Annexes

Cribyn with Neuadd Reservoirs and Pontsticill Reservoir beyond

Annex 1: Maps

Map 1 **Brecon Beacons National Park and Unitary Authorities** 162

Map 2 **Relief** 163

Map 3 **Geology** 164

Map 4 **Land Use** 165

Map 5 **Land Ownership** 166

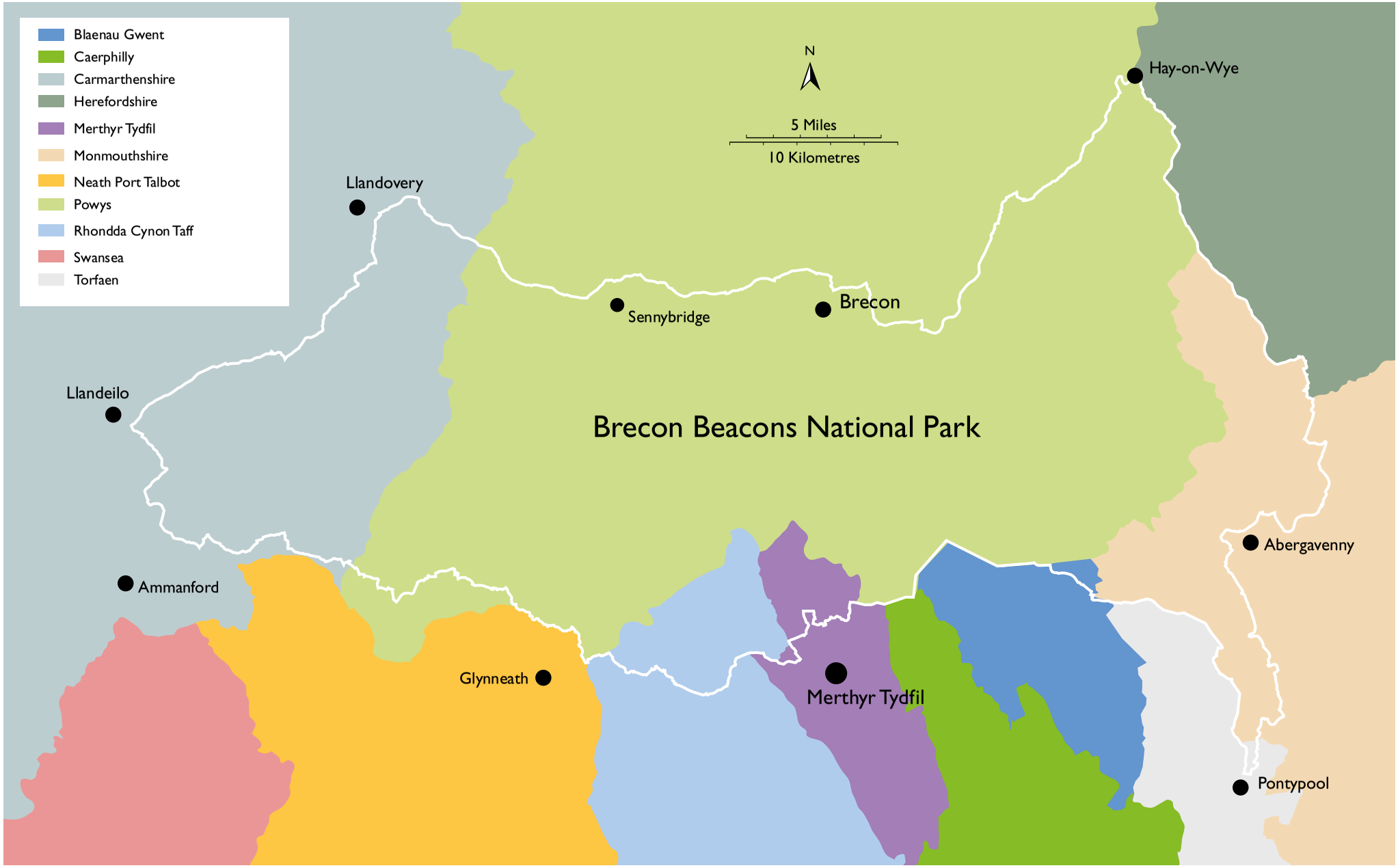
Map 6 **Section 3 Conservation Areas** 167

Map 7 **SSSIs, SACs and Nature Reserves** 168

Map 8 **Historic and Built Environment** 169

Map 9 **LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Areas** 170

Map 1 Brecon Beacons National Park and Unitary Authorities



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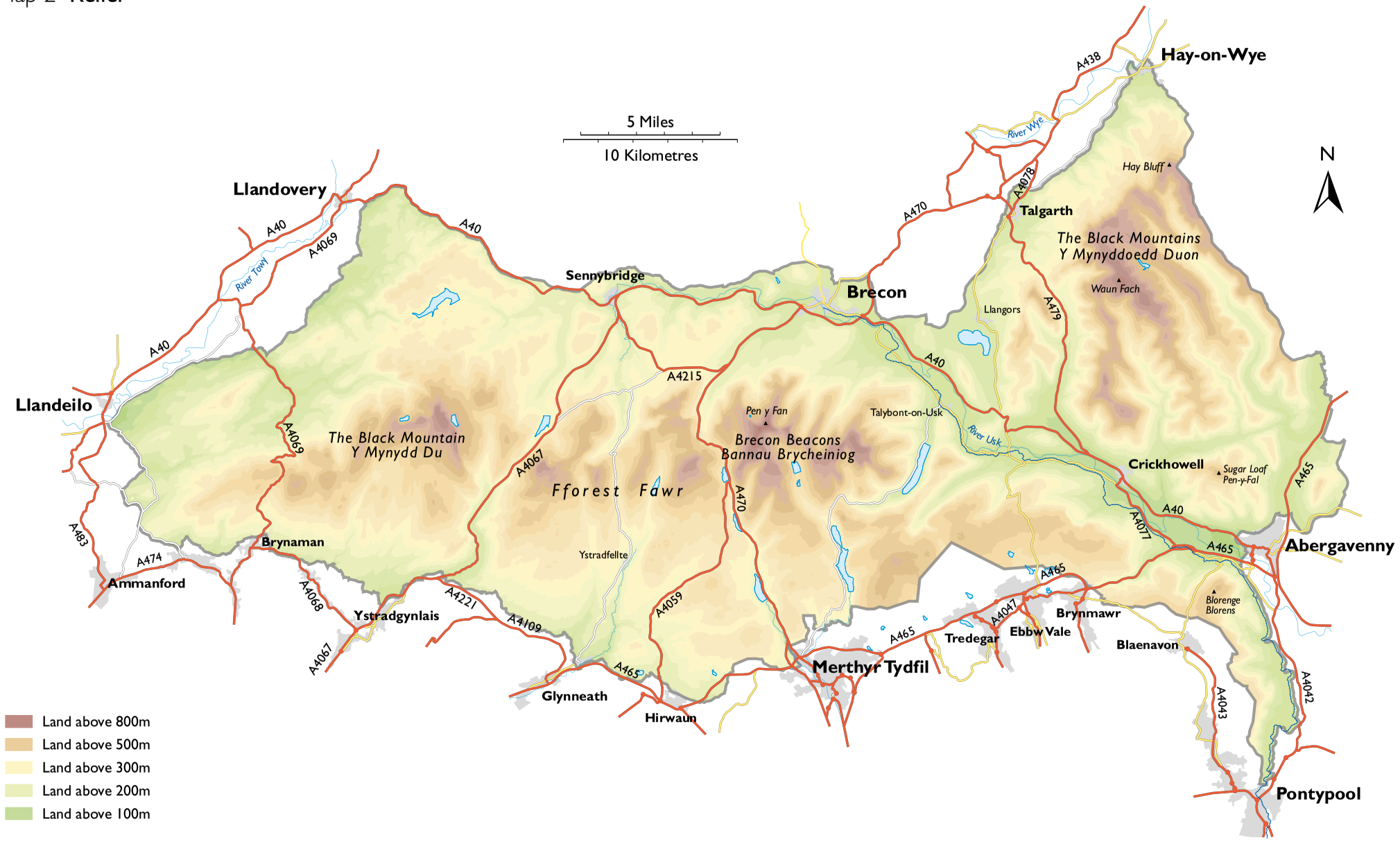
Map 2 **Relief**



