Trust holdings to increase the protection of the important habitats, species and geology across the Lizard.	16. Support measures to extend the Lizard National Nature Reserve to incorporate County Wildlife Sites and National Trust and Cornwall Wildlife Trust holdings to increase the protection of the important habitats, species and geology across the Lizard.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
17. Support the Helford Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to encourage engagement and involvement in enjoyment and sensitive use of the Helford Estuary Special Area of Conservation.	17. Support the Helford Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to encourage engagement and involvement in enjoyment and sensitive use of the Helford Estuary Special Area of Conservation.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
18. Seek reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to respecting local character in external works, landscaping and site design and have particular regard to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development for example at Marazion, Perranuthnoe, Porthleven, Praa Sands, Mullion and Kennack Sands.	18. Seek reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to respecting local character in external works, landscaping and site design and have particular regard to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development for example at Marazion, Perranuthnoe, Porthleven, Praa Sands, Mullion and Kennack Sands.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
19. Take an inclusive approach to raising awareness of AONB issues on the Lizard that involves all the major stakeholders.	Moved to Objective 1 - Landscape and Seascape Character Section	<b>No change in policy.</b>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<b>South Coast Central</b>		
<p>1. Require consideration of the cumulative landscape and visual impact from individual developments on local character and tranquillity for example along the shores and slopes of the Fal Ria and creek side, waterside and coastal settlements. Require all new development, including replacement dwellings, to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape.</p>	<p>1. Prevent further cumulative landscape and visual impact from individual developments on local character and tranquillity for example along the shores and slopes of the Fal Ria and creek side, waterside and coastal settlements. Require all new development, including replacement dwellings, to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape and to reflect the traditional and characteristic built form and context.</p>	<p><b>Minor positive.</b> ‘Prevent’ is stronger than ‘Require consideration of’.</p>
<p>2. Promote the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts on the AONB landscape around the Fal Ria, Carrick Roads and associated creeks from increasing or changing patterns of water based access, leisure and commercial activity and their related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks, yards and slipways associated with individual dwellings.</p>	<p>2. Require the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts on the AONB landscape around the Fal Ria, Carrick Roads and associated creeks from increasing or changing patterns of water based access, leisure and commercial activity and their related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks, yards and slipways associated with individual dwellings. Recognising the cumulative impacts of existing and further development.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>3. Support an improvement in car free access options including, foot, cycle, bus and boat for example from Truro, Falmouth and Penryn in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB, building on the good work of the Fal River Partnership and Fal River Links, in particular supporting the Roseland pilot of the One Public Transport system for Cornwall as part of the devolution deal.</p>	<p>3. Require an improvement in car-free access options including, foot, cycle, bus and boat for example from Truro, Falmouth and Penryn in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB, building on the good work of the Fal River Partnership and Fal River Links.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Whilst ‘require’ is stronger than ‘support’, the new policy does not say which organisation is going to be responsible for this improvement and so in reality the outcome is likely to remain unchanged between the old and new policies.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>4. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Carrick Roads and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 where this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks in the area</p>	<p>4. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Carrick Roads and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 where this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks in the area, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal &amp; Helford SAC from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>5. Support management of visitor car parking in quiet and remote tranquil rural areas in the Fal Ria and throughout the Roseland up to Porthpean so that levels of use do not increase. Reduce visual impacts by use of carefully located unobtrusive small scale dispersed rural car parks set back from the coast for example as managed by the National Trust at Vault Bay and Dodman Point.</p>	<p>5. Support management of visitor car parking in quiet and remote tranquil rural areas in the Fal Ria and throughout the Roseland, up to Porthpean, so that levels of use do not increase. Resist additional parking provision as part of visitor proposals preferring and requiring sustainable transport arrangements. Reduce visual impacts by use of carefully located unobtrusive small scale dispersed rural car parks set back from the coast for example as managed by the National Trust at Vault Bay and Dodman Point.