

LDP2 Preferred Strategy Revisited

Planning for the Brecon
Beacons post COVID-19
recovery



Brecon Beacons
NATIONAL PARK

Autumn 2020

The vision and aspirations for LDP2 are framed around the guiding principles

Valued and Resilient ^[1]

- Landscapes for Everyone
- Exemplars of the sustainable management of Natural Resources
- Halting loss of biodiversity
- Green energy and decarbonisation
- Realising the economic potential of landscape
- Growing tourism and outdoor recreation
- Thriving Welsh language
- All landscapes Matter
- Delivering through collaboration
- Innovation in resourcing.

Building Better Places ^[2]

- Staying local: creating neighbourhoods
- Active travel: exercise and rediscovered transport modes
- Revitalising our town centres
- Digital places - the lockdown life
- Changing working practices: our future need for employment land
- Reawakening Wales' tourism and cultural sectors
- Green infrastructure, health and well-being and ecological resilience
- Improving air quality and soundscapes for better health and well-being



Using natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide

- animals, plants and other organisms;
- air, water and soil;
- minerals;
- geological features and processes
- physiological features;
- climactic features and processes

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources ^[3]

20 Minute Places are those which provide for the day to day needs of residents within a twenty minute walk. They should be

- Safe and accessible, well connected for pedestrians and cyclists to optimise active travel.
- Offer high quality public realm and open spaces
- Provide services and destinations that support local living
- Delivery affordable housing
- Facilitate thriving economies.

20 Minute Places ^[4]

Foreword

This document is something of an anomaly in terms of planning policy development. It is not a policy document, nor is it presenting a detailed evidence base. It sets out our rationale for a shift in policy focus, making the case to revisit the Preferred Strategy phase of LDP2 development. We regard this document as vital to the statutory phases of plan production, which is why we are publishing it now.

As coronavirus took hold in 2020, the need to revisit Preferred Strategy phase of LDP2 became increasingly apparent. The associated environmental, economic and societal impacts of the virus have had far reaching consequences that go well beyond public health and raise significant issues for future policy making, both nationally and here within the Park.

The virus was a stark reminder of the human impacts on nature. Coronavirus is a zoonotic disease which originated in the animal world and spread to humans with devastating rapidity and widespread impacts. The UN Environment Programme tells us that such diseases will only increase as natural habitats are further degraded by human action and the changing climate.

We watched and listened from our new makeshift home offices as our air become cleaner, and birdsong drowned out the sound of cars on streets. These new 'offices' on various sofas, kitchen tables and in garden sheds brought new perspectives, giving us time and space to refocus on what our priorities must be if we are to build a better future. We know we are not alone as we join a growing chorus of voices calling to build back better, build back greener, more equal, and more aware of the value of nature.

We have attempted in the following pages to define how our outlook has shifted through the lens of Covid-19, and sketch out a policy framework which seeks to build hope of a better future for all.

We would welcome your thoughts.



James Marsden
Chair of Policy Forum

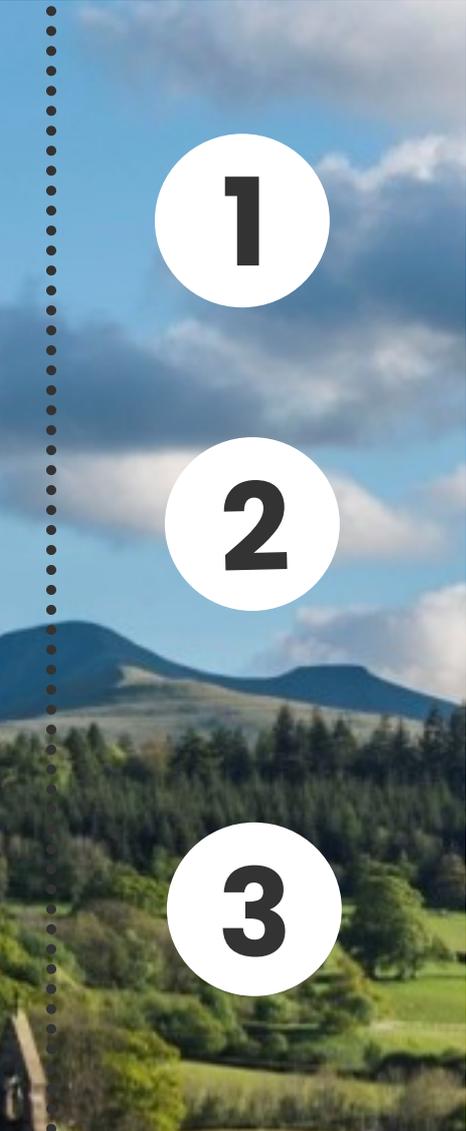


Julian Steadman
Chair of
Planning and Rights of Way

This document sets out the National Park's strategic planning priorities for our new Local Development Plan in response to the changes brought about by Covid-19. It is intended to recreate for the reader the change journey that we as an Authority have been on in response to the crisis. This document is intended to be read, understood and spark the imagination of a wide range of stakeholders. For those of you who wish to know more about the things we say, there are links to evidence sources and policy drivers within the text.

We welcome your thoughts on our vision
#bethechangebreconbeacons

CONTENTS



1

CHANGE IS VITAL

In this section we set out why we are proposing changes to the LDP2 Strategy.

2

EVIDENCE FOR CHANGE

This section looks at the wider social, economic and environmental drivers that are shifting the policy agenda

3

BEING THE CHANGE

A new strategic development option for the National Park which focuses on delivering within social and planetary boundaries for the benefit of future generations.



This is a once in a generation opportunity for us to reset the clock and think again about the places we want to live, work and play in.

We need to rebuild a greener, cleaner society with decarbonisation and social justice at its heart which respects our environment, whilst giving people good places to live in, which are accessible on foot, bike and public transport.

Julie James MS

Minister for Housing and Local Government

Welsh Government (July 2020) ^[5]

CHANGE IS VITAL

A once in a generation opportunity

The Local Development Plan is an important document in defining the levels of growth and forms of development that are needed in the National Park^[6]. By nature LDPs are forward facing, planning for future need, typically periods of 10–15 years ahead. Despite their long-term vision, the legislation governing the production of Local Development Plans highlights the importance of monitoring and review to ensure the continued relevance of policy. To that end we must review our Local Development Plan every four years. If the review finds that things have changed significantly we must write another LDP ^[7].

This legislative framework highlights the importance of ensuring that policy development is a dynamic process, flexible enough to enable adaptation should circumstances require such change.

The National Park Authority is currently preparing our first replacement Local Development Plan (LDP2). The first stage was the publication of a Preferred Strategy^[8]. The Preferred Strategy sets out the key issues, vision and objectives considered necessary to support well-being and place-making within the National Park up until 2033.

We published our Preferred Strategy for LDP2 in the Summer of 2019 ^[9]. Since then things have changed to the extent that we believe it is important to revisit elements of our Preferred Strategy.

There are a myriad of reasons for the shifts in the evidence base that we see before us, however it is safe to say that the coronavirus has had the most significant impact forcing the need for change^[10].

The coronavirus forced global restrictions in movement creating profound consequences in our ability to conduct ordinary life. The break in the norm brought the challenges of the everyday into clearer focus. The lens of the pandemic, at once both tragic and hopeful, drew attention to some pretty fundamental issues. Issues such as social inequity ^[11], economic resilience ^[12], clean air ^[13], carbon usage ^[14] health ^[15], well-being ^[16], citizen action ^[17], access to services ^[18], digital connectivity ^[19], and the fundamental value of the natural world ^[20]. In response, there emerged a significant new narrative from policy advisers framed around the concept of Build Back Better, or rather, a call to reject business as usual post lock-down ^[21]. The implication being that the existing policy narrative was insufficient for the future.

Responding to the new narrative the Welsh Government issued policy guidance setting out their policy priorities that they feel are necessary in order to *Recover Better*. [22] In this guidance and reiterated in Ministerial correspondence [21], Welsh Local Planning Authorities are to:-

- ensure that all emerging policies improve the well being of people and the resilience of the environment as they plan for recovery; and
- ensure that LDPs are made in accordance with evidence that takes into consideration the impacts of the pandemic

The Welsh Government set out that in the short and medium term policy will need to act as a catalyst for recovery across the pillars of sustainable development. These considerations fall in to one of three categories which can be summarised through the following questions:

1. What are the **positive outcomes** of the pandemic to act on?
2. What has the pandemic taught us to **stop doing**?
3. What actions are needed to create and sustain **a better recovery** [24]

The WG policy priorities for Post-Pandemic recovery focus on the following issues. These will act as touchstones in our assessment of the shifting context of our policy for the post-covid National Park.

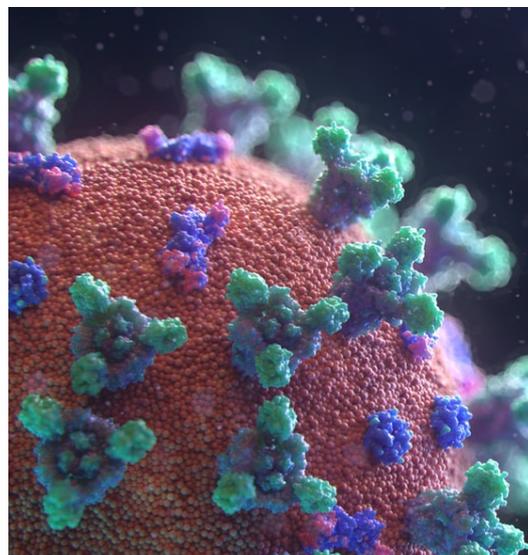
- Staying local:
- creating neighbourhoods
- Active travel:
- exercise and rediscovered transport methods
- Revitalising our town centres
- Digital places – the lockdown lifeline
- Changing working practices:
- our future need for employment land
- Reawakening Wales' tourism and cultural sectors
- Green infrastructure, health and well-being and ecological resilience
- Improving air quality and soundscapes for better health and well-being

Throughout this paper we will be using these questions and policy objectives to make sense of the changing policy context before us.

