

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating  
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

**of the**

**Brecon Beacons National Park  
Management Plan & Local Development Plan**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL  
SCOPING REPORT**

**November 2018**

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# I. Context

## I.1 Brecon Beacons National Park

The Brecon Beacons National Park contains some of the most spectacular and distinctive upland landforms in southern Britain. The Park covers 520 square miles (1,346 square kilometres) and lies between rural Mid Wales and the industrial South Wales Valleys. It is a diverse landscape, where sweeping uplands contrast with green valleys, with dramatic waterfalls, ancient woodland, caves, forests and reservoirs. The highest point in the Park is Pen y Fan in the Brecon Beacons, at the centre of the National Park. Its distinctive table-topped summit stands at 886m, and it is climbed by hundreds of thousands of people each year.

The Park is home to more than 33,000 people, and has a strong Welsh heritage and rich economic, social and cultural life. The largest settlement is the cathedral town of Brecon with a population of 8,250<sup>1</sup>. Meanwhile, 4.1 million<sup>2</sup> people a year come to the Brecon Beacons National Park to enjoy the unforgettable landscape. The mountains, uplands and valleys are all excellent walking country. Others come to enjoy such activities as horse riding, cycling and mountain biking, and water-based recreation.

## I.2 National Park Purposes and Duty

National Parks were designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, but their current framework is the Environment Act 1995. Section 61 sets out their **two purposes**:

- **Conservation and enhancement** - *“to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the National Parks”*
- **Understanding and enjoyment** - *“to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities [of the Parks] by the public.”*

These are underpinned by the Sandford Principle, which asserts the primacy of the first purpose over the second in cases of obvious conflict.

The Parks have national and international importance as protected landscapes. Their funding and specialist staff enable them to serve as test-beds for sustainable and innovative

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<sup>1</sup> Census 2011

<sup>2</sup> Brecon Beacons Visitor Management Plan (2015)

development and management. Their work locally can therefore have national and global benefits.

The National Parks of Wales, Scotland, and England are Category V protected areas as defined by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in the Guidelines of Protected Area Management Categories 1994 (updated 2013). Category V protected areas are living and working landscapes with characteristic qualities, features, and services that have been moulded by the interplay of natural forces and human activities over the course of time. Consequently, careful regard must be given to the linkage between local communities and economies and environmental conservation in and around the National Parks. As such, the National Park Authority (NPA), in pursuit of the two statutory purposes, has a duty to:

- *“...seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities (within the National Park by working closely with the agencies and local authorities responsible for these matters).”*

Section 62(2) of the Environment Act 1995 imposes a duty on all public bodies to have regard to the two National Park purposes when making their decisions or carrying out activities in relation to or so as to affect land within a National Park. The NPA leads the actions and facilitates the partnerships required to fulfil the Park purposes and duty, with the aim to foster a collective sense of purpose. In so doing, the NPA’s role is to facilitate, coordinate, and add value to the work of others in the Park. It is not the responsibility of the NPA to duplicate work or assume others’ responsibilities except where previously agreed. To this end, responsible stewardship rests not only upon the NPA but also upon all who reside, work, recreate, and/or have a vested interest in the Park.

The National Park Management Plan (NPMP) is the principal vehicle for ensuring that the statutory provisions of the Act are met<sup>3</sup>. The central role of the NPMP is to guide delivery of the statutory purposes and duty, assisted by the NPA’s statutory planning function.

The well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) places a duty on public bodies to carry out sustainable development to improve the way in which we achieve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The NPA must act in accordance

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<sup>3</sup> National Park Management Plans: Guidance. CCW (2007)

with the sustainable development principle and seek to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As part of this duty public bodies must set and publish objectives designed to maximise its contribution to achieving each of the well-being goals. The 7 goals are:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales

The NPA is the planning authority for the National Park area. The Brecon Beacons National Park, as an administrative area, covers parts of 7 of Wales' 22 Unitary Authorities.

### **1.3 National Park Management Plan**

The NPMP is the single most important policy document for a National Park. It is the overarching strategic document for the Park as a whole, in relation to delivery of its purposes and duty, not just for the NPA but for all who care about the Park and its future. As such, it should integrate the strategies, plans, and actions of the NPA and other organisations where these affect the purposes of National Park designation and the NPA's duty towards local communities. It provides the strategic background for the NPA's Local Development Plan (LDP).

In 2010, the Authority approved the latest NPMP, covering the period 2010-2015. In 2015, the Authority rolled forward the aims, objectives and many of the actions from the 2010-2015 NPMP into a new document, which covered the period 2015-2020. This Plan is currently being reviewed, with consultation due to take place in June 2019. This Scoping Report to the SA is a joint Scoping Report including the NPMP and the LDP for the Brecon Beacons National Park.

## **1.4 Local Development Plan**

Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>4</sup> requires each authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for its area (section 62 of the 2004 Act). The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA) undertook significant work in in developing its first Local Development Plan (LDP) in the period 2008-2012, including consultative processes, evidence gathering and policy development. The first iteration of the LDP became the Development Plan for the BBNPA in 2013, superseding the Unitary Development Plan and the Adopted Local Plan.

The LDP is the Development Plan for the BBNPA over a rolling 15-year period with statutory review process every 4 years. It comprises a strategy and integrated set of policies and site-specific proposals that are linked to the vision of the NPA's constituent authorities' community strategies and the NPMP. The LDP supports appropriate development and minimises inappropriate projects. It provides a basis by which all planning applications are determined consistently and appropriately.

The LDP is in the process of being reviewed and it is planned that the Preferred Strategy for the forthcoming LDP will be published for consultation along with a draft of the Management Plan in June 2019.

The existing NPMP/LDP vision is that:

*“The Brecon Beacons will be a place where the special qualities of the National Park are protected and enhanced for future generations. Everyone who lives, works or visits the Park will experience a prosperous and vibrant area while the impact on the local and global environment is minimised”.*

Work is currently progressing on reviewing this vision in light of emerging evidence, the new vision will be consulted upon as part of NPMP review and LDP Preferred Strategy.

## **1.5 Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment of Management Plans and Local Development Plans**

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their LDP and report the findings as an integral part of the process of plan preparation. Environmental, economic and social implications of the plan's policies will be considered within a full appraisal of the interaction of policies within the plan.

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<sup>4</sup> The 2004 Act

In addition to this, the EU Directive 2001/42/EC (and resulting Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004) requires planning authorities to undertake a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Finally, in accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, the impacts of any land use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site<sup>5</sup> are to be assessed by means of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The possible need for an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be established following a test of significance<sup>6</sup>. Any resulting AA will follow the same iterative process as that of the SA/SEA wherever possible. However it is worth noting at this stage that SA/SEA outputs will be clearly distinguishable and reported on separately.

To be fully effective BBNPA will ensure that the SA/SEA and HRA are fully integrated into the plan making process and will provide input at each stage when decisions are taken. In developing the SA/SEA and HRA, BBNPA will have regard to the specific objectives and principles of Planning Policy Wales (PPW).

## **2. Appraisal of the National Park Management Plan and Local Development Plan**

### **2.1 Sustainability**

Adherence to the principles of sustainability ensures that all actions taken to meet our needs today do not compromise the needs of future generations. Sustainability is about respecting the limits of the planet's natural resources, its environment, its biodiversity as well as social and economic aspects. The two National Park purposes are inextricably linked to the principles of sustainability. But this relationship does not make the task of putting sustainability into practice in today's global society any less challenging. Broad-scale drivers of change such as global population growth, climate change, peak oil, water pollution, acid deposition, and political and civil unrest exacerbate regional and local concerns. Closer to home, issues such as changing agricultural policies and practices, social inclusion, farm diversification, affordable housing, alternative energy options, and disabled access to the countryside continue to weigh heavily on the minds of local people. In keeping with the

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<sup>5</sup> Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar Site.

<sup>6</sup> WAG, 2006 "The assessment of development plans in Wales under the provisions of Habitat Regulations".

principles of sustainability the NPMP and LDP are subject to an appraisal to assess the potential social, economic, and environmental impacts resulting from their proposed aims, goals, policies, and the actions arising from them.

## **2.2 Screening**

An initial screening process confirmed that the NPMP and LDP will have a significant economic, social, and environmental impact on the Park area and should therefore be subject to SA/SEA.

The NPMP and LDP have the potential to have adverse effects on conservation sites of European importance, and therefore a HRA screening will be required in order to determine whether a detailed AA will be required.

## **2.3 Sustainability Appraisal**

Sustainability Appraisals are a process of evaluating the social, environmental, and economic implications of emerging strategies, policies and plans. This process seeks to ensure that plans, objectives and policies accord with the underlying principles of sustainable development, and that the five principles and four agreed priorities for sustainable development are addressed<sup>7</sup>:

Principles:

1. Living within environmental limits;
2. Ensuring a strong healthy and just society;
3. Achieving a sustainable economy;
4. Promoting good governance; and
5. Using sound science responsibly.

Priorities:

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and
- Sustainable communities.

Protected areas should provide exemplars of best practice of sustainable development for wider Wales. The interpretation and weight given to the different strands of sustainability will

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<sup>7</sup> As set out in “Securing the Future: Delivering a UK sustainable development strategy”, DEFRA 2005

need to take into account the Park's purposes and duty. Current guidance recommends that SA should be combined with SEA as one cohesive process.

## **2.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment**

European Union Directive 2001/42/EC requires a formal SEA of all plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. It aims:

*“...to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment” (Article 1).*

The Directive defines environmental assessment as a procedure comprising:

- the preparation of an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme;
- carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report;
- taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision making; and
- providing information when the plan or programme is adopted showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account

SEA is required to be undertaken alongside the preparation of the plan to which it relates to allow strategic alternatives to be formally incorporated into it at the earliest opportunity. This process, in conjunction with the requirements of the SA, will ensure that the environmental, social, and economic implications are fully integrated into emerging policies and strategies.

This Scoping Report is an initial step in the SA/SEA process. Other requirements are discussed further under Methodology (Section 3).

## **2.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment: Background**

The European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) protects habitats and species of European nature conservation importance. The Habitats Directive establishes a network of internationally

important sites designated for their ecological status. These are referred to as Natura 2000 (N2K) sites or European Sites, and comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) [which are classified under the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, the 'Birds Directive'].

There are no SPAs in the Brecon Beacons National Park, but there are 11 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) either falling entirely or in part within the Park. There are also a number of other SACs situated in proximity of 10km to the Park.

Articles 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive requires AA to be undertaken on proposed plans or projects which are not necessary for the management of the site but which are likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites either individually, or in combination with other plans and projects<sup>8</sup>. It has yet to be determined whether AA will be required for the Brecon Beacons NPMP and LDP.

In 2007, this requirement was transposed into UK law in Part IVA of the Habitats Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.)(Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007)<sup>9</sup>. These regulations require plan-making authorities to carry out HRA of the effects of their plans on Natura 2000 sites<sup>10</sup>. Welsh Government (WG) guidance also requires that Ramsar sites (which support internationally important wetland habitats) and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention 1971) are included within HRA/AA and that candidate SACs and proposed SPAs are treated as 'designated' sites in the context of HRA.

The purpose of HRA/AA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan, in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity<sup>11</sup> of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options or mitigation measures should be examined

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<sup>8</sup> Determining whether an effect is 'significant' is undertaken in relation to the designated interest features and conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. If an impact on any conservation objective is assessed as being adverse, then it should be treated as significant. Where information is limited the precautionary principle applies and significant effects should be assumed until evidence exists to the contrary.

<sup>9</sup> From the 1st October, the regulations will become the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2008.

<sup>10</sup> Sites of Community Importance, sites hosting a priority habitat or species in respect of which consultation has been initiated under Article (91) of the Directive and European offshore marine sites are also included within this requirement.

<sup>11</sup> Integrity is described as the sites' coherence, ecological structure and function across the whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or levels of populations of species for which it was classified, (ODPM, 2005).

to avoid any potential damaging effects. The scope of the HRA/AA is dependent on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project and the sensitivities and nature of the interest features of the European sites under consideration.

The guidance for Wales outlines a number of key stages for HRA:

**Table 1: HRA Process**

<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment</b>	
<b>Stage 1 Screening</b>	Determining the likely significant effects of a development plan on European Sites. Includes considering the potential for 'in-combination' impacts with other plans and projects
<b>Stage 2: Scoping</b>	Determining the scope and method for AA if required
<b>Stage 3 Appropriate Assessment</b>	Assessing the implications of the plan for European sites in the context of the sites' conservation objectives and determining whether the plan will have a significant impact on the integrity of the site
<b>Stage 4 Alternatives/ Avoidance and Mitigation</b>	Considering whether identified significant effects on integrity can be avoided by changes to the plan such as an alternative policy or proposal whilst still achieving the plans' objectives
<b>Stage 5 Consultation</b>	Consultation with the statutory body
<b>Stage 6 Recording the Assessment</b>	Recording and reporting the findings of the assessment

## **2.6 HRA of the Brecon Beacons NPMP and LDP**

The HRA of the NPMP and LDP will follow the key stages outlined in the guidance, which involves identifying European sites and screening the two plans to consider which elements (if any) have the potential to affect European sites, will be undertaken in parallel with the plan making process. The screening process will involve consultation with Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and where relevant will be informed by issues and evidence arising from the SA/SEA process.

The results of the HRA screening process will be published for consultation in tandem with the SA/SEA report, alongside the LDP Preferred Strategy. Should the screening identify the requirement for further 'appropriate assessment', this will be undertaken during the LDP preparation and the findings published with the SA Report alongside the Deposit LDP.

To be fully effective BBNPA will ensure that the SA/SEA and HRA are fully integrated into the plan making process and will provide input at each stage when decisions are taken. In developing the SA/SEA and HRA, BBNPA will have regard to the specific objectives and principles of Management Plan Guidance and PPW.

## 3. Methodology

This section describes the methodology for the combined SA/SEA process. The methodology for the HRA will be reported and consulted upon via a separate process to that covered by this Scoping Report.

### 3.1 Combined SA/SEA Process

Despite the distinct requirements of the SA and SEA, the possibility remains to satisfy both in a single combined process. This can be achieved as the findings of the SEA (environmental focus) can be incorporated into the broader SA (includes socio-economic focus).

The BBNPA is committed to satisfying the requirements of SA and SEA in a combined appraisal. The SA/SEA process will be integrated into each of the NPMP and LDP preparation stages, thereby ensuring consistency between objectives, transparency in decision-making, and a consistent level of rigour throughout the process. The SA/SEA process is therefore central to the process of developing the NPMP and LDP.

This single process will subsequently inform monitoring of the effectiveness of plan implementation and assist in any future revisions.

### 3.2 Stages of SA/SEA

The Scoping Report is produced at SA/SEA **Stage A** as shown in Table . It sets the context and scope of the SA/SEA, establishes the baseline and prepares for consultation. It will be subject to formal scrutiny and public comment. Moreover, by involving stakeholders and experts along the way, a robust and fully integrated appraisal should develop.

**Table 2: The Five-Stage Approach to SA/SEA**

<b>Stages</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Stage A</b>	Scoping: key issues, environmental and sustainability baseline, predicting trends without a plan, relevant plans and policies, setting environmental and sustainability objectives, preliminary consideration of options, preparing the Scoping Report.
<b>Stage B</b>	Assessment: developing and refining provisional options and assessing effects.
<b>Stage C</b>	Preparing the draft Environmental Report.
<b>Stage D</b>	Consultation on draft Environmental Report. Update Environmental Report.
<b>Stage E</b>	Monitoring the implementation of the plan.

Following the Scoping Report, Plan objectives will be assessed against the SA, SEA, and HRA as they are developed. It is envisaged that these processes will highlight the synergies and the incompatibilities at the preferred options stage (**Stage B**). Additional mitigation measures will be proposed where necessary. However, it is important to point out that the process is iterative and cyclic rather than sequential. For example, issues, aims, goals, and objectives will inevitably be revised as understanding improves through the various stages.

Building on the results of **Stage B**, the draft Environmental Report (**Stage C**) will highlight any significant effects of implementing the NPMP and LDP aims and goals by assessing them against a set of relevant sustainability and environmental objectives. This process will be conducted using a set of matrices to facilitate comparison. The draft Environmental Report also will include a commentary on likely significant effects, where appropriate, to show how environmental, social and economic considerations have been incorporated within the NPMP and LDP. Again this report is subject to consultation (**Stage D**) before production of the final SA report. The draft NPMP and LDP Preferred Strategy will be consulted on at approximately the same time as the initial Environmental Report. Following this process, a more detailed deposit LDP, which has taken into account any changes to the NPMP following the consultation process, will be consulted on at the same time as an updated Environmental Report.

The adopted NPMP and LDP will be accompanied by a statement, which will confirm how the sustainability and environmental considerations arising from the whole process, including the consultation responses, have been taken into account.

A scheme for monitoring its implementation (**Stage E**) will be included in the final NPMP and LDP. SA objectives will include a set of indicators and relevant targets that can be used for long term monitoring of environmental, social, and economic trends and impacts.

### **3.3 Integration of SA/SEA into the Plan Preparation Process**

To derive most benefit from both processes, and limit pressures on consultees, the NPA will ensure that the consultations required by the SA/SEA process are integrated into the plan making process as fully as possible. The SA/SEA will provide input at each stage of plan preparation that involves decision-making. Issues that the plan will address are similar to

those covered by SA/SEA which makes the process easier in some ways, although it is also a source of potential confusion between the two processes.

**Table 3: NPMP/LDP and SA/SEA Integrated Preparation Processes**  
*(All engagement and data collection underpinned by Section 62 (2) guidance)*

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Delivery Agreement</b>	<b>June - October 2018</b>
<b>SA/SEA and HRA Baseline (NPMP &amp; LDP)</b>	<b>May - August 2018</b>
<b>Pre-Deposit Evidence Gathering</b>	<b>May - December 2018</b>
<b>SA/SEA &amp; HRA Scoping (NPMP &amp; LDP)</b>	<b>October - January 2019</b>
<b>Pre-Deposit Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<b>January - February 2019</b>
<b>Pre-Deposit Public Engagement (NPMP &amp; LDP)</b>	<b>February - March 2019</b>
<b>Preferred Strategy &amp; NPMP</b>	<b>March - June 2019</b>
<b>Initial SA/Environmental/HRA Report (NPMP &amp; LDP)</b>	<b>January - June 2019</b>
<b>LDP Deposit Preparation</b>	<b>July - September 2020</b>
<b>Consultation Report</b>	<b>April - September 2020</b>
<b>SA/Environmental Report/HRA</b>	<b>July 2019 - September 2020</b>
<b>Consider Deposit Reps</b>	<b>October 2020 - February 2021</b>

<b>Consider Reps SA/Environmental Report</b>	<b>October 2020 - January 2021</b>
<b>Submission to WG</b>	<b>February - April 2021</b>
<b>Focussed Changes</b>	<b>April - May 2021</b>

### **3.4 Scoping Report**

This Joint Scoping Report is a key part of the SA/SEA process. It provides an early consultation opportunity on the scope of the SA/SEA for those authorities, bodies and individuals who are concerned about the effects of the implementation of the two Plans. It will form the basis for the formal SA/SEA appraisal of the Plans.

## **4. Baseline**

### **4.1 Baseline Data**

Collection of baseline data for both the SA and SEA is fundamental to assist in the identification of sustainability and environmental issues/opportunities in the Park area. Baseline data are also required to establish the present state of the Park and will be used subsequently along with other relevant data sets for comparative purposes when monitoring and evaluating the NPMP, the LDP and future State of the Park Reports.

Data sets have been collected from various international, national, regional, and local sources to inform the Baseline Data Report (Appendix I). These data sets span the range of issues associated with the Park's two statutory purposes and its duty, and simultaneously address sustainability and environmental issues pertinent to both the SA and the SEA. Several of these data sets have been used to inform the State of the Park Reports (2006 and 2014). Additional or alternate data sets may be analysed and used as indicators for future State of the Park reports. The Baseline Data Report (Appendix I) will expand and improve as new and updated data sets become available through the NPA's research prospectus, improved use of GIS, NRW's Area Statements and as part of the LDP Issues Papers that are available

on the NPA's website. All additional data gathered through this iterative process will inform revisions to the baseline available at Appendix I.

## **4.2 Environmental Characteristics and Trends of the Park**

The 2006 and 2014 BBNP State of the Park Reports summarise trends for subsets of data obtained, where possible, from the Baseline Data Report. The data is presented in graphic format as indicators exhibiting relevant trends as related to key management issues or opportunities within the Park. State of the Park Reports can be accessed at <http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/the-authority/who-we-are/npmp/state-of-the-park-report-2/>.

The Baseline Data Report provides a more detailed review of the state of the Park, which is divided into sections based on three of the principles of sustainability<sup>12</sup> as they apply to the NPMP and LDP via the SA and SEA processes. The Baseline Data Report includes data, trends and their significance for the Park, and how the NPMP and LDP should deal with them. There have been difficulties in obtaining Park-specific data because much relevant information is collected for Unitary Authority areas – or Wales wide. The Park straddles seven Unitary Authorities. Data relevant to the Park are often amalgamated within larger data sets for areas or conditions not representative of the Park. Consequently, resulting trends from these broader data sets do not always accurately portray conditions or trends within the Park. Separating data relevant to the Park from the broader data sets presents logistical and financial challenges. But, these challenges are worth addressing to better characterise the state of the Park and inform its future management.

For many potential indicators identified in Table , data sets may be unavailable or of poor quality. In many cases Park-specific data are not available. As new baseline data become available the Baseline Data Report and SA/SEA will be updated, where possible, at each stage of the SA/SEA process.

The key sustainability and environmental issues affecting the Park identified in the Baseline Data Report have been included in the SA framework set out in Section 6.

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<sup>12</sup> These principles are: living within environmental limits, ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society, and achieving a sustainable economy.

#### 4.2.1 Climatic Factors and Natural Resources

The previous Scoping Report (2008) identified that most of Wales and the BBNP were slightly colder in winter than the western coast of Wales, slightly warmer in summer and the growing season is slightly shorter (240-320 days as opposed to 320-365 days on the western coast). The east of the Park (east of a north – south line drawn through Llangynidr) has a less humid climate, with colder winters and longer snow lies, considerably hotter and drier summers, and soil temperatures getting up to 20°C, which is warm enough to permit the growing of cereals and other arable crops, with good yields (Ellis, 1983<sup>13</sup>).

The UKCP09 projections<sup>14</sup> show that in the 2080s, and under a medium emissions scenario, all areas of the UK warm on average relative to the 1961-90 baseline. Summers warm more than winters, particularly in southern England (up to 4.2°C (2.2 to 6.8°C)). Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures increase across the UK in both summer and winter. By the 2050s, under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 2.0°C, the central estimate of increase in summer mean temperature is 2.5°C.

**Greenhouse gases/Ecological footprint:** Wales' ecological footprint in 2003 was 5.16 global hectare (gha) per person. The three authorities that have significant percentages of the Park's population are Powys, Carmarthenshire and Monmouthshire, and respectively, their ecological footprints were, in 2008 when the previous Scoping Report was prepared, 5.3gha per person, 5.2gha per person and 5.5gha per person. The estimated Park's ecological footprints are 5.3- 5.46gha per person (Sinnadurai 2008<sup>15</sup>).

The update to the baseline evidence in 2018 identifies that the ecological footprint of Wales decreased by nearly 2gha between 2003 and 2011. However, if everyone in the world were to consume the same as the average Welsh citizen, just over 2.5 planets would be required to be sustainable. In order to be sustainable it would need to be 1.8gha<sup>16</sup>. The local authorities with the highest ecological footprint are Ceredigion, Vale of Glamorgan and Powys. Those with the lowest ecological footprint are Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen.

**Air Quality:** the Unitary Authorities carry out Updating and Screening Assessments (USAs) to determine if there are 'hotspot' locations where there is potential for air quality objectives

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13 Ellis, R.G., (1983) Flowering Plants of Wales, National Museum of Wales (based on Bioclimatic Map of Wales, reproduced by permission from Bendelow, V.C. and Hartnup, R. (1980) Climatic Classification of England and Wales, Soil Survey Technical Monography No. 15, Harpenden 1980).

<sup>14</sup> <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23706>

15 Sinnadurai, P., (2008) "Future Parks In Future Climates- Scalable Solutions", BBNPA

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.assembly.wales/NAfW%20Documents/ki-026.pdf%20-%2003112011/ki-026-English.pdf>

to be exceeded. The data shows that the air quality in the Park does not exceed the air quality objectives.

Data collected on ammonia at three sample sites near to the Park show that the levels of ammonia are well under the critical threshold of 8.0ug/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Renewable energy:** For the 2008 Scoping Report, BBNPA calculated that a few combined heat and power plants could generate up to 5.35 megawatts of electricity, enough to supply 63.5% of the Park's households. It is also feasible to generate 244 kilowatts of hydro-electricity to supply 2.7% of the Park's households (Sinnadurai, 2008).

**Water Quality:** The chemical quality of the water in Park is generally rated as 'very good', however, some tributaries of the Usk from the Black Mountains are rated 'good', while the Afon Enig at Talgarth and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal are rated as 'fair' with the lower part rated as 'poor'.

The biological quality is 'very good' generally, but the Canal is rated as 'fair'.

**Flood Risk:** The Park has a significant area of Flood risk zone C2. These are areas of floodplain with a high risk from flooding, but without a significant flood defences.

There are smaller areas of Zone C1 (Areas of floodplain having a high risk from flooding. They tend to be developed and protected by flood defences) and Zone B (Areas known to have flooded in the past evidenced by sedimentary deposits).

**Groundwater Vulnerability:** Groundwater vulnerability relates to areas where water-bearing rocks (aquifers) are vulnerable to pollution because of the soil type which occurs above them. Major aquifers are capable of yielding large quantities of water for abstracting, whilst minor aquifers are capable of providing lower yields. The majority of the Park is made up of aquifer bearing rock with an area along the southern fringe of the Park being a major aquifer.

#### **4.2.2 Special Qualities, Landscape and Geodiversity**

The BBNP includes the Black Mountains in the east and Y Mynydd Du (The Black Mountain) in the west. Some of the plateaux and ridges in the south of the Park form the northern rim of the South Wales Coalfield. The broad valley of the River Usk cuts across these mountains and the rivers Tywi and Wye border the Park. The Park covers 520 square miles (1,346 square kilometres) and lies between rural Mid Wales and the industrial South Wales Valleys. The bulk of the Park is underlain by Old Red Sandstone rocks of Devonian age.

Fforest Fawr (the Great Forest) is the range of mountains between the Black Mountain and the central Brecon Beacons and became the first Geopark in Wales and in any UK National Park.

**Light pollution:** Large parts of Wales, including much of the Park are among the darkest parts of the UK. A slight increase in light pollution is shown between 1993 and 2000. However, the situation may be improving as non-spill street lighting is being used more often in the Park, especially on major roads outside settlements, and in 2018 the baseline data demonstrate that the night sky has improved in some marginal areas thanks to white LED lighting. The Usk Reservoir remains one of the darkest areas and the valley down to Llandeilo in the west of the park is very dark. The valleys to the south remain problem areas for light trespass into the Park, especially backlighting Corn Du and Pen y Fan. The National Park Visitor Centre and the fringe areas of Llanthony and Trecastle remain dark and inviting spots for stargazing. The National Park remains one of the best areas in the UK to observe the Milky Way. The Park is still averaging Bortle 3 and the best SQM reading in the park is 21.72<sup>17</sup>.

**Common land:** 36.7% of the Park is registered common land, which is the second largest land use type, as well as being the oldest surviving form of agricultural practice, the basis of upland grazing management and of prime recreational use.

**Farmed Land:** 57.2% of the Park is agricultural land, and farming is crucial to all aspects of its special qualities: landscape, biodiversity, public enjoyment and its communities.

**Agri-environment schemes:** in 2005, there were 217 holdings in the schemes, covering 16% of the Park. The existence, take up, value and monitoring of agri-environment schemes and cross compliance could significantly benefit landscape, biodiversity and other goals.

### 4.2.3 Biodiversity

There are 11 internationally important biological SACs covering 2% of the Park. Nine of these have features that are in unfavourable condition, with only two having all the features of designation in a favourable condition. There are also 65 nationally important biological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) covering approximately 19% of the Park. Approximately 10% of all biological SSSI in the Park are under appropriate conservation management (NRW, 2014).

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<sup>17</sup> Martin Griffiths (Dark Sky Wales)

**Geodiversity:** As of 2014, there were a total of 76 Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) in the Park, which increased from 11 in 2006. The RIGS designation process has been facilitated by the establishment of the Fforest Fawr Geopark. The majority of sites are in good condition (67%), with 83% of sites in either good or excellent condition. 92% of sites are at least in a stable condition and 8% of sites are in either poor or degrading condition.

In 2005, there were 19 geological SSSIs covering 12% of the Park, comprising 37 features of importance, of which 51% is in unfavourable condition, 30% in favourable and the remainder unknown.

#### **4.2.4 The Historic and Built Environment**

Within the Park there are: 4 Conservation Areas in the Park (located within Brecon, Crickhowell, Hay-on-Wye and Talgarth), and 1,955 Listed Buildings (up from 1,711 in 2008) including 29 Grade I and 86 Grade 2\* (2008 data); and as of 2018, there are 357 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the vast majority of which are in a stable or favourable condition, and 17 registered Parks and Gardens of national importance, ranging in date from the twelfth to the twentieth century.

#### **4.2.5 The Park's people, communities and understanding and enjoyment of the Park**

**Population:** The Park's resident population in 2001 was 32,295 and in 2005 increased to 32,909. Census data shows that the population of the Park increased to just over 33,000 in 2011 and Welsh Government statistics show that the population of the Park was 33,580 in 2014. The Park's population has a predicted negative natural change but increased net immigration and is predicted to increase by 1.9% to 34,220 by 2029.

The Park is projected to see an increase in the numbers of older people (greater for males than for females), and a decrease in the numbers of young people between 2014 and 2029. However, the number of people under 16 in the Park is projected to increase slightly by 1.5% (to 5,300) in 2029. The birth rate in the Park is slightly below the Wales average and the proportions of people in age groups over 60 are slightly higher.<sup>18</sup>

The number of people aged between 16 and 64 in the Brecon Beacons was 19,700 in 2014 and is projected to decrease by 12.9% (to 17,200) in 2029. The number of people aged 65

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<sup>18</sup> <https://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2017/170726-population-projections-national-parks-2014-based-en.pdf>

and over in the Brecon Beacons was 8,600 in 2014 and is projected to increase by 36.5% (to 11,700) in 2029.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD):** 50% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>19</sup> in the Park have a higher overall deprivation ranking than in 2005, which implies that deprivation in these LSOAs has worsened compared to all other LSOAs in Wales. The 2014 figures show that 19 out of the 38 LSOAs (50%) in the Park have a higher overall deprivation ranking than in 2008 and 19 (50%) have a lower overall deprivation ranking than in 2008. One of the LSOAs in the Park falls into the bottom quartile for overall deprivation (i.e. considered to be among the most deprived in Wales).

In relation to access to services, in 2008 there were 24 LSOAs (out of 39 – two LSOAs combined since 2008 to make 38 LSOAs) in the Park within the lowest quartile; whereas in 2014, there were 21 LSOAs in the lowest quartile, showing some improvement. For employment, health, education, housing, income and community safety, there has consistently been a relatively low number of LSOAs identified in the Park that fall into the bottom quartile. This highlights that there are some significant areas within the Park that have high deprivation scores.

House prices were on average higher than the rest of Wales (2005). For the Park's main postcode areas the average house price was £193,492 in comparison with £141,860 on average for Wales.

**Health:** As most of the Park's population live in Powys (70%) or Monmouthshire (21%), data for these Unitary Authority areas can be used as a guide. Health statistics in Powys show that it has a better health profile than the Wales average. There is a growing older population that will influence future demand for health services. Education and unemployment, which are key determinants for overall health, are significantly better than the Wales average. Powys also has lower premature death rates than the Wales average for cancer and heart disease. However, Powys and Monmouthshire have worse than average rates for road traffic accidents, which could be attributed to the rural environment.

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<sup>19</sup> LSOAs are statistical boundaries used by the Office for National Statistics to provide statistics at a local level. LSOAs fit within Ward boundaries and have a minimum population of 1,000, and a mean population of 1,500.

In Monmouthshire, the health statistics are significantly better than the Wales average. It has similar positives as Powys but it also has low rates for suicide, smoking and premature deaths from cancer compared with the average (Wales Centre for Health).

**Visitors to the Park:** Staying visitors increased by 11.5% and day visitors increased by 2.6% between 2014 and 2015 (STEAM data). It has been ascertained that open access is a very important recreational resource in the Park, with 47% of the Park being legal open access.

There are various different attractions for visitors to the Park, and this is of significant importance in ensuring the Park's tourist industry and local communities thrive.

#### **4.2.6 The Park's economy**

There are a higher percentage of economically active people in the Park when compared to Wales as a whole. This figure increased by 3.5% between 2001 and 2011. There are also fewer economically inactive people in the Park when compared to Wales as a whole (this figure decreasing by 3.5% between 2001 and 2011). However, the percentage of students in the Park decreased between 2001 and 2011 (while the corresponding percentage for Wales showed an increase), and the percentage of retired people in the Park is growing at a faster rate than in Wales as a whole. There are also positives and negatives regarding employment type. There were decreases in agriculture, fishing and manufacturing but increases in construction and a new category 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles' forms a very significant element of employment. There continues to be a high number of self-employed people in the Park. Generally this indicator is considered to be in fair condition (SOPR 2014).

#### **4.2.7 Sustainable Transport**

From the BBNPA's visitor survey, the car is the main mode of transport used to access the Park. There are some bus services, but the Park is generally not very well served, especially in the evenings. There are no railway stations within the Park, but there are stations at the Park's boundaries. However there are poor linkages to the Park from the train stations due to poor bus services and cycleways. At the time of the 2001 census 16.83% of households did not own a car or van, compared to a Welsh average of 25.95%" (census of population data profile).

## 5. Review of Policies, Plans, and Programmes

### 5.1 Approach of BBNPA

The SA process requires authorities to review the requirements of policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) relevant to the content of the Plan. A detailed review can be found in Appendix 2. This information will be regularly updated as new PPPs are produced.

### 5.2 Key Issues from PPP

The key issues and opportunities identified for the LDP in our review of policies, plans, and programmes include:

International and European context: The Plans must conform to EU directives in relation to: SACs, water quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste. There are no SPAs in the Park. The thresholds for noise based on noise maps and plans have not been exceeded. Common Agricultural Policy reform (and post-Brexit agricultural support) will influence the Park's landscape, biodiversity, land use, land management and economy.

UK national context: The Plans must conform to UK environmental, human rights and disability legislation. Among other elements, the NPMP and LDP should contribute to the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It will also require Equality Impact Assessment. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act will also form a context for any policies for public enjoyment of the Park.

Welsh national context: The Plans should be prepared in accordance with the NPA's Welsh Language Scheme, prepared under the Welsh Language Act, and must conform to Welsh planning policy and guidance.

The Plans should help deliver the outcomes of the Environment Strategy for Wales: integrating environmental considerations; providing environmental education and information; encouraging responsible behaviour; minimising greenhouse gas emissions; minimising waste generation, promoting reuse and recycling and providing for waste management; managing water resources; safeguarding soil; minimising the impact of mineral working – all in the context of the Wales Spatial Plan.

Regional and local strategies: the Unitary Authorities' Community Strategies and previous iterations of the NPMP will form a context for the Plans, and relevant aspects will be incorporated.

South East Wales Regional Waste Strategy: The strategies aims for the efficient and effective management of waste are to meet the needs of communities and businesses in a sustainable way, to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and health and to accord with the principle, policies and targets set by national and European legalisation.

South West Wales Regional Waste Strategy: The strategies aim to provide a land use planning framework for the sustainable management of waste and recovery resources. It aims to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and human health, to minimise adverse social and economic impacts and maximise social and economic opportunities, to meet the needs of communities and businesses and to accord with the legislative requirements targets, principles and policies set by the European and national policy framework.

The Park falls within areas covered by three of Wales' four regional transport consortia (South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA), Transport Consortium for Mid Wales region (TRACC) and (South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWWITCH)). Regional Transport Plans are currently under development by these three bodies and their objectives and measures will need to be taken into account. The full description of the other PPPs reviewed can be seen in Appendix 2.

## **6. Environmental and Sustainability Issues, and Proposed SA/SEA Framework**

### **6.1 Identifying Environmental and Sustainability Issues**

The SEA Directive requires the identification of existing environmental issues relevant to the Plans. As the NPMP and LDP relate to 'the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage' (the Park's first purpose), most environmental matters are relevant.

SA is not such a prescribed process as SEA, and it normally relates to emerging strategies and policies within plans. However, as the SA and SEA are being carried out as one process for the two plans, it makes sense to include non-environmental (i.e., socio-economic) sustainability issues here as well. HRA may also be included, via reference to the effect of proposals on SACs under the biodiversity heading.

### **Scoping Workshops**

In November 2007, workshops were held to consider NPMP and LDP Visions, objectives and options for the previous plans. Objectives for the previous SA/SEA were also considered.

The outcomes of these workshops were incorporated into the previous Scoping Report. Some key issues and comments raised were:

- Climate change was seen to be a topic that should be in the background of all issues.
- Communities: a key idea for creating more of a community was to reduce the need for transport, via more local jobs and services. There was a feel that although landscape is vitally important, the protection of it should not hinder the people/communities of the Park.
- Transport: there is a need to improve accessibility around the Park. The idea of integrated transport was raised, especially due to variable tourist demand. This would have huge implications for the provision, because there would be a need to prioritise the provision at certain locations, and at certain times.
- Affordable housing: developing housing near to good infrastructure was suggested as a way of reducing reliance on transport, and could allow for increased sustainability.

Table 4 sets out the environmental and sustainability topics and issues identified in the National Park area, through the following means:

- Welsh Government (WG) and NRW guidance.
- Review of other policies, plans, and programmes, including the previous Scoping Report (2008).
- Analysis of the baseline information that is currently available for the Park.
- A workshop with key NPA staff (November 2018).
- Informal and formal consultation with the Consultation Bodies; and
- Workshops with stakeholders and members (November 2018)..

