

Appendix 2: Review of relevant plans, policies and programmes

International and European Context

International Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
INTERNATIONAL		
UN Convention on Biodiversity 1992	The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Plan must promote biological diversity and environmentally sound development.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994	To protect the world's climate system for present and future generations.	The Plan should aim to control and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an attempt to minimise climate change.
Kyoto Protocol (UN 1997)	Legally binding. 141 signatory countries aim to stabilise atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses at levels that prevent dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system	The Plan should aim to control and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly by reducing dependence on motor vehicles.
Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (UN 2002)	Eradicate poverty; change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption; protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development. Highlights need for consultation with all affected members of communities.	There should be full engagement by local communities in plan preparation, and good methods of monitoring and evaluating the Plan.
EUROPEAN UNION		
EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/422/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)	Limit waste production through promoting prevention, recycling and the conversion of waste with a view to re-use	Policies required to take into account the waste hierarchy and associated principles as well as to encourage waste-efficient development.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	Seeks to prevent the pollution of water by inorganic fertilisers and manure from farmland, to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage from eutrophication. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones must be designated where nitrate pollution is found or appears likely, and action Plan made.	The Plan would need to take account of any Action Programmes in place in any Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in the Park. However, there are apparently no NVZs in Wales.

International Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC)	Conservation of habitats and species; designation of SPAs and SACs. Provision for Appropriate Assessment of land use Plan, to assess their implications for the conservation objectives of such sites, and to ascertain whether the plan on its own or in combination with other Plan is likely to adversely affect the site's integrity.	The SACs in the Park must be protected and maintained in a favourable state. The Plan will require Habitats Regulations Assessments.
Guidelines of Protected Area Management Categories. IUCN 1994	Definition of types of protected landscapes and principles for their management.	BBNP is a Category V Protected Area, so its management should be based on co-operation, focusing on the interaction between people and nature.
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)	Protection of all bird species and of specified habitats.	There are no identified Special Protection Areas in the Park.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015, by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological and chemical targets for surface waters.	The National Assembly for Wales is responsible for ensuring the Directive is given effect and approving river basin management Plan. EAW is responsible for preparing these during 2007-8. The NPA's Plan should address the causes of some waters being biologically less than Good and chemically less than Very Good.
EU Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Directive (2001/42/EC)	Responsible authority to conduct an environmental assessment for a given PPP	SEA to be undertaken as an integral component of NPMP and LDP development
EU Assessment and management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Noise maps and action Plan required for large settlements, major roads, railways and airports.	None. The thresholds for noise maps and Plan are not reached in the Park.
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (EU, 2002)	The Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade. It identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements: climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health and quality of life, natural resources and waste. Thematic Strategies are being developed on: air quality, soil protection, sustainable use of pesticides, marine environment, waste prevention and recycling, sustainable use of natural resources.	The plan needs to take account of these strategies and provide for a positive influence on the matters to which they relate.

International Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Common Agricultural Policy	According to the Europa website, “the aim of the common agricultural policy is to provide farmers with a reasonable standard of living, consumers with quality food at fair prices and to preserve our rural heritage. The policy has evolved to meet society’s changing needs, so that food safety, preservation of the environment, value for money and agriculture as a source of crops to convert to fuel have acquired steadily growing importance.”	There are probably no issues apart from climate change that have a greater impact on the Park, and over which the NPA and its partners have less influence, than the CAP. It is the cause of most agricultural - and therefore much biodiversity, social and economic - change.
EU Landscape Convention	The UK has ratified the convention. Signatories agree to implement four general measures: to recognise landscapes in law, as an essential component of people’s heritage, identity and surroundings; to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; to establish procedures for public participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; to integrate landscape into regional planning and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies.	The ratification should support the Plan in providing for the protection, management and enhancement the Park’s landscapes.

UK National Context

UK Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT		
Environment Act 1995	Revised National Park Purposes; new duty; section 62(1) duty to have regard to park purposes; requirement to publish NPMP	The Plan should be prepared within the context of the Environment Act 1995.
Human Rights Act 1998	The Act gives greater effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights.	As a public authority, the NPA’s Plan must respect people’s Convention Rights.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Designation of Access Land; requirement for a Rights of Way Improvement Plan; categorisation of vehicular rights of way; duty to conserve and enhance SSSIs.	The designated Access Land and the new Rights of Way Improvement Plan will form an important context for the Plan’ policies for public enjoyment of the Park.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced Local Development Plan system and requirement that this must contribute to	The LDP should contribute to sustainable development.