This report provides a synthesis of the policy assessment and highlights key evidence and recommendations for the Spatial Strategy of LDP2 [26]



Photo credit: Clarrissa Price



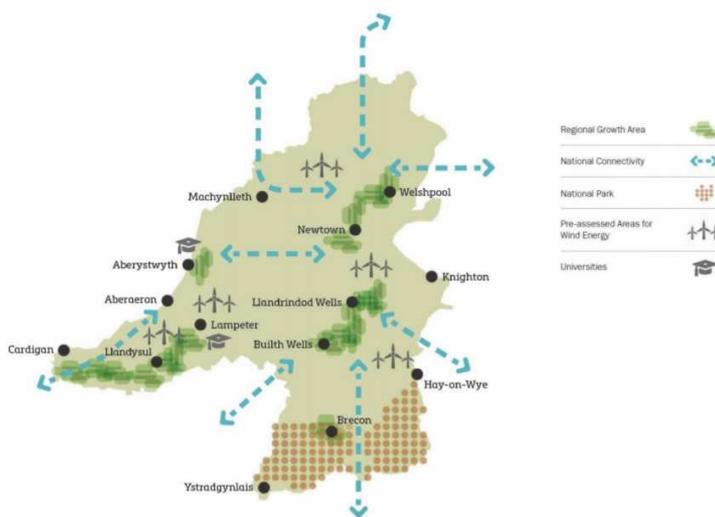
Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 (a development plan for wales)

Since the publication of the 2019 Preferred Strategy the Welsh Government have formalised their vision for Wales into a finalised version of *Future Wales- The National Plan 2040* (formally the National Development Framework). At time of writing *Future Wales* is under consideration by the Senedd prior to formal adoption by Welsh Government.

As with the LDP, upon adoption *Future Wales* will have development plan status and therefore it is a significant document to the future of development in the National Park.

Unsurprisingly given all that has occurred since the publication of the Draft National Development Framework in the Summer of 2019 there have been significant changes which have implications for the way we frame our future strategic policy making within the National Park.

Of primary significance is the creation of a fourth spatial plan region, the Mid Wales region, with the identification of Brecon and the Border Regional Growth Areas.



The contextual change this brings to LDP2 is of great importance. Firstly it urges us to understand the role and function of the National Park within a wider spatial grouping requiring us to contribute to a wider vision for the region as a whole. But also seeks to ensure that future growth is considered at the regional level, and is not about individual aspirations of local planning authorities.

A vision for Rural Wales

Future Wales sets out the following vision for Rural Wales, LDP2 will seek to ensure that our policies and proposals work towards delivering on this shared goal.

... vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services

In rural areas, job opportunities and community services will be supported to help attract and retain people. A balance will be found between development and preserving the character of rural Wales, ensuring our small towns and villages have bright futures as attractive places to live and work. The rural economy will be thriving and communities will be well connected digitally and physically. There will be support for the agricultural sector and its supply chains to boost resilience through diversification

Future Wales

The NPA welcomes the opportunity to work with our partners within the region to develop a Strategic Development Plan. It is a region with much to capitalise on in terms of nature based solutions to 20th century problems, but is also facing significant population aging, outdated infrastructure and diminishing public services. The future need for housing identified within *Future Wales* highlights that the majority (61%) is needed as affordable homes. The challenge for a future SDP will be creating growth in an area that is naturally slowing down.

Whereas it is universally recognised that National Parks are not suitable locations for regional scale growth, we as a National Park believe we are of regional significance in terms of the natural resource we provide (both regionally and nationally). Our contribution to a Strategic Development Plan is through the varied ecosystem services we provide the region, both tangible (eg clean water) and intangible (enjoyment of the outdoors).

We therefore proceed with the development of LDP2 seeking to provide for the needs of our residents through the provision of housing sites to meet a known need for future housing types. Provision of land to meet aspirational growth beyond identified need will be addressed through the SDP and will be subject to the Silkin test within the National Park.

We support the recognition of Brecon as a focal point within the region for commercial and public services. Our LDP2 aims to conserve and enhance the regional significance of Brecon through land allocation and policy.



We need to turn the recovery into a real opportunity to do things right for the future–

**United Nations
Secretary-General** [27]

With this restart, a window of hope and opportunity opens... an opportunity for nations to green their recovery packages and shape the 21st century economy in ways that are clean, green, healthy, safe and more resilient – **UN Climate Chief** [28]

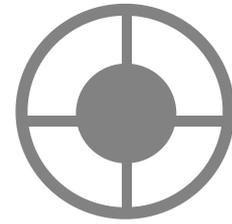
Wales' recovery from the pandemic is an opportunity to enact change and build back better....is is a once in a generation opportunity to remedy past failures and we need bold, collaborative, inclusive thinking – **Future Generations commissioner** [29]

The impact of coronavirus is vast and wide reaching but it could be a moment for fundamental change in our economy so we can build back better to ensure our future is fairer, more inclusive and more sustainable. **Ken Skates MS Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales.** [30]

Recovery means investing in new jobs, cleaner air and improved health. The actions needed to tackle climate change are central to rebuilding our economy. The Government must prioritise actions that reduce climate risks and avoid measures that lock-in higher emissions – **Chairman UK Climate Change Committee** [31]

Even in this time of economic hardship for many in the development industry, we cannot fall back on quick-build, poor quality development on sites which are not sustainable. We must learn from the past and ensure that a post Covid world has people's well-being at its heart. – **Julie James MS Minister for Housing and Local Government** [32]

BEHIND THE CHANGE



This section looks at the wider social, economic and environmental drivers that are shifting the policy agenda

It is a key component of the plan led planning system that any policy must be based on a robust and up to date evidence base. Policy must be developed in response to demonstrable social, economic or environmental phenomenon which require active intervention to produce favourable outcomes for all ^[33]. The preferred strategy as published relies on an evidence base that was mostly developed in 2018 early 2019 ^[34]. Based on this evidence we set out a plan that envisioned housing growth significantly beyond the demographic needs of the area ^[35].

We wanted to promote land to provide for more houses than the projections showed we needed. The aim of this proposed oversupply was two-fold :

- to attract and retain a younger demographic to counteract the negative consequences of the aging population predicted.
- to support the number of workforce jobs within the National Park.



This we believed was an intervention to produce a more equitable outcome.

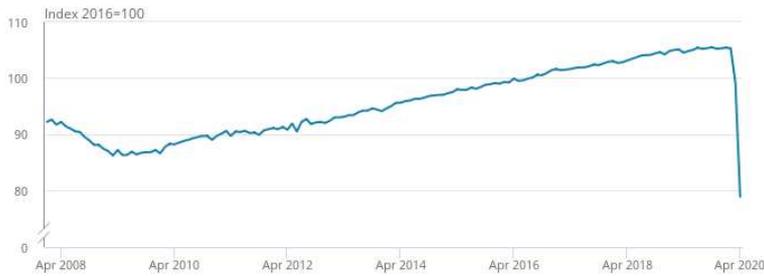
Since the time of publication, we have observed changes in the data which raise doubts as to deliverability of these principle objectives ^[36] and a different story has begun to emerge.

The following pages provide an overview of the contextual changes observed during the first 6 months of the coronacrisis. For ease of discussion we provide commentary on three distinct contexts – social, economic, environmental. We do this whilst acknowledging that in reality there is no neat boundary of separation. The interconnections of such concepts is addressed in more detail in the Sustainability Appraisal of the strategic option which accompanies this consultation document ^[37].

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Figure 1: There was a sharp contraction of GDP in April 2020

Monthly GDP, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2008 to April 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Monthly GDP [38]

UK monthly GDP fell by

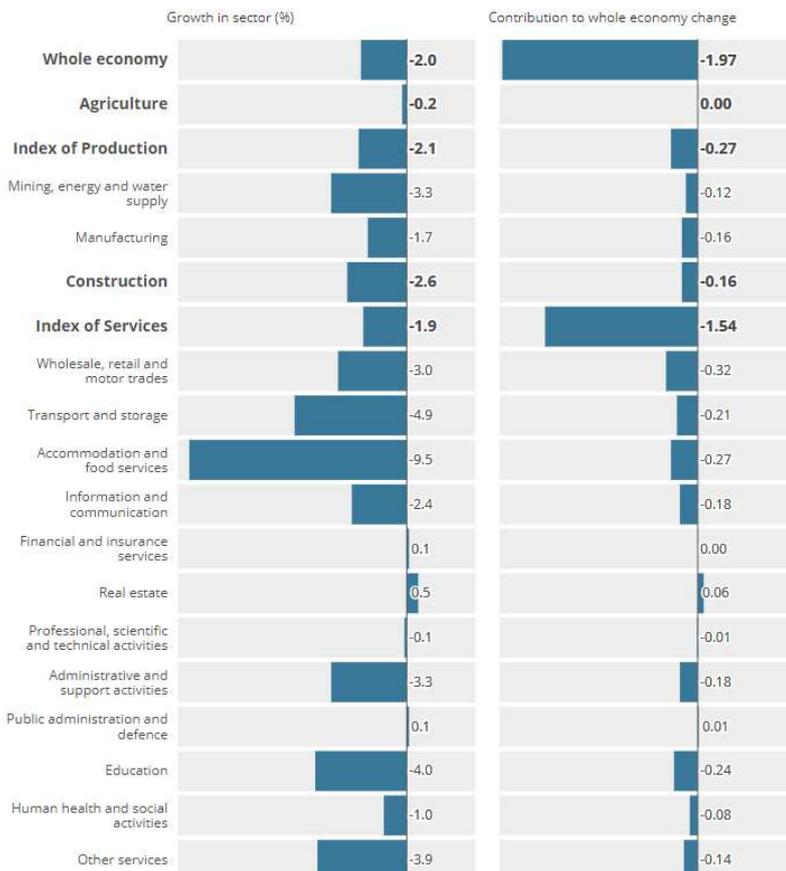
-20.4%

in the Month of April 2020 – the biggest fall ever recorded [39]

Real GDP in 2020 will fall

-12.4%

according to central scenario estimates from the Office for Budgetary Responsibility [40]



In a survey of UK businesses

47%

of those asked foretasted reduced growth over the coming year [41]

156%

increase in the number of applications for Job Seekers Allowance [42]

in the County of Powys from March to May 2020

The Preferred Strategy asserted that providing for housing growth beyond demographic needs was (in part) necessary to support the level of workforce jobs within the National Park Economy.

Economic forecasts provided by Experian in 2019 suggested that the number of jobs within the National Park would grow very slowly up until 2033. Sectors such as education, health and social care were projected to increase whereas the number of jobs in retail agriculture and defence were projected to fall [43].

The connection between jobs and houses in an area as rural as the National Park is not a simple equation. [44]. The theory of the jobs housing balance, which our initial position relied upon to some degree, has come to dominate policy guidance. This was an attempt to connect housing and economic policy, but linking jobs to houses depends on reducing travel to work areas so as to manage inward commuting and prevent outward 'leakage' of wealth from an area [45].

