

Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) Policies

Area 531 – Marine Aggregates Extraction Signposting Table 2 March 2020

| WNMP Policy No. | WNMP Policy18 | | Does the project have the potential to impact the Policy? | How Does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy? |
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| GEN_01 | Planning policy | There is a presumption in favour of the sustainable development of the plan area in order to contribute to Wales' well-being goals. | Yes | <p>As noted in the WNMP, it is recognised <i>'that an adequate and continuing supply of aggregates is essential to meet demand for construction needs for the built environment'</i>. Furthermore, the WNMP notes that <i>'whilst marine aggregates extraction 'may cause a range of environmental impacts, overall marine dredging can have distinct economic and environmental advantages in comparison with land-based quarrying'</i>. This was highlighted in Section 2.3 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (ABPmer, 2019).</p> <p>Section 18 of the ES, on Human Health, discussed the seven wellbeing goals as set out in the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and the ES concluded that impacts on human health would be insignificant.</p> <p>Tarmac Marine (TM) and Hanson Aggregates Marine Ltd. (HAM) are members of the industry body British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA); all members are committed to sustainable development, as noted in their 2005 sustainable development strategy (BMAPA, 2005). BMAPA members recognise that the environment in which they operate is sensitive, and that they are extracting a finite resource. They accept the responsibility to manage their operations in ways that minimise any effects on the marine environment and its other users. Furthermore, TM and HAM, together with other BMAPA members are committed to the careful management of both their licence areas and their production operations, to ensure that these valuable resources are able to be used in the most efficient and effective manner possible (BMAPA, 2020). BMAPA produces regular 'Sustainable Development Reports', with the latest (BMAPA, 2019) drawing on 2018 data.</p> |
| ECON_01 | Sustainable economic growth | Proposals for economically sustainable activities are encouraged, particularly where they contribute to: the sustainable management of natural resources thereby supporting ecosystem resilience; a more resilient economy; employment opportunities particularly for coastal communities; protecting and creating employment at all skill levels; maintaining communities with a high-density of Welsh speakers; and/or tackling poverty by supporting deprived coastal communities. | YES | <p>As noted in the previous row, it is recognised in the WNMP that a contained supply of aggregates is required to sustain construction needs. The WNMP specifically highlights that <i>'marine aggregates play a strategically important role in the national and local supply of aggregates, predominantly for use in construction projects. The sector therefore makes a critical contribution to the Welsh economy, providing both direct employment and secondary employment in supporting activities including ship building and repair, processing of aggregates at wharves and transportation and manufacture of products such as ready-mixed concrete and concrete products, asphalt and mortar from marine aggregates.'</i> In terms of direct employment, TM and HAM together have 4 full time employees at their 2 wharves in Welsh waters, all in coastal communities.</p> <p>As noted in the previous row, the industry is committed to sustainable development and recognises that marine aggregates are a finite resource, the use of which needs to be carefully managed. TM and HAM are fully supportive of this goal, as noted in the previous row.</p> |

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| ECON_02 | Coexistence | Proposals should demonstrate how they have considered opportunities for coexistence with other compatible sectors in order to optimise the value and use of the marine area and marine natural resources. | YES | Whilst dredging, other activities have to necessarily be excluded from a dredging area. However, when not in the area, some activities, notably fishing, can be undertaken. As outlined in the ES (Section 12), no commercial fishing takes place in the vicinity of Area 531, but there is some limited recreational (charter) angling. The industry has an operational code of practice to minimise operational conflicts, and also facilitate coexistence where possible, between aggregate dredging vessels and fishing vessels/activity (BMAPA, 2015). |
| SOC_01 | Access to the marine environment | Proposals that maintain or enhance access to the marine environment are encouraged | No | Not applicable. |
| SOC_02 | Well-being of coastal communities | Proposals that contribute to the well-being of coastal communities are encouraged | Yes | As noted above, TM and HAM directly employ 4 people to work at wharves located in Wales, and also help facilitate the continued development of communities by supplying much needed aggregates to the construction industry, but also sometimes coastal defence projects such as beach nourishment (though Bristol Channel / Severn Estuary marine aggregates have to date only rarely been used for such purposes, as noted in Section 15 of the ES). |
| SOC_03 | Marine pollution incidents | Proposals should demonstrate how they minimise their risk of causing or contributing to marine pollution incidents | Yes | Section 13 of the ES assesses impacts related to commercial and recreational navigation, including pollution risk related to collisions and other hazards. Minimising measures are set out, most notably adherence to the existing industry good practice for ensuring navigation safety during aggregate dredging operations (BMAPA, 2012). |
| SOC_04 | Welsh language and culture | Proposals that contribute to the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language and culture are encouraged | No | Not applicable. |
| SOC_05 | Historic assets | Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on historic assets and their settings have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on historic assets and their settings; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance historic assets are encouraged. | Yes | Observing the mitigation hierarchy is part and parcel of any EIA, so the EIA undertaken for Area 531 has fully considered this for all of the assessed receptors (see Section 4.5 of the ES for the EIA methodology applied), including marine archaeology. Potential impacts on marine archaeology have been assessed in Section 14 of the ES; this also fully explains the minimising and mitigating actions proposed. The ES concluded that, based on the proposed mitigation measures, it is considered that the residual overall impact on marine archaeological receptors can be reduced to minor adverse at worst. |
| SOC_06 | Designated landscapes | Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on the purposes and special qualities for which National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have been designated have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on designated landscapes; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be | No | No National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are affected by the proposal. In addition, impacts on landscapes were scoped out of the Area 531 EIA at the scoping stage. |

