

Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

Local Development Plan



Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019

October 2019

Introduction

The National Park Authority is required by the Welsh Government to produce and submit an Annual Monitoring Report by 31st October each year following the adoption of the Local Development Plan. The report is fundamental in assessing the progress of the Local Development Plan in implementing the policies contained within the Plan and will allow the National Park Authority the opportunity to assess the Policies against the most up-to-date information available. The Annual Monitoring Report also includes the results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal as well as the National Park Management Plan monitoring (Appendix 2 and 3).

The monitoring exercise can assist the National Park Authority to:-

- Identify where certain policies are not being successful in delivering their intended objective;
- Identify gaps in the evidence base, perhaps through a change in the economy, which need to be addressed and reflected in the Local Development Plan;
- Identify areas of success which could be used as an example for change throughout the Local Development Plan;
- State the intended actions that the National Park Authority will take in rectifying any issues to ensure the successful implementation of the policy or any revision that needs to take place.

The National Park Authority has constructed a set of targets and indicators which act as a benchmark against which performance can be measured. Targets may relate to the achievement of certain levels of development and may be set annually or at an interim point within the Plan period. The target for the whole of the Plan is to achieve the implementation of the Local Development Plan Strategy.

The indicators and targets set out in the Monitoring Framework also give trigger points to indicate if one part of the Plan is not achieving the desired outcomes. If these triggers are 'activated' then the Annual Monitoring Report will consider the necessary action which is required as a result. There are a number of outcomes which could be actioned by the National Park Authority in this event; these will depend on both the level to which the target appears not to have been met and the criticalness of the development to the achievement of the Local Development Plan Strategy. Contextual indicators will also be used in the Annual Monitoring Report to evaluate if it is actually the Plan which is not achieving the targets or if there are external factors (such as the economy or changes in funding sources etc.) which are contributing in this respect and therefore outside of the planning system's control.

The following options are available to the National Park Authority in association with each of the indicators and their triggers. The Annual Monitoring Report will assess the severity of the situation associated with each indicator and recommend an appropriate response:

- Continue Monitoring
- Officer/Member Training Required
- Supplementary Planning Guidance/Development Briefs Required
- Policy Research
- Policy Review
- Plan/Strategy Review

As part of the Annual Monitoring Report process, the National Park Authority will also include an update on the development of allocated sites. This will highlight what activity has taken place on the site in any given year including the preparation of studies or the progression of development. If a site is not being progressed as anticipated, this will be interpreted as a trigger and appropriate action (see above) will be taken by the National Park Authority if needed.

Also included in the Annual Monitoring Report is an update on the development of allocated sites. This highlights what activity has taken place on the site in any given year including the preparation of studies or the progression of development.

The requirements of a number of the strategic and policy indicators were completed during the first monitoring phase of the Local Development Plan, namely the occupation of the allocated Gypsy and Traveller site and the development of numerous Supplementary Planning Guidance notes. During the second phase it was recommended that monitoring ceased in relation to the number of applications for larger developments that fail to provide 20% of their energy from low or zero carbon resources.

Notwithstanding this, the vast majority of the strategic and policy indicators, as required by the Local Development Plan Monitoring Framework, will continue to be monitored as detailed in the tables marked green and yellow below. Of these, there is a small number that require some additional work in the form of policy research as well as possible Officer/Member training and Supplementary Planning Guidance. A single indicator, relating to the supply of housing land, was marked as red as a result of the supply falling below the 5 year mark (3.9). Whilst this is a concern, the Authority formally commenced Review of the Local Development Plan in December 2017 as a result of 4 years elapsing since its Adoption in December 2013.

Sustainability Monitoring

The Strategic Environmental Assessment directive requires that the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan are monitored so that the appropriate remedial actions can be taken if required.

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Plan identified no significant adverse effects on the objectives, however it identified the following significant positive effects which require monitoring.

- Climate Change Adaptation (SA1) and Greenhouse Gas Reduction (SA2) related to Policies SP4: 'Climate Change' and SP11: 'Sustainable Design';
- Water Resources (SA5) through the policy on Water Quality (Policy 10);
- Biodiversity (SA8) in relation to SP1 National Park Policy and SP3 Environmental Protection, including its supporting policy on Biodiversity and Development (Policy 6);
- Cultural Heritage (SA9) in relation to SP1 (National Park Policy) and SP3 Environmental Protection, including its supporting policy on Areas of Archaeological Evaluation (Policy 22).
- Landscape SA11 in relation to SP1 (National Park Policy) and SP3 Environmental Protection, including its supporting policies Trees and Development (Policy 8) and Light Pollution (Policy 6)
- Natural Resources and Infrastructure (SA12) through policies on Sustainable Design (SP11), Sustainable Infrastructure (SP16), Waste (SP6) and the recycling of minerals (Policy 67)
- Population (SA14) in relation to the Spatial Distribution of Development (SP10), National Park policy (SP1) and policies relating to housing (SP5), affordable housing (SP6), economic wellbeing (SP12) and Sustainable communities (SP15); and
- Economy (SA17) in relation to National Park policy (SP1) and policies relating to economic wellbeing (SP12) and retail (SP13).

The Local Development Plan adopted Monitoring framework set out below addresses some of the monitoring requirements for the SA/SEA. Additional indicators are provided within the SA to ensure that all significant effects in the SA can be monitored. These, where relevant and where data is available at National Park level, are provided at Appendix 2 and through the updated Scoping Report available from the NPA's website.

Strategy Monitoring

Key:

	Complete
	Continue Monitoring
	Policy Research / SPG / Officer and Member Training
	Cease Monitoring

Delivering Housing

Figure 1

Maintain a 5 year land supply	
Plan Review	Fifth Monitoring Period (1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018) The Authority's Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2019 (Appendix 1) confirms a 2.1 year land supply .
	Fourth Monitoring Period (1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018) The Authority's Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2018 (Appendix 1) confirms a 3.9 year land supply.
	Third Monitoring Period (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017) The Authority's Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2017 (Appendix 1) confirms a 4.8 year land supply .
	Second Monitoring Period (1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016) The Authority's Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2016 (Appendix 1) confirms a 5.0 year land supply .
	First Monitoring Period (17th Dec 2013 to 31st Mar 2015): 5.8 year land supply in 2015 5.3 year land supply in 2014
	Comments: The Authority retained a 5 year supply of land for the first three years since the adoption of the LDP. However, the 2016-2017 Joint Housing Land Availability Study returned a figure of 4.8 years – 0.2 below the 'threshold' of 5 years. The 2017-2018 Joint Housing Land Availability returned a figure of 3.9 years – 1.1 years below the 'threshold' of 5 years. The 2018-2019 Joint Housing Land Availability returned a figure of 2.1 years – 2.9 years below the 'threshold' of 5 years.
	Recommendation: The annual monitoring target has not been met. Whilst this is a concern, the Authority formally commenced the Review of the Local Development Plan in December as a result of 4 years elapsing since its Adoption in December 2013.

	The Authority will continue to monitor the Authority’s housing land supply via the JHLAS process concurrently with the Review of the Local Development Plan.
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Figure 2

Number of consents granted and dwellings completed annually	
Policy Research	Fifth Monitoring Period Planning permission granted for 161 new dwellings Completions 2018-2019 = 89
	Fourth Monitoring Period Planning permission granted for 57 new dwellings Completions 2017-2018 = 203
	Third Monitoring Period Planning permission granted for 276 new dwellings Completions 2016-2017 = 52
	Second Monitoring Period Planning permission granted for 117 new dwellings Completions 2015-2016 = 58
	First Monitoring Period: Planning permission granted for 106 new dwellings, plus 64 and 45 completions for 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively.
	Comment: The number of completions has not met the number required annually (174 (+/- 20%)) with 89 completions in 2018--2019. The number of dwellings granted planning permissions has risen since the 2017-2018 study.
	<p>Given the range of figures set out above, it is reasonable to suggest that a consideration of fluctuations from year to year should be taken into account. Indeed, the second part of the assessment trigger requires between 696 and 1044 dwellings to be developed by 2017, which is a figure generated over longer timescale that would represent a more robust indicator of the LDP’s performance.</p> <p>From the beginning of the Plan period (2007) to the end of March 2019, there was a total of 870 completions. Therefore this target has been achieved.</p> <p>It was recommended as part of the AMR relating to the second monitoring period that Officers undertake comparison research with other Local Planning Authorities into the delivery of housing. Here it was noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2018 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies across Wales show that as at 1 April 2018 19 out of the 25 Local Planning Authorities were unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. • The 2017 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies across Wales show that as at 1 April 2017 19 out of the 25 Local Planning Authorities were unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2016 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies across Wales show that as at 1 April 2016 19 out of the twenty-five local planning authorities were unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. • By comparison, 17 local planning authorities were unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply in 2015, all of which remain without a five year supply in 2016. • 16 local planning authorities have had less than five years housing land supply for three or more consecutive years. <p>To this end, it is clear that difficulties in relation to housing delivery is a national issue and not exclusive to the Brecon Beacons National Park Area. Indeed, the figures for 2018 show that housing land supply as reported in JHLASs has declined for many LPAs, including for some with recently adopted Local Development Plans. Research commissioned by the Welsh Government (Longitudinal viability study of the planning process undertaken by Arcadis (UK) Ltd) indicates that one of the main reasons is the allocation of sites for housing which are essentially undeliverable or only likely to come forward at later stages of the LDP period. Viability was identified as a key reason for delays in delivery, covering issues such as affordable housing requirements, sites being located in low value market areas, poor quality sites or specific infrastructure requirements. It is understood that this study is continuing addressing the reasons for stalled sites across wales.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the Authority has commissioned work to be undertaken in the form of a Housing Needs assessment. This will form a key piece of evidence as the Authority develops LDP2 and will set out options relating to our housing requirements up to 2033.</p> <p>Recommendation: The annual indicators suggest that housing completions are not up to the level required. Further research and investigation is required as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of comparison research with other Local Planning Authorities into the delivery of housing
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Figure 3