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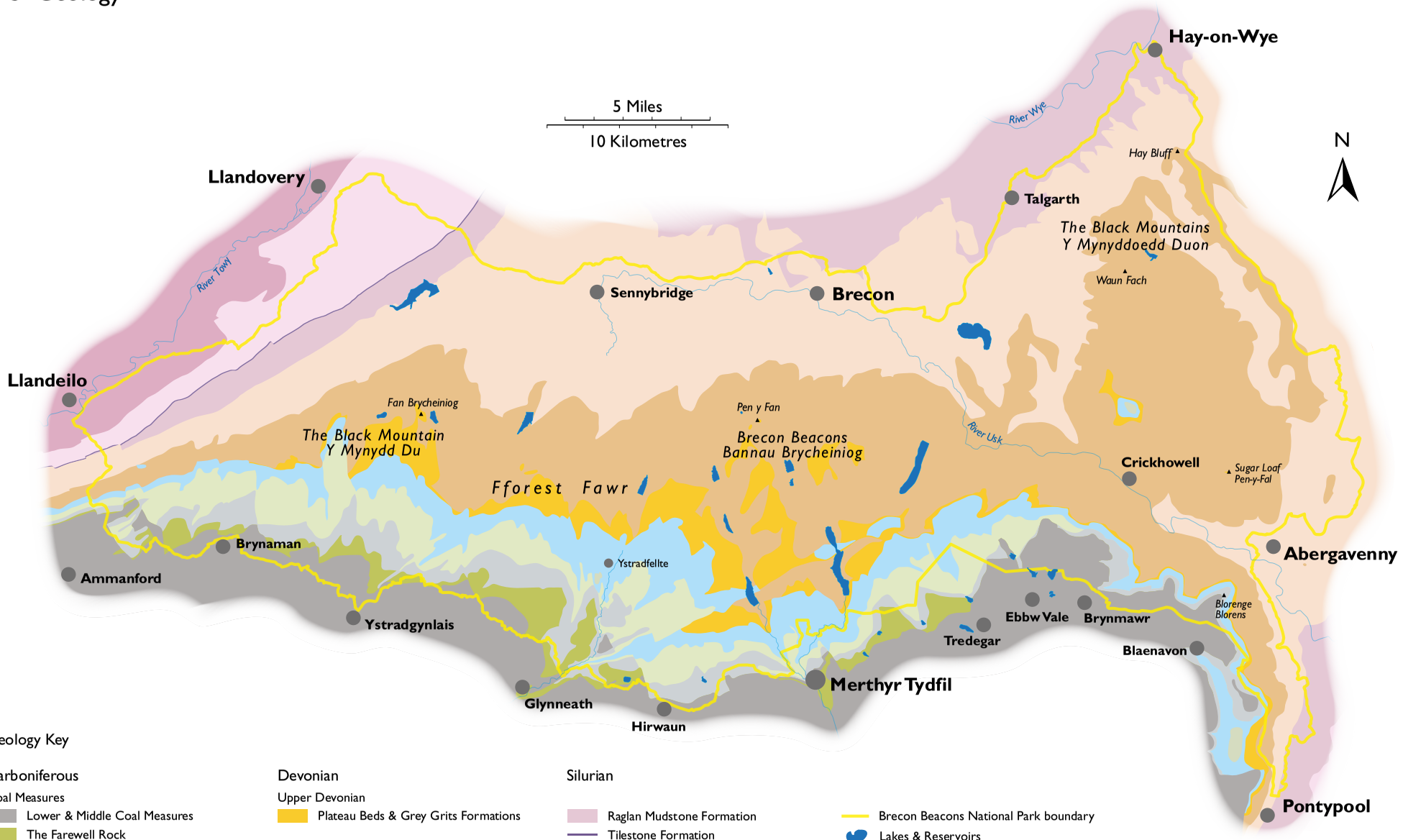
Map 3 **Geology**



Geology Key

Carboniferous

Coal Measures
- Lower & Middle Coal Measures
- The Farewell Rock

Marros Group ('Millstone Grit')
- Bishopston Mudstone ('Middle Shales')
- Twrch Sandstone ('Basal Grit')

Carboniferous Limestone
- Limestone

Devonian

Upper Devonian
- Plateau Beds & Grey Grits Formations

Lower Devonian
- Brownstones & Senni Beds
- St Maughans Formation

Silurian

- Raglan Mudstone Formation
- Tilestone Formation
- older Silurian rocks

Ordovician

- Ordovician rocks

- Brecon Beacons National Park boundary
- Lakes & Reservoirs

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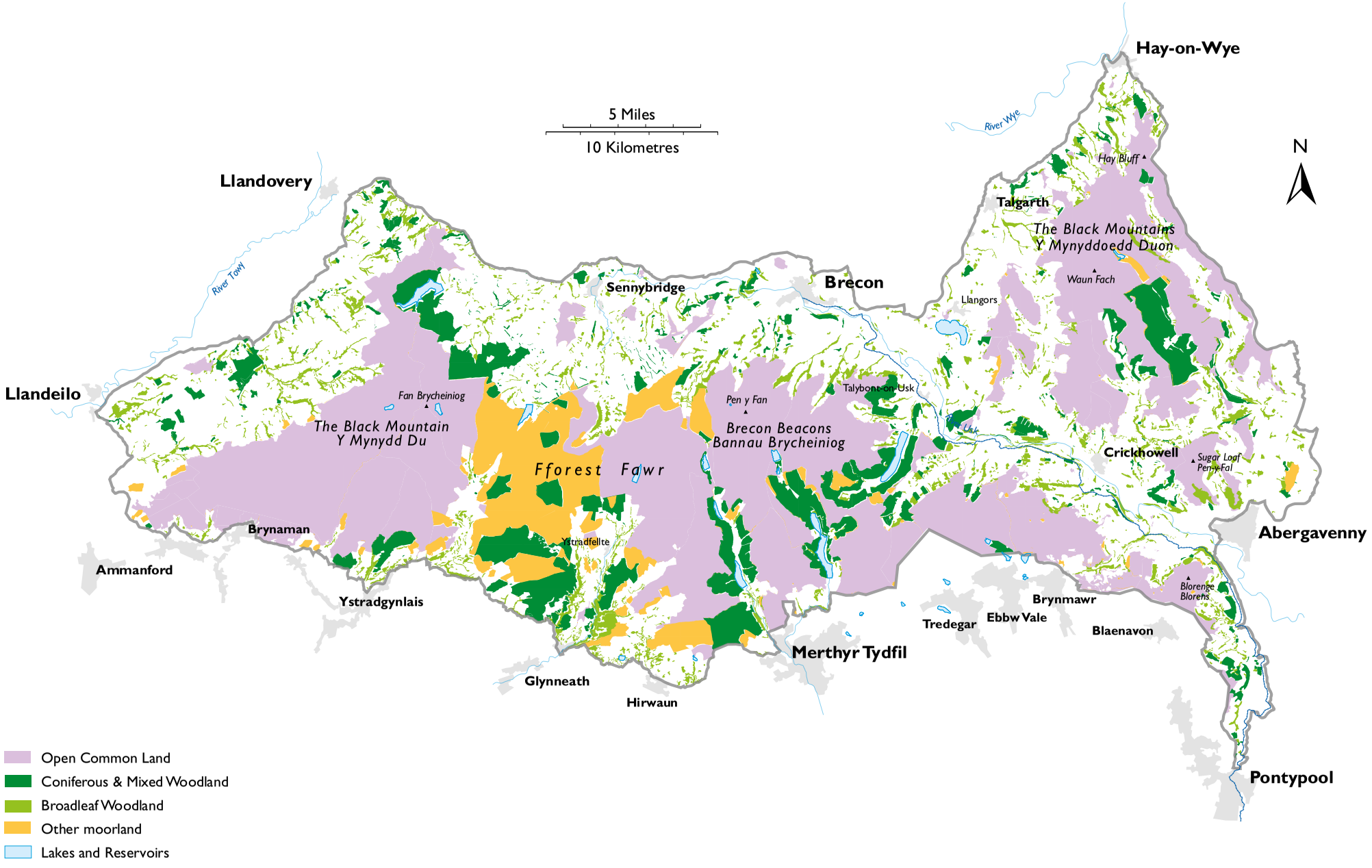
Geological information based on mapping by the British Geological Survey ©NERC 2010.