For the National Park several elements create a challenge to the standard relationship between jobs and houses and these started to come to light following our initial consultation. Firstly, there is a disconnect between wages and house prices in the area. The affordability ratio in the National Park stands at around 9:1 significantly beyond the wages of the principal (mostly public service) employment sectors [46]. Digging down into the data reveals that for every one job supported through a programme of house building we would need to attract multiple other households to move to the park.[47] This appears to be a disproportionately resource intensive means of ensuring equilibrium (not growth) within the economy. Moreover, it seems a questionable exercise for an area charged with being exemplars of sustainable development and en-actors of the sustainable management of natural resources [48].

Meanwhile global events have proved that thinking about the economy as a stable and equalising system is increasingly problematic [49]. When we were drafting the Preferred Strategy the data had showed that we were essentially planning for recession, we had, in no way envisioned a downturn as huge as the coronavirus pandemic created.

One early report in March suggested that the coronavirus wiped \$23 trillion from the market practically overnight [50]. Despite government protection packages aimed at keeping jobs secure, many millions of jobs simply ceased to be. In Powys applications for Jobs Seekers allowance, the primary unemployment benefit in the UK increased by 156% year on year in the months between March and May. (for Wales the increase was 97%, UK 111%) [51].

In May the records show an additional 2,215 claimants for JSA in Powys from March 2020. This was the highest increase in claimants from March to May among all Welsh Local Authorities. The OBR believes that long run unemployment will remain at record levels well beyond the point of herd immunity. The job forecasts we were pinning our strategy to, all of a sudden felt like a tragic fiction.

In observing these shifts in global and local economies, the question for us as policy makers becomes, what now? If we are to continue to oversupply housing land beyond the requirements of natural change, would this create the circumstances whereby these jobs could return to the economy? In our assessment of the data, it is a sad truth, the answer is no. The primary sectors of the National Park are some of those facing the biggest challenges from the pandemic, retail, tourism, agriculture and hospitality [54].

This moves us onto fundamental questions, how many houses does the area actually need? And how do we create a local economy that is resilient to future shocks?

In answering this fundamental question, we must start to abandon the old story of job housing balance and consider the new post-pandemic vision in which the commute no longer dominates and we seek to provide for the most vulnerable within society. To do this we must look both at the evidence, and shifting behavioural traits.

In terms of evidence of future need for housing, our emerging Local Housing Market Assessment highlights the significance of the aging demographic within the National Park identifying that by the end of our plan period (2033) the number of people aged over 75 living within the Park will increase by 62% to 7,100 people. This rise is attributed to our population aging in situ. And as these members of our community age, their housing needs change. This is reflected within the data as a growing need for one and two bed properties and a release of 3 and 4 bed plus sized properties back onto the market.

This release of housing back onto the market has potential significant benefits to meet emerging behavioural shifts.

One of the most significant behaviour shifts that the pandemic has engendered, moves the concept of work from the physical (eg going to the office) to the digital (home working using internet technology)^[55]. Emerging data appears to support the analysis that this will be a lasting change in working practice^[56]. What is uncertain however is how that will affect housing need in the National Park. Traditionally the housing market in the National Park is dominated (and inflated) by the in-migration of retirees who, free from work place attachments, are willing and able to pay a premium to move to a high-quality environment^[57]. This freedom from need to be close to a place of work now applies to a much greater proportion of the working age population than before experienced^[58]. Will this result in their entrance to the housing market in the National Park? Some trend analysis would suggest that this is a likely outcome for some at least^[59]

The trauma of lockdown has generated an increased appreciation for the benefits of the natural environment^[60]. Access to open countryside for recreational activity of growing benefit to health and wellbeing^[61]. If this interest is sustained and if it is coupled with an ability to undertake the majority of work from home the National Park may experience increased levels of in - migration from working age population.

This change in behaviour, an increasing de-urbanism, creates even more uncertainty in the relationship between household numbers and jobs supported . Perhaps more interestingly it also provides a very strong steer that resilience in the local jobs market will rely more on digital connectivity than it will on having a ready supply of resident workers^[62].

One of the most challenging data to emerge from the pandemic was the increase in the average hourly wage [63]. This isn't because suddenly everyone received pay rises, but rather, the mean rose because the lowest levels of income were lost from the equation. Put simply the lowest paid in the economy were also the most likely to lose their job in the pandemic [64].

Two things can be understood by this rise in average income:- the jobs that can be undertaken from home are at the better paid end of the spectrum [65] and that an increased working age population with jobs undertaken from home could result in a significant boost to the local economy, raising net income and spending power within the locale [66].

Secondly there is a need for policy intervention to support those whose jobs are currently displaced into roles which are sustainable and resilient into the future. If these jobs involve working in place, then these jobs should be supported by housing in the locality that is accessible and affordable.

But what would that look like? The old story would centre on B class employment land provision concentrated in the net increase in industrial sheds.

The National Park area has its fair share of enterprise zones, industrial estates and business parks [67]. All had reasonable occupation rates pre-pandemic although pressure was shifting to diversify uses due to a slow down in demand for traditional employment space [68]. Analysis undertaken for the National Park prior to the pandemic suggested that there was limited need for future growth [69]. Some speculation around additional land in Brecon had been posited but not proven [70].

Our strategy focused on protecting the existing supply rather than needing to increase it. As we move through the pandemic that picture has shifted. The need for additional space to be generated by the market alone is likely to have fallen as units are released by firms no longer operational post-pandemic.

The new narrative looks at this land differently. Analysis suggests that old story solutions centred around traditional manufacturing both takes us beyond acceptable environmental limits and is less effective in delivering economic growth when compared against their greener counterparts [71]

“green fiscal recovery packages can act to decouple economic growth from GHG emission and reduce existing welfare inequalities that will be exacerbated by the pandemic in the short term and climate change in the long term.... Recovery packages that seek synergies between climate and economic goals have better prospects for increasing national wealth, enhancing productive human, social, physical, intangible, and natural capital”

Hepburn et al 2020 [72]

Building back better is likely to require a focus on the scope and nature of future non-residential development, more than preserving employment sites for B class uses alone. Building back better suggests the primacy of diversity and flexibility with a focus on the nature of future non-residential development. support should centre around the following key policy interventions:-

1. **Training for transition to zero carbon and beyond** [73]
2. **Clean infrastructure provision and development** [74]
3. **Building efficiency research and development** [75]
4. **Natural capital investment** [76]

There is no way at present to quantify the amount of development land this transition will require. Again we have to acknowledge the uncertainty in the future. We should therefore build in flexibility within policy to meet these green growth needs within the economy whilst resisting development that doesn't meet the objectives for regenerative green growth

The retail sector is facing significant impacts post-pandemic . A sector already facing fundamental challenges from shifting patterns in shopping the high street has been decimated by lockdown restrictions in movement [77].

The challenge will be to retain the strategic **social** function that a town centre provides to a region, whilst allowing for shifts in the uses beyond retail, which ordinarily would benefit from protectionist policy.

There is potential for town centres to transition to become the foci of local supply chains – providing space for the distribution of goods and services, including community events and collaborative projects.

Again we are aiming at flexibility to inspire creativity to regenerate our towns whilst working with our partners to deliver.

Summary

Economic Context

1

What are the positive outcomes?

The shift towards homeworking with the associated potential for increasing working age population and associated benefits without the need to develop large areas of the National Park.

what will we stop doing?

Our housing figure will no longer be linked to job projections alone.

We will stop protectionist policies linked to B and A class development (employment and retail)

2

What actions are needed to create and sustain a better recovery?

Policy developed to focus on green growth outcomes whilst addressing redundant building stock

3

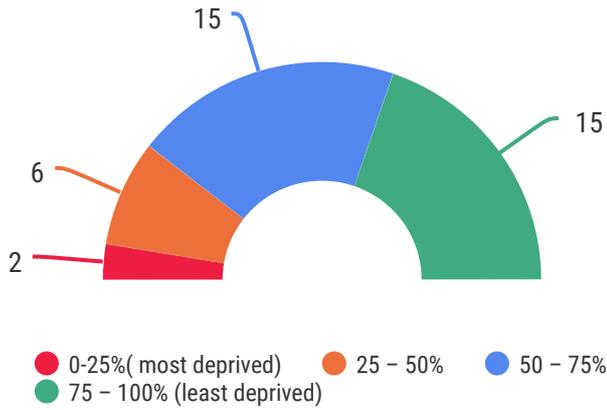
Robust flexibility developed to meet the challenge of an unknown future

Building better places objectives supported:

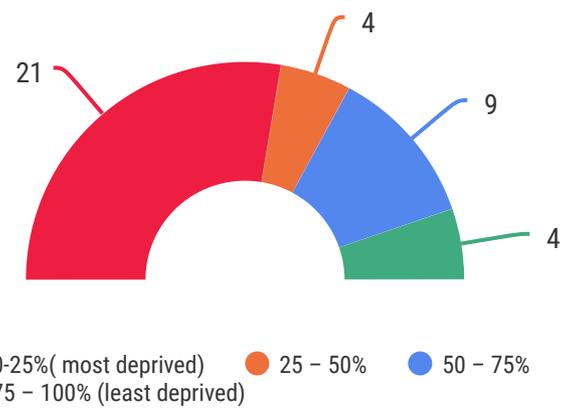
Staying local: creating neighbourhoods-
Revitalising our town centres – Changing working practice: our future need for employment land – Reawakening Wales' tourism and cultural sectors

SOCIAL CONTEXT

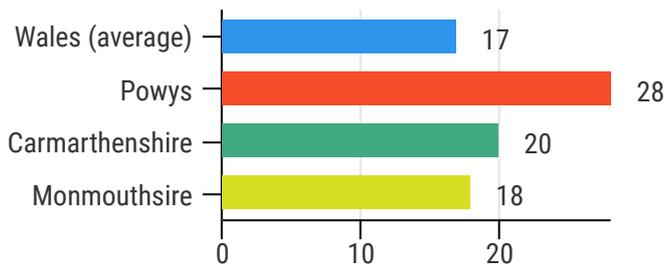
Welsh index of Multiple Deprivation Income Demand for LOSAs within the National Park [78]



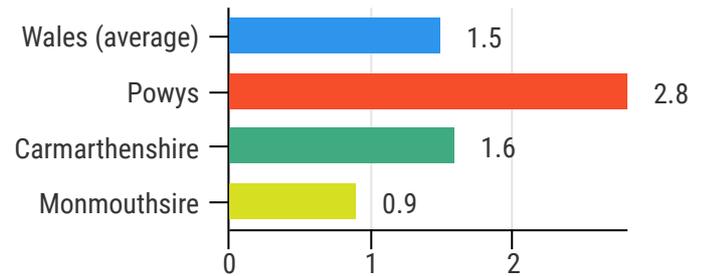
Welsh index of Multiple Deprivation Access to Services Demand for LOSAs within the National Park [79]