Number of units granted and completed in each settlement tier	
Completed/ Policy Research	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>Permissions 2018 - 2019 Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 89% Key Settlements: 3.5% Settlements: 2.5% Limited Growth Settlements: 0.5% Countryside: 4.5% Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0%</p> <p>Completions 2018 – 2019 Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 2% Key Settlements: 47% Settlements: 31% Limited Growth Settlements: 14%</p>

Countryside: 7%
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0%

Fourth Monitoring Period

Permissions 2017 - 2018

Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 7%
Key Settlements: 30%
Settlements: 51%
Limited Growth Settlements: 0%
Countryside: 12%
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0%

Completions 2017 - 2018

Brecon 7% (14)
Key Settlements 56% (114)
Settlements: 23% (47)
Limited Growth Settlements 3% (6)
Countryside: 11% (22)
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0% (0)

Third Monitoring Period

Permissions

Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 2%
Key Settlements: 48%
Settlements: 13%
Limited Growth Settlements: 7%
Countryside: 9%
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 21%

Completions 2016-2017

Brecon 6% (3)
Key Settlements 8% (4)
Settlements: 61% (32)
Limited Growth Settlements 6% (3)
Countryside: 19% (10)
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0

Second Monitoring Period

Permissions

Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 14%
Key Settlements: 41%
Settlements: 35%
Limited Growth Settlements: 5%
Countryside: 5%
Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0

Completions 2015-2016

Brecon-9%

	<p>Key Settlements 9%</p> <p>Settlements: 54%</p> <p>Limited Growth Settlements 20%</p> <p>Countryside: 9%</p> <p>Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>Permissions</p> <p>Brecon Primary Key Settlement: 1%</p> <p>Key Settlements: 8%</p> <p>Settlements: 88%</p> <p>Limited Growth Settlements: 3%</p> <p>Countryside: 0</p> <p>Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0</p> <p>Completions 2013-2014</p> <p>Brecon-0</p> <p>Key Settlements 0</p> <p>Settlements: 45%</p> <p>Limited Growth Settlements 0</p> <p>Countryside: 55%</p> <p>Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0</p> <p>Completions 2014-2015</p> <p>Brecon-0</p> <p>Key Settlements 14%</p> <p>Settlements: 16%</p> <p>Limited Growth Settlements 24%</p> <p>Countryside: 46%</p> <p>Allocated Brownfield Sites: 0</p>
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>Permissions:</p> <p>One of the objectives of the LDP is to encourage development in sustainable locations near facilities and services therefore minimising the need to travel, whilst also respecting the National Park purposes and special qualities. It is therefore encouraging to see the continuation of the majority of residential units granted planning permission being located within either the Primary Key Settlement of Brecon, the Key Settlements of Crickhowell, Hay-On-Wye, Talgarth and Sennybridge and Defynnog along with the Level 3 Settlements.</p> <p>This is a three year indicator with an assessment trigger of more than 50% of dwellings granted planning permission being outside the Primary Key and Key Settlements. Since the commencement of monitoring in December 2013 a total of 863 dwellings have been granted planning permission – 381 of which located within the Primary Key and Key Settlements. This equates to 44% which falls 6% below the assessment target figure.</p> <p>In previous monitoring reports the Authority have set out the constraints placed on development within Brecon as a result of the lack of capacity within Dwr Cymru Welsh Water’s sewerage and water infrastructure. Works on the assets</p>

management programme in Brecon were completed in March 2018. As we have previously predicted the improvements in infrastructure have had a positive impact on the numbers of residential planning permissions being granted within Brecon. For the first time since the adoption of the LDP the target has been met in relation to the percentage of development occurring within the Primary Key Settlement, with 89% of new permissions being granted within Brecon.

Completions:

This indicator requires the following locational proportion of completions:

- Primary Key Settlement – 31%
- Key Settlements – 16%
- Settlements – 47%
- Allocated Brownfield Sites – 17%

The percentage (and number) of completions per settlement tier for the years since the adoption of the LDP is set out in the table below:

Year	Number	% within Primary Settlement (number)	% within Key Settlement (number)	% within Settlement (number)	% within Allocated Brownfield (number)
2013/14	64	0 (0)	0 (0)	45 (29)	0 (0)
2014/15	45	0 (0)	14 (6)	16 (7)	0 (0)
2015/16	58	9 (5)	9 (5)	54 (31)	0 (0)
2016/17	52	6 (3)	8 (4)	61 (32)	0 (0)
2017/18	203	7 (14)	56 (114)	23 (47)	0 (0)
2018/19	89	2 (2)	47 (41)	31 (27)	0 (0)
TOTAL	511	5%	33%	34%	0%
3 yr Total	344	6%	46%	33%	0%

The monitoring framework states that the assessment shall be triggered for this indicator if less than 50% of dwelling completions occur within the Primary Key Settlement and Key Settlements over a 3 year period. The above table illustrates that in 2018-2019 49% of completions occurred within the top two tiers of the settlement hierarchy, however only 6% of this falling within the Primary Key Settlement.

What is particularly interesting is the failure of the Brownfield sites to deliver housing within the 5 and half years since the adoption of the Local Development Plan, demonstrative of the complexity of brown field sites.

It should be noted that the completions data does not correlate particularly well with the permissions data. This is partly due to the infrastructure reasons set out above, but also due to the fact that the Authority has limited control in terms of the implementation of schemes once planning permission has been granted (and the location of these schemes within the settlement hierarchy for that matter). To this end, it is suggested that the completions element of this indicator has limited scope beyond 'for information' purposes.

Recommendation:

	Whilst the time period for this indicator has been completed, it is necessary to continue monitoring the indicator throughout the development of the replacement LDP.
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Figure 4

Number of dwellings granted consent on mixed use sites		
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 119 Dwellings granted planning permission on mixed use sites.	
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted planning permission on mixed use sites.	
	Third Monitoring Period 68 Dwellings granted planning permission on mixed use sites.	
	Second Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted planning permission on mixed use sites.	
	First Monitoring Period: 0 Dwellings granted planning permission on mixed use sites.	
	Comments: Full planning permission has been permitted at appeal for 119 dwellings and employment facilities at land at Cerrigcochion Road, Penlan, Brecon. Outline planning permission has been granted for an indicative number of 68 dwellings and employment facilities at the Former Army Camp, Cwrt-Y-Gollen (CS66). Development Briefs have also been submitted on the following mixed use sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SALT 037 – Proposed extension to T9, Talgarth (15 dwellings) – Adopted and application submitted for 15 dwellings and planning permission granted for school • CS66 - Former Army Camp, Cwrt-Y-Gollen (70) – Adopted and application approved • CS132 – Land Opposite High School, Brecon (119) – Adopted but application refused but awarded at appeal • CS111 – Former Mid Wales Hospital, Talgarth (125) – Adopted but no application received currently. 	
	Recommendation: There is no assessment trigger for this indicator. Accordingly, this will be monitored over the remainder of the plan period.	

Figure 5

All applications granted planning consent to achieve a density of 30 dwellings per hectare	
Policy Research	Fifth Monitoring Period 6 residential permissions were granted below 20 dwellings per hectare 4 residential permissions were granted at 20-30 dwellings per hectare 0 residential permissions of residential applications were granted at 30 dwellings per hectare
	Fourth Monitoring Period

	<p>8 residential permissions were granted below 20 dwellings per hectare 5 residential permissions were granted at 20-30 dwellings per hectare 8 residential permissions of residential applications were granted at 30 dwellings per hectare</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period 11 residential permissions were granted below 20 dwellings per hectare 11 residential permissions were granted at 20-30 dwellings per hectare 5 residential permissions of residential applications were granted at 30 dwellings per hectare</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period 10 residential permissions were granted below 20 dwellings per hectare 4 residential permissions were granted at 20-30 dwellings per hectare 3 residential permissions of residential applications were granted at 30 dwellings per hectare</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period: 16 of residential permissions were granted below 20 dwellings per hectare 5 residential permissions were granted at 20-30 dwellings per hectare 5 residential permissions of residential applications were granted at 30 dwellings per hectare</p>
	<p>Comment: Policy 61 of the Local Development Plan relates to dwelling density and states that:</p> <p><i>“All residential development will be required to be developed at a minimum density of 30 dwellings to the hectare, where this is compatible with the existing character of the area.</i></p> <p><i>Only where it is proven that this density cannot be achieved due to the incorporation of measures to improve the sustainability of the scheme which cannot be located on land outside of the allocation, will levels less than the minimum target be permissible.”</i></p> <p>Clearly, there is some flexibility in this policy that would allow development to be approved at a level of density below 30 dwellings per hectare, such as the character of the surrounding area. Furthermore, there have been instances where a lower level of density has been agreed due to abnormal conditions on site – topography and access constraints for example.</p> <p>It was recommended in the Report for the first monitoring period that:</p> <p><i>“The indicator suggests that this policy is not wholly being implemented as required. However, it must be noted that there is flexibility within the policy that allows development to take place at a density below 30 dwellings per hectare. Accordingly, further research is required in relation to the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Investigation into the number of allocated sites that have been granted planning permission at a density of below 30 dwellings per hectare</i> • <i>Determine the specific reasons for allowing a lower level of dwelling density</i> <p><i>Depending on the results of this policy research, it may be required that Development Management Officers and Authority Members are provided with</i></p>