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| | | avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance designated landscapes are encouraged. | | |
| SOC_07 | Seascapes | Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on seascapes have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on seascapes; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance seascapes are encouraged. | No | Impacts on seascapes were scoped out of the Area 531 EIA at the scoping stage (as the aggregate extraction work will only result in physical changes to the subtidal environment). |
| SOC_08 | Resilience to coastal change and flooding | Proposals should demonstrate how they are resilient to coastal change and flooding over their lifetime | No | Not applicable per se, as this is a sea-based activity only. It is worth noting that marine aggregates are often utilised for flood risk management purposes, notably beach nourishment and hard defence construction. The pathway 'potential for maintaining source of aggregate for coastal defences and beach nourishment' has subsequently been assessed in Section 15.3.1 of the ES as having a potentially minor beneficial impact. |
| SOC_09 | Effects on coastal change and flooding | Proposals should demonstrate how they: avoid significant adverse impacts upon coastal processes; and minimise the risk of coastal change and flooding; Proposals that align with the relevant Shoreline Management Plan and its policies are encouraged. | Yes | Potential impacts on physical processes have been assessed in Section 5 of the ES (and the accompanying Coastal Impact Study (CIS)), and impacts on coastal protection and flood defence in Section 15 of the ES. The ES concluded that, impacts in relation to both receptors were not of a scale which would trigger the need for additional mitigation measures. Standard industry mitigation measures will be observed (see Section 3.5 of the ES for the existing best practice observed by the industry, and also the 2017 good practice guide published by BMAPA and The Crown Estate). |
| SOC_10 | Minimising climate change | Proposals should demonstrate how they, in order of preference: a) avoid the emission of greenhouse gases; and/or b) minimise them where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate them where they cannot be minimised. Where significant emission of greenhouse gases cannot be adequately addressed, proposals for regulated activities must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. | Yes | Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions in relation to aggregate production (/vessels) have been discussed in Section 16 of the ES, with data presented demonstrating that dredger emissions have generally reduced in the recent past, a trend which is expected to continue. |
| SOC_11 | Resilience to climate change | Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of climate change and have incorporated appropriate adaption measures, taking into account Climate Change Risk Assessments for | Yes | Climate change scenarios have been considered when undertaking the CIS for the proposal; apart from this, as the proposals relate to a vessel only sea-based activity, whereby no new infrastructure is involved, this is not applicable to the proposals per se. as noted above however, |