UK Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
	sustainable development	
Disability Discrimination Act 2005	Discrimination law to cover all the activities of the public sector	The Plan must have due regard to promoting equality of opportunity between disabled people and other people; encouraging participation by disabled people in public life and taking steps to meet disabled people's needs, even if this requires more favourable treatment. The Plan will require Disability Equality Impact Assessment.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The Act affects the BBNP in several different ways. Every public authority must have regard, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. It creates a new offence for public bodies and others who permit the carrying out of an operation which damages an SSSI without reasonable excuse. It halts the implied creation of new public rights of way for mechanically propelled vehicles, and extinguishes existing public rights of way for mechanically propelled vehicles, where those rights are not already recorded on the definitive map and statement. It enables NPAs to make traffic regulation orders.	The main effect on the BBNPA will relate to vehicular public rights of way, which will be covered by the Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
Planning Acts	The various Planning Acts are the basis of development planning and development control.	The LDP must conform to the requirements of the Planning Acts, as set out in government and WAG guidance.
GOVERNMENT PLAN etc		
National Cycling Strategy	An increase in cycling as a sustainable and healthy form of transport.	The Plan should include objectives and policies to encourage cycling as transport and recreation.

UK Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy 2005	The strategy contains: ä a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions ä five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits ä four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and ä a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing.	The Plan should contribute to sustainable development. Requirements for the NPA and its partners to contribute to specific actions under this strategy will be set out in future UK government and WAG policies.
National Air Quality Strategy 2000 (amended 2003)	Government and devolved administrations' Plan to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. Air quality objectives for various pollutants.	Proposals in the Plan should not result in standards for ambient air quality being exceeded, and should aim to reduce pollutants.
UK Programme for Climate Change	Sets out the Government's and devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change, the measures introduced to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets, how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this. The goal is a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050.	The Plan should contribute to the reduction in CO ₂ emissions.

Welsh National Context: (including Acts of Parliament specifically for Wales)

Wales Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
LEGISLATION		
Welsh Language Act 1993	Establish the Welsh Language Board to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language; public bodies to prepare Welsh language schemes, to treat the English and Welsh languages on a basis	The Plan will be prepared in accordance with the NPA's Welsh Language Scheme.

Wales Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
	of equality in the conduct of public business.	
Government of Wales Act 1999	WAG to pursue sustainability in all that it does	Sustainability will be the Plan' fundamental principle.
PLANNING		
People, Places and Future: The Wales Spatial Plan	Guiding themes are: Building sustainable communities; promoting a sustainable economy; valuing our environment; achieving sustainable accessibility; respecting distinctiveness.	Plan should take into account the spatial development aims of the WSP.
Minerals Planning Policy (Wales)	To ensure sustainable mineral development.	Plan to ensure that the effects of mineral extraction are minimised and mitigated
TAN 8: Renewable Energy	To encourage the use of renewable energy resources as a substitution for valuable finite energy sources	Plan and SA/SEA should encourage the use of renewable energy where appropriate, whilst taking into account any environmental implications.
TAN 12: Design	Consider design issues early on in the development process. Achieve sustainable solutions; sustain or enhance character; promote innovative design; promote accessibility; promoting quality, choice and variety.	BBNPA to provide an advisory as well as a regulatory role. Design to be used to achieve sustainability objectives.
Tan 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)	TAN 5 outlines the influence protected sites and conservation designations should have over development control and individual planning decisions. The advice ranges from international designations to local designations.	Essentially, no new development should occur or planning permission granted that will negatively impact sites or species with a protected or conservation designation. Exceptions do apply of course but require designation. The NPMP should create a framework within which potential development impacts on protected sites and species are minimized.
Tan 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)	The general approach of PPW, supported by the TAN, is to advise caution in respect of new development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is, in order of preference, to:- Direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding, where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C) only those developments which can be justified on the basis of the tests outlined in section 6 and section 7 are located within such areas.	This Tan is in keeping with national and UK policies associated with flood defence and mitigation. The Park should make every effort not to allow new housing to be developed in high risk areas.