**Table 4: SA/SEA Topics and issues identified**

SA/SEA Topic	Issues Identified
Climate change	<p>Increase in the risk of flood/drought</p> <p>Increase in the risk of erosion, habitat loss and water quality</p> <p>Increase in the risk of survival and arrival of pests, pathogens, Invasive and Invasive Non-Native Species (human agency also a factor)</p> <p>Additional lobbying requirements</p> <p>Being honest about what we need to permit – early adopter status</p> <p>Targets for greenhouse gas emissions are not being met.</p> <p>Development in the floodplain</p>
Natural Resources: Air Water; Soil	<p>Acid rain (nitrate deposition) originating outside the Park.</p> <p>Potential issue with ozone levels.</p> <p>Causes of some waters being biologically and chemically less than ‘very good’ needs to be addressed.</p> <p>A large area of the Park falls within groundwater vulnerability zones.</p> <p>Issues with groundwater contamination from old mineworks.</p> <p>Need to improve the water quality at the lower part of Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.</p> <p>Catchment management as the most cost-effective means of conserving water and improving water quality, versus expensive and intrusive water treatment works.</p> <p>Llangors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone</p> <p>Aquatic warming (climate change) leading to declining biological oxygen demand, algal blooms.</p> <p>Effects of climate change and abstraction on the abundance or limitations of water; River Usk is at or close to maximum abstraction capacity.</p> <p>Reservoirs run low or empty during prolonged drought.</p> <p>On average wetter winters (and drier summers) with more extreme precipitation events lead to net loss of water from catchments (finite water holding capacity)</p> <p>Risk of soil erosion and compaction from grazing animals, ploughing, riparian habitat loss, walkers and other recreational activities.</p> <p>Extent and condition of peat and high carbon soils in the Park.</p> <p>51% of geological SSSIs in the Park are in an unfavourable condition.</p> <p>Land use – e.g. fodder maize and fodder beet.</p> <p>Livestock intensity – stocking rates, manure, slurry and grazing management.</p> <p>Loss or impairment of geodiversity.</p>

Biodiversity	<p>Threats to biodiversity and ecosystem functionality (e.g. broadleaf woodland; moorland; blanket bog; freshwater) from habitat loss, effects of climate change and agricultural land management.</p> <p>55% of SSSI biological “features of importance” in the Park are in an unfavourable condition. Of those owned/managed by the NPA 77% are in an unfavourable condition.</p> <p>Increase in the risk to bat populations.</p> <p>Status of many of the Park’s S.7 priority habitats and species continues to decline.</p> <p>Increasing abundance of aquatic invasive plant species, particularly Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam.</p> <p>Urgent need for wholesale nature recovery.</p> <p>Continued wetland drainage, riparian squeeze and increasing recreational use adversely affecting flora and fauna.</p> <p>Changing lifestyles causing modifications to biodiversity.</p> <p>SAC features in unfavourable condition.</p> <p>Biodiversity and habitats will be affected by economic and social change following EU departure.</p>
Landscape, cultural heritage and the built environment	<p>Impoverishment of the quality and character of the built environment</p> <p>Impacts of changes in agricultural practices, forestry and land use (e.g. fewer people are taking up grazing rights leading to different pressures on historic landscapes, scheduled ancient monuments and other archaeological/historic features).</p> <p>External threats to the cultural heritage from development pressure, increased tourism, climate change, restricted funding sources.</p> <p>Adverse effects of changes in agricultural and rural development on the Park’s landscape character and features.</p> <p>Noise/tranquillity issues in relation to MoD activities.</p> <p>Housing and infrastructure development not contributing to reducing the Park’s ecological footprint</p> <p>Design of housing not contributing to reducing the Park’s ecological footprint.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Inadequate utility infrastructure to support sustainable development</p> <p>Increased reliance on the private car</p> <p>Lack of transport infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Getting children to school for Welsh medium education.</p> <p>Lack of electric charging points infrastructure.</p> <p>Lack of appropriate rural solutions to reducing private travel.</p> <p>Unsustainable waste management.</p> <p>Unsustainable use of mineral resources.</p>

Population and human health	<p>Static population growth, but changing demographic with higher proportion of retirees moving into the area, and younger work force moving out.</p> <p>A lack of land available for housing development within Sustainable Settlements.</p> <p>Increase in the loss of cultural traditions.</p> <p>Threats to the Park's communities from agricultural and economic changes including Brexit and the potential impact on landscape and the fabric of communities.</p> <p>Threats to the Park's communities from the lack of affordable housing.</p> <p>Increase in the cost of housing in an area with already a high ratio of house price to income.</p> <p>High land prices and land owner 'hope value' limiting land released for affordable housing.</p> <p>An identified shortfall in the level of affordable housing stock, primarily a result of a rising cost of land and an already limited number of available plots.</p> <p>Limited access for many social groups to the Park and to its opportunities and facilities both from within and beyond the park boundary (wider Wales).</p> <p>Compared to the rest of Wales health indicators for the Park (based of figures for Powys and Monmouthshire) are all above the national average (positive), with the exception of "Death from Road Traffic Accidents" which is significantly below (negative).</p> <p>Pressure for new housing that leads to unsustainable travel/landscape quality, food management etc.</p>
Education and Skills	<p>Lack of access to training courses in hospitality and tourism – the main business of the National Park. The majority are in Newtown and Cardiff.</p> <p>Apprenticeships not been identified.</p> <p>Poverty of experience for rural young people (e.g. few/none school trips due to cost. location, attitude) and lack of aspiration.</p> <p>Recruitment of teachers – diversity of opportunities for 'partners'/spouses – dual incomes needed.</p> <p>Lack of range of Further Education (e.g. – have to travel outside for high tech/green tech).</p> <p>Food – Skills regarding the development of the local food offer.</p> <p>Appropriate skills to sustainable livelihoods in the Park – ensuring we are giving landowners etc skills to deliver necessary outcomes for the future (e.g. <i>Brexit and Our Land</i>)</p>
Achieving a Sustainable Economy	<p>Farming incomes under pressure especially with post-Brexit uncertainty.</p> <p>The agricultural industry employment figures are decreasing, which reduces the availability of skills and knowledge for land management of conservation.</p> <p>Employment figures are increasingly concentrated in limited industries.</p> <p>Declining retail in main centres for local community and visitors.</p> <p>Conflicts between peak visitor numbers at honeypot sites and the capacity/sustainability of communities and existing infrastructure.</p> <p>Increasing need to develop a low carbon economy – including need for community based renewable generation</p> <p>Poor Broadband and Mobile phone connectivity in rural areas.</p> <p>Low level of unskilled jobs.</p> <p>Reliance on employment outside of the National Park boundary and associated implications on transport/climate change.</p> <p>Skills gap – viable businesses.</p> <p>Lack of railway transport infrastructure and use of services is low.</p> <p>Increasing dependence on private vehicles as most of the Park is not well served.</p> <p>Need for improved rural transport.</p>

## 6.2 Environmental and Sustainability Objectives

The purpose of the framework for the SA/SEA, set out in Table , is to provide a way in which the effects of the plan can be described, analysed, and compared. This process involves considering the content of the NPMP and LDP against identified SA/SEA objectives.

Due to the nature of the NPMP and LDP, no distinction was made at the stakeholder workshops between issues for use in the SA/SEA process and those for the LDP itself. Stakeholders therefore identified some issues that do not relate specifically to the SA/SEA process. These may be included in the NPMP and LDP, and the SA/SEA questions will be applied to them, but they do not form part of the framework.

NPMP and LDP specific issues and objectives will evolve through further stakeholder engagement to be undertaken in 2019 and any amendments will be made in the revised draft of the NPMP, LDP Preferred Strategy and associated SA/SEA Environmental Report.

### **6.3 Appraising the Effects of the NPMP & LDP Proposals on Environmental and Sustainability Objectives and on SACs**

The third aspect of the framework consists of the questions that need to be asked in order to assess the effects of the NPMP and LDP on the environment, sustainability, and SACs. These are set out in Table .

The issues headings in Table are taken from the SEA Directive, with the addition of sustainability issues not otherwise covered.

### **6.4 Monitoring**

Potential indicators to use in monitoring are set out in the far right column of Table . The indicators that are selected for monitoring will be finalised later in the SA/SEA process and agreed upon adoption of the two plans.

**Table 5: The SA/SEA framework: issues, objectives and questions**

<b>TOPIC: CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<p><b>ISSUE</b>                      Effects of climate change:                      Increase in the risk of flood/drought                      Increase in the risk of erosion, habitat loss and water quality                      Increase in the risk of survival and arrival of pests, pathogens, Invasive and Invasive Non-Native Species (human agency also a factor)                      Additional lobbying requirements                      Being honest about what we need to permit – early adopter status.</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b>                      The whole character of the Park could change, including traditional farming, with loss of upland flora. Ecological resilience might be affected adversely, leading to new and emerging ecological communities that might continue to change in response to pressures and also in response to human responses to change                      Climate change will exacerbate flooding, drainage problems and drought risk. Human lives may be lost. Buildings, businesses, and communities will be negatively affected by increased flooding associated with more severe storms and rain events. Changes in soil moisture content could affect buildings and infrastructure through subsidence and heave.                      WG proposes a working relationship between its new land management agri-environment schemes and the National Planning Framework.</p>		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>I.Climate Change</b>                      Proactively mitigate the Park’s contribution to climate change, and promote increased resilience and responsiveness adaptation measures.</p>	<p>...reduce - where practical - vulnerability to the effects of climate change                      ... have compliance with the objectives within the Water Framework Directive                      ...assist WG to address some of the environmental pressures that land use planning grapples with through their new land use management schemes?</p>	<p>Compliance with objectives under the Water Framework Directive                      Range contraction/expansion of species in SSSIs (NRW)                      Average home insurance premiums for different house sizes and locations across the Park</p>

		Average home fuel and heating costs for different house sizes and locations across the Park
<b>ISSUE</b> Targets for Greenhouse gas emissions are not being met.		
<b>TREND</b> The whole character of the park could change, including traditional farming, with loss of upland flora.		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>2.Renewable Energy</b> Encourage energy efficiency and generation in all development.	...reduce greenhouse gas emissions? ...promote sequestration of carbon? <sup>20</sup> ...maintain existing carbon stores (e.g., organic soils and broad-leaved forests)?	Park's carbon footprint (NPA, NRW, universities) Electric, gas, coal, and oil use (utilities, NPA) Key Environment Statistics for Wales re greenhouse gases (WG, DEFRA) Soil carbon release from land use (NPA, NRW) Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality (NPA) Number of new developments that are fit for the future (e.g., real flues, scope for building adaptation and retro-fitting) (NPA) Number of community/neighbourhood combined heat and power systems (NPA) Upward trend for volume of renewable energy generation across BBNP (NPA, WG) Homes applying for planning permissions for micro-renewables (BBNPA)

<sup>20</sup> Consideration of this approach is required as it is far from straightforward.

		Upward trend for localised distribution grids, stored capacity (NPA, WG)
<b>ISSUE</b> Increase in the risk of flooding Development in the floodplain		
<b>TREND</b> Climate change will exacerbate flooding, drainage problems and drought risk. Human lives may be lost. Buildings, businesses, and communities will be negatively affected by increased flooding associated with more severe storms and rain events. Changes in soil moisture content could affect buildings and infrastructure through subsidence and heave.		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>3.Flooding</b> Minimise flood risk in all development through appropriate location and design.	...mitigate against flooding, drainage problems or drought ...migrate development away from the floodplain where possible	% of planning permissions (minor development) approved contrary to NRW sustained objections on flood risk. % of planning permissions (major development) approved contrary to NRW sustained objections on flood risk. Area of greenfield land and area of land liable to flooding allocated for development (NPA) No. of planning permissions granted incorporating drainage control schemes (NPA) No. of planning permissions granted incorporating water conservation schemes (NPA) No. of planning permissions granted incorporating new ponds, wetlands and/or riparian habitat creation (NPA) Percentage of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (NPA)

		No. of new build householders provided with advisory notes on water conservation and flood risk by vendors (NPA)
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## TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES: AIR, WATER AND SOIL

### ISSUE

Main outstanding issue is acid rain (nitrate deposition) originating outside the park.

Potential issue with ozone levels.

The causes of some waters being biologically and chemically less than 'very good' needs to be addressed.

A large majority of the NP falls within groundwater vulnerability zones.

Issues with groundwater contamination from old mineworks.

Need to improve the water quality at the lower part of Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

Catchment management as the most cost-effective means of conserving water and improving water quality, versus expensive and intrusive water treatment works

Llangors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone

Aquatic warming (climate change) leading to declining biological oxygen demand, algal blooms

Effects of climate change and abstraction on the abundance or limitations of water; River Usk is at or close to maximum abstraction capacity.

Reservoirs run low or empty during prolonged drought.

On average wetter winters (and dryer summers) with more extreme precipitation events lead to net loss of water from catchments (finite water holding capacity)

Soil erosion and geodiversity:

Risk of soil erosion and compaction from grazing animals, ploughing, riparian habitat loss, walkers and other recreational activities.

Extent and condition of peat and high carbon soils in the Park.

51% of geological SSSIs in the Park are in an unfavourable condition.

Land use – e.g. fodder maize and fodder beet

Livestock intensity – stocking rates, manure, slurry and grazing management

### TREND

Negative effects on health of humans, wildlife and habitats, water and soil quality, and damage to the historic and built environment.

Negative effect on health of humans, wildlife, habitats, and aquatic ecosystems; tourism and fishing devalued.

Climate change will impact the distribution and abundance of water through time and space. This may result in excess at times and severe limitations at other times of the year.

Immigration to the area will strain existing resources.

Even without the effects of climate change, continued abstraction at existing rates may have adverse effects on wildlife, aquatic systems, agriculture, recreation, tourism, etc.  
 Reduction in soil quantity and quality; reduction in viability of farming; erosion, affecting water quality and biodiversity. Reduction in carbon stores. Llangors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone is failing.

<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>4. Natural Resources</b>            Ensure sustainable use of natural resources in all new development and maintenance of water, soil and air quality standards</p>	<p>...maintain or improve air quality?            ...minimize emissions from residential and commercial sources?            ...reduce emissions from transportation sources?            ...maintain or improve water quality?            ...restore and maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge rates within the Park's carrying capacity (including future capacity)?            ...promote the sustainable use of water?            ...reduce the loss or impoverishment of soils?            ...reduce compaction and sealing of soils?</p>	<p>Local authority air quality monitoring indicators (1,3-butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide, lead, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>)            Ammonia concentrations            Area of sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication measures as (i) acidity and (ii) nutrient nitrogen            Chemical and biological water quality measures (NRW)            River water phosphate and nitrate levels (NRW)            River Quality Objectives (NRW)            Compliance with objectives under the Water Framework Directive.            Number of substantiated water pollution incidents            Area of greenfield land and area of land liable to flooding allocated for development (NPA)            No. of planning permissions granted incorporating drainage control schemes (NPA)            No. of planning permissions granted incorporating water conservation schemes (NPA)            No. of planning permissions granted incorporating new ponds, wetlands and/or riparian habitat creation (NPA)</p>

		<p>Percentage of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (NPA)</p> <p>Water use by sector (Welsh Water, NRW)</p> <p>Hydrologic information for streams, rivers, and catchments (NRW)</p> <p>CAMs/abstractions (NRW)</p> <p>Incidences of low flows/droughts and the onset of low flow related abstraction licence conditions (NRW)</p> <p>Percentage of properties with water meters (DCWW)</p> <p>Number /Percentage of water resource zones meeting target headroom requirements (NRW)</p> <p>No. of planning permissions granted incorporating water conservation schemes (NPA)</p> <p>No. of planning permissions granted incorporating new ponds, wetlands and/or riparian habitat creation (NPA)</p> <p>No. of new build householders provided with advisory notes on water conservation and flood risk by vendors (NPA)</p> <p>Percentage of uplands in favourable condition (NRW, NPA)</p> <p>Annual crop production per unit area (Farmers' Unions, LAs, NPA)</p> <p>Pesticide concentrations and nutrient loads in water bodies (NRW)</p> <p>Number of grazing animals (WG Agricultural Statistics)</p> <p>Percentage of developments on brownfield sites (NPA)</p> <p>Damage caused by unauthorised motor vehicles (NPA)</p>
<b>ISSUE</b>		

Loss or impairment of geodiversity.		
<b>TREND</b> Loss or impairment of the Park's geological and geomorphological features as a result of erosion, recreation pressures, development or mineral extraction.		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>5. Geodiversity</b> Protect and enhance the geological resources of the Park, including Fforest Fawr UNESCO Global Geopark	...conserve geological and geomorphological features? ...promote the enjoyment and understanding of geodiversity?	No. and condition of sites of geological importance in favourable condition (BGS, NPA, Geopark) No. of visitors attending Geopark functions (BGS, NPA, Geopark). No. of visitors exploring caves and other karst formations (BGS, NPA, Geopark). Number of geological sites being used for their intended purpose (e.g. education, geo-tourism). Number of jobs created through geo-tourism

## TOPIC: BIODIVERSITY

### ISSUE

Threats to biodiversity and ecosystem functionality (broadleaf woodland; moorland; blanket bog; freshwater) from effects of habitat loss, climate change and agricultural land management.

55% of SSSI biological “features of importance” in the National Park are in an unfavourable condition. Of those owned/managed by the NPA 77% are in an unfavourable condition.

Increase in the risk to bat populations.

Status of many of the National Park’s S.7 priority habitats and species continues to decline.

Increasing abundance of aquatic invasive plant species, particularly Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam.

Urgent need for wholesale nature recovery.

Continued wetland drainage, riparian squeeze and increasing recreational use adversely affecting flora and fauna.

Changing lifestyles causing modifications to biodiversity.

### TREND

Decline or loss of species and their habitats.

Fragmentation of habitats, loss of connectivity between habitats, loss or lack of buffer zones around protected areas.

Increased prevalence of non-native and invasive species.

Loss of species as a result of building redevelopments.

“Homogenisation’ of nature.

SACs adversely affected.

Changes to vegetation structure during and following changes to agriculture following EU departure

Ecosystems fail to provide self-perpetuating functions and therefore do not provide public benefits

### ISSUE

SAC features in an unfavourable condition.

Biodiversity and habitats will be affected by a changing climate and economic and social change following EU departure.

### TREND

Uncertain but globally and in UK, nature is in fast decline.

<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>6. Biodiversity</b> Conserve and enhance the rich and complex biodiversity of the National Park.</p>	<p>...conserve and enhance the diversity of species?            ...prevent the loss of NRAP target species and their habitats where possible?            ...reduce the richness and abundance of non-native species?            ...conserve and enhance the diversity of habitats?            ...create and/or improve condition of target habitats?            ...minimize disturbance to target habitats?            ...have no adverse effect on SACs?            ...conserve and enhance the integrity of ecosystems?            ...prevent fragmentation of habitats?            ...ensure development does not create barriers to species movement?            ...promote ecological connectivity and habitat networks?            ...ensure that Forest Resource Plans for WG coniferous plantations support nature recovery and the Park's special qualities?</p>	<p>Status and trends for NRAP target species (LNP)            Richness and abundance of non-native species (NRW)            No. of agri-environmental schemes including provision for wildlife (WG)            No. of proposals adversely affecting SACs (NRW)            No. and percentage of SACs and SSSIs in favourable condition (NRW)            NRAP indicators            Connectivity and fragmentation of habitats (LNP)            Status and trends of ecological functions (e.g., peat formation, biomass production, water retention) (LNP)            No. and percentage of developments with biodiversity gain (NPA,).            No. of wetland habitats being restored (NRW, NPA)</p>

**TOPIC: CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**ISSUE**

<p>Impoverishment of the quality and character of the built environment</p> <p>Impacts of changes in agricultural practices, forestry and land use (e.g. fewer people are taking up grazing rights leading to different pressures on historic landscapes, scheduled ancient monuments and other archaeological/historic features).</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b></p> <p>Loss of Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Lack of conservation of most Conservation Areas resulting in a loss of sense of place.</p> <p>Lack of management of historic landscapes, scheduled ancient monuments and other archaeological features.</p> <p>Archaeological / Historic Features: Risk destruction or deterioration of irreplaceable resources; loss of local character.</p> <p>Landscapes: Risk of loss of sense of place and distinctiveness.</p>		
<p><b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b></p>
<p><b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b></p> <p>Ensure that all development affecting the historic environment enhances the landscape and built heritage whilst also taking appropriate account of sustainable design requirements.</p>	<p>...reduce the number of Listed Buildings at risk?</p> <p>...conserve the character of buildings and the street scene in Conservation Areas, as well as surroundings?</p> <p>...promote high quality design based on local character and distinctiveness?</p> <p>...promote a sense of place?"</p> <p>...provide for the protection and management of historic landscapes</p>	<p>Percentage of Scheduled Ancient Monuments recorded as being in satisfactory/good condition.</p> <p>Historic Environment Record for BBNPA area</p> <p>No. of Listed Buildings at risk (NPA)</p> <p>No. of Conservation Areas or other conservation projects (NPA)</p> <p>Percentage of Conservation Areas with up-to-date character appraisal.</p> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals</p> <p>Archaeology at Risk (Cadw; BBNPA)</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b></p> <p>External threats to the cultural heritage from development pressure, changing agricultural practise, forestry, increased tourism, climate change, restricted funding sources.</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b></p> <p>Cultural impoverishment, negative impact on tourism and economy.</p>		

Loss of cultural identity leading to erosion of the significance of the Welsh Language to the area		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b> Conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park's communities including use of the Welsh language.	...provide for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage ...support the area's cultural traditions (i.e. Eisteddfodau)? ...support the Welsh language (i.e. Adult learners; Welsh Speaking Nurseries)?	No. of second homes within the Park (LAs) Percentage of the National Park's population having some knowledge of Welsh by 2021 (Census data) Enrolment in Welsh Language as a proportion of all school enrolments Percentage of teaching undertaken in Welsh

<b>TOPIC: LANDSCAPE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>ISSUE</b>		
Adverse effects of changes in agricultural and rural development on the Park's landscape character and features. Noise/tranquillity issues in relation to MoD activities.		
<b>TREND</b>		
Abandonment or reduction of hill farming would change the character of the Park's uplands, woods and grasslands Woodlands becoming derelict; regeneration prevented by grazing. Hedgerows and walls becoming derelict if not maintained. Visual impact from wind farms and large developments.		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>9. Landscape</b> Ensure that all new development protects and enhances the	...reduce or mitigate the adverse effects of agricultural change on the landscape?	No. of grazing agreements on common land (NPA) Agri-environment scheme uptake (WAG, NPA)

<p>beautiful and varied character of the landscape.</p> <p><b>10. Special Qualities</b></p> <p>Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park.</p>	<p>...ensure development is sited and designed with the landscape character in mind?</p> <p>...improve woodland management?</p> <p>...protect and enhance hedgerows and drystone walls?</p> <p>...reduce the visual impact of large developments that can be seen from the Park?</p> <p>... conserve and enhance the special landscape qualities of the Brecon Beacons National Park?</p>	<p>Percentage change in farming businesses (LAs, NPA, CCW, WAG)</p> <p>Headage per ha (WG, NNR, Farmers' Unions, LAs)</p> <p>Area of woodland protected under Under Agri Environment Schemes (WG)</p> <p>No. of woodland management schemes endorsed by Forestry Commission (FC)</p> <p>Length of hedgerows and drystone walls protected under Agri Environment Schemes (WG)</p> <p>No. of wind farms and large developments that are visible from inside the Park boundary (NPA)</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b></p> <p>Housing and infrastructure development not contributing to reducing the Park's ecological footprint</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b></p> <p>The footprint of Wales decreased by nearly 2gha between 2003 and 2011. If everyone in the world were to consume the same as the average Welsh citizen, just over 2.5 planets would be required to be sustainable. In order to be sustainable the gha needs to be 1.8gha.</p> <p>2003: 5.16gha (global hectares) per capita</p> <p>2007: 4.4gha per capita</p> <p>2011: 3.28gha capita</p> <p>With the right policies in place (notably housing is one of the sectors that contribute most to the national ecological footprint), Wales could reduce its footprint by 10 per cent by 2020 (Stockholm Environment Institute).</p>		
<p><b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b></p>
<p><b>11. Sustainable Use of Land</b></p> <p>Encourage development on previously developed land in</p>	<p>...direct development towards sustainable locations in accordance with the Local Development Plan settlement pattern?</p>	<p>No. of sites allocated within or adjacent to relevant settlements (NPA)</p>

preference to the development of greenfield land.	...promote the use of brownfield land over greenfield land?	No. of applications approved for development within sustainable locations in accordance with the LDP settlement pattern (NPA) No. of sites allocated on brownfield land (NPA) No. of applications approved for development on brownfield land (NPA)
<b>ISSUE</b> Design of housing not contributing to reducing the Park's ecological footprint		
<b>TREND</b> The footprint of Wales decreased by nearly 2gha between 2003 and 2011. If everyone in the world were to consume the same as the average Welsh citizen, just over 2.5 planets would be required to be sustainable. In order to be sustainable the gha needs to be 1.8gha. 2003: 5.16gha (global hectares) per capita 2007: 4.4gha per capita 2011: 3.28gha capita  With the right policies in place (notably housing is one of the sectors that contribute most to the national ecological footprint), Wales could reduce its footprint by 10 per cent by 2020 (Stockholm Environment Institute).		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<b>I2. Sustainable Design</b> Improve the physical quality, energy efficiency, accessibility and sustainable design and construction of all development throughout the Park.	...promote high quality design based on local character and distinctiveness? ...promote a sense of place? ...consider relevant design standards?	Planning applications for residential development accord with relevant design standards (NPA)

**TOPIC: MATERIAL ASSETS**

**ISSUE**

Inadequate utility infrastructure to support sustainable development

**TREND**

Complexity of connecting renewable energy projects to the National Grid in rural areas  
 Loss of Feed in Tariffs  
 Increases in fossil fuel consumption  
 Growing proportion of homes in fuel poverty in rural areas  
 Fluctuations in global oil prices  
 Peak oil  
 Capacity of WWT plants to accommodate future development  
 Increasing numbers of non-mains sewerage solutions

**SEA/SA OBJECTIVES**

**QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?**

**INDICATORS (Source of data)**

**I3. Infrastructure**

Ensure adequate provision of utilities for local communities and embrace opportunities for new technologies in all new development.

...provide capacity for community scale renewable energy or Community heat/power schemes  
 ...promote connected sustainable sewerage solutions  
 ...improve the affordability of rural living  
 ...promote the development of local energy networks?

No. of households in fuel poverty (WG, NPA)  
 No. of new developments with CHP (NPA)  
 No. of new developments for Community Scale Renewable Energy (NPA)  
 No. of Sewage Treatment Plants at capacity within the Park (DCWW)  
 No. of applications with non-mains sewage treatment (NPA)

**ISSUE**

<p>Increased reliance on the private car  Lack of transport infrastructure and services.  Getting children to school for Welsh medium education  Lack of electric charging points infrastructure  Lack of appropriate rural solutions to reducing private travel.</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b>  Continued or increasing contributions to greenhouse gases and climate change; continued or increased reliance on non-renewable energy resources leading to depleted resources.</p>		
<p><b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b></p>
<p><b>I4. Transport</b>  Encourage development, supported by active travel infrastructure, new evolving technologies (including electric car charging infrastructure) and sustainable transport initiatives that reduce the need for private fossil fuel-based transport.</p>	<p>...promote frequent and affordable sustainable modes of transport?  ...reduce the requirement for use of the private car  ...Promote a sustainable settlement strategy and appropriate location of services and facilities?  ...Improve the integration of non-car transport modes and services?  ...Promote the use of community transport?  Improve accessibility to services, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society?  ...change behaviour in relation to the attitudes of people towards travelling on public transport?  ...promote the use of cycle lanes/routes?</p>	<p>Distances travelled per person per year by mode of transport (NPA, LAs, TAs)  Public transport routes in the Park (NPA)</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b>  Unsustainable waste management.  Plastic</p>		

<p><b>TREND</b>  Depletion of resources world-wide; loss of land to landfill;  Continued or increasing contributions to greenhouse gases and climate change; continued or increased reliance on non-renewable energy resources leading to depleted resources.  Generally destructive landscape change and loss of mineral resources.  Increasing plastic in the environment</p>		
<p><b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b></p>
<p><b>15. Waste</b>  Encourage local waste and recycling facilities and make sufficient land available to support innovative solutions</p>	<p>...contribute to the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste?  ...contribute to making sufficient land available to support appropriate waste treatment and disposal?  ...contribute to the promotion of sustainable waste management? Reduce waste production and promote reuse and recycling.  ...Minimise the use of finite resources  ...promote innovative solutions?  ...promote the production of energy from waste within the park?  ...promote recycling opportunities within the Park?  ...reduce litter and single use plastic containers in the Park and promote alternatives?</p>	<p>Percentage of waste disposed of in landfills (NRW, LAs, NPA)  Destination for recycled materials (NRW, LAs, NPA)  Percentage of waste recycled and composted (LAs)  Area covered by planning permission for waste disposal (NPA)  Distance travelled to and from source materials (NPA)  Proportion of the construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled.  Retail sales (retailing data sources)  Recycling volumes (UAs)</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b>  Unsustainable use of mineral resources.</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b>  Continued minerals operations within the Park and pressure for extension of existing sites</p>		

Potential for future development to sterilise existing resources		
SEA/SA OBJECTIVES	QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?	INDICATORS (Source of data)
<p><b>16. Minerals</b></p> <p>Encourage development, supported by active travel infrastructure, new evolving technologies (including electric car charging infrastructure) and sustainable transport initiatives that reduce the need for private fossil fuel-based transport.</p>	<p>...sterilise an existing minerals resource</p> <p>... increase the likelihood for future mineral working within the NP</p> <p>...promote the use of recycled materials</p>	<p>Area covered by planning permission for aggregates working (NPA)</p> <p>Areas covered by planning permission for all minerals extraction within the NP and percentage of those permissions not working (NP)</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates used from secondary and or recycled sources</p> <p>Number of applications within minerals safeguarding areas and percentage of those proposals which result in prior extraction.</p>

TOPIC: POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH		
<p><b>ISSUE</b></p> <p>Static population growth, but changing demographic with higher proportion of retirees moving into the area, and younger work force moving out. A lack of land available for housing development within Sustainable Settlements. Increase in the loss of cultural traditions.</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b></p> <p>Loss of social cohesion; diminishing feelings of belonging and responsibility for community and environment. Loss of traditional skills; loss of local character and distinctiveness.</p>		
SEA/SA OBJECTIVES	QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?	INDICATORS (Source of data)

<p><b>17. Housing</b></p> <p>Provide for the overall housing requirements, ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes, and catering for all identified needs to promote integrated, vibrant and viable communities.</p>	<p>...provide sufficient housing for the needs of the local communities?</p> <p>...ensure the population trends are considered in decision making processes, especially age.</p> <p>...promote the design of settlements that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions.</p> <p>...promote community interactions that will improve social cohesion.</p> <p>...ensure the quality of the built environment</p> <p>...promote inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups into society.</p> <p>Provide sufficient community space within housing developments i.e. village halls/community space; playgrounds; natural spaces</p>	<p>National Park Population projections (WG)</p> <p>National Park Household projections (WG)</p> <p>Headroom Assessment of Housing Need (Litchfields/NPA)</p> <p>Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Percentage of people who feel safe in the local area (Wellbeing Assessments)</p> <p>Joint Housing Land Assessments (NPA)</p> <p>LDP Annual Monitoring Report (NPA)</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b></p> <p>Threats to the Park’s communities from agricultural and economic changes including Brexit and the potential impact on landscape and the fabric of communities</p> <p>Threats to the Park’s communities from the lack of affordable housing</p> <p>Increase in the cost of housing in an area with already a high ratio of house price to income.</p> <p>High land prices and land owner ‘hope value’ limiting land released for affordable housing.</p> <p>An identified shortfall in the level of affordable housing stock, primarily a result of a rising cost of land and an already limited number of available plots</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b></p> <p>Loss of young people and age range imbalance; internal migration creating high house prices.</p> <p>Welsh language does not flourish.</p> <p>Impact on social and economic capital of the area</p>		

<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>I8. Affordable Housing</b> Ensure that good quality, affordable housing of all types will be accessible to the Park's communities where there is an identified need</p>	<p>...contribute to the provision of affordable housing within the plan ...promote the retention of younger people. ...influence Public Goods Scheme (we could have a role in this – pilot scheme?)</p>	<p>Proportion of identified need for affordable housing that is met (Housing Authorities) Percentage of second homes in the National Park Percentage of young people (i) remaining or (ii) returning to the National park to live and work Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation Property tenures House Price Data Affordability ratios</p>
<p><b>ISSUE</b> Limited access for many social groups to the Park and to its opportunities and facilities both from within and beyond the park boundary (wider Wales). Compared to the rest of Wales health indicators for the National Park (based on figures for Powys and Monmouthshire) are all above the national average (positive), with the exception of “Death from Road Traffic Accidents” which is significantly below (negative).</p>		
<p><b>TREND</b> Certain groups excluded from the National Park (e.g. disabled, non-drivers, elderly, young people, minority groups).</p>		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>I9. Health and Wellbeing</b> Promote sustainably managed opportunities for health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>...improve access to the Park and to its opportunities and facilities for all? ...create new access opportunities where appropriate?</p>	<p>Area (ha) of access land available (NPA) Length and condition of public rights of way. Open Space Survey (NPA)</p>

	<p>... ensure that the Park is easily accessible and promoted through eco-tourism?</p> <p>...improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>... provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate the diversity of species, habitats, and ecosystems in the Park.</p> <p>...remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lifestyles;</p> <p>...encourage walking or cycling as an alternative means of transportation;</p> <p>...reduce the causes of accidents;</p> <p>...encourage integration of health issues into planning activities.</p> <p>...tackle specifically isolation issues? Problems for isolated farmers/elderly etc (comes into some issues but needs highlighting as this is especially relevant to the National Park)</p> <p>...positively impact communities both inside and outside of the Park – importance of outside communities on impact of National Park. Also the logistics of obtaining funding.</p>	<p>Access to Green Space Survey (NPA) – who/how many?</p> <p>No. of KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) casualties per year.</p> <p>Percentage of people whose main mode of travel to work is (i) walking or (ii) cycling.</p> <p>Percentage of pupils whose main mode of travel to school is walking.</p> <p>No. of noise related complaints to the local authority.</p> <p>Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Wellbeing Assessments</p> <p>No. of people engaging in outdoor activities? Physical activities? – see visitor survey data.</p> <p>Impact of people using the Park</p>
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**ISSUE**

Pressure for new housing that leads to unsustainable travel/landscape quality, food management etc.

**TREND**

Centralising policy from service providers such as banks and the post offices leading to the closure of rural branches

Viability issues in retaining village pubs – resulting in the decline in social networks and the resulting impact on socio-economic activity

Closure of village schools - resulting in the decline in social networks and the resulting impact on socio-economic activity

<p>Closure of village shops</p> <p>Expansion of residential areas without services to support socio-economic networks</p> <p>Cuts in Local Government services leading to centralising of services, increasing need to travel</p> <p>Overloading of NHS facilities within rural communities</p>		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>20. Location of Growth</b></p> <p>Encourage development in locations that respect and contribute to National Park purposes, minimise unsustainable travel and contribute to the vibrancy and viability of local communities and their sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>...Will the proposals contribute to the viability of rural services</p> <p>...Will the proposal contribute to the development of social networks within the community</p> <p>...will the proposal limit the necessity to travel to essential services and facilities</p> <p>...promote the design of settlements that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions.</p> <p>...reduce inequality and provide access to all facilities and services;</p>	<p>Settlement Sustainability Index (NPA)</p> <p>Number of development proposals resulting in the loss of a community service or facility (NPA)</p> <p>Social and human Capacity of communities within the National Park (Wellbeing Assessments)</p> <p>Access to GP or primary care professional.</p> <p>Access in rural areas.</p> <p>Accessibility to health care facilities.</p> <p>Access to education (distance; affordability of travel)</p>

<b>TOPIC: EDUCATION AND SKILLS</b>		
<b>ISSUE</b>		
<p>Lack of access to training courses in hospitality and tourism – the main business of the National Park. The majority are in Newtown and Cardiff.</p> <p>Apprenticeships not been identified</p> <p>Poverty of experience for rural young people (e.g. few/none school trips due to cost. location, attitude and lack of aspiration.</p> <p>Recruitment of teachers – diversity of opportunities for ‘partners’ / spouses – as 2 incomes needed</p> <p>Lack of range of Further Education (e.g. – have to travel outside from high tech/green tech)</p> <p>Food – Skills regarding the development of the local food offer</p> <p>Appropriate skills to sustainable livelihoods in the National Park – ensuring we are giving landowners, etc. skills to deliver necessary outcomes for the future (e.g. <i>Brexit and Our Land</i>)</p>		
<b>TREND</b>		
No identified trend		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>2I. Strengthening skills</b></p> <p>Increase opportunities to build and improve the quality of the education and skills base</p>	<p>...promote providing the best start in life for children both inside and outside of the park?</p> <p>...promote appropriate education provision for supporting 16-19 year olds?</p> <p>...promote enrolment in further and higher education institutions?</p> <p>...increase levels of literacy (in English and Welsh) and numeracy?</p> <p>...promote lifelong learning?</p> <p>...promote the retention of appropriate skills in the Park for future skills?</p>	<p>Percentage of people aged 9-21 with at least an NVQ level 2 qualifications or equivalent.</p> <p>Percentage of adults of working age with at least a National Qualification Framework level 4 qualification.</p> <p>Percentage of adults engaged in adult education activities.</p> <p>Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of school leavers with 4 GCSE including Maths and English.</p> <p>Proportion of schools within the park with Green status (WG).</p> <p>No. of apprenticeships?</p>

	<p>...provide accessible educational and training facilities which meet the future needs of the area?</p> <p>...cover and support 5 – 16 year olds?</p> <p>...address the needs of marginalised groups?</p> <p>...promote real employment opportunities to use skills gained leading on from training/education within the Park?</p> <p>...does the National Park inspire people to learn and access relevant measures?</p>	<p>No. of rural/small schools (rate of school mergers; amalgamation; closures)</p> <p>Welsh school enrolment</p> <p>No. of schools in special measures – Estyn data</p> <p>No. of post 16 institutions in/serving the Park</p> <p>Enrolment + Retention</p> <p>Online access</p>
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## TOPIC: ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

### ISSUE

Farming incomes under pressure, especially with post-Brexit uncertainty.