Map 4 **Land Use**



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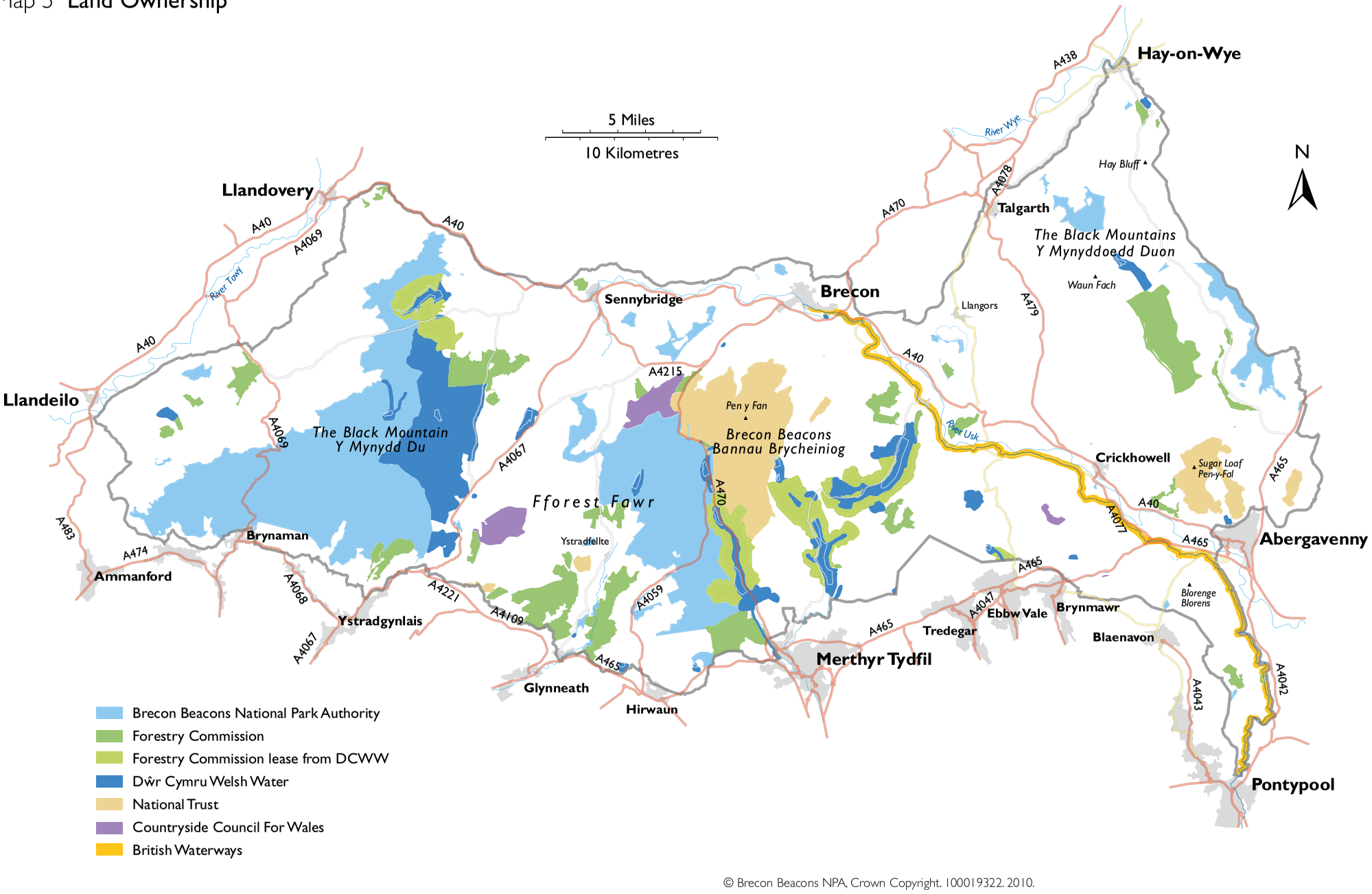
Map 5 **Land Ownership**



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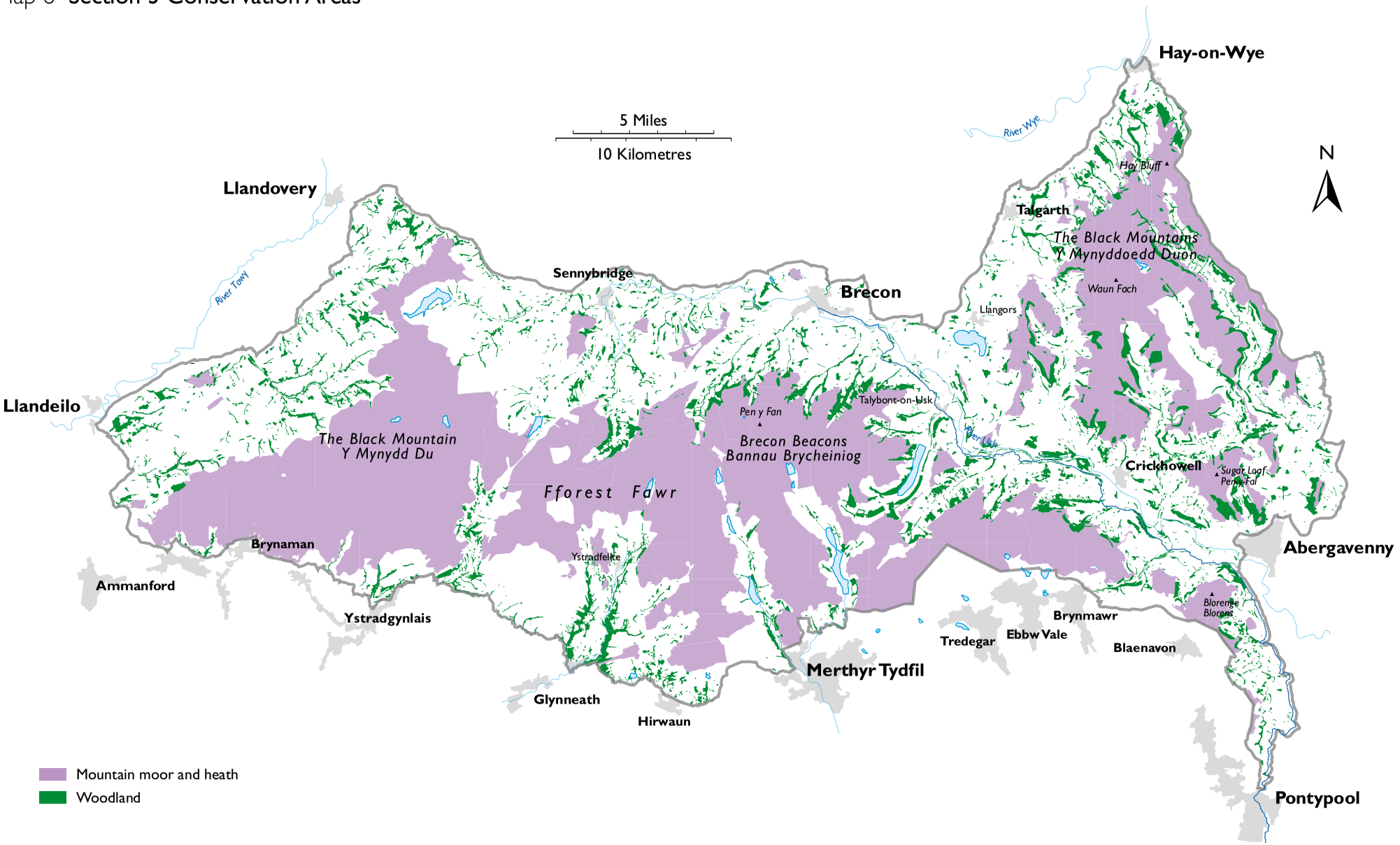
Map 6 Section 3 Conservation Areas



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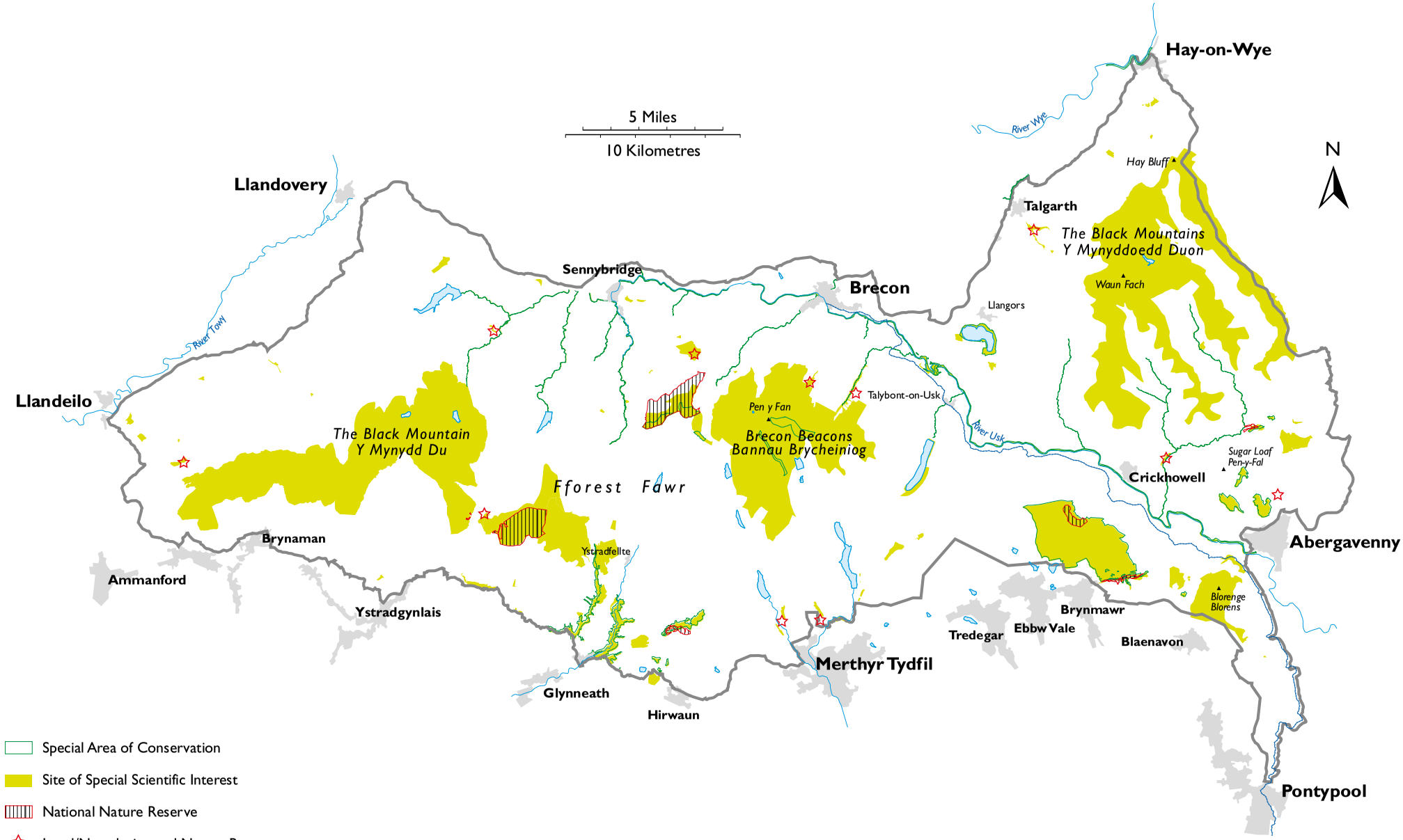
Map 7 SSSIs, SACs and Nature Reserves



