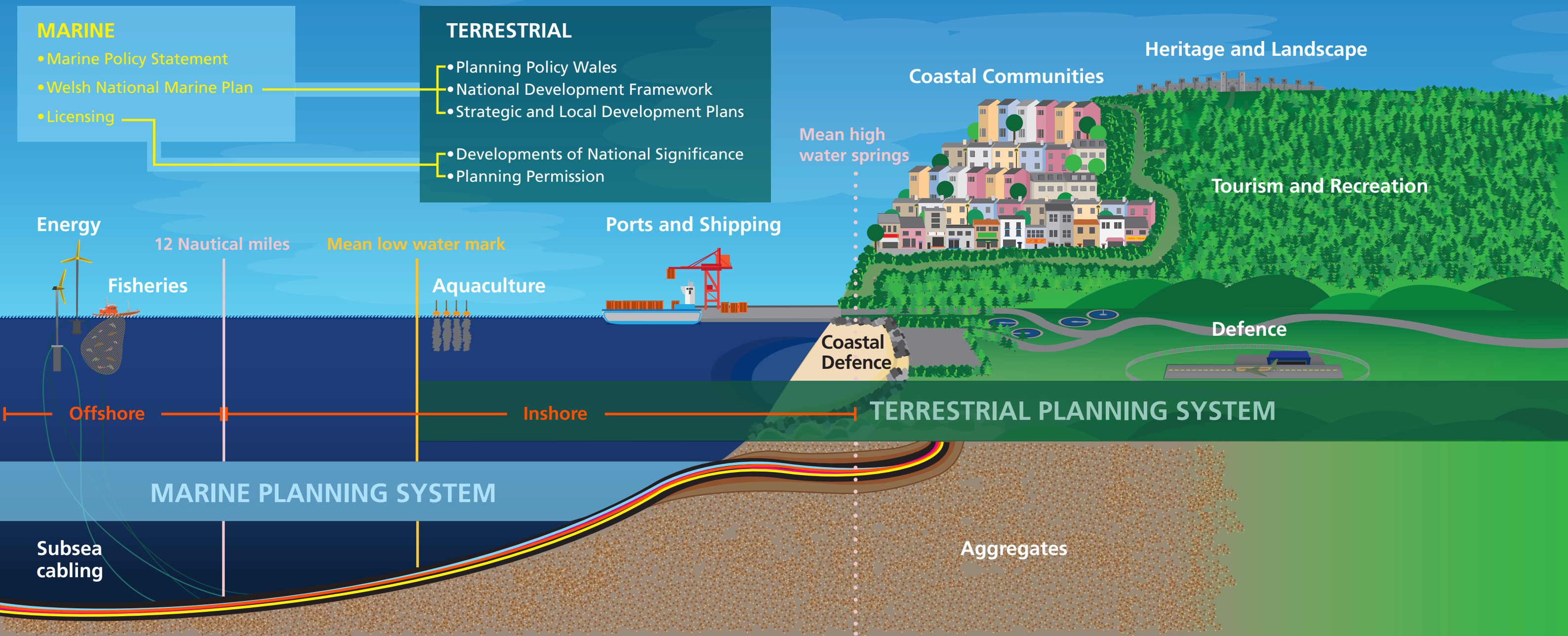


Marine and Terrestrial Planning in Wales



A sustainable Wales is the goal of the terrestrial and marine planning systems in Wales.

The joined up planning and management of the coastal zone will enable development to understand and be responsive to the particular challenges that result from the dynamic interaction of natural and development pressures in coastal areas.

This will help ensure that coastal areas are planned in a socially, environmentally, culturally and economically sustainable way; creating coastal communities that are ecologically and physically resilient; and socially and economically adaptive.

The National Development Framework and Welsh National Marine Plan will identify opportunities and guide development both inshore and offshore, supporting integrated decision making and collaboration across marine and terrestrial interfaces and boundaries.

Landward pressures may include:

- Major developments on the coast
- Ports, harbours and shipping
- Tourism, leisure and recreational facilities
- Renewable energy
- Coastal defences
- Subsea cabling.

Seaward pressures may include:

- Waste disposal
- Sea fishing
- Aquaculture
- Leisure sailing
- Dredging of navigable channels
- Water sports and bathing
- Marine aggregate extraction
- Tidal and wave power generation.

These pressures may overlap and need to be carefully planned to ensure impacts are avoided and opportunities are maximised.

This will include impacts on water resources, heritage, landscape and seascapes and from pollution (water, noise, air, litter).

There is a need to take into account the cumulative effects of all uses on the coastal environment, promoting the co-existence of compatible activities and supporting the avoidance or mitigation of conflicts between users wherever possible this includes uses such as fisheries, leisure and defence.