	<p><i>additional training in relation to the requirements of Policy 61. A further consideration will be the development of an additional piece of Supplementary Planning Guidance to address the issue of dwelling density and mix on housing and mixed-use allocations.”</i></p> <p>Further to this recommendation, an examination of the relevant application proposals was carried out and it was determined that all fell within the tolerance of Policy 61. That is, it is reasonable to suggest that planning permission was only granted for development proposals below a density of 30dph in instances where it could not be achieved or that a 30+dph density would not be compatible with the surroundings of the particular site.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, Development Management Officers were provided with training from the Strategy and Policy Team to ensure that the policy was being interpreted appropriately.</p> <p>We are pleased to note that the number of schemes being delivered below appropriate density is at its lowest since the adoption of the plan. This is considered to demonstrate that the action undertaken by Strategy and Policy has had a positive result and density policy is being upheld in DM decisions.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The indicator suggests that this policy is not wholly being implemented as required. However, it must be noted that there is flexibility within the policy that allows development to take place at a density below 30 dwellings per hectare. Accordingly, further research is required to determine the specific reasons for allowing a lower level of dwelling density.</p>

Figure 6

Affordable Housing percentage target	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>The Land registry House Price Index for Merthyr Tydfil demonstrates that there has been a +0.2% change in house prices for the period of this AMR.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period</p> <p>The Land registry House Price Index for Merthyr Tydfil demonstrates that there has been a +1.3% change in house prices for the period of this AMR.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period</p> <p>The Land registry House Price Index for Merthyr Tydfil demonstrates that there has been a +1.4% change in house prices for the period of this AMR.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period</p> <p>The Land registry House Price Index for Merthyr Tydfil demonstrates that there has been a -1.75% change in house prices for the period of this AMR. However average house prices remain above those experienced in the region on the adoption of the LDP in December 2013.</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>Data from the Land Registry and derived from the Development Appraisal Toolkit suggests that house prices have risen somewhere between 9 and 17% in the Heads of the Valleys sub-market area during 2012-15.</p>
	<p>Comment:</p>

	The assessment trigger for this indicator is a 2.5% change in house prices in the Heads of the Valley sub-market area and a 5% change across the rest of the National Park area.
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>Given that the Land Registry data, together with the Development Appraisal Toolkit data, suggest a significant overall increase in house prices in the Heads of the Valleys area, albeit a reduction in 2015/16, it would be prudent for the Authority to consider additional viability testing with a view to modifying the Affordable Housing contribution targets (if appropriate) as part of the development of LDP2.</p>

Figure 7

Number of affordable dwellings granted consent	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>Permission was granted for 21 affordable dwellings. This accounts for 13% of all residential permissions.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period</p> <p>Permission was granted for 9 affordable dwellings. This accounts for 12% of all residential permissions.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period</p> <p>Permission was granted for 63 affordable dwellings. This accounts for 23% of all residential permissions.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period</p> <p>Permission was granted for 45 affordable dwellings. This accounts for 38% of all residential permissions.</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>Permission was granted for 24 affordable dwellings. This accounts for 17% of all residential permissions.</p>
	<p>Comment:</p> <p>The target for this indicator is 47 Affordable Housing dwellings to be granted planning permission per annum (+/- 30%). There is also an assessment trigger of less than 38 Affordable Housing dwellings being provided annually for 3 consecutive years.</p> <p>The reduction in figures has not been helped by the appeal decision at the allocated site CS132 Land Opposite the High School (indicatively for 137 dwellings). The permitted scheme provided only 8% affordable housing, significantly below the policy target of 20%. The developers were able to demonstrate the necessity of reducing the number of affordable housing from 27 units to 9 in order to ensure a viable scheme. As part of the supporting evidence underpinning the replacement LDP we have sought independent review of this decision and its implication for the delivery of affordable</p> <p>It should be noted that Commuted sums 'committed to' during the period from planning permissions in 2018-2019 was £169,801.40.</p> <p>Commuted sums 'committed to' from planning permissions since the adoption of the LDP is £1,334,907.57. To date £419,015 has been received.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p>

	This indicator is to be monitored for a further year.
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Figure 8

Number of affordable dwellings completed	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period Completions 2018-2019: 28
	Fourth Monitoring Period Completions 2017-2018: 41
	Third Monitoring Period Completions 2016-2017: 24
	Second Monitoring Period Completions 2015-2016: 10
	First Monitoring Period: Completions 2013-2014 31 Completions 2014-2015 6
	<p>Comment:</p> <p>28 completions were recorded during the monitoring period, exceeding the minimum requirements of the indicator (20 units)</p> <p>The second assessment trigger requires an excess of 15 Affordable Housing dwellings to be completed annually for three consecutive years. The total number of completions for affordable housing equals 93units an average of 31 per annum.</p>
<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The indicator will continue to be monitored.</p>	

Figure 9

Number of market dwellings coming forward on sites of 3 dwellings or more	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 119 units (amounting to the loss of 23 affordable dwellings on the ground) were permitted on 1 site where it was demonstrated that the provision of onsite affordable housing was no viable at the appropriate affordable housing target
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 sites were permitted where it was demonstrated that the provision of onsite affordable housing was not viable at the appropriate affordable housing target.
	Third Monitoring Period 23 market units were permitted on 4 separate sites where it was demonstrated that the provision of onsite affordable housing was not viable. This amounts to a loss of 19 affordable dwellings. There has been a further loss of 21.5 affordable dwellings on sites where some onsite provision has been provided, but not the full affordable housing target.
	Second Monitoring Period

	25 units were permitted on 4 separate sites where it was demonstrated that provision of affordable housing was not viable. This amount to a loss of 5 affordable dwellings
	<p>First Monitoring Period: 5 permissions (amounting to the loss of 13 Affordable Dwellings on the ground) were granted on site for 3 or more dwellings which did not achieve policy levels of affordable housing contribution.</p>
	<p>Comment: Policy 28 of the LDP seeks to enable affordable housing on sites where there is a net gain in housing at a set target levels, however provision is made within the policy to enable the level of affordable housing to be reduced below target levels as a result of robust evidence demonstrating target levels are not viable.</p> <p>This indicator seeks to monitor the extent to which permitted residential schemes are able to meet target levels of affordable housing. This indicator essentially provides information in relation to the potential gap between policy aspirations and market delivery by seeking to monitor the number of affordable housing ‘lost’ as a result of viability testing. This monitoring period has seen the equivalent loss of 23 affordable units, this is comparable with other monitoring periods, which suggests that this isn’t necessarily around site specific issues, but rather wider market issues.</p> <p>Policy level affordable housing targets are being reviewed as part of LDP2 preparation. The findings of the 5 monitoring periods will be considered as part of this.</p>
	<p>Recommendation: The indicator will continue to be monitored.</p>

Figure 10

Number of Affordable windfall dwellings	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period 1 Affordable Windfall dwellings</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period 4 Affordable Windfall dwellings</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period 13 Affordable Windfall dwellings</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period 29 Affordable Windfall dwellings</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period: 4 Affordable Windfall Dwellings</p>
	<p>Comment: The annual target of 3 windfall Affordable Housing dwellings being granted planning permission per annum has been exceeded for three consecutive years. It should be noted that an assessment will be triggered should fewer than 2 windfall</p>

	Affordable Housing dwellings be granted planning permission annually for three consecutive years.
	In this monitoring period 1 windfall affordable dwelling was granted consent at Rear of the Old School in Bethlehem.
	Recommendation: The indicator will continue to be monitored.

Figure 11

Number of Affordable dwellings on Exception Sites	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted permission on Affordable Housing Exception sites.
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted permission on Affordable Housing Exception sites.
	Third Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted permission on Affordable Housing Exception sites.
	Second Monitoring Period 0 Dwellings granted permission on Affordable Housing Exception sites.
	First Monitoring Period: 0 Dwellings granted permission on Affordable Housing Exception sites.
	Comment: Whilst the annual target of 4 Affordable dwellings being granted planning permission has not been met, it should be noted that this is not as a result of the refusal of any planning application. No 'exception site' applications were received during the period which, reasonably, can be considered to be beyond the control of the Authority. Accordingly, given that it relates to 'exceptional development', consideration will be given to whether this indicator will be monitored in the future.
	Recommendation: Continue monitoring but consider whether this indicator should continue to be monitored in the future.

