

Appendix I: Baseline Data Report

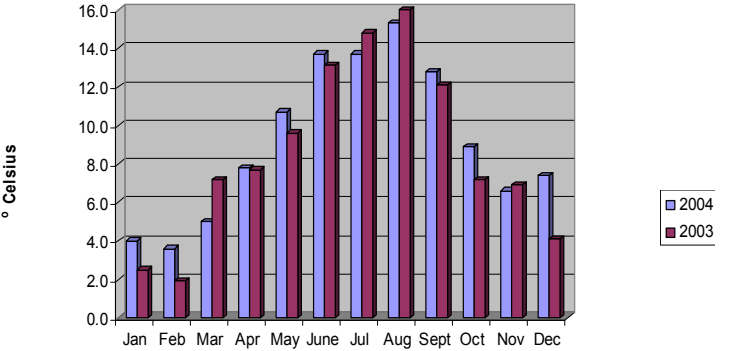
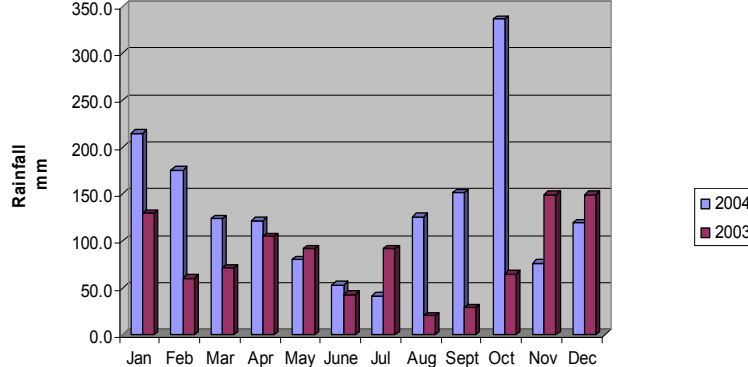
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N.B.—The fourth and fifth sustainability principles, promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly, are not matters for this Baseline Data Report.

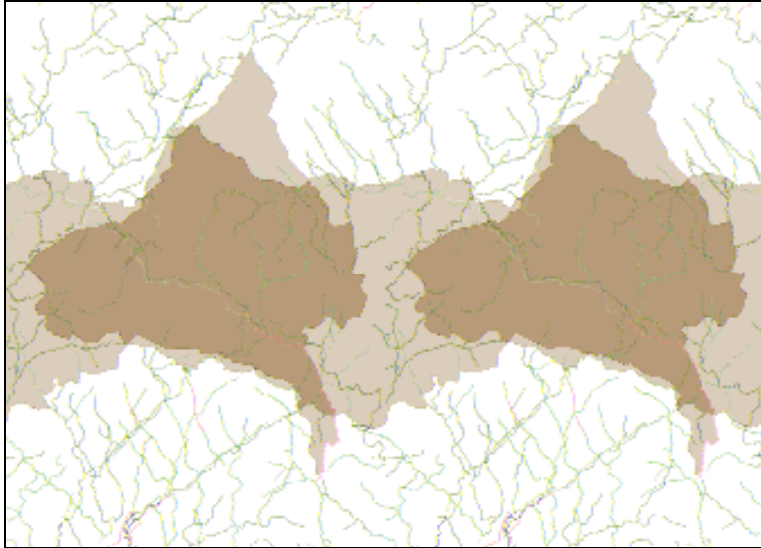





















Sustainability Principle I.
Living within environmental limits

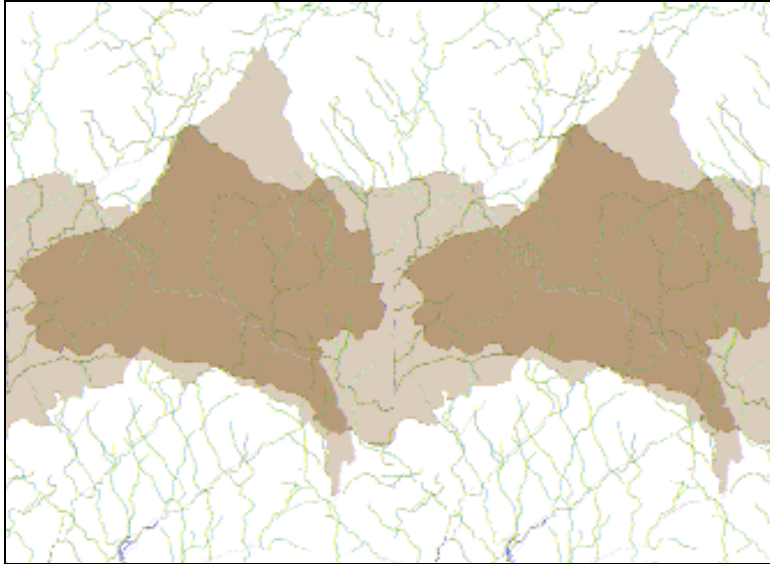
I A) Climatic factors and natural resources

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
<p>Climate change: Average temperature</p>	 <p>Source: 6</p>	<p>National data shows an increase in average temperatures. The 1990s was the warmest decade in central England since records began in the 1660s. The growing season for plants there has lengthened by about one month since 1900. Heat-waves have become more frequent in summer, while there are now fewer frosts and winter cold spells. By the 2080s, average temperatures in SE Wales are predicted to increase by 2-5°, and in Mid Wales by 1-3°.</p> <p>Source: 28</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by increasing temperatures.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term temperature patterns.</p>
<p>Climate change: Monthly rainfall</p>	 <p>Source: 6</p>	<p>Winters over the last 200 years have become much wetter relative to summers throughout the UK. By the 2080s, summer rainfall in the Park is predicted to decrease by over 15%, maybe over 45% in East Wales, while winter rainfall is predicted to increase, perhaps by more than 15%. This would increase run-off and the danger of flooding. Droughts followed by flooding would have adverse impacts on soils, rivers, lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Source: 28</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely landscape, biodiversity and agricultural changes brought about by drier summers and wetter winters.</p> <p>N.B.—Baseline data sets will include long term precipitation patterns.</p>