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| | | Wales. Proposals that contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation are encouraged. | | marine aggregates are often utilised for the maintenance and construction of coastal and flood protection defences required for climate change adaptation. |
| ENV_01 | Resilient marine ecosystems | Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on marine ecosystems have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Proposals that contribute to the protection, restoration and/or enhancement of marine ecosystems are encouraged. | Yes | Potential impacts on marine ecosystems have been assessed in Sections 8 to 11 of the ES (benthic habitats and species, fish and shellfish, ornithology, marine mammals). The ES concluded that, provided that the standard industry mitigation measures were adopted, and cargo gradings monitored, impacts in relation to all receptors would be insignificant to minor adverse. Standard industry mitigation measures are summarised in Section 3.5 of the ES (see also the 2017 good practice guide published by BMAPA and The Crown Estate). |
| ENV_02 | Marine Protected Areas | Proposals should demonstrate how they: avoid adverse impacts on individual Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the coherence of the network as a whole; have regard to the measures to manage MPAs; and avoid adverse impacts on non-marine designated sites. | Yes | Potential impacts on MPAs have been assessed in Section 7 of the ES, and a separate Appropriate Assessment Signposting Document included as Appendix C. Area 531 directly overlaps with the Severn Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and two other sites are within 5.5 km of the Area (Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Severn Estuary Ramsar site). The ES's initial conclusions on the favourable condition targets of the designated features suggest that there should be no failures of targets given the predicted scale of change. |
| ENV_03 | Invasive non-native species | Invasive non-native species: Proposals should demonstrate how they avoid or minimise the risk of introducing and spreading invasive non-native species. Where appropriate, proposals should include biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading of invasive non-native species. | Yes | Area 531 is included in the established biosecurity plan for the Bristol Channel region (as appended as Appendix F of the ES); observing the latter will minimise the risk of introducing / spreading non-native species through the proposed activity. |
| ENV_04 | Marine litter | Proposals should demonstrate how they: avoid the deliberate introduction of litter into the marine plan area; and minimise the risk of accidental release of litter. | Yes | Whilst not assessed in the ES, TM and HAML follow internal, Company specific, garbage management plans in accordance with the revised MARPOL Annex V. |
| ENV_05 | Underwater noise | Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered man-made noise impacts on the marine environment and, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. | Yes | Underwater noise impacts from the dredging vessels on benthic receptors have been assessed in Section 8.3.5 of the ES; on fish in Section 9.3.3, and on marine mammals in Section 11.3.3. In all cases, impacts have been assessed as insignificant, with no mitigating actions considered to be required. |

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| ENV_06 | Air and water quality | Air and water quality: Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered their potential air and water quality impacts and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts; and/or b) minimise adverse impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. | Yes | Air and water quality impacts have been assessed in Sections 16 and 6 of the ES respectively. Impacts have been assessed as insignificant in both cases, with no mitigating actions considered to be required. |
| ENV_07 | Fish species and habitats | Proposals potentially affecting important feeding, breeding (including spawning & nursery) and migration areas or habitats for key species of commercial or ecological importance should demonstrate how they, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on those areas; and/or b) minimise adverse impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised; If significant adverse impacts cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. | Yes | Impacts on fish (and their habitats) have been assessed in Sections 9 of the ES. Impacts have been assessed as insignificant to minor significant adverse at worst (for direct removal of sandeel/entrainment by the dredger draghead), and no mitigation measures over and above established industry measures are considered to be required. |
| GOV_01 | Cumulative effects | Cumulative effects: Proposals should demonstrate that they have assessed potential cumulative effects and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse effects; and/or b) minimise effects where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate effects where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse effects cannot be adequately addressed, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Proposals that contribute to positive cumulative effects are encouraged. | Yes | Cumulative and In-combination Effects have been assessed in Section 19 of the ES. This concluded that the proposed aggregate extraction will not substantially change the current baseline, particularly given the proposed activity is already undertaken, and the cumulative/in combination effects are very small in relation to the wider study area, especially when considered against the scale of other activities and plans. The occurrence of significant adverse cumulative/in-combination effects is therefore considered unlikely, though uncertainty remains due to the relatively limited information available on some future projects. |
| GOV_02 | Cross-border and plan compatibility | Cross-border and plan compatibility: Relevant public authorities, in making their decisions, should have regard to: any applicable policy in a relevant marine plan; any applicable policy in relevant terrestrial plans or related documents; the Natural Resources Policy; any relevant local well-being plan(s) (including the local well-being assessment); and evidence in any relevant Area Statement(s) produced by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). | Yes | With regard to cross-border compatibility, as Area 531 straddles the Welsh/English border, all relevant English plans have also been considered for the purpose of the application, in addition to those applicable to Wales (see Section 1 and Appendix B of the ES. The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is in this case coordinating the marine licence application in collaboration with NRW. With regard to Area Statements, Area 531 lies within the marine area, and the adjacent Welsh coastline belongs to the 'South East Wales' area statement area. As of the end of February 2020, the area statements for these two areas had yet to be published. The area profiles already prepared for the areas provide detail on locally relevant information, reflecting the important |