Figure 12

Occupation of the allocated Gypsy and Traveller site	
Completed during previous monitoring period	The allocated Gypsy and Traveller site has been developed and occupied by the family.
	Comment: Further to the granting of planning permission on 27 th March 2012 for a proposed permanent Gypsy and Traveller site the 14 pitches granted consent have been developed.
	Recommendation:

	The monitoring framework required this site to be occupied by 2017. The site has already been developed and occupied so no further monitoring is required.
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Figure 13

Supplementary Planning Guidance	
Completed during previous monitoring period	<p>Supplementary Planning Guidance has been produced in relation to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Planning Obligations Strategy • CYD LP1: Appropriate Development in the Countryside • Addendum to CYD LP1: Appropriate Development in the Countryside
	<p>Comment:</p> <p>In line with the requirements of the Local Development Plan Monitoring Framework, Members have endorsed the above pieces of Supplementary Planning Guidance. These three guidance documents take account of and address the 6 Supplementary Planning Guidance referred to in the ‘Delivering Housing’ section of the Local Development Plan Monitoring Framework.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance has been completed. Accordingly, no further monitoring is required.</p>

Economic Wellbeing

Figure 14

Development of Employment Land	
Monitoring Complete	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>During the period 1/4/18 – 31/3/19 no permissions were granted of B Use Class development falling within allocated employment sites.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period</p> <p>During the period 1/4/17 – 31/3/18 permissions were granted for 0.14 hectares of B Use Class development falling within allocated employment sites.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period</p> <p>During the period 1/4/16-31/3/17 permissions were granted for 1.16 hectares of B Use Class development falling within allocated employment sites.</p> <p>A total of 0.8 hectares of employment land has been developed since the adoption of the LDP.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period</p> <p>During the period 1/4/15-31/3/16 permissions were granted for 0.135 hectares of B Use Class development falling within allocated employment sites.</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>Permissions granted for a total of 0.491 Hectares of B Use Class development falling within allocated employment sites.</p>
	<p>Comment:</p>

	<p>The trigger for assessment in relation to this indicator is that less than 0.5 hectares of employment land allocated is developed by 2017 and 0.75 hectares by the end of the Plan period. As referred to above, a total of 1.926 hectares of employment land has been granted planning permission for B1, B2 and B8 uses during the monitoring period.</p> <p>It should also be noted that a total of 0.56 hectares of employment development has taken place since the adoption of the LDP – a total of 1.36 hectares overall.</p> <p>In support of the Local Development Plan Review which commenced in December 2017, the Authority has commissioned evidence gathering work to commence in the form of a comprehensive Employment Land Review. This will form a key piece of evidence for the Review and will set out options relating to the required level of new employment land required for allocation for the replacement LDP period of 2017 to 2032.</p>
	<p>Recommendation: This indicator requires at least 0.5ha of employment land to be developed by 2017, and 0.75 hectares over the Plan period. Accordingly, the requirements of this indicator have been met.</p>

Figure 15

Loss of Employment Land	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for non-employment uses on allocated or identified employment land
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for non-employment uses on allocated or identified employment land
	Third Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for non-employment uses on allocated or identified employment land
	Second Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for non-employment uses on allocated or identified employment land
	First Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for non-employment uses on allocated or identified employment land
	Comment: None.
	Recommendation: The trigger for assessment for this indication is 1 application being granted planning permission on existing employment land for non-employment land uses. 0 permissions have been granted to date. Accordingly, this indicator will continue to be monitored.

Figure 16

Employment development in Sennybridge and Defynnog	
	Fifth Monitoring Period

Continue Monitoring	0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Sennybridge
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Sennybridge
	Third Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Sennybridge
	Second Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Sennybridge
	First Monitoring Period: 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Sennybridge
	Comment: This indicator was included as a result of a proposed allocated employment site being withdrawn from the Local Development Plan by the landowner during the Examination. An assessment would be triggered if 1.43 ha of employment land is not granted planning permission within or beyond the Sennybridge and Defynnog settlement by 2017. It should be noted that the Authority's Employment Land Review identified a requirement to deliver 1.46ha of employment land for the whole National Park area up to the end of the Plan period.
	Recommendation: As no permissions have been granted for employment land uses to date, the indicator will be monitored for a further year or until the monitoring target has been reached. The matter will also be addressed as part of the LDP Review.

Figure 17

Employment development in Hay-On-Wye	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 1 permission has been granted for employment generating development within Hay on Wye.
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 permission has been granted for employment generating development within Hay on Wye.
	Third Monitoring Period 1 permission has been granted for employment generating development within Hay on Wye.
	Second Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Hay on Wye
	First Monitoring Period: 0 permissions granted for employment generating development within Hay on Wye
	Comment:

	<p>The permission granted within the fifth monitoring period comprised the change of use from a former bank (A2) to part business (B1) and part residential (C3). This indicator was included as a result of planning permission being granted for a community use on land allocated for employment use prior to the Adoption of the LDP. An assessment would be triggered if 0.6 ha of employment land is not granted planning permission within or beyond the Hay-on-Wye settlement by 2017.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Authority's Employment Land Review identified a requirement to deliver 1.46ha of employment land for the whole National Park area up to the end of the Plan period.</p> <p>In addition, a 4.2 ha mixed use allocation comprising 2.4 ha of employment land is proposed to be allocated in Powys County Council's Deposit Local Development Plan. The site is referred to as Land at Gypsy Castle Lane (Site Ref: MUA 1) is located immediately adjacent to the Hay-on-Wye settlement boundary. It is considered that the development of this site would satisfy the requirements of this indicator.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>This indicator was to be monitored until the end of 2017. As no permissions have been granted for employment land uses to date, the indicator will be monitored for a further year or until the monitoring target has been reached.</p>
	<p>The matter will also be addressed as part of the replacement LDP</p>

Figure 18

Supplementary Planning Guidance	
Completed during previous monitoring period	Members have endorsed the Farm Diversification Supplementary Planning Guidance for use in the determination of relevant planning applications.
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>None.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance has been completed. Accordingly, no further monitoring is required.</p>

Policy Monitoring

Environmental Protection

Figure 19

Land in the Countryside lost to development by way of departure from CYD LP1	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>0 permissions granted by way of departure to CYD LP1 with land in the Countryside lost to development.</p>

	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period 1 permission has been granted by way of departure to CYD LP1 with land in the Countryside lost to development.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period 0 permissions granted by way of departure to CYD LP1 with land in the Countryside lost to development.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period One permission granted by way of departure to CYD LP1 amounting to a Change of use of lay by land by virtue of Temporary Consent requested for 3 years - positioning of unit (4.175m x 2.02m) for serving snacks/drinks</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period: Temporary permission for siting of shipping containers for storage for Community Facility amounting to the temporary loss of 0.15 hectares of countryside.</p> <p>Permission granted for the demolition of attached outbuildings, the formal change of use of the land upon which they stand to residential, the construction of a replacement extension to the existing dwelling and the retention of two windows amounting to the loss of 0.01 hectares land designated as countryside.</p> <p>Permission granted regularising extension of residential curtilage into open countryside amounting to the loss of 0.16 hectares land designated as countryside.</p> <p>In total 0.15Ha temporary loss and 0.17 hectares permanent loss</p>
	<p>Comment: Development Management Officers were provided with training from the Strategy and Policy Team following the first monitoring period to ensure that the policy was being interpreted appropriately.</p> <p>To this end, it should be noted that instances of departure from this policy reduced significantly since the first monitoring period.</p> <p>The departure within the fourth monitoring period was for 40 holiday cabins in Garwnant in the South of the National Park. Although a departure from LDP policy it was considered that its contributions to sustainable tourism and the local economy outweighed the policy position.</p>
	<p>Recommendation: It is recommended that the monitoring of this indicator continues.</p>

Figure 20

Development with an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations.</p>

	Third Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations.
	Second Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations.
	First Monitoring Period: No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on Historic Landscape Designations.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 21

Development with an adverse impact on designated sites for nature conservation	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on sites designated for nature conservation.
	Fourth Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on sites designated for nature conservation.
	Third Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on sites designated for nature conservation.
	Second Monitoring Period No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on sites designated for nature conservation.
	First Monitoring Period: No planning permissions have been granted which would result in an adverse impact on sites designated for nature conservation.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 22

Development with an adverse impact on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Listed Building ▪ Conservation Area ▪ Site/area of Archaeological Significance ▪ Historic Landscape, Park and Garden 	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring period: No relevant planning permissions have been granted.
	Fourth Monitoring period: No relevant planning permissions have been granted.
	Third Monitoring period:

	No relevant planning permissions have been granted.
	Second Monitoring Period 2 planning permissions have been granted which would have a minor impact on the conservation area, and have been permitted against Senior Building Conservation Area.
	First Monitoring period: No relevant planning permissions have been granted.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 23

Number of Conservation Areas with up-to-date assessments	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 0 Conservation Area Assessments completed within the period of this AMR.
	Fourth Monitoring Period 0 Conservation Area Assessments completed within the period of this AMR.
	Third Monitoring Period 3 Conservation Area Assessments completed within the period of this AMR.
	Second Monitoring Period 0 Conservation Area Assessments completed within the period of this AMR.
	First Monitoring Period: 0 Conservation Area Assessments completed.
	Comment: Appraisals have been completed for Brecon, Hay-On-Wye and Talgarth Conservation Areas. The remaining Conservation Area at Crickhowell and Llangattock is in consultation draft adoption is anticipated prior to the 6 th Monitoring Period.
	Recommendation: This assessment would be triggered for this indicator should the Conservation Area Assessments not be completed by the end of 2017. However given the progress on the Crickhowell and Llangattock CA we are satisfied that work is progressing to address this issue. Therefore this indicator will be monitored for an additional year.