Wales Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
OTHER WAG documents		
Achieving Our Potential: Tourism Strategy for Wales 2000	Priority areas for action: marketing, exceeding visitor expectations, improving skills and achieving sustainable growth.	The Plan should provide for tourism appropriate to the National Park, and for a sustainable tourism strategy for the Park.
Climbing Higher: WAG strategy for sport and physical activity	<p>Aim: maximise contribution of sport and physical activity to well being in Wales, spanning key areas of health, economy, culture, society, environment and Wales on the world stage.</p> <p>Target 9: In next 20 years, all children will have experienced an outdoor adventure activity before age 12 and a further experience before age 16.</p> <p>Target 10: The % of people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activities will increase from 36% to 60%.</p> <p>Target 11: •95% of people in Wales will have a footpath or cycle-path within a ten-minute walk.</p> <p>Target 12 •No one should live more than 300m from their nearest natural green space.</p>	The Plan should include objectives and policies to help meet and improve on these targets. Recreation strategies such as WAG’s strategy for Wales are likely to have implications toward an increase in the number of people—from all walks of life—coming to and visiting the national park for recreation purposes. This has ramifications upon the need for services to provide for such activities and people, for businesses that support these activities, and for the environment that may realize significant impacts related to an increase in use of natural resources and the landscape.
Environment Strategy for Wales: WAG 2006	Major WAG strategy to 2026, to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued.	The Plan should help deliver the strategy’s outcomes: integrating environmental considerations; providing environmental education and information; encouraging responsible behaviour; minimising greenhouse gas emissions; minimising waste generation, promoting reuse and recycling; managing water resources; safeguarding soil; minimising impact of mineral working.
Iaith Pawb National action plan for the Welsh language: WAG 2003	National action plan for a bi-lingual Wales: a sustained increase in both the number and percentage of people able to speak Welsh.	Conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage in the Plan, and their provision for economically and socially sustainable communities, should help support the use of Welsh.
Woodlands for Wales Strategy, WAG 2001	WAG’s strategy for public and private woodlands	The Plan should consider opportunities for working with FCW to further joint objectives.
Ecological Connectivity: CCW 2006	<p>First draft statement on the concept of ecological connectivity and its application in Wales. It approach is to make protected sites functionally connected to each other and with the wider countryside.</p> <p>Much of BBNP is covered by primary “green highways” in broad bands following the Usk and Wye valleys, linking with all parts of Wales.</p>	The concept of ecological connectivity and its requirements as may be determined by CCW should be a key aspect of the Plan.

Wales Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Flood and Coastal Defence Strategies	<p>The Environment Agency and its Flood Defence Committees will in the first three years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have no loss of life through flooding. • Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes. <p>EAW's key targets for 2007, working with Defra, the Welsh Assembly and others, are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that 75% of residents in flood risk areas will take effective action. • Improve the coverage of flood warning services to 77% of properties in flood risk areas. • Achieve a reduction in the proportion of properties within the floodplain exposed to a 'high risk' of flooding. • Produce Catchment Flood Management Plans for all principal catchments in England and Wales • Prevent all inappropriate development inside floodplains. <p>We will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that in urban areas 70% flood defence systems are in good condition or better by 2008, and no more than 3% are in poor condition or worse. • Meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets for all species and habitats for which we have the lead, and to contribute to Government targets to bring 95% of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest in England into favourable condition by 2010. 	Flood defence and risk management have direct implications for the park plan in terms of location of new developments, importance of sustainable uplands management, appropriate management of wetlands and riparian areas, and potential effects on biodiversity.
National Navigation Strategy	<p>'Your Rivers for Life' sets out a strategy for how the EA will restore, conserve and develop our navigable rivers in line with the needs of modern society. For 957 kms of rivers, which include the Thames, the Wye, the Medway, and the East Anglian Stour, Nene and Great Ouse, it sets out a 20-year vision that will deliver new standards of facilities and infrastructure, protect existing jobs, create new opportunities for business, and deliver</p>	A portion of the River Wye lies within the park boundary and is subject to navigable regulation via the EA. Consequently, the policies within this document will indeed affect management of this waterway and its surroundings. Implications range from those for biodiversity to businesses and to the tourism industry.