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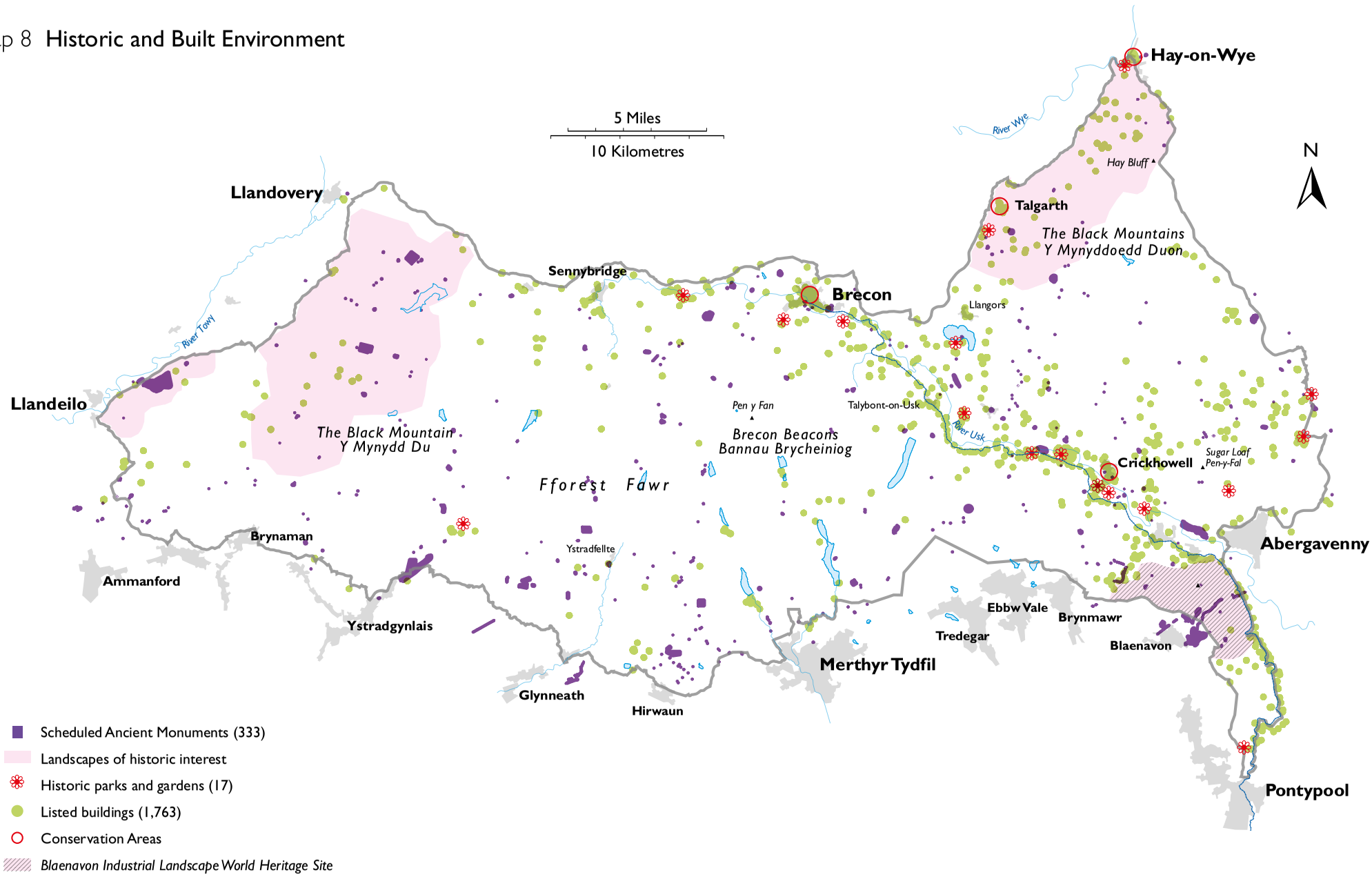
Map 8 Historic and Built Environment



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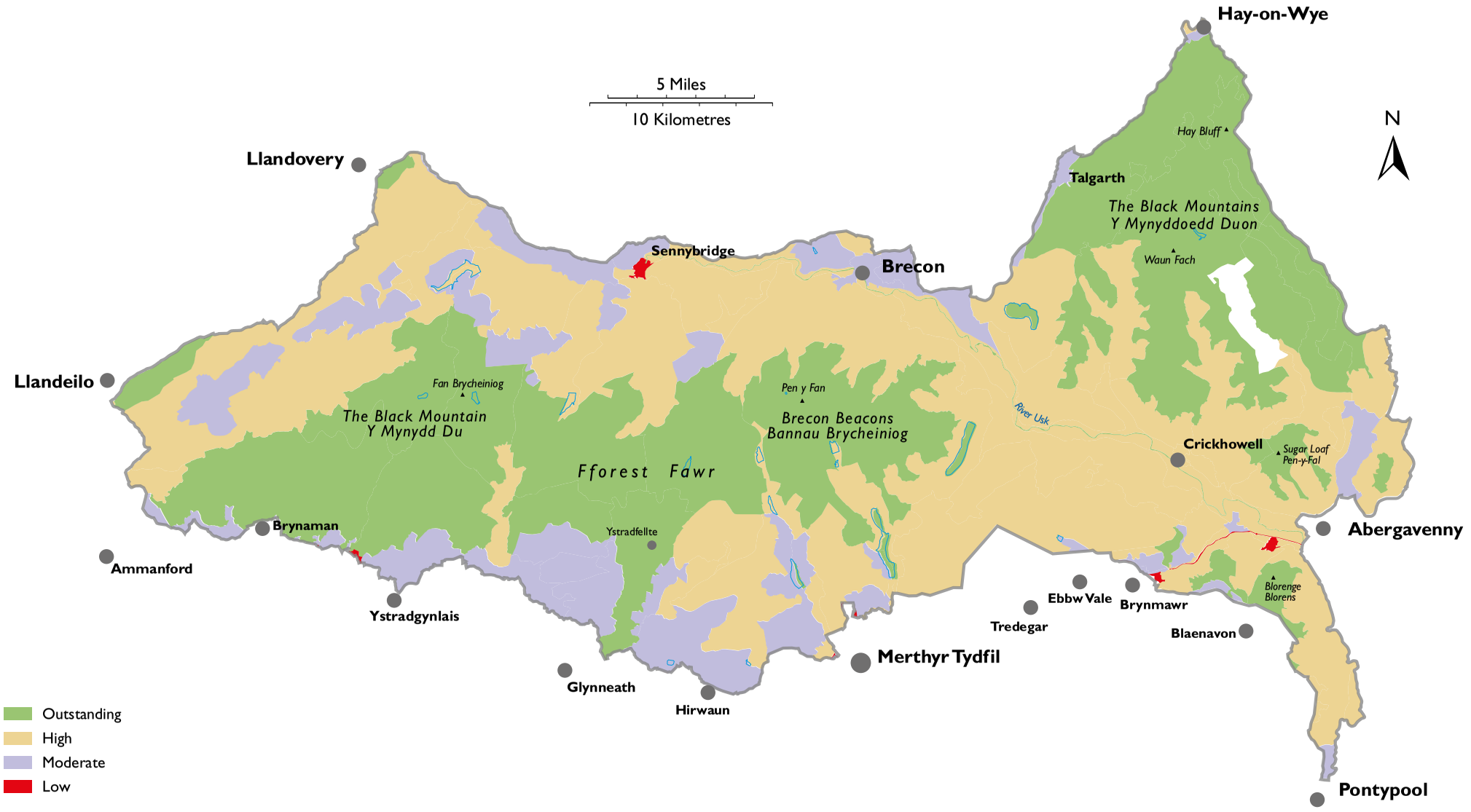
Map 9 LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Areas