% of premises unable to receive 30Mbit/s broadband [80]



% of premises with no 4G indoors [81]



Number of food parcel requests increased by

103%

year on year in the months March to May 2020 [82]



the total volume provided by local food banks increased by

450%

year on year in the months March to May 2020 [83]



Self reported impacts on Well-being were recorded at

53%

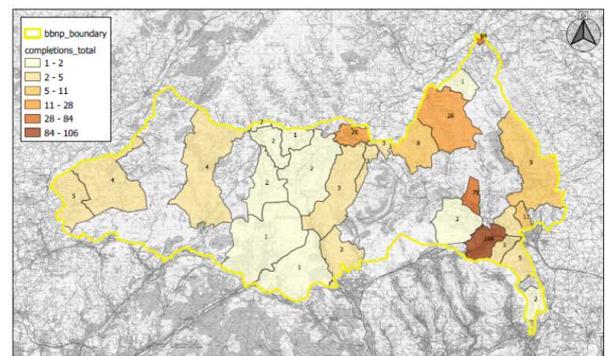
of all surveyed by the ONS in May 2020 [84]

The coronavirus epidemic and associated social distancing measures have highlighted existing levels of social inequity on a national and local level [85]. The data demonstrates a correlation between levels of income and levels of mortality from coronavirus to the extent, that if you live in economic deprivation or are of BAME origin you are more likely to have increased exposure to the virus, and then either be taken seriously ill or die as a result of infection [86]. These are tragic facts that we must not ignore.

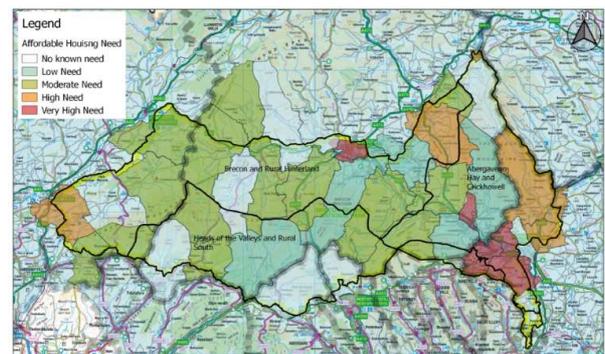
The challenge for us as policy makers is to help break this link, firstly by creating the circumstances by which incomes can rise within the locality and secondly by ensuring that all residents are assured of healthy homes with access to healing green space for mental and physical well being.

By national measures the National Park appears relatively prosperous, demonstrating relatively low levels of deprivation [87]. The concern, as we move post-pandemic is the extent to which the economic shocks experienced in the area (remember the 156% increase in JSA claims) will shift this picture. Initial evidence would suggest that these concerns have substance. Discussions with foodbank operators within the National Park have indicated a doubling in the number of food vouchers being processed at the height of the first lockdown, equivalent to a 450% increase in the quantity of food and goods being delivered in the locality [88]. This serves as a good indicator that there is a growing inability in the National Park for people to meet basic bills. This we can assume will in turn suggest that people will be unable to meet rent and mortgage payments, increasing the need for subsidised housing in an areas where social housing need outstrips market housing need [89].

Business as usual would have been to increase housing supply to allow the market to deliver more affordable housing. This was the strategy of the existing LDP. We can see how this played out in comparison of the following two charts [90]. The first chart shows number of houses built on large sites enabled through the the current LDP. We are showing large sites as these are those which are most likely to be required to provide affordable housing on site.



This chart below shows instances of the need for affordable housing, highest recorded needs data is shown in red and correlates significantly with those areas which has seen increase in the number of houses delivered on the ground.



What does this show us? That increasing supply of houses by itself has little impact on affordable housing demand. It may actually inflate it (although this is a complex relationship) [91]. To counter some of these impacts would be to have permissive policies for delivery

of affordable housing (of all tenures including intermediate buy to own). Again, this is part of the old story picture. But the new story will take an active driving force to deliver affordable housing without reliance on private housebuilders. This is in part being met through a reboot to council house building which the NP looks to enable where it can [92]. But we will also be looking to capitalise on other phenomena observed as part of the pandemic, that being the growth in social capital within communities.

Community support groups formed over social media or messaging apps demonstrated the willingness of communities to work together to address the immediate hardships of the coronavirus [93]. Collectively they brought a message of hope and wellbeing to those in need. There is potential to work with these groups to help foster a better recovery for the National Park through collaborative action to drive the delivery of community owned and run affordable housing schemes. This was already envisioned by LDP2, the pandemic has underlined its necessity and given us faith in our communities to deliver.

More than just meeting physical needs of our residents in terms of housing and jobs, we know that the pandemic has had profound impacts on more intangible needs related to mental health and wellbeing [94].

The levels of national anxiety being reported is akin to those ordinarily observed at times of war and conflict. with the same potential for long term mental health impacts [95]. The last time the UK was facing such challenges was in 1945 at the close of the second world war, then the Government's response was to create the National Health Service and crucially for us the National Parks which were envisioned as essential in providing a form of "spiritual value" to young people complimentary to physical medicine [96]. **If we are looking to build back better for the nation, this is where the National Park can be a significant resource to support recovery for the 21st century**

Summary

Social Context

1

What are the positive outcomes?

The growth in social capital to provide tangible support at the local level

what will we stop doing?

We can no longer rely on private house-builders to address the need to provide affordable homes for National Park residents. Although they are still part of the puzzle they are not the sole answer.

2

What actions are needed to create and sustain a better recovery?

Work with communities to help them build the types of houses needed to support future vitality in the right place supported by essential services such as growing space, digital connectivity and local shops - with the aim of creating **20 minute neighbourhoods**

3

Identification within policy initiatives the health and well-being benefits of the National Park

Building better places objectives supported:

Staying local: creating neighbourhoods-Digital places the lockdown life - Green infrastructure, health and well being and ecological resilience

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

120 Minutes in Nature

spending just 120 minutes in a natural setting (including a garden) every week is demonstrated to equate significant benefits to health and well-being [97]

CO₂

The amount of CO₂ being released by human activity fell by as much as

17%

during the height of the coronavirus crisis [98]



Scientists are projecting a fall in global CO₂ by as much as

5.5%

compared with 2019 outputs [99]



Google analytics uncovered that there visits to Parks were up by

20%

for the period 22nd July to July 3rd above average levels [100]



In accordance with ONS data

13%

Of **Brecon** residents don't have access to a garden.

On the day before lock down was imposed in the UK, people were queuing to stand on the top of Pen y Fan it was so crowded with visitors . We witnessed a resurgence of interest in our places which was being repeated across the country as people turned to areas of natural beauty for solace.

The connection between well-being and proximity to nature is a well researched phenomena [102], however what the coronavirus showed us was that in times of stress people **need** to feel connected to natural environments.

The power of nature has become part of the lockdown zeitgeist.

Lock down has created circumstances whereby we are witnessing a reversal in the global trend for human disassociation with the natural world [104]. This in turn is predicted to have significant benefits to environmental conservation objectives. Researchers have found links between time spent in nature and adoption of behaviours that positively impact on climate change reversal [105].

The connection between people and nature is diverse, and brings different benefits to different people. For some being on top of a mountain engenders a spiritual experience. For others enjoying the view from the window of their bedroom helps form their sense of home and security [106].

We can identify these connections through the term cultural ecosystem services, that is the non-material benefits people obtain from their environment through spiritual enrichment, intellectual stimulation, reflection, enjoyment, and aesthetic experiences. [107]

The National Park provides a natural resource to provide these services to the nation and any future development must seek to capitalise on these benefits whilst ensuring their future survival for the well-being of all.



In many ways these non-material benefits can be considered as the products of our special qualities. As they are invisible it is exceptionally hard to value them in the traditional sense of the word [108]. We could look at our house prices and see that they are on average 25% higher than outside of the boundary [109]. We could look at the level of income deprivation and start making linkages that hint at opportunity that can be capitalised - but - only as long as there is an equal level of investment in the resources maintenance ie. the natural environment itself.

If our special qualities are our USP, and the benefits they bring have a **value** it is imperative for us as a National Park that these benefits are maintained in the interest of national and local well being.

It therefore follows that the Natural Resources and Historic Environment on which cultural ecosystem services depend need to be sustainably managed in order to provide opportunities for future economic development (housing and jobs) within our environmental and carbon limits.

the pandemic has also brought wider environmental issues into starker focus, issues such as climate change and biodiversity loss. In a first person editorial for UN News, Inger Anderson, head of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), stated that in no way should we see the coronavirus as any sort of 'silver lining' for the environment. Rather she drew attention to the role humans have played in creating the conditions which allow extreme virus episodes such as COVID-19 to transfer from animals to humans and spread. The emergence of zoonotic diseases is often associated with environmental changes or ecological disturbances, such as agricultural intensification and human settlement, or encroachments into forests and other habitats.

Regardless of the reality of the situation, there was a perception of environmental renewal brought about by lockdown. A MORI poll found that the majority of people say that the environment is an important consideration in the economic recovery after the coronavirus crisis passes. 66% of those Britons surveyed believe that climate change is as serious a crisis as COVID-19, and 58% believe that it is important that climate change is prioritised in the economic recovery after coronavirus.

Summary

Environmental Context

1

What are the positive outcomes?

A renewed interest in the National Park as a provider of non-material benefits to health and well being. Which we refer to as cultural ecosystem services.

what will we stop doing?

There has been a tendency in the past to think of the designation in constraining terms. This undermines the myriad of opportunity the park actually presents.

2

What actions are needed to create and sustain a better recovery?

Provide detailed design guidance linked to the Landscape Character Assessment.

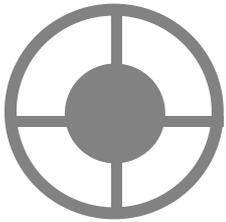
3

Define the environmental and carbon limits and opportunities within the National Park.

Building better places objectives supported:

Staying local: creating neighbourhoods-
Reawakening Wales' tourism and cultural sectors - Green infrastructure, health and well-being and ecological resilience -
Improving air quality and soundscapes for better health and well-being

BE THE CHANGE



This section sets a new strategic development option for the National Park focused on delivering within social and planetary boundaries for the benefit of future generations

This landscape which was once designated for its value in healing a nation after the second world war is once again valued for the nature-based assets it can offer to a nation in recovery.