The agricultural industry employment figures are decreasing, which reduces the availability of skills and knowledge for land management of conservation.

Employment figures are increasingly concentrated in limited industries.

Declining retail in main centres for local community and visitors

Conflicts between peak visitor numbers at honeypot sites and the capacity/sustainability of communities and existing infrastructure

Increasing need to develop a low carbon economy – including need for community based renewable generation

Poor Broadband and Mobile phone connectivity in rural areas

Low level of unskilled jobs

Reliance on employment outside of the National Park boundary and associated implications on transport/climate change

Skills gap – viable businesses

Lack of railway transport infrastructure and use of services is low.

Increasing dependence on private vehicles as most of the Park is not well served.

Need for improved rural transport.

### TREND

Farm diversification increasingly important in retaining farm businesses

Tourism increasing in relative importance within the local economy

Reduction in public sector employment

Public transport declining for residents and visitors

Increase in traffic and parking problems

Electric vehicles increasing in popularity

Commuter and second home ownership increasing

High street retail businesses being impacted on by trend towards internet based purchasing and growth of local discount out of town shopping

Establishment of small businesses based on dispersed rural locations

<p>Increasing home/remote working  Increased level of commuting in and out of the National Park based on individual needs.</p>		
<b>SEA/SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS: will the proposals in the plan...?</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Source of data)</b>
<p><b>22. Economy</b>  Provide for a sustainable economy, supporting appropriate opportunities to enhance both local towns and rural economies.</p>	<p>...promote a sustainable agricultural economy in the Park?  ...support a thriving, locally-based economy in the Park?  ...support a flourishing and sustainable tourism industry in the Park?  ...encourage use of local products and services?  ...help provide good quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population?  ...promote sustainable businesses in the Park?  ...promote home working?  ...improve environmental performance</p>	<p>Value and volume of tourism - STEAM  Number of Farms/Farm workers - WAG Agricultural Statistics  NPA Agricultural Statistics  Broadband and mobile coverage and speeds (Towards 2040 Powys Well-being Plan)  Residents survey (2013)  Travel to work analysis (ONS)  Business expansion planning applications  Employment categories in the Park - Key Statistics for National Parks in England and Wales (2011)  Vacant units in town centres - NPA Retail Survey (2018)</p>
<p><b>23. Employment</b>  Support and provide for sustainable employment opportunities within the National Park, recognising the strong links between local employment and housing supply.</p>	<p>...promote sustainable businesses in the Park?  ...help provide good quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population?  ...promote a sustainable agricultural economy in the Park?  ...support a thriving, locally-based economy in the Park?</p>	<p>STEAM – Employment in tourism  Residents survey on employment  Wellbeing assessments by constituent PSBs  WAG Agricultural Statistics  Key Statistics for National Parks in England and Wales (2011)</p>

	<p>...support a flourishing and sustainable tourism industry in the Park?</p> <p>...improve environmental performance</p> <p>...promote entrepreneurship and innovation</p> <p>...develop ICT skill sets</p>	
<p><b>24. Tourism</b></p> <p>Support a sustainable tourism industry that contributes to National Park purposes and a vibrant local economy and community, and develop a visitor payback scheme within the Park.</p>	<p>...support a flourishing and sustainable tourism industry in the Park?</p> <p>...ensure that the tourism sector and attractions provide access by a choice of travel other than private means?</p> <p>...improve access to the Park and to its opportunities and facilities for all?</p> <p>... ensure that the Park is easily accessible and promoted through tourism?</p>	<p>Health of the tourist industry (STEAM) Resident survey (2013)</p> <p>Access and movement in the National Park (BBNPA Visitors Survey 2016-2017)</p> <p>Tourist Spending (NPA/STEAM)</p>
<p><b>25. Farm Diversification</b></p> <p>Support the farming industry to develop sustainable diversification opportunities that contribute to National Park purposes and a vibrant and viable local economy.</p>	<p>... support the sustainable environmental diversification of farms in the National Park?</p>	<p>No of farm businesses</p> <p>No. of diversification applications</p> <p>No. of farmers markets and local farm shops (NPA)</p>
<p><b>26. Retail &amp; Town Centres</b></p> <p>Support evolution of town centres in the Park, promoting and enhancing their vibrancy and viability and responding to sustainable locally led place-based initiatives.</p>	<p>... encourage use of local products and services?</p> <p>... support and promote the evolution of town centres in the National Park?</p>	<p>Number of vacant retail properties (BBNPA)</p> <p>Residents survey on vibrancy</p> <p>Business survey on viability</p> <p>Business survey on relative importance of/income from tourism/added value of NP location (shops/ holiday cottage servicing, carpets etc)</p>

<p><b>27. Transport</b></p> <p>Promote development supported by active travel infrastructure, new evolving technologies (including electric car charging infrastructure) and sustainable transport initiatives that reduce the need for private fossil fuel-based transport</p>	<p>...promote home working?</p> <p>...promote sustainable businesses in the Park?</p> <p>... ensure that the Park is easily accessible through tourism?</p> <p>... promote the installation of innovative transport technologies?</p>	<p>Use of public transport (Resident Survey/Visitor Survey)</p> <p>Planning permissions relating to transport/car charging points</p> <p>Key Statistics for National Parks in England and Wales (2011)</p> <p>Census Data (2011)</p> <p>Method of Transport (Visitors Survey 2017)</p> <p>Bus routes and service frequency (Bus providers)</p>
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## 6.5 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

The following table sets out all SA objectives for ease of reference

**Table 6 SA/SEA Objectives**

SA/SEA Topic	SA/SEA Objective
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	<b>1. Climate Change</b> Proactively mitigate the Park's contribution to climate change, and promote increased resilience and responsiveness adaptation measures.
	<b>2. Renewable Energy</b> Encourage energy efficiency and generation in all development.
	<b>3. Flooding</b> Minimise flood risk in all development through appropriate location and design.
<b>Natural Resources: Air, Water and Soil</b>	<b>4. Natural Resources</b> Ensure sustainable use of natural resources in all new development and maintenance of water, soil and air quality standards
	<b>5. Geodiversity</b> Protect and enhance the geological resources of the Park, including Fforest Fawr UNESCO Global Geopark.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>6. Biodiversity</b> Conserve and enhance the rich and complex biodiversity of the National Park.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b> Ensure that all development affecting the historic environment enhances the landscape and built heritage whilst also taking appropriate account of sustainable design requirements.
	<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b> Conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the Park's communities including use of the Welsh language
<b>Landscape and the Built Environment</b>	<b>9. Landscape</b> Ensure that all new development protects and enhances the beautiful and varied character of the landscape.
	<b>10. Special Qualities</b> Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park.
	<b>11. Sustainable Use of Land</b> Encourage development on previously developed land in preference to the development of greenfield land.
	<b>12. Sustainable Design</b> Improve the physical quality, energy efficiency, accessibility and sustainable design and construction of all development throughout the Park.
<b>Material Assets</b>	<b>13. Infrastructure</b> Ensure adequate provision of utilities for local communities and embrace opportunities for new technologies in all new development.
	<b>14. Transport</b> Encourage development, supported by active travel infrastructure, new evolving technologies (including electric car charging infrastructure) and sustainable transport initiatives that reduce the need for private fossil fuel-based transport.
	<b>15. Waste</b>

	Encourage local waste and recycling facilities and make sufficient land available to support innovative solutions.
	<b>16. Minerals</b>
	Protect the National Park against new mineral workings and extensions to existing mineral workings, whilst also safeguarding appropriate mineral resources from sterilisation and ensuring suitable aftercare for any redundant workings.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	<b>17. Housing</b>
	Provide for the overall housing requirements, ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes, and catering for all identified needs to promote integrated, vibrant and viable communities.
	<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>
	Ensure that good quality, affordable housing of all types will be accessible to the Park's communities where there is an identified need
	<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>
Promote sustainably managed opportunities for health and wellbeing.	
	<b>20. Location of Growth</b>
	Encourage development in locations that respect and contribute to National Park purposes, minimise unsustainable travel and contribute to the vibrancy and viability of local communities and their sustainable economic development.
<b>Education and Skills</b>	<b>21. Strengthening skills</b>
	Increase opportunities to build and improve the quality of the education and skills base
<b>Achieving a Sustainable Economy</b>	<b>22. Economy</b>
	Provide for a sustainable economy, supporting appropriate opportunities to enhance both local towns and rural economies.
	<b>23. Employment</b>
	Support and provide for sustainable employment opportunities within the National Park, recognising the strong links between local employment and housing supply.
	<b>24. Tourism</b>
	Support a sustainable tourism industry that contributes to National Park purposes and a vibrant local economy and community, and develop a visitor payback scheme within the Park.
	<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>
	Support the farming industry to develop sustainable diversification opportunities that contribute to National Park purposes and a vibrant and viable local economy.
<b>26. Retail &amp; Town Centres</b>	
Support evolution of town centres in the Park, promoting and enhancing their vibrancy and viability and responding to sustainable locally led place-based initiatives.	
<b>27. Transport</b>	
Promote development supported by active travel infrastructure, new evolving technologies (including electric car charging infrastructure) and sustainable transport initiatives that reduce the need for private fossil fuel-based transport	

## 7. Assessment stages

### 7.1 Compatibility of SA/SEA Objectives

When the SA/SEA objectives have been finalised following consultation on this Scoping Report a compatibility assessment will be undertaken in order to identify whether there is incompatibility or tensions between certain objectives. If incompatibilities are identified it will be necessary to take these in to account when undertaking the assessment process and consider appropriate mitigation measures or alternative approaches in the NPMP/LDP.

**Table 7: Key to compatibility assessment**

C	Objectives are compatible
?	Uncertainty over compatibility
N	Objectives not compatible
-	No relationship between objectives

**Table 8: Compatibility of SA/SEA Objectives**

Abridged Titles.	1. Climate change adaptation measures.	2. Renewable Energy	3. Flooding	4. Natural Resources	5. Geodiversity	6. Biodiversity	7. Historic Landscape	8. Cultural Heritage	9. Landscape	10. Special Qualities	11. Sustainable Use of Land	12. Sustainable Design	13. Infrastructure	14. Transport	15. Waste	16. Minerals	17. Housing	18. Affordable Housing	19. Health and Wellbeing	20. Location of growth	21. Strengthening Skills	22. Economy	23. Employment	24. Tourism	25. Farm Diversification	26. Retail and Town Centres
1. Climate change adaptation measures.	■																									
2. Renewable Energy	■	■																								
3. Flooding	■	-	■																							
4. Natural Resources	■	■	■	■																						
5. Geodiversity	■	-	-	■	■																					
6. Biodiversity	■	-	-	■	■	■																				
7. Historic Landscape	-	-	-	-	■	■	■																			
8. Cultural Heritage	-	-	-	-	■	-	■	■																		
9. Landscape	?	-	-	-	■	■	■	■	■																	
10. Special Qualities	-	-	-	-	■	■	■	■	■	■																
11. Sustainable Use of Land	-	-	■	■	-	-	-	-	■	■	■							■								
12. Sustainable Design	■	■	■	■	-	-	?	-	■	■	■	■														
13. Infrastructure	-	■	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	■													
14. Transport	-	?	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	■	■	■												
15. Waste	?	■	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■											
16. Minerals	-	?	-	■	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■										
17. Housing	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	■	■	■	■	-	-	■									
18. Affordable Housing	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	■	■	■	■	-	-	■	■	■							
19. Health and Wellbeing	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	■	■	■	-	-	■	■	■							
20. Location of growth	?	■	■	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	■	-	-	■	■	?	■	■					
21. Strengthening Skills	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	■	■				
22. Economy	?	■	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	?	?	■	■	■			
23. Employment	?	■	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	■	-	?	?	■	■	■	■		
24. Tourism	?	-	-	-	■	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	■	■	■		
25. Farm Diversification	?	■	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	■	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	■	■	■	■	
26. Retail and Town Centres	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	?	■	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	■	■	■	?	■

## **7.2 Compatibility of SA/SEA Objectives with NPMP/LDP Objectives**

When the SA/SEA objectives have been finalised following the formal consultation period, they will be assessed for their compatibility with the NPMP/LDP objectives. The findings of this assessment will be reported in the SA Report. As with the internal compatibility of the SA/SEA objectives (above), if incompatibilities are identified it will be necessary to consider appropriate mitigation measures or alternative approaches in the NPMP/LDP.

## **7.3 Methodology for determining significant effects**

The proposed approach to the SA/SEA of the NPMP/LDP is to provide an expert judgement based system of prediction and assessment that is transparent and auditable, guided by the SA/SEA objectives.

The assessment will include identifying the environmental and wider sustainability effects of the LDP and assessing the effects for their significance.

The identification of the effects involves forecasting the environmental and wider sustainability changes that would occur if the plan or programme were to go ahead (e.g. the likely effect on air quality from the implementation of the NPMP/LDP).

The SEA Regulations require identification, description and evaluation of the significant environmental effects of a plan. The significance criteria that will be used takes into account issues such as:

- Temporal scale of effects (short, medium, or long term; permanent or temporary)
- Reversibility of effects;
- Magnitude and spatial extent of effects;
- Value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected;
- Secondary, synergistic and cumulative effects; and
- Cross-boundary nature of effects.

An assessment matrix will be generated, that compares the performance of each NPMP/LDP element against each SA/SEA objective. An example of this assessment matrix can be seen in Table 99 with the key to assessment scores in Table I. Separate tables will be used for each SA/SEA Objective. The assessment will be reported using numerical scoring denoting the positive, negative, neutral or uncertain effects, supported by symbols indicating the duration, scale and permanence of the effect. This will be further supported by text referring to

evidence or reference and suggested monitoring measures. The results will be published in the Environmental Report.

**Table 9: Example Assessment Matrix Structure**

<b>Objective: Air Quality</b>							
<b>Plan Element</b>	<b>Nature of Effect</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Permanence</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Evidence and Reference</b> Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	<b>Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (those in italics are already proposed in the plan)</b>
Xx							
Yy							
Zz							

**Table 1: NPMP/LDP Policy/Option Scoring Hierarchy**

<b>Duration of effect</b>	<b>Scale of effect</b>	<b>Permanence of effect</b>	<b>Significance of effect</b>
Short term (S/T)	Local (L)	Permanent (P)	Significant +ve (+3)
Medium term (M/T)	Regional (R)	Temporary (T)	Moderate +ve (+2)
Long Term (L/T)	National/International (N/I)		Minor +ve (+1)
			Neutral (0)
			Minor -ve (-1)
			Moderate -ve (-2)
			Significant -ve (-3)

## **8. Summary, Consultation and Next Steps**

### **8.1 Summary**

This Scoping Report has reviewed the relevant policies, plans and programmes that will potentially influence the Brecon Beacons NPMP and LDP. It has identified the state of the Park in the, a Baseline Data Report (Appendix 1), and the relevant plans, policies and programmes (Appendix 2). Stakeholder workshops have also informed this report, and collectively this information has enabled the identification of key issues and objectives in the Park area.

This information is being brought together in a SA/SEA Framework within which the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the NPMP/LDP can be assessed.

### **8.2 Scoping Report Consultation**

The consultation on this SA/SEA Scoping Report will commence on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and run for a period of 5 weeks until 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019. In accordance with guidance, the statutory environmental consultees<sup>21</sup> will be consulted, but in order to seek responses covering other sustainability issues the consultation will be widened to include bodies from sectors such as health, education, and the local economy.

Consultees are invited to comment on all aspects of the report; however information relating to the following key areas would be particularly useful:

- Any additional plans, programmes, strategies or initiatives (extant or under preparation) that are relevant to the NPMP/LDP;
- Further baseline information and sources;
- Additional sustainability issues; and
- Suitability of the framework of objectives and indicators.

Copies of this Scoping Report and its appendices will be made available on the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority website: <http://www.breconbeacons.org/>.

Responses received from the consultation exercise will be used to inform the next stages of the SA/SEA. The SA/SEA Environmental Report will document how the Scoping Report responses have been taken into account.

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<sup>21</sup> The statutory environmental consultees referred to by the guidance in accordance with the SEA Regulations are: i) Cadw; ii) Natural Resources Wales (NRW)

Any comments you may wish to make must be received by noon on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019.

Comments made in responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Strategy and Policy/Swyddog Strategaeth (Blaengynllunio)  
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority/Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog  
Plas y Ffynnon  
Cambrian Way/Ffordd Cambrian  
Brecon/Aberhonddu  
LD3 7HP  
Telephone/Ffôn - 01874 624437  
Fax/Ffacs – 01874 622574

### **8.3 Next Steps**

The next steps in the SA/SEA process will be to:

- 1) Continue to formulate and refine the NPMP and LDP Preferred Strategy; and
- 2) Assess these proposals and alternatives that emerge as the plan preparation process progresses against the framework of potential impacts they may have on the environment and sustainability.

The results of the assessments will be set out in a report, which will include the SA and SEA Environmental Report. This will be published for public consultation with the Management Plan LDP Preferred Strategy, with an updated report for the Local Development Plan being produced at the Deposit Plan stage.

The NPMP is due to be approved by 2020.

The LDP Preferred Strategy is scheduled for consultation in Summer 2019 and the Deposit LDP will be submitted to the Welsh Government by February 2021.

## Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of Brecon Beacons Management Plan and Local Development Plan Scoping Report Appendix I: Baseline Data Report

### CONTENTS

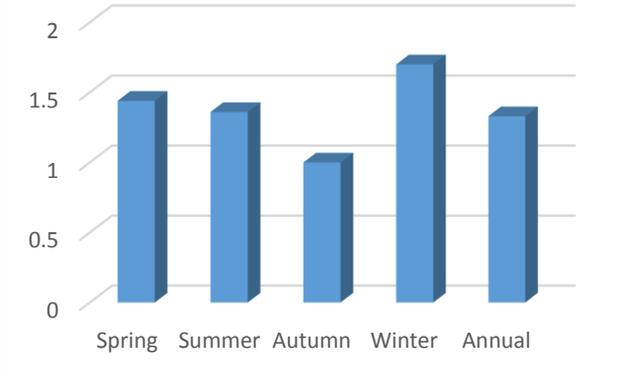
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N.B.—The fourth and fifth sustainability principles, promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly, are not matters for this Baseline Data Report.

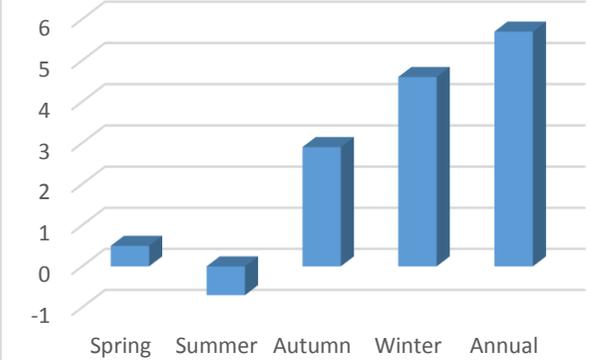
## Sustainability Principle I. Living within environmental limits

### I A) Climatic factors and natural resources

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																							
<b>Climate change:</b> Average temperature	<table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Average Monthly Temperature (°C)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2004 (°C)</th> <th>2003 (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>4.2</td><td>2.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>3.8</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>5.2</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>8.0</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>11.0</td><td>10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>14.0</td><td>13.5</td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td>14.0</td><td>15.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>15.5</td><td>16.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>13.0</td><td>12.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>9.0</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>6.5</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>7.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Brecon Beacon Mountain Centre Meteorological Office</p>	Month	2004 (°C)	2003 (°C)	Jan	4.2	2.8	Feb	3.8	2.2	Mar	5.2	7.5	Apr	8.0	8.0	May	11.0	10.0	June	14.0	13.5	July	14.0	15.0	Aug	15.5	16.0	Sept	13.0	12.5	Oct	9.0	7.5	Nov	6.5	7.0	Dec	7.5	4.5	<p>National data shows an increase in average temperatures. The 1990s was the warmest decade in central England since records began in the 1660s. The growing season for plants there has lengthened by about one month since 1900. Heat-waves have become more frequent in summer, while there are now fewer frosts and winter cold spells. By the 2080s, average temperatures in SE Wales are predicted to increase by 2-5 ° and in Mid Wales by 1-3°.</p> <p>Source: UKCIP02 Scientific Report</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by increasing temperatures.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term temperature patterns.</p>
Month	2004 (°C)	2003 (°C)																																								
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans												
	<p>Change in daily mean temperature (°C) from 1961 to 2006 in Wales, based on a linear trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Change in daily mean temperature (°C) from 1961 to 2006 in Wales</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Season</th> <th>Change in temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Spring</td> <td>~1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summer</td> <td>~1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autumn</td> <td>~1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winter</td> <td>~1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>~1.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Season	Change in temperature (°C)	Spring	~1.5	Summer	~1.4	Autumn	~1.1	Winter	~1.8	Annual	~1.4	<p>The UKCP09 projections show that in the 2080s, and under a medium emissions scenario, all areas of the UK warm on average relative to the 1961-90 baseline. Summers warm more than winters, particularly in southern England (up to 4.2°C (2.2 to 6.8°C). Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures increase across the UK in both summer and winter. By the 2050s, under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 2.0°C, the central estimate of increase in summer mean temperature is 2.5°C</p> <p>Source: UKCP09 Projections: <a href="http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23706">http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23706</a></p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by increasing temperatures.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term temperature patterns.</p>
Season	Change in temperature (°C)														
Spring	~1.5														
Summer	~1.4														
Autumn	~1.1														
Winter	~1.8														
Annual	~1.4														

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																							
<p><b>Climate change:</b> Monthly rainfall</p> <p>2008:</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Monthly Rainfall (mm)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2004 (mm)</th> <th>2003 (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>220</td><td>135</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>180</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>130</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>130</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>85</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>60</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>50</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>130</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>155</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>340</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>80</td><td>155</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>125</td><td>155</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Brecon Beacon Mountain Centre Meteorological Office</p>	Month	2004 (mm)	2003 (mm)	Jan	220	135	Feb	180	65	Mar	130	75	Apr	130	110	May	85	95	June	60	55	Jul	50	95	Aug	130	25	Sept	155	35	Oct	340	70	Nov	80	155	Dec	125	155	<p>Winters over the last 200 years have become much wetter relative to summers throughout the UK. By the 2080s, summer rainfall in the Park is predicted to decrease by over 15%, maybe over 45% in East Wales, while winter rainfall is predicted to increase, perhaps by more than 15%. This would increase run-off and the danger of flooding. Droughts followed by flooding would have adverse impacts on soils, rivers, lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Increases in winter rainfall may also cause increased erosion, loss/changes to habitats and water quality (eutrophication) problems</p> <p>Source: UKCIP02 Scientific Report</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely landscape, biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by drier summers and wetter winters.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term precipitation patterns.</p>
Month	2004 (mm)	2003 (mm)																																								
Jan	220	135																																								
Feb	180	65																																								
Mar	130	75																																								
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June	60	55																																								
Jul	50	95																																								
Aug	130	25																																								
Sept	155	35																																								
Oct	340	70																																								
Nov	80	155																																								
Dec	125	155																																								

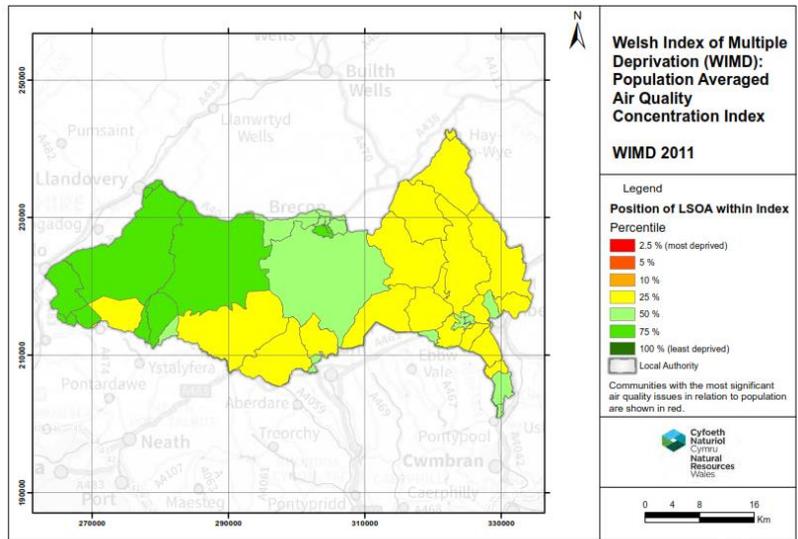
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans												
<p>For SA Scoping Report Evidence Base 2018</p>	<p>Change (days) in days of rain <math>\geq 1</math>mm from 1961 to 2006 by season in Wales, based on a linear trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Change (days) in days of rain <math>\geq 1</math>mm from 1961 to 2006 by season in Wales</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Season</th> <th>Change (days)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Spring</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summer</td> <td>-0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autumn</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winter</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Season	Change (days)	Spring	0.8	Summer	-0.5	Autumn	3.2	Winter	4.8	Annual	6.0		<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely landscape, biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by drier summers and wetter winters.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term precipitation patterns.</p> <p>Source: UKCP09 Projections:  <a href="http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23706">http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23706</a></p>
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<p><b>Climate change:</b> Greatest rainfall in 24 hours</p>	<div> <table border="1"> <caption>Monthly Rainfall Comparison (mm)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2004 (mm)</th> <th>2003 (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>48</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>60</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Ma</td><td>35</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>30</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>18</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>32</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>10</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>28</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>42</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>62</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>15</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>Source: Brecon Beacon Mountain Centre Meteorological Office</p>	Month	2004 (mm)	2003 (mm)	Jan	48	28	Feb	60	25	Ma	35	15	Apr	30	32	May	18	15	June	32	10	Jul	10	30	Aug	28	15	Sept	42	10	Oct	62	15	Nov	15	28	Dec	20	25	<p>A larger proportion of winter precipitation now falls on heavy rainfall days than was the case 50 years ago. This increases run-off and the danger of flooding.</p> <p>Source: UKCIP02 Scientific Report</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely effects of heavy rainfall and increased storminess, and ways of mitigating them. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control abstractions, resist water-hungry ventures.</li> <li>• Resist new land drainage schemes.</li> <li>• Require sustainable drainage systems in new development.</li> <li>• Encourage more woodland and moorland habitat.</li> <li>• Require water conservation – domestic, agricultural, commercial</li> <li>• Riverbank restoration within floodplain restoration</li> <li>• Anticipate erosion – hotspots, remediation plans, contribution to remediation by users.</li> </ul>
Month	2004 (mm)	2003 (mm)																																								
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Bioclimatic Information of the BBNP</p> <p>Lowlands</p>	<p>West Of Park: Moderately cool (1375 – 1650*) – this is also observed along the southern part of the Park, roughly co-incident with the limestone outcrops southwards.</p> <p>Moderately wet (&lt; 40**), exposed (4.8 – 6.6***). Further north it is moderately cool again but slightly wet (40 – 60**).</p> <p>Centre of park: Moderately cool, moderately wet and exposed in the south to moderately cool, slightly wet and unexposed (&lt; 4.8***), to moderately moist and unexposed from Sennybridge eastwards along the Usk Valley and NE towards the valleys beneath the Black Mountains.</p> <p>East of Park: Moderately wet, unexposed along the southern borders. Moderately cool (1375 – 1650*). Further east (in line N-S with the Black Mountains, Bloreng east to the Wales/England border), it is again moderately cool, moderately moist (60 – 100**) and unexposed.</p> <p>Source: Ellis, R, G (1983) <i>Flowering Plants of Wales</i></p>	<p>Comparative data is not available however; the bioclimate of the NP is expected to change with climate change.</p>	<p>The Plans will have to take into account these changes.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Bioclimatic Information of the BBNP</p> <p>Uplands (above ~200m or above the fence line)</p>	<p>West of Park: Moderately wet (&lt; 40**) and exposed to slightly cold (825 – 1375*), moderately moist (60 – 100**) and very exposed (&gt; 6.6***), to slightly cold (825 – 1375*) moderately moist and very exposed (&gt; 6.6) further north. Highest points are moderately cold (&lt; 825*), moderately wet and very exposed.</p> <p>Centre of Park: Same as in the west.</p> <p>East of Park: On the Blorenge, it is slightly cold, slightly wet and very exposed whilst the Black Mountains are slightly cold, moderately moist and very exposed, with the highest points being moderately cold, slightly wet and very exposed.</p> <p>(*Figures in parentheses indicate the accumulated average annual daily temperature for total days above 5.6°C, this temperature being the minimum threshold temperature at which grasses begin to grow. ** Figures in parentheses indicate the moisture deficit in mm, calculated from the average maximum potential soil moisture deficit, i.e., the actual rainfall minus potential transpiration. *** Figures in parentheses indicate the approximate average annual wind speed in m/s.)</p> <p>(The above is modified by altitude, where areas above 200m (the upland zone) become cooler still (average air temperatures fall 0.6°C for every 100m rise in altitude) and north faces are cooler than south faces. The escarpments also create a rain shadow from south to north; the prevailing winds are mainly south westerly)</p> <p>Source: Ellis, R, G (1983) Flowering Plants of Wales</p>	<p>Comparative data is not available however; the bioclimate of the NP is expected to change with climate change.</p>	<p>The Plans will have to take into account these changes.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Air quality	<p>The UAs carry out Updating and Screening Assessments (USAs) to determine if there are 'hot spot' locations where there is potential for air quality objectives to be exceeded. Latest reports are as follows:</p> <p><u>Blaenau Gwent</u>: data awaited.</p> <p><u>Carmarthenshire</u>: data awaited.</p> <p><u>Merthyr Tydfil</u>: It is unlikely that the air quality objectives for all seven pollutants will be exceeded by the specified data. Consequently declaration of an Air Quality Management Area will not be required. <i>Source: Merthyr TCBC Updating Screening Assessment 2004</i></p> <p><u>Monmouthshire</u>: No significant changes in emission sources or relevant exposure since the previous USA round, and no exceedences in the Park. <i>Source: Mons Updating Screening Assessment 2006</i></p> <p><u>Powys</u>: It is unlikely that the relevant objectives will be exceeded and therefore there is no need to proceed with a Detailed Assessment. <i>Source: Powys CC website 17.7.06</i></p> <p><u>Rhondda Cynon Taf</u>: Nitrogen dioxide levels exceeding the standard due to road traffic emissions found at 5 sites, none in the Park. Monitoring of PM<sub>10</sub> particulates in Penderyn found that local industrial activity, including the quarry, has negligible impact on particulate levels. <i>Source: RCT Updating Screening Assessment 2006</i></p> <p><u>Torfaen</u>: Air quality is likely to meet the national objectives and it is not be necessary to declare an Air Quality Management Area. Nor is it necessary to undertake a Detailed Assessment of Air Quality to clarify possible exceedences. <i>Source: Torfaen Updating and Screening Assessment 2003</i></p>	<p>The UAs' work shows that air quality is up to standard in the Park. The main outstanding issue is acid rain, especially nitrate deposition, originating from outside the Park. This affects vegetation growth and water quality. Primary indicators recommended by the EAW are: particulates, ozone, and acid and nutrient deposition. Updated data sets are forthcoming.</p>	<p>Air quality is an issue for the Plans.</p>



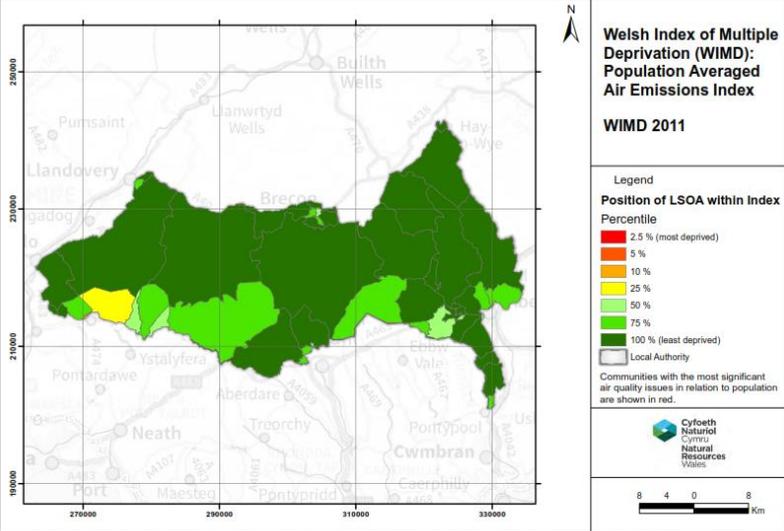
© Crown Copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey licence number 100019741. © Hawlfraith a hawlau cronfa odata? Goron 2014. Rhif Trwydded y Arwng Ordians 100019741 Page 29  
© Natural Resources Wales copyright and/or database right 2014. All rights reserved © Hawlfraith a hawl cronfa wyfodaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru 2014. Codiwr pob hawl.

Air quality is believed to be a good proxy measure of the quality of the surrounding environment. Poor air quality suggests proximity to certain activities such as traffic, domestic combustion and industrial sites – activities that could have a negative impact on quality of life, the local environment and health. The Air Quality indicator uses data on concentrations of pollutants (benzene, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particulates, carbon monoxide and ozone) and Air Quality Management Area data

The baseline data maps show that there are no LSOAs within the Park that fall within the top 10% most deprived areas within Wales. However, there are a significant number of LSOAs within the Park that fall within the 25% most deprived relating to Air Quality concentration, particular in the East and the south of the Park. Also an LSOA to the south west of the Park falls within the 25% most deprived areas within Wales.