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																							
Climate change: Greatest rainfall in 24 hours	<table border="1"> <caption>Monthly Rainfall (mm) Comparison</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2004 (mm)</th> <th>2003 (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>45</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>60</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Ma</td><td>35</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>30</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>18</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>32</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>5</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>28</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>42</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>62</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>15</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 6</p>	Month	2004 (mm)	2003 (mm)	Jan	45	28	Feb	60	25	Ma	35	15	Apr	30	32	May	18	15	June	32	8	Jul	5	30	Aug	28	15	Sept	42	8	Oct	62	15	Nov	15	28	Dec	20	25	<p>A larger proportion of winter precipitation now falls on heavy rainfall days than was the case 50 years ago. This increases run-off and the danger of flooding. Source: 28</p>	<p>The Plans will need to take into account the likely effects of heavy rainfall and increased storminess, and ways of mitigating them. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control abstractions, resist water-hungry ventures • Resist new land drainage schemes • Require sustainable drainage systems in new development. • Encourage more woodland and moorland habitat • Require water conservation – domestic, agricultural, commercial • Riverbank restoration within floodplain restoration • Anticipate erosion – hotspots, remediation plans, contribution to remediation by users.
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Air quality	<p>The UAs carry out Updating and Screening Assessments (USAs) to determine if there are 'hot spot' locations where there is potential for air quality objectives to be exceeded. Latest reports are as follows:</p> <p><u>Blaenau Gwent</u>: data awaited.</p> <p><u>Carmarthenshire</u>: data awaited.</p> <p><u>Merthyr Tydfil</u>: It is unlikely that the air quality objectives for all seven pollutants will be exceeded by the specified data. Consequently declaration of an Air Quality Management Area will not be required. <i>Source: 32</i></p> <p><u>Monmouthshire</u>: No significant changes in emission sources or relevant exposure since the previous USA round, and no exceedences in the Park. <i>Source: 34</i></p> <p><u>Powys</u>: There is unlikely to be an exceedance of the relevant objectives and therefore there is no need to proceed with a Detailed Assessment. <i>Source: 31</i></p> <p><u>Rhondda Cynon Taf</u>: Nitrogen dioxide levels exceeding the standard due to road traffic emissions found at 5 sites, none in the Park. Monitoring of PM₁₀ particulates in Penderyn found that local industrial activity, including the quarry, has negligible impact on particulate levels. <i>Source: 36</i></p> <p><u>Torfaen</u>: Air quality is likely to meet the national objectives and it is not be necessary to declare an Air Quality Management Area. Nor is it necessary to undertake a Detailed Assessment of Air Quality to clarify possible exceedences. <i>Source: 35</i></p>	<p>The UAs' work shows that air quality is up to standard in the Park. The main outstanding issue is acid rain, especially nitrate deposition, originating from outside the Park. This affects vegetation growth and water quality. Primary indicators recommended by the EAW are: particulates, ozone, and acid and nutrient deposition. Updated data sets are forthcoming.</p>	<p>Air quality is an issue for the Plans.</p>										
Greenhouse gases	<p>Wales: estimated emissions, million tonnes carbon equivalent.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 948 680 1003"> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>1998</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2002</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.0</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: 16</i></p>	1990	1998	2000	2002	14.0	13.9	14.7	12.8	<p>2002 data is the latest available. Greenhouse gas emissions are the key cause of global warming. Despite a reduction since 1990, UK targets for reducing them are not being met.</p>	<p>The Plans should encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy use (domestic, transport etc.) and supporting renewable energy production.</p>		
1990	1998	2000	2002										
14.0	13.9	14.7	12.8										
Renewable energy	<p>Renewable energy schemes granted planning permission.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 1091 642 1240"> <tr> <td colspan="2">To end 2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydro</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Photo-voltaic</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wind (single turbines)</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: 4</i></p>	To end 2005		Hydro	2	Photo-voltaic	1	Solar	3	Wind (single turbines)	2	<p>The Park's first community renewable energy scheme was approved in 2004. The Brecon Beacons Solar Club supports installations, many of which do not require planning permission.</p>	<p>The Plans should encourage small private or community renewable energy installations, including on the NPA's own estate.</p>
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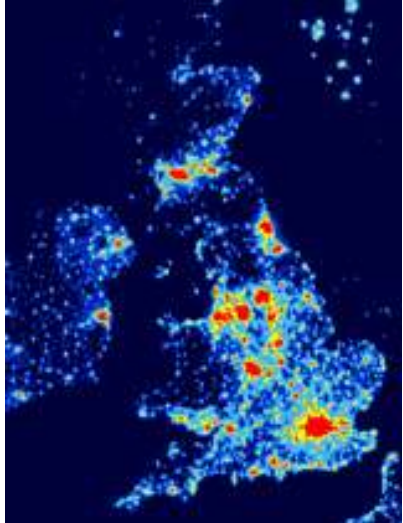
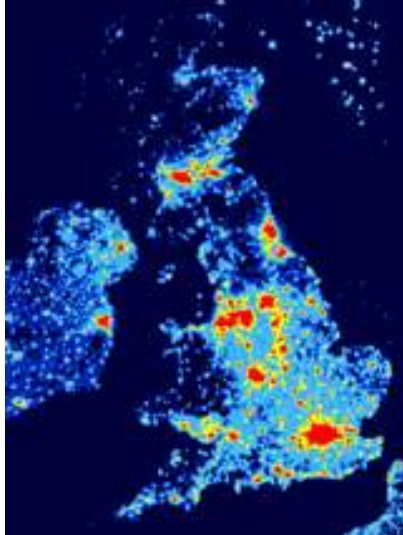
Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																										
Water quality	<p>Water quality: chemistry</p> <p>Wales, 2003</p> <p>The percentage of river lengths by chemical quality:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>92.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair</td> <td>5.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>1.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: 16</i></p> <p>Brecon Beacons National Park</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="369 1117 1087 1260"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bad</td> <td></td> <td>Poor</td> <td></td> <td>Fair</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fairly good</td> <td></td> <td>Good</td> <td></td> <td>Very good</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Not calculated</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: 7</i></p>	Good	92.5%	Fair	5.7%	Poor	1.6%	Bad	0.2%		Bad		Poor		Fair		Fairly good		Good		Very good		Not calculated					<p>No trend data available for the Park.</p> <p>The chemical quality of water in the Park is generally high (category Very good). Some tributaries of the Usk from the Black Mountains are rated Good, while the Afon Enig at Talgarth and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal are Fair. The lower part of the Canal is Poor.</p> <p>The EAW recommends monitoring point and non-point water pollution sources for specified catchments within the National Park. Similarly, application of sheep dip poses a problem for water quality in most catchments within the Park.</p> <p>New data sets are forthcoming.</p>	<p>The causes of some waters being chemically less than Very good should be investigated and addressed. Compatibility with the Water Framework Directive and forthcoming Soils Directive will be necessary.</p>
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Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans								
Water quality	<p>Water quality: biology</p> <p>Wales, 2003</p> <p>The percentage of river lengths by biological quality:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>79.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair</td> <td>19.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>0.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: 16</i></p> <p>Brecon Beacons National Park</p>  <p>For key see chemical quality map above</p> <p><i>Source: 7</i></p>	Good	79.3%	Fair	19.9%	Poor	0.6%	Bad	0.2%	<p>No trend data available for the Park.</p> <p>The biological quality of water in the Park is generally Very good or Good, with only the upper Grwyne Fawr and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal rated Fair.</p> <p>EAW have also identified condition of salmon rivers as indicators of water quality and biodiversity. New data are forthcoming.</p>	<p>The causes of some waters being biologically less than Good should be investigated and addressed. Compatibility with the Water Framework Directive and forthcoming Soils Directive will be necessary.</p>
Good	79.3%										
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Water conservation	<p>Developments including SUDS* or water conservation.</p> <p>None known.</p> <p><i>Source: 1</i></p> <p>*SUDS: sustainable urban drainage systems</p>	<p>Not available.</p> <p>Incorporating SUDS into new development schemes would reduce run-off, flash flooding and pollution, and help maintain groundwater.</p>	<p>The Plans should require or provide for SUDS and other water conservation measures in new development as appropriate.</p>								

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																				
Development on flood plains	Percentage of allocated development land on indicative flood plains: Local Plan 1999: 29% Unitary Development Plan 2006: 9.5% <i>Source: 4</i>	Trend: significant decrease in allocation of land liable to flooding. Increased risk of flooding is one consequence of climate change. Development on flood plains puts future occupants at risk and also reduces the capacity of river systems to cope with flood waters. Updated information is forthcoming.	New (greenfield) land in flood plains should not be allocated for development in the LDP.																				
Contaminated land	None known. <i>Source: 8</i>	No contaminated land was identified in the Park, according to information received from the Unitary Authorities, which are responsible for collecting it.	If identified in the Park, contaminated land would be a constraint which the Plans would need to take into account.																				
Working quarries and mines	<table border="1" data-bbox="352 662 1108 779"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Limestone</th> <th>Building stone</th> <th>Silica</th> <th>Opencast coal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1975</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <i>Source: 4</i>		Limestone	Building stone	Silica	Opencast coal	1975	9	0	1	0	1995	5	1	0	1	2005	2	2	0	0	The number of working limestone quarries has decreased due to the decline of the steel industry and aggregates market forces. The demand for local building stone has encouraged small quarries to open or reopen. Aggregates quarries and opencasting tend to be harmful to the aims of the Plans, except for the employment they provide. The demand for local building and roofing stone is not being met.	The Plans should address the issue of mineral working and the need for supplies of local building and roofing stones.
	Limestone	Building stone	Silica	Opencast coal																			
1975	9	0	1	0																			
1995	5	1	0	1																			
2005	2	2	0	0																			
Planning applications requiring local building stone	Data not yet available.	Not available. While the use of local stone is a distinctiveness issue, requiring stone cladding creates a demand that may be met through the destruction of existing stone buildings.	The Plans should address the issue of the use of stone in new developments.																				

I B) Special qualities, landscape and geodiversity

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

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Light pollution	<p data-bbox="445 230 504 256">1993</p>  <p data-bbox="445 782 504 808">2000</p>  <p data-bbox="445 1344 808 1393">Red = Highest levels of light pollution Dark blue = no light pollution detected</p> <p data-bbox="445 1393 556 1416">Source: 33</p>	<p data-bbox="886 230 1339 487">Large parts of Wales, including much of the National Park, are among the darkest parts of the UK. A slight increase in light pollution is shown between 1993 and 2000. However, the situation may be improving as non-spill street lighting is being used more often in the Park, especially on major roads outside settlements.</p>	<p data-bbox="1348 230 1971 341">The Plans should address the Park's special qualities and their protection. The sense of being away from urban light pollution is a quality of parts of the National Park.</p>

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Common land	Registered common land 1985: 47,626 ha, 35.2% of Park 2005: 49,459 ha, 36.7% of Park Sources: 2, 1	The apparent change in area is probably due to different ways of measuring: aerial photography in 1985 and GIS now. Common land is of supreme importance to the Park as the second largest land use type (after enclosed farmland), the oldest surviving form of agricultural practice, the basis of its upland agriculture and, as access land under the CROW Act, its prime recreational resource. Agricultural support changes and pony passports are reducing stocking rates of sheep, cattle and ponies. The Commons Act 2006 introduces new arrangements for managing common land.	The Plans will need to provide for working with new commons associations to achieve successful, integrated commons management, taking into account changes brought about by the Commons Act 2006. This is essential to the Park's special qualities, landscape and biodiversity and its robustness in the face of climate change, as well as to agriculture and public enjoyment.
Other open country	CROW Act access land other than common land and FC access land 1985: 4,342 ha, 3.2% of Park 2005: 7,862 ha, 5.8% of Park Sources: 2, 1	The increase is probably mainly due to the classification of additional land as "open" by CCW under the CROW Act. Open country is important in its own right, as a link between commons, and a link between commons and more intensively farmed land.	The Plans should address the importance of open country to the Park's special qualities, landscape and biodiversity and its robustness in the face of climate change, as well as to agriculture and public enjoyment.
Area of farmed land	Area farmed 2002: 78,113 ha, 57.7% of Park 2003: 77,707 ha, 57.4% of Park 2004: 77,419 ha, 57.2% of Park Source: 26	While farming in the Park is under stress, as elsewhere, the area of farmed land is not a very good indicator of its health due to the way data are collected. Most of the open country recorded above will also be counted as farmed land. Farmed land is the Park's largest land use type, and farming is crucial to all aspects of it: qualities, landscape, biodiversity, public enjoyment and not least, its communities.	The Plans should address the many issues relating to farm land and farming in the Park.