Figure 24

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Completed in part during previous monitoring period.	In line with the requirements of the LDP Monitoring Framework, Members have endorsed the following Supplementary Planning Guidance for use in the determination of relevant planning applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtrusive Lighting • Biodiversity Audit
Biodiversity Audit Completed in 2016.	The proposed Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Best Practice in Biodiversity has published and endorsed for use in the determination of relevant planning applications. The publication of this SPG was delayed, due in part to the work that has been undertaken to extend the Biodiversity Audit Supplementary Planning Guidance to include the remaining Level 2 Key Settlement at Sennybridge and Defynnog (which has also been endorsed).
	Comment: None.
	Recommendation: The relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance has been completed. Accordingly, no further monitoring is required.

Climate Change, Sustainable Design and Renewable Energy

Figure 25

Development in C1 and C2 flood areas not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 3 planning permissions were granted planning permission in a C1 or C2 floodplain area, not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests
	Fourth Monitoring Period No permissions were granted planning permission in a C1 or C2 floodplain area, not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests
	Third Monitoring Period No permissions were granted planning permission in a C1 or C2 floodplain area, not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests.
	Second Monitoring Period No permissions were granted planning permission in a C1 or C2 floodplain area, not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests.
	First Monitoring Period: No permissions were granted planning permission in a C1 or C2 floodplain area, not meeting Technical Advice Note 15 tests.
	Comments: The departure within the fifth monitoring period was for camping use (tents only) within an agricultural field within the West of the National Park, the siting of 3 temporary safari tents for holiday accommodation within the East of the National Park and the change of use of a public house/hotel (A3) to a single dwelling (C3) within the North of the National Park. Although a departure from LDP policy it was considered that its contributions to sustainable tourism and the local economy outweighed the policy position.

	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>We note that a revised TAN15 is due for publication within the 6th Monitoring period, and that NRW will be revising their position in relation to assessment of FCA in areas of flood. In light of contextual changes, and given the fact the a replacement LDP is in production, we will continue to monitor the implementation of this policy.</p>
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Figure 26

Planning consents contrary to advice of Natural Resources Wales and Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality/quantity	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>No permissions granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales or Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality or quantity.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period</p> <p>No permissions granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales or Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality or quantity.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period</p> <p>No permissions granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales or Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality or quantity.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period</p> <p>No permissions granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales or Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality or quantity.</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>No permissions granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales or Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding water quality or quantity.</p>
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>None.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.</p>

Figure 27

Number of applications which consider climate change adaptation techniques within Design and Access Statements	
Continue Monitoring	<p>Fifth Monitoring Period</p> <p>0 applications for major development have been received where climate change was not considered within the Design and Access Statement.</p>
	<p>Fourth Monitoring Period</p> <p>0 applications for major development have been received where climate change was not considered within the Design and Access Statement.</p>
	<p>Third Monitoring Period</p> <p>0 applications for major development have been received where climate change was not considered within the Design and Access Statement.</p>
	<p>Second Monitoring Period</p> <p>0 applications for major development have been received where climate change was not considered within the Design and Access Statement.</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p>

	0 applications for major development have been received where climate change was not considered within the Design and Access Statement.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 28

Number of applications for larger developments that fail to provide 20% of their energy from low or zero carbon resources	
Ceased Monitoring following previous monitoring period	Ceased monitoring.
	Previous Monitoring Period: Residential - The NPA received 6 applications for 3 or more dwellings during the period. Of these applications 0 reached the target of 20% energy needs from renewables. 1 achieved 15%, another utilised PV panels to power all shared spaces within the redevelopment of a nursing home to market units. The remaining 3 applications did not utilised LCZ technology within their design. Employment Generating – No applications of more than 500sqm floor space permitted within the period.
	Comment: This indicator arose as a result of the requirements of Policy SP11 (Sustainable Development) as it was originally drafted in the Deposit Local Development Plan. However, this specific requirement was removed from the policy by the Inspector during the Local Development Plan Examination on the basis that it was beyond the requirements of National Planning Policy. The indicator remains in the Monitoring Framework by error as it was not picked up during the editing process and amended by way of the Matters Arising Changes. Essentially, there is no policy in the Plan to enforce this requirement and, accordingly, it is recommended that this indicator ceases to be monitored. Furthermore, there is no longer a requirement for developers to provide an assessment under the Code For Sustainable Homes as this is assessed under the Building Regulations.
	Recommendation: Ceased monitoring following previous monitoring period.

Figure 29

Development of renewable energy schemes	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period The National Park issued 3 permissions within the period for renewable energy schemes (1 consent was for a borehole and water storage facility, 2 solar and 2 hydroelectric schemes). None of these permissions were considered to have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.
	Fourth Monitoring Period The National Park issued 4 permissions within the period for renewable energy schemes (1 consent was for biomass, 1 for ground/water/air heat pumps and 2

	solar). None of these permissions were considered to have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.
	Third Monitoring Period The National Park issued 3 permissions within the period for renewable energy schemes (1 consent was for Ground/Water/Air heat pump, 1 hydropower and 1 solar). None of these permissions were considered to have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.
	Second Monitoring Period The National Park issued 11 permissions within the period for renewable energy schemes, the majority of these were for small scale hydro schemes. None of these permissions were considered to have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.
	First Monitoring Period: The National Park issued 22 permissions within the period for renewable energy schemes, the majority of these were for small scale hydro schemes. None of these permissions were considered to have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 30

Permitted and installed capacity (MW) of renewable electricity and heat projects	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period Permissions amount to an increase of 0.15 megawatts capacity of energy from renewable energy schemes
	Fourth Monitoring Period Permissions amount to an increase of 0.26 megawatts capacity of energy from renewable energy schemes
	Third Monitoring Period Permissions amount to an increase of 0.02 megawatts capacity of energy from renewable energy schemes
	Second Monitoring Period Permissions amount to an increase of 0.3 megawatts capacity of energy from renewable energy schemes
	First Monitoring Period: Permissions amount to an increase of 0.41 megawatts capacity of energy from renewable energy schemes
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 31

Ecological footprint of listed settlements	
	Fifth Monitoring Period

Continue Monitoring	This data is unavailable for this year.
	Fourth Monitoring Period This data is unavailable for this year.
	Third Monitoring Period This data is unavailable for this year.
	Second Monitoring Period This data is unavailable for this year.
	Previous Monitoring Period: This data is unavailable for this year.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: Consider whether it is realistic for the Authority to gather the necessary data for this indicator.

Figure 32

Supplementary Planning Guidance	
Completed during previous monitoring period	In line with the requirements of the Local Development Plan Monitoring Framework, Members have endorsed the following Supplementary Planning Guidance for use in the determination of relevant planning applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development in the National Parks of Wales • Small Scale Renewable Energy Developments
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance has been completed. Accordingly, no further monitoring is required.

Retail

Figure 33

Annual vacancy rates of the Town Centres	
Further research	Fifth Monitoring Period Brecon vacancy rate at 11% Crickhowell vacancy rate at 8% Hay on Wye vacancy rate at 7% Talgarth Vacancy rate at 4%
	Fourth Monitoring Period Brecon vacancy rate at 10% Crickhowell vacancy rate at 4% Hay on Wye vacancy rate at 4% Talgarth Vacancy rate at 4%
	Third Monitoring Period Brecon vacancy rate at 7% Crickhowell vacancy rate at 3% Hay on Wye vacancy rate at 3% Talgarth Vacancy rate at 9%
	Second Monitoring Period

	<p>Brecon vacancy rate at 8%</p> <p>Crickhowell vacancy rate at 4%</p> <p>Hay on Wye vacancy rate at 2%</p> <p>Talgarth Vacancy rate at 11%</p>
	<p>First Monitoring Period:</p> <p>Brecon vacancy rate at 9%</p> <p>Crickhowell vacancy rate at 6%</p> <p>Hay on Wye vacancy rate at 2%</p> <p>Talgarth Vacancy rate at 8%</p>
	<p>Comment:</p> <p>The purpose of this indicator is to address the relative ‘health’ of the National Parks retail centres. Vacancy rates are monitored within defined areas of the town where there is a strategic objective to support the predominance of retail or town centre uses. Over the five monitoring periods we have noted a general rise in vacancies across the four retail centres. This monitoring period the levels of vacancies in all town centres within the National Park have risen to levels identified as being challenging to town centre vibrancy.</p> <p>Work is progressing through the Place Plan process to address the retail health of Brecon and a “Business Improvement District” has been established. The Policy team will continue to work with external agencies to explore how to support our retail centres and work to develop best practice for the emerging LDP.</p>
	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>This indicator will be monitored for a further year.</p> <p>Further policy research undertaken for inclusion in LDP2</p> <p>Joint working between Policy team and town centre regeneration initiatives.</p>

