

**INVOLVING PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS IN THE
PREPARATION OF A NEW
NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK**

**Report on the Brecon Beacons National Park
National Park Management Plan Stakeholder Workshops
held on:
12th October 2006
19th October 2006
20th October 2006**



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Contents		
	Section	Page
	Acronyms used in this report	4
	Acknowledgements	5
1	This report and Context of the workshops	5
2	Workshop approach	8
3	Stakeholders	9
4	Themes arising	9
4.1	Visions	9
4.2	Special Qualities	10
4.3	Issues	10
4.4	Objectives	11
5	Next Steps	11
6	Evaluation	11
	Tables	
	Table 1 Timetable for the preparation of the Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan	6
	Table 2 Desired Outputs and Outcomes from each workshop	7
	Table 3 Outline of the day	8
	Table 4 Special qualities identified in the 2000-2005 Plan	10
	Table 5 Summary of response to evaluation question 1	12
	Appendices	
	Foreword to the Appendices	13
	Table A1 Outline for the day and activity in each session	13
	Appendix 1 Outputs from workshop 12th October 2006	15
	Appendix 2 Outputs from workshop 19th October 2006	67
	Appendix 3 Outputs from workshop 20th October 2006	96

Acronyms used in this report

ATs	Archaeological Trusts
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBNPA	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
CCs	County Councils or Community Council
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
DELLS	WAG Department of Education, Life Long Learning and Skills
DEIN	WAG Department of Enterprise, Innovation and Networks
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
FUW	Farmers Union of Wales
HAC	Honourable Artillery Company
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HOV	Heads of the Valleys
LA	Local Authority/ies
LAF	Local Access Forums
LDP	Local Development Plan
LEA	Local Education Authority
LHB	Local Health Board
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NGB	National Governing Bodies
NPMP	National Park Management Plan
NT	National Trust
PAVO	Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations
PCC	Powys County Council
PCNP	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
PONT	Pori, Natur a Threftadaeth (Grazing, Nature and Heritage)
PROW	Public rights of way
RA	Ramblers Association
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales
RCTCBC	Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council
RHE	Rural Housing Enabler
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
RTA	Road traffic accident
SAC	Special Area for Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEWTA	South East Wales Transport Alliance
TEC	The Environment Council
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WTB	Wales Tourist Board
WW	Welsh Water
YHA	Youth Hostels Association

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the National Park Authority and ourselves, The Environment Council thanks all the stakeholders at the three workshops for their contributions.

TEC would also like to thank Chris Gledhill, Brecon Beacons NPA Chief Executive, for opening each of the workshops and the NPA staff, Avril Barnes, Jane Davies, Chris Green, Richard Jenkins, Chris Morgan, Paul Sinnadurai, Nick Toulson and Rachel Willis who facilitated the groups over the three days. Finally we would like to pay particular thanks to Ruth Brown the BBNPA NPMP Park Plan Officer and to Ruth and Jane for taking questions in the end of day plenary sessions at the three workshops.

1 This report and Context of the workshops

1.1 This report

The key purpose of this report is to present the outputs from the three workshops held in October 2006, to be used in beginning further consultations with stakeholders and the public on the Brecon Beacons NPMP. The outputs from the individual workshops are presented in Appendices 1 to 3.

In addition to the outputs from the individual days the report also presents some collations and identification of themes arising.

The report has been produced by Steve Hill and Winsome Grigor (TEC), who were also the facilitators for the three workshops, in conjunction with Ruth Brown (BBNPA).

1.2 Context of the workshops

National Parks were set up under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. The Brecon Beacons National Park was designated in 1957, and is preparing for its 50th Anniversary next year. The statutory purposes of National Park designation were amended by Section 61 of the Environment Act 1995, to read:

- First Purpose: Conservation and Enhancement – *‘to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks.’*
- Second Purpose: Understanding and Enjoyment – *‘to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities [of the parks] by the public.’*

These purposes are underpinned by the Sandford Principle, which gives primacy of the first purpose over the second should a conflict arise.

Section 62(1) of the Environment Act 1995, (amended by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006) gave National Park Authorities an additional duty:

- Duty: *‘to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.’*

This duty is to be applied within the context of the Park's two purposes. In order to apply the duty, the National Park Authorities must work closely with their partners whose functions include economic and social development.

Under Section 62(2), relevant authorities¹ have a duty (the 's62 duty') to "have regard to" the purposes of National Parks when carrying out their work.

Section 66 of the Act requires the NPA to prepare and publish a National Park Management Plan, which formulates its policy for the management of the Park and for the carrying out of its functions. The scope of NPMPs has since changed so that they now relate to the Park as a whole, not just to the work of the NPA.

The Countryside Council for Wales' Guidance on preparing NPMPs requires the NPA actively to engage and gain the support of all key stakeholders who will assist in its successful delivery. Table 1 shows the timetable for production of the Brecon Beacons NPMP and the key stages in engaging with and gaining support from stakeholders and the public.

As part of this consultation process, Brecon Beacons NPA engaged The Environment Council (TEC) to plan and run a series of three stakeholder workshops to gather the views of the Parks' stakeholders and partners (the shaded part of Table 1), in preparation for later meetings with the public. In addition to generic aspects of consultation these three stakeholder workshops were to cover the two National Park purposes and the duty respectively (broadly: conservation, public enjoyment and the community).

Table 1 Timetable for the preparation of the BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN			
Date	Management Plan Stage	Tasks	SEA Tasks
01:01:06- 31:03:06	Establishing an understanding of the state of the Park	Produce State of the Park Report	
01:04:06- 31:08:06		Preparing for the stakeholder participation and public involvement	Gathering baseline information. Consider relevant plans and policies
01:09:06- 27:10:06	Identifying key issues and examining options	Stakeholder workshops	Prepare Scoping Report
30:10:06- 28:02:07	Agreeing a vision for the National Park and management objectives	Public meetings and website consultation	Refining options and assessing their effects
01:03:07- 30:05:07	Agreeing the policies of the Plan and actions flowing from it	Further stakeholder and group workshops	Prepare Environmental Report and Sustainability Appraisal
30:05:07- 31:07:07	Consulting on the Plan	Prepare draft plan	Publish Environmental Report

¹ Relevant authorities include: ministers of the Crown, government bodies, local authorities, local councils, statutory undertakers and any person holding public office

Table 1 Timetable for the preparation of the BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN			
Date	Management Plan Stage	Tasks	SEA Tasks
01:08:07-31:09:07		Consult on Draft Plan	
01:10:07-31:11:07	Modifications to the Plan following consultation		Modifications of Environmental Report following consultation
31:12:07	Publication of the Plan		Publication of final Environmental Report

Outputs for the NPMP and the SEA/SA overlap (see Table 1) and so the outputs and outcomes were determined by the NPA to meet the NPMP and SEA requirements. The NPA desired outputs and outcomes for these workshops is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Desired Outputs and Outcomes from each workshop
<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suggestions as to the Park's special qualities • identify key issues and likely future trends for each issue if no action were taken • objectives for each issue and realistic options for achieving these • suggested preferred options, identifying who would be responsible • a vision for the Park based on the objectives and preferred options
<u>Outcomes</u>
stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feel empowered in having an input into the future of the Park • contribute your own (organisational or private) objectives to the NPMP • gain a sense of ownership of the NPMP through involvement in its preparation • commit themselves to helping the successful delivery of the NPMP

1.3 Organisations invited to the workshops

The NPA invited representatives of some 300 organisations to the workshops. Invitees were invited to all three workshops.

Invitees included:

- NPA members on the NPMP/LDP SEA Steering Group
- Unitary Authorities: invitees covering planning, environment, economic development, housing, rights of way, highways
- National and Welsh Assembly Government agencies: Cadw, Department for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks, Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside, Forestry Commission Wales, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency Wales, Defence Estates, British Waterways
- Public bodies and utilities: police, health boards, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water
- Community Councils, community forums
- Environmental and conservation groups: National Trust, Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales, Archaeological Trusts, Wildlife Trusts, Brecon

Beacons Park Society, Woodland Trust, Friends of the Earth, Wye and Usk Foundation

- Land owners and farmers: Farmers' Union of Wales, National Farmers' Union, Country Land and Business Association, Farming Connect, large landowners, commoner/graziers associations
- Park user and provider groups: Ramblers Association, tourism associations, Sustrans, Beacons Active, motor sports, cycling, riding etc., water and air sports groups
- Community groups: disabled people, women's groups, black and minority ethnic groups
- Local business groups

The lists of those who attended on each day are presented in Appendices 1,2 and 3. Some people attended on more than one day.

2 The workshop approach

TEC designed a workshop process that could be used in all three workshops and deliver the NPA desired Outputs and Outcomes (Table 2). The outline of this workshop process is presented in Table 3. An expanded Outline for the day showing activities in each session is presented in Table A1 in the foreword to the Appendices.

Table 3 Outline of the day
• Welcome and Introductions
• Who participants are and what they bring
• Your Visions for the Park
• Special Qualities of the Park
• Issues and Trends if no action taken
• Objectives for Issues with Who (deliverers)
• Revisit Visions
• Overview of outputs of the day
• Next steps
• Evaluation of the day

The workshop process was split into two main sections gathering stakeholders' views on:

- 1) generic aspects of the Park i.e. stakeholders' views on Visions and Special Qualities;
- 2) and the Issues, Trends if no action, and Objectives in the context of the Purpose or Duty which was the theme for the day.

The themes for each day were:

- 12th October: First Purpose;
- 19th October: Second Purpose;
- 20th October: Duty.

2.1 Ways of working

The aim of these workshops was to gain the views of stakeholders. Stakeholders spent most of each workshop in groups. Outputs from the Who is in the room, Visioning and Special Qualities sessions were posted in the room for all to see. For the Issues, Trends if no action and Objectives sessions each group was given opportunity to work on each aspect. No individual outputs, comments etc from stakeholders are attributed in this report unless the stakeholder specifically asked for it to be recorded so.

3 Stakeholders

The desired Outcomes (Table 2) from the workshops were about the stakeholders and their engagement with the consultation process and the NPMP. As the stakeholders attending the workshops were from a variety of organisations they were asked to identify key things they brought to the day(s). These are shown in the Appendices for each day.

It can be seen from the lists of each day that the stakeholders attending brought a wide diversity of organisational and personal expertise to each day. In general stakeholders attended the days to which they felt their expertise was most relevant.

4 Themes arising

The CCW National Park Management Plans-Guidance document paragraph 4.16 details the need for a vision for the National Park, which develops 'links between the national park purposes and the socio-economic duty'. Under point 2.2 it also requires that the plan identifies and seeks 'to protect and enhance the special qualities of the Park' (see also point 1.2 of this report). Consequently we have sought to identify the common themes over the three days, relating to both the Vision and the Special Qualities.

4.1 Visions

This section identifies key themes on Visions from across the three workshops. This collation has been carried out after the events. Stakeholders who attended the workshops and readers of this report who did not attend may of course draw their own views on themes arising. The following is a list (in no particular order) of what seem to be the key themes in stakeholders' Visions. Visions were a mixture of quite specific, to those containing more than one of these themes.

- An appropriate economy
- Communities
- Way of life
- Tranquillity
- Landscape protection
- Nature, wildlife, biodiversity protection
- Preservation of the landscape, nature, communities
- Accessibility of the Park for all to enjoy
- A place for a wide range of recreation activities
- Tourism that utilises the Park, stimulates the economy but not to the Parks detriment

- Management that allows development to take place but in a sensitive way

4.2 Special Qualities

This section identifies key themes on Special Qualities from across the three workshops. This collation has been carried out after the events. Stakeholders who attended the workshops and readers of this report who did not attend may of course draw their own views on themes arising. The following is a list (in no particular order) of what seem to be the key themes in stakeholders' opinions on Special Qualities of the Park at present. The list is collated from all three workshops.

- Accessibility with respect to areas around it
- The landscape and natural beauty
- Its wildlife
- A wilderness offering remoteness and space
- A place offering lots of recreational opportunities
- Its cultural heritage
- A resource: educational, economic, cultural, recreational
- Active communities

When compared to the Special Qualities from the 2000-2005 Plan, as presented to the stakeholders (see table 4), it is obvious that stakeholders hold similar views now on the Special Qualities of the Park as to those presented in the previous Plan.

Table 4 Special qualities identified in the 2000-2005 Plan
Landscape and natural beauty
Peace and tranquillity
Opportunities for walking and access to open country
Open spaces and qualities of remoteness
Traditionally managed farmland
Wildlife

4.3 Issues

At each workshop stakeholders were invited to consider the Issues from the 2000-2005 NPMP under sub-headings related to the Purpose or Duty under consideration that day. Stakeholders were asked to add new Issues or to expand upon existing ones. The outputs from these sessions are presented in the individual meeting reports (Appendices 1 to 3).

Four key things happened in these sessions. Stakeholders:

- 1) added Issues that they felt had been missed or were pertinent to the plan going forward;
- 2) took the 2000-2005 Issues and broke them down into the component parts so identifying much longer lists under each sub-heading with such Issues being more specific;
- 3) identified Issues that were inter-related in nature e.g. over the three days some of the Issue areas overlapped or intersected with Issues relating to another Purpose or Duty (i.e. another workshop), examples of these are:

cultural identity, accessibility, economic activity and communities, transport, and raising awareness (all aspects of); and

- 4) identified cross cutting Issues: key ones mentioned were:
- a. Social inclusion (all aspects of);
 - b. Sustainable development;
 - c. Necessity for organisations with an interest in the Park to coordinate efforts;

4.4 Objectives

Stakeholders generated many Objectives for the Issues identified. However, in developing Objectives stakeholders identified that:

- Some Objectives would address different (but related) Issues e.g. transport was identified as an Issue in a number of forms, but it was found that a few key Objectives would address these Issues
- For some Issues there is a need for baseline data to be gathered to enable Objectives to be developed e.g. identifying the capacity of the Park to cope with tourists, traffic, campers etc while balancing the needs of local communities, conservation, protection etc.
- A large number of organisations were identified as potential deliverers of Objectives, sometimes as individual organisations, sometimes in conjunction with each other.

5 Next Steps

Table 1 shows the overall consultation process and where these workshops fit. We understand that the outputs from the three workshops, as presented in the Appendices to this report, will be made publicly available for the next stages of the consultation process. This means that stakeholders who participated in these events will have opportunity to reflect on the outputs. Stakeholders who were unable to attend the workshops and the wider public will have opportunity to contribute their own opinions on Visions, Special Qualities, Issues, Trends if no action and Objectives.

6 Evaluation

At the end of each workshop participants were invited to complete an evaluation form. This form was designed to gain stakeholders feedback on the success or otherwise of the day in delivering the Outputs and Outcomes and also sought qualitative comments on the workshops and looking ahead.

Table 4 summarises the responses in relation to question 1 on the evaluation form, which was:

1. How successful were we in delivering the outputs and outcomes of the day (PTO for the outputs and outcomes)? Please circle one of descriptions below.

Did not achieve Nearly achieved Achieved Achieved & more

Table 5 Summary of response to evaluation question 1									
Date	Replies	Achieved & More		Achieved		Nearly achieved		Did not achieve	
		N^o	%	N^o	%	N^o	%	N^o	%
12/10/06	25	3	12.0	18	72.0	4	16.0	0	0
19/10/06	17	0	0	14	82.3	3	17.6	0	0
20/10/06	17	1	5.9	12	70.5	3	17.6	1	5.9
	59	4	6.8	44	74.5	10	16.9	1	1.7

The feedback shows that over 80% of the stakeholders who returned their forms felt that the desired Outputs and Outcomes for the day had been achieved. Those who felt that the Outputs and Outcomes had only nearly or had not been achieved all commented that there was too much to achieve in the day.