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Area of woodland	<p>All woodland</p> <p>1985: 18,694 ha, 13.8% of Park</p> <p>2005: 19,593 ha, 14.6% of Park</p> <p>Broadleaved tree cover</p> <p>1985: 6,507 ha, 4.8% of Park</p> <p>2005: 7,725 ha, 5.7% of Park</p> <p>Sources: 2, 1, 1a</p>	<p>Some of the apparent increase of 899 ha (4.8%) may be due to different ways of measuring, and some to the LBAP target of 100 ha new broadleaved woodland p.a. Woodland, particularly broadleaved, is a very important landscape feature and habitat, which also offers climate change mitigation (in young woodland), flood control and water conservation.</p> <p>It is threatened by lack of management, over-grazing and poor markets for timber products. Fragmentation of ownership may bring the threat of unauthorised development and uncontrolled activities. CCW and FC Wales have developed landscape-scale woodland habitat expansion models for Wales. Coed Cymru encourages added value from woodlands, but has no officer covering the Park.</p>	<p>The Plans should include strategies for woodland, both increasing the area and better management, developed in partnership with FC and others. They should explore means of encouraging added value from woodlands and ensuring that local wood-based businesses are facilitated.</p>
Traditional field boundaries: Hedges	<p>Hedges</p> <p>1975: 5525.76 km</p> <p>1985: 5375.65 km</p> <p>Source: 2</p>	<p>Decreased by 150.11 km (2.7%). Hedgerows are now protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Hedgerows are a particularly important landscape feature and habitat. A pattern of quite small fields surrounded by hedges is characteristic of the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p> <p>Threats: lack of appropriate management – need more laying, less flailing; spread of Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed.</p>	<p>The Plans should include the protection and management of hedgerows.</p>
Traditional field boundaries: Drystone walls	<p>Drystone walls</p> <p>1975: 574.21 km</p> <p>1985: 574.08 km</p> <p>Source: 2</p>	<p>Decreased by 0.13 km (0.02%)</p> <p>Later trends and the condition of the walls have not been measured.</p> <p>Drystone walls are important landscape features and habitats where they occur. They have no statutory protection. Single Farm Payments require the protection of walls, but not their repair. Robbing of the stone is known to occur.</p>	<p>The Plans should include the protection and management of drystone walls.</p>

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Traditional field boundaries: Fences	Fences 1975: 149.44 km 1985: 152.01 km <i>Source: 2</i>	Increased by 2.57 km (1.7%) A pattern of quite small fields surrounded by hedges is characteristic of the Park. The small increase in fences does not outweigh the loss of hedges and walls, implying that fields were being amalgamated during the period. Intensification of lowland stocking due to the Single Farm Payment scheme could cause changes in field boundary shapes and furniture.	The Plans should cover the Park's field pattern.
Agri-environment schemes	Area of Park under Tir Gofal 2004: 202 holdings, 18,058 ha, 13% of Park 2005: 217 holdings, 20,993 ha, 16% of Park <i>Source: 4</i>	Increased by 15 holdings (7.4%) and 843 ha (4.6%) Tir Gofal has the potential to benefit the landscape, biodiversity and public enjoyment. In the Park it not been targeted at particular species, areas or habitats. However, a significant number of neighbouring farms are in it, particularly in the mid-west of the Park and the Usk Valley, which may benefit wildlife. The existence, take-up, value and monitoring of agri-environment schemes and cross compliance could significantly benefit landscape, biodiversity and other goals. However, the future funding of Tir Gofal is uncertain; payments have been affected by the introduction of Tir Cynnal and cross-compliance. Removal of Tir Mynydd income by 2008 will have an adverse effect on upland and hill farms.	Agri-environment schemes and their effect on the Park's agriculture, landscape and biodiversity will be an issue for the Plans.
Geodiversity	No. and area of geological SSSIs and percentage in a favourable condition. 2005 19 covering 15,807.67 ha, 12% of Park. comprising 37 "features of importance", of which the condition is: Favourable 11 (30%) Unfavourable 19 (51%) Unknown 7 (19%) <i>Source: 3</i>	Trend not available. Geodiversity has been neglected in the past, but has come to prominence with designation of the Fforest Fawr Geopark. Geodiversity conservation is important in its own right, and is being developed as a basis for new eco-tourism. "Unfavourable" conditions include inaccessibility.	Improvement in the condition of SSSIs is an aim of the Plans. It is a statutory duty for the NPA and other public bodies to maintain SSSIs in their ownership in a favourable condition.

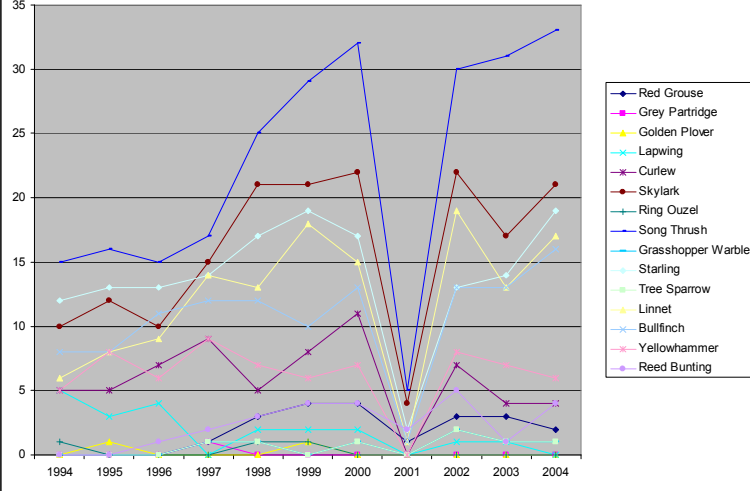
Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Condition of soils	No data available for the Park. There are no nitrate vulnerable zones in the Park. <i>Source: 37</i>	Soils are the basis of life, so are of key importance for both biodiversity and agriculture. They are also important in the conservation of carbon. Soil erosion is manifest after heavy rain in the colour of streams and rivers and in anecdotal evidence of increased rapidity of their rise and fall.	The Plans should provide for the conservation of soils, in line with the forthcoming Soils Directive. The lack of data is itself an issue.
Development on green and brownfield sites	Percentage of development sites on brownfield land: Local Plan 1999: housing 10%, employment /mixed 80%, total 45% Unitary Development Plan 2006: housing 50%, employment/mixed 50%, total 50% <i>Source: 4</i>	Trend: increase in use of brownfield sites, especially for housing. Many of the potential brownfield employment sites were allocated in the Local Plan, so other land had to be found elsewhere. Redeveloping brownfield land is generally better for the Park's landscape and biodiversity and for its built environment than using greenfield sites.	The Plans should provide for the redevelopment of brownfield sites and minimise development on greenfield sites.

I C) Biodiversity

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Biodiversity	No. and area of biological SACs 11 covering 3,311 ha, 2% of Park <i>Source: 3</i>	SACs are an EU designation, identifying habitats of European importance. They were confirmed in 2005. Their number is not in itself an issue for the Plans.	An Appropriate Assessment of a Plan is required if it would have a significant effect on a SAC. Consultation zones would help determine what activities are likely to have this.
Biodiversity	No. and area of biological SSSIs 64 covering 26,047.38 ha, 15% of Park (Some of these are also geological SSSIs. The total is 75 SSSIs covering 26,655.37 ha, 20% of the Park) <i>Source: 3</i>	Not available Data forthcoming from CCW.	SSSIs are a national designation, and their number is not an issue for the Plans.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																				
Biodiversity	<p>Condition of the biological features of importance on SSSIs. Within the 64 SSSIs there are a total of 82 biological “features of importance”, the condition of which is:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>24 (29%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable</td> <td>45 (55%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>12 (15%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially destroyed</td> <td>1 (1%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>22 of the features are on land owned/managed by the NPA. Of these the condition is:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Favourable:</td> <td>3 (14%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable</td> <td>17 (77%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>2 (9%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 3</p>	Favourable	24 (29%)	Unfavourable	45 (55%)	Unknown	12 (15%)	Partially destroyed	1 (1%)	Favourable:	3 (14%)	Unfavourable	17 (77%)	Unknown	2 (9%)	<p>Trend of those in an unfavourable condition:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Declining</td> <td>11 (24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovering</td> <td>11 (24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>23 (50%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 3</p> <p>The poor condition of some SSSIs and the lack of knowledge of many more is of concern.</p> <p>The NPA and public bodies have a statutory duty to have SSSIs in their ownership in favourable condition.</p>	Declining	11 (24%)	Recovering	11 (24%)	Unknown	23 (50%)	<p>The NPMP and LDP should include policies and actions to halt and if possible reverse the decline in condition, and to ascertain the condition of those where it is unknown. The unfavourable condition of SSSIs in the NPA’s ownership is a major issue.</p>
Favourable	24 (29%)																						
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Priority habitats and species	<p>Number of UK and local priority habitats and species included in BBNP LBAP 2006</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>UK Priority</td> <td>Habitats: 21; Species: 48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Priority</td> <td>Habitats: 17; Species: 27</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 11</p> <p>Area of Park covered by UK BAP Habitats: 22%.</p> <p>Source: 30</p>	UK Priority	Habitats: 21; Species: 48	Local Priority	Habitats: 17; Species: 27	<p>Local trend data not available for all habitats and species. BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System) will soon be able to do a partial assessment for the species on which we are reporting conservation actions.</p> <p>These are the most important habitats and species, on which conservation effort is being concentrated.</p> <p>The forthcoming UK BAP Review will probably include as UK BAP habitats and species some which are currently classed as Local in the BBNP LBAP.</p> <p>BBNP LBAP review will be completed in 2007.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for the conservation and enhancement of the identified habitats and species. The lack of up-to-date surveys on condition and trends, and the lack of information on biodiversity gains from agri-environment schemes and the work of CCW (apart from SSSIs) EAW and FCW are also issues.</p>																
UK Priority	Habitats: 21; Species: 48																						
Local Priority	Habitats: 17; Species: 27																						
Ancient semi-natural woodland	<p>No. and area of ancient semi-natural woodlands 1990s</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Existing</td> <td>899;</td> <td>5,485 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Replanted (mainly to conifers)</td> <td>163;</td> <td>1,312 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cleared:</td> <td>78;</td> <td>348 ha</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 9</p>	Existing	899;	5,485 ha	Replanted (mainly to conifers)	163;	1,312 ha	Cleared:	78;	348 ha	<p>Trend not known.</p> <p>ASNW has great importance as a habitat in itself, as home to many species not found in recent woodland, and as a reservoir of species which could spread to newly created habitat. This aspect will be particularly important in relation to climate change.</p>	<p>The Plans must include policies conserve ancient semi-natural woodland.</p>											
Existing	899;	5,485 ha																					
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Bats	Number of applications requiring bat surveys for which planning permission has been granted Data not currently available.	Most such applications are in dwellings or old/disused buildings. The trend is for a continuing high rate of redevelopment, with high risk to bat populations. The only way to reduce the risk is to require ecological surveys for all such buildings, irrespective of whether or not evidence for bats has been found previously. Monitoring would help determine the effectiveness of bat mitigation work.	The Plans should ensure that ecological information is submitted with planning applications, and that appropriate conditions or agreements are imposed. They should also ensure that bat habitat features are also conserved.
Bats	Lesser horseshoe bat (SAC and LBAP species). 2005: Well represented. 12-15 known nursery sites. Approx 1,100 breeding females, similar number of others <i>Source: 5</i>	Upward trend is increasing on the Usk Valley sites, whilst the Wye Valley sites are more at risk from inappropriate activities. Increases possibly due to mild winters.	The Plans should ensure that both Usk and Wye Valley populations improve in ecological status. This may involve limiting agricultural intensification.
Bats	Daubenton's bat. Riparian forager, using tree and bridge roosts 2005: Widespread. <i>Source: 5</i>	Decline due to disturbances of habitats is not expected.	The Plans should control inappropriate development adjacent to rivers and streams, development within the floodplain and woodland losses.
Bats	Common pipistrelle (LBAP species). 2005: Widespread throughout Park. Some relatively large colonies of several hundreds of individuals. <i>Source: 5</i>	Vulnerable to exclusion from houses and other buildings during development or demolition, or through over-zealous insulation work.	The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification, development adjacent to rivers and streams, development within the floodplain woodland losses, damaging house 'improvements' etc.
Bats	Noctule bat 2005: no numerical data. <i>Source: 5</i>	Less common than 20 years ago. may be at risk due to loss of tree roosting sites and food availability.	The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification and tree felling, including of mature and veteran trees for health and safety reasons.