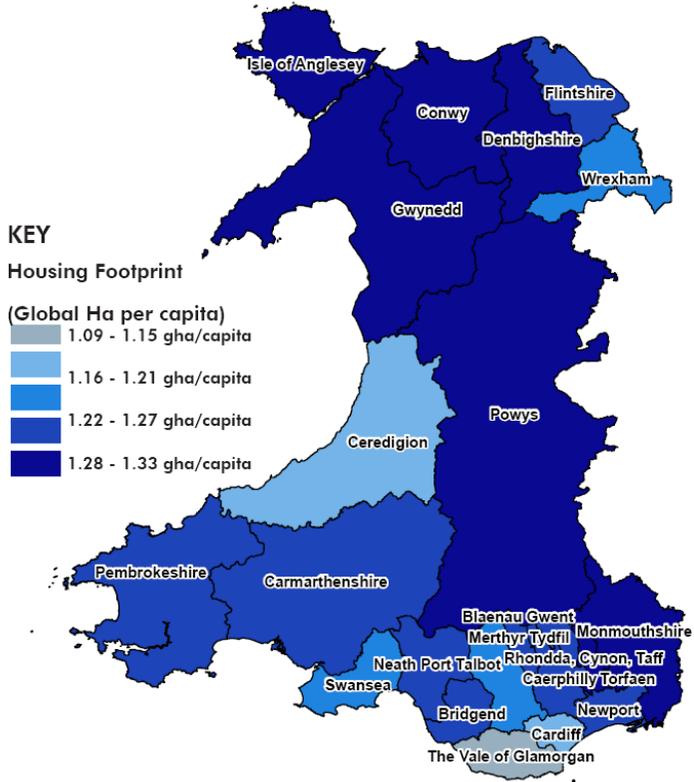
Source: NRW Local Evidence Pack Brecon Beacons 2014

Air quality is an issue for the Plans.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans								
	 <p><b>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD): Population Averaged Air Emissions Index</b></p> <p><b>WIMD 2011</b></p> <p>Legend</p> <p>Position of LSOA within Index Percentile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.5 % (most deprived)</li> <li>5 %</li> <li>10 %</li> <li>25 %</li> <li>50 %</li> <li>75 %</li> <li>100 % (least deprived)</li> </ul> <p>Local Authority</p> <p>Communities with the most significant air quality issues in relation to population are shown in red.</p> <p>Cyfoeth Naturol Cymru Natural Resources Wales</p> <p>8 4 0 8 Km</p> <p><small>© Crown Copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey licence number 100019741. © Hawflaith a haeliau cronfa dosbar1 Goron 2014. Rhif Thwydded yr Arolwg Ordnans 100019741 Page 01 © Natural Resources Wales copyright and/or database right 2014. All rights reserved © Hawflaith a haeliau cronfa dosbar1 Cyfoeth Naturol Cymru 2014. Cedwir pob hawl.</small></p>										
Greenhouse gases	<p>Wales: estimated emissions, million tonnes carbon equivalent.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>1998</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2002</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.0</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: <i>Env Statistics for Wales WAG 2007</i></p>	1990	1998	2000	2002	14.0	13.9	14.7	12.8	<p>2002 data is the latest available. Greenhouse gas emissions are the key cause of global warming. Despite a reduction since 1990, UK targets for reducing them are not being met.</p>	<p>The Plans should encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy use (domestic, transport etc.) and supporting renewable energy production.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																														
	<p>Wales: Emissions of greenhouse gases, million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent 1990 – 2010:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1990</td><td>1995</td><td>1998</td><td>1999</td><td>2000</td><td>2001</td><td>2002</td><td>2003</td><td>2004</td><td>2005</td><td>2006</td><td>2007</td><td>2008</td><td>2009</td><td>2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>54.9</td><td>51.4</td><td>53.1</td><td>54.1</td><td>56.1</td><td>52.7</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>50.6</td><td>49.1</td><td>50.7</td><td>47.7</td><td>49.3</td><td>43.1</td><td>46.6</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.statswales.gov.wales">www.statswales.gov.wales</a> State of the Environment – Addressing Climate Change</p>	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	54.9	51.4	53.1	54.1	56.1	52.7	46	47	50.6	49.1	50.7	47.7	49.3	43.1	46.6	<p>2010 data is the latest available. Greenhouse gas emissions are the key cause of global warming. Despite a reduction since 1990, UK targets for reducing them are not being met.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.statswales.gov.wales">www.statswales.gov.wales</a> State of the Environment – Addressing Climate Change</p>	<p>The Plans should encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy use (domestic, transport etc.<sup>[JH1]</sup>) and supporting renewable energy production.</p>
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54.9	51.4	53.1	54.1	56.1	52.7	46	47	50.6	49.1	50.7	47.7	49.3	43.1	46.6																			
Overall ecological footprint	<p>In 2003, Wales’s ecological footprint was 5.16 global hectares (gha) per person.</p> <p>3 authorities that have significant % area in the Park are:  Powys: 5.3 gha per person  Carmarthenshire: 5.2 gha per person  Monmouthshire: 5.5 gha per person</p> <p>Source: <i>Stockholm Env Institute Wales Eco Footprint Scenarios 2020, 2008</i></p> <p>Estimated Park’s ecological footprint : 5.3 – 5.46 gha per person</p> <p>Source: <i>Sinnadurai, P (2008) Future Parks in Future Climates – Sociable Solutions – Brecon Beacons National Park Authority</i></p>	<p>The footprint of Wales has increased at an average rate of 1.5% per year between 1990 and 2003. At a local authority level, Blaenau Gwent has the lowest ecological footprint of 4.9 gha per person in 2003</p> <p>Source: <i>Stockholm Env Institute Wales Eco Footprint Scenarios 2020, 2008</i></p>	<p>The Plans should contribute towards reducing the ecological footprint for the NP’s constituent local authorities.</p>																														

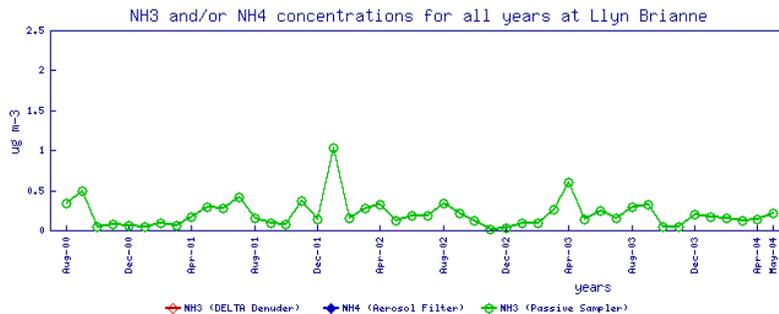
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<p><b>Wales Ecological Footprint:</b>  2003: 5.16gha per capita  2007: 4.4gha per capita  2011: 3.28gha capita</p> <p>Source:  Ecological and Carbon Footprints of Wales (Update to 2011)  Stockholm Environment Institute and GHD July 2015</p> <p>Wales' ecological footprint is estimated at 10.05 million global hectares (gha), roughly 5 times the size of Wales, or 3.28 global hectares per capita (gha/c). Wales' carbon footprint is estimated at 34 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e, or 11 t CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita. These figures are not directly comparable to previous estimates due to changes in the methodology by which the footprints were calculated.</p>	<p>The footprint of Wales decreased by nearly 2gha between 2003 and 2011.</p> <p>If everyone in the world were to consume the same as the average Welsh citizen, just over 2.5 planets would be required to be sustainable. In order to be sustainable it would need to be 1.8gha  <a href="http://www.assembly.wales/NAfW%20Documents/ki-026.pdf%20-%2003112011/ki-026-English.pdf">http://www.assembly.wales/NAfW%20Documents/ki-026.pdf%20-%2003112011/ki-026-English.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The local authorities with the highest ecological footprint are Ceredigion, Vale of Glamorgan and Powys. Those with the lowest ecological footprint are Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen.</p>	<p>The Plans should contribute towards reducing the ecological footprint for the Park's constituent local authorities.</p> <p>The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) calculated that unchecked Wales' footprint in 2020 will be 20% bigger than in 2007. However, it suggested that with the right policies for housing, food and transport – the sectors that contribute most to the national footprint - Wales could reduce its footprint by 10% by 2020. WAG policies will be needed to encourage people to consume far less energy than at present, change their travel patterns making greater use of trains and public transport and significantly reduce the amount of food they waste each year.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Housing footprint per capita for local authorities in Wales</p>	 <p>KEY Housing Footprint (Global Ha per capita)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.09 - 1.15 gha/capita</li> <li>1.16 - 1.21 gha/capita</li> <li>1.22 - 1.27 gha/capita</li> <li>1.28 - 1.33 gha/capita</li> </ul> <p>Source: Source: Stockholm Env Institute Wales Eco Footprint Scenarios 2020, 2008</p>	<p>Housing accounts for 25% of the ecological footprint of Wales. At a local authority level Torfaen has the highest ecological footprint for housing and the Vale of Glamorgan has the lowest.</p>	<p>The Plans should contribute towards reducing the housing footprint for the Park's constituent local authorities.</p>

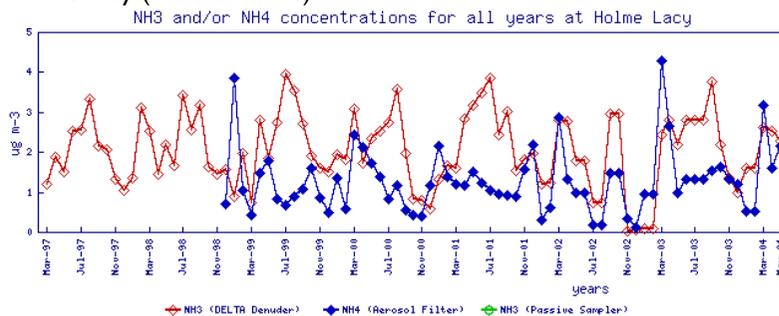
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Transport footprint per capita for local authorities in Wales</p>	<p><b>KEY</b> Transport Footprint (Global Ha per capita)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.78 - 0.83 gha/capita</li> <li>0.84 - 0.88 gha/capita</li> <li>0.89 - 0.92 gha/capita</li> <li>0.93 - 0.97 gha/capita</li> </ul> <p>Source: Source: Stockholm Env Institute Wales Eco Footprint Scenarios 2020, 2008</p>	<p>Transport makes up 18% of the total ecological footprint of Wales. The average distance people travel each year is growing at a considerable rate. As a result the transport footprint is predicted to increase by 2020.</p>	<p>The Management Plan and LDP should aim to contribute towards reducing the transport footprint for the NP's constituent local authorities.</p>

Ammonia

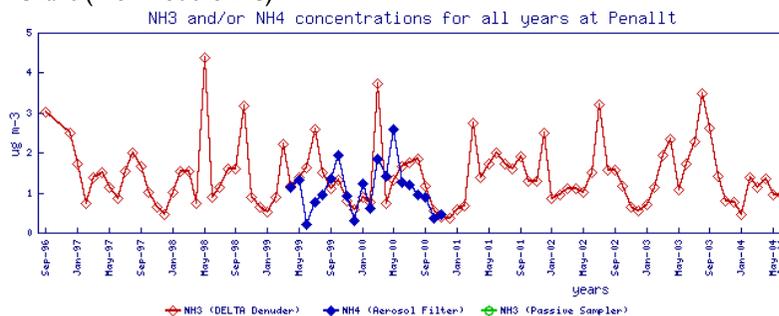
Llyn Brianne (Powys)



Holme Lacy (Herefordshire)



Penallt (Monmouthshire)



Source: Coordinated Ammonia Research Activities

There are not any current ammonia monitoring sites in the BBNP. These three sites are used as they are the closest.

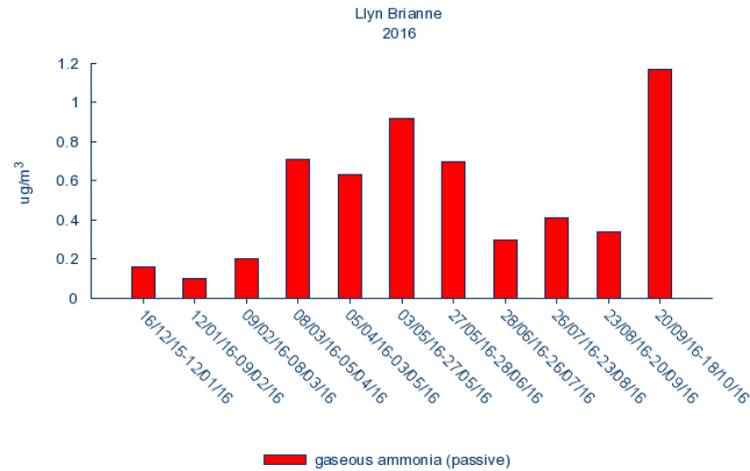
The critical level for effects of ammonia on vegetation is an annual mean concentration of 8.0ug/m<sup>-3</sup>. Levels present at the three monitoring sites are below this threshold.

The Plans should recognise that intensive agriculture is the greatest source of ammonia in the BBNP.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Trend and significance</b>	<b>Issues for Plans</b>

**Graph for 2016 for gaseous ammonia (passive)**

The graph below shows data from the current selected year.

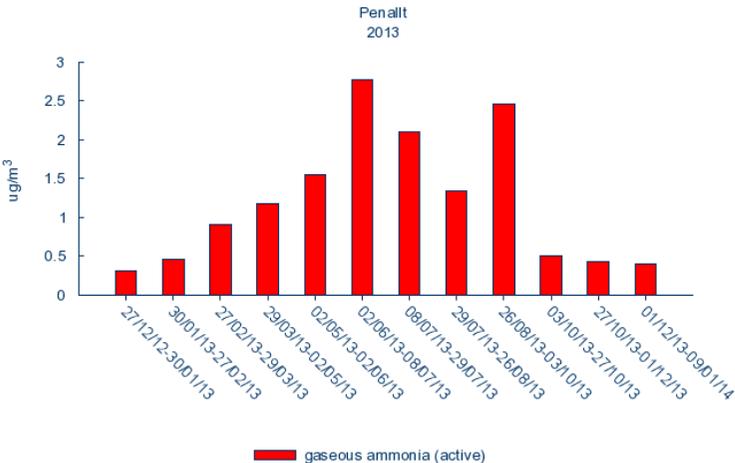


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The Plans should recognise that intensive agriculture is the greatest source of ammonia in the BBNP.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																						
	<p><b>Graph for 2005 for particulate ammonium</b></p> <p>The graph below shows data from the current selected year.</p> <div> <p>Holme Lacy 2005</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the bar chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulate Ammonium (ug/m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20/12/04-13/01/05</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>13/01/05-11/02/05</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>11/02/05-15/03/05</td><td>1.3</td></tr> <tr><td>15/03/05-07/05/05</td><td>0.6</td></tr> <tr><td>07/05/05-19/05/05</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>19/05/05-30/06/05</td><td>1.1</td></tr> <tr><td>30/06/05-22/08/05</td><td>1.1</td></tr> <tr><td>22/08/05-07/09/05</td><td>1.1</td></tr> <tr><td>07/09/05-06/10/05</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>06/10/05-02/11/05</td><td>1.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Date	Particulate Ammonium (ug/m³)	20/12/04-13/01/05	0.3	13/01/05-11/02/05	1.2	11/02/05-15/03/05	1.3	15/03/05-07/05/05	0.6	07/05/05-19/05/05	1.0	19/05/05-30/06/05	1.1	30/06/05-22/08/05	1.1	22/08/05-07/09/05	1.1	07/09/05-06/10/05	1.4	06/10/05-02/11/05	1.5		
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11/02/05-15/03/05	1.3																								
15/03/05-07/05/05	0.6																								
07/05/05-19/05/05	1.0																								
19/05/05-30/06/05	1.1																								
30/06/05-22/08/05	1.1																								
22/08/05-07/09/05	1.1																								
07/09/05-06/10/05	1.4																								
06/10/05-02/11/05	1.5																								

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																										
	<p><b>Graph for 2013 for gaseous ammonia (active)</b></p> <p>The graph below shows data from the current selected year.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for gaseous ammonia (active) in 2013</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Concentration (ug/m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>27/12/12</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>30/01/13</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>27/02/13</td><td>0.9</td></tr> <tr><td>29/03/13</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>02/05/13</td><td>1.6</td></tr> <tr><td>02/05/13</td><td>2.8 (Penallt 2013)</td></tr> <tr><td>08/07/13</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr><td>29/07/13</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>26/08/13</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>03/10/13</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>27/10/13</td><td>0.4</td></tr> <tr><td>01/12/13</td><td>0.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/non-auto-data?uka_id=UKA00118&amp;view=data&amp;network=namn&amp;year=2016&amp;pollutant=default#view">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/non-auto-data?uka_id=UKA00118&amp;view=data&amp;network=namn&amp;year=2016&amp;pollutant=default#view</a></p>	Date	Concentration (ug/m³)	27/12/12	0.3	30/01/13	0.5	27/02/13	0.9	29/03/13	1.2	02/05/13	1.6	02/05/13	2.8 (Penallt 2013)	08/07/13	2.1	29/07/13	1.4	26/08/13	2.5	03/10/13	0.5	27/10/13	0.4	01/12/13	0.4		
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01/12/13	0.4																												

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Onshore Wind farms	<p>Operational, under construction, consented, submitted on and offshore wind farms in Wales</p>  <p>Source: Wales Spatial Plan (Topic Paper G)</p>	<p>At the time of writing there were 24 onshore and one offshore wind farms operational in Wales. There are three onshore wind farms under construction, and six onshore and two offshore consented projects. A further 19 onshore wind farms are in the planning stages. At present, there are no wave or tidal devices operating, consented or under consideration for consent in Wales' waters. However, Wales has a large wave and tidal energy resource and there are at least five projects at the pre-planning stage at this point in time (BWEA, 2007).</p>	<p>The Plans need to take into consideration the need to increase the supply of renewable energy.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<p>Onshore wind turbines in Wales:  847 operational wind turbines  140 consented onshore wind turbines  77 wind turbines under construction</p> <p>Offshore wind turbines in Wales:  215 operational wind turbines  0 consented  0 under construction</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKWEDSearch">https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKWEDSearch</a></p>	<p>BWEA became Renewable UK in 2009. The data provided is taken from Renewable UK website and relates to wind turbines rather than wind farms.</p>	<p>The Plans need to take into consideration the need to increase the supply of renewable energy.</p>
Water quality	<p>Water quality: chemistry</p> <p>Wales, 2005  The percentage of river lengths by chemical quality:  Good 94.7%  Fair 3.5%  Poor 1.6%  Bad 0.2%</p> <p>Source: <i>Key Env Stats for Wales WAG 2007</i></p> <p>See figure below for Brecon Beacons</p>	<p>No trend data available for the Park.</p> <p>The chemical quality of water in the Park is generally high (category Very good). Some tributaries of the Usk from the Black Mountains are rated Good, while the Afon Enig at Talgarth and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal are Fair. The lower part of the Canal is Poor.</p> <p>The EAW recommends monitoring point and non-point water pollution sources for specified catchments within the National Park. Similarly, application of sheep dip poses a problem for water quality in most catchments within the Park.</p>	<p>The causes of some waters being chemically less than very good should be investigated and addressed. Compatibility with the Water Framework Directive and forthcoming Soils Directive will be necessary.</p>

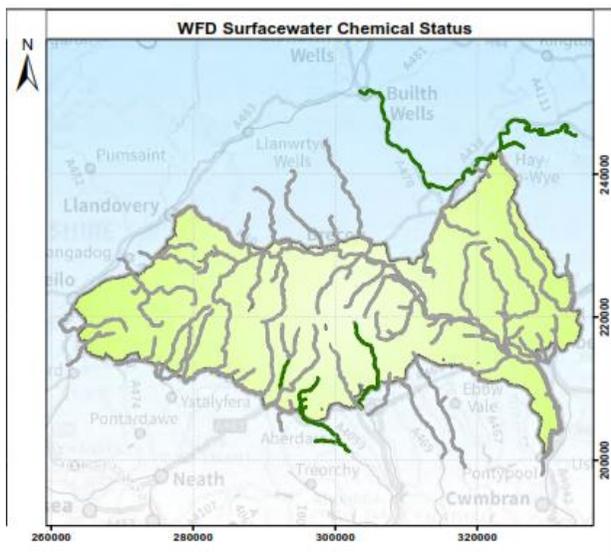


Water quality

Water quality: chemical status

The percentage of river lengths by chemical quality:

Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014



Legend

**Chemical Status**

- Good
- Failing to achieve Good
- Does Not Require Assessment

Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014

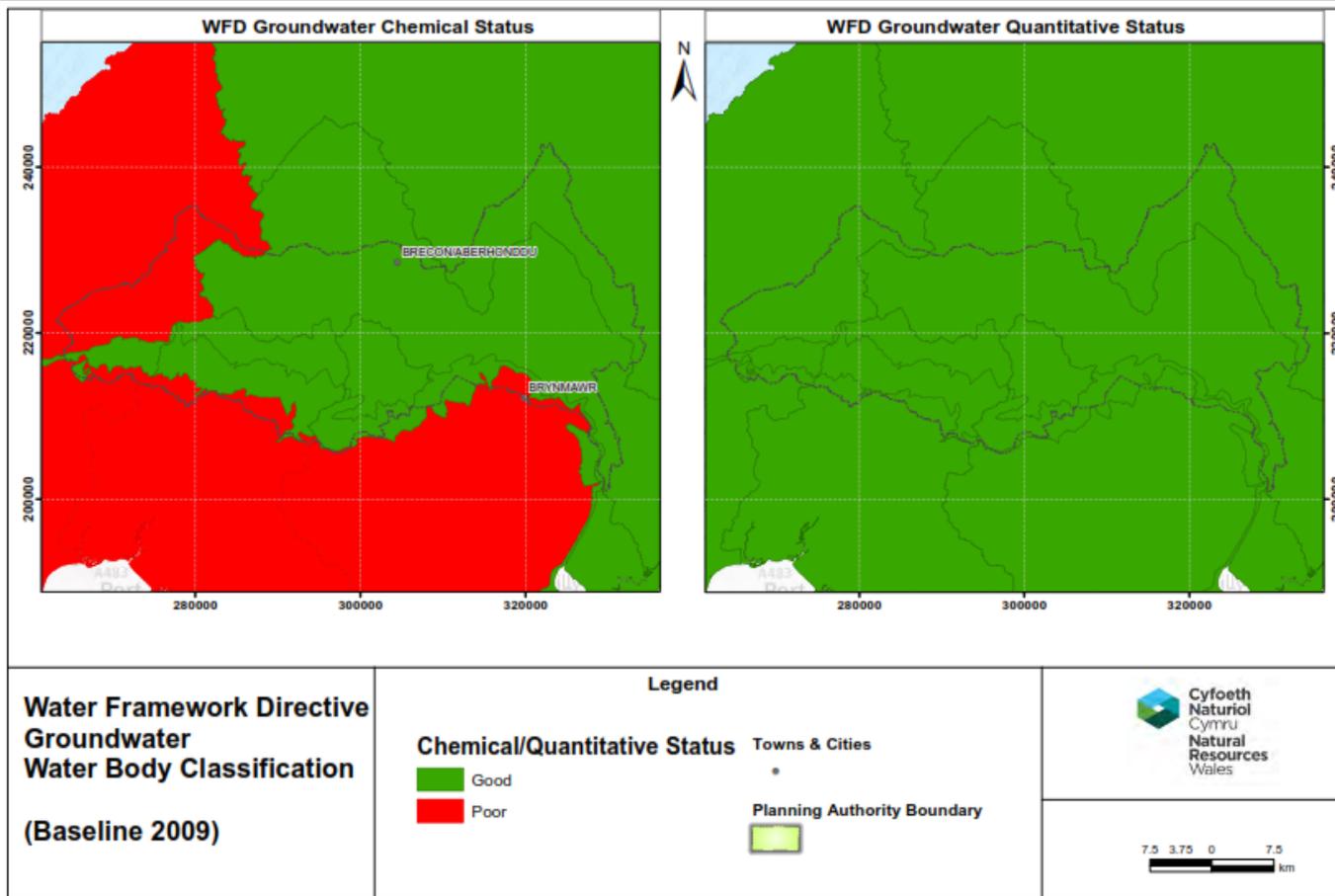
No trend data available for the Park.

The chemical quality of water in the Park is generally high (category Very good). Some tributaries of the Usk from the Black Mountains are rated Good, while the Afon Enig at Talgarth and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal are Fair. The lower part of the Canal is Poor.

The EAW recommends monitoring point and non-point water pollution sources for specified catchments within the National Park. Similarly, application of sheep dip poses a problem for water quality in most catchments within the Park.

The causes of some waters being chemically less than Very good should be investigated and addressed. Compatibility with the Water Framework Directive and forthcoming Soils Directive will be necessary.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans



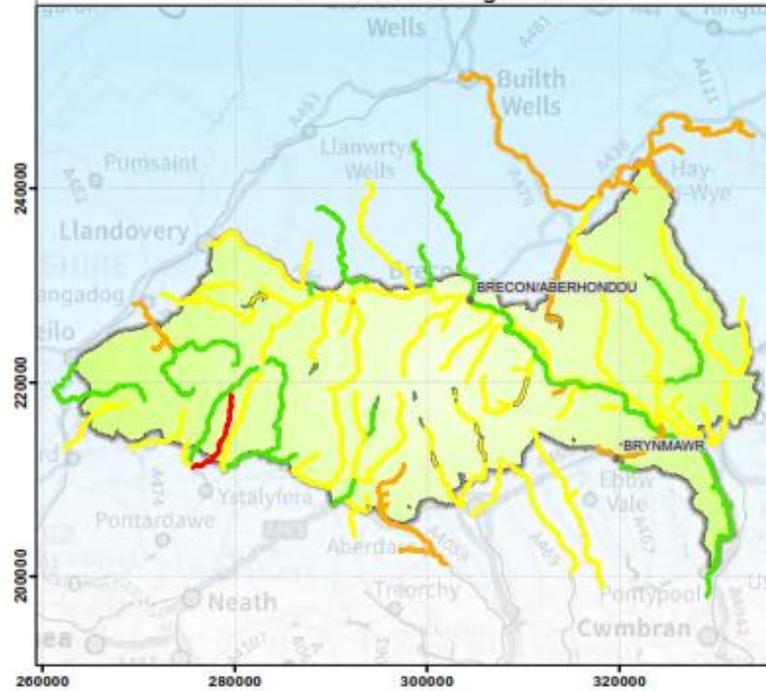
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 © Natural Resources Wales copyright and/or database right 2014. All rights reserved © Hawfraint a hawl cronfa wybodaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru 2014. Cedwir pob hawl.  
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Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Water quality	<p>Water quality: biology</p> <p>Wales, 2005</p> <p>The percentage of river lengths by biological quality:</p> <p>Good 80.0%</p> <p>Fair 19.1%</p> <p>Poor 0.9%</p> <p>Bad 0.0%</p> <p>Source: <i>Key Env Stats for Wales WAG, 2007</i></p> <p>See figure below for Brecon Beacons</p>	<p>No trend data available for the Park.</p> <p>The biological quality of water in the Park is generally Very good or Good, with only the upper Grwyne Fawr and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal rated Fair.</p> <p>EAW have also identified condition of salmon rivers as indicators of water quality and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The causes of some waters being biologically less than Good should be investigated and addressed.</p> <p>Compatibility with the Water Framework Directive and forthcoming Soils Directive will be necessary.</p>



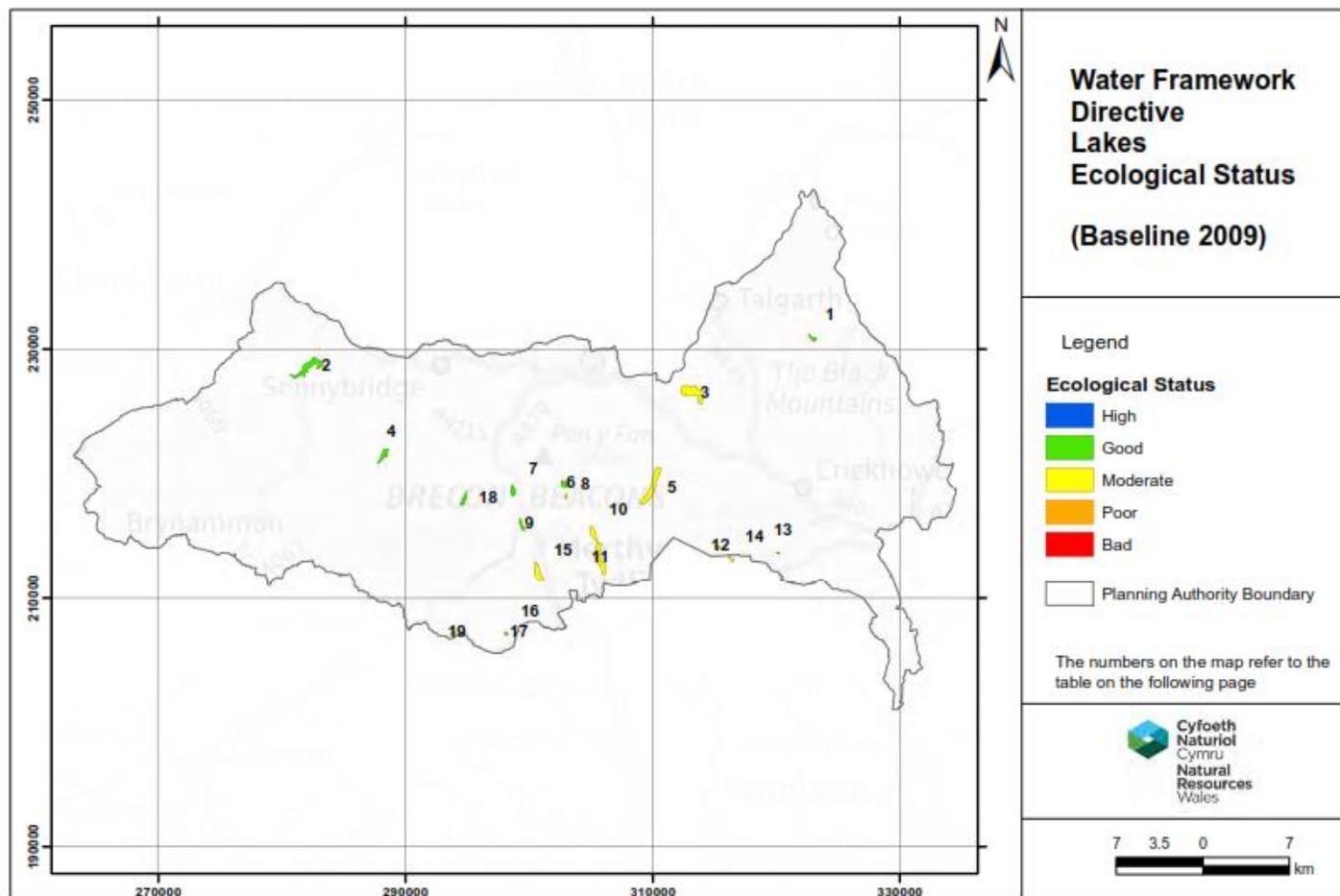
**WFD Surfacewater Ecological Status**



**Ecological Status**

- High
- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Bad

Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014

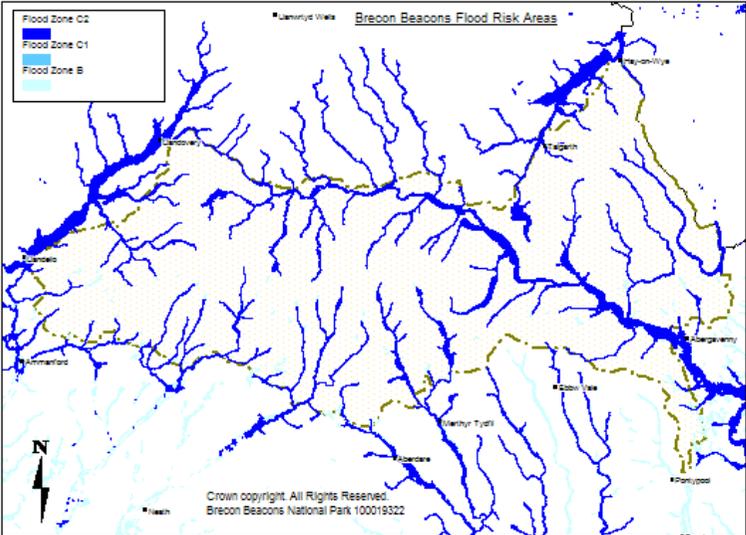


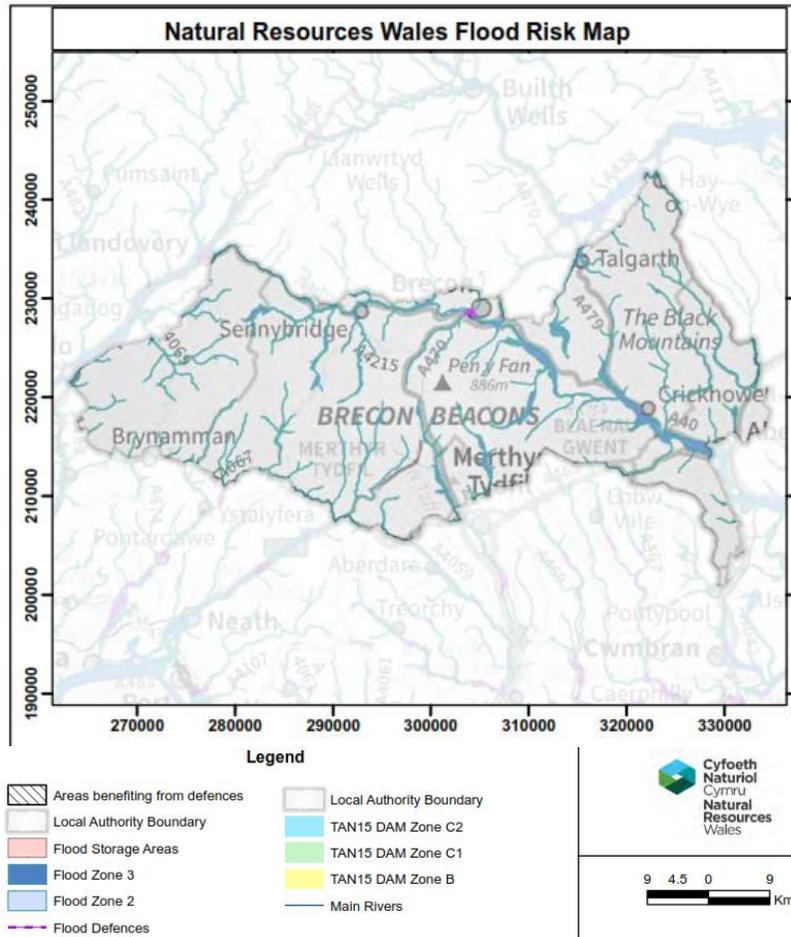
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Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Water conservation	<p>Developments including SUDS* or water conservation. None known.</p> <p>Source: 1</p> <p>*SUDS: sustainable urban drainage systems</p>	<p>Not available.</p> <p>Incorporating SUDS into new development schemes would reduce run-off, flash flooding and pollution, and help maintain groundwater.</p>	<p>The Plans should require or provide for SUDS and other water conservation measures in new development as appropriate.</p>
Groundwater vulnerability	<div> <p>The figure is a map titled 'Groundwater Vulnerability' showing the geographical distribution of major and minor aquifers. A legend in the top-left corner identifies 'Groundwater Vulnerability - Major' with a purple hatched pattern and 'Groundwater Vulnerability - Minor' with a blue hatched pattern. The map shows a large area of major aquifer vulnerability (purple) in the southern and central parts of the park, and a larger area of minor aquifer vulnerability (blue) covering most of the northern and eastern parts. A north arrow and the text 'Information downloaded from EAW website' are located in the bottom-left corner of the map frame.</p> </div> <p>Source: EA Wales GIS Data download 2008</p>	<p>Trend data – not applicable.</p> <p>Groundwater vulnerability relates to areas where water-bearing rocks (aquifers) are vulnerable to pollution because of the type of soil cover which occurs above them. Major aquifers are capable of yielding large quantities of water for abstracting, whilst minor aquifers are capable of providing lower yields.</p> <p>The majority of the Park is made up of aquifer bearing rock with an area along the southern fringe of the Park being a major aquifer.</p>	<p>The Plans should take into account the importance of protecting the aquifers from contamination and promote reduced demand for abstraction from the aquifers.</p>

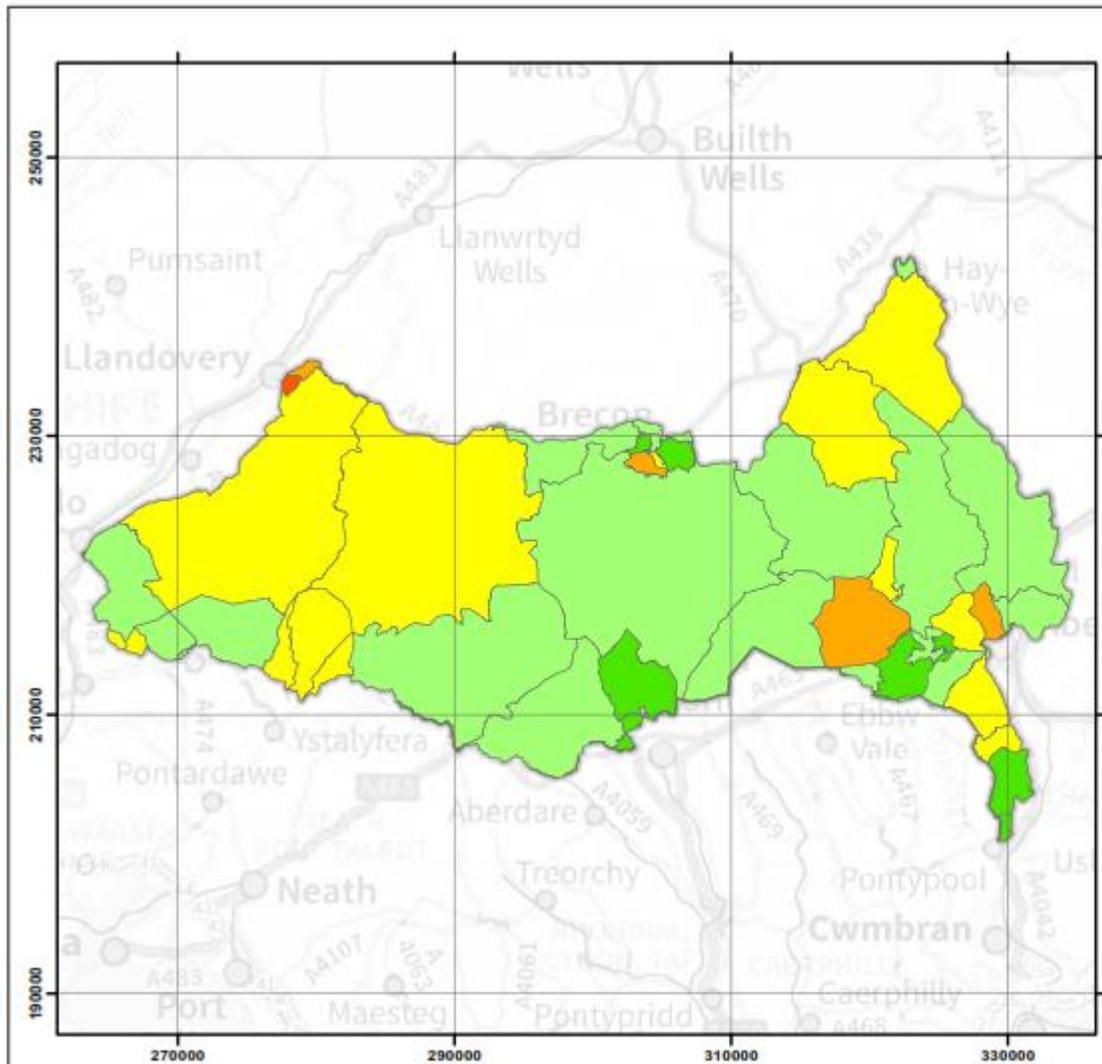
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Development on flood plains	<p>Percentage of allocated development land on indicative flood plains: Local Plan 1999: 29% Unitary Development Plan 2006: 9.5%</p> <p><i>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority data 2005-6</i></p>	<p>Trend: significant decrease in allocation of land liable to flooding. Increased risk of flooding is one consequence of climate change. Development on flood plains puts future occupants at risk and also reduces the capacity of river systems to cope with flood waters.</p>	<p>Allocations should only be made in zone C if it can be justified that a development/use has to be located there in accordance with section 6 and if the consequences of locating development are acceptable, in accordance with section 7 and appendix 1. Sites in zone C2 should not be allocated for highly vulnerable development. (Source: TAN 15)</p>
	<p>Percentage of allocated development land on indicative flood plains: Local Plan 1999: 29% Unitary Development Plan 2006: 9.5%</p> <p><i>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority data 2005-6</i></p> <p>Local Development Plan 2013 – 0%</p>	<p>Trend: Further significant decrease in allocation of land liable to flooding. Increased risk of flooding is one consequence of climate change. Development on flood plains puts future occupants at risk and also reduces the capacity of river systems to cope with flood waters.</p>	<p>Allocations should only be made in zone C if it can be justified that a development/use has to be located there in accordance with section 6 and if the consequences of locating development are acceptable, in accordance with section 7 and appendix 1. Sites in zone C2 should not be allocated for highly vulnerable development. (Source: TAN 15)</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Flood risk	 <p>Source: Sinnadurai, P (2008) 'Future Parks in Future Climates'</p>	<p>Trend data: not identified</p> <p>The Park has a significant area of Flood risk zone C2. These are Areas of floodplain with a high risk from flooding but do not have a significant flood defence infrastructure</p> <p>There are smaller areas of Zone C1 (Areas of floodplain having a high risk from flooding. They tend to be developed and protected by flood defences) and Zone B (Areas know to have flooded in the past evidenced by sedimentary deposits).</p>	<p>Allocations should only be made in zone C if it can be justified that a development/use has to be located there in accordance with section 6 and if the consequences of locating development are acceptable, in accordance with section 7 and appendix 1. Sites in zone C2 should not be allocated for highly vulnerable development. (Source: TAN 15)</p>



Source: NRW Local Evidence Package Brecon Beacons 2014

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation  
 Flood Risk Index  
 2011



**Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD):  
 Flood Risk Index**

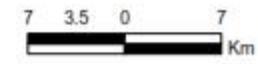
**WIMD 2011**

**Legend**

**Position of LSOA within Index Percentile**

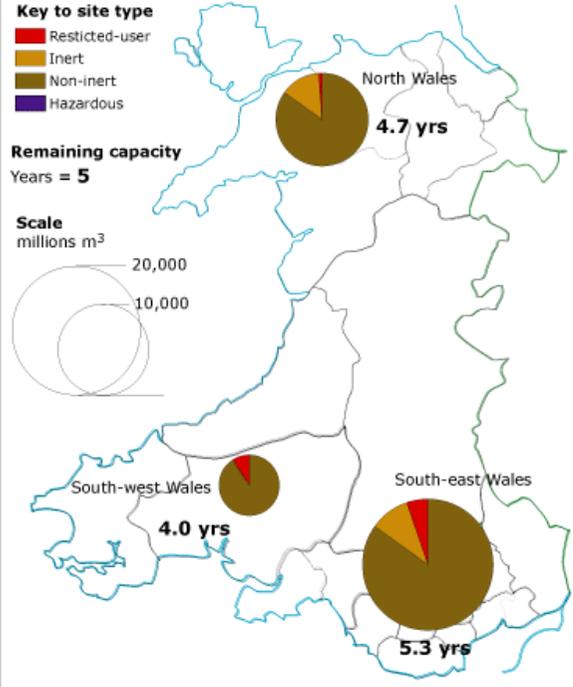
- 2.5 % (most deprived)
- 5 %
- 10 %
- 25 %
- 50 %
- 75 %
- 100 % (least deprived)
- Local Authority

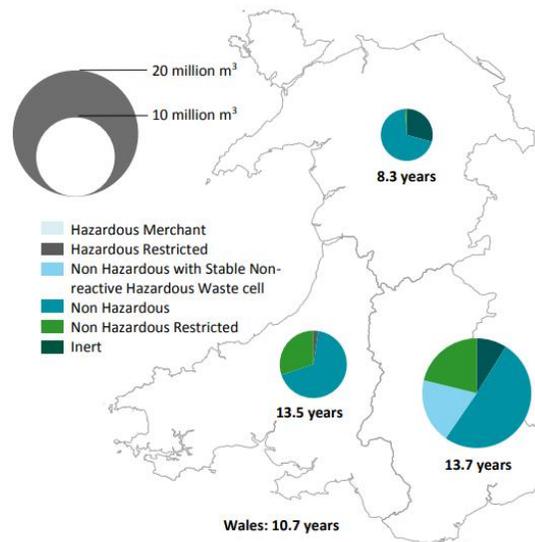
Communities with the most significant flood risk in relation to population are shown in red.



Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																				
Contaminated land	None known. <i>Source: UA data</i>	No contaminated land was determined in the Park, according to information received from the Unitary Authorities, which are responsible for collecting it.	If determined in the Park, contaminated land would be a constraint which the Plans would need to take into account.																				
Working quarries and mines	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Limestone</th> <th>Building stone</th> <th>Silica</th> <th>Opencast coal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1975</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority data 2005-6</i></p>		Limestone	Building stone	Silica	Opencast coal	1975	9	0	1	0	1995	5	1	0	1	2005	2	2	0	0	<p>The number of working limestone quarries has decreased due to the decline of the steel industry and aggregates market forces.</p> <p>The demand for local building stone has encouraged small quarries to open or reopen.</p> <p>Aggregates quarries and opencasting tend to be harmful to the aims of the Plans, except for the employment they provide.</p> <p>The demand for local building and roofing stone is not being met. 16 sites which have the potential for future sand and gravel extraction within the NP.</p>	The Plans should address the issue of mineral working and the need for supplies of local building and roofing stones.
	Limestone	Building stone	Silica	Opencast coal																			
1975	9	0	1	0																			
1995	5	1	0	1																			
2005	2	2	0	0																			

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<p>8 operational quarries/mines with planning permission in the National Park.</p> <p><i>Source: Local Development Plan 2013</i></p>	<p>The number of working limestone quarries has decreased due to the decline of the steel industry and aggregates market forces.</p> <p>The demand for local building stone has encouraged small quarries to open or reopen.</p> <p>Aggregates quarries and opencasting tend to be harmful to the aims of the Plans, except for the employment they provide.</p> <p>The demand for local building and roofing stone is not being met. 16 sites which have the potential for future sand and gravel extraction within the NP.</p>	<p>The Plans should address the issue of mineral working and the need for supplies of local building and roofing stones.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Landfill	<p><b>Wales: remaining landfill capacity by area on 31/3/2005</b></p>  <p><b>Key to site type</b>  <span style="color: red;">■</span> Restricted-user  <span style="color: orange;">■</span> Inert  <span style="color: brown;">■</span> Non-inert  <span style="color: purple;">■</span> Hazardous</p> <p><b>Remaining capacity</b>  Years = 5</p> <p><b>Scale</b>  millions m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>20,000 10,000</p> <p>South-west Wales 4.0 yrs</p> <p>North Wales 4.7 yrs</p> <p>South-east Wales 5.3 yrs</p> <p><i>Source: Wales Spatial Plan (Topic Paper G)</i></p>	<p>Landfill life expectancy provides an indication of the number of years a landfill is expected to remain in operation, based on current waste disposal rates. In 2004, the total landfill life expectancy for existing landfill sites in Wales was five years.</p>	<p>To recognise the need to reduce the amount of municipal waste going into landfill sites and the need to reduce waste arising from all sectors.</p>



**Figure 2: Remaining landfill capacity and landfill life expectancy in Wales** Capacity shown at the end of 2013 in cubic metres by regional waste plan area and site type. Life expectancy estimate based on dividing remaining capacity by 2013 inputs for non-hazardous landfill sites, assuming a waste density of 1.2 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup> and a 25% consumption of capacity for engineering and cover.

Source: Wales Waste Information 2013

Landfill life expectancy provides an indication of the number of years a landfill is expected to remain in operation, based on current waste disposal rates. *In 2004, the total landfill life expectancy for existing landfill sites in Wales was five years.*

#### Landfill Capacity

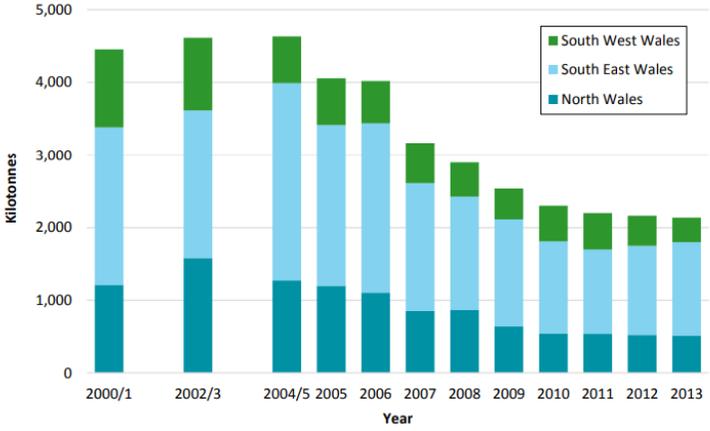
Remaining capacity at landfill sites decreased by 4% during 2013 to 31.3 million cubic metres.

#### Regional Variation:

- North: 1% Decrease
- South East: 6% Decrease
- South West: 4% Decrease
- At the end of 2013:
- 11% of capacity was at inert sites;
- 69% of capacity was at non-hazardous sites; and
- 20% of capacity was at restricted user sites (non hazardous and hazardous).
- approximately 10.7 years of landfill life was left at sites for non-hazardous wastes in Wales, at 2013 input rates (Figure 2).

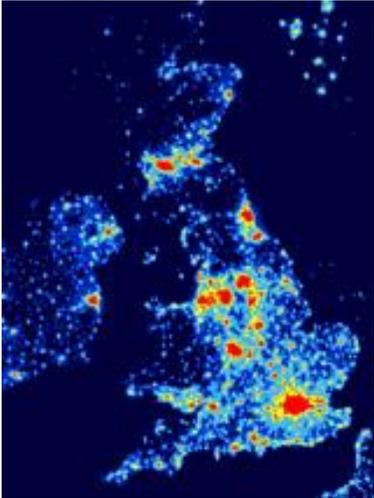
In Wales, 2.14 million tonnes of waste were landfilled in 2013. This is a 1% reduction compared to the 2.16 million tonnes of waste sent to landfill during

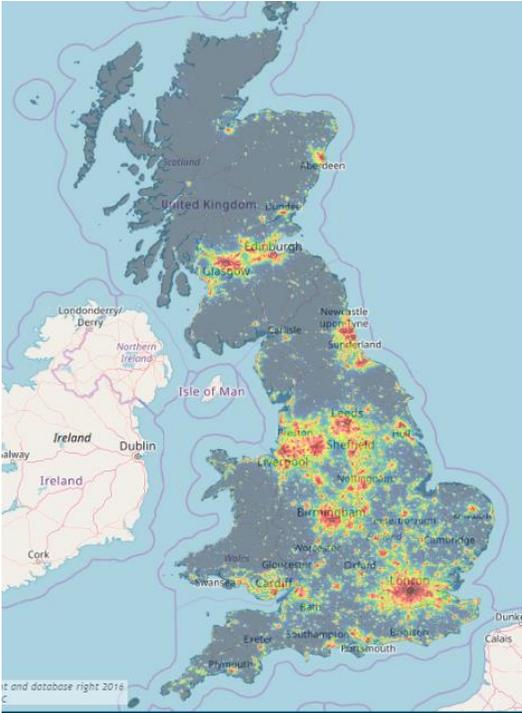
The Plans should recognise the need to reduce the amount of municipal waste going into landfill sites and to reduce waste arising from all sectors.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	 <p><b>Figure 3: Waste deposited at permitted landfill facilities in Wales from 2001 – 2013</b> Waste inputs shown in kilotonnes by regional waste plan area. Data since 2005 has been reclassified into categories used under the PPC permitting of landfills and because of the ban on the co-disposal of waste in landfill in July 2004.</p> <p>Source: Wales Waste Information 2013</p>	<p>2012. The total tonnage of waste landfilled in Wales has fallen by 52% since 2001.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://naturalresources.wales/media/2805/wales-waste-information-eng.pdf">https://naturalresources.wales/media/2805/wales-waste-information-eng.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Planning applications requiring local building stone 2008:</p>	<p>Data not yet available.</p>	<p>Not available. While the use of local stone is a distinctiveness issue, requiring stone cladding creates a demand that may be met through the destruction of existing stone buildings.</p>	<p>The Plans should address the issue of the use of stone in new developments.</p>

## I B) Special qualities, landscape and geodiversity

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Remoteness and tranquillity	Land more than a given distance from a public road of specified status Data to be inserted **	Not available. Remoteness and the sense of tranquillity it may bring is a quality of parts of the National Park. This information is available for England currently, but has not been compiled or analysed for Wales as yet.	The Plans should address the Park's special qualities and their protection.

<p>Light pollution</p>	<p><b>1993</b></p>  <p><b>2000</b></p> 	<p>Large parts of Wales, including much of the National Park, are among the darkest parts of the UK. A slight increase in light pollution is shown between 1993 and 2000. However, the situation may be improving as non-spill street lighting is being used more often in the Park, especially on major roads outside settlements.</p>	<p>The Plans should address the Park's special qualities and their protection.</p> <p>The sense of being away from urban light pollution is a quality of parts of the National Park.</p>
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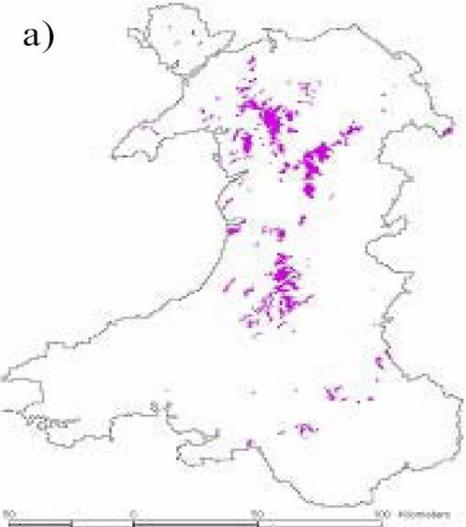
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<p>Red = Highest levels of light pollution  Dark blue = no light pollution detected  Source: 33</p>		
	<p>2018:</p>  <p>Source: Campaign to Protect Rural England website 24/9/18</p>	<p>Within the park there has not been much change though in some marginal areas the night sky has improved thanks to the white LED lighting.</p> <p>Usk reservoir still remains one of the darkest areas and the valley down to Llandeilo in the west of the park is very dark. The valleys to the south remain problem areas for light trespass into the park, especially backlighting Corn Du and Pen y Fan. The NPVC is still a dark area on average and the fringe areas of Llanthony and Trecastle remain dark and inviting spots for stargazing.</p> <p>The National Park remains one of the best areas in the UK to observe the milky way.</p> <p>The BBNP is still averaging Bortle 3 and the best SQM reading in the park is 21.72.</p> <p>Source: Martin Griffiths (Dark Sky Wales)</p>	<p>The Plans should address the Park's special qualities and their protection.</p> <p>The sense of being away from urban light pollution is a quality of parts of the National Park.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Common land	<p>Registered common land  1985: 47,626 ha, 35.2% of Park  2005: 49,459 ha, 36.7% of Park</p> <p><i>Sources: Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991); Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2005</i></p> <p>2018: 49,625 ha, 36.75% of Park</p> <p>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2018</p>	<p>The apparent change in area is probably due to different ways of measuring: aerial photography in 1985 and GIS now.</p> <p>Common land is of supreme importance to the Park as the second largest land use type (after enclosed farmland), the oldest surviving form of agricultural practice, the basis of its upland agriculture and, as access land under the CROW Act, its prime recreational resource.</p> <p>Agricultural support changes and pony passports are reducing stocking rates of sheep, cattle and ponies. The Commons Act 2006 introduces new arrangements for managing common land.</p>	<p>The Plans will need to provide for working with new commons associations to achieve successful, integrated commons management, taking into account changes brought about by the Commons Act 2006. This is essential to the Park's special qualities, landscape and biodiversity and its robustness in the face of climate change, as well as to agriculture and public enjoyment.</p>
Other open country	<p>CROW Act access land other than common land and FC access land  1985: 4,342 ha, 3.2% of Park  2005: 7,862 ha, 5.8% of Park</p> <p><i>Sources: Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991); Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2005</i></p>	<p>The increase is probably mainly due to the classification of additional land as "open" by CCW under the CROW Act. Open country is important in its own right, as a link between commons, and a link between commons and more intensively farmed land.</p>	<p>The Plans should address the importance of open country to the Park's special qualities, landscape and biodiversity and its robustness in the face of climate change, as well as to agriculture and public enjoyment.</p>
Area of farmed land	<p>Area farmed  2002: 78,113 ha, 57.7% of Park  2003: 77,707 ha, 57.4% of Park  2004: 77,419 ha, 57.2% of Park</p> <p><i>Source: WAG Agri Statistics</i></p>	<p>While farming in the Park is under stress, as elsewhere, the area of farmed land is not a very good indicator of its health due to the way data are collected. Most of the open country recorded above will also be counted as farmed land.</p> <p>Farmed land is the Park's largest land use type, and farming is crucial to all aspects of it: qualities, landscape, biodiversity, public enjoyment and not least, its communities.</p>	<p>The Plans should address the many issues relating to farm land and farming in the Park.</p>

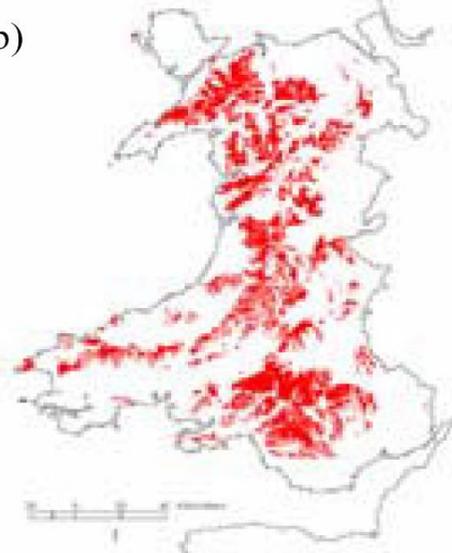
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Area of woodland	<p>All woodland  1985: 18,694 ha, 13.8% of Park  2005: 19,593 ha, 14.6% of Park</p> <p>Broadleaved tree cover  1985: 6,507 ha, 4.8% of Park  2005: 7,725 ha, 5.7% of Park</p> <p>Sources: <i>Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991)</i>; <i>Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2005; mapinfo/parkman/woodland/bltrees 12/10/05</i></p>	<p>Some of the apparent increase of 899 ha (4.8%) may be due to different ways of measuring, and some to the LBAP target of 100 ha new broadleaved woodland p.a. Woodland, particularly broadleaved, is a very important landscape feature and habitat, which also offers climate change mitigation (in young woodland), flood control and water conservation.</p> <p>It is threatened by lack of management, over-grazing and poor markets for timber products. Fragmentation of ownership may bring the threat of unauthorised development and uncontrolled activities. CCW and FC Wales have developed landscape-scale woodland habitat expansion models for Wales. Coed Cymru encourages added value from woodlands, but has no officer covering the Park.</p>	<p>The Plans should include strategies for woodland, both increasing the area and better management, developed in partnership with FC and others.</p> <p>They should explore means of encouraging added value from woodlands and ensuring that local wood-based businesses are facilitated.</p>
Traditional field boundaries: Hedges	<p>Hedges  1975: 5525.76 km  1985: 5375.65 km</p> <p>Source: <i>Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991)</i></p>	<p>Decreased by 150.11 km (2.7%). Hedgerows are now protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Hedgerows are a particularly important landscape feature and habitat. A pattern of quite small fields surrounded by hedges is characteristic of the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p> <p>Threats: lack of appropriate management – need more laying, less flailing; spread of Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed.</p>	<p>The Plans should include the protection and management of hedgerows.</p>
Traditional field boundaries: Dry stone walls	<p>Dry stone walls  1975: 574.21 km  1985: 574.08 km</p> <p>Source: <i>Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991)</i></p>	<p>Decreased by 0.13 km (0.02%)</p> <p>Later trends and the condition of the walls have not been measured.</p> <p>Dry stone walls are important landscape features and habitats where they occur. They have no statutory protection. Single Farm Payments require the protection of walls, but not their repair. Robbing of the stone is known to occur.</p>	<p>The Plans should include the protection and management of dry stone walls.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Traditional field boundaries: Fences	Fences 1975: 149.44 km 1985: 152.01 km  <i>Source: Landscape Change in National Parks (Silsoe Report) Countryside Commission (1991)</i>	Increased by 2.57 km (1.7%) A pattern of quite small fields surrounded by hedges is characteristic of the Park. The small increase in fences does not outweigh the loss of hedges and walls, implying that fields were being amalgamated during the period. Intensification of lowland stocking due to the Single Farm Payment scheme could cause changes in field boundary shapes and furniture.	The Plans should cover the Park's field pattern.
Agri-environment schemes	Area of Park under Tir Gofal 2004: 202 holdings, 18,058 ha, 13% of Park 2005: 217 holdings, 20,993 ha, 16% of Park  <i>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2005</i>	Increased by 15 holdings (7.4%) and 843 ha (4.6%) Tir Gofal has the potential to benefit the landscape, biodiversity and public enjoyment. In the Park it not been targeted at particular species, areas or habitats. However, a significant number of neighbouring farms are in it, particularly in the mid-west of the Park and the Usk Valley, which may benefit wildlife. The existence, take-up, value and monitoring of agri-environment schemes and cross compliance could significantly benefit landscape, biodiversity and other goals. However, the future funding of Tir Gofal is uncertain; payments have been affected by the introduction of Tir Cynnal and cross-compliance. Removal of Tir Mynydd income by 2008 will have an adverse effect on upland and hill farms.	Agri-environment schemes and their effect on the Park's agriculture, landscape and biodiversity will be an issue for the Plans.
Geodiversity	No. and area of geological SSSIs and percentage in a favourable condition. 2005 19 covering 15,807.67 ha, 12% of Park. comprising 37 "features of importance", of which the condition is: Favourable 11 (30%) Unfavourable 19 (51%) Unknown 7 (19%) <i>Source: CCW Rapid Review Brecon Beacons National Park 2005</i>	Trend not available. Geodiversity has been neglected in the past, but has come to prominence with designation of the Fforest Fawr Geopark. Geodiversity conservation is important in its own right, and is being developed as a basis for new eco-tourism. "Unfavourable" conditions include inaccessibility.	Improvement in the condition of SSSIs is an aim of the Plans. It is a statutory duty for the NPA and other public bodies to maintain SSSIs in their ownership in a favourable condition.

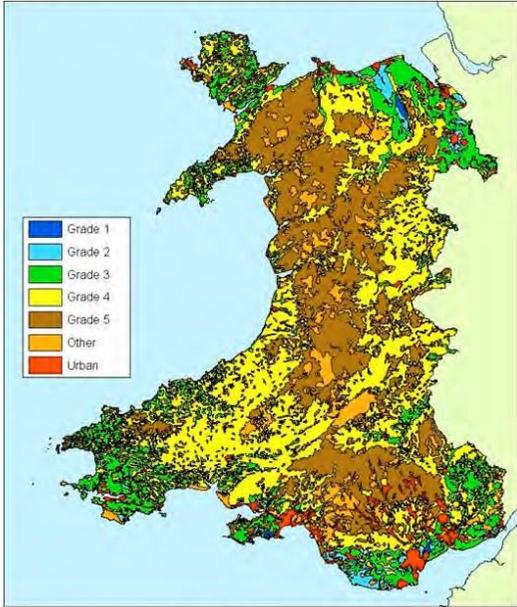
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Condition of soils	<p>No data available for the Park. There are no nitrate vulnerable zones in the Park.</p> <p><i>Source: WAG email 20.2.07</i></p>	<p>Soils are the basis of life, so are of key importance for both biodiversity and agriculture. They are also important in the conservation of carbon.</p> <p>Soil erosion is manifest after heavy rain in the colour of streams and rivers and in anecdotal evidence of increased rapidity of their rise and fall.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for the conservation of soils, in line with the forthcoming Soils Directive. The lack of data is itself an issue.</p>

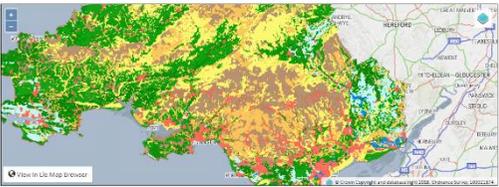
<p>Distribution of peat and organo-mineral soils in Wales</p>	<p>Distribution of (a) peat soils, and (b) organo-mineral soils in Wales 2005</p> <p>a)</p> 	<p>No trend data available.</p> <p>Peat and organo-mineral soils act as important stores of carbon and should be afforded protection. Presence of these resources in the NP is of significance.</p>	<p>The plans should recognise the importance of conserving the peat and organo-mineral soils in the NP.</p>
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b)



Source: ECOSSE 2007

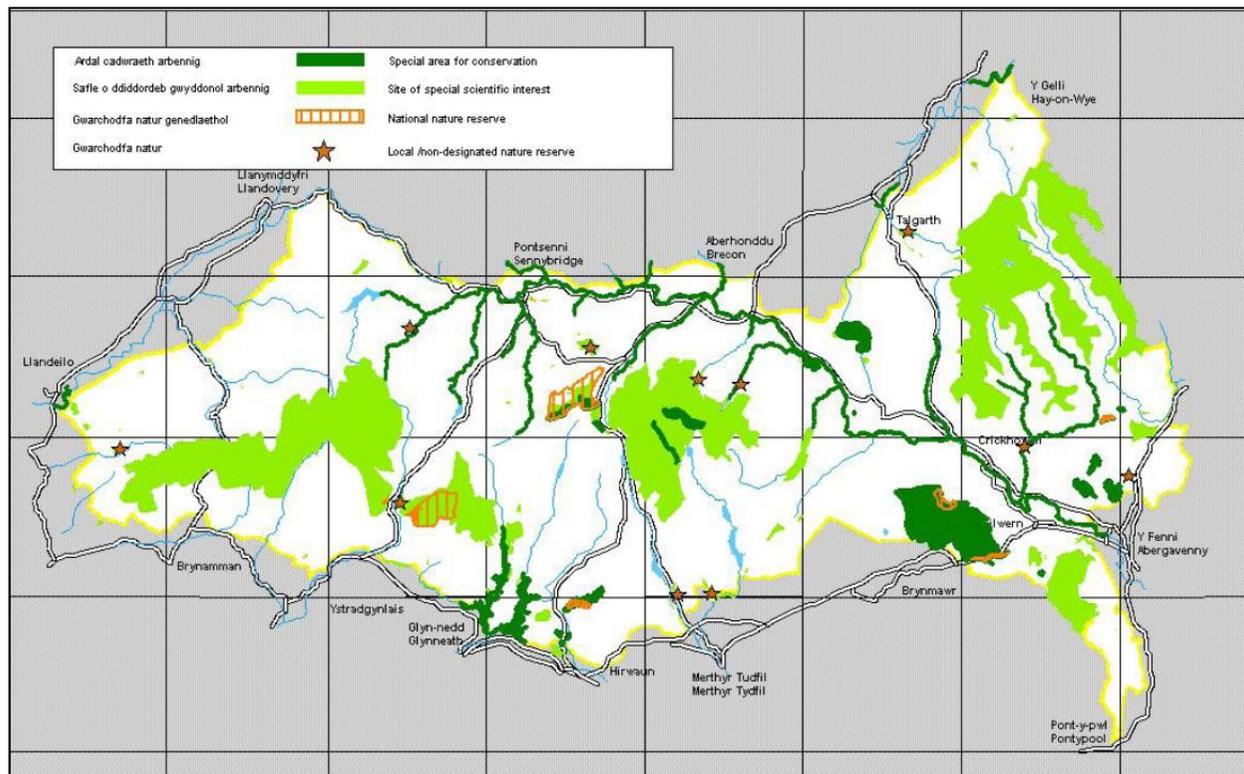
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Proportion of high quality agricultural land</p>	<p>Agricultural land classification across Wales</p>  <p>Source: WAG 2006 – Draft RDP</p>	<p>0.2% of Wales' agricultural land is Grade 1. 2.3% of Wales' agricultural land is Grade 2.</p> <p>The majority of the Park is covered by lower grades of agricultural land.</p> <p>Agriculture makes up a relatively small percentage of economic activity in Wales; however 80% of the land is used for farming and forestry. This land also supports wider countryside activities such as conservation and tourism.</p>	<p>The plans should support the conservation of the higher grades of agricultural land where they exist in the NP.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Proportion of high quality agricultural land</p>	<p>Agricultural land classification across Wales</p> <p>Predictive Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Map Welsh Government</p> <p>Summary Preview Endpoints (1) Downloads (1)</p>  <p>View in UK Map browser</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.lle.gov.wales">www.lle.gov.wales</a></p>	<p>The majority of the Park is covered by lower grades of agricultural land.</p>	<p>The plans should support the conservation of the higher grades of agricultural land where they exist in the NP.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Development on green and brownfield sites	<p>Percentage of development sites on brownfield land:</p> <p>Local Plan 1999: housing 10%, employment /mixed 80%, total 45%</p> <p>Unitary Development Plan 2006: housing 50%, employment/mixed 50%, total 50%</p> <p>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority data 2005</p>	<p>Trend: increase in use of brownfield sites, especially for housing. Many of the potential brownfield employment sites were allocated in the Local Plan, so other land had to be found elsewhere.</p> <p>Redeveloping brownfield land is generally better for the Park's landscape and biodiversity and for its built environment than using greenfield sites.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for the redevelopment of brownfield sites and minimise development on greenfield sites.</p>

## I C) Biodiversity

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Biodiversity SACs	<p>No. and area of biological SACs 11 covering 3,311 ha, 2% of Park</p> <p>Source: CCW Rapid Review Brecon Beacons National Park 2005</p>	<p>SACs are an EU designation, identifying habitats of European importance. They were confirmed in 2005.</p>	<p>An Appropriate Assessment of a Plan is required if it would have a significant effect on a SAC. Consultation zones would help determine what activities are likely to have this.</p>
Condition of SAC features	<p>Blaen Cynon SAC</p> <p>7 features unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marsh Fritillary butterfly</li> <li>- Marshy grassland</li> <li>- Flush and Spring</li> <li>- Raised Bogs</li> <li>- Species-rich neutral grassland</li> <li>- Acid grassland</li> <li>- Semi natural Broadleaved Woodland</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 2000 Management Plans</p>	<p>The current status of the overall features are unfavourable due to inappropriate grazing, scrub invasion, inappropriate tree planting and past agricultural improvements in the management units.</p>	<p>The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.</p>



SSSIs and Nature Reserves in the Brecon Beacons National Park

Condition of SAC features	<p>Brecon Beacons SAC</p> <p>4 features unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Calcareous chasmophytic vegetation</li> <li>- Siliceous chasmophytic vegetation</li> <li>- Dry heath</li> <li>- Tall herb vegetation</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the overall features is unfavourable due to increased public access and over grazing. Air pollutants are still being exceeded which is having an impact on vegetation.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.
Condition of SAC features	<p>Coed y Cerrig SAC</p> <p>1 feature favourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i></li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the feature is favourable; however there is threat to future conservation status if coppicing and glade maintenance is not continued.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to maintain the current favourable status.
Condition of SAC features	<p>Coedydd Nedd a Mellte SAC</p> <p>2 features unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines</li> <li>- old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isle</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the features is unfavourable due to the presence of non-native species and insufficient under storey cover in parts due to heavy grazing in the past. Negative effects as a result of visitor pressure are affecting this feature.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.
Condition of SAC features	<p>Cwm Clydach Woodlands/ Coedydd Cwm Clydach SAC</p> <p>2 features favourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</li> <li>- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrub layer</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the feature is favourable due to all the factors affecting the feature appear to be under control.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to maintain the current favourable status.

Condition of SAC features	<p>Cwm Cadlan SAC</p> <p>2 features unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils</li> <li>- Alkaline Fen</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the features appears to be unfavourable due to the continuing uncertainty over the impacts of drainage and quarrying. There is need to find more suitable grazing areas in some parts of the site.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.
Condition of SAC features	<p>Llangorse Lake/ Llyn Syfaddan SAC</p> <p>1 feature unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrochariton</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the feature is unfavourable however it is in the process of recovering. The lake is considered a risk of both diffuse and point source pollution. Water based recreation has great potential to disturb habitats and wildlife that inhabits the lake.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.
Condition of SAC features	<p>River Usk SAC</p> <p>2 features favourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-European otter</li> <li>- Brook lamprey and River lamprey</li> </ul> <p>5 features unfavourable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sea lamprey</li> <li>- Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> and Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i></li> <li>- Atlantic salmon</li> <li>- Bullhead</li> <li>- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	The current status of the feature is both favourable and unfavourable. Unfavourable features are due to the presence of probable partial barriers, artificial physical barriers, localised water quality failures, flow depletion and from the over-abundance of invasive non-native species of bank side plant communities.	The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status and to maintain the status of the favourable features.

<p>Condition of SAC features</p>	<p>River Wye SAC</p> <p>1 feature favourable: - Sea lamprey</p> <p>8 features unfavourable: - Brook lamprey and River lamprey - Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> and Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> - Atlantic salmon - Bullhead - European otter - Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation - White-clawed crayfish - Transition mires and quaking bogs</p> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	<p>The current status of this feature is both favourable and unfavourable. Unfavourable features are due to physical barriers, flow depletion, localised water quality failures, acidification due to forestry, lack of suitable breeding sites, under grazing and reduced water quality in some tributaries of the Wye.</p>	<p>The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status and to maintain the status of the favourable features.</p>
<p>Condition of SAC features</p>	<p>Sugar Loaf Woodlands SAC</p> <p>1 feature unfavourable: - Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	<p>The current status of the feature is unfavourable due to grazing having a strong role in preventing canopy regeneration. Not all of open areas are of benefit to either SAC or SSSI features.</p>	<p>The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status.</p>

<p>Condition of SAC features</p>	<p>Usk bat sites/ safledd Ystlumod Wysg SAC</p> <p>4 features favourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lesser horseshoe bat</li> <li>- Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines</li> <li>- Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</li> <li>- Caves not open to the public</li> </ul> <p>3 features unfavourable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blanket bog</li> <li>- Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural vegetation</li> <li>- European dry heaths</li> </ul> <p>Source: CCW Natura 200 Management Plans</p>	<p>The current status of the features is in both favourable and unfavourable condition. Past grazing, burning and drainage activity means that some stands of blanket bog have been damaged by deep drainage.</p>	<p>The plans need to take account of the Site Conservation Objectives in order to help improve the current status and to maintain the status of the favourable features.</p>
<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>No. and area of biological SSSIs 64 covering 26,047.38 ha, 15% of Park (Some of these are also geological SSSIs. The total is 75 SSSIs covering 26,655.37 ha, 20% of the Park)</p> <p>Source: CCW Rapid Review Brecon Beacons National Park 2005</p> <hr/> <p>No. and area of biological SSSIs 70 covering ????? ha, ???% of Park</p> <p>There are also 19 geological SSSIs and 13 mixed (bio and geo) SSSIs covering ?????? ha. ?????% of the Park.</p> <p>Source: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority GIS data 2018</p>	<p>Not available</p> <p>Data forthcoming from CCW.</p>	<p>SSSIs are a national designation and the local authority has a duty to further their conservation and enhancement.</p>

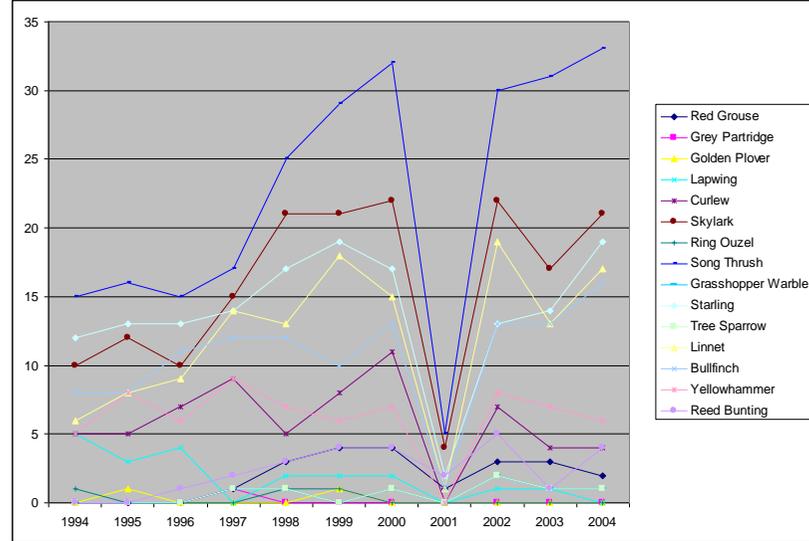
Biodiversity	<p>Condition of the biological features of importance on SSSIs.</p> <p>Within the 64 SSSIs there are a total of 82 biological “features of importance”, the condition of which is:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>24 (29%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable</td> <td>45 (55%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>12 (15%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially destroyed</td> <td>1 (1%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>22 of the features are on land owned/managed by the NPA. Of these the condition is:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Favourable:</td> <td>3 (14%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable</td> <td>17 (77%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>2 (9%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: CCW Rapid Review Brecon Beacons National Park 2005</p>	Favourable	24 (29%)	Unfavourable	45 (55%)	Unknown	12 (15%)	Partially destroyed	1 (1%)	Favourable:	3 (14%)	Unfavourable	17 (77%)	Unknown	2 (9%)	<p>Trend of those in an unfavourable condition:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Declining</td> <td>11 (24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovering</td> <td>11 (24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>23 (50%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 3</p> <p>The poor condition of some SSSIs and the lack of knowledge of many more are of concern. The NPA and public bodies have a statutory duty to have SSSIs in their ownership in favourable condition.</p>	Declining	11 (24%)	Recovering	11 (24%)	Unknown	23 (50%)	<p>The Plans should include policies and actions to halt and if possible reverse the decline in condition, and to ascertain the condition of those where it is unknown. The unfavourable condition of SSSIs in the NPA’s ownership is a major issue.</p>
Favourable	24 (29%)																						
Unfavourable	45 (55%)																						
Unknown	12 (15%)																						
Partially destroyed	1 (1%)																						
Favourable:	3 (14%)																						
Unfavourable	17 (77%)																						
Unknown	2 (9%)																						
Declining	11 (24%)																						
Recovering	11 (24%)																						
Unknown	23 (50%)																						
	<p>In 2014 there were 163 biological features of importance in the National Park, 93 (57%) of which are currently in favourable condition, 51 (31%) are in unfavourable condition and for 19 (12%) the condition is unknown.</p> <p>In 2014, of the 51 biological features in unfavourable condition, 12 (24%) of these are recovering, 5 (10%) are declining and for 34 (67%) the trend is unknown.</p> <p>Source: Natural Resource Wales’s Rapid Review of Brecon Beacons National Park 2014</p>																						

<p>Priority habitats and species</p>	<p>Number of UK and local priority habitats and species included in BBNP LBAP 2006</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: 21; Species: 48  Local Priority Habitats: 17; Species: 27  Source: 11</p> <p>Area of Park covered by UK BAP Habitats: 22%.</p> <p>Source: <i>Priority Habitats of Wales, CCW, 2003</i></p> <p>A summary of the status of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species Action Plan information is available in Appendix 1a.</p>	<p>Local trend data not available for all habitats and species. BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System) will soon be able to do a partial assessment for the species on which we are reporting conservation actions. These are the most important habitats and species, on which conservation effort is being concentrated. The forthcoming UK BAP Review will probably include as UK BAP habitats and species some of which are currently classed as Local in the BBNP LBAP.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for the conservation and enhancement of the identified habitats and species. The lack of up-to-date surveys on condition and trends, and the lack of information on biodiversity gains from agri-environment schemes and the work of CCW (apart from SSSIs) EAW and FCW are also issues.</p>									
<p>Ancient semi-natural woodland</p>	<p>No. and area of ancient semi-natural woodlands 1990s</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Existing</td> <td>899;</td> <td>5,485 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Replanted (mainly to conifers)</td> <td>163;</td> <td>1,312 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cleared:</td> <td>78;</td> <td>348 ha</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: <i>CCW data pre 2000</i></p>	Existing	899;	5,485 ha	Replanted (mainly to conifers)	163;	1,312 ha	Cleared:	78;	348 ha	<p>Trend not known. ASNW has great importance as a habitat in itself, as home to many species not found in recent woodland, and as a reservoir of species which could spread to newly created habitat. This aspect will be particularly important in relation to climate change.</p>	<p>The Plans must include policies conserve ancient semi-natural woodland.</p>
Existing	899;	5,485 ha										
Replanted (mainly to conifers)	163;	1,312 ha										
Cleared:	78;	348 ha										

Bats	Number of applications requiring bat surveys for which planning permission has been granted Data not currently available.	Most such applications are in dwellings or old/disused buildings. The trend is for a continuing high rate of redevelopment, with high risk to bat populations. The only way to reduce the risk is to require ecological surveys for all such buildings, irrespective of whether or not evidence for bats has been found previously. Monitoring would help determine the effectiveness of bat mitigation work.	The Plans should ensure that ecological information is submitted with planning applications, and that appropriate conditions or agreements are imposed. They should also ensure that bat habitat features are also conserved.
Bats	Lesser horseshoe bat (SAC and LBAP species). 2005: Well represented. 12-15 known nursery sites. Approx 1,100 breeding females, similar number of others  <i>Source: Brecknock Wildlife Trust</i>	Upward trend is increasing on the Usk Valley sites, whilst the Wye Valley sites are more at risk from inappropriate activities. Increases possibly due to mild winters.	The Plans should ensure that both Usk and Wye Valley populations improve in ecological status. This may involve limiting agricultural intensification.
Bats	Daubenton's bat. Riparian forager, using tree and bridge roosts 2005: Widespread.  <i>Source: Brecknock Wildlife Trust</i>	Decline due to disturbances of habitats is not expected.	The Plans should control inappropriate development adjacent to rivers and streams, development within the floodplain and woodland losses.
Bats	Common pipistrelle (LBAP species). 2005: Widespread throughout Park. Some relatively large colonies of several hundreds of individuals.  <i>Source: Brecknock Wildlife Trust</i>	Vulnerable to exclusion from houses and other buildings during development or demolition, or through over-zealous insulation work.	The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification, development adjacent to rivers and streams, development within the floodplain woodland losses, damaging house 'improvements' etc.
Bats	Noctule bat 2005: no numerical data.  <i>Source: Brecknock Wildlife Trust</i>	Less common than 20 years ago. May be at risk due to loss of tree roosting sites and food availability.	The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification and tree felling, including of mature and veteran trees for health and safety reasons.