Sustainable Tourism

Figure 34

Number of new or improved tourism facilities		
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period	
	The NPA granted 24 planning permissions within the period for new or improved tourism facilities.	
	Fourth Monitoring Period	
	The NPA granted 26 planning permissions within the period for new or improved tourism facilities.	
	Third Monitoring Period	
	The NPA granted 13 planning permissions within the period for new or improved tourism facilities.	
Second Monitoring Period		
The NPA granted 7 planning permissions within the period for new or improved tourism facilities.		
First Monitoring Period:		
1 new tourism facility granted planning permission within the period (Bryncoch fishing and campsite)		
Comments:		
Address	Ref	Description of Development

	Glanrhyd, Gwynfe, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9RB	18/15695/FUL	Change of use of agricultural field to camping use. (Tents only - March to October)
	51 High Street Inferior, Brecon, LD3 7AP	18/15719/FUL	Change of use of upper floors to form holiday letting unit, to include re-roofing and removal of roof lights, internal alterations and repairs to windows. Replacement of external doors and insertion of staircase and internal partitions.
	Penrose Cottage & Holiday Cottage, Twyn Allws, Govilon Monmouthshire, NP7 9RT	18/16053/FUL	Renovation of old railway carriage on existing site that was once used for storage into a shepherds hut holiday accommodation. Change of use from agricultural land to holiday accommodation.
	Hardwick Field, Sennybridge, Brecon	18/16107/FUL	Full planning application for the siting of three temporary Shepherd Huts and associated infrastructure works.
	Ty Gelli Groes, Ffairfach, Llandeilo, Carmarthen, SA19 6RE	18/16108/FUL	Development of 2 no. semi-permanent tents for tourism accommodation and associated works
	National Park Visitor Centre, Libanus, Brecon, Powys, LD3 8ER	18/16134/FUL	Installation of two electric car charging points at the National Park Visitor Centre. The two charging points to be positioned in existing car park as per attached pictures and map.
	Annex Beilibrith, Trallong, Brecon, Powys, LD3 8HF	17/15638/FUL	Change of use of existing self-contained annex to self-contained holiday accommodation, and retention of existing access.
	Brecon Museum, Captains Walk, Brecon, LD3 7DS	18/16047/FUL	The proposal is to create a new public gardens scheme along the existing open Captains Walk, beside y Gaer, in the centre of Brecon, to extend and improve the public realm and provide a new and attractive area for recreation in the town centre.
	Pen-y-caeau Farm, Cwmdu, Crickhowell, Powys, NP8 1RT	18/16820/FUL	Use of part of Dwelling house as Self-contained Holiday Accommodation
	Unit 8 Holiday Let, Ty Mawr Farm, Ty Mawr Road, Gilwern, Sir Fynwy, NP7 OEB	18/16334/FUL	To retain the as constructed barn conversion (rebuild) into holiday let (part retrospective)

	Craig-y-nos Country Park, Penycae, Abertawe, Powys, SA9 1GL	18/16974/FUL	Installation of 44 solar panels producing 13.68KW. Installation of electric feeder pillar to supply 2 electric vehicle charging points in the car park.
	Pontpren, Penderyn, Hirwaun, Rhondda Cynon Taff, CF44 0SX	18/16633/FUL	Proposed new limestone war memorial, commemorative bench and associated paved area.
	Nant Ddu Lodge Hotel, Cwmtaf, Merthyr Tudful, Powys, CF48 2HY	18/16247/FUL	Change of use of existing detached house to provide additional hotel accommodation with self catering facilities.
	Pantywâl Farm, Penycae, Swansea, SA9 1GH	18/15986/FUL	Change of use of agricultural land to camping site for 2 units (shepherd's huts), with improvements to junction.
	Penycae C P School, Penycae, Swansea, SA9 1FA	18/16562/FUL	Conversion of former primary school to C1 use consisting of 14 no. rooms
	Shop And Premises, Middlewood Farm, Cathedine, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HQ	18/16345/FUL	Provision of glazed enclosure to existing external eating area to provide improved shop/cafe facilities and to allow greater flexibility in the products sold, to allow the sale of delicatessen, luxury food, speciality drinks and local/regionally sourced gifts currently restricted by conditions 13 and 15 of 06/00052/FUL and to allow for a 50/50% split A1/A3 use.
	Llwynneuadd, Cray, Brecon, LD3 8YT	18/16501/FUL	Conversion of existing barn to holiday-let accommodation.
	Yha Brecon Beacons, Talybont-On-Usk, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7YS	18/16930/FUL	Proposed new WC / Shower Pod
	Pant Y Paerau, Llangynidr, Cric khowell, Powys, NP8 1NU	18/16453/FUL	Development of existing farmstead to form cycle touring business. Works consist of: - Alterations to a listed dwelling.- Addition of flue to listed attached barn in residential use.- Alterations of detached barn for use for the cycle touring business.- Conversion of pigstys to utility uses.- Upgrade and extension of existing outbuilding.- Erection of new outbuilding.- Erect new open lean-to structure for undercover cycle wash-down.

	Gilestone Farm, Talybont-On-Usk, Brecon, LD3 7JE	18/16320/FUL	Change of use of agricultural land to site for temporary safari tents for holiday accommodation (3 units) and removable sanitary accommodation units, with associated septic tank installation.
	Land Opposite 3 Lower Cross Cottages, Talybont-On-Usk, Brecon, LD3 7UQ	18/16979/FUL	Siting of 3 shepherd huts as non-permanent holiday accommodation.
	Old Post Office, Crai, Brecon, LD3 8YP	18/16388/FUL	Proposed installation of railway carriage to be used as holiday letting unit
	Llangorse Multi Activity Centre, The Gilfach, Llangorse, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7UH	18/16954/FUL	Construction of new single storey toilet / shower block and installation of five camping pods and associated works.
Recommendation:			The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Sustainable Communities

Figure 35

Number of applications approved resulting in the loss of community facilities	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period No applications approved contrary to Strategic Policy SP15 and the protective aim of Policy 50 resulting in the loss of community facilities
	Fourth Monitoring Period No applications approved contrary to Strategic Policy SP15 and the protective aim of Policy 50 resulting in the loss of community facilities
	Third Monitoring Period No applications approved contrary to Strategic Policy SP15 and the protective aim of Policy 50 resulting in the loss of community facilities
	Second Monitoring Period No applications approved contrary to Strategic Policy SP15 and the protective aim of Policy 50 resulting in the loss of community facilities
	First Monitoring Period: No applications resulting in the loss of a community facility.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Infrastructure

Figure 36

Amount of new development providing SUDS	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period All relevant applications approved considered the requirement for SUDS.
	Fourth Monitoring Period All relevant applications approved considered the requirement for SUDS.
	Third Monitoring Period All relevant applications approved considered the requirement for SUDS.
	Second Monitoring Period All relevant applications approved considered the requirement for SUDS.
	First Monitoring Period: The data is not readily available at this time.
	Comment: From 7 th January 2019, all new developments with implications for drainage of more than 1 house or where the construction area is of 100m ² or more will require sustainable drainage systems to manage on-site surface water. Surface water drainage systems must be designed and built in accordance with mandatory standards for sustainable drainage published by Welsh Ministers. The systems must be approved by the local authority for the area acting as a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) role before construction work begins. Given development within National Policy it is felt that the objectives of the LDP in relation to the provision of SUDs are being addressed through national requirements outside of the planning system. Accordingly it is felt that we no longer need to monitor this element of plan policy.
Recommendation: Cease monitoring	

Waste

Figure 37

Amount of vacant units within the identified B Class sites suitable to accommodate a local waste facility	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period 3 vacant units in Ffrwdgrech Industrial Estate, Brecon (total of 697.86 m ²) 2 vacant unit in Talgarth Business Park (total of 867.68 m ²) 5 vacant units in Sennybridge (total of 3,438.12 m ²) 5 vacant units in Elvicta, Crickhowell (total of 2,342.99 m ²) 3 vacant units in Brecon Enterprise Park, Brecon (total of 1,213.32 m ²)
	Fourth Monitoring Period 3 vacant units in Ffrwdgrech Industrial Estate, Brecon (total of 697.86 m ²) 1 vacant unit in Talgarth Business Park (total of 330.5 m ²)
	Third Monitoring Period 2 vacant units in Ffrwdgrech Industrial Estate, Brecon (total of 417.4 m ²) 2 vacant units Granada Park Crickhowell, (total of 258.3 m ²)

	Second Monitoring Period 0.5Ha Vacant Land Brecon and 5 vacant units (total of 540.3 m2) 0.1Ha Vacant Land Talgarth and 1 unit (324.8m2) 20 vacant units Granada Park Crickhowell, (total of 0.27Ha) 1 vacant unit Forest Road Hay (101.71m2)
	First Monitoring Period: 0.5Ha Vacant Land Brecon 0.1Ha Vacant Land Talgarth and 1 unit (316m2) 6 vacant units Granada Park Crickhowell, total of(758m2)
	Comments: There is capacity within allocated employment sites
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Figure 38

Number of new licensed waste management facilities permitted	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period No permissions granted within the period for new waste management facilities.
	Fourth Monitoring Period No permissions granted within the period for new waste management facilities.
	Third Monitoring Period No permissions granted within the period for new waste management facilities.
	Second Monitoring Period No permissions granted within the period for new waste management facilities.
	First Monitoring Period: No permissions granted within the period for new waste management facilities.
	Comments: The Authority will make contact with Constituent Unitary Authorities to enquire whether any consents have been issued beyond the boundary that would cater for National Park residents' requirements.
	Recommendation: This indicator will be monitored through LDP2 development period and the need for additional sites/capacity within employment sites addressed through appropriate allocation/policy as necessary.