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 5 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>6. Seek protection of the landscape setting of key landmarks such as St Mawes Castle, St Anthony’s Lighthouse and others from negative impacts by new development including housing and lighting and seek enhancement of their settings.</p>	<p>6. Require protection of the landscape setting of key landmarks such as St Mawes Castle, St Anthony’s Lighthouse and others from negative impacts by new development including housing and lighting and seek enhancement of their settings</p>	<p><b>Minor positive.</b> ‘Require’ is stronger than ‘seek’.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>7. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of coastal areas e.g. Falmouth, St Mawes, Mevagissey, Mylor, Devoran, Penryn and Flushing in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.</p>	<p>7. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of coastal areas e.g. Falmouth, St Mawes, Mevagissey, Mylor, Devoran, Penryn and Flushing in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>8. Ensure that the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the AONB is fully taken into account in development proposals for expansion of Truro, Falmouth and Penryn and at smaller settlements in order to retain the character of the Fal Ria landscape.</p>	<p>8. Ensure that the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the AONB is fully taken into account in development proposals for expansion of Truro, Falmouth and Penryn and at smaller settlements in order to retain the character of the Fal Ria landscape. Particular care should be taken to ensure that no development is permitted inside or outside the AONB, which would damage its natural beauty, character and special qualities.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>9. Particular care should be taken to ensure that no development is permitted inside or outside the AONB, which would damage its natural beauty, character and special qualities.</p>	<p>Merged into Policy 8.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>10. Support the use of the evidence base and policies in the Roseland Neighbourhood Development Plan to inform the preparation and consideration of development proposals across the Roseland and support the use of other NDP's coming forward across South Coast Central, once adopted.</p>	<p>10. Require the use of the evidence base and policies in the Roseland Neighbourhood Development Plan to inform the preparation and consideration of development proposals across the Roseland and support the use of other NDPs coming forward across South Coast Central, once adopted.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> Whilst 'Require' is stronger than 'support', the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan were already required to inform development proposals, irrespective of the wording of the old policy.</p>
<p>11. Support the continued success of festivals that promote and interpret the AONB's special qualities, characteristics and culture. For example, the Fal River Festival, Mevagissey Feast Week, Fal Oyster Festival, The St Mawes Fish Festival and the Fal Autumn Walking Festival.</p>	<p>11 Support the continued success of festivals that promote and interpret the AONB's special qualities, characteristics and culture. For example, the Fal River Festival, Mevagissey Feast Week, Fal Oyster Festival, The St Mawes Fish Festival and the Fal Autumn Walking Festival</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>12. Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands around the Fal and its tributaries and in the inland and coastal valleys of the Roseland. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to increase estuarine woodland cover and act as a future seed source where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration.</p>	<p>12. Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands around the Fal and its tributaries and in the inland and coastal valleys of the Roseland. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to increase estuarine woodland cover and act as a future seed source where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>13. Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries, such as at Mevagissey and Portscatho, which enhance local character and communities and conserve natural assets. Support local cultural fisheries in the Fal Estuary such as traditional oyster fisheries, which do not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation.</p>	<p>13. Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries, including at Mevagissey and Portscatho, which enhance local character and communities and conserve natural assets. Support local cultural fisheries in the Fal Estuary such as traditional oyster fisheries, which do not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>14. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development and respect local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout such as at Mevagissey, Gorran Haven and Pentewan</p>	<p>14. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development and respect local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout including at Mevagissey, Gorran Haven and Pentewan.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p><b>South Coast Eastern</b></p>		
<p>1. Promote the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts around the Fowey Ria, harbour and creeks of increasing or changing patterns of water based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks and yards.</p>	<p>1. Require the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts around the Fowey Ria, harbour and creeks of increasing or changing patterns of water-based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks and yards.</p>	<p><b>Minor positive.</b> ‘Require’ is stronger than ‘promote’.</p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