This strategy focuses on delivering our purposes of designation through the sustainable management of Natural Resources. Our aim is to achieve happy and healthy places which have a direct and dependent relationship with their surroundings and the value of the National Park.

We aim to use the planning system to help restore the integrity of people's interaction with nature across the National Park. This includes the reframing of our economic strategy to ensure business can capitalise on the competitive advantage the designation brings. It is through this action that we aim to help foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.

This strategy will ensure that development over the Plan period meets both local (eg housing) and national (eg sustainable recreation facilities) needs.

We aim to enhance the existing built form of the National Park to make it resilient to future shocks, be it future health, nature or climate emergencies. We aim to capitalise on the rich opportunities that present themselves in the re-use and redevelopment of existing built structures on all scales. Through this action we seek to limit the release of un-developed land seeking to retain this for the provision of other vital ecosystem services. We want to engender in our developers a constructive approach to conservation, renovation and redevelopment in a way which reflects the climate and biodiversity emergencies appropriate to the special qualities of the National Park.

Development enabled by this plan for general needs will be focused on the towns of the National Park. Outside of the towns we will work with communities to write Place Plans which will look in detail at the local drivers for action and where necessary help deliver affordable housing to meet a locally derived need.

..... Brecon Beacons

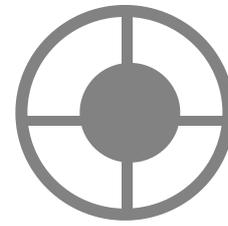
VISION

.....

Respond positively and effectively, in concert with key partners, to the twin emergencies of climate change and biodiversity loss through achieving demonstrable improvements in the condition of the National Park's natural environments and building capacity and understanding within our communities and our visitors which sustains their long-term well-being in the face of future uncertainties

Preferred Strategy Objective	New Story Objective
To ensure Sustainable Development is carried out	The National Park will seek to maximise benefits derived through and for the ecosystems of the National Park . By this action we will deliver sustainable development for the benefit of all.
To ensure the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	We will seek to ensure that resilience of our ecosystems is enhanced through the development process . We will seek to ensure that through this action our communities and visitors will be able to benefit from the services resilient ecosystem provide.
To conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Park	All development enabled by this plan will respond positively to the natural beauty of the national park whilst maximising and enhancing the benefits the connection to natural beauty brings to all future users.
To conserve and enhance the wildlife of the National Park	All development enabled by this plan will provide enhancements to biodiversity. Development will be expected to contribute demonstrable benefits to the ecosystems of their location.
To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park	All development enabled by this plan will contribute to the sustainable management of the cultural and historic environment through positive enhancement measures
To promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park	All development enabled by this plan will derive benefits from cultural ecosystem services the park provides. We will ensure that all future development is designed so as to enhance the special qualities of their location.
Through working in partnership to conserve, enhance and promote the National Park, to foster the economic well-being of local communities	The National Park Authority will collaborate with our partners to promote economic benefits derived from cultural ecosystem services for local communities.
Through working in partnership to conserve, enhance and promote the National Park, to foster the social well-being of local communities.	The National Park Authority will collaborate with our partners to promote social benefits derived from cultural ecosystem services for local communities.

OUR STRATEGY FOR FUTURE HOMES



We will aim to provide for the housing growth defined by national population projections whilst also considering household need generated through overcrowding and homelessness. We will work collaboratively with our constituent authorities to apportion housing growth to ensure that most of the need generated within the National Park can be accounted for outside of the National Park boundary. This is because these areas have better connections to services, facilities and sustainable transport networks and therefore pose a more sustainable option for future living and working.

In order to ensure that market housing within the towns supports community development we will aim to use occupancy conditions to ensure that most of the new housing is assigned as 'primary residence' properties.

WORDS INTO DEEDS

We have a significant amount of land within the National Park that has already been earmarked for development but has yet not come to fruition. This is enough to meet the projected population growth. There is little need to identify new sites for LDP2 for general market growth. These sites are all within existing towns or could be easily connected via active travel routes to our sustainable settlements.

We will not be seeking affordable housing contributions from all development. Allocated and large windfall sites will still provide some contribution at a level that is viable without constraining the ability for other policy priorities such to be enacted (such as carbon neutrality, green infrastructure enhancements, digital connection, EV charging, provision for walking and cycling, etc).

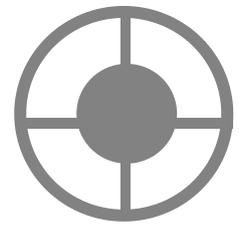
With the uncertainty of economic futures and the shift to homeworking we anticipate that many buildings within the National Park will become vacant. With careful design this has a significant potential to provide new housing but at the cost of local economic sustainability. Our priority will to release this land for mixed uses. We see the benefit of housing



co-located with new businesses which are taking advantage of opportunities in green growth. We expect new businesses to understand their workforce's accommodation needs and where necessary to build housing linked to places of work where a resident workforce can be comfortably housed.

We will work with communities to understand in detail their locally derived needs for housing which isn't always captured at the scale of National data collection. Where a need for housing is identified we will aim to enable community housing sites in accordance with WG policy for rural exception schemes. Such housing schemes should ideally focus on a holistic vision of their future sustainability being supported by decentralised renewable energy generation, local shops, digital connection hubs and community growing spaces.

OUR STRATEGY FOR PROSPERITY



We acknowledge that the future of existing employment land within the National Park is uncertain. We are planning for a transition as the need for some units decreases and other businesses emerge to capitalising on National support for Green Growth. On our existing employment sites, we will aim to look to support all employment generating businesses. Understanding the need for flexibility we will look to enable extensions of these sites, where the development would support a future fit business which delivers against the rural green new deal.

We believe that a cornerstone of future economic growth is having a resident working population with the appropriate skills to service rural green growth. We will therefore work with our partners to support the development of educational facilities which can contribute to this aim.

We will provide unlimited support for homeworking and ensure that all new housing is built accordingly. We will enable the conversion of redundant rural buildings where this would create a live work unit which could sustainably support homeworking. We will ensure that we have the foundational services embedded within the economy to support redevelopment of the park's building stock.

Our retail centres will transition to 'park centres' which will have a dual function. We will seek to ensure that towns are more clearly embedded into the landscape so as to serve as a hub from which active travel allows them to explore the many attractions of the area. We will also seek to ensure that park centres act as service centres to provide for the basic needs of residents including providing communal space for recreation, through this action we aim to support the retail uses which remain for a sustainable future.

WORDS INTO DEEDS

We will work with partners to enable superfast broadband

We will work with businesses to help them generate decentralised energy to meet their needs.

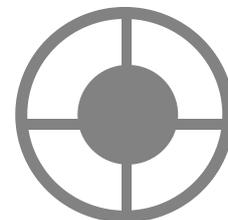
We will take a flexible approach to the provision of renewable energy maximising delivery within the capacity of the National Park landscape.

We will support rural enterprise in the countryside through appropriate conversion of existing redundant rural buildings where activity would not generate significant traffic movements

We will provide any support necessary for farmers to implement the Welsh Government's future farming scheme whilst resisting development for agricultural practice which by virtue of its business model takes more environmental resource than is acceptable within planetary boundaries.

We will provide opportunities for additional employment sites to be located on the boundary of existing sites where they (a) support green growth (b) are supported by transportation study and can demonstrate a balanced interaction with the population and nature of the National Park.

OUR SPECIAL QUALITIES SUPPORTED



Our primary aim is to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources in all our activity and all the development enabled by this plan.

We will utilise our Landscape Character Assessments to provide detailed design guidance for all places within the National Park so as to ensure that future development happens in harmony with our special qualities so as to enhance the experience of them

We will work towards a future that sees active travel and a sustainable public transport network becomes a reality in the National Park. We realise that achieving this vision goes beyond the life and scope of this plan.

We will support development proposals which focus on nature recovery and education facilities linked to such.

We will work with our communities to gain greater understand what the park's special qualities mean to them with the aim to create local level maps of special qualities to help guide the design of new development.

We will take a constructive approach to nature conservation, embedding biodiversity enhancement into the design of all new development.

We will support appropriate new visitor infrastructure aimed at providing high quality visitor experience and reducing the impact of visitors on high pressure areas.

WORDS INTO DEEDS

The planning authority will embrace a development management approach to working with developers to help achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

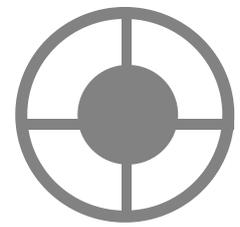
We will aid in the delivery of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for the area.

We will aid in the delivery of the Historic Environment Action Plan for the area.

We will work with our local communities to help them deliver their potential to be happy and healthy places, fit for the future, with the aim of creating **20 Minute Neighbourhoods for all.**



The places of the National Park



The National Park holds within its boundaries an interrelated network of towns, villages and hamlets which collectively house our communities. Where new development is located in relation to these towns and villages is important in ensuring a vibrant future for all.

Lockdown has taught us many lessons about what makes a place a good location to live. We saw a renewed value placed to the provision of local services, local food, and local quality green space. For many being able to walk to a shop to buy basics was a lifeline. Such places are known as walkable neighbourhoods, also referred to as 20 minute towns/neighbourhoods.

Within the National Park we are lucky that many of our towns have the makings of becoming twenty minute neighbourhoods. LDP2 will seek to ensure that we distribute new development to support our principle towns to be true twenty minute towns. This will mean that we will need to work closely with our partners in transport, town centre regeneration and housing provision in Powys County Council to ensure that we are all contributing to this vital aim.

Outside of our towns our villages face real challenges to become twenty minute neighbourhoods. The rural nature of the National Parks settlements means that there is significant reliance on the private car to access goods and services. Some Settlements have no services and facilities within the community. Our aim here will be to use Place Planning to work with communities to help them develop into twenty minute neighbourhoods.

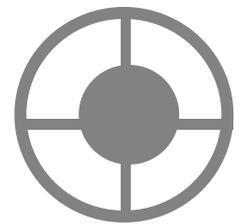
WORDS INTO DEEDS

Brecon is widely recognised as a strategic centre for the Brecon Beacons area, if not Mid Wales in general. Brecon is supported by the towns of Crickhowell, Talgarth and Hay on Wye. Collectively these will be the focus of new developed engendered through LDP2 with the aim of supporting and developing the towns roles as 20 Minute Towns.

Outside of Towns we will not be allocating any future development sites, but we will be working with our communities to develop their potential to be twenty minute neighbourhoods, with the aim of ensuring that all our places become more sustainable and resilient into the future.