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Annex 2: Acronyms

AHOEC	Association of Heads of Outdoor Education Centres
ANPA	Association of National Park Authorities
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BBNPA	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
BWW	British Waterways
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CLA	Country Land & Business Association
CPRE	Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
CPRW	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
DCWW	Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water
DEFRA	Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs
EAW	Environment Agency Wales
EC	European Commission
EGN	European Geopark Network
ESDGC	Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship
EU	European Union
FCW	Forestry Commission Wales
FLP	Forgotten Landscapes Project
FUW	Farming Union Wales
GGN	Global Geopark Network
HA	Highway Authority
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (World Conservation Union)
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MIPPS	Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NFU	National Farming Union
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPA	National Park Authority
NPMP	National Park Management Plan
NT	National Trust
ORS	Old Red Sandstone
PROW	Public Right of Way
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales
RDP	Rural Development Plan
REAP	Renewable Energy Assistance Programme
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
ROWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument

SDF	Sustainable Development Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEWTA	South East Wales Transport Alliance
SOPR	State of the Park Report
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SUD	Sustainable Urban Drainage
SWWITCH	South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TGV	The Green Valleys
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
UKWAS	UK Woodland Assurance Standard
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WATs	Welsh Archaeological Trusts
WCF	Welsh Commons Forum
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site
WTs	Wildlife Trusts
YHA	Youth Hostel Association

Annex 3: Glossary

Acid deposition - The accumulation of acids or acidic compounds on the surface of the Earth, in lakes or streams, or on objects or vegetation near the Earth's surface, as a result of their separation from the atmosphere. Acid deposition can harm the environment in a variety of ways, as by causing the acidification of lakes and streams, the leaching of minerals and other nutrients from soil, and the inhibition of nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis in plants.

Affordable housing - Defined as properties for rent at registered social landlord benchmark rent levels and intermediate housing such as properties available for low cost home ownership in accordance with The Welsh Assembly Government.

Agri Environment Scheme - Is a mechanism by which landowners and other individuals and bodies responsible for land management can be incentivised to manage their land in a manner sympathetic to the environment.

Agriculture - The science, art, and business of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock; farming. Primarily the production of food for human consumption and food for livestock but more recently also includes the production of energy crops.

Anthropocene - Is used to describe the most recent period in the Earth's history, starting in the 18th century when the activities of the human race first began to have a significant global impact on the Earth's climate and ecosystems.

Archaeology - The systematic study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence, such as graves, buildings, tools and pottery.

Biodiversity - A contraction of "biological diversity," a term used to refer to whole range of living organisms and processes. It encompasses three key themes; habitat diversity, the variation in the places that organisms live such as a forest or coral reef; species diversity, the variation of distinct living organisms, such as a mouse, a butterfly or a bacteria; genetic diversity, the naturally occurring differences among the individual members of a species, as expressed by the differences in the genes making up each individual, this genetic variation powers evolution and adaption of species and the appearance of new species.

Carboniferous - The fifth geological period of the Paleozoic era, occurring between 360-286 million years ago. The name literally means "to contain carbon," a reference to the frequent occurrence of coal bearing rocks from this period, formed from the time plants first covered the land surface.

Carbon neutral or carbon neutrality - Refers to a project, development or other activity that has no net production of atmospheric carbon. Any carbon produced is offset by other parts of the project that absorb and store carbon, meaning that net production is zero. See also Carbon zero.

Carbon zero or zero carbon - A project development or other activity that produces no atmospheric carbon at all. This is distinct from Carbon neutral and low carbon.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies - One of the ways that this is done is through licensing water abstraction. Environment Agency developed Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS):

- To inform the public on water resources and licensing practice.
- To provide a consistent approach to local water resources management.
- To help to balance the needs of water users and the environment.
- To involve the public in managing the water resources in their area.

Climate change - Refers to the variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time. It describes changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere over time scales ranging from decades to millions of years. These changes can be caused by processes internal to the Earth, external forces (e.g., variations in sunlight intensity) or, more recently, human activities.

Coal Measures - A collective term for the series of related rocks and coal seams, dating from the Carboniferous period that occurred across south Wales.

Commons, Common Land, Commoners, Common Rights - Land designated under various Acts over which people other than the landowner hold rights in common with others. Commons are owned by an individual or organisation but those who hold rights (the Commoners) are entitled to undertake certain actions on the land such as turn out livestock or cut and take vegetation. The rights and commoners are unique to each particular common land parcel. Owning common land or exercising common rights has certain responsibilities.

Coniferous - Trees that are characterised by the bearing of seeds within dry cones and those that have very narrow leaves. They are usually evergreen trees and within the Brecon Beacons are plantations grown as a crop. No conifers occur naturally in the National Park.

Conservation - The protection, preservation, management, or restoration of natural or historic environments, the ecological communities that inhabit them and the cultural and traditional elements that shape them. These will the specified throughout the text using specific modifiers, (e.g., "biodiversity" conservation).

Conservation Area - Areas *"of special architectural or historic interest, the appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance"* (Planning, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990).

Devonian - The fourth geological period of the Paleozoic era, occurring between 408-360 million years ago. The name derives from the English county of Devon.

Diffuse Pollution - Comprises true non point source contamination and pollution arising from a multiplicity of dispersed, often individually minor, point sources. Examples of true non point sources are sheet run off from fields or seepage of nutrients from soil into ground water. Examples of minor point sources are field drains or surface water drains in urban areas. Diffuse sources are often individually minor, but collectively significant.

Ecclesiastical - Of or relating to a church, especially as an organized institution.

Ecological footprint - Analysis measures human demand on nature. It compares human consumption of natural resources with planet Earth's ecological capacity to regenerate them. It is an estimate of the amount of biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate (if possible) the resources a human population consumes and to absorb the corresponding waste, given prevailing technology and current understanding. Using this assessment, it is possible to estimate how many planet Earths it would take to support humanity if everybody lived a given lifestyle. Whilst the measure is widely used, some also criticize the approach.

Ecology - Is the scientific study of systems of living organisms, the interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment. The environment of an organism includes both physical properties, such as rainfall or sunlight, and biotic factors, such as other organisms that share its habitat.

Economic

- Of or relating to the production, development, and management of material wealth, as of a country, household, or business enterprise.
- Of or relating to an economy: a period of sustained economic growth.
- Of or relating to the science of economics: new economic theories regarding the effects of deficit spending.
- Efficient; economical: an economic use of home heating oil.

Eco-Schools - Is an international program of environmental and sustainable developmental education for schools.

Annex 3: Glossary

Ecosystem - An association of plants, animals and micro-organisms that are inter-dependent on each other and with all the non-living physical factors of their environment.

Ecosystem services - Useful services provided to humans as a by product of the interaction of biological activity within an ecosystem, such as the natural purification of water through wetlands, or the pollination of crops by bees.

Ecotourism - Also known as ecological tourism is a form of tourism which appeals to the ecologically and socially conscious. Generally speaking, ecotourism focuses on local culture, wilderness adventures, volunteering, personal growth, and learning new ways to live on the planet; typically involving travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Sustainable development needs to address social, economic and environmental needs all together to occur.

ESDGC - Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship is an approach which involves the whole curriculum and management of the school, not merely an 'add on' subject. It has its roots in environmental education and development education. As a result, many of the building blocks of education for sustainable development and global citizenship are already present in every school.

Farm Diversification - A business approach where other activities are operated on a farm in addition to (and often to supplement) agricultural production, such as a camping pitch, Bed & Breakfast or recreational activity. This can also include diversifying the agricultural produce, operating a farm shop or managing land for purposes other than production such as wildlife conservation. Economic Diversification is also linked to farm diversification as income is no long from only one source.

- Diversification (finance), spreading investments around.
- Diversification (marketing strategy), new products and new markets.