Wales Documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
	wide ranging benefits to local communities while safeguarding the environment and the interests of all river users.	
National Water Resources Strategy	This strategy forms part of a suite of eight strategies that are consolidated in the EAW's national strategy for England and Wales. This strategy looks some 25 years ahead. It considers the needs for water both of the environment and of society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability. This strategy is part of a framework of integrated water resources planning carried out by the EAW and water users. Water companies play an important part in this framework, each having a published plan for the next 25 years that is kept under annual review. The strategy sets a structure within which we can refine these plans, allowing them to meet the wider objectives of society. The Agency will be active in encouraging initiatives that contribute to sustainable development.	The national strategy encompasses plans and policies addressing future needs for water and its continued use by the public and private entities. It, therefore, has implications for residence in the park who obtain their water supplies from national park water bodies and groundwater sources. It has implications for businesses that do the same. As several rivers and reservoirs within the park supply water to areas outside the park, there are potential affects that reach beyond our borders. Proposed policies in this strategy also have implications for uplands management, fisheries, biodiversity, and other related elements that are directly and indirectly linked to water resources.
Chemical Strategy	The Strategy aims to: phase out chemicals posing an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment as soon as possible, reduce as far as possible the risks posed by chemicals that are essential in our everyday lives, thus finding a balance between protecting health and the environment and retaining the socio-economic benefits that many chemicals provide, and make full information publicly available about the environmental and health risks of chemicals.	The chemical strategy has direct and indirect implications for agriculture (pesticides), riparian and water management (via soil and water quality), sewage treatment, waste disposal, chemical use, etc. within and around the park. Sheep dip has been pinpointed by the EAW as a key concern within the park.

Regional and local strategies

Regional and local documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Catchment Flood Management Plans Volume I – Policy Guidance Environment Agency July 2004	These are strategic planning tools through which EA will seek to work with other key decision-makers within a river catchment to identify and	The Plan will need to take CFMPs into account, especially in relation to new housing and other land allocations. There may also be land management implications.

Regional and local documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
	agree policies for sustainable flood risk management, including changes in land use and land management practices and the use of sustainable drainage systems.	
Regional Water Resources Strategy		
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are six-year plans detailing how the EAW are going to manage local water resources in a given area. Most of this information pertains to the removal or use of water of a certain water body, but it also includes information on how much water (surface and groundwater) is available, its quality, and what options there are for managing these resources now and in the future.	CAMs will provide direction as well as limitations on the level of use and consumption appropriate for water resource areas (catchments) within and adjacent to the Park. These requirements will influence considerations such as: residential development via limits on consumptive uses, businesses using water, water-based recreation, other plans affecting the quality and quantity of water in each area, and plans affecting species, habitats, and ecosystems associated with these water resources (especially wetlands and the River Usk, an SAC)
Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme	There is evidence to suggest that unsustainable abstraction of groundwater and surface water could be contributing to environmental damage of rivers and wetlands, including sites of national and international conservation importance, throughout England and Wales. In May 1997 at the Government's Water Summit, a commitment was made to reverse the damage caused by past decisions. The Environment Agency investigates to find out where over-abstraction has occurred and works with local people to restore sustainable supplies. EAW also investigate the effects of some water company abstractions. Following Taking Water Responsibly, the Government instructed the Environment Agency to use its powers to revoke damaging licences. The Restoring Sustainable Abstraction (RSA) Programme was set up by the Environment Agency in 1999 to identify and catalogue those sites which may be at risk from abstraction. The RSA programme is a way of prioritising and progressively examining and resolving these concerns. As part of this programme, the Agency has been investigating sites that are affected by the EC Habitats	Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme should have positive net benefits to the NPMP. Ideally, the programme should improve water supplies and safeguard resources for the future by limiting over-abstraction. This should have subsequent effects on wetlands and biodiversity within and outside the Park by ensuring that sufficient water resources are available for species, habitats, and ecosystems to be conserved and enhanced (e.g., the River Usk SAC). Currently, the programme is addressing priority conservation sites under the Habitats Directive. This includes the Usk River SAC and part of the Taff and Ely CAM.