The evaluation forms contained a range of other useful information from stakeholders with some views on the consultation process moving forward. Those forms are held by the NPA for their consideration of the comments.

Appendices

Foreword to the Appendices

Appendices 1 to 3 are the typescripts of the outputs from each of the three workshops. TEC apologises if we have misread and so mistyped any of the outputs. We would welcome feedback from stakeholders present on the days if they think that anything has been misread and mistyped. The typescripts are presented as produced by the stakeholders; they have not been amended or edited. However, to aid the reader the facilitators have added some notes in some places. These notes can be clearly identified as they are in italics.

Table A1 presents the Outline for the day sessions with an explanation of what activity participants were asked to do in each session. The same approach was used on each of the three days.

Table A1 Outline of the day and activity in each session	
Session	Activity
Welcome and Introductions	Chris Gledhill, BBNPA CEO, welcomed stakeholders and introduced the overall consultation programme (see Table 1 above). The TEC facilitators (Steve Hill and Winsome Grigor) explained the aims of the day and the ways of working Participants were in four groups for the day.
Who participants are and what they bring	Participants were asked to identify one key thing they brought to the day from their work/organisation and one thing they brought personally
Your Visions for the Park	Participants were asked to write down their Vision for the Park by completing the sentence "My VISION for the Brecon Beacons National Park is" The definition of a Vision used was from the CCW guidance i.e. <i>Should provide a statement of what the Park should be like in 20-30 years and should be: <u>CLEAR</u> <u>ASPIRATIONAL</u> <u>AMBITIOUS</u> but <u>REALISTIC</u></i>
Special qualities of the Park	Participants were each asked to identify up to three Special Qualities they saw in the Park at this time. Special Qualities from the 2000-2005 Park were available as a reference.
Issues and Trends if no action taken	Participants were presented with lists of Issues (under sub-headings) in relation to the Purposes or Duty under consideration that day and taken from the 2000-2005 Plan The themes for each day were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th October First Purpose, sub headings:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cultural Heritage ○ Biodiversity ○ Landscape and Geodiversity

Table A1 Outline of the day and activity in each session	
Session	Activity
Issues and Trends if no action taken (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th October Second Purpose, sub headings:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open Access and Rights of Way ○ Raising Awareness ○ Transport and visitor facilities ○ Recreation activities • 20th October Duty, sub-headings:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tourism and transport ○ Sustainable communities ○ Thriving communities ○ Economic activity. <p>Participants were asked to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) identify any new key Issues; and 2) identify up to three key impacts if no action were taken on each Issue <p>Each group was given the opportunity to work on each sub-group of Issues</p>
Objectives for Issues with Who (deliverers)	<p>Participants were asked to identify at least one key Objective and deliver(s) for each of the Issues identified for each sub-heading.</p> <p>The definition of an Objective followed the CCW guidance that they should be SMART so participants were asked to develop Objectives that were: <u>Measurable</u> with <u>Clear outcomes</u> in a specific <u>Time scale</u></p> <p>Each group was given the opportunity to work on each sub-group Issues</p>
Revisit Visions	<p>Participants were asked whether they thought the Objectives produced (in the context of the Purpose and the Duty under consideration that day) would move the Park towards delivering their Vision</p>
Overview of outputs of the day and Next steps	<p>A plenary session was held, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looked at Next Steps in the consultation Process; • Addressed comments and Questions raised by participants during the day (these were those placed in the “Park in the Park” throughout the day; and had an • Open discussion on other aspects of the NPMP process
Evaluation of the day	<p>Participants were invited to complete an evaluation form</p>

Appendix 1 Outputs from workshop 12th October 2006

Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan Workshop

Transcript from 12th October 2006

Attendees	
Name	Organisation
Winsome Grigor	The Environment Council
Steve Hill	The Environment Council
Ruth Brown	BBNPA
Chris Green	BBNPA
Jane Davies	BBNPA
Richard Jenkins	BBNPA
Chris Morgan	BBNPA
Gareth Ellis	BBNPA
Krish Pathak	BBNPA
Ben Lewis	Brecknock Wildlife Trust
Colin Passmore	National Farmers Union
John Evans	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Peter Seaman	NPA Member & Talybont-on-Usk Community Council
John Steadman	Ystradgynlais Town Council
Matt Ritchie	Cadw
Kate Roberts	Cadw
Roger Austin	Vale of Grwyney CC
Andrew Leonard	Brecon Local Community Forum
Helen Gichard	Brecknock Society
Charles Morgan	Pori Natur a Threftadaeth
Tony Bufton	Brecon Town Council
Paul Watkins	Wales Federation of Motor Clubs
Bernard Watkins	Maescar Community Council
Alice Pyper	Cambria Archaeology
Bob Martin	Talgarth Town Council
Richard Granville	Rambler's Association Wales
Chris Hatch	Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water
Oriel Price	The Council for National Parks
Jon Field	Hay Tourist Information Centre
David Hudson	Brecknock Access group
Stuart Reid	CCW
Graham Motley	CCW
David Jones Powell	Commoners Associations
Allan Fogg	Defence Estates Ministry of Defence
Robin Simpson	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
John Coombe	Ystradgynlais Town Council
Janet Imlach	Biodiversity Information Service
Neil Maylan	Glamorgan – Gwent Archaeological Trust
Geoffrey Williams	Brecon Beacons Park Society

Welcome and Introductions

Outline of the day

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Participants and what they bring
3. Your Visions for the Park
4. Special qualities of the Park
5. Issues and Trends if no action taken
6. Objectives for issues with Who
7. Revisit Visions
8. Overview of outputs of the day
9. Next steps
10. Evaluation of the day

Outputs and Outcomes

Outputs

- Suggestions as to the park's special qualities.
- Identify key issues and likely future trends for each issue if no action were taken.
- Objectives for each issue and realistic options for achieving these.
- Suggested preferred options, identifying who would be responsible.
- Your vision for the park based on the objectives and preferred options.

Outcomes

Stakeholders

- feel empowered in having an input into the future of the park.
- Contribute your own (organisational or private) objectives to the NPMP.
- Gain a sense of ownership of the NPMP through involvement in its preparation.
- Commitment to helping that successful delivery of the NPMP.

Working Agreements

- Mobile phones and pagers off.
- Respect other's views.
- One person speaking at a time.

Purposes and duty

First Purpose:

Conservation and Enhancement – to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park (***This Purpose was the focus for the second part of the day for this workshop.***)

Second Purpose:

Understanding and enjoyment – to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the park, by the public.

Duty: to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the NP.

Who is here and what do they bring?

These are presented as lists from each group. The things people bring are not necessarily in pairs

Group Blue

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Detailed geographical knowledge of the area	A love and respect for the history and landscape of the Brecon Beacons
Historic environment advice and grants	Live and work in the park, a keen walker
Historic environment heritage management	Keen walker and nature lover
Historic site representation	History – knowledge
Grants for historic sites and projects	Experience with management and presentation of historic sites
Statutory functions	Biodiversity awareness
Scheduled monuments	Land management and planning skills (limited)
Registered historic landscapes parks and gardens (Designation and advice)	Motorsport
Land ownership and management	Understanding historic landscapes
Considerable economic contribution	Knowledge of industrial monuments
Some hundreds of permanent jobs and extensive visitor/tourism activities and responsible land management.	40 years residence within BBNP – knowledge of its history, environment, people
Archaeological planning advice Could give management and interpretation advice on archaeological monuments	Experience of dealing with management of historic environment features
Hay TIC Attract tourists to enjoy the national park, and sustain these attractions	Interest in traditional buildings
Wide cultural interest – in history arts, wildlife within old shire of Brecknock	Recreational
Knowledge of historic environment	
Heritage management advice	
Archaeological survey and excavation	
Interpretation and HER outreach	

Group Green

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
To promote understanding and enjoyment of the national park and its purpose	A love of the open land within the national park
Vale of Grwyney County Council – need for conserving and enhancing our villages and communities	Sense of belonging and concern for where I live
Cynical view of the planning process	Walker and ‘naturalist’
Ystradgynlais Town Council – footpaths in park	Management, leadership and quality improvement skills from past employment experience combined with love of rural countryside and wildlife
Locally elected representative on town council and committee member of local regeneration group/community forum	Farmer Community experience Walker Geographer
Have concerns that some of the planning decisions that are made and feel left to one side	
Awareness of some local peoples concerns and aspirations	
Link to local communities and part of park. I live in Ystradgynlais	
	Love of countryside and use of BBNP for leisure
	Visits to Craigynos Country park to enjoy walking and listening, lectures etc
	I feel that I could bring a local knowledge of the area and views of local people

Group Orange

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Knowledge of recording wildlife (flora and fauna) within the park	An interest in community affairs and environmental issues
Observing, listening, learning	Knowledge of special habitat, species and places within BBNP
Knowledge of appropriate sustainable grazing management to benefit wildlife and landscape	Knowledge on management for conservation
Understanding of the special wildlife and habitats of the NP and the factors affecting their quality	Appreciation of recreational use of countryside
Purpose to conserve and enhance the natural beauty and cultural heritage of the NP	Interest in wildlife/botany Appreciate landscape Production of local food

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Knowledge of special habitat, species and places within BBNP Knowledge and involvement of a range of other mechanisms affecting BBNP landscape	Availability of local produce Live and work here
Knowledge of farming: farming practice, farmers skills and abilities and aspirations	Passion and enthusiasm for the welsh countryside and culture
Knowledge of wildlife and habitats and special sites such as SSS1 and NP reserves, interaction with landowners and knowledge of processes such as planning etc	Determination to help indigenous population of park living and working in park with opportunities for their families to continue
Conservation, access and recreation management	Drive, passion and commitment to wildlife enhancement across Wales through sustainable grazing systems Live in park, have organisation base in park
Independent voice for nature conservation within BBNP with strong community links	Passion for nature conservation and fresh outlook to BBNP plan drawing on experiences of working within other NPs
	Lived in a NP for the majority of my life and now work in the BBNP
	Special knowledge of some wildlife groups within and outside the NP
	Knowledge of conservation enhancement and prospect work
	Knowledge of birds/mammals

Group Red

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Motor Cycle Club treasurer representing East South Wales Centre WTRA (Trail Riders Assoc) Welsh Federation of Motorcycle Clubs	Poetical Geology Photographs
Campaign for the protection of rural Wales Safeguarding landscape	A Welshman, Briton and European in that order A lover of Wales' open spaces And 35 year plus explorer on foot and motorcycle
Cynicism Listening	Walker and admirer of landscape quality, holiday in park
Secretary of two Large Commoners Assocs (Beaufort and Great Forest) Retired solicitor	Landowner and resident in park Retired solicitor (practised in park)
We seek to protect the landscape of rural Wales and the people who live and work there	Hill walking Local history Natural history Built environment
Understanding and representing walker's interests	Walker Geographer
National clarity that works to protect and enhance NPs and areas that merit NP status	Geologist Environmental communications
To conserve and enhance the beauty of the NP	Walker Landmap
A new outlook on the NP	Walker
Management plan process	

My VISION for the Brecon Beacons National Park is:

Group Blue

- Sympathetic management of upland areas to preserve their special qualities and protect against damage caused by leisure activities.
- The maintenance of the landscape whilst allowing both residents and visitors the opportunity to carry out their legitimate use of the area
- An area which is well managed, integrating all aspects, archaeology and historic environment, biodiversity, farming, recreational users
- The NPA able to deliver a holistic sustainable proactive management regime throughout the historic and natural environment.
- Thriving farms, attracting young people to stay – with emphasis on biodiversity and continuity of history, network of paths, bridges, roads maintained but not over developed. Buses and canals for daily travel and transport – as well as leisure.
- 20-30 year time horizon.
 - Conserved (preserved) landscape
 - No increase in population (contrast to elsewhere)
 - No intrusive structures i.e. no change except genteel adaptation
 - No overuse (if too many walker/bikers etc)
- Natural beauty sustained for the enjoyment of people and wildlife
- A world leader in its promotion, care, protection and management of the historic and natural environments. A supporter of sustainable development and champion.

Group Green

- A place of beauty but where there are living communities, which must be, maintained as viable entities. The park should be different from ANYWHERE.
- An area still worthy of the 'title' 'National Park' based on current definition.
- A protected environment that is prosperous, caring and welcoming.
- That it should be 'Green' and protected for the benefit of future generations.
- More partnership working with others; tourist, county council, LHB, transport. People recognise it's their park. More use and enjoyment.
- Encourage tourism but at the same time protecting the natural beauty of the park.
- That more disabled access be provided for more people to enjoy the beauty. Plus better signing of beauty spots.

Group Orange

- A place where sustainable and economically viable farming can work to conserve the wildlife, habitats and landscape of the NP for everyone to enjoy.
- A landscape of maximised natural beauty and biodiversity that is actively managed balancing economic and environmental benefit.
- Economically active Socially healthy Beacon of environmental excellence
Carbon neutral
- Thriving local businesses based on farming, tourism village/town businesses to provide local employment. Prosperity is important and affects the look and feel of the area. Landscape and biodiversity follows and was created by the above.

- A varied yet productive countryside where the uplands in particular have a wide range of good natural habitats rich in wildlife.
- An area rich in wildlife brought about by communities working together sustainably to a secure future.
- Management, which will halt the current loss of biodiversity and degradation of habitats.
- The park managed for the benefit of its wildlife and communities through using a mixture of traditional and innovative types of grazing animals to deliver environmental, carbon sequestration and community benefit.
- Maintain the working landscape but be sustainable so as to consider/enhance semi-natural habitats and the wildlife inherent to the park.

Group Red

- Extended to include whole of Black Mountains.
- Will there be a NP in 20-30 years of today's geographical size!!
- To enjoy the park in the next 30 years in the same way as the last 30 years in a substantially unchanged landscape.
- Less parking within the park. More public transport. Unless off road motorcycle and quad bike use is controlled that park will be a place outdoor enthusiasts will not wish to visit. Litter must be controlled. Park needs more finance.
- Protected and enhanced areas of natural beauty that can be used as test beds for sustainable development.
- Sustainable vibrant communities.
- An open, accessible park enjoyed and respected by all.
- I am not by nature a visionary. Accordingly I would like to see organic growth of what we have.

Special Qualities

Special Qualities Identified for the 2000 Plan

- Landscape and natural beauty
- Peace and tranquillity
- Opportunities for walking and access to open country
- Open spaces and qualities of remoteness
- Traditionally managed farmland
- Wildlife

Special Qualities identified by participants

Group Blue

- A rich archaeological resource – still to be explored and understood.
- Preserved historic landscapes.
- Well preserved cultural heritage
 - Prehistoric ritual sites and landscapes.
 - Relic medieval rural settlements.
- Well-preserved examples of early industrial sites – not always understood or presented to the public.
- Relatively unspoilt historic towns.
- Cultural heritage – “Welshness”

- Well-preserved Palimpsest of historic landscapes
- Well-preserved upland archaeological sites
- Landscape including its people past and present.
- Expanse of time and space.
- Easily accessible wilderness areas.
- Landscape/terrain/weather.
- Timelessness (away from overused roads/tracks.)
- Air and water quality (with some exceptions!)
- Landscape and natural beauty.
- Peace and tranquillity.
- Wildlife.
- Natural beauty.