Geodiversity or geological diversity - Is the diversity of minerals, rocks (whether 'solid' or 'drift'), fossils, soils, land forms and geological processes that constitute the topography, landscape and the underlying structure of the Earth. This term can be applied to any particular region, county or country. The degree of geodiversity depends upon the range of geological and paleontological features relative to the region or area discussed. A relatively higher (richer) geodiversity occurs in areas which are characterised by the presence of many different geological structures, especially if these belong to differing geological eras (such as occur in the British Isles). A relatively lower diversity occurs in areas which are characterised by large tracts of similar geological structures, for example the Earth's deserts.

Geographical

- Of or relating to geography.
- Concerning the topography of a specific region.

Geology - The study of the physical development and process of Earth, particularly the formation of rocks and soils. Formation of landscapes is more specifically termed Geomorphology, though the two disciplines are intimately linked.

Geomorphology - The study of the development, evolution and configuration of landforms.

Geopark - A territory encompassing one or more sites of scientific importance, not only for geological reasons but also by virtue of its archaeological, ecological or cultural value. They are identified and notified by UNESCO.

Globalisation (or Globalization) - Refers to increasing global connectivity and integration in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres.

Hierarchy - The relational organisation of people or other bodies depending on levels of responsibility, involvement, etc.

Historic Environment - The "historic environment" encompasses all those material remains that human ancestors

have created in the landscapes of town and countryside. It covers the whole spectrum of human activity from the largest - towns, cathedrals or motorways, to the very smallest - signposts, standing stones or flint tools.

Historic Landscape - Historical components that make up the landscape such as field boundary types, field shapes, buildings, settlement patterns, parks and gardens, roads and railways, industry, and archaeological sites are all taken into consideration during characterisation.

Holistic - Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts.

Integrated Land Management - The combining or coordination of separate land management schemes to provide an organized or structured approach so the all constituent units function cooperatively.

Interpretation - The process of helping people to understand the significance of a place, object, event or topic so that they enjoy it more, appreciate better the heritage of the surroundings they are visiting or in which they live and develop a positive attitude to conservation.

Key Stage 1, 2, 3, 4 - The National Curriculum has four key stages that set out what pupils must learn and when. Key stage 1 covers ages 5-7, stage 2 ages 7-11, stage 3 ages 11-14 and stage 4 ages 14-16.

Kilowatt (kW) - A measure of electrical supply and consumption a kilowatt is equal to 1000 Watts. A light bulb typically consumes 40-100 Watts, whilst a low energy light bulb consumes 10-15 Watts.

Limestone Pavement - When ice carved the landscape more than 10,000 years ago it exposed and smoothed areas of limestone at the surface. The limestone has now been partly dissolved by rainwater creating a distinctive pattern of blocks and fissures, called limestone pavement. These fissures support communities of plants and it is one of the scarcest habitats in Wales.

Microgeneration - Is the generation of zero or low-carbon heat and power by individuals, small businesses and communities to meet their own local needs, usually 50kW or less.

Micro-hydro or Small-scale hydro - Is one of the most efficient renewable energy technologies available. Micro-hydro systems are defined as being less than 50kW installed capacity and unlike large-scale hydro power do not attempt to interfere significantly with flow along a watercourse.

National Curriculum - The National Curriculum covers all pupils aged 5-16 and is divided into 4 key stages. It sets out what must be taught to pupils in each key stage to ensure that a pupils learning is developed progressively. Whilst there is some flexibility of exactly what is taught, certain subjects must be covered and certain topics taught at a particular key stage.

National Park Authority (NPA) - A local Government body consisting of elected and appointed members who work with employed officers to deliver the National Park purposes as set out in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and Environment Act 1990. Responsibilities for determining planning applications within the National Park are held by the BBNPA along with other services such as land management, promoting access and enjoyment and social and economic development. Other core Unitary Authority services such as provision of schools and highways maintenance are retained by the constituent Unitary Authorities, whose land the National Park covers.

Noise suppression

- Reduction of the noise power level in electrical circuits.
- The process of automatically reducing the noise output of a receiver during periods when no carrier is being received.

Ordovician - The second geological period of the Paleozoic era, occurring between 505-438 million years ago. The name

Annex 3: Glossary

derives from the Ordivices, a tribe resident in mid and south Wales at the time of the Roman occupation.

Pastoral - The management of both livestock and grazing land.

Peak Oil - Is the point in time when the maximum rate of global petroleum extraction is reached, after which the rate of production enters terminal decline and/or the cost of extracting it becomes prohibitively expensive. Effectively global demand has outstripped global supply.

Pollutant - Something that pollutes, especially a waste material that contaminates air, soil or water.

Recreation - An activity done for pleasure, relaxation or personal enjoyment.

Renewable energy - Energy that is generated from a natural resource such as sunlight, wind, tides, flowing water, bio-mass and geothermal heat, these resources are naturally replenished. Also known as Green Energy.

Resilience - The ability to recover from an adverse impact or effect.

Resource energy or non-renewable energy - Is an energy taken from a source which is depleted by extraction. It relies on consumable materials. Non-renewable energy sources come from the earth and appear as either solids such as coal, liquids such as oil and gases such as natural gas.

Semi Feral - Refers to animals that whilst partly domesticated and under individual ownership by people are allowed to live wild with little restriction on where they choose to roam or what they choose to eat.

Silurian - The third geological period of the Paleozoic era, occurring between 438-408 million years ago. The name derives from the Silures, a tribe resident in mid and south Wales at the time of the Roman occupation.

Social inclusion - Pertaining to the involvement of all part of society, irrespective of race, gender, belief, economic circumstance or other factor commonly used the segregate social groups.

Soil erosion - The loss of soil from the ground surface or sub-surface caused naturally by wind or water, but also caused artificially by human activities such as agriculture and excavation.

Soil Resources - Soil is regarded as a non-renewable resource because it cannot be re-created except within the context of geological timescales.

Subterranean - Situated or operating beneath the earth's surface; underground.

Sustainable - A process or state that can be maintained at a certain level indefinitely. With regard to any natural resource, sustainable means that the resources can be used at a rate equal to or less than the ability of those resources to replenish themselves, allowing the resource to be used as much in the future as in the present, i.e., the resource will not run low or run out.

Sustainable communities - Are communities planned, built, or modified to promote sustainable living. They tend to focus on environmental sustainability (including development and agriculture) and economic sustainability. Sustainable communities can focus on sustainable urban infrastructure and/or sustainable municipal infrastructure.

Sustainable development - Is an approach to delivering projects that ensures social, economic and environmental factors are considered equally and that the realisation of the project does not detract from the ability of future generations to make use of the same resources.

Social exclusion - Relates to the alienation or disenfranchisement of certain people within a society. It is often connected to a person's social class, educational status and living standards and how these might affect their access to various opportunities. It also applies to some degree to the disabled, to minority men, women of all races, and to the elderly. Anyone who deviates in any perceived way from

the norm of a population can become subject to coarse or subtle forms of social exclusion.

Social Impact - In business and Government policy, social impact refers to how the organisation's actions affect the surrounding community.

Thematic - relating to a particular theme or topic.

UN decade on ESD - In 2002, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 57/254 to designate the decade 2005-2015 as the "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development."

Unitary Authority (UA) - Is a type of local authority that has a single tier and is responsible for all local Government functions within its area or performs additional functions which elsewhere in the relevant country are usually performed by National Government or a higher level of sub-national government.

Typically Unitary Authorities cover towns or cities which are large enough to function independently of county or other regional administration. Sometimes they consist of national sub-divisions which are distinguished from others in the same country by having no lower level of administration. There are 24 Unitary Authorities providing local Government across Wales.

Upland Management - The management of land above the line of enclosure. This land is rarely agriculturally improved; it is often Common land or under shared ownership and forms large open areas free of fences and other structures.

Annex 4: IUCN Principles

IUCN Management Principles for Category V Landscapes/Seascapes

Category V Protected Landscapes/Seascapes have been defined by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as:

"an area of land, with coast and seas as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural values, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area."[43]

According to 2002 World Conservation Union guidance, management of IUCN Category V landscapes/seascapes should be conducted with the following principles in mind[44]:

Principle 1:

Conserving landscape, biodiversity and cultural values are at the heart of the Category V protected area approach. Though much emphasis is placed in this guidance on economic and social considerations, Category V is a conservation approach which should reflect the over-arching objectives of all protected areas. It is therefore about managing change in such a way that environmental and cultural values endure: change should take place within limits that will not disrupt those values.

Principle 2:

The focus of management should be on the ***point of interaction*** *between people and nature.* To recall part of the definition used in the 1994 Guidelines: *"Safeguarding the integrity of (the) traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of the area"* (IUCN, 1994, p.22). Thus, whereas in many other kinds of protected areas it is nature itself that is the main focus of management, what distinguishes Category V is that management primarily addresses the linkage between people and nature.