Birds

Birds breeding in the Park: LBAP species that can be termed farmland birds, for which Species Action Plans are being prepared.



Note. 2001 was the year of Foot and Mouth Disease

Source: UK Annual Breeding Bird Survey

Lapwing and curlew show decreases over the years 1994-2004, song thrush and linnet show increases whilst grey partridge, skylark, grasshopper warbler, starling, tree sparrow, bullfinch, yellowhammer and reed bunting show no overall change. There is insufficient data to describe the trends for golden plover and ring ouzel. Lapwing, which has declined, is reliant on arable land and pasture for breeding. All these species are also reliant upon open country in the uplands.

Apparent increases appear to commence between 1996 and 1998, so cannot be attributable to habitat improvements under Tir Gofal, which started in 1999. They might relate to abandonment of land or an increase in gardens and landscaped areas created by development in the Park. The effects of any decline in agriculture on habitats are unclear at present.

The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification.

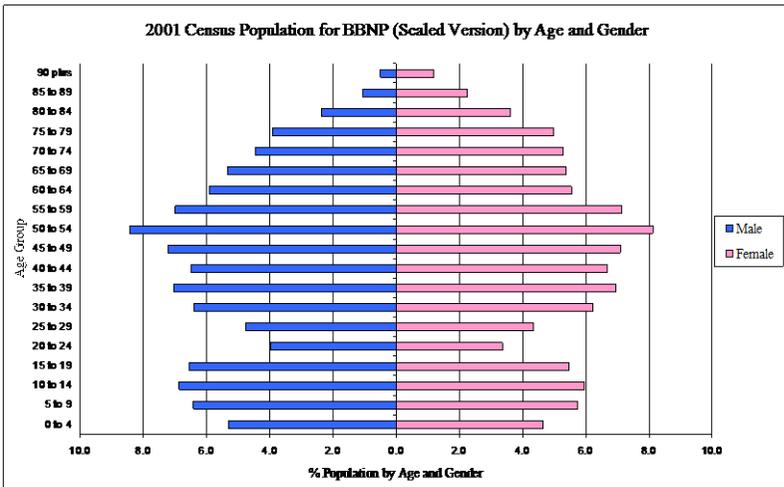
<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>Non-native, invasive plant species, especially Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam.</p> <p>Maps and data sets forthcoming from EAW.</p>	<p>Species and habitats along the River Usk (SSSI/SAC) are threatened by increasing abundance of aquatic invasive plant species, particularly Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. Invasive species may form dense monocultures or monodominant stands, reducing native species diversity and alter habitat quality and characteristics.</p>	<p>Plans and strategies should not lead to the introduction or spread of invasive species, and, where possible, should seek to reduce their abundance.</p>
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**Sustainability Principle 2.**  
**Ensuring a strong healthy and just society**

**2 A) The Park's people**

Population

Demography of the Park's population compared to the demography of Wales 2001

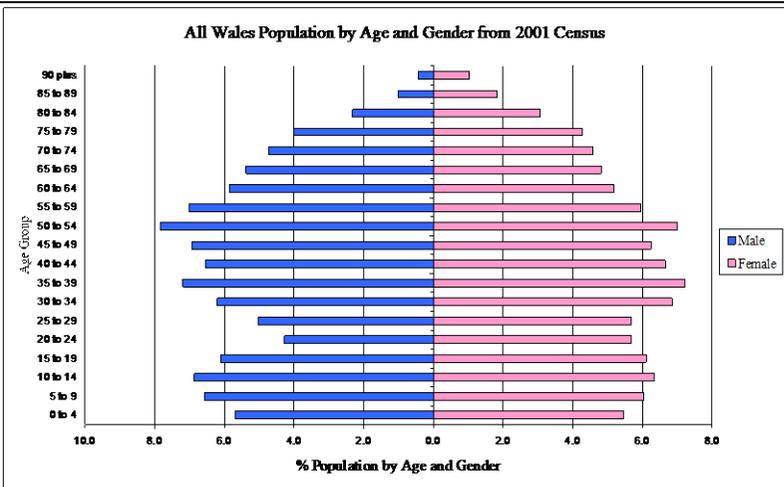


In 2001 the Park had a lower proportion than Wales of females in all age groups up to 30-34. The birth rate (ages 0-5) in the Park was slightly below the Welsh rate, and the proportions of people in age groups over 60 was slightly higher. This may have been related to the in-migration of retired people to this attractive area.

The National Park is projected to see an increase in the numbers of older people between 2014 and 2029. The increase is greater for males than for females, probably caused by the increasing male life expectancy. This is consistent with the patterns seen generally across Wales with, projected increases in older age groups.

The park is projected to see a decrease in the numbers of young people between 2014 and for 2029, this is consistent with the other two national parks in Wales. This is potentially caused by the decreasing size of the younger age cohorts as a result of relatively low birth rates after the year 2000. The pattern is similar for males and females but with slightly greater decreases for females.

The Park's above average ageing population and below average birth rate is an issue for the Plans.



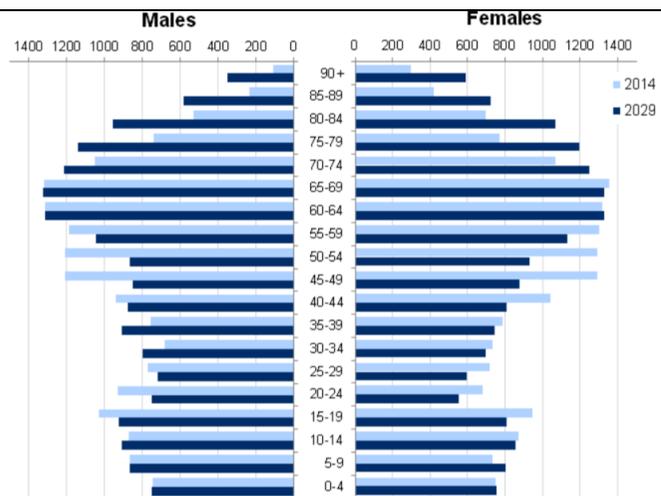
**Population projections for Brecon Beacons between 2014-2029 by age and sex**

The number of people under 16 in the Brecon Beacons was 5,000 in 2014 and is projected to increase slightly by 1.5% to 5,300 in 2029. Of the residual areas situated around the BBNP the number of under 16s is projected to

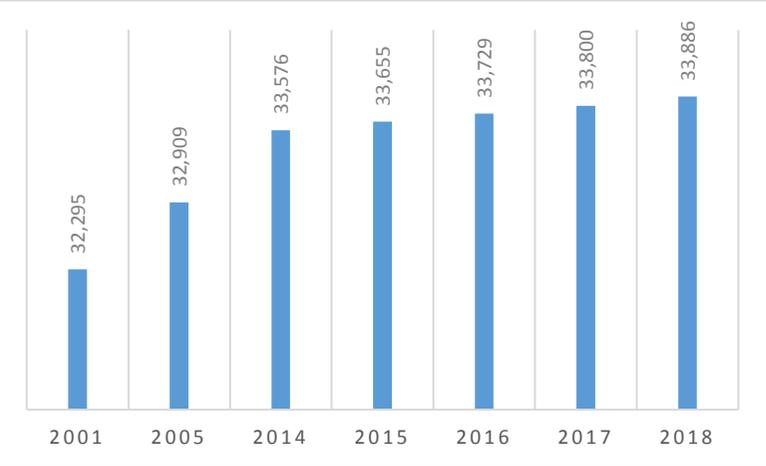
- Decrease in Carms, MTCBC, Mons and PCC
- Increase in RCT

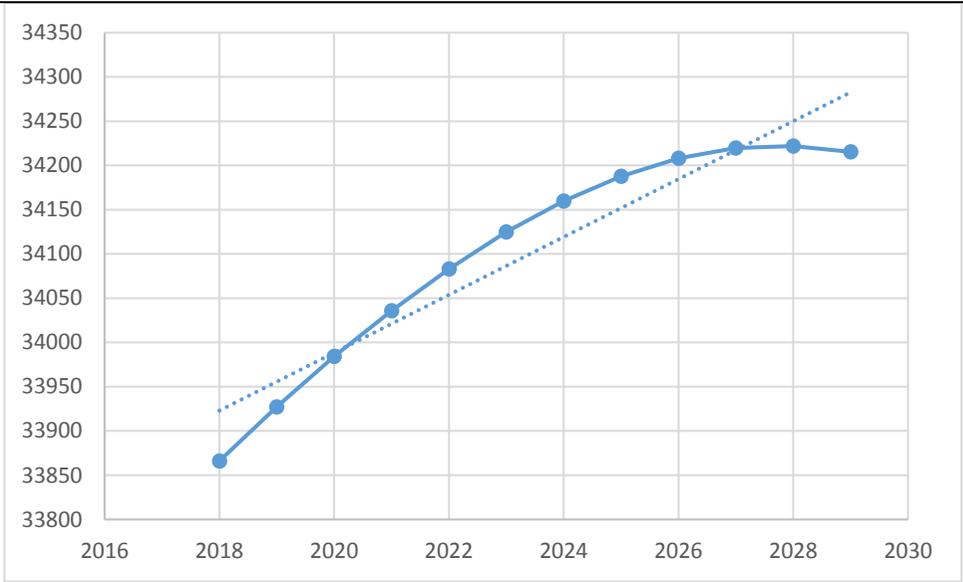
The number of people aged between 16 and 64 in the BBNP was 19,700 in 2014 and is projected to decrease by 12.9% to 17,200 in 2029. There are projected falls in the residual areas situated around the BBNP, ranging from 2.8% in RCT to 16.6% in Powys.

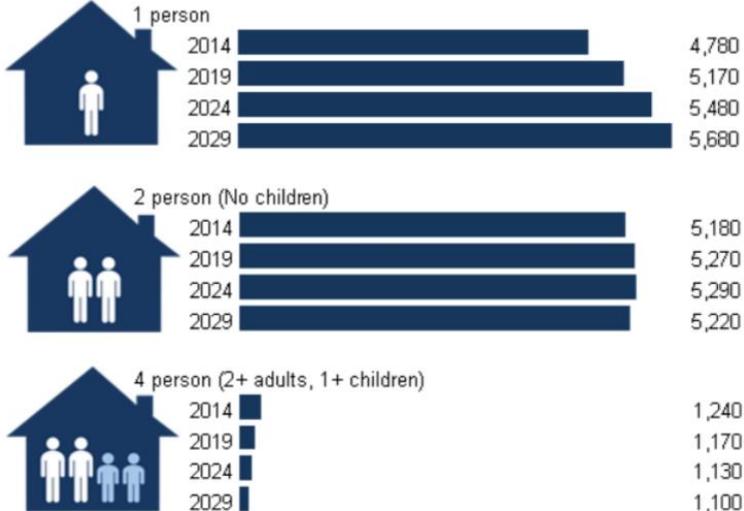
The number of people aged 65 and over in the BB was 8,600 in 2014 and is projected to increase by 36.5% to 11,700 in 2029. There are projected rises in the numbers of over 65s in the residual areas situated around the Brecon Beacons, ranging from 22.7% in RCT to 40.6% in Monmouthshire



Source: national park population projections, Welsh Government

<p>Population</p>	<p><b>Resident population of the Park</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Resident Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>32,295</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>32,909</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>33,576</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>33,655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>33,729</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>33,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>33,886</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Projected population increase</b></p>	Year	Resident Population	2001	32,295	2005	32,909	2014	33,576	2015	33,655	2016	33,729	2017	33,800	2018	33,886	<p>The National Park has seen a steady increase in population since 2001. This calculated to be around 1,500 or a 5% population increase.</p> <p>In 2015 BBNP had a resident population</p> <p>Between 2014 and 2029, the population of Brecon is project to increase by 400 people. In the same period the number of households is projected to increase by 900 (5 percent).</p>	<p>The Plans will need to indicate whether and how provision should be made in the Park for the predicted extra households.</p>
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<p>Population</p>	<p><b>Household Type in the BBNPA</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>1 person</th> <th>2 person (No children)</th> <th>4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>4,780</td> <td>5,180</td> <td>1,240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>5,170</td> <td>5,270</td> <td>1,170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>5,480</td> <td>5,290</td> <td>1,130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2029</td> <td>5,680</td> <td>5,220</td> <td>1,100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source National Park Household Projections, Welsh Government</p>	Year	1 person	2 person (No children)	4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	2014	4,780	5,180	1,240	2019	5,170	5,270	1,170	2024	5,480	5,290	1,130	2029	5,680	5,220	1,100	<p>In 2014, the most common household type was two-person (two adults and no children) households. However, by 2029 the projected increase in two-person household types with no children was 40 whilst the numbers of one-person households in the Brecon Beacons between 2014 and 2029 was projected to increase by 890 (19%) making one-person households the most common household type by 2029</p> <p>Two person households (1 adult and 1 child) were also projected to increase (by 110 or 23%) by 2029 although still only accounting for 4 per cent of the total number of households in the Brecon.</p>	<p>The Plans will need to indicate whether and how provision should be made in the Park for the predicted extra households and the form of housing needed.</p>
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<p>Population</p>	<p><b>Average Household Size</b></p>  <p>Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government</p>	<p>The average household size in the Brecon Beacons is projected to decrease from 2.2 in 2014 to 2.1 by 2029. This is due to the projected increases in the number of one person households.</p> <p>The average household size was also projected to fall by 0.1 to 0.2 people per household in the residual areas of Powys, Carmarthenshire, RCT, Merthyr CBC and Mons between 2014 and 2029</p>	<p>The Plans will need to indicate whether and how provision should be made in the Park for the predicted extra households and the form of housing needed</p>																				

Population	<p><b>Resident population of the Park by Unitary Authority (2012)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Population within BBNP</i></th> <th><i>Share of BBNP Population</i></th> <th><i>BBNP Share of LA population (%)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Powys</td> <td>23,130</td> <td>70.21%</td> <td>17.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monmouthshire</td> <td>6,803</td> <td>20.6%</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carmarthenshire</td> <td>1,694</td> <td>5.14%</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td>836</td> <td>2.54%</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>408</td> <td>1.24%</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blaenau Gwent</td> <td>54</td> <td>0.16%</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Torfaen</td> <td>18</td> <td>0.05%</td> <td>0.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>33,087*</b></td> <td><b>100.0%</b></td> <td><b>3.8%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Litchifields/NPI/2008 NP population projections</i></p> <p><b>Resident population of the Park by Unitary Authority (2017)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Population within BBNP</i></th> <th><i>Share of BBNP Population</i></th> <th><i>Total LA population</i></th> <th><i>BBNP Share of LA population (%)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Powys</td> <td>23,467</td> <td>70.9%</td> <td>132,642</td> <td>17.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monmouthshire</td> <td>6,822</td> <td>20.6%</td> <td>92,476</td> <td>7.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carmarthenshire</td> <td>1,494</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>185,123</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td>809</td> <td>2.4%</td> <td>237,411</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>448</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>59,324</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Population within BBNP</i>	<i>Share of BBNP Population</i>	<i>BBNP Share of LA population (%)</i>	Powys	23,130	70.21%	17.5%	Monmouthshire	6,803	20.6%	7.7%	Carmarthenshire	1,694	5.14%	0.9%	Rhondda Cynon Taf	836	2.54%	0.4%	Merthyr Tydfil	408	1.24%	0.7%	Blaenau Gwent	54	0.16%	0.1%	Torfaen	18	0.05%	0.02%	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,087*</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>		<i>Population within BBNP</i>	<i>Share of BBNP Population</i>	<i>Total LA population</i>	<i>BBNP Share of LA population (%)</i>	Powys	23,467	70.9%	132,642	17.7%	Monmouthshire	6,822	20.6%	92,476	7.4%	Carmarthenshire	1,494	4.5%	185,123	0.8%	Rhondda Cynon Taf	809	2.4%	237,411	0.3%	Merthyr Tydfil	448	1.4%	59,324	0.8%	<p>The BBNP as an administrative area covers parts of 9 of Wales' 22 Unitary Authorities. The National Park Authority is the planning authority for the National Park area, while the constituent Unitary Authorities retain responsibility for all other local government services within their areas of the Park. The NPA therefore works in close partnership with these authorities, who all (except those with no population) appoint members to serve on the Authority.</p> <p>In 2017, A total of 70.9% of the population of the National Park resides in Powys (70.9%) and 20.6% lives in Monmouthshire. BBNP accounts for only 3.8% of the total population of the seven main local authority areas in which it is located.</p>	<p>The plans should provide support to all of the Unitary Authorities within the National Park..</p>
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Torfaen	12	0.0%	91,836	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,087*</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>868,356</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: Lichfields analysis based on OA/ward population proportions supplied by BBNPA and ONS Mid-Year Estimates

\* This population figure is based on adding together the National Park population residing in each of the seven local authority areas using OA/ward population proportions supplied by BBNPA. It differs from the Welsh Government population estimates for BBNP (33,446) in 2015 by 1.1%.

Welsh speaking

Population of the Park having some knowledge of Welsh  
2001 census showed that 24% of residents had some knowledge of the Welsh language.

According to the 2011 census 10.3% of the Park's residents are able to speak Welsh against the National average of 19%. The majority of Welsh speakers reside in the West of the National Park.

This table shows data returns for both the 2001 and 2011 Census and demonstrates the level of Welsh speaking within the National Park by electoral ward. As not all wards are wholly within the National Park area, the percentage of population for each ward residing within the National Park is also given. Those wards listed in Red have seen a drop in the level of Welsh speaking and knowledge of Welsh, whereas those in green there has been a rise in knowledge of Welsh/residents ability to communicate in Welsh

Knowledge of Welsh Language		2001		2011	
	% of population within boundary	% with some Knowledge of Welsh	% can speak, write and read Welsh	% some knowledge of Welsh	% can speak, write and read Welsh

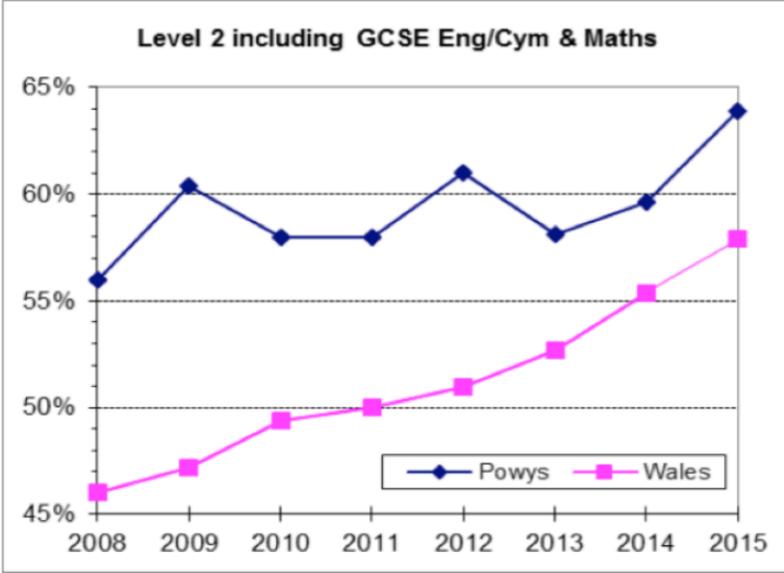
There is a generalised decrease in the knowledge of Welsh Language within the National Park

The Plans' policies should support the use of the Welsh language.

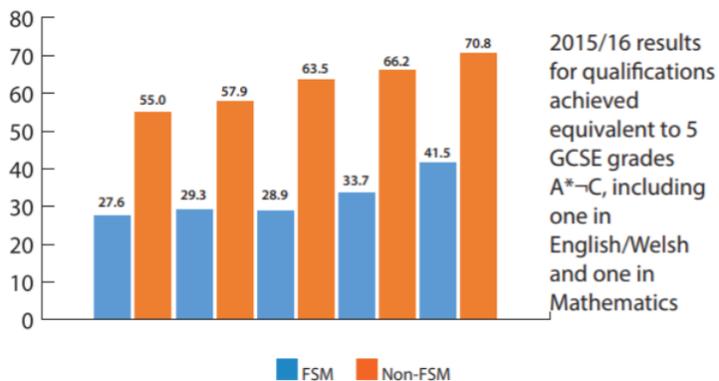
Ward Name						
<b>Abercraf</b>	3%	64.0	30.5	58.89	26.28	
<b>Bwlch</b>	100%	16.4	7.4	18.23	7.80	
<b>Crickhowell &amp; Vale of Grwyne</b>	100%	16.6	8.2	14.35	6.39	
<b>Cwmtwrch</b>	0%	70.9	39.7	65.12	30.70	
<b>Honddu Isaf/Llanddew (Felinfach)</b>	3%	25.0	10.5	21.48	9.85	
<b>Gwernyfed + Llanigon</b>	36%	15.4	6.9	14.87	6.81	
<b>Hay</b>	100%	12.3	5.5	14.39	5.82	
<b>Llangattock</b>	100%	16.6	7.2	17.92	5.91	
<b>Llangors</b>	100%	23.0	10.7	19.63	8.52	
<b>Llangynidr</b>	100%	22.9	10.5	18.24	8.59	
<b>Maescar/Llywel, Crai</b>	100%	42.6	20.4	40.16	18.09	
<b>Brecon St Davids</b>	100%	22.4	9.4	20.65	9.15	
<b>Brecon St Johns</b>	100%	25.2	12.9			
<b>Brecon St Marys</b>	100%	21.0	9.8			
<b>Talgarth</b>	96%	19.7	7.0	20.07	8.47	
<b>Talybont, Glyntarell, Llanfrynach</b>	93%	23.2	11.2	22.15	8.32	
<b>Tawe-Uchaf/Fellte</b>	57%	49.4	21.4	42.97	16.24	
<b>Yscir, Trallong,</b>	29%	29.6	12.3	27.55	12.33	
<b>Ystradgynlais rural</b>	1%	66.7	31.7	57.23	24.61	
<b>Garnant Cwmamman</b>	3%	79.4	55.0	69.47	41.61	
<b>Glanamman</b>	1%	77.6	52.3	70.47	41.80	
<b>Dyffryn Cennen (Llandeilo)</b>	13%	70.0	42.9	66.54	36.82	
<b>Llandovery, Llanfair</b>	5%	60.2	35.7	54.07	29.38	
<b>Llandybie</b>	Less than 1%	75.2	46.2	71.41	38.78	

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Health	<p><b>Powys</b></p> <p>In Powys, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for males and females is significantly higher when compared to the average across local authorities and health boards (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2016). Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy has shown a slight, non-significant improvement between 2005-09 and 2010-14. Among males, the inequality gap in life expectancy has narrowed slightly, while among females it has widened – although not to the level of statistical significance (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2016). The gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least affluent has widened for both sexes, although not yet reaching statistical significance. Premature deaths from cancer and circulatory disease are the main causes of the difference in life expectancy between the most and least affluent parts of the Powys population. 58% of adults are overweight or obese (Wales 59%), yet Powys citizens are generally healthier than the rest of Wales. 20% of adults smoke (Wales: 20%) and 24% of adults in Powys binge drink at least once a week (Wales: 24%).</p>		<p>Powys has a profile of health largely better than the average for Wales. The majority of small areas in Powys are less deprived than the average for Wales however; there are some pockets of relative deprivation. There is a growing older population that will influence the demand on health services in the future.</p>	<p>The Plans should consider how they should contribute to the improvements of health within the population of the NP as 17.7 % of Powys is in the NP.</p>																																																																																				

	Source: Powys Well Being Assessment																						
Health	<p><b>Monmouthshire</b> 80% of people in Monmouthshire consider their general health to be good or very good compared to 81.4% in England and 77.8% in Wales. Healthy lifestyles contribute towards good health and improved well-being and results from the Welsh Health Survey show that although Monmouthshire compares favourably with Gwent and Wales on many healthy lifestyle indicators, the absolute figures still present a challenge.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Table 2: Healthy Lifestyle Indicators</th> <th>Mon</th> <th>Gwent</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of adults who reported being physically active on 5 or more days in the past week</td> <td>30%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of adults who reported drinking above guidelines on at least one day in the past week</td> <td>46%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of people who report being a current smoker</td> <td>18%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of adults who reported eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day</td> <td>35%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Monmouthshire Well Being Assessment</p>	Table 2: Healthy Lifestyle Indicators	Mon	Gwent	Wales	Percentage of adults who reported being physically active on 5 or more days in the past week	30%	28%	31%	Percentage of adults who reported drinking above guidelines on at least one day in the past week	46%	40%	40%	Percentage of people who report being a current smoker	18%	21%	20%	Percentage of adults who reported eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day	35%	29%	32%	<p>Monmouthshire has a profile of health largely better than the average for Wales. The majority of small areas are less deprived than the average for Wales however, there are some pockets of relative deprivation. There is a growing older population that will have an impact on the demand for health services in the future.</p>	<p>The Plans should consider how they should contribute to the improvements of health within the population of the NP as 7.4% of Monmouthshire is in the NP.</p>
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Health	<p><b>Carmarthenshire</b> The 2011 census showed that 16% of Carmarthenshire residents described their health as 'fair', 6% as bad and 2% as very bad. The Well-being Assessment considered this in more detail by looking at impacts and found that, of those with a health issue affecting their well-being, 64% said they 'couldn't do the things they enjoy'; 41% said they need or rely on help to manage day to day and 32% said it 'puts a strain on their personal relationships.'</p> <p>Life expectancy rate in Carmarthenshire is in line with the Wales average, there is a significant gap of 18.5 years between those from the least and most deprived areas. Likewise, as with infant mortality rates, premature death (under the age of 75) is substantially more common in deprived communities.</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire has a profile of health that is comparative with the Welsh average. There continues to be a correlation between deprivation and health. The growing older population and very rural nature of the county mean that there will be a significant demand for health services in the future.</p>	<p>The Plans should consider how to provide for the population of Carmarthenshire that resides within the NP, given the scattered nature of the settlement, and lack of services and facilities within nucleated villages.</p>																				

<p>Education</p>	<p><b>Powys</b>  Education standards in Powys are generally good. There has been good evidence of improvement in standards in Powys schools in recent years. However there is too much variation. Recent Estyn inspections (since September 2010) have placed 25% of Powys High Schools in Special Measures, one in need of significant improvement and a further 25% in Estyn Monitoring (PCC, 2016)</p>  <p>Source: Powys Well Being Assessment</p>	<p>There appears to be a general trend in improvement in educational standards across Powys.</p> <p>The significance on the environment to educational achievement could be explored further, as could retention of well educated workforce post-16 however there are no immediately significant issues for the plan.</p>	<p>The plans should support initiatives to improve educational standards</p>
<p>Education</p>	<p><b>Monmouthshire</b>  Monmouthshire has 31 LEA funded primary schools including two Welsh medium primary schools, four secondary schools, one special school and a pupil referral unit. Pupils at Monmouthshire's state schools perform well above the Wales average at foundation phase and key stages 2. This is broadly in line with where they would expect to be when the</p>	<p>The significance on the environment to educational achievement could be explored further, as could retention of well educated workforce post-16</p>	<p>The plans should support initiatives to improve educational standards</p>

	<p>socioeconomic factors are taken into account. There is a tailing off of performance at key stage 3</p> <p>Key stage 4 attainment is above the Wales average with 67.0% of pupils achieving the level 2 threshold of 5 good GCSEs including English or Welsh and Mathematics. Following significant progress the rate of improvement has slowed in comparison to other Welsh Local Education Authorities when measured over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Source: Monmouthshire Well-Being Assessment</i></p>	however there are no immediately significant issues for the plan.	
Education	<p><b>Carmarthenshire</b></p> <p>Three quarters(76%) of Carmarthenshire’s primary schools are classed as “green” (best performing in Wales) or “yellow”(effective) schools under the Welsh Government’s School Categorisation with none in the red (in need of improvement) category. 87% of children achieved expected outcomes at Foundation phase and 89% at Key Stage Two. Studies have shown that emotional well-being and good attention skills are important factors in academic progression at primary school level and into the future.</p> <p>Carmarthenshire 7th highest performing authority in Wales for pupils achieving at least 5 GCSE’s A*-C however there continues to be significance disparity between the performance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and the general cohort. Likewise just 46% of LAC attained the same qualifications. This highlights the potentially negative effect poor socioeconomic and/or adverse childhood circumstances can have on young person’s outcomes</p>	The significance on the environment to educational achievement could be explored further, as could retention of well-educated workforce post-16 however there are no immediately significant issues for the plan.	The plans should support initiatives to improve educational standards



Source: Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment

Education

The National School Categorisation detailed that of the schools serving the National Park area as follows:-

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017
Red	3%	2%	0%	0%
Amber	18%	23%	5%	26%
Yellow	50%	41%	46%	22%
Green	29%	34%	49%	52%

Source: BBNPA AMR

Positive (The percentage within Green has increased by 3% respectively. The % within yellow reduced by 24%. The percentage within amber has increased by 21%, with those in red remaining at 0.)

Employment

**Powys**

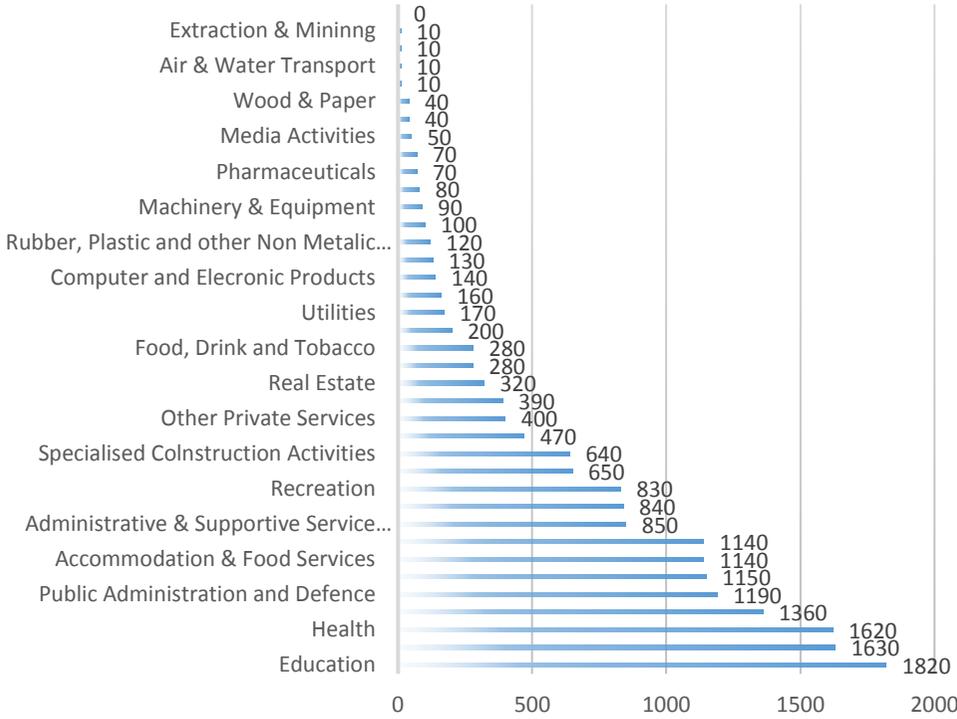
In Powys, while a large number of micro businesses have opened in recent years, the growth of small businesses (defined as businesses with more than 10 employees) has grown by 11%, in comparison to a Welsh average of 14% (Welsh Government, 2007). The situation is even worse for micro businesses, which experience a growth of only 3% in Powys, compared to a Welsh average of 8% (Welsh Government, 2007). This potentially suggests a saturation or stagnation of the market. Self-employed and part time workers account for 38% of Powys'

PCC conclude that without public sector investment private enterprise will migrate to areas that offer better business opportunities which could cause long-term economic decline particularly in the central and north

	<p>total workforce and contribute to Powys below average weekly wage of £425 (Office for National Statistics, 2015). A further 33% are employed by the public sector. As a result of these two factors, the county has a disproportionate amount of skilled positions and very few unskilled occupations compared to the rest of Wales (ONS, 2014). Finally, with the exception of Cardiff, Powys has the largest number of businesses, mainly in the food and farming sector, that fall under the Welsh Government’s key priority business sectors. As key drivers to the economy, these receive dedicated enterprise support from the Welsh Government.</p> <p>At present, a total of 2,200 people in Powys are classed as economically inactive but seeking work (ONS, 2011). This represents 3.3% of the total population which is well below the Welsh average of 4.5%. Powys also has a below average number of people without any qualifications, at only 10% compared to a Welsh average figure of 13%. As part of the Powys Strong Communities Plan, efforts are being made to support the remaining 15,000 people in Powys classed as economically inactive into work (PCC, 2015). Despite these efforts, Powys continues to be classed as the least productive sub-region in the UK, with productivity per hour thought to be 33% below that UK average of 67%. This is believed to be the result of the above average number of part time workers in Powys, who make up 37% of the total workforce (ONS, 2014).</p>	<p>western areas of the county. With less employment opportunities, a division may emerge across the county with younger family units moving to the employment locations along powys borders. Affordability could also become an issue which forces these groups to migrate out of Powys. The central and north western areas could see higher unemployment and oversupply of accommodation which could cause lower house prices. This may encourage inward migration of older age groups with additional economic cost for the community in terms of care services. Private enterprise and social enterprise may become more focussed on care services which historically provide lower paid employment opportunities and generate much less wealth at a local level. This will have a negative impact on the Powy’s productivity and ultimately wealth generation.</p>	
Employment	<p><b>Monmouthshire</b>  Monmouthshire is often perceived as a relatively affluent area and indeed on many measures it is. A higher proportion of people of working-age are economically active than most other parts of Wales with less people claiming out-of-work benefits. The county has a large proportion of residents in managerial, professional and technical professions which is borne out in wages.</p>	<p>Employment needs within Monmouthshire centre around the need to support small ‘micro’ businesses and enable these to develop insitu</p>	<p>The plans need to support all scales of business, including ‘micro’ scale.</p>

	<p>With an average salary of £32,557 per year residents earn well above the British average. The county also performs well in terms of gross value added and business start-ups. There are over 4,000 active businesses in the county. Per head of working age population this is higher than any part of Wales or UK regions outside of London and the South East. While there are a lot of start-ups they tend to be micro-enterprises, these are a vital part of our economy, however they offer fewer opportunities for the wider population.</p> <p>Some 34% of our Monmouthshire population commute out of the county to earn a living and distances travelled to work are relatively high. The wages on offer in Monmouthshire are some 10% below the UK average and are marginally below the average for Wales. The largest employment sectors inside Monmouthshire borders include health and social work, wholesale and retail, manufacturing and tourism and food. These are all sectors that tend to suffer from low pay.</p> <p><i>Source: Monmouthshire Well-being Assessment</i></p>		
Employment	<p><b>Carmarthenshire</b> Of the 110,300 working age population in Carmarthenshire 87,400 are economically active of which 70% (83,000) are in employment with primary occupations being professional occupations (12,100), skilled trade (11,200) and caring, leisure and other service occupations (10,100).</p> <p>The majority of posts in Carmarthenshire are full-time (65%) and the leading industries are agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, human health and social work activities, manufacturing and construction. 15% of Carmarthenshire's residents work from home with 27% of the remaining workforce travelling less than 5km to work, 30% 10-30km and 4% over 60km with the majority of all commuters travelling by car.</p> <p><i>Source: Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment</i></p>	Employment needs within Carmarthenshire centre around the need to support small farming enterprise.	The plans need to support rural enterprise.
Employment	<p><b>National Park</b> Experian data (March 2017) details that there were 18,500 workforce jobs within the NP. The largest sector in BBNP in terms of workplace jobs was education, accounting for 1,820 jobs (9.8% of all jobs), followed by retail with 1,630 jobs (8.8%) and health with 1,620 jobs (8.8%).</p>	Taken overall, the past trends in job change over the past 10 and 20 years indicate growth in the sectors relating to the tourism and	The plans need to ensure that a wide employment base is supported