Group Green

- It's free.
- As sense of remoteness (reluctantly shared with others!)
- Built environment, 'traditional' buildings etc.
- Openness peace.
- Landscape and natural beauty.
- Wildlife.
- I feel the people will fully agree with the proposed plan.
- Centre of environmental standard for wider area.
- Major tourist attraction and opportunity.
- Protection of wildlife.

Group Orange

- Gorges and waterfalls, classic Karst and glacial landform
- Stunning landscapes and natural beauty
- Park as a whole is sequestering atmospheric carbon or at least carbon neutral.
- In the context of the UK – Geographically rugged, remote, extreme landscape, important moorland and valley character.
- Richness and potential richness of wildlife.
- Landscape – in particular glacial features such as cliffs and broad valleys.
- Biodiverse areas of common land.
- The diversity of habitats.
- Range of semi-natural habitats and diversity of wildlife within easy access.
- Landscape and geology.
- Wild open commons and hills.
- Unique landscape.
- Uplands where natural processes are allowed to develop habitat and landscape quality.
- Potential diversity of wildlife.
- A NP with opportunities for quiet recreation and relaxation.
- The landforms sculpted from rock by ice and water.
- Skills developed by local inhabitants (farmer and countrymen) to live and earn a living here.
- The park's clean, naturally eroding, wooded/ tree lined high quality rivers and streams.

- A NP with large communities and adjacent to significant population.
- A place that is relatively free from the roar of traffic and has 'clean' air.
- Locally produced food (butchers).
- A National Park with farming community seeking to change.
- The people who have worked to create and maintain this landscape.

Group Red

- Landscape – distant views and smaller scale (remember that little of the landscape is natural. It is largely the result of the activities of humans and other animals.)
- A compact area of stunning contrasting geography.
- Wonderful upland landscape with long views in all directions.
- The vast difference between the park's eastern and western areas.
- Hidden natural features e.g. small valleys, legends, industrial archaeology, ancient dwelling sites.
- Geology.
- Geopark.
- Remoteness.
- Geo-diversity.
- Flora and fauna.
- Unique landscape character.
- Unspoilt and protected.
- Natural beauty.
- A landscape of hills and distant views.
- A farmed landscape.
- 2000 plan points pretty acceptable but in some cases rather contradictory.
- Access to open country and opportunities for the public to use it.
- Proximity to population.
- "The back garden of the valleys."
- Sheep.

Issues and Trends if no action and Objectives and Who Tables

(The following tables for Issues and Trends, and tables for Objectives are in the context of the First Purpose, the focus for the second part of this day. The number of Issues from the 2000-2005 Plan for Cultural Heritage meant that the sub-heading was split into two groups. The tables are presented by subheading with Issues and then Objectives for each sub-heading in turn)

Cultural Heritage I	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Conserving the park's landscape as a historic whole*	- Uncontrolled development
	- Gradual deterioration e.g. loss of field boundaries, stone walls
	- Destruction/loss of finite irreplaceable resources
	- Loss of sense of place and purpose
- Conserving and enhancing identified historic landscapes, parks and gardens*	- Inappropriate development
	- Overgrowth of scrub
	- Destruction/loss of a finite irreplaceable resource
	- Loss of respect causing damage
	- Loss of sense of place and purpose

Cultural Heritage I	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Interpreting the park's historic landscapes*	- Deterioration of sense of place for locals and visitors alike
	- Loss of respect causing damage
	- Loss of opportunity
- Managing historic sites*	- ◇Loss of a finite irreplaceable resource◇
	- Loss of respect causing damage
	- Loss of local character and distinctiveness
- Protecting the park's historic landscapes	- Loss of historic resources e.g. barns, chapels with impact on local communities
- Conserving and enhancing historic sites, historic landscapes and historic parks and gardens, and their settings	- Inappropriate development
	- Overgrowth of scrub
	- Destruction/loss of a finite irreplaceable resource
	- Loss of respect causing damage
	- Loss of sense of place and purpose

Cultural Heritage I	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Interpreting and promoting an appreciation of the park's historic environment	- Deterioration of sense of place for locals and visitors alike
	- Loss of respect causing damage
	- Loss of opportunity
- Finding and researching unknown historic sites, and developing greater understanding of the known historic environment	- Loss of potentially important sites
	- Deterioration of sense of place for locals and visitors alike
	- Loss of opportunity
- Valuing the changing social history and culture	- Partial view of the culture of the area
	- Loss of traditional skills
	- Loss of young people from rural areas
	- Negative social inclusion
- Sense of place	- Loss of local distinctiveness
	- "Cwdbieniwerrii" (=could be anywhere really)
- Managing Historic sites and historic buildings	- Loss of local character and distinctiveness

Cultural Heritage I		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving the park's landscape as a historic whole* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish an effective system of development control, incorporating appropriate specialist advice. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 archaeologist and any other specialists e.g. trees farming, to be appointed by BBNPA within 1 year to fill significant gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Joint National Park Historic Environment Accord through its action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA and partners Cadw RCAHMW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 sustainable grazing projects in the park by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA and PONT, plus farmers/landowners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving and enhancing identified historic landscapes, parks and gardens* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a programme of positive project works in regard to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Immediate - within a year? (optimistic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA lead and partners – Cadw, Welsh Trusts, TBD, CCs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess impact of DDA (<i>Disability Discrimination Act</i>) compliance needed. Sensible and sensitive solutions only allowed. 3 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPA, WAG

Cultural Heritage I		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Promote use of traditional building materials and methods through education/outreach, (training) financial assistance. Within 5 years.	- BBNPA and Cadw
- Interpreting the park's historic landscapes*	- Develop and implement a programme of public awareness and community outreach (including schools). Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing.	- BBNPA and partners
	- Producing site-specific or area specific leaflets relating to historic landscapes. Initial development within 1 year and rolling.	- Co-ord by BBNPA with CCW, Cadw and experts
- Managing historic sites*	- All historic sites in BBNPA ownership will have an implemented management plan. Short term: within 5 years. Long term: ongoing.	- BBNPA/Cadw
	- Lead the protection of historic sites and buildings in the park. Short term: identify sites. Medium/long: rolling programme of conservation and improvement.	- BBNPA, Cadw and partners
- Protecting the park's historic landscapes	- Ensure all registered historic landscapes are characterised and information available to public on web. Ongoing, completion in 5 years.	- BBNPA and Cadw and Welsh Archaeological Trusts

Cultural Heritage I		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Revisit the visual and cultural aspects of the LANDMAP projects for the BBNPA.	- BBNPA and CCW
- Conserving and enhancing historic sites, historic landscapes and historic parks and gardens, and their settings	- Establish a programme of positive project works in regard to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Immediate – within a year? (optimistic)	- BBNPA lead and partners – Cadw, Welsh Trusts, TBD, CCs
	- Assess impact of DDA compliance needed. Sensible and sensitive solutions only allowed. 3 years.	- NPA, WAG
	- Promote use of traditional building materials and methods through education/outreach, (training) financial assistance. Within 5 years.	- BBNPA and Cadw
- Interpreting and promoting an appreciation of the park's historic environment	- Develop and implement a programme of public awareness and community outreach (including schools). Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing.	- BBNPA and partners
	- Producing site-specific or area specific leaflets relating to historic landscapes. Initial development within 1 year and rolling.	- Co-ord by BBNPA with CCW, Cadw and experts

Cultural Heritage I		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding and researching unknown historic sites, and developing greater understanding of the known historic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update, enhance and maintain the historic environment record (SMR) (held by BBNPA). This is used in development control. Short term: immediate. Long term: ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a research agenda/strategy for the historical environment. Within 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA and Welsh ATs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage local heritage audits (to encourage sense of place/ownership within local community) and enable small projects (conservation and interpretation) that result. Short term: within 5 years. Undertaken results within 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA and partnerships (i.e. Cadw/ trusts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuing the changing social history and culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enable local communities to identify and record local history and culture by enabling through 'toolkits' and 'best practice sharing'. By 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPA, Cadw, HLF and Welsh Archaeological Trusts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sense of place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify sites for small-scale queries for local building stone – this will help conserve character of local architecture etc. Earliest opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA

Cultural Heritage I		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- BBNPA local food marketing brand for BBNPA i.e. something like 'eat the landscape' to tie food production to grazing and the living landscape	- BBNPA and partners
- Managing Historic sites and historic buildings	- All historic sites in BBNPA ownership will have an implemented management plan. Short term: within 5 years. Long term: ongoing.	- BBNPA/Cadw
	- Lead the protection of historic sites and buildings in the park. Short term: identify sites. Medium/long: rolling programme of conservation and improvement.	- BBNPA, Cadw and partners

Cultural Heritage I Notes:

- Brecon Castle Hotel: - do not spend £1m putting lift in tower.
- Overarching objectives:
 - Empower local communities to achieve all the cultural objectives by 2008.
 - Sustainability should become part of the cultural heritage of the NP.
- The NP landscape is **not** a historic whole. E.g. the Black Mountain is very different from the Blorenge; the Black Mountains are very different from the Beacons. (The NP has only been thought of as a whole since 1956.)

Cultural Heritage II	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Conserving and enhancing the park's towns and villages*	Large housing estates full of Londoners (outsiders) (non-Welsh person.)
	If we do not conserve and enhance our villages they will die.
	Plethora of holiday homes
	Local people will be unable to find local housing, especially young people.
	Town centres to retain individual distinctiveness to avoid faceless retail outlets.
	Deterioration of built heritage affecting local economy and prevents future investment.
	Deterioration of historic fabric – 'listed' buildings.
	Loss of historic character.
	Development of 'out of town' shopping centres will destroy town interior distinctiveness.
	Lack of encouragement to enhance may sap initiative.

Cultural Heritage II	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	Lack of sustainable development would have an overall impact on enhancement.
- Conserving and enhancing the park's culture and traditions*	Local traditions would change – for better or worse??
	No sense of ownership of the NP if the authority does nothing.
	Visitors would decline as many come for the traditions. Park income would decrease.
	Conglomeration of farms and farmland.
	Lack of enhancement would result in loss of agricultural and economic opportunities.
	Loss of local distinctiveness (what makes the area special.)
	Aspects of cultural heritage will disappear e.g. without active, vociferous opposition there will be a loss of village schools, halls, community facilities.
- Local identity and distinctiveness*	If Welsh is not protected as a language the local identity would vanish

Cultural Heritage II	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	Allowing for evolution whilst respecting local identity
	Dry stonewalls and hedge laying traditions to be financed – to preserve the character of the park.
	Stop giving retrospective planning consent to avoid loss of local identity.
	Failure to observe local identity would result in loss of vibrant communities.
	Loss of differences between the east and west of the park in culture and tradition and loss of attractiveness of the park.
	Loss of local housing to incomers will result in local identity diminishing.
	Lack of local identity would prevent local communities from evolving.
	Loss of traditional breeds e.g. Welsh blacks and farming traditions.
	Lack of traditional church building – through deterioration.

Cultural Heritage II		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving and enhancing the park's towns and villages* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To carry out a 'planning for real' consultation within the life of the NPMP (5 years) (ownership and pride.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPA plus local communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure the LDP (<i>Local Development Plan</i>) reflects the need to maintain economically active town and village centres – July 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No permitted development rights in parks, towns and villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instigate a historic town survey and database for Brecon, Hay, Talgarth and Crickhowell. In 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA & CADW. Welsh Archaeological Trust. Community Councils
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage use of local materials/continuity of local skills (apprenticeships) programme, grants and bursaries. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA – partnerships with local colleges/businesses

Cultural Heritage II		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To adopt a Sustainable Design Guide for the three Welsh NPs now. And adapt it to the Brecon Beacons NP by 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA and partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving and enhancing the park's culture and traditions* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key settlements within the NP for inclusion in the Wales Spatial Plan by January 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DEIN, PCC, BBNPA in partnership.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create sustainable communities, with the help of Wales Spatial Plan. 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAG and LA (including BBNPA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage use of local materials/continuity of local skills (apprenticeships) programme, grants and bursaries. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA – partnerships with local colleges/businesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local identity and distinctiveness* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To recognise the importance of community facilities for social, cultural and economic reasons and to devise a scoring matrix by December 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Powys CC, BBNPA, PAVO

Cultural Heritage II		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- To adopt a Sustainable Design Guide for the three Welsh NPs now. And adapt it to the Brecon Beacons NP by 2009.	- BBNPA and partners
	- Use of design guides to conserve and enhance (Supplementary Planning Guides.) 2 years.	- BBNPA
	- To use local provenance planting schemes in future development schemes throughout the NP for inclusion in the LDP.	- BBNPA
	- Support farmers in changes to farm practice, especially where it involves production of specialist local products e.g. traditional organic breeds farm processing.	- BBNPA planning specialist buildings/conversions

Observations:

- Is there a specific/unique culture in the NP?
- Are there traditions which are unique to the NP? (e.g. the culture of the Swansea/Nedd (*is this correct?*) Valley is not confined to the NP.
- Local identity and distinctiveness: Stop diluting local identity by “Political Correctness” in all aspects of life. Period: 3 yrs. Who: WAG, LA & BBNPA
- Failure to consult local communities and to respond effectively.
- Rural Development Plan?? ‘Out of BBNPA hands??’
- Preserve the Welsh language – (BBNPA Western Area Wardens)
- What about Ystradgynlais??

Biodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Landscape scale conservation* (and agriculture) (<i>latter added by participants</i>)	- Abandonment of upland and marginal land farming.
	- Change in wildlife/landscapes
	- Fragmentation of biodiversity.
	- Change in recreational value.
- Woodland cover and management*	- Increase in woodland cover.
	- Deforestation in favour of agriculture.
	- Decrease in woodland quality.
- Reintroduction of European beaver to improve flood control, water quality and bio-diversity*	- Continued problem with flood control and quality of wetland habitats.
	- Necessary implementation of structural water control methods (with effect on habitat and species.)
	- Public awareness – knock on effect on biodiversity.

Biodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Acidification*	- Decrease in water quality.
	- Loss of biodiversity / species and habitats.
	- More expenditure on drinking water treatment plants.
	- Loss of valuable fisheries.
- Highways management*	- Habitat loss and fragmentation.
	- Habitat gain (depending on type of management)
- Protecting designated sites and second tier wildlife sites*	- Habitat loss and fragmentation.
	- Loss of species.
- Species protection*	- Loss of species.
	- Loss of knowledge of species.
- The effect of farmland and woods being sold off in small lots*	- Change in management character
	- Risk of change in landscape character (biodiversity.)

Biodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	- Mosaic of bio-diverse habitats (possibly a positive impact.)
	- Loss of wildlife and change in balance of biodiversity, leading to more use of pesticides and fertilisers.
- Effect of climate change on biodiversity	- Unknown losses and gains.
- Non-native invasive species	- Continued negative impact.
- Recreation (impact of recreation on species and habitats etc)	- Continued loss of habitats and species.
- Development pressure	- Continued loss of habitats and species
- Water resource management	- Large-scale habitat losses
	- Loss of water quality.
	- Loss of soil and vegetation.
- Effect of farming practices on biodiversity	-

Biodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Landscape scale conservation (and agriculture)*	- Well-linked environmental and economic policy. 2020	- Central and Welsh government
	- Incorporate landscape conservation in BBNPA's UDP and LDP. 5 years.	- BBNPA
- Woodland cover and management*	- Environmentally, economically and socially sustainable woodland management. Woodland management to be completely carbon neutral by 2010	- Forestry Commission
	- Research, agree and implement a policy of irreducible amount of mature tree/forest cover to be maintained. 3 years 1+2 10 years.	- EA, Forestry Commission
- Reintroduction of European beaver to improve flood control, water quality and bio-diversity*	- Continued on-going process for re-introduction of European beaver. Feasibility by 2010. Re-introduction by 2012.	- Current Partnership

Biodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Acidification*	- Mitigation/elimination of acidification. 20 + years.	- EA/ Forestry Commission
	- Adopt EU/international guidelines on acceptable acidification levels and introduce penalty system. 5 years.	- CCW
	- When designing land/water management plans, consider where and when acidification does benefit or hinder biodiversity. Life of plan.	- All partners
- Highways management*	- Environmentally friendly highways management. 2008	- Highways Authority/ County Councils
	- Manage road verges and transport corridors to facilitate safe transport and increase opportunities for wildlife. 2008.	-
- Protecting designated sites and second tier wildlife sites*	- Complete wildlife sites projects (2 nd tier sites.) 2008.	- BBNPA and Brecknock Wildlife Trust

Biodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Bring designated sites into favourable condition through site management. 2012-2020	- CCW
	- To reduce the number of designations as there are too many and too confusing, also somewhat demoralising and contrary to freedom of speech/association (i.e. one doesn't talk for fear of attracting designation.)	- Whoever is doing it
- Species protection*	- No loss of and expanding range of protected species present in the BBNPA. 2010.	- BBNPA, BAP Group?
	- Documentation of reported sightings and known locations. Within 1 year (Already being done.)	- BBNPA/Wildlife Trusts/ CCW
- The effect of farmland and woods being sold off in small lots*	- Policy on sub-plotting: prevent negative effect of sub-plotting; on adoption of plan (NPMP)	- BBNPA
	- Legislation to control sub-plotting. 5 years. Political cost?	- WAG

Biodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Effect of climate change on biodiversity	- Monitor effects of climate change. Ongoing	- NPA/ EA /CCW/ Wildlife Trusts
	- Draw up species list and apply objective ranking based on, for example, scarcity, endemism, threat to habitat to decide priority of protection. 5 years	- CCW
- Non-native invasive species	- Halt the spread of non-native invasive species by 2010 and reduce by 2015.	- EA and all land managers
- Recreation (impact of recreation on species and habitats etc)	- Identify 'Honey Pot' locations. It's in BRONLLYS and produce management plan.	- BBNPA
- Development pressure	- Carbon cost to be identified in all new developments by 2010.	- BBNPA and WAG
	- All new developments to be carbon neutral by 2012.	- BBNPA and WAG
	- Strict adherence to village settlement boundaries for new dwellings. 1 year.	- BBNPA

Biodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Water resource management	- Manage Water resources efficiently. Period: continuing. Cost?	- EA/ DCWW
	- Undertake water resource management projects that are sympathetic to species habitats. Continually.	- CCW
- Effect of farming practices on biodiversity	- Speed up Tir Gofal Schemes. 1 year	- WAG

Landscape & Geodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Landscape effects of climate change*	- Traditional farming will change, affecting landscape.
	- The cost of keeping “Conserving and enhancing geodiversity”, “Air and water quality” and “Soil conservation” will be enormous.
	- The whole character of the park could change.
	- Massive changes to landscape and human activity.
	- Loss of upland flora.
	- Bracken infestation.
- Landscape effects of agri-environmental support changes*	- The character of the grasslands, moorland and lowland will change and the park landscape will change.
	- Likely abandonment of hill farming as we know it!!
	- Lack of maintenance of historic landscapes (features and sites.)
	- Bracken infestation.

Landscape & Geodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
- Common land and upland management*	- Common land management such as killing off bracken will result in more off road vehicle activity and erosion of peat.
	- Will lead to landscape degradation.
	- Deterioration of historic environment.
	- Continued loss of carbon sequestration opportunities
	- Bracken infestation
- Catchment sensitive farming*	- Erosion of river banks due to more intensive arable farming
	- Pollution of watercourses – [Reduction in] biodiversity - eutrophication (algal bloom.)
	- Will lead to large areas of abandoned land.
- Soil conservation*	- Reduction in soil quantity
	- Reduction in soil quality.
	- Reduction in viability of farming.

Landscape & Geodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion – effect on water quality and biodiversity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving and enhancing Geodiversity* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lose Geopark status?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geodiversity is not confined to Geopark area (e.g. glacial features in other parts of NP.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geophysical sites will be devastated by such as fossil hunters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air and water quality* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality - Keep visitor's cars out of park or loose visitors; pollute rivers and streams.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative effect on health of humans and wildlife.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor water quality → invertebrate loss → salmonoid loss → fishing devalued.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Litter and fly tipping* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No publicity and education for the visitors to the NP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce appeal of park, leading to lower visitor numbers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to stock, damage to water quality → infections.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Litter leads to more litter.

Landscape & Geodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More abandoned farm machinery. But farmers risk losing their single farm payment if they don't clear it! <p>Footnote: This problem is not confined to NP (education of people to make them more responsible is the key.)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Losses of landscape features and potential for restoration* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of visitors follows loss of landscape and less income to park
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of restoration will escalate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape is the result of human activity. It has changed over the centuries and will continue to change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable management of forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More broad leaf trees! Mixed plantations!
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could affect the use of forests as CO₂ sinks.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who will plant trees without a financial incentive?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All forestry commission land is now access land for CROW (<i>Countryside and Rights of Way</i>) therefore it is a resource for leisure purposes as well as producing timber and biodiversity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape change.

Landscape & Geodiversity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	- Alien landscape.
	- Loss of local stone to retain character of building.
- Use of landscape for green energy (hydro schemes)	- Impact on SSSI's.
	- Loss of economic opportunity.
- Visitor/recreational pressure	- Damage to archaeological sites.
	- Deterioration of historic environment/landscape.
	- Damage to tracks/trails. Fewer walkers/visitors.
- Vehicle use	- Erosion of historic and natural environment.

NOTES:

- Nearly all these negatives could be seen as positives.
- Much of this is beyond control of NPA. Other agencies, e.g. Environment Agency WAG Agricultural Department have much more opportunity of influencing.

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Landscape effects of climate change*	- Assuming that climate change is inevitable (and historic) to manage change (i.e. a version of managed retreat of coastline.)	- For lack of anything more effective the existing agencies should lead i.e. EA, WAG
	- Eradicate bracken. Use sheep. Use as fuel – make briquettes. Use as bedding. Cost minimal – even make a profit.	- Landowners/farmers agri-environmental schemes, BBNPA
- Landscape effects of agri-environmental support changes*	- Better targeting of agricultural support of hill farming (i.e. to encourage grazing of hill commons) in support of CROW Act access. 20 years +.	- WAG
	- Reduce use of chemicals and pesticides on farms by 90 percent. 2 years	- NFU, CCW. CLA and WAG. Farmers
	- Eradicate bracken. Use sheep. Use as fuel – make briquettes. Use as bedding. Cost minimal – even make a profit.	- Landowners/farmers agri-environmental schemes, BBNPA
	- Establish priority areas based on historic environment requirements for agri-environment schemes. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing	- BBNPA/ WAG

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Promote and assist farmers in applying for agri-env schemes. Long term: ongoing.	- BBNPA/ WAG
- Common land and upland management*	- Establish programme to identify archaeological sites requiring scrub clearance/improved upland management regimes and implement. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing	- BBNPA in partnership (graziers, WAG)
	- Eradicate bracken. Use sheep. use as fuel – make briquettes. Use as bedding. Cost minimal – even make a profit	- Landowners/farmers agri-environmental schemes, BBNPA
	- Modify national schemes to better serve local objectives (e.g. TIR GOFAL.) Time: 2008	- WAG with BBNPA and partners' influence
	- Lessen spread of bracken on to Access land. Cost: ? Period: 5 years.	- Commoners/graziers, BBNPA, BB Park Society
	- Facilitate appropriate sustainable grazing management on uplands and commons for sustainable agriculture and wildlife.	- BBNPA, CCW, PONT graziers and owners

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem: commons management. Objective: To bring common land back to good grassland grazing. Increase wildlife. Spraying and grazing. Cost: Per annum £3000 per common. Time: 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commoners committees, NPA, WAG, Councils, Pont.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catchment sensitive farming* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage farmers to farm in environmentally friendly/catchment sensitive way. Period: 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EA Wales, WAG agriculture dept, Farming union, CLA, Gwlad Magazine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil conservation* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education of landowners and farmers and recreational land users. Timescale: 10 years. Pilot scheme: 3 years. Cost ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education: NFU, FUW, NPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce flooding. Harness rain water from domestic and industrial premises. 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EA Wales and Planning Authorities, Education and Regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict stocking levels of sheep grazing in upland areas. 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAG, FU, NFU, graziers, PONT

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Conserving and enhancing Geodiversity*	- Conserving and enhancing the Geopark: To foster in park, people and visitors a sense of the uniqueness of the Geopark. By education, and Geopark Centre and information boards. 9 years time scale. Cost: £20,000 for 2 years	- NPA, CPRW, Park Society, Community Councils
	- Raise profile of Geopark throughout NP area. Identify other sites outside Geopark which would benefit from enhanced "Geo" status. If not already justified as SSSI ensure NPA notification. Cost:? Period: 5 years.	- NPA, CPW
- Air and water quality*	- Ensure that guidelines (baseline targets) are met and regularly monitored – yearly!	- EA – EU Directives
- Litter and fly tipping*	- To improve and facilitate the prevention/removal of litter particularly from rivers. 20+ years.	- EA/CCW (for SAC rivers)

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce fly tipping in NP by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better facilities for waste disposal near communities on edge of NP 2. Education/publicity 3. Stricter enforcement. Period: 10 years. Cost:? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LAs 2. LAs (education) 3. NPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set time-response to public complaints on litter and tipping. Review targets and results every 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Losses of landscape features and potential for restoration* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish priority areas based on historic environment requirement requirements for agri-environment schemes. Short term: within 1 year. Long term: ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA/ WAG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and assist farmers in applying for agri-env schemes. Long term: ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA/ WAG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage farmers/landowners to respect and protect landscape features. (This is being done through Tir Gofal and Single Farm payment schemes.) Period: 5 years. Cost: minimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAG Agricultural Department, Gwlad Magazine

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify areas of sensitivity and prioritise historic landscapes and reg park and gardens. Encourage proactive management (agri env support etc.) Within 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable management of forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research, agree and implement. irreducible minimum cover of mature trees to be maintained. 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EA, FC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Sustainable” management of forestry must take account of the need to generate an income from commercially viable species (otherwise there will be no forestry only forests.) 20+ years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FC / BBNPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify sites for local building stone – this would help preserve local character of buildings, prevent skills being lost etc. Sites would be small scale – may be H+S (<i>Health and Safety?</i>) and availability of machinery to overcome. Stone could also be used on footpaths in the hills thereby enabling repaired paths to blend in with the surrounding landscapes. ASAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBNPA, landowners, locals businesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embargo on all mineral extraction in NP. Year 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPA and WAG

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Reduce mineral extraction by 80p.c. 5/10 years.	- WAG and planning authorities
	- All aggregates for development to be derived from recycled sustainable sources by 2009	- BBNPA and WAG
- Use of landscape for green energy (hydro schemes)	- Adaption of reservoirs to create hydro-electric energy. Initiate planning now!!	- Water Authority and power supply
	- Empower 5 local community owned hydro-electric schemes by 2010	- BBNPA, CPRW
	- Prevent creation of new reservoirs by valley damming. By 2008.	-
	- Use planning system to promote development of micro-generation schemes.	-
	- If appropriate, damming of a valley/s for hydro power. 5 years	-

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- To investigate and implement micro-energy schemes e.g. water, wind, p.v tiles, solar panels. Investigate: 1 year, implement: 4 years	-
- Visitor/recreational pressure	- Off road vehicles (unlawful) peat chewing type. Control use of off road (not ban) on an all Wales basis. 5 years. Has to be all LAs at same time	- WAG, Police, off road clubs/organisations, all Welsh parks
	- (If this really is a problem) Encourage use of less-sensitive sites (e.g. Craig y Nos CP.) Cost: minimal.	- NPA
	- Establish a repair programme on archaeological sites damaged by recreational pressure. Within 5 year plan	- BBNPA
- Vehicle use	- Off road vehicles (unlawful) peat chewing type. Control use of off road (not ban) on an all Wales basis. 5 years. Has to be all LAs at same time	- WAG, Police, off road clubs/orgs, all Welsh parks

Landscape & Geodiversity		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Adopt the (N Wales) Greengates Scheme to reduce pollution/litter: health issues. 3 years. Cost: £50,000?	- NPA, Wales Councils, motoring organisations, public opinion
	- To reduce use of recreational vehicles in designated areas and promote the wider use of sustainable transport within the NP. 2 years	- National Park Authority & WAG– transport and planning dept (local authority)
	- Congestion charging on scenic routes. 5 years	- Renault
	- Ban the use of motorised vehicles off road. 1 year	- BBNPA

Comment:

- Many of these issues assume a certain idea/consensus as to what the 'landscape' of the BBNPA is. Is there a foundation for this assumption? If not, do we need one?

Vision – Revisited

- Would add 'appropriate development' to the concept of conservation.
- Carbon neutral park.

Changing recreation uses will affect the vision (to be covered at another workshop.)

Comments and Plenary Discussion	
Points raised	Replies/Comments
Report from the three workshops are put on the NP website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops outputs to be typed and made into a report. • NPA will take outputs and put them to wider consultation (Nov – Feb) as a starting point for general public. • Report will go on website. • Consultation through website. • May contact stakeholders again (March-May.) • Formal consultation document. • Plan by Dec 2007
Will the NPMP be costed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan will be costed. • 3 National Parks and plans for improvement of rights of way etc will all require resourcing. • NPMPs is a high-level strategic plan, which feeds through to corporate objectives, but likely won't have detailed project costings. • Annual bid to assembly and this plan forms basis of the grant.
Those living and working in the park wouldn't recognise this as applying to them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty workshop deals with the more day-to-day issues than todays. • Role of county council, have been invited to input. • All welcome to participate. • Future meetings will be at various locations and seek to engage widely. • Try to engage local communities and park residents (e.g. through community councils.) • Park has 3 advisory forums, which should be included, as well as community councils. • History of not consulting much/well. Difficulty of being a planning authority. Difficulty of engaging park resident – especially of strategic or higher level issues. • BBNPA actually very good at trying to consult. • People don't understand the statutory objectives (some of which conflict.) • Area Advisory Forums are too big but specific group consultations are effective.
Division of workshops affects vision as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of workshops based on a 'building' of information and outputs. • Too many stakeholders and too many issues to do in one workshop. • All people welcome to all workshops. • This is only the beginning of the consultation and planning. • A geographical split might have been more appropriate than purpose and duty. (Important point for park to consider in next phases.) • Use other issues of interest to engage people (e.g. pipeline.)

Pressure from Audit Office to create a vibrant community within the park conflict with others, e.g. WAG objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audit Office examines what we do. Conflicts with objectives of the WAG.• Park works closely with WAG – extra money is for specific things (e.g. £116,000 specifically for disabled access, but not geographically specific, so park-wide.)• Essential to include in the plan that it is subject to Audit Office – WAG.