Principle 3:

People should be seen as stewards of the landscape. As the occupants of lived-in, working landscapes that are of great value to society as whole, the people living within Category V protected areas should be supported in their role as stewards of the landscape. They are the architects of much that people value in the landscape, and their support is needed to ensure its survival. Ideally, they help to shape and care for the environment with the traditions of the past, but with an eye to the future. In that sense, they may more correctly be described as 'the managers' of Protected Landscapes than the professionals who are employed with that formal title: good managers in the professional sense will therefore see their role as 'facilitators' and negotiators'.

Principle 4:

Management must be undertaken ***with*** *and* ***through*** *local people, and mainly for and by them.* This principle recognises that the full involvement of local people is essential, and that Category V protected areas should never be planned **against** their long-term interests. It also recognises that local communities should play an important role in delivering protected area objectives and be among the principal beneficiaries of these. But note that local people are not the only source of expertise. Moreover, there are other stakeholders who can derive benefits from protected landscapes: for example, visitors from nearby urban areas or further afield, resource users from afar (e.g., consumers of water supplies downstream), or the wider community interested in biodiversity or landscape protection.

43. International Union for the Conservation of Nature 1994. Guidelines of Protected Area Management Categories.
44. Adapted from Phillips, A. 2002. Management Guidelines for IUCN Category V Protected Areas Landscapes/Seascapes IUCN. IUCN—World Conservation Union.

Principle 5:

Management should be based on co-operative approaches, such as co-management and multi-stakeholder equity. It follows from Principles 2–4 that structures and processes are needed to ensure that people are involved fully in shaping management decisions and come to see the protected area as theirs. This will require the operation of open, transparent procedures based on democratic principles. Co-management approaches may be particularly appropriate to Category V protected areas.

Principle 6:

Effective management requires a supportive political and economic environment. The foregoing principles cannot be followed unless broader governance structures and practices in society at large are committed to certain standards. The management of Protected Landscapes will be easier to achieve if the Government recognises the need for a quality of life perspective, follows democratic processes, and engages willingly in participatory planning based upon a fair and equitable approach to all groups and respect for a plurality of cultures. It will also be greatly helped by a top-level national commitment to sustainability, the alleviation of poverty, addressing the root causes of inequality, promoting gender equity and supporting civil society.

Principle 7:

Management of Category V protected areas should not only be concerned with protection but also enhancement. Because Category V protected areas are lived-in landscapes, the environment will have been manipulated more than is the case with other categories of protected areas. It follows that a more active role for management is appropriate, not only in the protection but also in restoration of natural or cultural values that have been eroded or lost. It may on occasion also include the creation of new environmental and social assets which are ecologically or culturally appropriate: examples would be a new woodland or forested areas established on degraded soils, and the development of a new market for goods produced by local people.

Principle 8:

When there is an irreconcilable conflict between the objectives of management, priority should be given to retaining the special qualities of the area. Because Protected Landscapes have important social as well as environmental objectives, there is considerable potential for conflict between objectives. As far as possible, management should seek to reconcile such conflicts. In the last analysis there need to be clear rules about what would have priority in such a situation. This principle states that when this happens, priority should be given to protecting the qualities that make the area special (what economists sometimes call 'critical environmental capital'). Because such a claim is likely to be contested, the principle may need to be embodied in legislation.

Principle 9:

Economic activities that do not need to take place within the Protected Landscape should be located outside it. As a lived-in, working landscape, a Category V protected area will contain a variety of economic activities and land uses, such as agriculture, forestry, tourism and some forms of industry, commerce and retailing, as well as residential areas, some infrastructure, etc. The tests for whether such an activity or use is acceptable within the protected area, are whether;

(i) it is sustainable,
(ii) it contributes to the aims of the area, and
(iii) there are strong reasons for it to be located within it. Where the proposed activity fails these tests, it should either be totally re-designed to fit Category V objectives or located outside the area altogether.

Annex 4: IUCN Principles

Principle 10:

Management should be business-like and of the highest professional standard. Notwithstanding the strong social and environmental emphasis in the management of Protected Landscapes, the operation of management should be business-like, and hard-headed if necessary. It requires effective marketing of conservation approaches too. Whilst this may be difficult to achieve in the short term, financial sustainability should be an aim, rather than 100% reliance on public funding. Procedures should be put in place to ensure that public, private and voluntary funds and other resources are used with due regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness. And all decision-making concerning the use of resources should be transparent and accountable.

Principle 11:

Management should be flexible and adaptive. Like protected area management in general, that of Category V protected areas needs to be capable of adjustment over time in light of experience and changing circumstances – but since its scope embraces both natural and human systems, the need for flexibility is all the greater. Management of Protected Landscapes should also be flexible and adaptive in the sense that it should respond to the very different social, cultural and economic situations in which it takes place: it should always be culturally appropriate and economically relevant.

Principle 12:

The success of management should be measured in environmental ***and*** *social terms.* Though absolutely central, biodiversity measures are only one of several indicators: others include social and economic welfare and the quality of life for local and other people, other environmental considerations such as energy efficiency or natural resource management, and measures relating to the conservation of the cultural environment. An aim should be to demonstrate the maximum social and economic benefits for the local community with the minimum environmental impact. The setting of objectives, allocation of resources and monitoring of effectiveness should all be undertaken with this breadth of interest in mind.

Annex 5: Contributing Partners

Departments and Agencies

British Waterways	David Morgan
	John Spottiswood
Cadw	Suzanne Whiting
Capital Region Tourism	Peter Cole
Countryside Council for Wales	Dr Maggie Hill
	Stuart Reed
Design Commission Wales	
Environment Agency Wales	Gemma Beynon
	Kayna Tregay
Forestry Commission Wales	Chris Botting
Mid & West Fire Rescue	Richard Fry
Welsh Assembly Government - Department for the Economy and Transport Mid Wales	Peter James
Welsh Water	Dusitaporn Thomas
	Rhidian Clement
	Nigel Annett

Non Governmental Organisations

Brecknock Wildlife Trust, Gwent Wildlife Trust, South & West Wales Wildlife Trust Joint Response	
British Horse Society	Lucienne Bennett
	Ms Huddart
Campaign for National Parks	Oriel Jones
	Rory Francis
	Ruth Chambers
Campaign For The Protection Of Rural Wales	John L. Evans
	Peter Ogden
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust	Chris Martin
Commission for Racial Equality	Kate Bennett
Disabled Person Transport Advisory Commission	Jimi Adeleye
Dyfed Archaeological Trust	Louise Austin
Federation of British Historic Vehicle Clubs	Rosy Pugh
Forgotten Landscapes	S Rogers
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Ltd.	Edith Evans
National Trust	Phil Park
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	Dick Cole
	Dr Toby Driver
Sustrans Cymru	Matt Price
SWWITCH	Sue Miles
	Marcus Judd
Welsh Commons Forum (WCF), FUW, NFU Cymru and CLA Joint Response	John Thorley,
	Aled Jones
	Stella Owen
	Julian Salmon
Welsh Historic Gardens	Anne Carter
Welsh Motorcycle Federation	Bryan Puckett

Local Government

Biodiversity Information Service	Janet Imlach
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	Lynda Healy
Brecon Town Council	Cllr Rosemary Evans
	M. Gittins
Carmarthenshire County Council	Dave Gilbert
Crickhowell Town Council	Ann Jeremiah
	D Thomas
Cwmdu & District Community Council	Major R.A.B. Doak
Cwmdu Community Council	Hank Jackson

Glan Tarell Community Council	Peter Brock
Llanfoist Fawr Community Council	John James
Llanfrynach Community Council	Charles De Winton
Llanfrynach Town Council	Ruth Brown
Llangattock Community Council	G Powell
Llantilio Pertholey Community Council	Phil Jones
Llywell Community Council	
MOD	Charles De Winton
Powys County Council	Steve Holaway
Representative of Ann Clwyd	Jeffery Elliott
Rhonnda Cynon Taff County Borough Council	Liz Dean
Talgarth Town Council	Niel Bally
Torfaen County Borough Council	
Trallong Community Council	Peter Dolphin
Vale of Grwyney Community Council	John Morris
	R. Austin
Ystradgynlais Town Council	J.D Coombe
	DB Rees

Local Communities, Interest Groups and Commercial Companies

Abergavenny Shop mobility	Felicity Brannigan
Adfer Ban a Chwm	Joanie Speers
Barn Society/Ramblers	Ronald & Theresa Watts
BBNP Local Access Forum	Helen Lloyd Jones
Black Mountain Graziers' Association	Neville Powell
Brecknock Access Group	Sue Nelson
Brecknock Society and Museum Friends	Helen Gichard
Brecon Action Ltd	Ali Thomas
Brecon Beacons Park Society	Elizabeth Gibbs
	William Gibbs
Brecon Motor Club	Martin Leonard
Bryn y Cwm Community Forum	John Grant
	Ruth Grant
Bryn y Cwm Community Forum/ Monmouthshire Green Web	Dick Cole
Cnewer Estate	David Vaughan
Disabled Ramblers	Rosie Norris
Garreg Goch Graziers	Jackie Bull
Llanddeusant Community Hall	Mr. Harris
Llanerchindda Farm	Andrew Hadley
Local Access Forum (PCBB)	Mike Scott-Archer
Mosaic & Mosaic Cymru	
Individual	C.A Davies
Individual	J.P Davies
Individual	Evan Evans
Individual	Ian Harris
Individual	Phillip Morgan
Individual	Ms Price
Individual	Roger Simons
Individual	Hazel Stockham
Individual	Robert Tay
Individual	Graham Thomas
Individual	A.E Watkins
Individual	G. Williams

Annex 6: Natural Beauty

Definition of Natural Beauty

Definition of Natural Beauty; created by Sheffield University and used by CCW as of 2006.