Minerals

Figure 39

Number of consents for permanent, sterilising development within a minerals safeguarding area	
Continue Monitoring	Fifth Monitoring Period No permanent sterilising development has been permitted within mineral safeguarding areas.
	Fourth Monitoring Period No permanent sterilising development has been permitted within mineral safeguarding areas.
	Third Monitoring Period

	No permanent sterilising development has been permitted within mineral safeguarding areas.
	Second Monitoring Period No permanent sterilising development has been permitted within mineral safeguarding areas.
	First Monitoring Period: No permanent sterilising development has been permitted within mineral safeguarding areas.
	Comments: None.
	Recommendation: The requirement of this indicator is being met. It is, however, considered to be an important indicator and will continue to be monitored.

Site Monitoring

As part of the Annual Monitoring Report process, the Authority has agreed to include an update on the progress and development of allocated sites. The intention is to highlight the activity that has taken place, including the preparation of studies, applications and/or the progression of development. Accordingly, the table set out below seeks to illustrate the progress of allocated sites against progress milestones:

Figure 41

Site	Indicative no. of units	Development Brief Submitted	Development Brief Agreed	Application Submitted	Minded to Permit subject to S106	Planning Consent	Commenced Development
First 5 Years							
CS28 – Cwmffaldau Fields Extension, Brecon	66	N/A	N/A	No			
CS132 - Land Opposite High School, Brecon	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SALT 061 – Land Adj to Llangenny Lane, Crickhowell	20	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DBR-HOW-A – Land Opposite the Meadows, Hay	62	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SALT 059 – Land adj. Brecon	5	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes		

Pharmaceuticals, Hay								
SALT 037 – Proposed extension to T9, Talgarth	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
DBR-BCH-J – Land adj Bwlch Woods, Bwlch	15	N/A	N/A	No				
CS102 – Dan-Y-Bryn and Lancaster Drive, Gilwern	112	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DBR-LIB-E – Land adj. to Pen Y Fan Close, Libanus	3	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DBR-LBD-A – Land adj. St Peter’s Close	8	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DBR-LGN-D – Land opposite Llanigon Primary School, Llanigon	10	N/A	N/A	Yes	WITH-DRAWN			
DBR-LPD-A – Land off Heol St Cattwg, Llanspyddid	10	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DBR-PNT-D – Land adj Ambleside, Pennorth	6	N/A	N/A	No				
CS66 – Former Army Camp, Cwrt Y Gollen	70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rest of LDP Period								
CS93 – Slwch House Field, Brecon	23	N/A	N/A	No				
DBR-BR-A – Site Located North of Camden Crescent, Brecon	38	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DBR-BR-B – Land north of	33	N/A	N/A	Yes	REFUSED			

Cradoc Close, Brecon								
CS132 – Land opposite High School, Brecon	107	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DBR-CR-A – Land above Televillage, Crickhowell	20	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CS138 – Glannau Senni, Defynnog	15	N/A	N/A	No				
DBR-HOW-C – Land adj Fire Station	13	N/A	N/A	No				
CS42 – Land at Crai, Crai	9	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CS43 – Land SW of Gwalia, Crai	6	N/A	N/A	No				
CS39/69/70/8 8/89/99 – Land at Ty Clyd, Govilon	93	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes (part of site)		
CS120 – Land South of Ty Melys, Pencelli	6	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No		
CS55 – Land at Penygarn, Pontsticill	6	N/A	N/A	No				
DBR-PTSC/C – Land at end of Dan-Y-Coed, Pontsticill	3	N/A	N/A	Yes		Yes		
CS91 – Land west of Ponsticill House, Pontsticill	6	N/A	N/A	Yes				
CS127 – Maesmawr Farm, Talybont	57	N/A	N/A	No				
CS111 – Former Mid Wales Hospital	93	Yes	Yes	No				

The First 5 Years

It is noted that 11 sites for this period have been progressed to the planning application stage, with 5 developers having commenced development on site. A further 4 sites have moved forward within the consideration and determination stages of a planning application.

The Rest of the Plan Period

As expected, there has been less activity in relation to these sites with 9 sites being progressed to an application stage, six of which have been permitted. Of the six permissions granted, one development site of 22 units has been completed and one has progressed to commencement. It is appreciated that a number of these sites have been restricted by the issues relating to water infrastructure, however a number of the water improvement works have now been completed.

Mixed Use Sites

Looking at the allocated mixed use sites (Mid Wales Hospital, Cwrt Y Gollen, Hay Road and Land Opposite High School), it should be noted that paragraph 7.2.1 of the Local Development Plan requires development briefs to be agreed on site prior to the submission of any planning application. All sites now have adopted Development Briefs associated with them.

Appendices

1. Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2019

<http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/planning/draft-strategy-and-policy/joint-housing-land-availability-study-jhlas/>

2. Additional SA indicators

Please note, at the meeting of the National Park Authority 21st September 2018, Members drew attention to the issues with the data that is reported within this Appendix. The data is gathered from the State of the Park Report (2014) which is currently under review. Until such a time as we are satisfied that the data presented is accurate we refer you to the joint NPMPA and LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for further detail

SA Topic	Indicators	Findings	Overall Trend
Climatic Factors	Condition of Biological SSSIs	<p>There are 65 biological SSSIs wholly or partly within the National Park boundary with a total of 163 individual biological features (NRW 2014).</p> <p>In 2006 there were 82 biological features of importance in the National Park, 24(29%) of these were in favourable condition, 45 (55%) were in unfavourable condition, one (1%) was partially destroyed and 12 (15%) were unknown. Of the 45 biological features in unfavourable condition, 11 (24%) of these were recovering, 11 (24%) were declining and for 23 (50%) the trend was unknown.</p> <p>In 2014 there were 163 biological features of importance in the National Park, 93 (57%) of which were currently in favourable condition, 51</p>	Positive

		<p>(31%) were in unfavourable condition and for 19 (12%) the condition was unknown.</p> <p>The percentage of features in unfavourable condition has reduced significantly and the percentage of features in favourable condition has significantly increased, which demonstrates a very positive trend since 2006. However, it should be noted that there were more biological features in unfavourable condition in 2014 than there were in 2006, due in part to the total number of biological features doubling since 2006. Nevertheless, management measures are in place to ensure that the percentage trend referred to above continues. (SOPR)</p>	
	Water quality	<p>Currently there are a significant number of rivers which are not achieving good ecological status in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. All rivers which require assessment for their chemical status are in good condition.</p> <p>Currently the vast majority of groundwater bodies in the Park are achieving good chemical good chemical status and relatively few are in a poor condition. All of the groundwater bodies in the Park are achieving good quantitative status. Of the 19 lakes in the Park 11 are in good condition (58%) and 8 (42%) are in moderate condition. None of the lakes require assessment for chemical status.</p>	Neutral
	Air quality	<p>Data for 2010 shows that particulate matter (PM₁₀) is between 10 and 15 ug/m³. This is below Air Quality Standards (Wales) 2010 Regulations limit values for PM₁₀ are a concentration less than 40ug/m³. There are no air quality management areas within the National Park.</p>	Neutral
	Water quantity	<p>Catchment Area Management Strategies (CAMs) are in place for the whole of the National Park area.</p> <p>Water is available for abstraction in the majority of the Carmarthenshire area of the National Park.</p> <p>The majority of the NP area is defined as over abstracted, with small areas defined as having No Water Available or Over Abstracted. This data has not changed since the beginning of the plan period.</p>	Neutral