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Birds	<p>Birds breeding in the Park: LBAP species that can be termed farmland birds, for which Species Action Plans are being prepared.</p>  <p>Note. 2001 was the year of Foot and Mouth Disease Source: 10</p>	<p>Lapwing and curlew show decreases over the years 1994-2004, song thrush and linnets show increases whilst grey partridge, skylark, grasshopper warbler, starling, tree sparrow, bullfinch, yellowhammer and reed bunting show no overall change. There is insufficient data to describe the trends for golden plover and ring ouzel. Lapwing, which has declined, is reliant on arable land and pasture for breeding. All these species are also reliant upon open country in the uplands. Apparent increases appear to commence between 1996 and 1998, so cannot be attributable to habitat improvements under Tir Gofal, which started in 1999. They might relate to abandonment of land or an increase in gardens and landscaped areas created by development in the Park. The effects of any decline in agriculture on habitats are unclear at present.</p>	<p>The Plans should control inappropriate agricultural intensification.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Non-native, invasive plant species, especially Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam.</p> <p>Maps and data sets forthcoming from EAW.</p>	<p>Species and habitats along the River Usk (SSSI/SAC) are threatened by increasing abundance of aquatic invasive plant species, particularly Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. Invasive species may form dense monocultures or monodominant stands, reducing native species diversity and alter habitat quality and characteristics.</p>	<p>Plans and strategies should not lead to the introduction or spread of invasive species, and, where possible, should seek to reduce their abundance.</p>

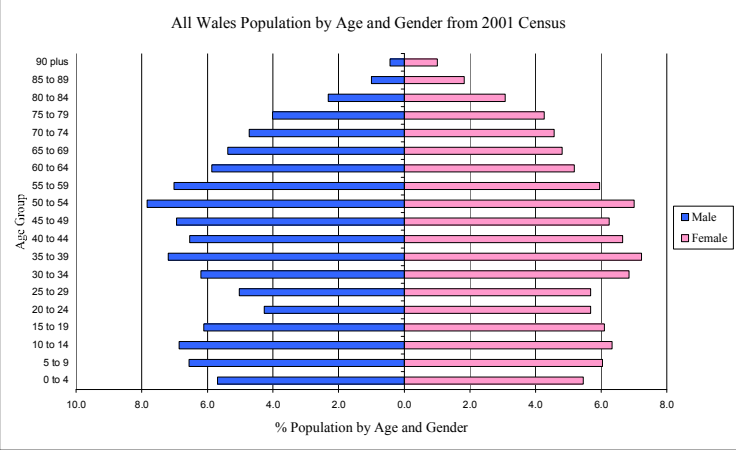
I D) The historic and built environment

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Conservation areas	Number of conservation areas in the Park 1990: 3 2005: 4 <i>Source: 4</i>	One new conservation area has been designated in the Park since 1990. Consultations were carried out in another settlement, but the proposal was not acceptable to residents. Conservation area status gives protection to unlisted buildings and trees in the area.	The Plans should provide for the protection and enhancement of existing conservation areas and consider whether and where additional areas should be designated.
Listed buildings	Numbers of listed buildings in the Park, 2005: Grade I: 37 Grade II*: 131 Grade II 1,595 Total: 1,763 <i>Source: 1</i>	Changes to these figures in the past and future relate mainly to Cadw's resurveys of Wales. This will see some buildings being removed from the list and others added during the coming 12 months. Any actual losses of buildings will have been few in comparison.	The Plans should provide for the conservation of listed buildings and their settings.
Listed buildings	Percentage of listed buildings 'at risk' in the Park, 2005 1711 buildings/groups, of which 191 (11%) are at risk <i>Source: 13</i>	Cadw's resurvey will remove some buildings from the list and add others. Only after any extra buildings are surveyed will changes to this figure reflect changes in the state of the Park's Listed Buildings.	The Plans should include policies for the conservation of listed buildings at risk.
Scheduled ancient monuments	Percentage of scheduled ancient monuments in the Park in a stable or favourable condition, 2005 268 scheduled ancient monuments, of which 95.9% in a stable or favourable condition <i>Source: 14</i>	Trend data not available.	The Plans should include policies for the conservation of scheduled ancient monuments.
Other archaeological features	Numbers of other archaeological features, 2005: 3438 sites. <i>Source: 1</i>	Trend data not available.	The Plans should include policies for the conservation of other archaeological features.
Historic parks and gardens	Historic parks and gardens, 1999: 17, covering 622 ha. <i>Source: 15</i>	Trend data not available.	The Plans should include policies for the conservation of historic parks and gardens.
Historic landscapes	Landscapes of outstanding historic interest, 1998: 4 within or partly within the National Park, covering 21,771 ha within the Park. Landscapes of special historic interest, 1998: 3 within or partly within the National Park <i>Source: 15</i>	Trend data not available.	The Plans should include policies for the conservation of historic landscapes.

Sustainability Principle 2.
Ensuring a strong healthy and just society

2 A) The Park's people

Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																																												
Population	<p>Demography of the Park's population compared to the demography of Wales</p> <table border="1"> <caption>2001 Census Population for BBNP (Scaled Version) by Age and Gender</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Male (%)</th> <th>Female (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>90 plus</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>85 to 89</td><td>1.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>80 to 84</td><td>2.0</td><td>3.5</td></tr> <tr><td>75 to 79</td><td>3.5</td><td>5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>70 to 74</td><td>4.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>65 to 69</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>60 to 64</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>55 to 59</td><td>6.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>50 to 54</td><td>7.0</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr><td>45 to 49</td><td>6.5</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>40 to 44</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>35 to 39</td><td>5.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>30 to 34</td><td>5.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>25 to 29</td><td>4.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>20 to 24</td><td>4.0</td><td>3.5</td></tr> <tr><td>15 to 19</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>10 to 14</td><td>5.5</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>5 to 9</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>0 to 4</td><td>5.0</td><td>4.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)	90 plus	0.5	1.0	85 to 89	1.0	2.0	80 to 84	2.0	3.5	75 to 79	3.5	5.0	70 to 74	4.5	5.5	65 to 69	5.0	5.5	60 to 64	5.5	5.5	55 to 59	6.0	7.0	50 to 54	7.0	8.0	45 to 49	6.5	7.0	40 to 44	6.0	6.5	35 to 39	5.5	6.5	30 to 34	5.0	6.0	25 to 29	4.5	4.5	20 to 24	4.0	3.5	15 to 19	5.5	5.5	10 to 14	5.5	6.0	5 to 9	5.5	5.5	0 to 4	5.0	4.5	<p>In 2001 the Park had a lower proportion than Wales of females in all age groups up to 30-34. The birth rate (ages 0-5) in the Park is slightly below the Welsh rate, and the proportions of people in age groups over 60 are slightly higher. This may be related to the in-migration of retired people to this attractive area.</p>	<p>The Park's above average ageing population and below average birth rate is an issue for the Plans.</p>
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Management Issue	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans															
	<p data-bbox="548 272 947 293">All Wales Population by Age and Gender from 2001 Census</p>  <p data-bbox="380 716 478 737">Source: 12</p>																	
Population	<p data-bbox="380 748 701 769">Resident population of the Park</p> <p data-bbox="380 776 758 797">1991: 31,878 in 12,465 households</p> <p data-bbox="380 803 758 824">2001: 33,340 in 14,351 households</p> <p data-bbox="380 831 527 852">Sources: 17, 12</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 748 1566 938">The Park's population has a predicted negative natural change but increased net in-migration and is predicted to rise to 35,059 by 2016. This combined with a predicted fall in average household size, gives a predicted rise in the number of households of 2,040.</p> <p data-bbox="1146 945 1245 966">Source: 12</p>	<p data-bbox="1612 748 1997 852">The Plans will need to indicate whether and how provision should be made in the Park for the predicted extra households.</p>															
Population	<p data-bbox="380 984 1079 1005">Resident population of the Park by former County/Unitary Authority</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1011 995 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1991 %</th> <th>2001 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Powys</td> <td>68</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwent/ Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen</td> <td>23</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dyfed/Carmarthenshire</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid Glam./Merthyr, RCT</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="380 1209 548 1230">Sources: 17, 12a.</p>		1991 %	2001 %	Powys	68	70	Gwent/ Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen	23	21	Dyfed/Carmarthenshire	5	5	Mid Glam./Merthyr, RCT	4	4	<p data-bbox="1146 984 1587 1088">The relative increase in the proportion of the population in Powys may be due to the greater availability of housing land in this area, which comprises 66% of the Park.</p>	<p data-bbox="1612 984 1934 1005">No issues apart from the above.</p>
	1991 %	2001 %																
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Welsh speaking	<p data-bbox="380 1243 953 1265">Population of the Park having some knowledge of Welsh</p> <p data-bbox="380 1271 512 1292">2001: 24%</p> <p data-bbox="380 1299 1052 1349">[100% less total of percentages answering yes to any of the census questions]</p> <p data-bbox="380 1356 478 1377">Source: 18</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 1243 1535 1320">Comparative data not available due to changes in questions asked in different censuses.</p>	<p data-bbox="1612 1243 1997 1294">The Plans' policies should support the use of the Welsh language.</p>															