# WORKFORCE JOBS

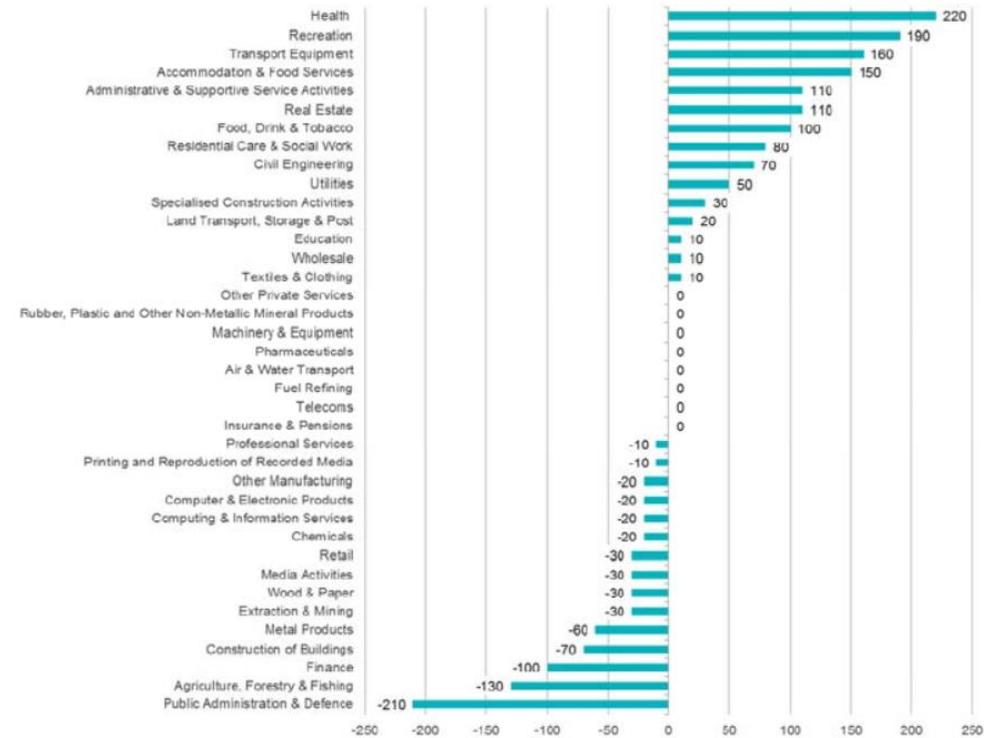


Data Source: Litchfields Experian data analysis

leisure industries, such as recreation, and accommodation and food services. Significant growth has also occurred in the health and education sectors. It is also noteworthy that the medium to long term trends indicate significant job losses in the public administration and defence sector, which likely reflects public sector cuts. There were also significant losses in the agriculture and forestry and fishing sector, as well as the manufacturing industries such as wood and paper, and metal products. This is likely to reflect a wider decline in agriculture and manufacturing

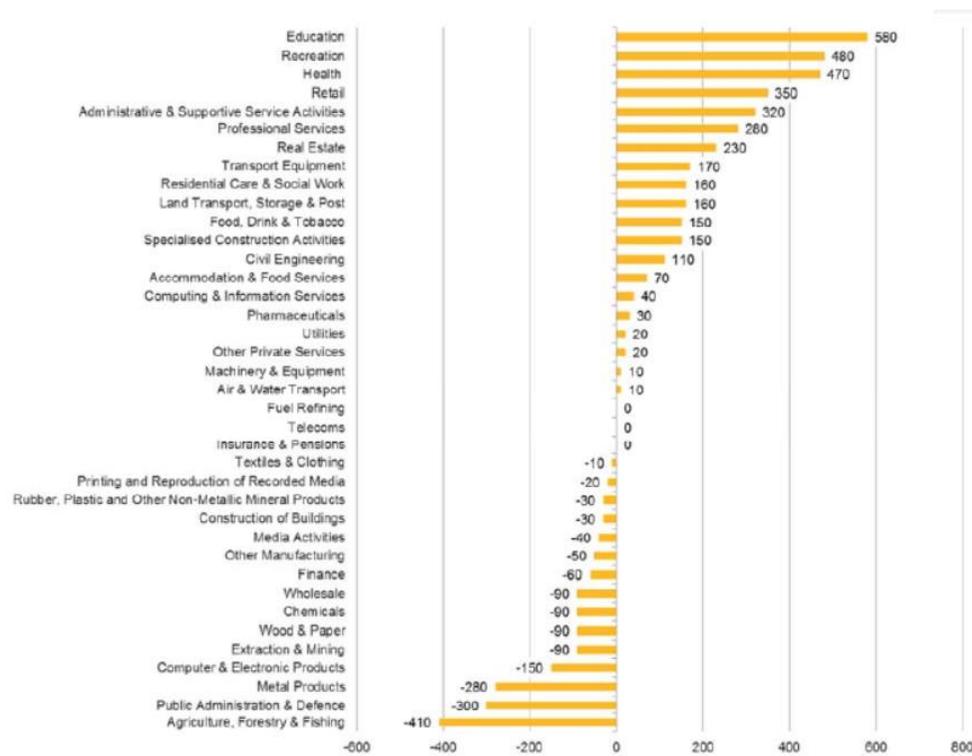
According to Experian data, workforce jobs in BBNP increased by 2.9% (530 jobs) between 2007 and 2017 and by 12.6% (2,070 jobs) between 1997 and 2017.

The figure below shows medium term workforce job change by sector in BBNP 2007-2017



Between 2007 and 2017, the highest levels of job growth were within the health sector (220 jobs), followed by recreation (190 jobs), transport equipment (160 jobs) and accommodation and food services (150 jobs). In proportionate terms, the food, drink and tobacco sector grew by the highest amount (55.6%), followed by real estate (52.4%) and transport equipment (51.6%). 2.27 The highest levels of job loss were within the public administration and defence sector (-210 jobs), followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (-130 jobs) and finance (-100 jobs). In proportionate terms, the largest reductions were in the extraction and mining sector (-75%), followed by wood and paper (-42.9%) and media activities (-37.5%)

The figure below summarises the change for each sector within BBNP over the 20 year period between 1997 and 2017.



This shows a slightly different pattern of economic growth. Between 1997 and 2017, the highest levels of job growth were in the education sector (580 jobs), followed by recreation

	<p>(480 jobs), and health (470 jobs). In proportionate terms, the real estate sector grew by the highest amount (255.6%), followed by recreation (137.1%), and food drink and tobacco (115.4%)</p> <p>The pattern of job losses over the 20 year period to 2017 is, however, more similar to that of the last decade. The highest levels of job loss were within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (-410 jobs), followed by public administration and defence (-300 jobs) and metal products (-280 jobs). In proportionate terms, the largest reductions were in the extraction and mining sector (-90%), followed by wood and paper (-69%), and metal products (-68.3%).</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Road Safety	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of KSI Road Accidents by county and year</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the line chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>County</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>115</td><td>120</td><td>110</td><td>105</td><td>100</td><td>90</td><td>85</td><td>80</td><td>75</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>100</td><td>95</td><td>90</td><td>85</td><td>80</td><td>75</td><td>70</td><td>65</td><td>60</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynydd</td><td>90</td><td>85</td><td>80</td><td>75</td><td>70</td><td>65</td><td>60</td><td>55</td><td>50</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>80</td><td>75</td><td>70</td><td>65</td><td>60</td><td>55</td><td>50</td><td>45</td><td>40</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>70</td><td>65</td><td>60</td><td>55</td><td>50</td><td>45</td><td>40</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>60</td><td>55</td><td>50</td><td>45</td><td>40</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>20</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>50</td><td>45</td><td>40</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>40</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>RCT</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>NPT</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>Anglesey</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td><td>70</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Beaenau Gwent</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td><td>70</td><td>75</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td><td>70</td><td>75</td><td>80</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>60</td><td>65</td><td>70</td><td>75</td><td>80</td><td>85</td><td>90</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Powys	115	120	110	105	100	90	85	80	75	70	Flintshire	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	Gwynydd	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	Pembrokeshire	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	Carmarthenshire	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	Cardiff	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	Swansea	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	Conwy	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	5	RCT	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	5	10	15	Caerphilly	20	15	10	5	0	5	10	15	20	25	Newport	10	5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	Wrexham	5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Denbighshire	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	Monmouthshire	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	Bridgend	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	NPT	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	Vale of Glamorgan	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	Ceredigion	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Anglesey	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Beaenau Gwent	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	Merthyr Tydfil	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	Torfaen	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	<p>Powys consistently has the worst levels of Road Traffic Accidents with serious outcomes. This remains static, accounting for about 10% of all Welsh KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) accidents. This is partly due to the nature of the road network within the county.</p>	<p>Ensure that future policy does not exacerbate issues on the existing road network.</p>
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Vale of Glamorgan	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Anglesey	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Beaenau Gwent	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Merthyr Tydfil	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Torfaen	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

**2 B) The Park's Communities**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Trend and significance</b>	<b>Issues for Plans</b>
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<p>Affordable housing</p>	<p><b>Right move data for Key settlements</b></p> <p>Most of the sales in <b>Brecon</b> over the past year were terraced properties which on average sold for £145,620. Semi-detached properties had an average sold price of £216,528 and detached properties averaged at £233,350. Brecon, with an overall average price of £188,392 was cheaper than nearby Brecon Beacons (£241,846), Crickhowell (£289,513) and Builth Wells (£198,432). In the past year house prices in Brecon were 5% down on the year before and similar to 2008 when they averaged at £187,732.</p> <p>The majority of sales in <b>Crickhowell</b> during the last year were detached properties, selling for an average price of £389,210. Terraced properties sold for an average of £195,071, with semi-detached properties fetching £210,996. Crickhowell, with an overall average price of £289,513 was more expensive than nearby Brecon Beacons (£241,846), Brecon (£188,392) and Hay-On-Wye (£252,226). Overall sold prices in Crickhowell over the last year were similar to the previous year and 5% up on the 2010 level of £274,843.</p> <p><b>Talgarth</b>, with an overall average price of £189,086 was cheaper than nearby Talybont On Usk (£258,102), Bronllys (£226,276) and Llangorse (£432,500). Overall sold prices in Talgarth over the last year were similar to the previous year and 16% down on the 2010 level of £226,304. There were only 11 properties sold in the last year, therefore, the average prices may only reflect the mix of properties sold, rather than changes in the local market itself.</p> <p>The majority of sales in <b>Hay-On-Wye</b> during the last year were terraced properties, selling for an average price of £217,620. Detached properties sold for an average of £345,539, with semi-detached properties fetching £188,833. Hay-On-Wye, with an overall average price of £252,226, was similar in terms of sold prices to nearby Brecon Beacons (£241,846), but was more expensive than Builth Wells (£198,432) and Brecon (£188,392). Overall sold prices in Hay-On-Wye over the last year were 15% down on the previous year and 8% down on the 2012 level of £273,654.</p> <p><b>Sennybridge</b>, with an overall average price of £164,889 was more expensive than nearby Trecastle (£148,779), but was cheaper than Libanus (£244,375) and Crai (£179,441). Overall sold prices in Sennybridge over the last year were 5% up on the previous year and 36% down on the 2008 level of £259,001. There were only 9 properties sold in the last year, therefore, the average prices may only reflect the mix of properties sold, rather than changes in the local market itself.</p>	<p>The housing market across the National Park is varied. Overall Crickhowell represents the most buoyant and high value housing market, with Brecon and Sennybridge representing lower value areas.</p>	<p>The Plans should include policies to facilitate a range of housing types including the provision of affordable housing for local people.</p>
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**Listed Settlements House Price Data**

Settlement	Average House Price 2017	Percentage change on 2016	Notes
Bwlch	£376,417	35% up	(small data set)
Capel Gwynfe	£300,107	11% up	
Cefn Bryn Brain	£91,122	6% up	
Clydach	£211,278	26% up	
Cradoc	£327,500	6% down	
Crai	£179,441	10% down	
Cwmdu	£260,000	10% up	
Defynnog	£540,000	90% up	(small data set)
Felin Crai	-		
Galngwyney	£502,000	177% up	(small data set)
Gilwern	£254,798	9% up	
Govilon	£269,871	18% up	
Libanus	£244,375	11% up	
Llanbedr	-		
Llanelly Hill	£184,428	12% up	
Llanfihangel Crucorney	£364,844	14% down	(small data set)
Llanfrynach	£285,000	19% up	
Llangattock	£201,690	32% down	(small data set)
Llangenny	-		
Llangors	£258,102	6% up	
Llangynidr	£285,843	3% down	

Outside of key settlements a range of house prices are noted. In general terms the East demonstrates higher values than the Southern and Western areas of the Park. Data seems to suggest that the housing market is in general growing.

The Plans should include policies to facilitate a range of housing types including the provision of affordable housing for local people.

Indicator	Baseline data				Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Llanigon	-					
Llanspyddid	-					
Maesygartha	-					
Pencelli	-					
Penderyn	£133,000	no change				
Pennorth	£286,667	19% up	(small data set)			
Pontneddfechan	£180,749	56% up	(small data set)			
Pontsticill	£234,499	18% up				
Talybont on usk	£368,739	6% up				
Trecastle	£179,441	23% down				
Tretower	-					
Ynyswen	£132,365	6% up				
<b>Source: Rightmove.com</b>						

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	Those Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which have a significant proportion falling within the Park were selected for inclusion in the table below. There are several other LSOAs which have an area in the NP, but these have not been included because their proportion in the NP is relatively low.	The overall trend illustrates that for the overall domain index just over half of the LSOAs in the BBNP have improved against the baseline figure of 2004 and just under half have declined.	The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.																																																																																																																																												
Overall domain	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank 2014</th> <th>Rank 2008</th> <th>Rank 2004</th> <th>Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>404</td><td>462</td><td>471</td><td>Cantref 2</td></tr> <tr><td>493</td><td>502</td><td>832</td><td>St. John 2</td></tr> <tr><td>666</td><td>607</td><td>527</td><td>Garnant</td></tr> <tr><td>662</td><td>624</td><td>545</td><td>Cwm-twrch</td></tr> <tr><td>539</td><td>670</td><td>409</td><td>Glanamman 2</td></tr> <tr><td>696</td><td>676</td><td>670</td><td>Rhigos</td></tr> <tr><td>774</td><td>698</td><td>712</td><td>Quarter Bach 2</td></tr> <tr><td>813</td><td>804</td><td>809</td><td>Ystradgynlais 2</td></tr> <tr><td>914</td><td>807</td><td>953</td><td>Llanelly Hill 2</td></tr> <tr><td>1081</td><td>812</td><td>676</td><td>Vaynor 2</td></tr> <tr><td>1004</td><td>871</td><td>829</td><td>Tawe-Uchaf</td></tr> <tr><td>855</td><td>914</td><td>833</td><td>Aber-craf</td></tr> <tr><td>1260</td><td>930</td><td>1316</td><td>Talgarth</td></tr> <tr><td>945</td><td>967</td><td>595</td><td>Brynmawr 1</td></tr> <tr><td>960</td><td>1026</td><td>1082</td><td>Llangadog</td></tr> <tr><td>1073</td><td>1044</td><td>1060</td><td>St. David Within</td></tr> <tr><td>1253</td><td>1072</td><td>1121</td><td>Mardy 2</td></tr> <tr><td>1520</td><td>1094</td><td>906</td><td>Llangattock (Glangrwyney 2014)</td></tr> <tr><td>1461</td><td>1168</td><td>1277</td><td>Hay</td></tr> <tr><td>1268</td><td>1185</td><td>1411</td><td>Gwernyfed</td></tr> <tr><td>1120</td><td>1205</td><td>1198</td><td>Llanover 2</td></tr> <tr><td>1217</td><td>1275</td><td>1378</td><td>Crucorney</td></tr> <tr><td>1186</td><td>1276</td><td>1450</td><td>Maescar/Llywel</td></tr> <tr><td>1042</td><td>1288</td><td>1469</td><td>Castle &amp; Llanfoist Fawr</td></tr> <tr><td>1190</td><td>1295</td><td>1507</td><td>St. Mary 1</td></tr> <tr><td>1367</td><td>1329</td><td>1518</td><td>Llangors &amp; Bwch (Grwyney 2014)</td></tr> <tr><td>1441</td><td>1330</td><td>1327</td><td>Talybont-on-Usk</td></tr> <tr><td>1350</td><td>1361</td><td>1371</td><td>Llanwenarth Ultra</td></tr> <tr><td>1488</td><td>1406</td><td>1296</td><td>Yscir</td></tr> <tr><td>1416</td><td>1421</td><td>1503</td><td>Llandeilo 1</td></tr> <tr><td>1463</td><td>1504</td><td>1407</td><td>Llanelly Hill 3</td></tr> <tr><td>1526</td><td>1608</td><td>1489</td><td>Llangynidr</td></tr> <tr><td>1754</td><td>1724</td><td>1701</td><td>New Inn 4</td></tr> <tr><td>1712</td><td>1737</td><td>1735</td><td>Goetre Fawr 1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank 2014	Rank 2008	Rank 2004	Name	404	462	471	Cantref 2	493	502	832	St. John 2	666	607	527	Garnant	662	624	545	Cwm-twrch	539	670	409	Glanamman 2	696	676	670	Rhigos	774	698	712	Quarter Bach 2	813	804	809	Ystradgynlais 2	914	807	953	Llanelly Hill 2	1081	812	676	Vaynor 2	1004	871	829	Tawe-Uchaf	855	914	833	Aber-craf	1260	930	1316	Talgarth	945	967	595	Brynmawr 1	960	1026	1082	Llangadog	1073	1044	1060	St. David Within	1253	1072	1121	Mardy 2	1520	1094	906	Llangattock (Glangrwyney 2014)	1461	1168	1277	Hay	1268	1185	1411	Gwernyfed	1120	1205	1198	Llanover 2	1217	1275	1378	Crucorney	1186	1276	1450	Maescar/Llywel	1042	1288	1469	Castle & Llanfoist Fawr	1190	1295	1507	St. Mary 1	1367	1329	1518	Llangors & Bwch (Grwyney 2014)	1441	1330	1327	Talybont-on-Usk	1350	1361	1371	Llanwenarth Ultra	1488	1406	1296	Yscir	1416	1421	1503	Llandeilo 1	1463	1504	1407	Llanelly Hill 3	1526	1608	1489	Llangynidr	1754	1724	1701	New Inn 4	1712	1737	1735	Goetre Fawr 1		
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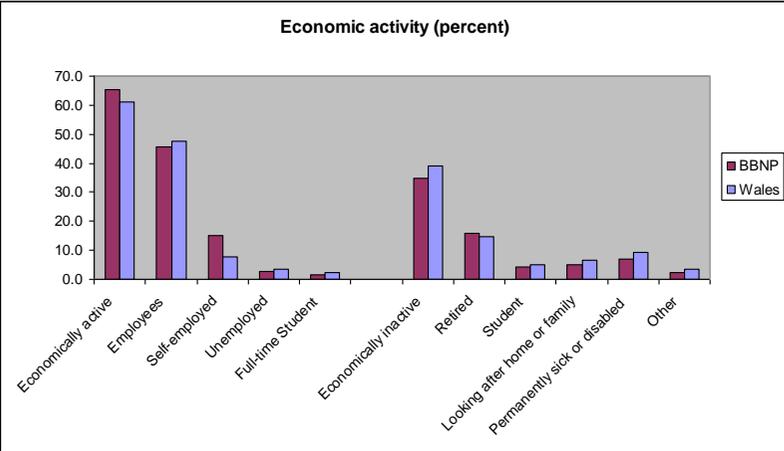
Indicator	Baseline data				Trend and significance	Issues for Plans															
	1855	1747	1613	Llanelly Hill 1																	
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Income domain	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of LSOA 2008</th> <th>Number of LSOA 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 – 25% (most deprived)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 – 50%</td> <td>10</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 – 75%</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75 – 100% (least deprived)</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Census 2014 mid-year estimate</i></p>					Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	0 – 25% (most deprived)	1	2	25 – 50%	10	6	50 – 75%	10	15	75 – 100% (least deprived)	14	15	<p>Two LSOAs out of 38 fall into the lower quartile (most deprived), one more than in 2008.</p> <p>A large proportion of the LSOAs within the BBNP are the least deprived.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014																			
0 – 25% (most deprived)	1	2																			
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Employment domain	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of LSOA 2008</th> <th>Number of LSOA 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 – 25% (most deprived)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 – 50%</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 – 75%</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75 – 100% (least deprived)</td> <td>17</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	0 – 25% (most deprived)	3	3	25 – 50%	10	10	50 – 75%	9	11	75 – 100% (least deprived)	17	14	<p>The figures show that for the employment domain, the majority of the LSOAs in the BBNP are the least deprived.</p> <p>There are three fewer LSOAs in the least deprived than there were in 2008 and two more in the category 50-75%.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014																			
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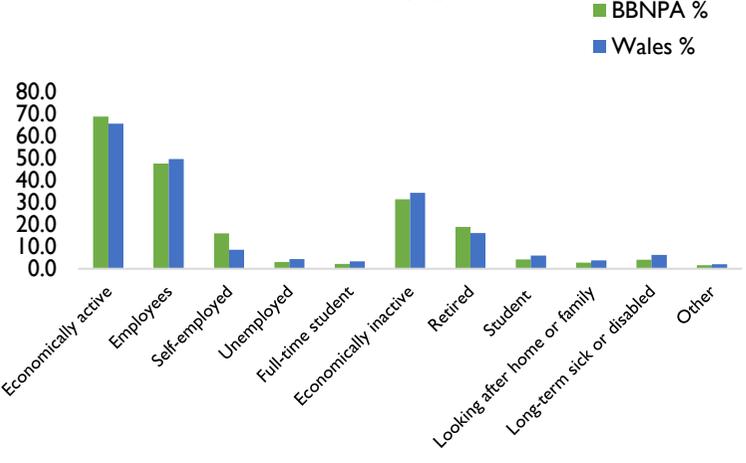
Indicator	Baseline data			Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Health domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>Two LSOAs falls into the lower quartile (most deprived), one more then in 2008.</p> <p>The figures show that for the health domain, the majority of the LSOAs in the BBNP are the least deprived. There are two more LSOAs in the least deprived category than in 2008.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	1	2		
	25 – 50%	14	10		
	50 – 75%	9	9		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	15	17		
Education domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>The figures show that for the education domain, the majority of the LSOAs in the BBNP are the least deprived.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	2	2		
	25 – 50%	7	7		
	50 – 75%	15	16		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	15	13		
Access to services domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>The figures show that for the access to services domain, 21 of the LSOAs in the BBNP are in the 25% most deprived. This is 3 fewer than in 2008.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	24	21		
	25 – 50%	6	4		
	50 – 75%	8	9		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	1	4		

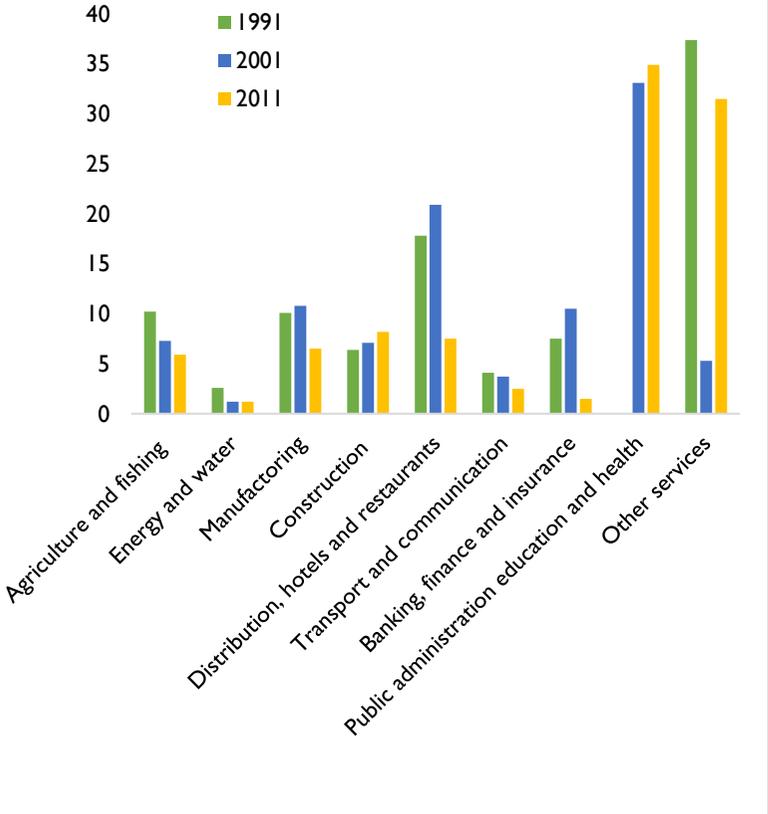
Indicator	Baseline data			Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Housing domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>The figures show that for the housing domain, the majority of the LSOAs in the BBNP are the least deprived.</p> <p>It is noticeable that there has been an increase of 7 LSOAs in the 25-50% category and a reduction of 6 in the least deprived category.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	1	1		
	25 – 50%	5	12		
	50 – 75%	15	13		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	18	12		
Physical Environment domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>The figures show that for the physical environment domain, 5 LSOAs are most deprived which is one fewer than in 2008, with 13 being the least deprived – an increase in 8 from 2008.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	6	5		
	25 – 50%	17	10		
	50 – 75%	11	10		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	5	13		
Community Safety domain		Number of LSOA 2008	Number of LSOA 2014	<p>The figures show that for the community safety domain, a high number of the LSOAs in the BBNP are the least deprived. However, the number of LSOAs in the least deprived category has reduced by 4.</p>	<p>The plans should aim to reduce the relative deprivation that exists in certain of the LSOAs that fall into the BBNP.</p>
	0 – 25% (most deprived)	3	2		
	25 – 50%	5	8		
	50 – 75%	15	16		
	75 – 100% (least deprived)	16	12		

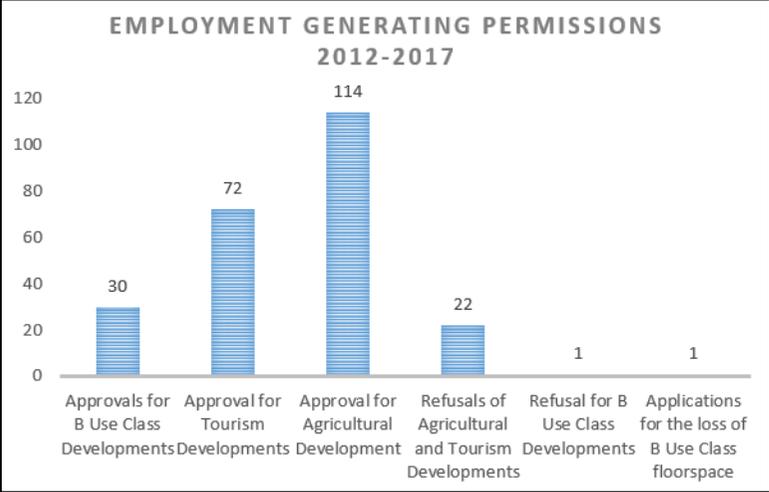
### Sustainability Principle 3. Achieving a sustainable economy

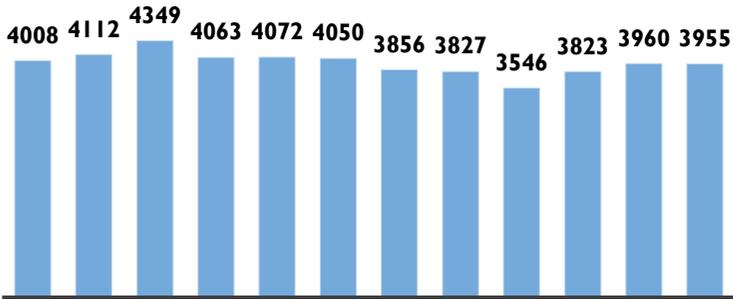
#### 3 A) The Park's economy

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																				
Economic activity	<p>2001 Data:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Economic activity (percent) - 2001 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>BBNP (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economically active</td> <td>65.0</td> <td>60.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees</td> <td>45.0</td> <td>48.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self-employed</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Full-time Student</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economically inactive</td> <td>35.0</td> <td>40.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retired</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>14.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Student</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Looking after home or family</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanently sick or disabled</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2011 Data:</p>	Category	BBNP (%)	Wales (%)	Economically active	65.0	60.0	Employees	45.0	48.0	Self-employed	15.0	8.0	Unemployed	2.0	3.0	Full-time Student	1.0	2.0	Economically inactive	35.0	40.0	Retired	15.0	14.0	Student	4.0	5.0	Looking after home or family	5.0	7.0	Permanently sick or disabled	7.0	10.0	Other	2.0	3.0	<p>From the 2011 census data, the National Park has a slightly larger proportion of economically active people than Wales as a whole, more self-employed and fewer unemployed. Of the economically inactive, more are retired than in Wales generally, with slightly fewer in the other categories. These figures reflect the Park's attractions for commuters and retired incomers.</p>	<p>The Plans should support appropriate economic activity in the Park.</p>
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Economically active	65.0	60.0																																					
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Unemployed	2.0	3.0																																					
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Economically inactive	35.0	40.0																																					
Retired	15.0	14.0																																					
Student	4.0	5.0																																					
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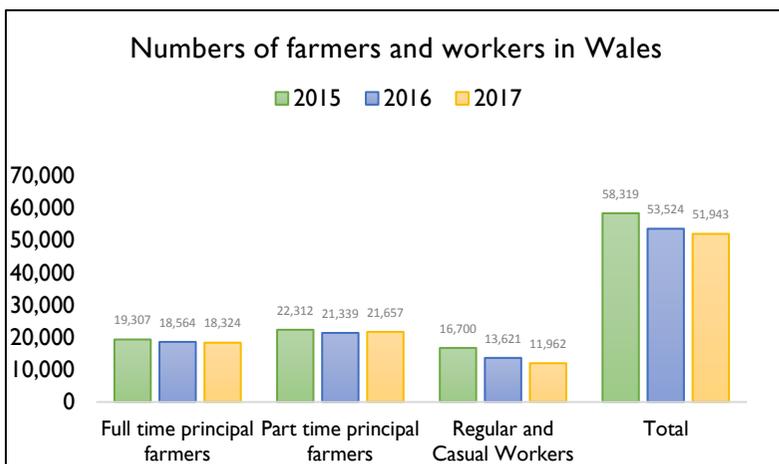
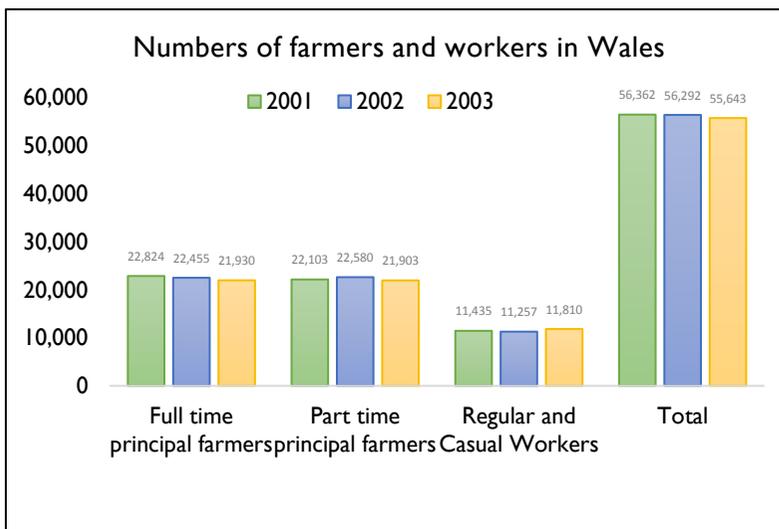
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																				
	<p>Economic activity (percent)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Economic activity (percent) - BBNPA % vs Wales %</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>BBNPA %</th> <th>Wales %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economically active</td> <td>68.7</td> <td>68.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees</td> <td>48.0</td> <td>48.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self-employed</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>15.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>3.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Full-time student</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economically inactive</td> <td>31.3</td> <td>31.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retired</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>18.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Student</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Looking after home or family</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term sick or disabled</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>68.7% of the population of the NP are economically active of which 3.1% are unemployed and currently seeking work. 31.3% are economically inactive. 18.8% are retired.</p> <p>Source: Key Statistics for national parks in England and Wales</p>	Category	BBNPA %	Wales %	Economically active	68.7	68.7	Employees	48.0	48.0	Self-employed	15.0	15.0	Unemployed	3.1	3.1	Full-time student	2.0	2.0	Economically inactive	31.3	31.3	Retired	18.8	18.8	Student	1.0	1.0	Looking after home or family	1.0	1.0	Long-term sick or disabled	1.0	1.0	Other	1.0	1.0		
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																								
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Tourism Employment		<p>Over the past 11 years there has been a slight reduction in the number of full time equivalent employed in tourism in the National Park. This reduction is minimal, with a spike in 2008 at 4349 and a drop in 2014 at 3546.</p>	<p>The Plans should support appropriate economic activity in the Park.</p>														

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																										
	<p style="text-align: center;">Full Time Equivalent Employed in Tourism in the NP</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>FTE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>4008</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>4112</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>4349</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>4063</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>4072</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>4050</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>3856</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>3827</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3546</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>3823</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>3960</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3955</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: STEAM Report 2017</p>	Year	FTE	2006	4008	2007	4112	2008	4349	2009	4063	2010	4072	2011	4050	2012	3856	2013	3827	2014	3546	2015	3823	2016	3960	2017	3955	<p>Since 2014 the number has begun to rise, with a slight reduction of 5 FTE between 2016 and 2017.</p>	
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**Agricultural Employment**

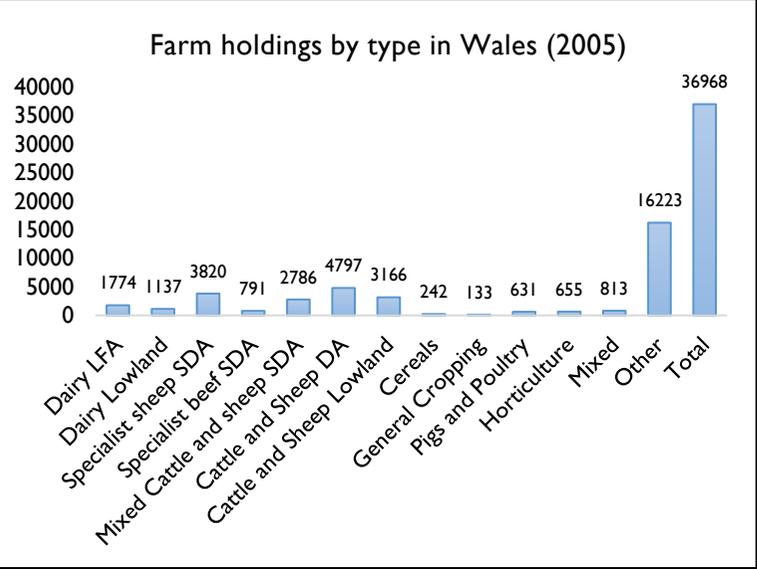


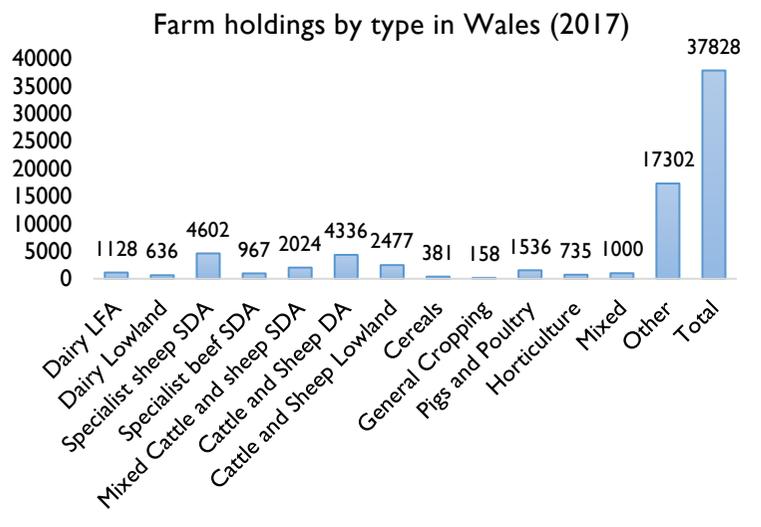
The numbers employed in agriculture have decreased according to WAG statistics between 2001 and 2017. The number of full-time principal farmers, part time principal farmers and regular and casual workers have all decreased in numbers since 2001.

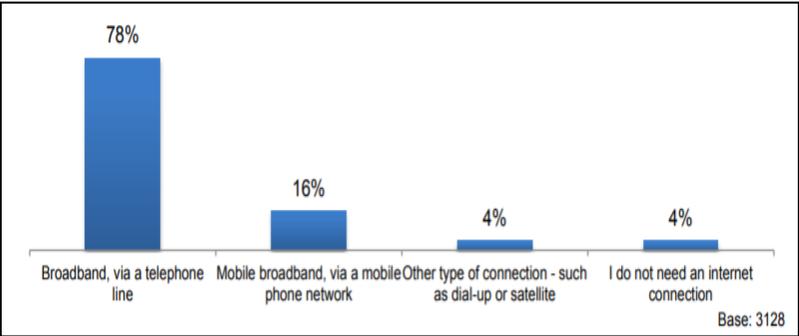
The number of people employed in agriculture has an effect on the Park's economy. It also has an impact on the availability of skills and resources to carry out land management for conservation.