2. Support the further development of sustainable water based travel, integrated with other initiatives in South Coast Central AONB section that build on the existing ferry links between Fowey and Bodinnick and Fowey and Polruan.	2. Support the further development of sustainable water-based travel, integrated with other initiatives in South Coast Central AONB section that build on the existing ferry links between Fowey and Bodinnick, and Fowey and Polruan and further afield.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
3. Support the work of the Fowey Estuary Partnership in its aim to stimulate an appropriate balance between competing demands placed on the Fowey Estuary through shared information, co-operation and action, including seeking opportunities to implement the Fowey Estuary Management Plan and to support the continuation of the Upper Fowey and Point Pill Voluntary Marine Conservation Area designation.	3. Support the work of the Fowey Estuary Partnership in its aim to stimulate an appropriate balance between competing demands placed on the Fowey Estuary through shared information, co-operation and action, including seeking opportunities to implement the Fowey Estuary Management Plan and to support the continuation of the Upper Fowey and Point Pill Voluntary Marine Conservation Area designation.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
4. Support communication of the implications of the Shoreline Management Plan to creek side and coastal communities within this section such as Polkerris, Lerryn and Golant in order to open an early dialogue about sea level rise and coastal change.	4. Support communication of the implications of the Shoreline Management Plan to creek side and coastal communities within this section such as Polkerris, Lerryn and Golant in order to open an early dialogue about sea level rise and coastal change.	<b>No change in policy.</b>
5. Support the wealth of cultural heritage around the Fowey and particularly its literary heritage, including the continued success of the Fowey Festival of Music and Words.	5. Support the wealth of cultural heritage around the Fowey and particularly its literary heritage, including the continued success of the Fowey Festival of Music and Words.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>6. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Fowey Ria and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances the natural beauty.</p>	<p>6. Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Fowey Ria and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances the natural beauty, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>7. Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that this enhances local character and conserves natural assets, such as at Polperro, provided that this does not have adverse impact upon the Lantic Bay Special Area of Conservation.</p>	<p>7. Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that this enhances local character and conserves natural assets, such as at Polperro, provided that this does not have adverse impact upon the Lantic Bay Special Area of Conservation.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>
<p>8. Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands at the Fowey Ria and local valleys at Polridmouth, West and East Coombe, Polperro, Porthallow and Portlooe. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist appropriate subsequent natural regeneration.</p>	<p>8. Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands at the Fowey Ria and local valleys at Polridmouth, West and East Coombe, Polperro, Porthallow and Portlooe. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist appropriate subsequent natural regeneration.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>9. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Have regard to the increase in scale, massing, cumulative development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Polruan, along the coast and around Polperro.</p>	<p>9. Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Have regard to the increase in scale, massing, cumulative development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout including at Polruan, along the coast, and around Polperro.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 9 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>10. Seek the sensitive redevelopment of Par Docks in ways which enhance the setting of the AONB and celebrate the mining heritage at the western edge of this section.</p>	<p>10. Support the sensitive redevelopment of Par Docks in ways which enhance the setting of the AONB and celebrate the mining heritage at the western edge of this section.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p><b>Rame Head</b></p>		
<p>1. Support the development of innovative sustainable transport links to and from the Rame Peninsula. This should include car free options, building on its location at the mouth of the Tamar Estuary, particularly seeking opportunities to develop sustainable water based transport. Schemes should consider landscape and visual impacts and be designed and implemented in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB.</p>	<p>1. Support the development of innovative sustainable transport links to and from the Rame Peninsula. This should be based on car free options, building on its location at the mouth of the Tamar Estuary, particularly seeking opportunities to develop sustainable water-based transport. Schemes should consider landscape and visual impacts and be designed and implemented in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB .</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>2. Promote walking opportunities across Rame Head between settlements and the South West Coast Path and support the improvement of non-car access.</p>	<p>2. Promote walking opportunities across Rame Head between settlements and the South West Coast Path and support the improvement of non-car access, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the SAC or SPA from recreational disturbance.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 2 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>