The places of the National Park

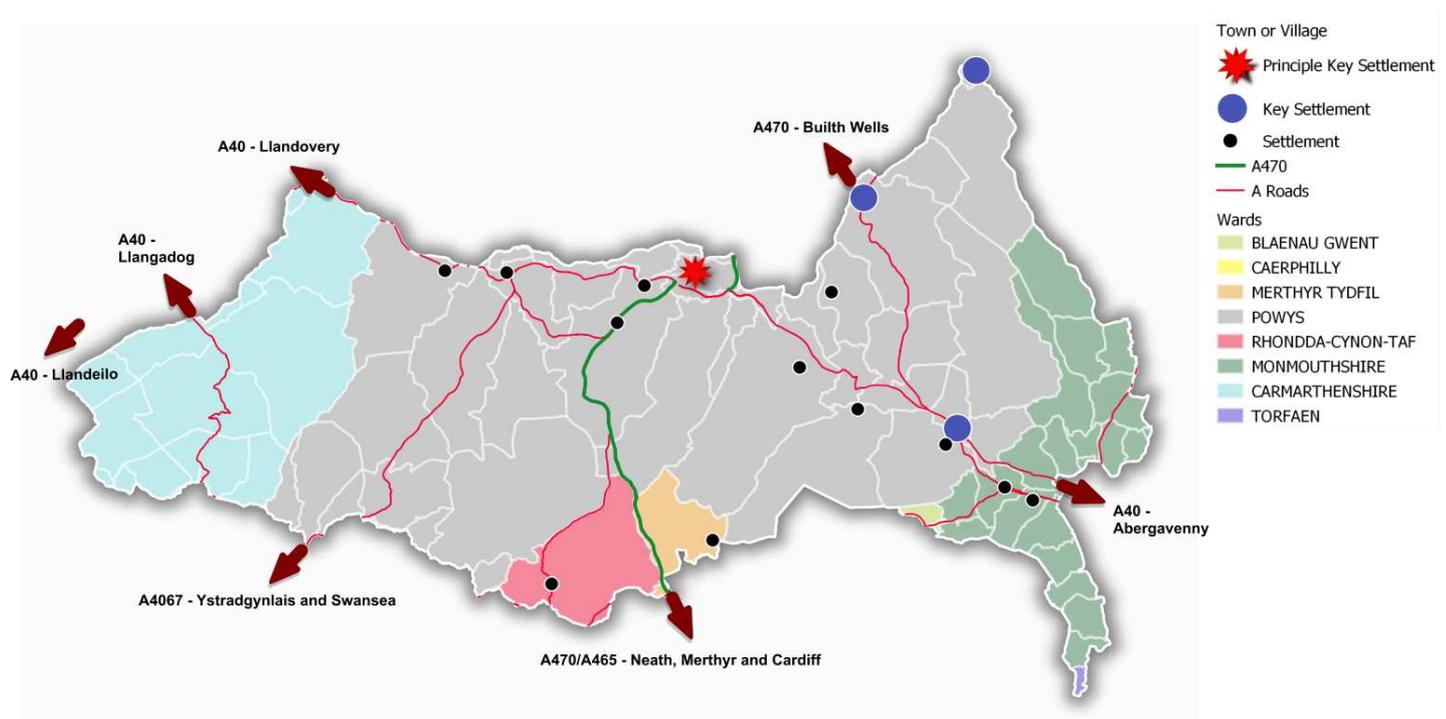


The National Park holds within its boundaries an interrelated network of towns, villages and hamlets which collectively house our communities. Where new development is located in relation to these towns and villages is important in ensuring a vibrant future for all.

Lockdown has taught us many lessons about what makes a place a good location to live. We saw a renewed value placed to the provision of local services, local food, and local quality green space. For many being able to walk to a shop to buy basics was a lifeline. Such places are known as walkable neighbourhoods, also referred to as 20 minute towns/neighbourhoods.

Within the National Park we are lucky that many of our towns have the makings of twenty minute neighbourhoods. LDP2 will seek to ensure that we distribute new development to support our principle towns to be true twenty minute towns. This will mean that we will need to work closely with our partners in transport, town centre regeneration and housing provision in Powys County Council to ensure that we are all contributing to this vital aim.

Outside of our towns our villages face real challenges to become twenty minute neighbourhoods. The rural nature of the National Parks settlements means that there is significant reliance on the private car to access goods and services. Some Settlements have no services and facilities within the community. Our aim here will be to use Place Planning to work with communities to help them develop into twenty minute neighbourhoods.





(c) Plan Melbourne

20 minute places

We want to all our communities to be sustainable and resilient into the future. We therefore seek to ensure that all our residents live within a 20 minute neighbourhood, that is one where residents can access shops, schools, green spaces, culture leisure and work all within a 20 minute walk of an affordable home. We see a two step path towards this objective through LDP2

Allocate Future Development to support existing 20 minute places

Create allocations for future development to support our towns to retain goods, services and facilities so that residents of these towns can continue to have the benefits of a twenty minute town now and into the future.

Places: Brecon, Talgarth, Crickhowell, Hay-on-Wye

Develop Place Plans with communities to help them realise their 20 minute potential

To work with communities with the aim of creating a routemap to 20 minute places. Such as developing community led affordable housing, local community shops, community gardens, community transport and community energy

Places: Llangattock, Llangynidr, Sennybridge, Gilwern, Govilon.

REFERENCES

1. Welsh Government. (2018b). *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks*.
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/areas-outstanding-natural-beauty-national-parks-2018-report%20.pdf>
2. Welsh Government. (2020a). *Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-07/building-better-places-the-planning-system-delivering-resilient-and-brighter-futures.pdf>
3. The Environment Act (Wales) (2016)
4. The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (2018) *Living Locally – 20 Minute Neighbourhood* Victoria State Government, Melbourne
https://www.planmelbourne.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/509736/Brochure-January-20-min-neighbourhood-2019.pdf
5. Welsh Government. (2020a). *Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-07/building-better-places-the-planning-system-delivering-resilient-and-brighter-futures.pdf>
6. Welsh Government. (2018a). *Planning Policy Wales Ed 10*. Retrieved from <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf> and Welsh Government. (2020b). *Development Plans Manual*.
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf>
7. The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulation 2005 as amended
8. Welsh Government. (2020b). *Development Plans Manual*.
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf>
9. Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. (2019). *Local Development Plan 2018-2033 Preferred Strategy*. Retrieved from https://ldp.beacons-npa.gov.uk/documents/LDP2_PS
10. Nicola, M., Alsafi, Z., Sohrabi, C., Kerwan, A., Al-Jabir, A., Iosifidis, C., . . . Agha, R. (2020). The socio-economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): A review. *International journal of surgery (London, England)*, 78, 185-193. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijssu.2020.04.018>
11. Blundell, R., Costa Dias, M., Joyce, R., & Xu, X. (2020). COVID-19 and Inequalities*. *Fiscal Studies*, 41(2), 291-319. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-5890.12232> & Bowleg, L. (2020). We're Not All in This Together: On COVID-19, Intersectionality,

- and Structural Inequality. *American journal of public health*, 110(7), 917-917. doi:[10.2105/AJPH.2020.305766](https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305766) & Cullinane, C., & Montacute, R. (2020). COVID-19 and Social Mobility Impact Brief #1: School Shutdown. Retrieved from <https://www.suttontrust.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-Impact-Brief-School-Shutdown.pdf> & Office for National Statistics. (2020a). Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 30 June 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand30june2020> & Patel, J. A., Nielsen, F. B. H., Badiani, A. A., Assi, S., Unadkat, V. A., Patel, B., Wardle, H. (2020). Poverty, inequality and COVID-19: the forgotten vulnerable. *Public health*, 183, 110-111. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2020.05.006>
12. Helm, D. (2020). September 2020 (and March 2021): the temporary and the permanent impacts of coronavirus. Retrieved from <http://www.dieterhelm.co.uk/publications/september-2020-and-march-2021-the-temporary-and-the-permanent-impacts-of-coronavirus/>
13. Fuller, G. (2020, Thursday 23rd April 2020). Pollutionwatch: why has particle pollution increased under lockdown? *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/apr/23/pollutionwatch-why-has-particle-pollution-increased-under-lockdown>
- Ogen, Y. (2020). Assessing nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels as a contributing factor to coronavirus (COVID-19) fatality. *Science of The Total Environment*, 726, 138605. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138605>
- Setti, L., Passarini, F., de Gennaro, G., Di Gilio, A., Palmisani, J., Buono, P., . . . Miani, A. (2020). Evaluation of the potential relationship between Particulate Matter (PM) pollution and COVID-19 infection spread in Italy Retrieved from http://www.simaonlus.it/wpsima/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/COVID_19_position-paper_ENG.pdf
- Wu, X., Nethery, R. C., Sabath, B. M., Braun, D., & Dominici, F. (2020). Exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States: A nationwide cross-sectional study. *medRxiv*, 2020.2004.2005.20054502. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.05.20054502>
14. Evans, S. (2020). Analysis: Coronavirus set to cause largest ever annual fall in CO₂ emissions. Retrieved from <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-coronavirus-set-to-cause-largest-ever-annual-fall-in-co2-emissions>
- Ipsos MORI. (2020). *EARTH DAY 2020: How do Great Britain and the world view climate change and Covid-19?* Retrieved from https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-04/earth_day_slide_deck.pdf
15. Bibby, J., Everest, G., & Abbs, I. (2020). Will COVID-19 be a watershed moment for health inequalities? Retrieved from <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-05/Will%20COVID-19%20be%20a%20watershed%20moment%20for%20health%20inequalities.pdf>
16. Allwood, L., & Bell, A. (2020). *Covid-19: understanding inequalities in mental health during the pandemic*. Retrieved from https://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-06/CentreforMentalHealth_CovidInequalities_0.pdf