Regional and local documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
	Directive, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest in addition to local sites.	
Water Level Management Plans	EAW have been set a target by the Government of bringing 95 per cent of all nationally important wildlife sites to favourable condition by 2010. A Water Level Management Plan (WLMP) provides a means of balancing and integrating the water level requirements for a range of activities e.g. agriculture, within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	As with the Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme, WLMPs should have positive net benefits to the NPMP. Ideally, the programme should improve water supplies and safeguard resources for the future by limiting over-abstraction. This should have subsequent effects on wetlands and biodiversity within and outside the Park by ensuring that sufficient water resources are available for species, habitats, and ecosystems to be conserved and enhanced (e.g., the River Usk SAC).
Fisheries Action Plans	Last year, five pilot schemes to improve freshwater fisheries in England and Wales were launched. Known as Fisheries Action Plans (FAPs), the schemes saw the Environment Agency working in partnership with anglers, conservationists and other interest groups to increase public involvement in the management and development of local fisheries. Already the FAPS have brought results, with local groups fully participating in important actions such as studies into the impact of stocking of brown trout and implementing improvements in juvenile coarse fish habitat. Following the success of these schemes, another four FAPs are now going to be set up on the Rivers Ribble, Wensum, Lee and Wye. More are planned for the future.	Currently there are no FAPs in the Park, but one is planned for the Wye. Nevertheless, these plans should lead to improved management of the fisheries resources whilst sustaining active use and recreational enjoyment of the fisheries. Consequently, the plans will affect water resources, biodiversity, recreation, tourism, and local and regional businesses.
Salmon Action Plans	Environment Agency Wales has prepared a series of action plans, based on river catchments, setting out what needs to be done to support and restore salmon populations. Major issues addressed in these plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstraction and water quantity. • Water quality. • Physical habitat degradation. • Restricted access to spawning areas. • Avian predation of juvenile salmon. • Accurate stock assessment. • Over-exploitation of salmon stocks 	There is significant overlap among the different water-based plans. The salmon action plans reinforce issues highlighted in the others plans but in the context of salmon fisheries and habitat restoration. These plans will have direct implications toward the management of the Usk. There are also management implications for other rivers that are in part within park boundaries, including the Tawe, Taf Fechan, Taf Fawr, and Wye. The implications extend beyond management of the resources itself to include tourism and recreation resources. There are implications for resources outside of the park also since the headwaters of the Usk in particular are within

Regional and local documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Soil Protection Strategy	<p>Actions are listed under eight headings: Protecting Soils in the Planning System, Minimising Contamination of Soils, predicting and Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change on Soils, Soils for Agriculture and Forestry, interactions between Soils, Air and Water, Soils and Biodiversity, Soils, the Landscape and Cultural Heritage, Soils in Minerals Extraction, Construction and the Built Environment.</p> <p>"Our vision is to ensure that England's soils will be protected and managed to optimise the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence." In order to achieve this vision, our aims are to ensure: Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; the regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; and a better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them.</p>	<p>the park but the river flows outside of the park.</p> <p>This soil protection strategy is expressly written with regard to England, but when considered in conjunction with the State of the Soils Report for England and Wales, the issues and implications can be applied to Wales. Implications correspond with the eight primary themes.</p>
River Basin Management Plans (EAW)	Consultation on <i>River Basin Planning: Working Together</i> between December 2006 and June 2007.	These plans will feed into the NPMP.
Blaenau Gwent Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.

Regional and local documents	Document Objectives	Implications for NP Management Plan
Carmarthenshire Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.
Merthyr Tydfil Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.
Monmouthshire Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.
Powys Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.
Rhondda Cynon Taff Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.
Torfaen Community Strategy	To involve local people in the following areas to ensure that decisions made truly represent the best interests of the wider community: Health, social care and well being; Lifelong learning; Economic Development; Environment; and Community Safety.	Plan should include relevant objectives, programmes and targets from the Community Strategy.

GLOSSARY

ASNW	Ancient semi-natural woodland
BBNP(A)	Brecon Beacons National Park (Authority)
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CROWA	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
EA(W)	Environment Agency (Wales)
EU	European Union
FCW	Forestry Commission Wales
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDP	Local Development Plan
NPA	National Park Authority
NPMP	National Park Management Plan
PPP	Plan, policies and programmes
SAC	Special Area for Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UA	Unitary Authority
UN	United Nations
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WSP	Wales Spatial Plan