Appendix 2 Outputs from workshop 19th October 2006

Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan Workshop

Transcript from 19th October 2006

Attendees	
Name	Organisation
Winsome Grigor	The Environment Council
Steve Hill	The Environment Council
Ruth Brown	BBNPA
Peter Tyldesley	BBNPA
Paul Sinnadurai	BBNPA
Rachel Willis	BBNPA
Gareth Ellis	BBNPA
Richard Jenkins	BBNPA
Peter Seaman	BBNPA
Chris Bond	Federation of Welsh Anglers
Rachel Hughes	Sports Council for Wales
Roger Austin	Vale of Grwyney C. Council (& BB Park Society)
Beverley Penney	Ramblers/Cerddwyr
Gill Bilsborough	Countryside Council for Wales
Colin Passmore	National Farmers Union
Bernard Watkins	Maescar Comm. C.
Paul Watkins	Welsh Motorcycle Federation
David Jones Powell	Commoners Association
Mike Johnson	CPRW Newport and The Valleys
Steve Rayner	Welsh Canoeing Association
John Palmer	Sustrans Cymru
Colin Evans	Cantref
Philip Park	National Trust
Bob Martin	Talgarth Town Centre
Hilary Davies	Youth Hostels Association
Marion Phillips	Welsh Assembly Government
John Evans	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Jenny Barnes	CAIR Monmouthshire Disablement Association

Welcome and Introductions

Outline of the day

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Participants and what they bring
3. Your Visions for the Park
4. Special qualities of the Park
5. Issues and Trends if no action taken
6. Objectives for issues with Who
7. Revisit Visions
8. Overview of outputs of the day
9. Next steps
11. Evaluation of the day

Outputs and Outcomes

Outputs

- Suggestions as to the park's special qualities.
- Identify key issues and likely future trends for each issue if no action were taken.
- Objectives for each issue and realistic options for achieving these.
- Suggested preferred options, identifying who would be responsible.
- Your vision for the park based on the objectives and preferred options.

Outcomes

Stakeholders:

- Feel empowered in having an input into the future of the park.
- Contribute your own (organisational or private) objectives to the NPMP.
- Gain a sense of ownership of the NPMP through involvement in its preparation.
- Commitment to helping that successful delivery of the NPMP.

Working Agreements

- Mobile phones and pagers off.
- Respect other's views.
- One person speaking at a time.

Purposes and duty

First Purpose:

Conservation and Enhancement – to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park

Second Purpose:

Understanding and enjoyment – to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the park, by the public. ***(This Purpose was the focus for the second part of the day for this workshop).***

Duty : to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the NP.

Who Is Here and What Do They Bring?

These are presented as lists from each group. The things people bring are not necessarily in pairs

Group Blue

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Knowledge of PROW network	Lived/worked locally for over 30 years
NFU	Farmer, tourism enterprises, family living in park, CPRW, Llanthony show,
Knowledge of and interest in the law of common land, secretary of commoners association	Born in park and agricultural and forestry landowner, interest in integrity of rivers
35+ years involved in recreational & sporting event organising and participating motorcycling, 2 world trials, ISDT enduro FETC	35+ years lover and user of the park under it, over it, on foot and motorcycles on its highways and byways
National Trust, land management, agriculture, forestry, conservation, etc. Links with wide range of organisations	Resident 22 years. Land management experience from outside national parks. Adventure sports experience
experience of walking and walkers. Planning for it. Associations local authority knowledge. WEL founder	Family 5 – 82. Former near park resident. Walker, cyclist

Group Red

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Regional countryside officer. Manage grants and projects to which I can offer advice and guidance that also fulfils the priorities of CCW	Recently moved to the area from Snowdonia. Parent of 3 daughters who are keen to get out and about and enjoy the countryside
Senior ecologist and policy advisor	Dad, husband, resident
Understanding of what visitors staying in the park are looking for	Walker, naturalist (?), Brecon Beacons Park Society
Knowledge and understanding of biodiversity, landscape and recreation management	Someone who enjoys spending time outdoors
Clerk to V of G.C. Council therefore representing residents	Passion and enthusiasm for welsh countryside and cultural heritage

Group Yellow

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Enjoyment of my immediate area and park in general	Some concerns about planning process
Live in park	Understanding of planning system
Walker. Sketching	Newport and valleys retired architect. Caerphilly LAF interest in environment. Live in park
Environment planning consultants. Keen Rambler. Keen cyclist. Watercolourist Member of Council for National Parks	Wide range of initiatives relevant to NP's e.g. national cycle network, regional and local links, climate change issues, rural travel plans, active travel/health issue, safe routes to school
Photo journalist, challenging assumptions, live in park, public inquiries	Member of CAIR. Monmouthshire disablement association in contact with many disabled people in Monmouthshire: all types of disability
Provides economic/social benefits for those living in the park and of its safeways	Provides a quality visitor experience
Resident within national park and committee member and district regeneration group	Locally elected town councillor on Talgarth Town Council

Group Green

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
NP Officer – therefore a purpose of our work is to 'promote understanding and enjoyment in the National Park'	Have lived in National Park for the majority of my life and now working in one
Angling development manager – promote, sustain and develop fishing in Wales – also strong conservation element	Regular user of national park. Education background. Utilise NP and taught within NP
Knowledge of PA and sports participation data. Knowledge of how this fits into C.H. Currently writing a report on oar	Longstanding interest and participation in outdoor recreation
Knowledge of the 'strategic workings' of the PA. The ability to effect change in the way the NPA delivers	Have lived in the park twice with a 10 year break. Recreational user of the park
Individual, private, trade groups, associations. Different sector operator	Resident in park. Run businesses in park
Knowledge of the sport of canoeing and of Welsh canoeing association priorities and policies	Local canoeing awareness (chair of Brecon Canoe Club). Experience of hill walking & other activities in the park, including group leading. Also a local landowner/commoner

My VISION for the Brecon Beacons National Park is:

Group Blue

- Thriving economy and communities based on small rural businesses. Farming supplying local produce and working with tourism and leisure industry
- That the park authority remains sympathetic and responsive to the traditional land-use businesses of the park in cases where conflict occurs
- Steady as she goes open to organic growth
- A special place cherished for its particular qualities, offering accessible enjoyable, quiet (largely) widespread sustainable internal recreation opportunities interacting with a sustainable local economy
- To enjoy the same beautiful space for the next 30 years as I have for the last 30 years with improved access for all
- A sustainable national park rich in significance's that encompass
 - Buildings
 - Landscape
 - Communities
 - Businesses
 - Organisations

Group Red

- A protected resource
- Good accessible facilities which make visits enjoyable
- Encouragement of local ownership
- Routes into the park from surrounding communities
- Social inclusion
- A well managed area that provides a good living for all who live in the park; balance the competing demands on the landscape by working co-operatively
- Maintaining wildness and bio-diversity. The hills are LARGE – all 'man-made' developments should be small scale
- A place where sustainable and economically viable farming works to create an attractive and biodiverse landscape that is understood and enjoyed by residents and visitors

Group Yellow

- For it to continue as an economic and socially viable community where wildness and remoteness is maintained (my fear is that I'll have to go to mid Wales for 'wild Wales')
- As far as possible accessible for disabled people without compromising its beauty. A balance between conservation and development
- Protection of natural environment and of communities in the park with limited enhancement
- An enjoyable green space accessible to everyone
- A haven of tranquillity. An exemplar for climate change initiatives
- Supports vibrant communities within a high quality landscape

Group Green

- Open
- Accessible
- Preserved
- Conserved
- A legacy for future generations

- A well managed and cared for landscape as a setting for recreational activities that are available to everyone and that provide financial benefit to local communities and businesses
- To provide 'doorstep' recreation opportunities
- To ensure social, physical and economic sustainability of communities
- Symbiotic relationship between people, outdoor recreation and landscape
- A place where
 - The countryside and ways of life are valued and protected
 - Communities thrive
 - Visitors are welcomed and encouraged to use the park
 - People want to be there
- For it to create a positive identity, with many centres of excellence that enhance the economy in a sustainable way
- Visitors better managed e.g. hot spots of high quality experience

Special Qualities

Special Qualities Identified for the 2000 2005 Plan

- Landscape and natural beauty
- Peace and tranquillity
- Opportunities for walking and access to open country
- Open spaces and qualities of remoteness
- Traditionally managed farmland
- Wildlife

Special Qualities identified by participants

Group Blue

- 'Remoteness' and tranquillity
- Isolated from everyday 'commercial bustle' of everyday life in the UK
- History, people, culture and activity
- Has great history
- Georgian town centre of Brecon
- Of Wales
- Landscape and experiencing it
- Interaction between hills and valleys
- Beacons Park has great variety of beautiful geography in compact area
- Extreme geographical landscape
- Its location between the more industrial valleys of the south and the more empty mid
- Plenty of accessible open hill
- Walking
- The River Usk and catchment (now said to be the best salmon river in wales)

Group Red

- The community of different people
- Chance for everyone in society to enjoy what has historically only been accessible to selective groups
- Easily accessible hills and mountains
- Close to less beautiful parts of Wales
- Accessible yet remote

- Stunning views!
- Unique geology, fauna, flora, etc
- Diversity of habitats
- Opportunity to resource locally

Group Yellow

- An area of outstanding natural beauty
- A haven for wildlife
- Open/remote areas
- Peace and tranquillity \leftrightarrow human impacts
- Distinctive towns and villages
- Lived-in villages
- What is natural state? Is it trees, is it wild base, is it diverse, what about village
- Retain interesting environment
- Landscape, natural beauty
- 'Patchwork quilt' valleys and open hills

Group Green

- Opportunities to pursue water based activities
- Lots of water
 - Upland rivers
 - Reservoirs and lake
 - Canal
- Can attract/offer experience for all ages
- Quiet roads (little traffic)
- Landscape
- Landscape and natural beauty
- Farm land/open access
- People
- Community
- Space
- Space – little crowding on the hills (compared with other NP's)
- Challenging

Plenary session

Special qualities

- Lots of variety in the park therefore so difficult to pin-point
- Variety is special
- Holistic – network
- Opportunity to resource locally – discussion on what is the resource? Refer to other parts of the countryside
- Landscape
- Villages and communities
- Interplay between landscape and communities
- Space, tranquillity
- People and communities
- Boundary was artificial line on map and now trying to look for qualities within therefore diversity is a quality
- Breathing space close to home for those who live in it

- Breathing space for those in industrial valleys – more so

Visions Plenary

- Communities/economy
- Environment
- Recreation
- Use of local people
- Welshness
- Significances of the park
- Compact, accessible place
- Competing aspects
 - Residents
 - Visitors
 - Therefore vision has to manage competing demands
- Conflict
 - Development
 - Local aspects
- Seeing it stay as it is but accepting there may have to be change
- Buoyant economy
- Problem for NP on being planning authority and conservation organisation

Issues and Trends if no action and Objectives and Who Tables

(The following tables for Issues and Trends, and tables for Objectives are in the context of the Second Purpose, the focus for the second part of this day. The tables are presented by subheading with Issues and then Objectives for each sub-heading in turn)

Open Access & Rights of Way	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
- Public rights of way and other routes*	- Upland/popular routes will erode - Insufficient money to maintain network to present standard - Less enjoyment opportunity for tourists and locals - Reduction in local economy - PROW network remains unrationalised (missing links) - Safety concerns – bad publicity (as a Brand) - More traffic problems (need to divert or create routes) - Partnership working needed to better use resources - Need knowledge information to take part in activities (what is a row?) - Partnership working to maintain all routes
- CROW Act Access*	- Vehicles lose access to 'off road' routes - Misunderstanding (go anywhere – dogs loose, etc)
- Dog: control and fouling*	- Lower morale of hill farmers if dogs not controlled - Decline in biodiversity on hill – due to lack of stock (dog access, harass stock) - Increase in dog problems
- Illegal access, inappropriate use	- Salmon fishing – loss of revenue - No multi use areas, land management
- Lost ways	- Remain lost!! - Loss of tradition/culture/rights

Open Access & Rights of Way	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
- Access for all	- Exclusion of groups of users
	- Lose grants if no projects undertaken
	- Loss of some routes by obstruction
- Access to inland water	- More trespass conflict
	- People will go elsewhere (economy)
- Inappropriate development spoils enjoyment	- People go elsewhere

Open Access & Rights of Way		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Public rights of way and other routes*	Implement PROW improvement plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: effective quality network - Measure: P.Is – surveys - Timescale: 10 years (review in 5) 	- BBNPA – NT/RA/CCW/LA's liaison
	Improve information about Tir Gofal access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: better signed/better used - Measure: are they used? Number of signs - Timescale: now 	- Landusers.
	Provide 'missing links' to towns/rail stations/etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: safety - Timescale: 5 – 10 years 	- BBNPA
- CROW Act Access*	Properly funded programme for upland path management and bracken control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: good access, protect landscape - Measure: % of paths completed. Effectiveness - Timescale: 30 years 	- Partnership: HAC/BBNPA/WAG/NT
	Improved dedicated access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: greater access - Measure: number of dedications/area - Timescale: Now – 5 years 	- Landowners/FC/WW/BBNPA
- Dog: control and fouling*	Better information for dogs and owners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: Better behaviour/less conflict - Timescale: 2/5 years 	- BBNPA/CCW/RA
	Provide 'dog bins' at park owned sites/centres/car parks and elsewhere provided by partners (and Cats!) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: cleaner countryside - Measure: less complaints - Timescale: Now 	- BBNPA/FC/WA/NT

Open Access & Rights of Way		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Illegal access, inappropriate use	Access to information on legal access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: less illegal access - Measure: increase confinement. Drop in complaints. User satisfaction surveys - Timescale: 2 years 	- Police, motorcycle trade, BBNPA, personal responsibilities
- Lost ways	Identify lost ways – establish hierarchy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: register - Timescale: 5 years 	- Archivist, local communities, volunteers, user groups, BBNPA
- Access for all	Identify potential routes and put in appropriate furniture and seats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: better access - Measure: amount of use, P.I's, number of routes available - Timescale: 1 – 5 years 	- LA Groups/LAF/BBNPA/Landowners
- Access to inland water	Wide consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: sensible legislation - Measure: ? - Timescale: 5 years? 	- Users/Authority/WAG
	Balanced access for canoeists to rivers and inland waters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: more use of water sports - Measure: number of miles available. % of water available - Timescale: 5 years 	- Riparian owners/EA/WAG/CCW/Users
- Inappropriate development spoils enjoyment	Closer monitoring and enforcement – action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: fewer eyesores - Measure: compliance. Measure number of incidents annually - Timescale: Now – 5 years 	- BBNPA

Raising Awareness	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information & interpretation* (participants added: type, availability, accessibility, content, target audiences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No co-ordination causes fragmentation and reduced audience, visitor experience and local community. Too exclusive? - Lack of historical information and interpretation. Lack of farming advice expertise - Less visitors to park and reduced experience; reduced profile, reduced participation - Reduced income generation - Disappear off green and political agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and life-long learning* (participants added :accessibility/venue, target audiences including politicians and professionals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unable to sustain provision through loss of knowledge - Reduced multiplier effect (economic, social, political, experience) - Less visitors to park and reduced experience - Next generation misses out on the entire experience - Reduced income generation - Poor mental and physical health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety, advice and support* (participants added: how to raise awareness?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased accidents, negative publicity - Negative impact on economy and grant availability - Pressures on emergency services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to target local and neighbouring communities especially urban conurbations (all issues should be equally targeted – locals, visitors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued poor engagement between activity centres and local communities - Problems of litter, dumping, etc, off roading continue and disengagement - Poor rate of return visits by 'hard to reach' communities - Continued or increased conflict between locals and visitors - Poor mental and physical health (for visitors and residents) - Non-participants continue not to participate - Loss of 'on your doorstep' opportunities