17. Covid-19 Mutual Aid. (2020). Retrieved from <https://covidmutualaid.org/>
Springer, S. (2020). Caring geographies: The COVID-19 interregnum and a return to mutual aid. *Dialogues in Human Geography*, 10(2), 112-115. doi:10.1177/2043820620931277
18. Charlesworth, A., Watt, T., & Thorlby, R. (2020). Early insight into the impacts of COVID-19 on care for people with long-term conditions. Retrieved from <https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/early-insight-into-the-impacts-of-covid-19-on-care-for-people-with-long-term>
Thorlby, R., Tinson, A., & Krainder, J. (2020). COVID-19: Five dimensions of impact. Retrieved from <https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/covid-19-five-dimensions-of-impact>
Women and Equalities Committee. (2020). *Unequal impact? Coronavirus, disability and access to services*. Retrieved from <https://committees.parliament.uk/work/320/unequal-impact-coronavirus-disability-and-access-to-services/>
19. Holmes, H., & Burgess, G. (2020). *Coronavirus has highlighted the UK's Digital Divide*. Retrieved from https://www.cchpr.landecon.cam.ac.uk/Research/Start-Year/2017/building_better_opportunities_new_horizons/digital_divide/presentation_slides/vi
[ew](#)
20. Natural England. (2020). *Official Statistics The People and Nature Survey for England: Monthly interim indicators for May 2020 (Experimental Statistics)*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-people-and-nature-survey-for-england-monthly-interim-indicators-for-may-2020-experimental-statistics/the-people-and-nature-survey-for-england-monthly-interim-indicators-for-may-2020-experimental-statistics>
21. CCC., U. (2020). Take urgent action on six key principles for a resilient recovery. Retrieved from <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2020/05/06/take-urgent-action-on-six-key-principles-for-a-resilient-recovery/>
Ellen MacArthur Foundation. (2020). A solution to build back better: The Circular Economy a joint statement [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/emf-joint-statement.pdf>
Guterres, A. (2020). Secretary-General's Message on Mother Earth Day 2020 [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/observances/earth-day/message>
Hepburn, C., O'Callaghan, B., Stern, N., Stiglitz, J., and Zenghelis, D. . (2020). Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change. *Smith School Working Paper*, 20. Retrieved from <https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/wpapers/workingpaper20-02.pdf>
Howe, S. (2020). Future Generations Commissioner urges Welsh Government to deliver on a green recovery budget. Retrieved from <https://futuregenerations.wales/news/future-generations-commissioner-urges-welsh-government-to-deliver-on-a-green-recovery-budget/>
Minister for Housing and Local Government. (2020). *Ministerial Letter MA-JJ-2099-20*. Retrieved from
Stern, N., Unsworth, S., Valero, A., Zenghelis, D., Rydge, J., & Robins, N. (2020). *Strategy, investment and policy for a strong and sustainable recovery: An action plan*. Retrieved from <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/cepcovid-19-005.pdf>
Welsh Government. (2020c). *Written Statement: One year anniversary following the Declaration of a Climate Emergency*. Retrieved from <https://gov.wales/written-statement-one-year-anniversary-following-declaration-climate-emergency>
22. Welsh Government. (2020a). *Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-07/building-better-places-the-planning->

[system-delivering-resilient-and-brighter-futures.pdf](#)

23. Minister for Housing and Local Government. (2020). *Ministerial Letter MA-JJ-2099-20*. Retrieved from
24. Welsh Government. (2020a). *Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-07/building-better-places-the-planning-system-delivering-resilient-and-brighter-futures.pdf>
25. Ibid,
26. Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020a). [Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on policy making in the National Park, an early perspective: Research Paper #1 Economy](#).
Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020b). [Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on policy making in the National Park, an early perspective: Research Paper #2 Environment](#).
Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020c). [Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on policy making in the National Park, an early perspective: Research paper #3 Society](#).
27. Guterres, A. (2020). Secretary-General's Message on Mother Earth Day 2020 [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/observances/earth-day/message>
28. Muhammad-Bande, T. (2020). General Assembly President's Message on Mother Earth Day 2020 [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/observances/earth-day/message>
29. Howe, S. (2020). Future Generations Commissioner urges Welsh Government to deliver on a green recovery budget. Retrieved from <https://futuregenerations.wales/news/future-generations-commissioner-urges-welsh-government-to-deliver-on-a-green-recovery-budget/>
30. Welsh Government. (2020). Press Release: Driving up skills and employability vital for Wales' economic recovery [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://gov.wales/driving-skills-and-employability-vital-wales-economic-recovery>
31. CCC., U. (2020). Take urgent action on six key principles for a resilient recovery. Retrieved from <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2020/05/06/take-urgent-action-on-six-key-principles-for-a-resilient-recovery/>
32. Welsh Government. (2020a). *Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-07/building-better-places-the-planning-system-delivering-resilient-and-brighter-futures.pdf>
33. Welsh Government. (2020b). *Development Plans Manual*. Retrieved from Cardiff:
34. Evidence base for the LDP2 Preferred Strategy is available here https://ldp.beacons-npa.gov.uk/documents/LDP2_EVI
35. Brecon Beacons National Park. (2019). *Housing Topic Paper*. Retrieved from Brecon: <https://api.beacons-npa.gov.uk/ldp/download?doc=685776>
36. Office for National Statistics. (2020c). *Statistical First Release: Local authority population projections for Wales: 2018 based (revised)*. Retrieved from <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-08/subnational-population->

[projections-2018-based-280.pdf](#)

37. <IN PREPERATION>
38. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand30june2020>
39. Office for National Statistics. (2020b). *GDP monthly estimate, UK: May 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpmonthlyestimateuk/may2020>
40. Office for Budgetary Responsibility. (2020). *Coronavirus Analysis*. Retrieved from <https://obr.uk/coronavirus-analysis/>
41. YouGov (Producer). (2020, June 26). *How businesses in the UK expect to change after COVID*. YouGov. Retrieved from <https://yougov.co.uk/topics/economy/articles-reports/2020/06/26/how-businesses-uk-expect-change-after-covid>
42. Powys County Council. (2020). *Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 in Powys*. Retrieved from <https://sway.office.com/sxfU525TCBDFv9PE?ref=Link&loc=play>
43. Experian. (2020). *Brecon Beacons National Park Employment Forecast*.
44. Milbourne, P., & Cloke, P. (2006). *Rural homelessness in the UK*. In P. Milbourne & P. Cloke (Eds.), *International Perspectives on Rural Homelessness*. London: Routledge.
Nick Gallent, Iqbal Hamiduddin, John Kelsey & Phoebe Stirling (2020): *Housing Access and Affordability in Rural England: Tackling Inequalities Through Upstream Reform or Downstream Intervention?*, *Planning Theory & Practice*, DOI: [10.1080/14649357.2020.1801820](https://doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2020.1801820)
45. Cervero, R. (1989). *Jobs-Housing Balancing and Regional Mobility*. UC Berkeley: University of California Transportation Center. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7mx3k73h>
Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government. ([2015] 2019). *Planning Practice Guidance on Housing and economic development needs assessments*. Gov.uk Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>
Welsh Government. (2020b). *Development Plans Manual*. Retrieved from <https://gov.wales/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020>
46. Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020d). *State of the Park Report*. <in preparation>
47. Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (2019b) *Housing Topic Paper*
48. Welsh Government. (2018b). *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks*. Retrieved from Cardiff: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/areas-outstanding-natural-beauty-national-parks-2018-report%20.pdf> p.18
49. Altig, D., Baker, S. R., Barrero, J. M., Bloom, N., Bunn, P., Chen, S. Thwaites, G. (2020). *Economic Uncertainty Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic*. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper Series, No. 27418*. Retrieved from <http://www.nber.org/papers/w27418.pdf>

50. Covid Carnage - Much of global commerce has ground to a halt - some companies will never restart. (2020). *The Economist*, Mar 21st 2020 edition. Retrieved from <https://www.economist.com/business/2020/03/21/much-of-global-commerce-has-ground-to-a-halt>
51. Powys County Council. (2020). Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 in Powys. Retrieved from <https://sway.office.com/sxfU525TCBDFv9PE?ref=Link&loc=play>
52. Ibid
53. Office for Budgetary Responsibility. (2020a). Coronavirus Analysis. Retrieved from <https://obr.uk/coronavirus-analysis/>
Office for Budgetary Responsibility. (2020b). *Fiscal sustainability report*. Retrieved from <https://obr.uk/fsr/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2020/>
54. Office for National Statistics. (2020a). *Coronavirus and the impact on output in the UK economy: April 2020 Analysis of monthly growth for the production, services and construction industries in the UK economy between March 2020 and April 2020, highlighting the early impact from the coronavirus*. Retrieved from London: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/articles/coronavirusandtheimpactonoutputintheukeconomy/april2020>
How Covid-19 will change the global business climate. (2020, April 9th 2020). *The Economist*. Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/04/09/how-covid-19-will-change-the-global-business-climate?utm_campaign=the-economist-today&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_source=salesforce-marketing-cloud&utm_term=2020-04-09&utm_content=article-link-4
55. Covid-19 and the end of commuterland. (2020). *The Economist*, Sep 12th 2020 edition. Retrieved from <https://www.economist.com/britain/2020/09/12/covid-19-and-the-end-of-commuterland>
Covid-19 has forced a radical shift in working habits. (2020). *The Economist*, Sep 12th 2020 edition. Retrieved from <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2020/09/12/covid-19-has-forced-a-radical-shift-in-working-habits>
Barker, G. (2020). How Might Buyer And Seller Priorities Change In The Post-COVID Housing Market? *Forbes* May 15th 2020 Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/garybarker/2020/05/15/how-might-buyer-and-seller-priorities-change-post-covid/#53cfb01548e4>
56. Office for National Statistics. (2020). Coronavirus and homeworking in the UK labour market: 2019. The extent to which different people in the labour market work from home, either on a regular or occasional basis. *Office for National Statistics Article*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/coronavirusandhomeworkingintheuklabourmarket/2019>
YouGov (Producer). (2020, June 26). How businesses in the UK expect to change after COVID. *YouGov*. Retrieved from <https://yougov.co.uk/topics/economy/articles-reports/2020/06/26/how-businesses-uk-expect-change-after-covid>
57. ORS. (2020). *Mid and South West Wales Housing Assessment. Housing Market Summary for Brecon Beacons National Park DRAFT*.
Lichfields. (2019). *Brecon Beacons National Park Employment Land Review*. Retrieved from