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| | | | | relationship between land and sea in the case of the marine area profile. It is worth noting that NRW's marine area profile notes for marine aggregates that '47% of sand and gravel sold in Wales is from the marine environment, with 80% of south Wales fine aggregate demand being met from marine sources' (NRW, 2020). |
| SCI_01 | Risk-based decision making | Relevant public authorities should make decisions using sound evidence and a risk-based, proportionate approach. Where appropriate they should apply the precautionary principles and consider opportunities to apply adaptive management. | No | The proposal is not submitted on behalf of a public authority. |
| DEF_01 | Defence (safeguarding) | Proposals that: potentially affect Ministry of Defence (MOD) Danger Areas, Exercise Areas or strategic defence interests; and/or potentially interfere with communication, surveillance and navigation facilities necessary for defence and national security; should only be authorised with the agreement of MOD. | No | The proposals are not located in such an area, nor in close vicinity to such an area / interest (as noted in Section 17.2 of the ES, the closest 'firing danger area' is approximately 15 km north east of Area 531), nor is it considered to potentially interfere with communication, surveillance or navigation facilities. |
| SAF_01 | Safeguarding existing activity | <p>a: Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity covered by a formal application or authorisation must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity.</p> <p>Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for the proposal to progress under exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>b: Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity not subject to a formal authorisation must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity.</p> <p>Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.</p> <p>Under SAF 01 a and b, compatibility should be demonstrated through, in order of preference:</p> <p>a. Avoiding significant adverse impacts on those activities, and/or</p> <p>b. Minimising significant adverse impacts where these cannot be avoided; and/or</p> <p>c. Mitigating significant adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised</p> | No | No such established activity is considered to be affected. |
| SAF_02 | Safeguarding strategic resources | Proposals which may have significant adverse impacts upon prospects of any sector covered by this plan to engage in sustainable future strategic resource use (of | No | The ES's Cumulative and In-combination Effects Section(Section 19)) identified no competing potential resources uses, and SRAs have yet to be completed to the best of the applicants' |

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| | | resources identified by an SRA) must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues. Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Compatibility should be demonstrated through, in order of preference: Avoiding significant adverse impacts on this potential strategic resource use, and/or ; Minimising significant adverse impacts where these cannot be avoided; and/or Mitigating significant adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised. | | knowledge. However, Area 531 only overlaps with an 'aggregates' area of potential sector resource as mapped in Figure 2 of the WNMP. |
| AGG_01a | Aggregates (supporting) | Proposals for new aggregate extraction will be supported within any permitted tonnage limits where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | Yes | This application is for a new/extended aggregate extraction area within relevant limits, and proposals are considered to comply with the relevant policies and considerations of the WNMP. |
| AGG_01b | Aggregates (supporting) | Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities: for the sustainable use of wider marine aggregate natural resources; to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for aggregates in order to support the sustainable development of the aggregate sector through marine planning. | No | No such Strategic Resource Areas have recently been identified. |
| AQU_01a | Aquaculture (supporting) | Proposals for new aquaculture developments will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations | No | Not applicable. |
| AQU_01b | Aquaculture (supporting) | Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for the sustainable use of aquaculture resources including the identification of: natural resources that provide aquaculture potential; opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for aquaculture and in order to support the sustainable development of the aquaculture sector through marine planning. | No | Not applicable. |
| D&D_01 | Dredging and disposal (supporting) | Proposals that maintain navigable channels and long term access to open at-sea disposal sites for appropriate material will be supported where they | No | Not applicable. |

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| | | contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | | |
| ELC_01a | Low carbon energy (supporting) wind | Proposals for offshore wind energy generation will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. Proposals for wind >350 MW will be considered by UK Government in accordance with relevant national policy. In determining an NSIP for a wind proposal, the decision maker will have regard to this plan. Any determination in relation to energy developments of any scale will be taken in accordance with this plan alongside any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| ELC_01b | Low carbon energy (supporting) wind | In order to understand future opportunities for offshore wind development, including floating technologies, this plan supports strategic planning for the sector. Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for the sustainable use of wind energy resources including identification of: natural resources that provide potential opportunity for future use; evidence to de-risk consenting for the sector; and opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for offshore wind energy resource safeguarding in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning. Relevant public authorities should make appropriate evidence available to support planning and decision making in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning, where it is appropriate to do so. | No | Not applicable. |
| ELC_02a | Low carbon energy (supporting) wave | Proposals for wave energy generation will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| ELC_02b | Low carbon energy (supporting) wave | In order to understand future opportunities for wave energy development, relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand | No | Not applicable. |