2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
3. Support measures to ensure the continued viability of the Mount Edgcumbe Estate (such as sensitive measures to increase visitor numbers and employment opportunities) so that public access and enjoyment of the estate can continue.	REMOVED	<b>Uncertain.</b> Benefits to wildlife might materialise through less disturbance from visitors but public understanding and enjoyment of the AONB may reduce.
4. Support local community aspirations for undergrounding of overhead cables in villages such as at Kingsand and Cawsand in order to reduce visual clutter.	4. Support local community aspirations for undergrounding of overhead cables in villages such as at Kingsand and Cawsand in order to reduce visual impact.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 4 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
5. Support improved awareness, understanding and sensitive interpretation of the extensive and wide ranging history of this area and the role of the Rame Peninsula as a fortification at the mouth of the Tamar.	5. Support improved awareness, understanding and sensitive interpretation of the extensive and wide-ranging history of this section and the role of the Rame Peninsula as a fortification at the mouth of the Tamar .	<b>No change in policy.</b>
6. Support the integrated management and partnership action of the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum in ensuring long-term sustainability in the management of the waters of Plymouth Sound and the Tamar Estuaries.	6. Support partnership action in ensuring long-term sustainability of management of the waters of Plymouth Sound and the Tamar Estuaries.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 6 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
7. Support, through a landscape scale approach, the appropriate management, extension and linking of locally characteristic habitats. These include coastal heathland, farm hedges, parkland and broadleaved native inland and coastal woodland.	7. Support, through a landscape led approach, the appropriate management, extension and linking of locally characteristic habitats. These include coastal heathland, farm hedges, parkland and broadleaved native inland and coastal woodland.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>8. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with the communities of Kingsand and Cawsand which consider the long term future in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘manage realignment’ as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast.</p>	<p>8. Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with the communities of Kingsand and Cawsand which consider the long term future in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘manage realignment’ as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of Plymouth Sound &amp; Estuaries SAC and Tamar Estuaries Complex Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p><b>Bodmin Moor</b></p>		
<p>1. Support the Bodmin Moor Commons Council in the coordinated management of the commons and resolution of commons issues.</p>	<p>1. Support the Bodmin Moor Commons Council in the coordinated management of the commons and resolution of commons issues. Support stakeholders in the proactive management of access on open access land.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 1 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>2. Support landowners and managers in achieving a landscape scale approach the integrated management of natural, historic and geologically significant landscapes and the restoration of moorland habitats and ecosystem services across the moor and seek to achieve consensus on long-term management objectives.</p>	<p>2. Support landowners and managers in achieving a landscape scale approach the integrated management of natural, historic and geologically significant landscapes and the restoration of moorland habitats and ecosystem services across the moor and seek to achieve consensus on long-term management objectives.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>3. Seek improved restoration of china clay workings at Lower Hawkstor, Parson’s Pit, and Stannon Pit in keeping with the local landform, soils and vegetation communities of their moorland setting. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.</p>	<p>3. Support improved restoration of china clay workings at Lower Hawkstor, Parson’s Pit, and Stannon Pit in keeping with the local landform, soils and vegetation communities of their moorland setting whilst respecting local history and heritage. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 3 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>
<p>4. Seek to ensure that alterations and improvements to the A30 integrates with its wider moorland setting for example, vegetation consistent with moorland habitats, native rock exposures, local style Cornish hedges, unenclosed boundaries, appropriate use of local granite, the retention of current positive rural aspects such as unlit sections and the reduction to the minimum necessary of highway signage, lighting and markings.</p>	<p>REMOVED because the action is completed</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>5. Seek conservation and enhancement of the character of the small scale rural road network through the use of local stone and local styles in the maintenance and repair of roadside hedges, retention of characteristically unenclosed moorland lanes, utilising locally characteristic soft passing places and banks for traffic management and avoiding hard engineering works and excess signage for example at Lady Down and Manor Common.</p>	<p>5. Seek conservation and enhancement of the character of the small scale rural road network through the use of local stone and local styles in the maintenance and repair of roadside hedges, retention of characteristically unenclosed moorland lanes, utilising locally characteristic soft passing places and banks for traffic management and avoiding hard engineering works and excess signage for example at Lady Down and Manor Common.</p>	<p><b>No change in policy.</b></p>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
6. Seek improved integration into the landscape of existing visitor facilities and car parks such as at Golitha Falls, Minions and Roughtor Road in order to reduce their existing landscape and visual impacts.	6. Require improved integration into the landscape of existing visitor facilities and car parks such as at Golitha Falls, Minions and Roughtor Road in order to reduce their existing landscape and visual impacts.	<b>None.</b> Whilst ‘require’ is stronger than ‘seek’, the new policy does not say which organisation is going to be responsible for this improvement and so in reality the outcome is likely to remain unchanged between the old and new policies.
7. Support landowners and the Bodmin Moor Commons Council in the pro-active management of access on open access land, with the full involvement of commoners, moor users, Cornwall Council and other relevant bodies.	Integrated into Policy 1.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 7 will be achieved by the policy 1 for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
8. Encourage projects that combine supporting and enabling the community, schools, landowners, commoners and farmers in conserving the natural and historic landscape, with providing education and training and that seek conservation of significant historic features such as mining structures at Sharptor, Wheal Bray and Phoenix.	8. Support projects that enable the community, schools, landowners, commoners and farmers to conserve the natural and historic landscape, provide education and training, and seek conservation of significant historic features such as, mining structures at Sharptor, Wheal Bray, Phoenix and others.	<b>None.</b> The outcomes from 8 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan
9. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of existing conifer plantations for example at Priddacombe, Hawkstor, Bolventor, Halvana, Smallacoombe and Roughtor consistent with established best practice. Seek opportunities for this to be achieved by productive felling with restoration to open habitats balanced with greater productive woodland creation at appropriate local sites in the vicinity order in order to conserve and enhance the open moorland landscape and also protect the economic resource.	9. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of existing conifer plantations for example at Priddacombe, Hawkstor, Bolventor, Halvana, Smallacoombe and Roughtor consistent with established best practice. Seek opportunities for this to be achieved by productive felling with restoration to open habitats balanced with greater productive woodland creation at appropriate local sites in the vicinity order in order to conserve and enhance the open moorland landscape and also protect the economic resource.	<b>No change in policy.</b>