	Geodiversity	<p>There are currently 76 Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in the Park, whereas at the start of the plan period there were 11. The sites condition is set out accordingly:-</p> <p>3% - Poor 5% - Degrading 9% - Stable 67% - Good 16% - Excellent</p> <p>In 2006 all 11 sites were in good condition (data source SOPR).</p>	Neutral
	Phase One Species (Habitat)	<p>Over half (55%) of the grassland habitats were improved grassland. Just over 1% of the National Park was built environment. 57,347 hectares of the Brecon Beacons National Park are under statutory ownership. Of these 57, 347 hectares 39% is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 33% is owned by the National Park, 15% is owned by Natural Resources Wales, 7% is owned by the National Trust, 4% is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), 2% is National Nature Reserve (NNR) and less than 1% is owned by Brecknock Wildlife Trust. Natural Resources Wales have recently updated and released Phase I habitat mapping of Wales through the use of satellite imagery. The data was collected over the course of many years. Analysis of habitat change over time may now be conducted as long as certain caveats are considered when comparing the data. Updated Phase 1 data shows that Grassland now accounts for 57% of the principal habitat type across the National Park which shows a reduction of approximately 5%. Woodland now accounts for 17% of the principal habitat types, an increase of approximately 3%. Heathland now accounts for 10% of the principal habitat types across the park, a decrease of 1. (data source SOPR)</p>	Neutral
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	<p>In 2006 there were 268 SAMs within the Park. Of these, 95.4% were in either a stable or favourable condition (257). In 2014 there were 357 SAMS in the park – an increase of 89 since 2006. Of the 357 SAMs in the Park 95.5% were in a stable or favourable condition. In 2014 there was a slightly smaller percentage (0.4%) of SAMs in an unstable or unfavourable condition. Whilst this figure is not large, it is worth noting that</p>	Positive

		89 ancient monuments have been scheduled since 2006 which means there is now a greater total number of SAMs in either stable or favourable condition. (data source SOPR)	
	Listed buildings at risk	In 2006 there were 1,711 listed buildings. Of these 11% were at risk. The number of listed buildings increased by 2014 to 1,950 Listed Buildings. Of these 6.6% were at risk. The number of listed buildings has therefore increased whilst the number at risk as decreased since the beginning of the plan period. In 2016 the number of listed buildings had increased to 1951, with 5.4% of those being at risk. (data source SOPR and CADW)	Positive
	% historic landscape with up to date character appraisal	100% of Historic Landscape Areas have up to date characterisations.	Neutral
	Archaeological Protection	All planning applications are screened for their impact on Archaeology	Neutral
	Broadband coverage and speed	The superfast Cymru project covers the majority of the National Park Area. By the end of the project it is anticipated that all communities will have access to high-speed broadband.	Neutral
	Travel to work	The ONS publish travel to work area data based on the findings of the 2011 Census. The National Park comprises the following 5 Travel to Work Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swansea - Llanelli - Brecon - Merthyr Tydfil - Hereford 	Neutral
	Length and condition of public rights of way	In 2006 there was a total of 1,983Km public rights of way within the park area. By 2013 that had increased to 2,009Km. The percentage of rights of way that are easy to use was slightly lower in 2013 than in 2006, however there were 26km more rights of way. The number of rights of way that are easy to use has increased since 2010/2011 and this trend is expected to continue. Overall the general condition of this indicator is good.	Positive

	Public transport routes in the park	<p>There are 10 local bus routes operating within the National Park.</p> <p>24 – Ponsticill-Merthyr Tydfil 30- Brynmawr- Blaenavon-Pontypool- Newport 39-Brecon-Hay on Wye – Kingstone – Hereford 80- Brecon –Llandovery-Carmarthen X75-Merthyr Tydfil- Hirwaun- Glynneath- Neath-Swansea T4- Newtown-Llandrindod Wells-Brecon- Merthyr Tydfil-Cardiff X4- Hereford-Abergavenny-Merthyr Tydfil- Cardiff X33- Abergavenny-Pontypool-Cwmbran- Cardiff X43-Brecon-Crickhowell-Abergavenny X63-Brecon-Ystradgynlais-Neath-Swansea 7 – Cwmaman - Penderyn</p>	Neutral
	Cycle routes in the park	<p>2 Long-distance National Cycle Routes cross the BBNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Cycle Route 8, the Taff Trail -National Cycle Route 42, Lon Las Cymru 	Neutral
	Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation	The National Park area mostly comprises 50% least deprived LSOA. Areas around the heads of the valley demonstrate higher levels of overall deprivation.	Neutral
	Crime Statistics	This information is not readily available at National Park level, however, crime statistics appear to be below average within the National Park compared with the rest of Wales.	Neutral
	Knowledge of Welsh Language	See Table 1 below for data gathered at Ward level from both the 2001 and 2011 census.	Negative
	Visitor satisfaction	<p>In November 2013, the Brecon Beacons Marketing and Coordination Group published the results of the annual Brecon Beacons Visitor Survey. Further information on the Visitor Survey can be found here. http://www.beacons-mpa.gov.uk/communities/tourism-new/tourism-facts-and-figures-1/</p> <p>Overall, the visit experience is good and almost half (48%) of visitors said it exceeded their expectations and 51% said it met them. Just 1% said that their experience fell short of expectations. This year's Visit Wales visitor</p>	Neutral

		<p>survey shows similar results for Wales as a whole (49% exceeded and 49% met expectations). There is little variation amongst day and overnight visitors. The highest ratings come from new visitors 56% of which say the visit exceeded their expectations. This is encouraging for potential future return visits. Visitors from some areas are slightly more impressed by the area than others. Over half of the visitors coming from London & South East (53%) and overseas (52%) said that expectations were exceeded.</p>																										
	Education standards	<p>The National School Categorisation detailed that of the schools serving the National Park area as follows:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td>3%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber</td> <td>18%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow</td> <td>50%</td> <td>41%</td> <td>46%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td>29%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>49%</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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%	<p>Positive (The % 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.)</p>
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017																								
Red	3%	2%	0%	0%																								
Amber	18%	23%	5%	26%																								
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Green	29%	34%	49%	52%																								
	Number of farms and farmers	<p>Data from 2014 demonstrates that there were 1,445 jobs provided within agriculture, forestry, fishing within the Brecon Beacons National Park. However this sector is decreasing within the National Park. Jobs in agriculture and fishery made up 10% of employment type in 1991. By 2001 this had reduced to 7.3% and by 2011 this sector accounted for 5.9% of employment types within the National Park. (Source SOPR)</p>	Negative																									
	Tourist Spending	<p>Tourism Spend in 2009 was £197 million increasing to £216 million by 2013 and £247 million by 2016 (STEAM data).</p>	Positive																									

Table 1 Knowledge of Welsh Language within 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	
Ward Name	Percentage of population within boundary	Percentage with some Knowledge of Welsh	Percentage can speak, write and read Welsh	Percentage with some knowledge of Welsh	Percentage can speak, write and read Welsh
Abercraf	3%	64.0	30.5	58.89	26.28
Bwlch	100%	16.4	7.4	18.23	7.80
Crickhowell & Vale of Grwyne	100%	16.6	8.2	14.35	6.39
Cwmtwrch	0%	70.9	39.7	65.12	30.70
Honddu Isaf/Llanddew (Felinfach)	3%	25.0	10.5	21.48	9.85
Gwernyfed + Llanigon	36%	15.4	6.9	14.87	6.81
Hay	100%	12.3	5.5	14.39	5.82
Llangattock	100%	16.6	7.2	17.92	5.91
Llangors	100%	23.0	10.7	19.63	8.52
Llangynidr	100%	22.9	10.5	18.24	8.59
Maescar/Llywel, Crai	100%	42.6	20.4	40.16	18.09
Brecon St Davids	100%	22.4	9.4	20.65	9.15
Brecon St Johns	100%	25.2	12.9		
Brecon St Marys	100%	21.0	9.8		
Talgarth	96%	19.7	7.0	20.07	8.47
Talybont, Glyntarell, Llanfrynach	93%	23.2	11.2	22.15	8.32
Tawe-Uchaf/Fellte	57%	49.4	21.4	42.97	16.24
Yscir, Trallong,	29%	29.6	12.3	27.55	12.33
Ystradgynlais rural	1%	66.7	31.7	57.23	24.61
Garnant Cwmamman	3%	79.4	55.0	69.47	41.61
Glanamman	1%	77.6	52.3	70.47	41.80
Dyffryn Cennen (Llandeilo)	13%	70.0	42.9	66.54	36.82
Llandovery, Llanfair	5%	60.2	35.7	54.07	29.38
Llandybie	Less than 1%	75.2	46.2	71.41	38.78
Llangadog,Llanddeusant,Myddfai	45%	69.0	51.6	65.16	43.81
Quarter Bach	6%	83.3	61.7	76.62	51.25
Rhigos (Hirwaun)	49%	32.5	13.9	29.59	12.35
Vaynor	12%	21.3	7.8	18.05	6.79
Brynmawr	1%	14.8	6.8	11.86	5.75
Pontypool New Inn	0%	13.5	7.7	11.91	5.83
Abergavenny north (Cantref)	3%	15.0	8.0	13.41	6.24

Crucorney	36%	12.0	7.3	14.29	7.45
Goetre Fawr	10%	14.3	8.0	15.71	8.23
Llanelly	100%	15.0	7.6	14.23	6.49
Llanfoist Fawr	17%	15.2	7.5	15.85	8.51
Llanover	3%	12.2	6.5	12.18	6.45
Llanfoist Llanwenarth Ultra	100%	14.3	7.1	13.61	6.36
Llantilio Pertholey Mardy	13%	14.2	7.4	16.27	7.61

3. The National Park Management Plan: State of the Park Report

<http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/the-authority/who-we-are/npmp/state-of-the-park-report-2/>

Currently under review