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| | | <p>opportunities for the sustainable use of wave energy resources including identification of: natural resources that provide potential opportunity for future use; evidence to de-risk consenting for the sector; and opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for wave energy resource safeguarding in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning.</p> <p>Relevant public authorities should make appropriate evidence available to support planning and decision making in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning, where it is appropriate to do so.</p> | | |
| ELC_03a | Low carbon energy (supporting) tidal stream | Proposals for tidal stream energy generation will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| ELC_03 b | Low carbon energy (supporting) tidal stream | <p>In order to understand future opportunities for tidal stream energy development, relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for the sustainable use of tidal stream energy resources including identification of: natural resources that provide potential opportunity for future use; evidence to de-risk consenting for the sector; and opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for tidal stream energy resource safeguarding in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning.</p> <p>Relevant public authorities should make appropriate evidence available to support planning and decision making in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning, where it is appropriate to do so.</p> | No | Not applicable. |
| ELC_04 | Low carbon energy (supporting) tidal range | In order to understand future opportunities for tidal range development, strategic planning for the sector is encouraged. Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to: collect evidence to support understanding of environmental constraints and opportunities for the sustainable use of the tidal range | No | Not applicable. |

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| | | <p>resource; support understanding of the optimal siting of tidal lagoon developments across Wales as part of a wider, UK perspective; and identify opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for tidal lagoon safeguarding purposes.</p> <p>Relevant public authorities should make appropriate evidence available to support planning and decision making in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning, where it is appropriate to do so.</p> | | |
| O&G_01a | Oil and gas (supporting) | Proposals that maximise the economic recovery of oil and gas sustainably will be supported where they comply with the objectives of this plan, and fully meet the environmental safeguards contained within the statutory processes of awarding production licences and subsequent activity-specific approvals. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| O&G_01b | Oil and gas (supporting) | Welsh Government policy is to avoid the continued extraction of fossil fuels in intertidal areas and estuaries and coastal inlet waters that fall within the Welsh onshore licence area. Applications for new petroleum licenses in these areas should not be supported, unless required for mine safety or scientific purposes. Proposals for the development and extraction of oil and gas in these areas with land based elements must provide robust and credible evidence to demonstrate how they conform to the Planning Policy Wales Energy Hierarchy for Planning, including how they make a necessary contribution towards decarbonising the energy system. | No | Not applicable. |
| O&G_02 | Oil and gas (supporting) | Proposals that support the long-term development of carbon capture and storage technology will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| FIS_01a | Fisheries (supporting) | Proposals that support and enhance sustainable fishing activities will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations | No | Not applicable. |

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| FIS_01b | Fisheries (supporting) | Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities to develop a strategic evidence base to improve understanding of opportunities for the sustainable development of fisheries in order to support the sustainable development of the fisheries sector through marine planning. | No | Not applicable. |
| P&S_01a | Ports and shipping (supporting) | Proposals for ports, harbours and shipping activities will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| P&S_01b | Ports and shipping (supporting) | Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities to support the sustainable development of the ports and shipping sector through marine planning. | No | Not applicable. |
| P&S_02 | Ports and shipping (supporting) | Proposals that provide for the maintenance, repair, development and diversification of port and harbour facilities will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| CAB_01 | Subsea cabling (supporting) | Proposals that maximise the economic recovery of oil and gas sustainably will be supported where they comply with the objectives of this plan, and fully meet the environmental safeguards contained within the statutory processes of awarding production licences and subsequent activity-specific approvals. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |
| T&R_01a | Tourism and recreation (supporting) | Proposals that demonstrate a positive contribution to tourism and recreation opportunities and policy objectives (for the sector) around the Welsh coast will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. | No | Not applicable. |

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| T&R_01b | Tourism and recreation (supporting) | Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for sustainable tourism and recreation around the Welsh coast, including: a) developing a strategic evidence base to improve understanding of current and potential tourism and recreation activities, including eco-tourism and other low impact activities; and b) opportunities to define areas of future opportunity for tourism and recreation; in order to support the sustainable development of the tourism and recreation sector through marine planning. | No | Not applicable. |
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