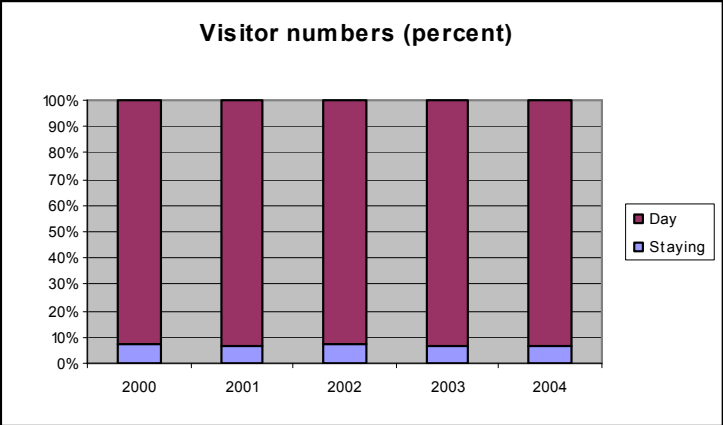
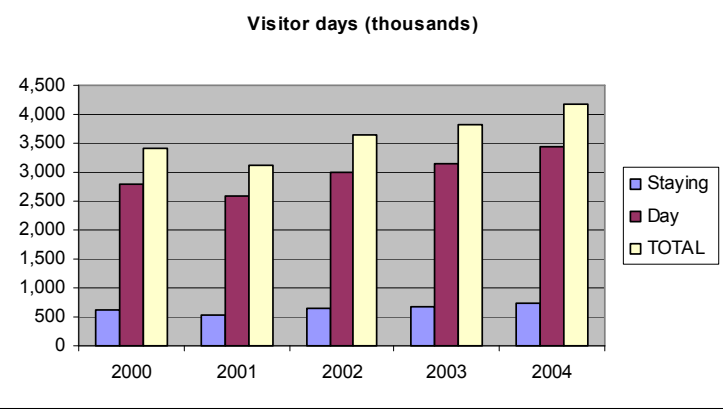
2 B) The Park's communities

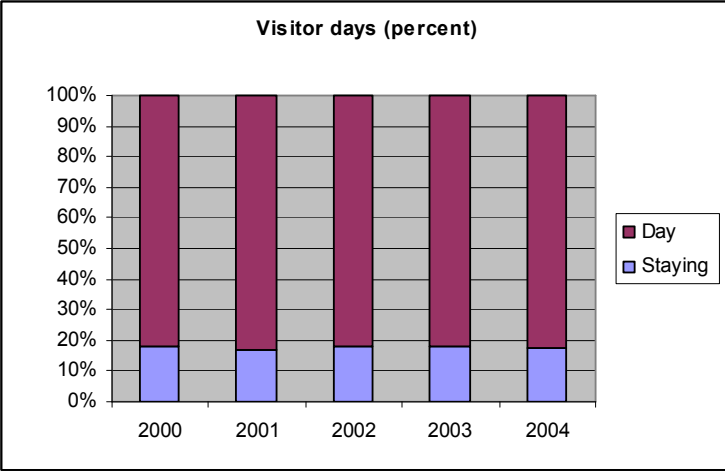
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Affordable housing	Average house prices, 2005: The Park's main postcode areas: £193,492 Wales: £141,860 <i>Source: 20</i>	Trend not available. Average house prices are higher in Powys (which includes 66% of the Park) than the Wales average, which is brought down by very low values in the Valleys.	The Plans should include policies to facilitate the provision of affordable housing for local people.
	Local house price to income ratios for working households aged 20-39, 2003: Powys: 3.54 Wales: 4.00 Based on gross annual household earnings and mean house prices for two and three bedroom dwellings at Quarter 4 2003 <i>Source: 21</i>	Trend not available. Despite prices being higher than the Wales average, the price to income ratio is lower in Powys, at least for smaller properties. It should be noted that the data includes only working households.	The Plans should include policies to facilitate the provision of affordable housing for local people.
Community life	Number and use of community meeting places. 42 community, village and church halls or other meeting spaces available to the community, in 35 settlements in 25 community council areas. There are 18 communities without a hall, but all but one of these are served by a hall outside the Park. <i>Source: 4</i>	Comparative data not available. The Park's communities are generally well-served with meeting places.	The Plans should ensure that community meeting places are not lost, whether by re-development or failure to meet modern standards. The NPA can have a role in supporting them.
Cultural events	Number of local cultural events. 18 agricultural shows and similar events; 16 cultural and food related events. <i>Source: 4</i>	Comparative data not available. The cultural/food event figures do not include performances at theatres or cinemas. They are probably a considerable underestimate as there is no systematic way of obtaining information about events.	The Plans should encourage cultural events in the Park. No data currently available for the number of attendees.
Settlements and facilities	Number of settlements in or partly in the Park. 45 settlements in the National Park Settlement Hierarchy. <i>Source: 29</i>	The number of settlements is not significant in itself except in that it shows the importance of settlements in the Park.	No issues apart from those addressed elsewhere in this report and in the LDP.

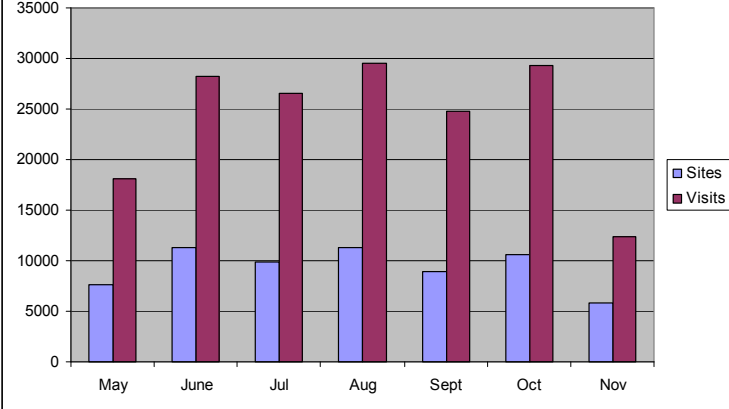
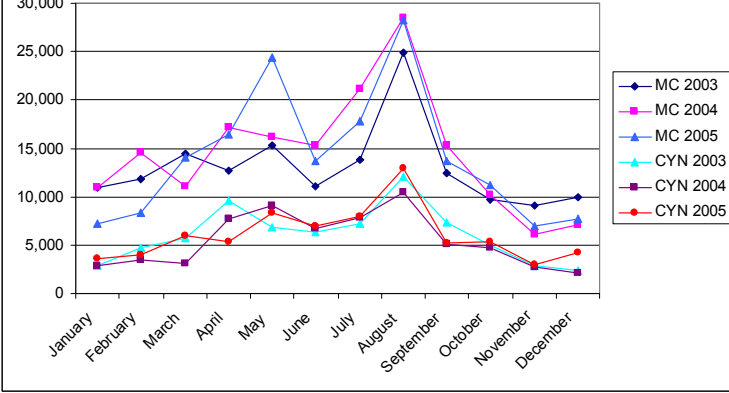
2 C) Understanding and enjoyment of the Park

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for the Plans																						
Awareness of the National Park	<p style="text-align: center;">Awareness of Brecon Beacons National Park</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Awareness of Brecon Beacons National Park</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>All</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>Bristol</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Solihull</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>16-34</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>35-54</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>55+</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>ABC1</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>C2DE</td><td>50</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 23</p>	Category	Percent	All	55	Cardiff	60	Swansea	78	Bristol	48	Solihull	38	16-34	48	35-54	55	55+	62	ABC1	60	C2DE	50	<p>Comparative data not available. The survey showed that just over 50% of people questioned in the places mentioned had heard of the BBNP. As three of the places are among the Park's main visitor catchment areas, this does not show a very high level of awareness. Lack of knowledge is greater among younger age and lower socio-economic groups.</p>	<p>The Plans need to provide for spreading awareness of National Parks generally, and of what this Park has to offer, particularly in its main catchment areas and among less aware groups. They should identify methods of raising awareness, and provide for regular surveys, e.g. every five years.</p>
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Awareness of the National Park	<p style="text-align: center;">Where the Brecon Beacons National Park is thought to be</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Where the Brecon Beacons National Park is thought to be</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Brecon</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>SE Wales</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>N Wales</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Mid Wales</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea Valley</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>22</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 23</p>	Location	Percent	Brecon	36	SE Wales	22	N Wales	11	Mid Wales	5	Swansea Valley	4	Other	22	<p>Comparative data not available. This question could have been better framed, as it is not easy to describe the location of BBNP in a few words. All the responses given are partly correct except North Wales.</p>	<p>The Plans need to continue to provide for spreading awareness of the Park and what it has to offer, as above.</p>								
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Other	22																								