Raising Awareness	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
- Health and welfare of people	- Poor mental and physical health; loss of doorstep opportunities
- Transport/access	- Poor transport information leads to poorer access and inappropriate use and tranquillity - Poor management of transport and facilities
- Must be two-way informing the NPA	- In breach of legislation - NPA out of touch - Laissez-faire attitude of NPA staff - Public perception of negative DC attitude undermines positive conservation efforts
- Grants/funds availability	- Poor use and coordination of funding and potential partnerships

Raising Awareness		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Information & interpretation (type, availability, accessibility, content, target audiences)	- An information point at all key access points within 5 years	- NPA & partners
	- Provide co-ordinated and targeted information and interpretation through an information and interpretation working group to commence in 2007	- Chaired by NPA
	- Complete an audit of current provision, etc. in order to identify significant gaps. Commence 2007	- NPA
- Education and life-long learning (accessibility/venue, target audiences including politicians and professionals)	- Provide the expert knowledge to improve all groups knowledge and understanding of NP environment	- NPA
	- Co-ordinate and improve management and remit of education and information centres for all groups. Now	- NPA, LA's & outdoor education centres (OECs)
	- Identify to information and interpretation needs of all user groups by end 2007, including specialist advice	- Information and interpretation working group
- Safety, advice and support (how to raise awareness?)	- Outcome: 'use the park safely' guide and code of conduct - Measure: provision and availability - Timescale: 2 years	- NPA, OECs, LA's, emergency services, user groups
	- Outcome: reduce emergency services call out - Measure: sustained reduction in call outs - Timescale: plan period	- NPA & emergency services
	- Outcome: safety and code of conduct awareness skills provided & information available - Measure: numbers of training events available, info media - Timescale: annual	-
- How to target local and	- See Objectives for Information & interpretation and Education and lifelong learning (above) which also address this issue t	-

Raising Awareness		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
neighbouring communities especially urban conurbations (all issues should be equally targeted – locals, visitors)	- Involve the urban conurbations directly with the preparation of NPMP	- NPA
	- Breakdown the barriers by working with community leaders and direct involvement with initiatives	- NPA
- Health and welfare of people	- Outcome: cross-sector promotion by activity providers - Measure: survey – of users who are participating for health reasons - Timescale: bi-annual survey	- Providers, Sports Council Wales
	- Outcome: increased participation through increased awareness of activity providers - Timescale: bi-annual	- PAHW
- Transport/access	Reduce RTAs and impact of highway network on the NP landscape - Measure: reduction in RTAs and road signs. Local community approval ratings - Timescale: 10 years	- Highways, WAG, Police
- Must be two-way informing the NPA	- Outcome: co-ordinate activity providers - Measure: providers and NPA mutually co-operative – projects - Timescale: lifetime of NPMP	- NPA
- Grants/funds availability	- NPA to co-ordinate and improve its access to external funding	- NPA
	- Outcome: employ external funding officer - Measure: £ - EU funding/HLF, Sports Council Wales, etc - Timescale: Now – self-finances	- NPA

Transport & Visitor Facilities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
- Access to and within the National Park*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less visitors – less income – economic decline - Higher spend the longer visitors stay - No disabled visitors – breach of DDA – lack of social inclusion - Loss of grants - Losing potential visitors - Environment would stay more as it is
- Public transport*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion of non-car users – encourage car use – climate/pollution impact - Gridlock wide and also in honey pots - Isolation of communities - Lack of progressive transport policy = bad PR image
- Parking, picnicking & toilets*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of development of parking facilities - Charging deters locals - Closed toilets in winter creates poor image. Deters visitors
- Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aviation pollution - Litter pollution - Exclusion of non-car users – encourage car use – climate/pollution impact
- Sustainable transport – travel plans (walking, cycling, buses, trains – integrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of integration - Lack of travel plan – no lateral thinking – increased traffic
- Transport information	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced use - Inappropriate use

Transport & Visitor Facilities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
- Walking, cycling, horse-riding & water sports information	- Reduced use
- Walking, cycling , horse-riding & water sports information	- Inappropriate use
- Walking, cycling , horse-riding & water sports information	- Missed marketing opportunities - Inappropriate use to all difficult e.g. buildings and hills. No change = not compliant with equality standards
	- Visitor levels have impact on maintaining village facilities - Lack of investment – deteriorating quality of accommodation - Missed marketing opportunities - No repeat visits – not meeting expectations – disappointed in eating, staying facilities
- Lack of/more connectivity between facilities and activities in situ	- Missed opportunities for economic benefit
	- Decrease in participation – health and wellbeing impacts - Lack of uptake of future generations use of park
- User centred promotion of facilities (connected information)	- Weakens economic competitiveness – need to keep up with specialisms
- Limited tourist season	- Limited tourist season – relates to all other impacts

Transport & Visitor Facilities		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Access to and within the National Park*	- Increase number of people who arrive in the park by public transport. Tourism industry. Measure car trips	- BBNPA, SEWTA, partnership, local authorities, WAG
- Public transport*	- Outcome: integrated transport policy for the park - Measure: existence of implemented policy - Timescale: 1 year for preparing the strategy, 4 years to deliver	- Partnership, WAG, BBNPA, SEWTA, local authorities, private operators
	- Outcome: ensure NPA transport policies reflected in regional transport policies - Timescale: now and to be finished in next year	-
	- Outcome: NPA to object to withdrawal of services - Measure: 1) objections to withdrawal ratio, 2) successful objections - Timescale: from start of plan	- NPA
	- Outcome: increased number of businesses in Green Dragon Award and increase number of travel plans	
	- Improve access to information on facilities and activities	
- Parking, picnicking & toilets*	- Outcome: open public toilets in key locations all year - Timescale: within a year	- LA & BBNPA?
	- Outcome: clean, safe, well serviced, well signed picnic sites for non-hard core - Measure: number of above created	- Education service, forestry commission, waterways, national trust
- Environmental pollution	- Outcome: to establish baseline data in accordance with indicators included in welsh environment strategy e.g. air quality, noise....	- BBNPA, EA, CCW
	- To be proactive in enforcing environmental legislation	- NPA, LA, EA

Transport & Visitor Facilities		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Outcome: increased number of businesses in Green Dragon Award and increase number of travel plans	
- Sustainable transport – travel plans (walking, cycling, buses, trains – integrated)	- Outcome: integrated transport policy for the park - Measure: existence of implemented policy - Timescale: 1 year for preparing the strategy, 4 years to deliver	- Partnership, WAG, BBNPA, SEWTA, local authorities, private operators
	- Outcome: ensure NPA transport policies reflected in regional transport policies - Timescale: now and to be finished in next year	-
	- Outcome: NPA to object to withdrawal of services - Measure: 1) objections to withdrawal ratio, 2) successful objections - Timescale: from start of plan	- NPA
	- Improve access to information on facilities and activities	-
	- Outcome: increased number of businesses in Green Dragon Award and increase number of travel plans	-
	- Outcome: production of area wide travel plans for areas with particular visitor pressure e.g. LLanthy Valley - Measure: rolling travel plan - Timescale: within 5 years	- NPA
	- Production of travel plan for NPA, lead by example	-
	- Reduction of travel plans for all schools in the park over next 5 years	-

Transport & Visitor Facilities		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Transport information	- Outcome: increased number of businesses in Green Dragon Award and increase number of travel plans	-
- Walking, cycling, horse-riding & water sports information	- Outcome: integrated transport policy for the park - Measure: existence of implemented policy - Timescale: 1 year for preparing the strategy, 4 years to deliver	- Partnership, WAG, BBNPA, SEWTA, local authorities, private operators
	- Outcome: ensure NPA transport policies reflected in regional transport policies - Timescale: now and to be finished in next year	-
	- Outcome: NPA to object to withdrawal of services - Measure: 1) objections to withdrawal ratio, 2) successful objections - Timescale: from start of plan	- NPA
	- Improve access to information on facilities and activities	-
	- Outcome: update 2001 Cycling strategy - Measure: updated strategy	-
- Transport for all	- Outcome: integrated transport policy for the park - Measure: existence of implemented policy - Timescale: 1 year for preparing the strategy, 4 years to deliver	- Partnership, WAG, BBNPA, SEWTA, local authorities, private operators
	- Outcome: ensure NPA transport policies reflected in regional transport policies - Timescale: now and to be finished in next year	-
	- Outcome: NPA to object to withdrawal of services - Measure: 1) objections to withdrawal ratio, 2) successful objections - Timescale: from start of plan	- NPA

Transport & Visitor Facilities		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	- Improve access to information on facilities and activities	-
	- Outcome: increased number of businesses in Green Dragon Award and increase number of travel plans	-
- Facilities for all	- Outcome: integrated transport policy for the park - Measure: existence of implemented policy - Timescale: 1 year for preparing the strategy, 4 years to deliver	- Partnership, WAG, BBNPA, SEWTA, local authorities, private operators
	- Outcome: ensure NPA transport policies reflected in regional transport policies - Timescale: now and to be finished in next year	-
	- Outcome: NPA to object to withdrawal of services - Measure: 1) objections to withdrawal ratio, 2) successful objections - Timescale: from start of plan	- NPA
	- Improve access to information on facilities and activities	-
	- Outcome: increased involvement with mosaic and other similar projects - Measure: ensure NPA rep on relevant groups	- NPA, Mosaic
- Accommodation, eating, shopping	- Outcome: improved (veggie, local, family friendly) quality of eating and accommodation - Measure: WTB accommodation measures and other relevant assessments - Timescale: within 5 years	- WTB, Visit Wales, NPA facilitate, private operators
	- Outcome: a shop in every community - Timescale: 10 years	- NPA & providers

Transport & Visitor Facilities		
Issue (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Lack of/more connectivity between facilities and activities in situ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: improved communications and connectivity between tourism activity and facility providers to achieve improved information for users - Measure: increase in referrals. Increased participation in activities - Timescale: 1 year to set up, 4 year achieve 	- Tourism providers – facilitated by NPA
- Range and choice of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: identify range of people coming into park and their needs - Measure: increased diversity in visitor use of park 	-
- User centred promotion of facilities (connected information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase family friendly information 	-
- Limited tourist season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: to promote year round tourism where appropriate - Measure: use regional data and explore across more specific data - Timescale: over 2 – 5 years 	- Regional tourism partners and NPA

Recreation Activities	
Issues (* = Issues from 200-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting Ensure recreation sustainably* (<i>the wording was amended by participants</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative impacts on people's health - Damage to the landscape and wildlife - Increased traffic and congestion - More impacts on the 'honey pot' sites – therefore becoming unsustainable - Lack of opportunities and education (if coaching/training etc is not available)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational activities* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict between recreational users and landowners (especially relating to water recreational facilities) - Negative impact on economy, landscape and wildlife - Not being able to manage new recreational activities - No increase in participation (therefore not meeting government targets)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreation facilities* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People will go elsewhere (negative impact on economy) - No support for new activities - Reduced participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of awareness of diverse recreational opportunities (local people and visitors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No support for new activities - Reduced participation - Negative impact on economy - Less opportunity for local people to be employed in recreational activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of non-participants and understanding of why the park's opportunities are not utilised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No increase in participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting partnership working and conflict management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repress and hinder program of new and existing activities - Contradiction between organisation/users, etc - Destroy special qualities of NP (i.e. remoteness, wildlife, etc) - Localised congestion

Recreation Activities	
Issues (* = Issues from 200-2005 Plan)	Impacts If No Action Top 3 Impacts per Issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport (public and other, including parking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Localised congestion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced contribution to climate change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through traffic

Recreation Activities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Ensure recreation sustainably	- Outcome: increase number and standard and retention of recreation leaders - Measure: NGB stats/coaching qualification - Timescale: 5 year plan period	- NGB, Sports Council
	- Outcome: sustainable transport to recreational facilities - Measure: reduced emissions - Timescale: 1 year	- Carbon Trust, EAW, CCW, BBNPA, Beacons Bus
	- Outcome: build on green dragon award scheme to promote recreation providers to use sustainability principles - Measure: Green Dragon levels. Numbers joining in Green Dragon - Timescale: 2 – 3 years	- NPA, recreation providers, users of the park
- Recreational activities	Increase the numbers of people participating in recreational activities in the park - Measure: survey work, governing body work, statistical providers - Timescale: 5 years (plan period) 2007-2012	- Sports Council, National governing bodies, local providers, EAW, CCW, BBNPA, individual businesses
	- Outcome: improve people's experience of recreational activities in the NP - Measure: qualitative and quantification survey work - Timescale: 5 years (plan period)	- Local providers, EAW, Sports Council, NGBs, BBNPA, CCW
	- Outcome: increased range of recreational activities - Measure: survey work – sports council, EAW, CCW, BBNPA - Timescale: 5 year – plan period	- Local providers, Sports Council, BBNPA, CCW, EAW
	- Outcome: sustainable transport to recreational facilities - Measure: reduced emissions - Timescale: 1 year	- Carbon Trust, EAW, CCW, BBNPA, Beacons B

Recreation Activities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
- Recreation facilities	- Outcome: increase range of recreation facilities - Measure: survey work (BBNPA, CCW, Sports Council) - Timescale: 5 year plan period	- Local providers, CCW, EAW, BBNPA, Sports Council
	- Outcome: increased quality of recreational facilities - Measure: survey work - Timescale: 5 year plan period	- Sports Council, BBNPA, Local providers
	- Outcome: understand where there are gaps in demand/market for recreational facilities - Measure: surveys and research - Timescale: 1 year	- NPA in partnership with tourist bodies and UA
	- Outcome: sustainable transport to recreational facilities - Measure: reduced emissions - Timescale: 1 year	- Carbon Trust, EAW, CCW, BBNPA, Beacons Bus
- Promotion of awareness of diverse recreational opportunities (local people and visitors)	- Outcome: better access to information through BBNPA website review - Measure: completed website review, number of hits - Timescale: 1 year	- NPA
	- Outcome: better informed users of the parks recreational facilities - Measure: surveys, hits on website - Timescale: 5 year plan period	- Sports Council, NPA
- Engagement of non-participants and understanding of	- Outcome: new techniques to engage non-participants of the park's recreational facilities - Measure: participation, survey work, return visits - Timescale: 5 years – plan period	- NPA in partnership with community groups and hard to reach groups

Recreation Activities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
why the park's opportunities are not utilised		
- Promoting partnership working and conflict management	- Outcome: review and develop partnership working and conflict management - Measure: number of problems reported, partnership working groups, etc - Timescale: 5 years	- BBNPA, CCW, EAW, Local providers, communities, sports council, waterways
	- Outcome: better use of existing shared use paths - Measure: disabled access surveys - Timescale: 5 year plan period	- NPA
	- Reduce barriers for people with disabilities - Outcome: anti-social behaviour as a policing issue – not for NP to erect barriers - Measure: disabled access survey - Timescale: 5 year plan	- NPA, sustrans and partners
- Transport (public and other, including parking)	- Outcome: a co-ordinated bus service to and from Brecon to recreational activities within the park - Measure: number of people using service - Timescale: 1 year	- Beacons Bus, NPA, local attractions, accommodation providers
	- Outcome: co-ordinated bus service from adjacent towns in and around the park (Abergavenny & Merthyr) - Measure: number of people using service - Timescale: 1 year	- Beacons Bus, NPA, local attractions, accommodation providers

Recreation Activities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000-2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome: sustainable transport to recreational facilities - Measure: reduced emissions - Timescale: 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon Trust, EAW, CCW, BBNPA, Beacons Bus

Plenary sessions

Will these objectives begin the path to achieving your vision?