"Natural beauty" *relates, first and foremost, to unspoiled rural areas free from the effects of urbanisation and industrialisation. It does not apply only to landscape where nature may appear to dominate - arguably there are no 'natural' landscapes in the British Isles - but includes rural landscapes which have been shaped by human activities, including, for example farmland, fields and field boundaries, designed parkland, small settlements, larger villages and small towns, provided that they are integral to, and in keeping with, the character of the 'landscape'.*

"Natural beauty" *is a broad concept that is concerned with landscape and the way this is perceived by people, both visually, in terms of aesthetic aspects like colour, form, texture and pattern, and by other senses, and also through our perceptions and preferences, which are affected by people's cultural backgrounds and interests.*

"Natural beauty" *therefore embraces all of these components and aspects of landscape.*

"Natural Beauty" *is related to landscape character, in that it will find expression in areas of landscape which have a degree of unity and distinctiveness in character and a strong sense of place. Landscape character is, however, found everywhere whereas "natural beauty" is found in valued landscapes.*

Annex 7: Policy Context

The table below shows all the policies used to construct the Management Plan and the chapter headings to which they apply.

Policy context	Chapters
Achieving Our Potential 2006 - 2013 Tourism Strategy	Sustainable Tourism
Aggregates Regional Technical Statements (various)	Planning & Development
Agri-environment schemes (formally Tir Gofal & Tir Cynnal now Glastir)	Landscape, Historic Environment, Built Environment
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Landscape, Historic Environment, Built Environment, Planning & Development
BBNP Local Development Plan (forthcoming)	Built Environment
BBNP Sustainable Design Guide	Energy
BBNP Unitary Development Plan	Built Environment, Transport
Climbing Higher (2005)	Outdoor Access and Recreation
Commons Act (2006)	Landscape, Biodiversity, Farming, Uplands, Outdoor Access and Recreation
Community Strategies (Unitary Authority)	Landscape, Biodiversity, Historic Environment, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions, Sustainable Tourism
Conservation Regulations (1994 as amended)	Water Resources
Consultation Draft Regional Technical Statement	Minerals
Convention of Biological Diversity (1992)	Landscape
Countryside Act (1968)	Landscape, Biodiversity
Countryside and Rights of Way(CROW) Act 2000	Landscape, Biodiversity, Historic Environment, Built Environment, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands Management, Outdoor Access and Recreation
Cultural Strategy for Wales	Historic Environment, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales	Historic Environment, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions
Curriculum Cymreig (2007/8) Draft	Education
Disability Discrimination Act (1995)	Outdoor Access and Recreation
Draft Climate Change Action Plan	Biodiversity, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands
EC Habitats Directive	Biodiversity, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands

Policy context	Chapters
EC Soils Framework Directive (forthcoming)	Biodiversity, Farming, Uplands
Energy Route Map for Wales (2008)	Energy, Sustainable Communities
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)	Energy
Environment Act (1995)	Water Resources, Landscape, Biodiversity, Transport
Environment Strategy for Wales (2006)	Geodiversity, Historic Environment, Built Environment, Air Resources, Water Resources, Soil Resources, Minerals, Energy, Woodlands, Outdoor Access and Recreation, Education, Interpretation, Waste Management
Environment Strategy for Wales Action Plan (2008)	Biodiversity, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (2008)	Air Resources
EU Habitats Directive (1992)	Water Resources
European Landscape Convention (2004)	Landscape, Historic Landscape, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions
Farming for the Future (2008)	Landscape
Fforest Fawr Geopark Management Action Plan *(to be formulated)*	Geodiversity, Fforest Fawr Geopark
Food and Tourism Action Plan for Wales 2009	Farming, Sustainable Communities, Sustainable Tourism
Highways Act (1980)	Outdoor Access and Recreation
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Farming, Uplands
Local Vision – Preparing Community Strategies	Sustainable Communities
Making the Connections: Delivering Better Services for Wales	Sustainable Communities
Minerals Planning Policy Wales (2002)	Minerals, Planning & Development
MIPPS Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)	Energy
MTAN Wales : Aggregates (2000)	Minerals
National Economic Development Strategy - A Winning Wales (2002)	Sustainable Communities
National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)	Minerals
National Parks and Access to Countryside Act (1949)	Landscape, Biodiversity

Annex 7: Policy Context

Policy context	Chapters
National Parks Ecologists' Joint Statement: The Conservation of Landscapes in a Changing Climate - Action for Ecosystem Services	Uplands Management
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	Landscape, Biodiversity, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands, Outdoor Access and Recreation, Water Resources
One Wales : Connecting the Nation, Wales Transport Strategy (2008)	Sustainable Communities
Overcoming the Barriers: Providing Physical Access to Historic Buildings (2005)	Historic Environment, Built Environment
Planning Policy Wales (2002)	Water Resources, Planning & Development, Transport, Historic Environment
Policy Statement for the National Parks and National Park Authorities for Wales	Energy
PROW Delegation Agreements	Outdoor Access and Recreation
Regional Tourism Strategies	Sustainable Tourism
Regional Transport Plans (various)	Planning & Development
Regional Waste Plans (various)	Planning & Development
River Basin Planning Guidance DEFRA & WAG (2006)	Water Resources, Soil Resources
Rural Development Plan Wales (2008)	Landscape, Historic Environment, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions, Water Resources, Minerals, Sustainable Communities, Waste Management, Farming
SEWTA Transport Plan	Transport
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan	Waste Management
South West Wales Regional Waste Plan	Waste Management
Starting to Live Differently (2004)	Education
Sustainable Development Action Plan (2007-2008)	Geodiversity, Fforest Fawr Geopark, Sustainable Communities, Landscape, Education
Sustainable Farming and Environment: Action Towards 2020	Sustainable Communities
SWITCH Transport Plan	Transport

Policy context	Chapters
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12 Design (2002)	Historic Landscape, Built Environment
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 Waste (2001)	Waste Management
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8 Renewable Energy (2005)	Energy
The Taff and Ely Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy June (2006)	Water Resources
The UK National Curriculum	Education
The Usk Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Consultation Draft August (2006)	Water Resources
The Vision, Mission, Aims and Objectives of the Wildlife Trusts	Biodiversity
The Wye Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Consultation Draft February (2007)	Water Resources
This Common Inheritance: Britain's Environmental Strategy (HMSO) (1990)	Transport
Town & Country Planning Act (+ Technical Advice Notes) (1990)	Landscape, Biodiversity
TRACC Mid-Wales Transport Plan	Transport
Traffic Management in Historic Areas (1998)	Historic Environment, Built Environment
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)	Air Resources
UK Biomass Strategy (2007)	Energy
UK Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future	Sustainable Communities
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Sustainable Communities
UNESCO: UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014)	Education

Annex 7: Policy Context

Policy context	Chapters
WAG - Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ESDGC) – A Strategy for Action (2008)	Education
WAG Renewable Energy Route Map (2008)	Energy
Wales Biodiversity Strategy	Farming, Woodlands, Uplands
Wales Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan	Water Resources
Wales Spatial Plan (2008)	Historic Environment, Built Environment, Culture and Traditions, Air Resources, Water Resources, Soil Resources, Minerals, Energy, Planning & Development. Transport, Waste Management
Wales Transport Strategy (2004)	Historic Environment, Built Environment, Air Resources, Water Resources, Energy
Wales Woodland Strategy (FCW)	Woodlands
Wales: A Better Country (2003)	Education, Interpretation, Sustainable Communities
Water Framework Directive (2000)	Biodiversity, Water Resources, Soil Resources, Farming, Woodlands, Uplands, Water Resources
Water Industry Acts (1999)	Water Resources
Water Resources Acts (1991)	Water Resources
Welsh Commitment to Address Climate Change (2006)	Sustainable Communities
Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 and 61/90	Historic Environment, Built Environment
Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (1985)	Landscape, Biodiversity
Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)	Waste Management
Woodlands for Wales Strategy (2001)	Woodlands, Landscape, Biodiversity
World Heritage Convention (2008)	Landscape
Zero Carbon Britain: An Alternative Energy Policy (2007)	Energy