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<p>Awareness of the role of the NPA.</p>	<p>Is the BBNPA responsible for these services?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>% saying Yes</th> <th>Correct answer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Warden services</td> <td>93.1%</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countryside and wildlife</td> <td>93.1%</td> <td>yes with others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planning</td> <td>84.8%</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourist information</td> <td>80.2%</td> <td>yes with others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Footpaths</td> <td>79.2%</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historic buildings</td> <td>63.7%</td> <td>yes with others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuse collection</td> <td>18.8%</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highways</td> <td>15.8%</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schools/education</td> <td>12.2%</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social services</td> <td>12.2%</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>1.0%</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None of the above</td> <td>0.3%</td> <td>no</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 22</p>		% saying Yes	Correct answer	Warden services	93.1%	yes	Countryside and wildlife	93.1%	yes with others	Planning	84.8%	yes	Tourist information	80.2%	yes with others	Footpaths	79.2%	yes	Historic buildings	63.7%	yes with others	Refuse collection	18.8%	no	Highways	15.8%	no	Schools/education	12.2%	no	Social services	12.2%	no	Don't know	1.0%	n/a	None of the above	0.3%	no	<p>Comparative data not available. This was a difficult question to answer as the NPA is solely responsible for comparatively few services. Given this, the response is fairly encouraging; the majority of Park residents were correct.</p>	<p>The Plans need to continue to provide for raising awareness among local people.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for the Plans
Visitors to the Park	<p data-bbox="583 256 905 280" style="text-align: center;">Visitor numbers (percent)</p>  <p data-bbox="380 672 485 696">Source: 24</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 228 1518 423">There is no clear trend in the proportion of day to staying visitors, despite the success of individual projects to increase the numbers of staying visitors, who tend to contribute more to the Park's economy.</p>	<p data-bbox="1551 228 1997 367">The Plans should address the issue of visitor numbers and types, and of reaching groups who do not tend to visit. The Plans should also address visitor management issues.</p>
Visitors to the Park	<p data-bbox="632 724 869 748" style="text-align: center;">Visitor days (thousands)</p>  <p data-bbox="380 1131 485 1156">Source: 24</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 704 1518 1016">Staying visitors naturally spend more days in the Park per visit, hence the difference between these sets of graphs. There has been a steady increase over the last 5 years in the number of visitor days spent in the Park, apart from 2001, the Foot and Mouth disease year. Both staying and day visitor days have increased, the latter more so.</p>	<p data-bbox="1551 704 1976 786">There would be economic benefits to the Park's communities in encouraging day visitors to stay longer and spend more.</p>

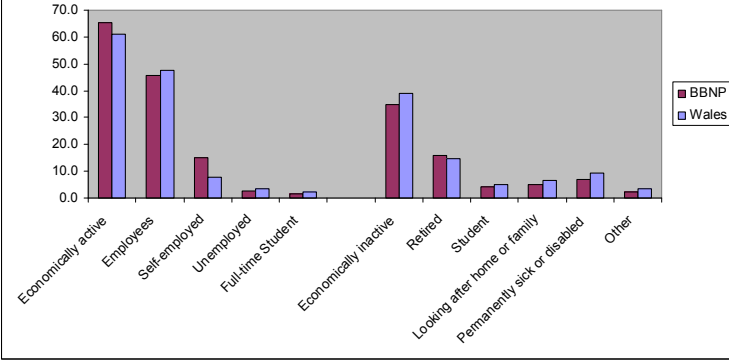
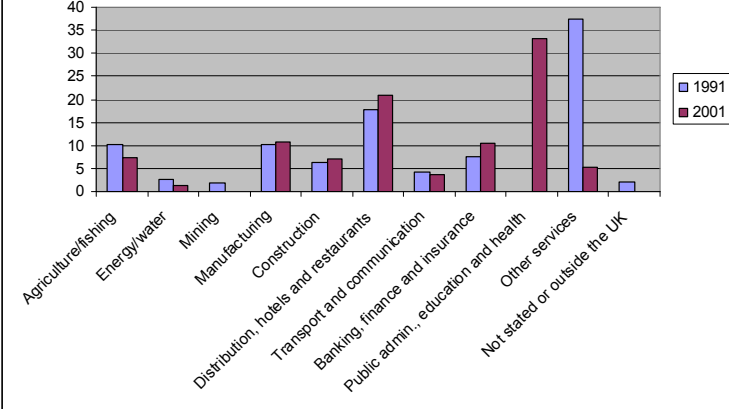
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for the Plans
Visitors to the Park	<p style="text-align: center;">Visitor days (percent)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: 24</i></p>	<p>There seems to be no trend in the proportion of the two types of visitors, despite the efforts of the tourism industry, supported by the NPA, UAs and their partners to increase staying visitor numbers to encourage higher spending.</p>	<p>The Plans should engage with the issue of day versus staying visitors; whether and how to encourage staying and higher spending visitors.</p>
Change in visitor numbers and days.	<p>Visitor numbers: overall change 2000-2004</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Staying: +14%</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Day: +23%</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Overall: +22%</p> <p>Visitor days: overall change 2000-2004</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Staying: +20%</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Day: +23%</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Overall: +22%</p> <p><i>Source: 24</i></p>	<p>The most significant point in these tables is that the increase in staying visitor days is greater than in their numbers, implying that they are staying longer. A second point is that there is a greater increase in day than staying visitors. It could be that people are now travelling further for a day out.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for re-running the 2005 survey in 2010 to check the trends in origin of day visitors. They should also consider the priority to give to getting day visitors to stay longer.</p>
Understanding and enjoyment of the Park	<p>Effectiveness of NPA's education services:</p> <p>The NPA starts assessing the effectiveness of its education services during 2006/7.</p>	<p>Not available.</p>	<p>The Plans need to provide for an effective education service.</p>

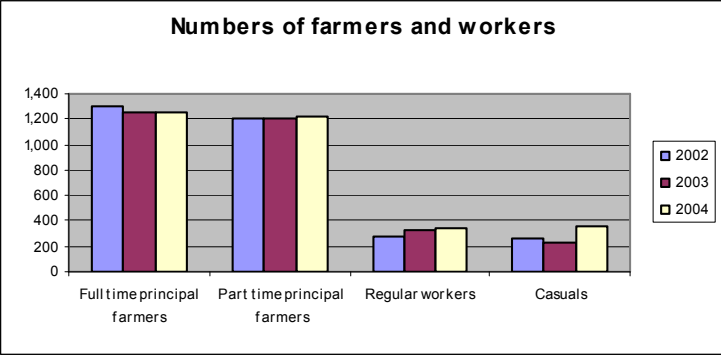
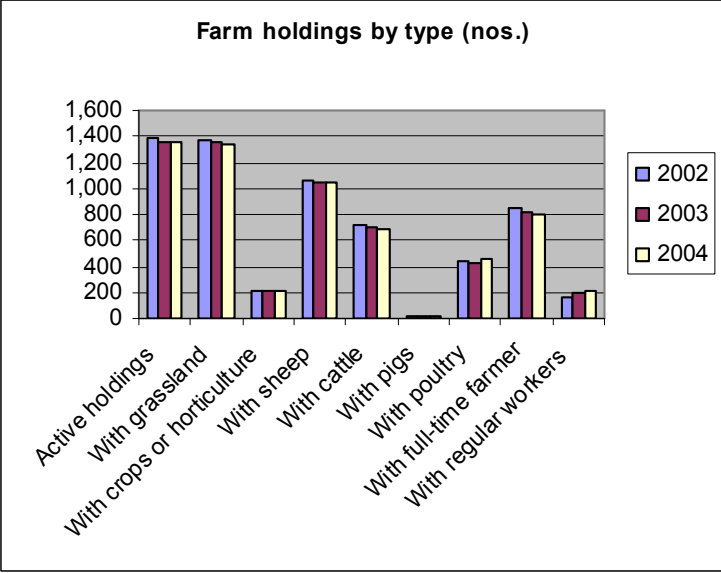
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for the Plans
Understanding and enjoyment of the Park	<p data-bbox="646 248 850 269" style="text-align: center;">Visits to website 2005</p>  <p data-bbox="380 721 999 802">Sites: the no. of individual users accessing the NPA's website. Visits: no. of visits by the users. Source: 4</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 228 1524 542">The NPA's website was completely rebuilt in 2005, so comparative data are not available. The NPA sees its website as one of the most important ways of reaching the public, whether residents, visitors or potential visitors or information seekers. A new website was launch in July 2007 and plans are being made to more closely monitor its use and success.</p>	<p data-bbox="1551 228 1982 310">The Plans need to continue to provide for improved contact with all, whatever their interest in the Park.</p>
Understanding and enjoyment of the Park	<p data-bbox="600 833 898 854" style="text-align: center;">Visitors to National Park centres</p>  <p data-bbox="380 1289 470 1308">Source: 4</p>	<p data-bbox="1146 813 1524 1062">Comparing numbers over a few years may not be meaningful as they depend on variables such as dates of Easter, weather at weekends and major sporting events. Counter breakdowns could also cause some apparent fluctuations. Information on the types of visitor is not collected.</p>	<p data-bbox="1551 813 2001 1036">The Plans need to continue to provide for a high standard of information and interpretation about the Park to as wide an audience as possible. The contribution of the NPA's two chief visitor centres should be reassessed by reviewing their management plans in the light of the NPMP's policies.</p>