- Vision was more about conservation so some of these objectives move away from it
- The more people to use and live in the park, the more certain 'significances' are eroded
- Can't alter that the park will change, but need to manage that change
- A park should ideally have a maximum population density figure
- Largest threat is development that can't be controlled by NPA (businesses, pollution, etc)
- Park might want to 'melt' (especially southern) boundaries to include other communities
 - Local ownership
 - Social inclusion
- The lower the quality of the environment, the lower its carrying capacity (e.g. footpaths). To encourage more people, must improve the quality of the environment
- Need to address putting right past wrongs
- Reducing intrusion through the NPMP (e.g. signage)

Park in the Park

Points raised	Replies/comments
Extend Beacons Bus season	Has been put in Objectives
No Bluestone type development in BBNP	The NPA's policies distinguish between types of visitor facilities that build on what the Park has to offer and those, like Bluestone, that could be built anywhere. The latter are not favoured by policy, but any application must still go through the planning and appeal process.
More public toilets in NP due to high visitor use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point about toilets is joining up government (e.g. county council closing toilets, but NPA encouraging visitors) ○ Also need to make as unobtrusive as possible
Lack of consultation with farmers because they feel they get nowhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NPA meets with 3 farming unions and meet on the ground • Lots going on specifically on rights of way • WAG funding for farmers conflict with conservation objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diversification needs to happen in a way that serves the park • Need to be more proactive over the next few years

<p>These two are cross cutting aspects for consideration in the objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming embedding disability and access issues across all issues • Integration and holistic working across all issues, departments, partnerships 	
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Next Steps

- Meeting report on NPA website
- Issues and objectives will be taken to a wider audience around the park (Nov – Feb)
- March – April will be consultation to revise objectives and how to achieve them
- Draft plan July '07
- Crickhowell Community Forum not the best way to consult (through community councils)
- Overuse of term 'sustainability'. Today could have been simply 'enjoying the park'
 - Sustainability is a cross cutting theme
- Unitary development plan will be completed by Dec '06 or Jan '07 so NPMP will not input into it. Local development plan and NPMP were hoped to be in parallel, but have to do NPMP by July and are not allowed under WAG rules to start LDP until UDP is finished in Dec/Jan, so maybe another set of workshops for the local development plan, NPMP vision, special qualities, etc. will feed into the LDP.
- SEA of both plans requires scoping reports. The one for NPMP will be widely publicised in November '06

Appendix 3 Outputs from workshop 20th October 2006

Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan Workshop

Transcript from 20th October 2006

Attendees	
Name	Organisation
Steve Hill	The Environment Council
Winsome Grigor	The Environment Council
Ruth Brown	Brecon Beacons NPA
Chris O'Brien	Powys County Council
Richard Jenkins	BBNPA
Nigel Phillips	Park Society
Bill Purvis	E.A. Wales
Kayna Tregay	E.A. Wales
Owen Jones	R.C.T. C.B.C.
Dave Sherman	V.G.C.C.
Basil Hollington	Welsh Assembly
Alice Pyper	Cambria Archaeology
Evan Morgan	B.B.N.P.A.
M.H. Gittins	Brecon Town Council
D.J. Crane	Llangorse Community Council
Chris Green	Brecon Beacons NPA
Nick Toulson	Brecon Beacons NPA
Howard Davies	CCW
David Sheppard	Fire and Rescue Service
Neil Bally	Talgarth Town Council
Ross Chamberlain	RCT CBC
Lorraine De Souza	Environment Agency Wales
Gloria Jones Powell	PAVO
Steve Rayner	Welsh Canoeing Association/Brecon Canoe Club
Punch Maughan	Brecon Beacons Tourist Association and Bunkhouse Association
Roger Austin	Vale of Grwyney CC
Avril Barnes	BBNPA

Welcome and Introductions

Outline of the day

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Participants and what they bring
3. Your Visions for the Park
4. Special qualities of the Park
5. Issues and Trends if no action taken
6. Objectives for issues with Who
7. Revisit Visions
8. Overview of outputs of the day
9. Next steps
10. Evaluation of the day

Outputs and Outcomes

Outputs

- Suggestions as to the park's special qualities.
- Identify key issues and likely future trends for each issue if no action were taken.
- Objectives for each issue and realistic options for achieving these.
- Suggested preferred options, identifying who would be responsible.
- Your vision for the park based on the objectives and preferred options.

Outcomes

Stakeholders

- feel empowered in having an input into the future of the park.
- Contribute your own (organisational or private) objectives to the NPMP.
- Gain a sense of ownership of the NPMP through involvement in its preparation.
- Commitment to helping that successful delivery of the NPMP.

Working Agreements

- Mobile phones and pagers off.
- Respect other's views.
- One person speaking at a time.

Purposes and Duty

First Purpose:

Conservation and Enhancement – to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park.

Second Purpose:

Understanding and enjoyment – to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the park, by the public.

Duty – to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the NP. ***(The Duty was the focus for the second part of the day for this workshop)***

Who is here and what do they bring?

These are presented as lists from each group. The things people bring are not necessarily in pairs

Yellow Group

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
NPA staff have a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the NP	Have lived in a NP (PCNP) for majority of my life and now working in the Brecon Beacon NP.
Environment Agency Wales. (Planning) Awareness of issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Waste • Biodiversity • Water Resources • Renewable Energy 	Personal interest in recreation in the countryside, particularly walking.
Local delivery of fire and rescue service for south Powys. Helping to make the community a safer place. Being more than just an emergency service, preventing and educating	I live in park (10 years) use walking/climbing and general outdoors activities.
Brecon Town Council Chairman Planning Committee. Vice Chair Finance Committee	. Interested in provision of social housing, environmental issues and sustainable communities and transport.
Now retired. Managed a local YHA Hostel for 19 years with my wife. Prior to that I was a P.O. engineer (now B.T.) for 25 years.	Member of Llangorse Community Council. Volunteer in the NP (for Park Watch).
Vale of G.CC Counsellor	Engineer. Lived and worked in the Parks all my life.
Work in the development planning section of RCT currently in early stages of producing LDP.	Have a role in helping to create sustainable towns and villages through producing the Local Development Plan.
Organisation: Powys County Council Planning Policy	Resident of the park, keen interest in the future direction of the park.

Green Group

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Clerk to Vale of Grwyney Community Council 'a living community??'	Resident Active in local affairs – Active Volunteer. Walker.
BBNPA. Statutory Body	Live outside the NP. Understand the pressures from neighbouring communities.
CPRW Newport and valleys Branch. Retired architect. General interest in environment.	Walker. Sketching. Live in the park.
Organisational. PAVO working with and supporting communities to improve health social care and well-being	Personal. Living and bringing up family in a small community in the park.
Cambria Archaeology holds the Historic Environment Record (HER). Carries out archaeological excavation, survey etc. Provides management advice on archaeological sites. Planning advice.	Interest in traditional buildings. Experience of giving management advice on the historic environment, particularly with agri-environment. Recreational use of park.
Share experiences of residents I meet in my role. Promote joined up economic and community development and regeneration.	Park user. Environment/rural space lover.

Red Group

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Commitment to improving environment of the park in a sustainable way.	I live in Crickhowell. I am an angler.
Over many years have been consultant on M+ Plan, LDP and Future LDP. Support.	Live near Cardiff. Long standing park user (walker).
Talgarth Town Council. Leading involvement in the UDP policies for our area.	Professional Artist. Cultural interests and planning.
Experience of running a community sports club	Experience of being a 'naïve incomer', establishing 'base' in the community. Working as an outdoor instructor. Establishing a local business. Farming?
A fresh perspective!	Artistic Geology!

Blue Group

What they bring from their job and their organisation	What they bring personally as an individual
Detailed geographic knowledge of the Park	Live and work in park. Enthusiastic walker.
Brecon Beacons Tourist Association. Trade Rep on Strategic Tourism Partnership (BBNPA). Association of Bunkhouse Operators.	Live and work in park. Passionate about area for outdoor activities. Strong belief in sharing ideas/practise
Not sure	Musician
National Context. Understanding of planning process	Passion for the 'landscape'. Strong belief in the link between people and their environment
Dealing with the production and delivery of community strategies and their environment strategies for EAW	Enjoying walking and the beauty and protection of the countryside/park.

My VISION for the Brecon Beacons National Park is:Blue Group

- An area of outstanding landscape, valued nationally, loved locally. A landscape that functions as a habitat for people and wildlife, providing inspiration and a high quality of life for all (placed outside the park boundary) *(the participant placed their vision outside of the park and noted its position)*.
- For the area to be recognised as an iconic tourism destination with the national park, local authorities and the private sector working cooperatively to ensure a sustainable tourism product that is realistically funded by all stakeholders.
- To see a protected and valued park that will enhance tourism, farming will energise the communities that fall within it.
- Thriving and vibrant communities within a protected landscape and adequate funding for maintenance of Upland rows (= *Rights of Way?*).
- There will be no need of a National Park Designation anymore.

Red Group

- Thriving local communities.
- A place where: the countryside and way of life is protected and valued; visitors are welcome; communities thrive.
- A visible place which espouses a sustainable view of protection and promotes healthy access to its facilities for all its citizens.
- Harmony and tranquillity.

Yellow Group

- Preservation for future generations! Improve public transport. More affordable housing for the younger generations. Advertise the park to the rest of the UK.

- A place where people of all ages and generations can live in communities that have a range of basic day-to-day facilities. Also job opportunities within the park where they live.
- Park to remain unspoilt. Encouraging more visitors that will help communities in the park. Providing work for our youngsters thus keeping them in the Park.
- For it to develop in a way that respects the distinct communities/areas present in the park and builds upon their existing strengths whatever they may be (could be built heritage, existing settlement, historic function).
- To see an environment which reflects the social and economic circumstances that may prevail at the time as well as maintaining a working environment in partnership with the people who live in and visit the park.
- A safe place to visit, work, live that maintains the natural environment whilst being practical from a work/living aspect.
- An area that promotes sustainable development, where environmental, social and economic objectives are given equal importance and reinforcing each other.

Green Group

- Of a wild and beautiful background to living communities – villages of diverse and active inhabitants NOT just dormitories for rich retired/holiday homers/commuters.
- Essentially a peaceful, tranquil and natural haven in which small vibrant communities can sustain social cohesion and protect an economic base.
- A park that demonstrates integrated management of historic and natural environment. Allowing sensitive new development where appropriate but respecting the historic integrity and traditional character of the area.
- An authority that uses its natural, heritage, historic, tourism assets and potential to the benefit of residents both within and outside the park. Use these assets to promote the economic regeneration of bordering local authority areas through active engagement with programmes like H.O.V. and Herian etc.
- The existing environmental quality is maintained with as little change as possible and the unique quality of the countryside and the communities in the park has been protected.

Special Qualities

Special qualities identified in the 2000-2005 Plan

- Landscape and natural beauty
- Peace and tranquillity
- Opportunities for walking and access to open country
- Open spaces and qualities of remoteness
- Traditionally managed farmland
- Wildlife

Special qualities identified by participants

Blue Group

- Opportunity to engage with the natural landscape for all ages
- The observable changing face of nature

- A last wilderness
- Recreation purposes – water-sports, fishing, cycling, walking etc.
- Opportunity to discover a range of landscapes that are cared for
- Beauty – scenic, tranquillity, enjoyment, spiritual
- Spiritually stimulating
- Believe all current qualities there except traditionally managed farmland
- People and landscape obviously linked – cultural landscape
- Intimate communities
- Cultural heritage and close communities
- Archaeological sites

Yellow Group

- Access to the outdoors in this area
- Ideal opportunities for outdoor pursuits
- Opportunities for people from all over the world to enjoy the many activities that the park accommodates
- Where walker and visitor come to enjoy
- A place where local people and visitors can learn about the environment
- Gives a range of outdoor leisure opportunities – walking, climbing, water etc.
- A working environment which maintains the park's attractions
- An enjoyable area to live
- Retain planning control to prevent future over-development
- An area of (relatively) clean land, air and water
- Recognised for these other qualities across UK and more and more so internationally
- Outstanding landscapes and countryside and well maintained agricultural land
- A place of natural beauty
- An area of diverse landscapes and natural beauty
- Landscape and wildlife
- Historic settlements/features/landscapes
- A comparatively safe (crime free) area

Green Group

- Outstanding and beautiful natural environment to be treasured, respected and preserved
- Rich flora and fauna
- Beautiful landscape
- Living landscape
- Total landscape balance
- Wilderness and beauty
(balancing line) *used by participants to separate the clusters*
- Towns and villages which are locally distinctive
- An incredible asset for promoting the built and cultural heritage of the SW region
- A rich well preserved archaeological resource
- Active communities
- Potential for contributing to the economic regeneration of communities inside and outside the park
- Wealth

- Vibrant, enterprising communities

Red Group

- Protected environment- official recognition
- Special wildlife, e.g. Kites/fish
- Remoteness, open spaces
- Space and tranquillity
- Variety of landscape; heterogeneity
- Diversity of man-made and natural features (archaeological interest, e.g. Canal)
- Special cultural landscape
- Working communities: 'it's not twee' (+ 'welshness'...)
- Not to over crowd or over do the parks. Do more by doing less
- Traditional features

Issues & Trends if not action and Objectives and Who Tables

(The following tables for Issues and Trends, and table for Objectives are in the context of the Duty, the focus for the second part of this day. The tables are presented by subheading with Issues and then Objectives for each sub-heading in turn)

Tourism and transport	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Sustainable tourism*	Increased food miles to the detriment of the environment
	Loss of economic base
	Plenty of pain, no gain (day-trippers)
	Increase in traffic and parking problems
	Fewer tourists and loss of economic base
Sustainable transport*	
Highway Design*	
Understanding the capacity of the resources and establish the baseline.	Non-sustainability
	No clear funding arguments
	Making decisions the effect of which are contrary to park purposes
	Loss of potential visitors
Acquisition of meaningful data for tourism and transport	No clear path
	No clear funding arguments
	Making decisions the effects of which are contrary to park purposes
Engagement of communities to recognise their responsibility to the area's resources	Lack of cooperation and understanding
	Lack of responsibility leading to general degradation
Investigate whether there is effective public transport across the Park, and creating gateways to the Park, e.g. Abergavenny, Merthyr	
Need for integrated transport system internally and externally	Environmental degradation
	Certain groups excluded from Park, e.g. disabled, non-drivers, elderly, young people.
Removal of all unnecessary street furniture	

Tourism and transport	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Promoting tourism in partnership with other agencies within and beyond the Park boundary	Full potential of tourism for economic regeneration will not be realised
Recognition and protection of cultural assets (archaeological, historic, urban and rural landscapes)	Loss leads to cultural impoverishment, negative impact on tourism and economic opportunities)
Recognise enormous diversity of tourism assets	Reduced visits and reduced ongoing promotion
Pressures on other services, e.g. Health Service	Conflict on resources Greater pressures on prioritisation

Tourism and transport		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Sustainable tourism*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mechanism for rural communities to promote their own areas. Outcome: Greater engagement of community Timescale: 1-5 years 	BBNPA, Community Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Brecon Beacons in S.E. England Outcomes: Increased tourist numbers Measures: Survey Data Timescale: 1-2 years 	BBNPA
Sustainable transport*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish strategic gateway with public transport links, eg. Abergavenny, Merthyr, Llandovery, Ystradnyglais, Hereford Outcome: Welcome, control and manage visitors to enhance their experience of the area. Measure: Greater proportion of people visiting Park by public transport Timescale: 1-5 years 	Visit Wales accommodation provider, BBNPA, WAG, transport provider
Understanding the capacity of the resources and establish the baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interrogation of data from State of the Park Report Outcome: Being able to justify 	BBNPA, Tourism and transport provider, L.A.s

Tourism and transport		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resources and opportunities Measures: Targeted actions Timescale: by 1/1/2008 	
Acquisition of meaningful data for tourism and transport / Investigate whether there is effective public transport across the Park, and creating gateways to the Park, e.g. Abergavenny, Merthyr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish criteria and collection of data Outcome: up to date Data of the Park report Measures: completion of report Timescale: July 2007 	BBNPA
Engagement of communities to recognise their responsibility to the area's resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purposes of the Park to be included in tourism and transport strategies. Outcomes: Linking Park purposes with tourism and transport objectives Measures: Seeing in print the Park as a resource – tourism and transport strategies Timescale: ? related to cycle of strategies, possibly 5 years 	BBNPA , WTB, transport providers, funders, local communities
Need for integrated transport system internally and externally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable, accessible and effective transport network Outcome: More people using public transport Measures: Increase in number of people using public transport Timescale: 2007 	WAG, BBNPA, L.A.s
Removal of all unnecessary street furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get rid of visual clutter e.g. road signs, graffiti Outcome: a safe and pleasant environment 	Powys Highways, Monmouth, Carm's., RCT, Torfaen, B-Gwen (<i>Blaeneau Gwent?</i>) etc.