58. Office for National Statistics. (2020e). *Which Jobs can be done from home?* Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/whichjobscanbedonefromhome/2020-07-21>
59. Rightmove. (2020). Home-movers will carry on after lockdown & buyers look out-of-city. *Property News*. Retrieved from <https://www.rightmove.co.uk/news/articles/property-news/home-movers-determined-to-move-post-lockdown-buyers-look-out-of-city/>
60. Lemmey, T. (2020). *Connection with Nature in teh Uk during the COVID-19 Lockdown*. Retrieved from University of Cumbria: <http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/5639/1/Nature%20Connection%20and%20Covid%20TL.pdf>
61. See for example White, M. P., Alcock, I., Grellier, J., Wheeler, B. W., Hartig, T., Warber, S. L, Fleming, L. E. (2019). Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1), 7730. doi:[10.1038/s41598-019-44097-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-44097-3)
62. Office for National Statistics. (2020e). Technology intensity and homeworking in the UK: Recent trends and insightes into technology as an enabler for homeworking. *Office for National Statistics Article*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/technologyintensityandhomeworkingintheuk/2020-05-01>
63. Booth, R., & Ramwlinson, K. (2020, April 1st 2020). 950,000 apply for universal credit in two weeks of UK lockdown. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/apr/01/950000-apply-for-universal-credit-in-two-weeks-of-uk-lockdown>
64. Strauss, D., & Parker, G. (2020). UK sheds nearly 750,000 jobs during coronavirus crisis. *Financial Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.ft.com/content/c8ef84bf-0539-4281-b353-d5b840d10b5e>
Voce, A. K., A, & Partington, R. (2020, 18 August 2020). UK coronavirus job losses: the latest data on redundancies and furloughs. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jul/31/uk-coronavirus-job-losses-the-latest-data-on-redundancies-and-furloughs>
65. Office for Naitonal Statistics. (2020). Coronavirus and homeworking in the UK labour market: 2019. The extent to which different people in the labour market work from home, either on a regular or occasional basis. *Office for National Statistics Article*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/coronavirusandhomeworkingintheuklabourmarket/2019>
Office for National Statistics. (2020f). *Which Jobs can be done from home?* Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/whichjobscanbedonefromhome/2020-07-21>
66. See the theory of community wealth building CLES. (2019). *Community wealth building 2019 Theory, practice and next steps*. Retrieved from <https://cles.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/CWB2019FINAL-web.pdf>
67. Lichfields. (2019). *Brecon Beacons National Park Employment Land Review*.
68. BBNPA (2020) *Annual Monitoring Report* <in preperaton>
69. Lichfields. (2019). *Brecon Beacons National Park Employment Land Review*.

70. BRE (in preparation) *Mid Wales Region Employment Land and Sites Review*
71. Stern, N., Unsworth, S., Valero, A., Zenghelis, D., Rydge, J., & Robins, N. (2020). *Strategy, investment and policy for a strong and sustainable recovery: An action plan*. Retrieved from <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/cepcovid-19-005.pdf>
- Hepburn, C., O'Callaghan, B., Stern, N., Stiglitz, J., and Zenghelis, D. . (2020). Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change. *Smith School Working Paper, 20*. Retrieved from <https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/wpapers/workingpaper20-02.pdf>
72. Hepburn, C., O'Callaghan, B., Stern, N., Stiglitz, J., and Zenghelis, D. . (2020). Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change. *Smith School Working Paper, 20*. Retrieved from <https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/wpapers/workingpaper20-02.pdf>
73. The development of training facilities within the National Park which can assist in retraining of those who have lost their jobs through coronavirus related layoffs, and structural changes brought about by decarbonisation.
74. The development of sustainable transport infrastructure for use by residents and visitors alike. The development of digital connectivity to assist in shifts to home based working.
75. Supporting local builders to retrofit existing homes to improve their energy efficiency and to support research and development within this field through enabling policy.
76. See for example National Parks of Wales Green Growth Strategy <in preparation> and Nature Based Solutions. Also Jepson, P., & Blythe, C. (2020). *Rewilding: The Radical New Science of Ecological Recovery*. London: Icon Books.
77. Alvarez & Marsal. (2020). *The Shape of Retail: Consumers and the New Normal*. Retrieved from https://www.alvarezandmarsal.com/sites/default/files/consumers_and_the_new_normal.pdf
78. BBNPA (2018) *Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Baseline Evidence*
79. IBID
80. BBNPA (in preparation) *State of the Park Report 2020*
81. IBID
82. Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020c). [Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on policy making in the National Park, an early perspective: Research paper #3 Society.](#)
83. IBID
84. Office for National Statistics. (2020a). *Coronavirus and the impact on output in the UK economy: April 2020 Analysis of monthly growth for the production, services and construction industries in the UK economy between March 2020 and April 2020, highlighting the early impact from the*

coronavirus. Retrieved from London:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/articles/coronavirusandtheimpactonoutputintheuk/economy/april2020>

85. Xu, X. B., Richard. (2020). *Covid-19: the impacts of the pandemic on inequality*. Retrieved from <https://www.ifs.org.uk/inequality/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Covid-and-inequality.pdf>
Blundell, R., Costa Dias, M., Joyce, R., & Xu, X. (2020). COVID-19 and Inequalities. *Fiscal Studies*, 41(2), 291-319. doi:[10.1111/1475-5890.12232](https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-5890.12232)
86. Office for National Statistics. (2020c). *Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 30 June 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand30june2020>
Office for National Statistics. (2020d). *Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 31 July 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand31july2020>
Anderson, H. (2020a). JRF responds to ONS figures on coronavirus in deprived areas. Retrieved from <https://www.jrf.org.uk/press/jrf-responds-ons-figures-coronavirus-deprived-areas>
Anderson, H. (2020b). JRF responds to ONS figures on ethnicity and coronavirus. Retrieved from <https://www.jrf.org.uk/press/jrf-responds-ons-figures-ethnicity-and-coronavirus>
87. BBNPA (in preparation) *State of the Park Report 2020*
88. Brecon Beacons National Park. (2020c). *Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on policy making in the National Park, an early perspective: Research paper #3 Society*.
89. Earwaker, R. B., Darren. (2020). *Build, build, build social housing: to stimulate our economy and unlock people from poverty and homelessness*. Retrieved from <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/build-build-build-social-housing>
90. BBNPA (in preparation) *State of the Park Report 2020*
91. Gallent, N., Hamiduddin, I., Kelsey, J., & Stirling, P. (2020). Housing Access and Affordability in Rural England: Tackling Inequalities Through Upstream Reform or Downstream Intervention? *Planning Theory & Practice*, 1-21. doi:10.1080/14649357.2020.1801820
Pettifor, A. (2018, Sat 27 Jan 2018). Why building more homes will not solve Britain's housing crisis. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/jan/27/building-homes-britain-housing-crisis>
92. Both [PCC](#) and [CCC](#) have a programme of affordable housing building.
93. Covid-19 Mutual Aid. (2020). Retrieved from <https://covidmutualaid.org/>

94. Brooks, S et al (2020) The psychological impact of quarantine and how to reduce it: rapid review of the evidence *The Lancet* 395(10227) pp 912-920 [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)30460-8/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30460-8/fulltext)
95. Ibid
96. Dower, J (1945) *National Parks in England and Wales* Ministry of Town and Country Planning, London, HMSO
Wilkinson, D. (2019). *Fight for It Now: John Dower and the Struggle for National Parks in Britain*. Oxford: Signal Books.
97. White, M. P., Alcock, I., Grellier, J., Wheeler, B. W., Hartig, T., Warber, S. L Fleming, L. E. (2019). Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1), 7730. doi:[10.1038/s41598-019-44097-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-44097-3)
98. Evans, S (2020) 'Analysis: Coronavirus set to cause largest ever annual fall in CO2 emissions *Carbon Brief Clear on Climate* <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-coronavirus-set-to-cause-largest-ever-annual-fall-in-co2-emissions>
99. Quoted in 'Clear thinking required' *The Economist* March 26th 2020 edition <https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2020/03/26/the-epidemic-provides-a-chance-to-do-good-by-the-climate>
100. Office for National Statistics. (2020f). *One in eight British households has no garden*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/oneineightbritishhouseholdshasnogarden/2020-05-14>
101. BBC. (2020). Coronavirus: Six ways the lockdown has changed the UK. Retrieved from April 13th 2020 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-51994504>
102. See for example, Twohig-Bennett, C and A Jones (2018) 'The health benefits of the great outdoors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of greenspace exposure and health outcomes' *Environmental Research* 166 Octoer 2018 pp.628-637 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935118303323>
BBC. (2020a). 'Biggest health care issues' affected by environmnet. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-wales-53315158/biggest-health-care-issues-affected-by-environment>
Maddison, D., Rehdanz, K., & Welsch, H. (2020). *Handbook on Wellbeing, Happiness and the Environment*. Signal Books.
Wilson, S. (2014). *Investigating the impact of Naitonal Parks on Health and Wellbeing: Findings from a survey of Mosaic Community Champions in Wales*.
Public Health England. (2014). *Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces*
103. Beatley, T. (2020). The Natureful City: Rediscovering Nature in a Pandemic Era. *Biophilic Cities Journal*, 3(2), 6-11. Retrieved from <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5bbd32d6e66669016a6af7e2/t/5eff41f647a3f57348019257/1593786878101/Natureful+City.pdf>

Cosslet, R. L. (2020). It's our sanctuary: gardens in lockdown, as seen by drone. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2020/may/16/its-our-sanctuary-gardens-in-lockdown-as-seen-by-dro>

MacDonald, H. (2020). All across the land. *Vogue*, August.

also August 2020 Vogue Magazine which featured a series of landscape images with the single word 'Reset' <https://www.vogue.co.uk/news/article/mert-alas-august-cover>

Jones, L. (2020). Rethink: 'There has been a renaissance of love for nature,' says author Lucy Jones. *Rethink*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-53181112>

104. See for example Louv, R. (2005). *Last Child in the Woods: Saving our Children from Nature Deficit Disorder*. New York: Algonquin Books.
105. Alcock, I., White, M., Pahl, S., Duarte-Davidson, R., & Fleming, L. (2020). Associations between pro-environmental behaviour and neighbourhood nature, nature visit frequency and nature appreciation: Evidence from a nationally representative survey in England. *Environment international*, 136, 105441. doi:[10.1016/j.envint.2019.105441](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2019.105441)
106. Non-material benefits can be experienced from connections with nature across multiple scales see for example this research relating to the benefits of 'views' Chang, C.-c., Oh, R. R. Y., Nghiem, T. P. L., Zhang, Y., Tan, C. L. Y., Lin, B. B., Carrasco, L. R. (2020). Life satisfaction linked to the diversity of nature experiences and nature views from the window. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 202, 103874. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103874>
107. Vasiljevic, N., & Gavrilovic, S. (2019). Cultural Ecosystem Services. In W. Leal Filho, A. M. Azul, L. Brandli, P. G. Özuyar, & T. Wall (Eds.), *Life on Land* (pp. 1-10). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
108. Gómez-Baggethun, E., & Barton, D. N. (2013). Classifying and valuing ecosystem services for urban planning. *Ecological Economics*, 86, 235-245. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2012.08.019>
109. ORS. (2020). *Mid and South West Wales Housing Assessment. Housing Market Summary for Brecon Beacons National Park* [DRAFT](#).