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for the Plans										
Understanding and enjoyment of the Park	Percentage of visitors satisfied with their visit to the Park Data on satisfaction of visits to 4 NPA centres will be available in 2006.	Not available.	The Plans need to continue to provide for a high standard of information and interpretation about the Park to as wide an audience as possible.										
Area and proportion of the Park in legal open access.	Before Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000: 29,570 ha, 22% of the Park After Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000: 62,861 ha, 47% of the Park. <i>Source: 4</i>	Open access is a very important recreational resource in the Park. Most of the Park's access land, 50,000 ha, is common land, of which 60% had <i>jure</i> access prior to the CROW Act, with the rest having <i>de facto</i> access. <i>De facto</i> , there is therefore only 13,000 ha extra access land under the Act. Significant changes by review or dedication are not expected.	Open access land should be protected and managed under the Plans.										
Lengths of types of Public Rights of Way	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Footpaths</td> <td>1415.4 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridleways</td> <td>367.4 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RBs/BOATs*</td> <td>200.2 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsurfaced roads</td> <td>51.3 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>2,034.3 km</td> </tr> </table> *Restricted byways/Byways open to all traffic <i>Source: 25</i>	Footpaths	1415.4 km	Bridleways	367.4 km	RBs/BOATs*	200.2 km	Unsurfaced roads	51.3 km	TOTAL	2,034.3 km	Public rights of way are a very important recreational resource in the Park. Significant changes to the total length of paths available are not anticipated, though some categories may be revised.	Public rights of way should be protected and the network of different types of routes improved under the Plans.
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TOTAL	2,034.3 km												
Percentage of Public Rights of Way that are easy to use	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Open</td> <td>73.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Easy to use</td> <td>62.18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Signposted</td> <td>66.67%</td> </tr> </table> <i>Source: 25</i>	Open	73.11%	Easy to use	62.18%	Signposted	66.67%	These figures are quite good in comparison to some areas, but targets are much higher.	The Rights of Way Improvement Plan provides a framework for improving ease of use as well as for improving the network.				
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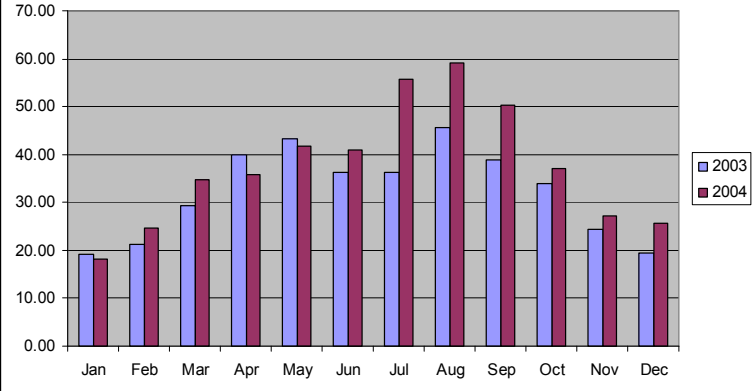
**Sustainability Principle 3.
Achieving a sustainable economy**

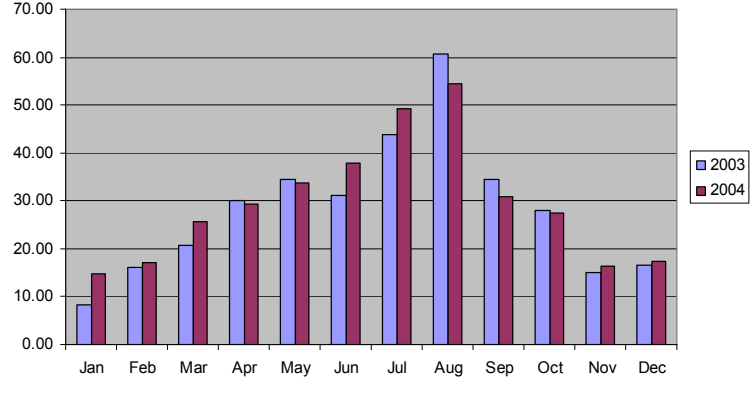
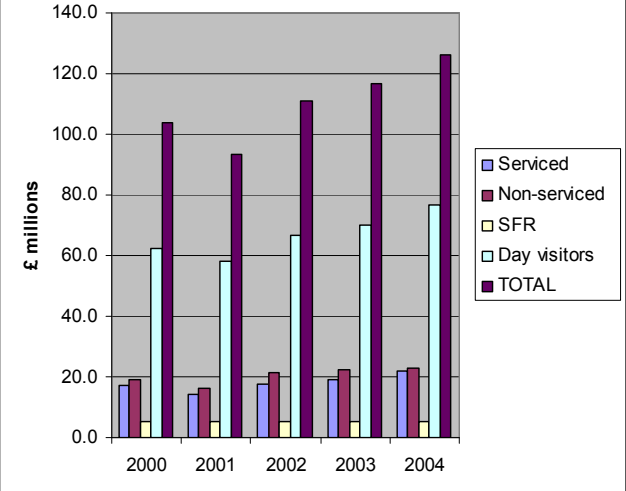
3 A) The Park's economy

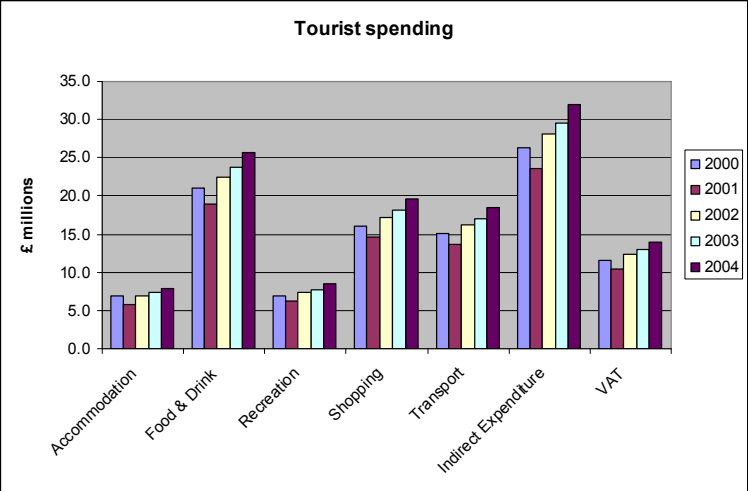
Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans																																				
Economic activity	<p style="text-align: center;">Economic activity (percent)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Economic activity (percent)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>BBNP</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Economically active</td><td>65</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Employees</td><td>45</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Self-employed</td><td>15</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Full-time Student</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Economically inactive</td><td>35</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>Retired</td><td>15</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Student</td><td>5</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Looking after home or family</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Permanently sick or disabled</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 18</p>	Category	BBNP	Wales	Economically active	65	60	Employees	45	48	Self-employed	15	8	Unemployed	2	3	Full-time Student	1	2	Economically inactive	35	40	Retired	15	12	Student	5	4	Looking after home or family	5	6	Permanently sick or disabled	8	10	Other	2	3	<p>The Park has a slightly larger proportion of economically active people than Wales as a whole, more self-employed and fewer unemployed. Of the economically inactive, more are retired than in Wales generally, with slightly fewer in the other categories. These figures reflect the Park's attractions for commuters and retired incomers.</p>	<p>The Plans should support appropriate economic activity in the Park.</p>
Category	BBNP	Wales																																					
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Employment by type of industry	<p style="text-align: center;">Employment in BBNP (percent)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Employment in BBNP (percent)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Industry</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Agriculture/fishing</td><td>10</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy/water</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Mining</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Manufacturing</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Construction</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td><td>18</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport and communication</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Banking, finance and insurance</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Public admin., education and health</td><td>33</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>Other services</td><td>38</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Not stated or outside the UK</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 18</p>	Industry	1991	2001	Agriculture/fishing	10	7	Energy/water	2	1	Mining	2	1	Manufacturing	10	11	Construction	8	7	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	18	21	Transport and communication	4	4	Banking, finance and insurance	8	10	Public admin., education and health	33	33	Other services	38	5	Not stated or outside the UK	2	2	<p>The Park's most significant employment category by far is public administration, with offices of Powys County Council, Dyfed Powys Police, the Ministry of Defence, law courts, the NPA, schools and a hospital being sited in Brecon. In 1991, these were presumably recorded as "other services".</p> <p>The category "not stated or outside the UK" was not used in 2001. Decreases were recorded in agriculture, water and transport/communications. There were increases in manufacturing, distribution/catering (the second largest category) and financial services.</p>	<p>The Plans should support appropriate economic activity in the Park.</p>
Industry	1991	2001																																					
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Number of farmers and workers	<p style="text-align: center;">Numbers of farmers and workers</p>  <p>Full time: 40 hours per week Principal farmer: owner/tenant, their spouse, a working business partner Source: 26</p>	<p>Despite its decreasing relative importance as an employer, (see above) the numbers employed in agriculture have increased slightly according to WAG statistics. However, the number of full-time principal farmers has decreased. The number of people employed in agriculture has an effect on the Park's economy. It also has an impact on the availability of skills and resources to carry out land management for conservation.</p>	<p>Farming is still of prime importance to the Park socially, as well as to its landscape and biodiversity. The Plans should work to support farming and farming communities, and to ensure that land management skills are retained in the Park.</p>
Types of farms	<p style="text-align: center;">Farm holdings by type (nos.)</p>  <p>Source: 26</p>	<p>There was a slight decrease in most aspects of agricultural activity between 2002 and 2004. This was not unique to the Park area, but is part of a wider trend. A continued decrease in farming as a full-time way of life, and in family-run farms might cause changes in the Park's society. An increase in the size of farm holdings could have landscape and biodiversity effects.</p>	<p>The Plans will need to consider whether changes to farming are likely to be harmful to National Park purposes, and if so, what could be done to ameliorate this.</p>