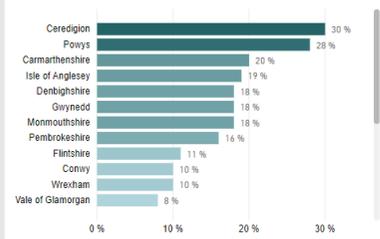
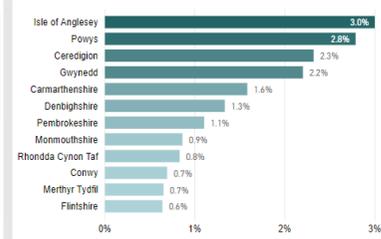
Please note these figures relate to Wales as a whole and do not reflect the figures of the National Park specifically.

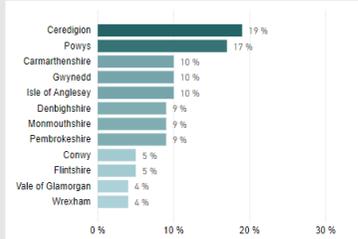
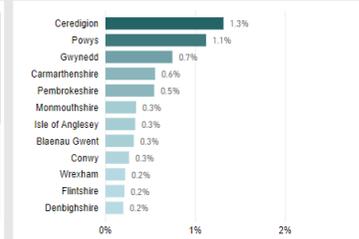
Farming is still of prime importance to the Park socially, as well as to its landscape and biodiversity. The Plans should work to support farming and farming communities, and to ensure that land management skills are retained in the Park.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																														
	<p>Full time: 40 hours per week Principal farmer: owner/tenant, their spouse, a working business partner</p> <p>Source: WAG Agricultural Statistics.</p>																																
Types of farms	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Farm holdings by type in Wales (2005)</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Farm Type</th> <th>Number of Holdings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Dairy LFA</td><td>1774</td></tr> <tr><td>Dairy Lowland</td><td>1137</td></tr> <tr><td>Specialist sheep SDA</td><td>3820</td></tr> <tr><td>Specialist beef SDA</td><td>791</td></tr> <tr><td>Mixed Cattle and sheep SDA</td><td>2786</td></tr> <tr><td>Cattle and Sheep DA</td><td>4797</td></tr> <tr><td>Cattle and Sheep Lowland</td><td>3166</td></tr> <tr><td>Cereals</td><td>242</td></tr> <tr><td>General Cropping</td><td>133</td></tr> <tr><td>Pigs and Poultry</td><td>631</td></tr> <tr><td>Horticulture</td><td>655</td></tr> <tr><td>Mixed</td><td>813</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>16223</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>36968</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Farm Type	Number of Holdings	Dairy LFA	1774	Dairy Lowland	1137	Specialist sheep SDA	3820	Specialist beef SDA	791	Mixed Cattle and sheep SDA	2786	Cattle and Sheep DA	4797	Cattle and Sheep Lowland	3166	Cereals	242	General Cropping	133	Pigs and Poultry	631	Horticulture	655	Mixed	813	Other	16223	Total	36968	<p>There have been an increase in the number of Specialist sheep/beef SDA, Cereals, General Cropping, Pigs and Poultry, Horticulture, Mixed and Other holding types between the 2005 and 2017 according to Welsh Government data.</p> <p>There have been a reduction in the number of Dairy LFA, Dairy Lowland, Mixed cattle and sheep SDA, and cattle and sheep Lowland holdings between 2005 and 2017 according to Welsh Government data.</p> <p>A continued decrease in farming as a full-time way of life, and in family-run farms might cause changes in the Park's society. An increase in the size of farm holdings could have landscape and biodiversity effects.</p> <p>Please note these figures relate to Wales as a whole and do not reflect</p>	<p>The Plans will need to consider whether changes to farming are likely to be harmful to National Park purposes, and if so, what could be done to ameliorate this.</p>
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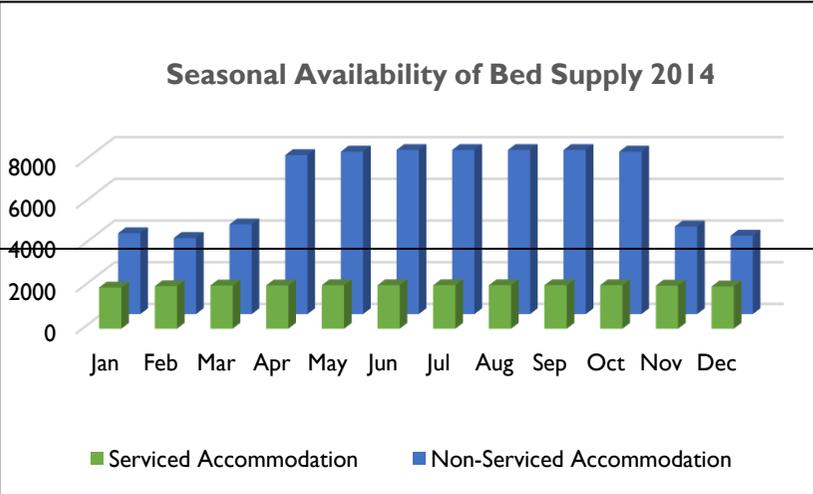
Indicator	Baseline data						Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<b>Crickhowell</b>	4%	4%	3%	4%	The vacancy level is within target levels being under 5%	The Independent Retail Report for Wales (2017) undertaken by the NFRN Federation of Independent Retailers states that 'town centres in Wales continue to have the highest vacancy rate, with 14.6% of retail premises in Welsh town centres currently vacant, down from 15.1% in 2015'.	
	<b>Hay</b>	2%	1%	3%	4%	The vacancy level is within target levels being under 5%		
	<b>Talgarth</b>	6%	11%	9%	4%	The vacancy level is within target levels being under 25%		
Indicator	Baseline Data						Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Broadband and 3G/4G Connectivity	 <p>Brecon Beacons National Park Residents Survey 2013</p>						<p>The Brecon Beacons National Park Residents Survey dated 2013 illustrates</p> <p>The data included within the Powys Wellbeing plan provided by Ofcom illustrates that Powys has a higher percentage of premises unable to receive broadband and 3G/4G mobile coverage than most of Wales. Carmarthenshire and Monmouthshire benefit from a slightly lower percentage however require improvement as they remain in the higher percentage across Wales.</p> <p>It appears that improvement is particularly required in the mid area of Wales.</p>	<p>The Plans will need to consider and support the availability and delivery of telecommunications in the National Park.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																																				
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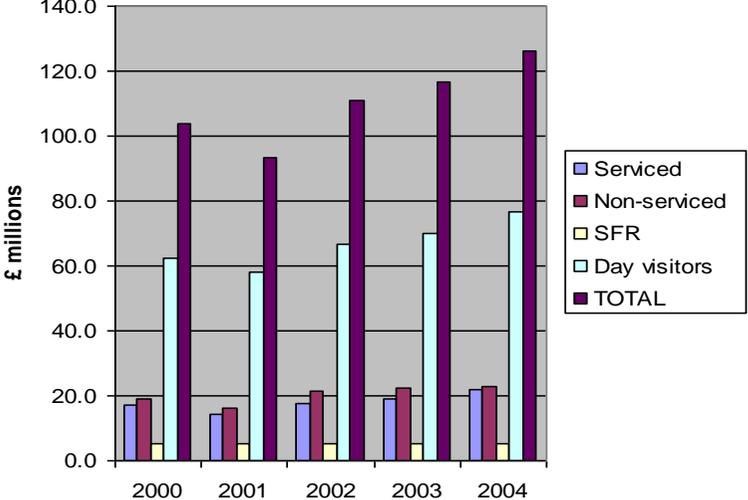
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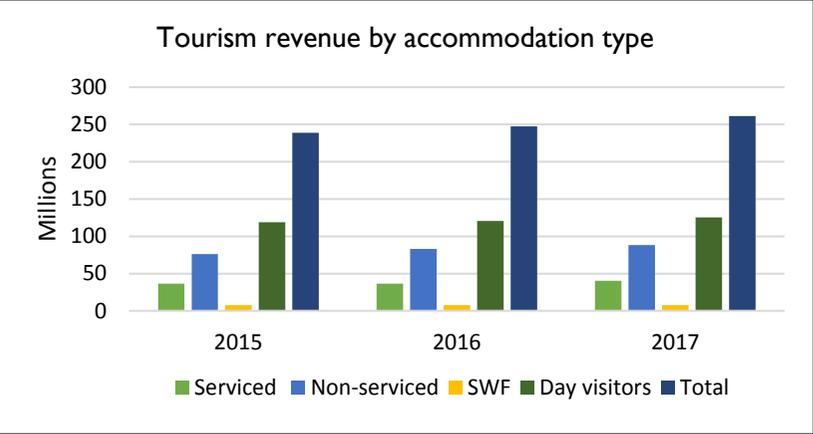
Source: *Towards 2040 – The Powys Wellbeing Plan*

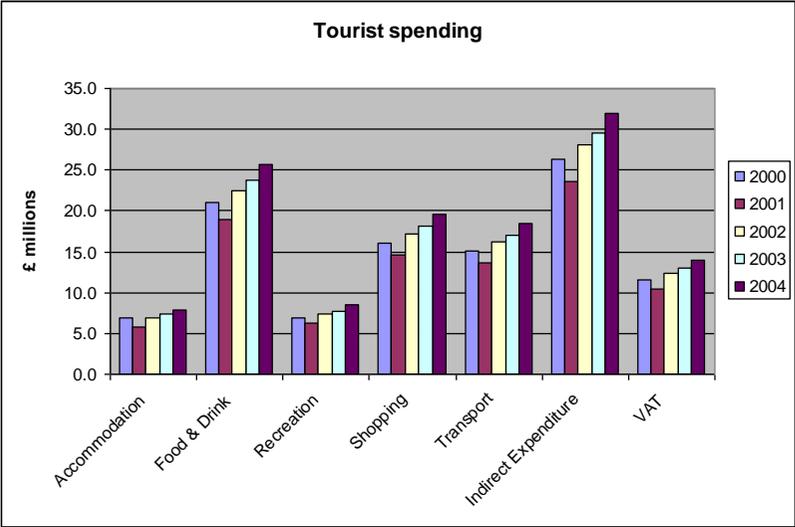
### 3 B) Sustainable tourism

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																							
Visitor bed spaces in the Park	<p><b>2003 and 2004</b></p> <p><b>Serviced accommodation</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>11-50 rooms</td><td>517</td></tr> <tr><td>10 rooms &amp; under</td><td>1169</td></tr> <tr><td>total</td><td>1686</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Non-serviced accommodation</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Self catering</td><td>1145</td></tr> <tr><td>Static caravans</td><td>376</td></tr> <tr><td>Touring – caravans &amp; tents</td><td>2454</td></tr> <tr><td>total</td><td>3975</td></tr> </table> <p><b>2017</b></p> <p><b>Serviced accommodation</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>11-50 rooms</td><td>1019</td></tr> <tr><td>10 rooms &amp; under</td><td>1061</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>2080</b></td></tr> </table> <p><b>Non-serviced accommodation</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Self catering</td><td>2546</td></tr> <tr><td>Static caravans/chalets</td><td>388</td></tr> <tr><td>Touring caravans/camping</td><td>4425</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>7699</b></td></tr> </table> <p><i>Source: STEAM Report 2017</i></p>	11-50 rooms	517	10 rooms & under	1169	total	1686	Self catering	1145	Static caravans	376	Touring – caravans & tents	2454	total	3975	11-50 rooms	1019	10 rooms & under	1061	<b>Total</b>	<b>2080</b>	Self catering	2546	Static caravans/chalets	388	Touring caravans/camping	4425	<b>Total</b>	<b>7699</b>	<p>The numbers of bed spaces in each category have increased dramatically since the 2003/2004 statistics.</p> <p>Monitoring by STEAM continues.</p>	<p>The health of the tourism industry is an issue for the Plans.</p>											
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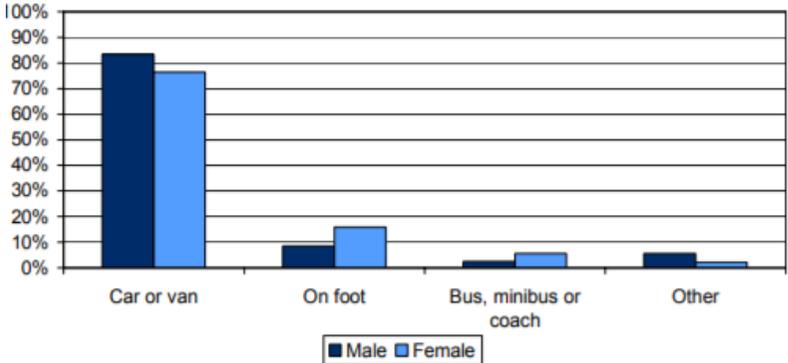
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Transport	15.0	14.0	17.0	18.0	19.0																																														
Indirect Expenditure	26.0	24.0	28.0	29.0	32.0																																														
VAT	12.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	15.0																																														

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																												
	<p>2015-2017</p> <div> <p><b>Tourist Spending</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2015 (Million)</th> <th>2016 (Million)</th> <th>2017 (Million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Accommodation</td> <td>23.00</td> <td>24.00</td> <td>26.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food and Drink</td> <td>54.00</td> <td>56.00</td> <td>59.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recreation</td> <td>18.00</td> <td>19.00</td> <td>20.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shopping</td> <td>41.00</td> <td>43.00</td> <td>45.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>40.00</td> <td>42.00</td> <td>44.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect</td> <td>60.00</td> <td>63.00</td> <td>66.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Million</p> <p>■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017</p> </div> <p>Source: STEAM Report 2016/2017</p>	Category	2015 (Million)	2016 (Million)	2017 (Million)	Accommodation	23.00	24.00	26.00	Food and Drink	54.00	56.00	59.00	Recreation	18.00	19.00	20.00	Shopping	41.00	43.00	45.00	Transport	40.00	42.00	44.00	Indirect	60.00	63.00	66.00		
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### 3 C) Sustainable transport

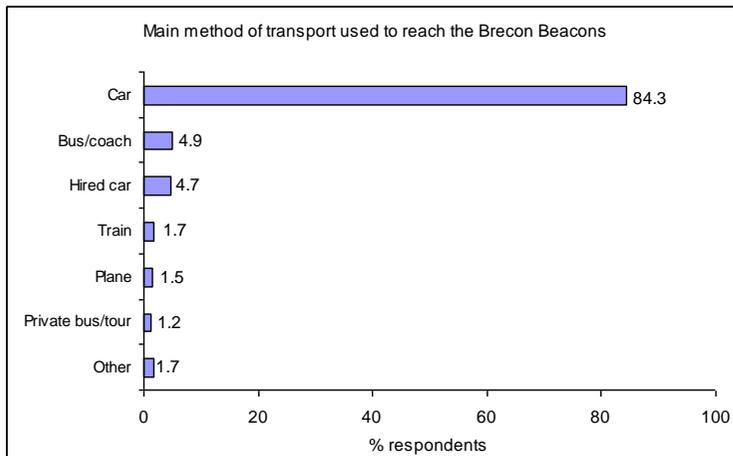
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																				
Private transport ownership in the BBNP	<p>Percentage of households in the BBNP who own a car/van:</p> <p>2001</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No. of cars</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>16.83 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>44.99 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>30.02 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt; 2</td> <td>8.15 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No. of cars</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>14.2 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>43.0 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>30.7 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt; 2</td> <td>12 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Key Statistics for national parks in England and Wales</i></p>	No. of cars	%	0	16.83 %	1	44.99 %	2	30.02 %	> 2	8.15 %	No. of cars	%	0	14.2 %	1	43.0 %	2	30.7 %	> 2	12 %	<p>In 2001, 16.83% of the households in the BBNP did not own a car or a van compared to the Welsh average of 25.95%. In 2011 this has dropped to 14.2%, with the Welsh average also dropping to 22.9%.</p> <p>In 2011 42.7% of households have two or more cars compared to the Welsh average of 34.1%. Therefore the trend seems to illustrate a higher car dependency rate in the National Park.</p>	Plans should aim to reduce the reliance on the private car or van.
No. of cars	%																						
0	16.83 %																						
1	44.99 %																						
2	30.02 %																						
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2	30.7 %																						
> 2	12 %																						

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans															
Usual form of transport used for work in Wales	<p><b>Chart 2: Of those respondents employed, usual form of transport used to travel to work, by sex</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Chart 2</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Transport Mode</th> <th>Male (%)</th> <th>Female (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Car or van</td> <td>85</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On foot</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus, minibus or coach</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Travel to work and school in Wales 2005-2006</i></p>	Transport Mode	Male (%)	Female (%)	Car or van	85	75	On foot	10	15	Bus, minibus or coach	5	8	Other	8	3	<p>This data is the most up to date publically available in relation to transport used for work in Wales. The trend illustrates a large dependency on the private car/van.</p>	<p>Plans should aim to reduce the reliance on the private car or van, and also support local employment in the National Park.</p>
Transport Mode	Male (%)	Female (%)																
Car or van	85	75																
On foot	10	15																
Bus, minibus or coach	5	8																
Other	8	3																

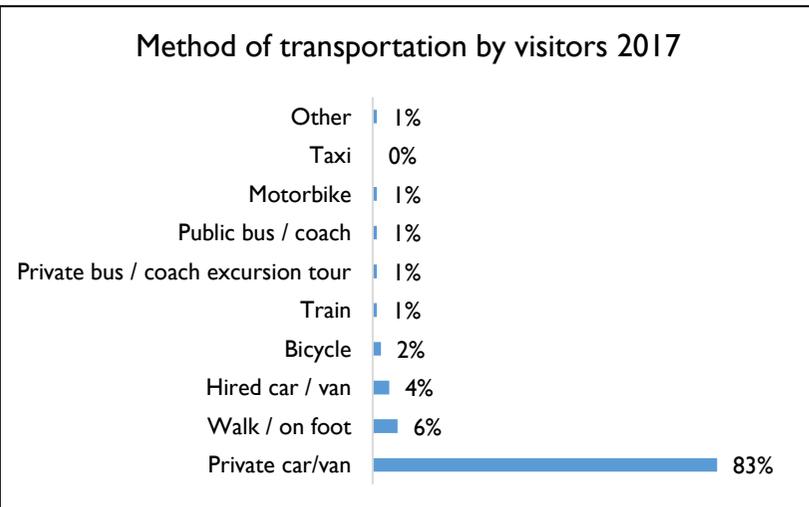
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																
Active Travel: Walking and Cycling	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACTIVE TRAVEL: WALKING AND CYCLING</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the Active Travel: Walking and Cycling chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>2016-17 (%)</th> <th>2014-15 (%)</th> <th>2013-14 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proportion of Primary School children who typically cycle to school</td> <td>~2</td> <td>~2</td> <td>~2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of children within 1/2 a mile of their school (d)</td> <td>~92</td> <td>~92</td> <td>~92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of Secondary School children who typically walk to school</td> <td>~35</td> <td>~35</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of children within 1/2 a mile of their school (d)</td> <td>~85</td> <td>~85</td> <td>~85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of Primary School children who typically walk to school</td> <td>~45</td> <td>~45</td> <td>~45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of adults that frequently cycle for active travel (a)(c)</td> <td>~5</td> <td>~5</td> <td>~5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of adults that frequently walk for active travel purposes (a)(b)</td> <td>~45</td> <td>~45</td> <td>~45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">PERCENTAGE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> 2016-17    <span style="color: blue;">■</span> 2014-15    <span style="color: green;">■</span> 2013-14 </p>	Indicator	2016-17 (%)	2014-15 (%)	2013-14 (%)	Proportion of Primary School children who typically cycle to school	~2	~2	~2	Of children within 1/2 a mile of their school (d)	~92	~92	~92	Proportion of Secondary School children who typically walk to school	~35	~35	~35	Of children within 1/2 a mile of their school (d)	~85	~85	~85	Proportion of Primary School children who typically walk to school	~45	~45	~45	Proportion of adults that frequently cycle for active travel (a)(c)	~5	~5	~5	Proportion of adults that frequently walk for active travel purposes (a)(b)	~45	~45	~45	<p>The data illustrates the level of active travel in Wales between the year 2013 – 2017.</p> <p>The numbers of adults and children undertaking active travel has remained largely consistent throughout the time period.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>(a) Aged 16 and over  (b) Frequently walk means walks at least three times a week  (c) Frequently cycle means cycles at least once or twice a week  (d) N/A = information yet not available from 2016-17 survey  (e) Data sourced from Patient Episode Database for Wales</p>	Plans should support active travel.
Indicator	2016-17 (%)	2014-15 (%)	2013-14 (%)																																
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Visitor Transport

Previous SA Data



2017:

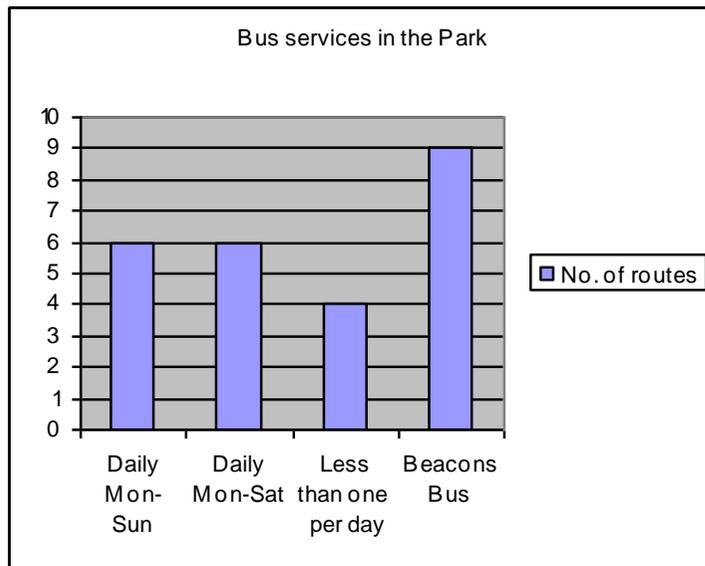


The car is the main method of transportation used by visitors to travel to and around the Brecon Beacons National Park. This trend has not altered since the previous study.

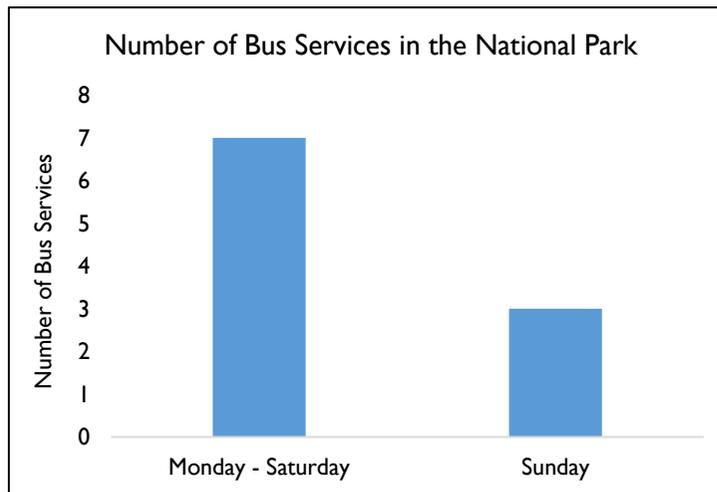
Plans should aim to reduce the reliance on the private car or van wherever possible.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Trend and significance</b>	<b>Issues for Plans</b>
	<i>Source: Brecon Beacons Visitor Survey 2017</i>		

Public Transport - Bus



2018



While some parts of the Park have a reasonable bus service for a rural area, most is not well served. Evenings are particularly poorly served, as are Sundays outside the summer season.

Beacons Bus no longer runs throughout the National Park

The Plans should provide for more and better integrated public transport to and within the Park.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
	<i>Bus provider websites</i>		
Train services	There are no railway stations within the Park, but it is served by stations in Abergavenny, Merthyr Tydfil, Llandovery and Llandeilo, which are very close to the boundary, and linked to the Park by bus services.	The potential of railways to bring visitors to the Park is not being fully realised, due in part to poor linkages with bus services and cycle ways.	The Plans should provide for improved integrated transport linkages.

## Appendix 2: Review of Plans Policies and Programmes

### Sustainability Appraisal – Review of Policies, Programmes and Plans

The following plans, policies, programmes and strategies have been reviewed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal and have been classified by topic. The list below provides hyperlinks to the documents in the review tables.

#### General

[Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development \(UN 2002\)](#)

[Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)

[The Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#)

[The Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(Wales\) \(Amendment\) Order 2017](#)

[Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy 2005](#)

[Welsh Government: 'Securing Wales' Future' \(2017\)](#)

Welsh Government: [Environment Strategy for Wales 2006](#)

[Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#)

[Environment Strategy Action Plan 2008 - 2011](#)

[Government of Wales Act 1999](#)

The Council of the European Communities: EU Directive 85/337/EEC (this EIA directive)

Welsh Government: Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Welsh Government: Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Welsh Government: The Planning (Wales) Act 2015

Welsh Government: Planning Policy Wales 2016

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control 1996

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 12 Design 2016

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 19 Telecommunications 2002

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 20 Planning and the Welsh Language 2017

Welsh Government. One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales 2009

Powys County Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2018

Monmouthshire County Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2014

Carmarthenshire County Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2014

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2011

County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil Local Development Plan Adopted 2011

Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2013

Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan Adopted 2010

Towards 2040, the Powys Well-being Plan

Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (2018)

Draft Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan (2018-2023)

Blaenau Gwent Well-being Plan (2018-2023)

Welsh Government 'Valued and Resilient'. The Welsh Government priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks. (July 2018)

#### Climate Change

Climate Change Act 2008

[UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994](#)

[Kyoto Protocol \(UN 1997\)](#)

[UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Agenda 21 1992 \(reviewed in 2012\)](#)

[UNEP – Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992](#)

[DEFRA: The UK Climate Change Programme 2006](#)

European Commission: European Climate Change Programme 2000

[Responding to our Changing Climate: consultation on a climate change adaptation action plan for Wales \(2007\)](#)

[A review of current literature on the evidence for climate change and its implications for the Brecon Beacons](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 8 Renewable Energy](#)

## **Natural resources: Air, Water and Soil**

[Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#)  
[EU Nitrates Directive \(91/676/EEC\) 1991](#)  
[EU Water Framework Directive \(2000/60/EC\)](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: Water for People and the Environment: water resources strategy for England and Wales Environment Agency 2009](#)  
[UK Parliament: Water and Flood Management Act 2010](#)  
[EU Thematic Soil Strategy \(2006\)](#)  
[EU Directive: 96/62/EC The Air Quality Framework 1996](#)  
[UK Air Quality Strategy \(2007\)](#)  
[DEFRA: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2000](#)  
[Tan 15: Development and Flood Risk \(2004\)](#)  
[Flood and Coastal Defence Strategies](#)  
[Water Resource Management Plans \(EA\)](#)  
[Waterways for Wales \(British Waterways\)](#)  
[National Navigation Strategy](#)  
[National Water Resources Strategy](#)  
[Wales Water Recreation Strategy \(EA, 2008\)](#)  
[Chemical Strategy](#)  
[Welsh Soils Action Plan – consultation draft. WAG, \(2008\)](#)  
[Catchment Flood Management Plans Volume I – Policy Guidance Environment Agency July 2004](#)  
[Water Resources for the Future; A Strategy for England and Wales \(EA\)](#)  
[Dwr Cymru – Water Resource Management Plan](#)  
[Welsh Water 2050](#)  
[Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy](#)  
[The Usk Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy \(EAW\) March 2007](#)  
[The Wye Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy \(EAW\) March 2008](#)  
[Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme](#)  
[Water Level Management Plans](#)  
[Soil Protection Strategy](#)  
[River Basin Management Plans \(EAW\)](#)  
[NRW - Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021](#)  
[Severn River Basin District – River Basin management plan 2015](#)

[Welsh Government: Water Strategy for Wales 2015](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: Glas Tir 2012](#)  
[Welsh Government: 'Natural Resources Policy'](#)  
[Welsh Government: 'New proposals to support Welsh farmers' \(2018\)](#)  
[Welsh Government: Draft 'Brexit and out land: Securing the future of Welsh farming'](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: 'Mid Wales Area Statement'](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: 'South West Wales Area Statement'](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: 'South Wales Central Area Statement'](#)  
[Natural Resources Wales: 'South East Wales Area Statement'](#)

## **Biodiversity**

[UK Government: Wildlife and Countryside Act \(1981 as amended\)](#)  
[UN Convention on Biodiversity 1992](#)  
[Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020](#)  
[EU Habitats Directive \(93/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC\)](#)  
[EU Birds Directive \(79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC\)](#)  
[European Commission Common Agricultural Policy](#)  
[Council of Europe EU Landscape Convention 2000](#)  
[Environment Act 1995](#)  
[Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000](#)  
[Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006](#)  
[Great Britain Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy \(2008\)](#)  
[Tan 5: Nature Conservation and Planning \(2009\)](#)  
[Ecological Connectivity: CCW 2006](#)  
[UK Biodiversity Programme](#)  
[Emerging Nature Recovery Action Plan](#)  
[Core Management Plans \(including conservation objectives\) for Brecon Beacons sites of special scientific interest \(SSSI\)](#)  
[Management Statements for Special Areas of conservation \(SAC\) located within the Brecon Beacons](#)  
[Fisheries Action Plans](#)  
[Salmon Action Plans](#)  
[Our Natural World – A Local Biodiversity action plan for the Brecon Beacons National Park \(2001\)](#)

### [Local Geodiversity Action Plans](#)

#### [UNESCO Forest Fawr Geopark Action Plan](#)

UNEP Convention of Migratory Species 1979

UNEP Convention on Biological Diversity 1992

UNESCO The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1971

EU Directive: 2004/35/CE The Environmental Liability Directive

Nature Recovery Plan for Wales 2015

UK Parliament: The conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (England and Wales) 2010

UK Biodiversity Partnership and the UK Government: The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012

Wales Biodiversity Partnership

Biodiversity Evidence Gaps Project

Natural Resources Wales Strategic Steer for Biodiversity to 2022 'Vital Nature: Making the connections between biodiversity and the people and places of Wales'.

### **Landscape, cultural heritage and the built environment**

[Guidelines for applying Protected Area Management Categories. IUCN 1994](#)  
[Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme \(EU, 2002\)](#)

[EU Landscape Convention](#)

[People, Places and Future: The Wales Spatial Plan 2004](#)

[Natural Resources Wales 'Forest Resource Management Plans'](#)

[Creating a better Wales. EA\(W\)](#)

[Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century \(WAG 2007\)](#)

EU Directive: The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC

UK Parliament: Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Welsh Government: Historic Environment (Wales) Bill 2016

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment 2017

Welsh Government. Wales: A Better Country 2003

Welsh Government/Natural Resources Wales/CADW: Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales

International Dark Sky Reserve

UNESCO Blaenavon World Heritage Site

Three Landscapes of outstanding/special historic interest (Mynydd Du, Wye Usk)  
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Landscape Character Assessment (August 2012)

### **Park communities**

[Achieving Our Potential: Tourism Strategy for Wales 2000](#)

[Central Wales Inland Tourism Strategy WAG, 2007](#)

BBNPA [Sustainable Tourism Strategy 2017-2022](#)

[Blaenau Gwent Community Strategy](#)

[Carmarthenshire Council Integrated Community Strategy \(2011 – 2016\)](#)

[Merthyr Tydfil Community Plan 2010-2020](#)

[Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan](#)

EU Directive: 2003/35/EC Directive providing for public participation

Welsh Government: Communities First Guidance 2002

Hay Town Plan (2016)

Crickhowell Community Plan (2017)

Active Travel Wales Act (2013)

Brecon Beacons National Park Rights of Way Improvement Plan

### **Economy**

[European Structural Funds in Wales \(2014 – 2020\)](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 13 Tourism 1997](#)

[Wales: A Vibrant Economy \(2005\) – emerging a new strategy](#)

European Commission [Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013](#)

[Welsh Government Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing and Commercial Development 2016](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 6 Agricultural and Rural Development 2010](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 23 Economic Development 2014](#)

[Welsh Government. Economic renewal: a new direction 2010](#)

[Welsh Government. Partnership for Growth: Strategy for Tourism 2013-2020. 2013](#)

[Wales Tourist Board. Sports tourism in Wales: a framework for action](#)

[Welsh Government: Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps 2012](#)

[National Cycling Strategy](#)

### **Material Assets**

[EU Directive on Waste 2008/98/EC](#)

EU Directive 2006/12/EC The Waste Directive

[Minerals Planning Policy \(Wales\)](#)

Welsh Government: [Technical Advice Note 8 Renewable Energy](#)

[Consultation Document: Renewable Energy Route Map for Wales \(2008\)](#)

[South East Wales Regional Waste Plan. \(March 2004\)](#)

[South West Wales Regional Waste Plan \(November 2003\)](#)

[South East Wales Transport Alliance, Regional Transport Plan \(January 2007\)](#)

[South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium \(SWWITCH\) \(July 2008\)](#)

[Trafnidiaeth Canolbarth Cymru \(TraCC\) \(January 2007\)](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 18 Transport 2007](#)

[Welsh Government. One Wales: Connecting the Nation. The Wales Transport Strategy 2008](#)

[Welsh Government. Wales: National Transport Strategy 2010](#)

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 21 Waste 2014](#)

[Welsh Government. Towards Zero Waste – Waste strategy for Wales 2009](#)

### **Population and human health**

[EU Assessment and management of Environmental Noise Directive \(2002/49/EC\)](#)

[Human Rights Act 1998](#)

[Disability Discrimination Act 2005](#)

Planning for better health in Wales 2016

The Strategy for older people in Wales 2013-2023

Welsh Government. [Climbing Higher: WAG strategy for sport and physical activity. 2005](#)

[Welsh Government. Climbing Higher Next Steps 2006](#)

United National Economic Commission for Europe: Aarhus Convention 1998

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 11 Noise 1997

Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 16 Sport, Recreation and Open Space 2009

### **Education and skills**

[Welsh Language Act 1993 \(update in 2018\)](#)

[Iaith Pawb National action plan for the Welsh language: WAG 2003](#)

[The Learning Country 2: Delivering the Promise \(2006\)](#)

### **Housing**

[Welsh Government: Technical Advice Note 2 Planning and Affordable Housing 2016](#)

Welsh Government: National Housing Strategy – ‘Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales’. 2010

Welsh Government: Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives and Communities 2012

Better Homes for people in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)

## Glossary of terms and abbreviations

<b>AA</b>	Appropriate Assessment is part of the HRA process.
<b>Alternatives</b>	These are different ways of achieving the plan objectives. Also referred to as options.
<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A landscape area of high natural beauty which has special status, and within which major development will not be permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act.
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area. An area identified by local authorities where statutory UK air quality standards are being, or are expected to be breached up to the end of 2005.
<b>BBNP</b>	Brecon Beacons National Park.
<b>BBNPMP</b>	Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan.
<b>CCW</b>	Countryside Council for Wales now incorporated into Natural Resources Wales April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2013
<b>Conservation Area</b>	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	The effects that result from changes caused by a project, plan, programme or policy in association with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future plans and actions. Cumulative effects are specifically noted in the SEA Directive in order to emphasize the need for broad and comprehensive information regarding the effects.

<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government, formerly the ODPM
<b>EAW</b>	Environment Agency Wales incorporated into Natural Resources Wales in 2013
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EEC</b>	European Economic Community
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System
<b>GHA</b>	Global Hectares
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>HRA</b>	Habitat Regulations Assessment. Required to identify likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites
<b>Indicator</b>	A means by which change in a system or to an objective can be measured
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>LBAP</b>	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>LSOA</b>	Lower Super Output Area
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	to avoid, reduce or offset the significant adverse effects of the plan on sustainability
<b>MoD</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>Monitoring</b>	Activities undertaken after the decision is made to adopt the plan or programme to examine its implementation. For example, monitoring to examine whether the significant sustainability effects occur as predicted or to establish whether mitigation measures are implemented.
<b>Natura 2000 Sites (N2K)</b>	Natura 2000 is the European Union-wide network of nature conservation sites to be established under the Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) - The EC Habitats Directive (on Europa website). Natura 2000 comprises Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under that Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) - The EC Wild Birds Directive.

<b>NDF</b>	National Development Framework, emerging National development plan produced by Welsh Government.
<b>NP</b>	National Park
<b>NPA</b>	National Park Authority
<b>NPMP</b>	National Park Management Plan
<b>NTS</b>	Non Technical Summary
<b>Objective</b>	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change.
<b>ODPM</b>	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
<b>Options</b>	See Alternatives
<b>PPP</b>	Plans, Programmes and Policies
<b>PPW</b>	Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 December 2018 Welsh Government
<b>Ramsar Sites</b>	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention (1971).
<b>SA</b>	A form of assessment used in the UK (primarily for Regional Planning Guidance and development plans) since the late 1990s. Sustainability Appraisal considers social and economic effects as well as environmental effects.
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation as designated under the European Union Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
<b>SAM</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument. A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Welsh Government and managed by Cadw under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended and updated by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
<b>Scoping</b>	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA. This also includes defining the environmental / sustainability effects and alternatives that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be

	used, the structure and contents of the Environmental / Sustainability Report.
<b>Screening</b>	The process of deciding whether a plan or programme requires SEA or an Appropriate Assessment
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment. A systematic method of considering the likely effects on the environment of policies, plans and programmes
<b>SEA Directive</b>	Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
<b>SEWTA</b>	South East Wales Transport Alliance
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area as designated under the European Union Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds
<b>SPG</b>	Supplementary Planning Guidance, produced by a Local Authority to provide clarity on the implementation of policy or site specific considerations.
<b>SPZ</b>	Source Protection Zone
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Scientific Interest The best sites for wildlife and geological features in England as designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
<b>SUDs</b>	Sustainable Urban Drainage
<b>SWWITCH</b>	South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium
<b>TAN</b>	Technical Advice Note. Guidance produced by the Welsh Government (formerly WAG) on the implementation Planning Policy Wales
<b>Target</b>	A specified desired end, stated usually within a specified time-scale
<b>TRACC</b>	Transport Consortium for Mid Wales Region
<b>UDP</b>	Unitary Development Plan
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>USA</b>	Updating and Screening Assessments
<b>WAG</b>	Welsh Assembly Government changed to Welsh Government 2014
<b>WG</b>	Welsh Government