2016 - 2021 Management Plan Policies	Similar 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	Divergence of Environmental Outcome
<p>10. Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution in order to maintain the dark night skies over the moor and support initiatives to designate Bodmin Moor as an important area for dark skies provided this is supported by landowners, the Commons Council and Parishes.</p>	<p>10. Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution on Bodmin Moor in reflection of an International Dark Sky Reserve.</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The outcomes from 10 will be achieved by the policy for the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan</p>

## Appendix 6 – Screening of New Local Area Management Plan Policies

The table below screens the new local area policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan for potential significant environmental effects. Each new policy is compared against the 19 environmental objectives (usually referred to as the SEA Framework) developed in 2015 to undertake the SEA of the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan. A description of the 19 environmental objectives is displayed at Appendix 7.

The following key indicates the type of effect identified:

- ++ Significant positive effect
- + Positive effect
- 0 Neutral effect
- ? Uncertain effect
- Negative effect
- Significant negative effect

No significant environmental effects have been identified and therefore full SEA of these new policies is not required.

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Hartland; Pentire Point; Carnewas to Stepper Point; Godrevy to Portreath; South Coast Western; Rame Head</b>																				
No new policies.																				
<b>Camel Estuary</b>																				
10. Limit spread of uncharacteristic development of replacement dwellings and commercial development including hotels and caravan parks.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>St Agnes</b>																				
Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
characteristic villages into their protected setting and settlement pattern. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.																				
Support measures to visually enhance existing development and car parking, for example at Porthtowan and Trevaunance Cove so that this becomes more in keeping with local character in materials, scale and design.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West Penwith</b>																				
Support West Penwith International Dark Sky Park through seeking to limit light pollution arising through development	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South Coast Eastern</b>																				
Require particular consideration of effects on landscape character of new areas of housing within the settings of Fowey and Polruan and elsewhere eroding their settings and recognising the harmful effects on the designated landscape of some areas of recent residential development. Seek to retain the special character of the legible historic development pattern of the Fowey and other settlements, recognising the harmful effects of contemporary development which interrupts and masks this pattern. Respect the particular landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New 2022 – 2027 Management Plan Policies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
character and tranquillity of the area east of Polruan and ensure that development within this area and its coastal setting does not detract from this.																				
<b>Bodmin Moor</b>																				
Support sustainable transport initiatives where these realise a reduction in motorised vehicle access giving rise to parking and other concerns. Support initiatives to discourage unsanctioned use of motor vehicles and motorcycles other than where expressly permitted.	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0



## Appendix 7 – Environmental Objectives (SEA Framework)

The table below shows the 19 environmental objectives (usually referred to as the SEA Framework) developed in 2015 to undertake the SEA of the 2016 – 2021 Management Plan. This same set of objectives has been used to screen the new policies in the 2022 – 2027 Management Plan for significant environmental effects.

1	To reduce our contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. To increase resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability.
2	To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
3	To minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources. To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the AONB.
4	To minimise the use of undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality.
5	To improve access to key services, facilities and the countryside by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices, including green transport infrastructure. To reduce traffic congestion, especially seasonal congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution
6	To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion. To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use.
7	To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent and interconnectivity of biodiversity in the AONB and allow its adaptation to climate change.
8	To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape, including local distinctiveness, and seascape, and promote its positive contribution to the AONB's present and future wellbeing.
9	To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters.
	To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments.
10	To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment, reinforcing and celebrating the distinctive character and culture of the AONB.
11	To promote and achieve high quality design in development, sustainable land use and sustainable built development, maintaining local distinctiveness and encouraging a good quality of life.
12	To reduce poverty, social exclusion and fragmentation and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society, decision making and the development of sustainable communities.
13	To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.
14	To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing.
15	To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities.
16	To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities and provides substantial benefit to local communities.
17	To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills, training and knowledge to play a full role in society, support the local economy and protect and enhance the special qualities of the AONB.
18	To encourage the use of renewable energy appropriate to the special qualities of the AONB, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty.
19	To protect and enhance the relationship between the AONB, the surrounding countryside and strategic towns on the edge of the AONB.



Cornwall  
Area of Outstanding  
Natural Beauty