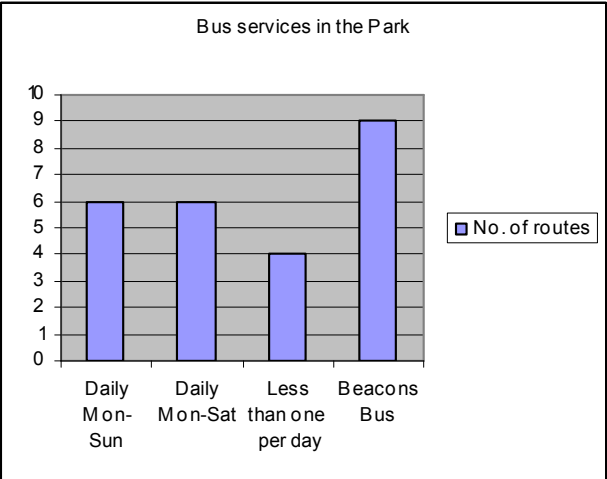
3 B) Sustainable tourism

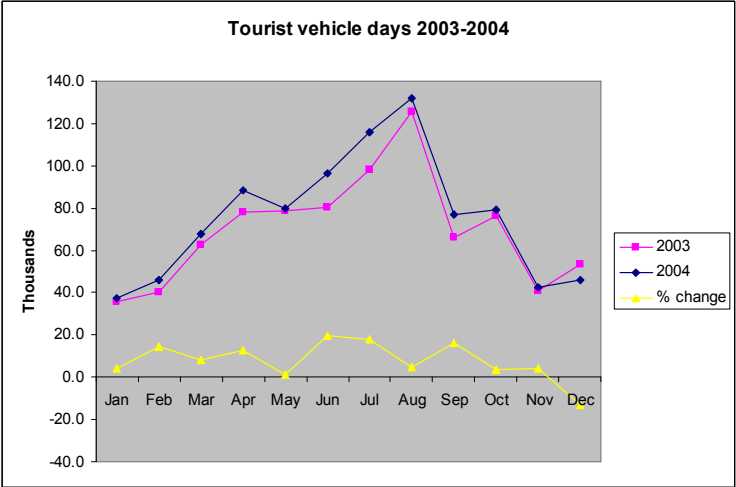
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Visitor bed spaces in the Park	<p>2003 and 2004</p> <p>Serviced accommodation</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>11-50 rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">517</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 rooms & under</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1686</td> </tr> </table> <p>Non-serviced accommodation</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Self catering</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Static caravans</td> <td style="text-align: right;">376</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Touring - caravans & tents</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2454</td> </tr> <tr> <td>total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3975</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: 24</p>	11-50 rooms	517	10 rooms & under	1169	total	1686	Self catering	1145	Static caravans	376	Touring - caravans & tents	2454	total	3975	<p>The numbers of bed spaces in each category were the same in both years. Monitoring by STEAM continues.</p>	<p>The health of the tourism industry is an issue for the Plans.</p>																									
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Visitor serviced accommodation bed occupancy	<p style="text-align: center;">Bed occupancy: serviced accommodation (percent)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Bed occupancy: serviced accommodation (percent)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2003 (%)</th> <th>2004 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>19.00</td><td>18.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>21.00</td><td>25.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>29.00</td><td>35.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>40.00</td><td>36.00</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>43.00</td><td>42.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>36.00</td><td>41.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>36.00</td><td>56.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>46.00</td><td>59.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>39.00</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>34.00</td><td>37.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>24.00</td><td>28.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>19.00</td><td>26.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 24</p>	Month	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	Jan	19.00	18.00	Feb	21.00	25.00	Mar	29.00	35.00	Apr	40.00	36.00	May	43.00	42.00	Jun	36.00	41.00	Jul	36.00	56.00	Aug	46.00	59.00	Sep	39.00	50.00	Oct	34.00	37.00	Nov	24.00	28.00	Dec	19.00	26.00	<p>The percentage rate of occupancy of beds in holiday accommodation is an indicator of the health of the tourism industry. STEAM collects information on bed occupancy, collated monthly, in the categories shown above, which have been combined into serviced and non-serviced accommodation for this table.</p> <p>The implications of the significant differences in occupancy between the two years, especially in the summer months, are not clear. 2004 was cooler than 2003 in July and August, and much wetter in August and September.</p>	<p>The health of the tourism industry is an issue for the Plans.</p>
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Visitor non-serviced accommodation bed occupancy	<p data-bbox="493 248 1029 272">Bed occupancy: non-serviced accommodation (percent)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="388 305 1136 695"> <caption>Bed occupancy: non-serviced accommodation (percent)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2003 (%)</th> <th>2004 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>8.00</td><td>14.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>15.00</td><td>17.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>20.00</td><td>25.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>29.00</td><td>29.00</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>34.00</td><td>33.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>30.00</td><td>38.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>43.00</td><td>49.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>60.00</td><td>54.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>34.00</td><td>30.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>27.00</td><td>27.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>14.00</td><td>16.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>16.00</td><td>17.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="378 703 483 727">Source: 24</p>	Month	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	Jan	8.00	14.00	Feb	15.00	17.00	Mar	20.00	25.00	Apr	29.00	29.00	May	34.00	33.00	Jun	30.00	38.00	Jul	43.00	49.00	Aug	60.00	54.00	Sep	34.00	30.00	Oct	27.00	27.00	Nov	14.00	16.00	Dec	16.00	17.00	<p data-bbox="1167 232 1272 256">See above</p>	<p data-bbox="1562 232 1667 256">See above</p>
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Tourist spending I.	<p data-bbox="472 760 924 784">Tourism revenue by accommodation type</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="388 824 1010 1312"> <caption>Tourism revenue by accommodation type (£ millions)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Serviced</th> <th>Non-serviced</th> <th>SFR</th> <th>Day visitors</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2000</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>5</td><td>62</td><td>103</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>5</td><td>58</td><td>93</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>5</td><td>66</td><td>111</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>18</td><td>22</td><td>5</td><td>70</td><td>117</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>5</td><td>76</td><td>125</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="378 1320 913 1399"> SFR: staying with friends or relatives. Note. 2001 was the year of Foot and Mouth Disease Source: 24 </p>	Year	Serviced	Non-serviced	SFR	Day visitors	TOTAL	2000	18	18	5	62	103	2001	15	15	5	58	93	2002	18	20	5	66	111	2003	18	22	5	70	117	2004	22	22	5	76	125	<p data-bbox="1167 740 1541 1105"> Tourism revenue appears to be rising in all sectors apart from “staying with friends or relatives”, despite its reduction in 2001, the year of Foot and Mouth Disease. The serviced sector appears to be catching up with the non-serviced sector. The economic importance of day visitors is a significant factor. It is not possible to say how much of the increase is due to the activities of the NPA and other agencies. </p>	<p data-bbox="1562 740 1974 789">The health of the tourism industry is an issue for the Plans.</p>			
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Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Tourist spending 2.	<p style="text-align: center;">Tourist spending</p>  <p>Note. 2001 was the year of Foot and Mouth Disease Source: 24</p>	<p>Tourism revenue appears to be rising in all sectors, despite its reduction in 2001, the year of Foot and Mouth Disease. This blip, though significant, is indeed surprisingly small.</p>	<p>The health of the tourism industry is an issue for the Plans.</p>

3 C) Sustainable transport

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans										
Bus routes and service frequency.	<p style="text-align: center;">Bus services in the Park</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="390 305 993 781"> <caption>Bus services in the Park</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Service Frequency</th> <th>No. of routes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily Mon-Sun</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily Mon-Sat</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than one per day</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beacons Bus</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 27</p>	Service Frequency	No. of routes	Daily Mon-Sun	6	Daily Mon-Sat	6	Less than one per day	4	Beacons Bus	9	<p>While some parts of the Park have a reasonable bus service for a rural area, most is not well served. Evenings are particularly poorly served, as are Sundays outside the summer season. The NPA's Beacons Bus provides a comparatively good and well-integrated service on Sundays and Bank Holidays in summer.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for more and better integrated public transport to and within the Park.</p>
Service Frequency	No. of routes												
Daily Mon-Sun	6												
Daily Mon-Sat	6												
Less than one per day	4												
Beacons Bus	9												
Train services	<p>There are no railway stations within the Park, but it is served by stations in Abergavenny, Merthyr Tydfil, Llandovery and Llandeilo, which are very close to the boundary, and linked to the Park by bus services.</p>	<p>The potential of railways to bring visitors to the Park is not being fully realised, due in part to poor linkages with bus services and cycleways.</p>	<p>The Plans should provide for improved integrated transport linkages.</p>										

Indicator	Baseline data	Trend and significance	Issues for Plans
Tourist cars on the road in the Park	<p style="text-align: center;">Tourist vehicle days 2003-2004</p>  <p>Source: 24</p>	Between 2003 and 2004, the number of days spent by tourist cars on the Park's roads rose 4% overall.	The Plans should include consideration of ways of reducing tourist vehicle days on the Park's roads in the interests of sustainability.

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GLOSSARY

ASNW	Ancient semi-natural woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBNP(A)	Brecon Beacons National Park (Authority)
BOAT	Byway open to all traffic
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
EAW	Environment Agency Wales
FC	Forestry Commission
GIS	Geographical information system (on computer)
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan

LDP	Local Development Plan
NPA	National Park Authority
NPMP	National Park Management Plan
RB	Restricted byway
RCT	Rhondda Cynon Taff
SAC	Special Area for Conservation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEAM	Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model
UA	Unitary Authority
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government