Tourism and transport		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure: Visual improvement • Timescale: within 12 months 	
Promoting tourism in partnership with other agencies within and beyond the Park boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved communication and joint working between responsible agencies • Outcome: (1) joined up thinking/planning/implementation (2) Increase in visitors to the region 	L.A.s, BBNPA, Welsh Tourist Board, National Trust, Herian, Cadw etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures: quantity/quality of joint promotional material. # Joint tourism ventures. • Timescale: Now 	
Recognition and protection of cultural assets (archaeological, historic, urban and rural landscapes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint provider of archaeological and built environment advise and support. • Outcome: Recognition and protection of assets and regeneration of historic environment • Measure: Existence of maintained and enhanced historic database • Timescale: within 12 months 	BBNPA
Recognise enormous diversity of tourism assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of businesses, Tourism Operators, Attractions etc. in the Park • Outcome: Increase visitor spend and sustain local communities • Measure: Info accessible through BBNP website • Timescale: Feb 2007 	BBNPA

Sustainable Communities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
The Park's eco-footprint*	Increase in: food miles; building material miles; personal mileage
	Increase in cars (tourists); road safety
	Tourism money supports local employment
Renewable energy*	Other energy resources used – environmental issues
The effects of changing lifestyles*	Losing interdependency within community – less people/families in village during the day
	Further loss of community resources and interaction (dormitory)
	Selfish attitudes increasing
	Retention of 'flexible' planning
Local identity and distinctiveness*	Loss of sense of place
	Loss of traditional skills and building
	Loss of citizenship
Social Inclusion / Income levels	People on lower incomes will move away because they can't afford housing
	Lose balance of age ranges
	Dormitory communities. More commuters and second homers (see following to issues)
Age – Young and Old	Loss of balance of ages within communities
	Reduced impetus to create facilities for young people – loss of opportunity
	Focus of services on older population
	Loss of employment potential. Lack of inward investment.
Active Communities	Reduction in Community Spirit
	Farming – loss of farmers
	Deteriorating landscape and communities
Diversity	Leads to social exclusion

Sustainable Communities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Employment	
Better (lack of) communication between existing initiatives, groups etc.	Duplication of effort – poor use of resources and time Conflict of aims and outcomes – bad press If groups do not work together opportunities would be missed – funding etc.
Mix of land use	Losing mix of community and employment facilities Unsuitable use of land – building on flood plain Smaller scale developments – work with what is there – recreation areas.
Democratic involvement	Lack of engagement, ownership, pride – disenfranchisement Unrepresentative decision making
Access to technology	Loss of learning potential Loss of economic opportunities

Sustainable Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
The Park's eco-footprint*	Make Park carbon neutral	
Renewable energy*	<p>Encourage development of small scale renewable energy technologies (micro-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation) • Outcome: Less reliance on large scale energy generation; Potential for local income generation for communities. • Measure: Number of installations • Timescale: Ongoing 	NPA, Energy Agencies, Private sector
The effects of changing lifestyles*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To empower local communities to initiate/generate their own solutions to combat changing lifestyles (housing, car-sharing) • Outcome: Local people involved in community life/self-help/responsibility • Measures: Against existing transport and planning policies; against local schemes 	Planning authority, community development
Local identity and distinctiveness*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong local identity and character; promoting use of local materials. Sensitive new development and regeneration of historic buildings; within Management Plan • Timescale: Within 5 years • 	LPAs

Sustainable Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create better social balance (social inclusion) within communities • Measures: Affordable and supported housing embedded in planning process (LDP); • Demographic; productivity levels. • Timescale: 2010 	Planning Authority
Income Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a balance of incomes within communities • Outcome: balanced community • Measures: Productivity levels; demographic survey • Timescale: 2010 	Community/Residents Planning Authority (Indirect) Economic regeneration WAG
Active Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People engaged in community activity • Outcome: More vibrant, interactive, coherent societies • Measure: Number of community activities • Timescale: 2007 (ongoing) 	County Voluntary Councils
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain active village communities by... • Outcomes: allowing small scale house building in every community • Measures: Number of houses built per village • Timescale: 2015 	Planning Authority

Sustainable Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Age – Young and Old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage young people Outcome: their voices will be listened to; better informed planning Measure: young people feel involved, therefore engaged and more active Timescale: now 	LA, BBNPA, etc.
Better (lack of) communication between existing initiatives, groups etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better Communication between initiative bodies. Outcomes: More effective delivery of initiatives; wider consultation with groups – more inclusive Measures: Increased numbers communicated with; Increased numbers of responses Timescale: 1-5 years 	LA, NPs, All bodies involved in consultations.
Mix of land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create sustainable (self-sustaining) communities. Outcomes: Everyone having access to local jobs, services, recreation, open space Measures: Amount of people with access to outcomes; Amount of development on undefended floodplain Timescale: Preparation of LDP- 4 years 	L.A.s, Developers, Planning Authority, Community and town councils, stat consultees
Democratic involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage/increase democratic involvement in local decision making 	NPA (instigator), Community Councils, stat consultees

Sustainable Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Increased engagement in NP (Flow chart of how to get involved) • Measure: Number of people involved/participating in NP activities and consultations 	
Access to technology	<p>Ensure local communities have access to current technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Communities that are disadvantaged by their location • Measures: Broadband connection- Mobile phone coverage; - coverage of interactive digital technologies. • Timescale: 2008 	Media/Communications industry; Planning Authority

Thriving Communities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Housing*	Lack of affordable houses for young people Stagnation of communities In-migration due to house prices (change in balance of community) Uncontrolled development (spoil character of Park)
Facilities and Services*	Young people moving out of Park for higher education opportunities Increased use of private car Problems with access to emergency services/local Dr's. lack of ownership/responsibility for the community and it's facilities.
Young People*	Continued migration Ageing population Increase in anti-social behaviour Loss of opportunities for young people
Health and well-being*	Problems with access to emergency services/local Drs Putting people's lives in danger Diet related problems Over burden on some social services
Safer communities*	Increase in anti-social behaviour Loss of local accountability
(lack of) Community events	Stagnation and possible decrease in community events Lack/decrease of community spirit Increase in commuter villages
Employment opportunities	Increased car use/commuting Out-migration Further loss of skills
Local production	Increased imports with loss to local economy (+increased 'food miles')
Connectivity within and between communities	Lack of social cohesion Loss of potential of communities (economically and socially)

Thriving Communities	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
	Diminishing feeling of citizenship and responsibility for community/environment.
Young economically active	Out migration (impact on local economy) Ageing agricultural population
Social capital (loyalty to a particular community)	Loss of special quality that is traditionally inherent in rural communities Loss of citizenship and involvement in community activities Loss of social activity = loss of economic activity
Tourism and recreation opportunities	Loss of opportunity economically Loss of opportunity socially (lack of social cohesion)
Recognition of multiple communities (embedded as a principle in the Plan – no objective)	No cohesive communities Generic idea of what community is – therefore individual needs of communities become ignored.
Learning Opportunities	Loss of identity – disconnection from community

Thriving Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Housing*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Increase of provision of affordable housing • Measure: Housing needs surveys • Timescale: 2-3 years 	NPA, RHE Community/Town Councils, EAW, CCW, RSLs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Retention of agriculture/key worker dwellings • Measures: No. of agriculture/key worker dwellings erected • Timescale: 1-5 years 	NPA, Unitary Authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing to sustain existing communities • Measure: Size and vitality of communities • Timescale: 1-5 years 	NPA, Unitary Authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross border working between Unitary Authority and NPA • Measure: cross working groups • Timescale: 1-5 years 	Unitary Authority, NPA
Facilities and Services*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Maintain and improve 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities and services within communities of the NP • Measure: Survey work • Timescale: 1-5 years 	LHB, Unitary Authority, Community/Town Councils, WAG, NPA, EAW, CCW

Thriving Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Improved public transport and park & ride facilities. Innovative transport; increased cycling • Measure: Transport survey work • Timescale: 1-5 years 	WAG, NPA, Unitary Authority, Private transport companies, sports council, Sustrans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger links with partnership agencies and cross-border enterprises 	BBNPA, Unitary Authorities, Visit Wales
Young People*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Increase and improve recreational facilities • Measures: Surveys; market analysis (increase and improve) • Timescale: 1-5 years 	WAG, Unitary Authority, Town and county councils, Sustrans, sports council, schools, LEAs, youth groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Further education and skills and training for young people • Measures: No. of courses • Timescale: 1-5 years 	WAG, LEA, University, NPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Engage young people • Measure: Surveys; no. of representatives at meeting 	Schools, LEA, Sustrans, sports council, BBNPA, Community Forum, Unitary Authority
Health and well-being*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Encourage healthy eating and diet – local produce • Measures: Stats – medical • Timescale: 1-5 years 	LHB, Unitary Authority, Schools, BBNPA, local businesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People take responsibility for their own health and well-being • Outcome: Healthier communities, less pressure on health and social services 	LA.s, LHB, National Public Health Service etc.
Safer communities*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Joined up working with 	Emergency services, Town/Community

Thriving Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	statutory bodies and local groups and communities (through training) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures: National crime and disorder statistics • Timescale: 1-5 years 	Councils, Community farms
Community Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Encourage and increase community events by raising awareness • Measure: No. of community events • Timescale: 1-5 years 	Town/Community Councils, interest groups, local people
Employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Increase number quality of jobs through partnership training • Measures: Number of jobs created • Timescale: 1-5 years 	WAG, BBNPA, Unitary Authority
Local production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local production for local needs – network of trading • Measures: Amount of local produce sold in supermarkets though added value • Timescale: 1 year 	Supermarkets – farmer cooperative, local restaurants/businesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Promoting local produce through tourism marketing, including restaurants • Measure: customer feedback; number of establishments using local produce • Timescale: 1 year (ASAP) 	BBNPA, tourism, local businesses
Connectivity within and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing and/or establish new community forum • Outcome: More evidence of socially 	Local councils; residents' groups; BBNPA/LA.s

Thriving Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cohesive communities. Measures: Number of fora; survey of their effectiveness Timescale: 1-5 years 	
Young economically active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep young people working in the Park Measure: Local employment figures; training stats; vocational course figures Timescale: 1 year 	Higher Education establishments; BBNPA; employment and skills partnership; schools; Unitary Authority
Social capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporating WAG Sustainable development objectives Measure: Use WAGs measures/indicators Timescale: 1-5 years 	WAG; NPA; Cynnal Cymru
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged and productive use of social capital Outcome: More cohesive communities; happier residents; more productive communities; more communicative, less isolated, less fractures community. Measures: Number of active groups; increase in active groups; qualitative feedback from residents Timescale: now 	LA.s; Voluntary/community/statutory sector
Tourism and recreation opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase and develop local tourism and recreation opportunities Measure: State of Park Report 	BBNPA; tourism partnership/enterprise

Thriving Communities		
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timescale: 1-5 years 	
Learning Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and support existing village schools • Measure: school closures cut • Timescale: 1 year – plan period 	LEA, Unitary Authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more diverse and innovative learning environment. Informal learning • Measure: Number of courses, societies, clubs • Timescale: 1 year ongoing 	YFC, scouts, Guides, craftsmen, local businesses, BBNPA, Wildlife trust
	<p>More people engaged in learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: population with appropriate, desirable, saleable skills. More people in jobs. • Measures: People of different ages in learning; No. gaining qualifications; No. finding active employment as a result of learning. 	Education sector; Local business partnerships, voluntary sector.

Economic Activity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Economic regeneration and development*	Stagnation of entire communities Balance of communities affected. Becoming dormitory settlements Breakdown of economic infrastructure
The agricultural economy*	Fewer farms- changes in practices subsequent changes in traditional landscapes Less balanced grazing of uplands- bracken invasion- consequent change to biodiversity Opportunity lost to enhance biodiversity
Sustainable use of the Park's natural resources: water, minerals, etc.*	Potential over-abstraction and change to river regime and biodiversity Continued unsustainable importation of fine aggregate from Bristol channel Potential contamination of ground water Building materials
Connecting business with the local community	Reduction in social cohesion Lost opportunity to use local produce, people and potential.
Green Business (also: Forestry and regeneration of Woodland)	Missed opportunity to promote the Park as an exemplar Continued waste of natural resources
Awareness of outside drivers	Missed opportunities and always playing catch-up Be 'savvy' to survive!
The tourism economy	Potential damage to existing (and more appropriate) infrastructure Missed opportunity for sympathetic developments
The footloose economy in this geographical space (the park area)	Lack of engagement. No recognition of connectivity to the Park and it's qualities and hence their responsibilities Missed opportunities in terms of added value Knock-on effects on more traditional activities
Sustainable use and recognition of Park's cultural heritage	Missed opportunities in terms of regeneration

Economic Activity	
Issues (* = Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Impacts if no action Top 3 impacts per issue
Social enterprise, community enterprise and 'not-for-profit'	Potential loss of social and economic diversity
	Disillusionment of local people
	Ideas stifled
Encouraging active communities	Potential loss of future opportunities for economic activity
	Loss of informal 'barter' economy and hence social contract
	Reduction in social cohesion
Social Inclusion	

Economic Activity		
Issues (* Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Economic regeneration and development*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of good quality jobs for local people • Outcome: Retention of balanced communities and increased GDP of Park • Measures: Number and type of quality jobs created during Plan • Period • Timescale: 5 years 	WAG, County Councils, Business Associates, LPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase vocational training opportunities to increase indigenous skill base • Outcome: see above • Measure: Number of people taking up training places during Plan period • Timescale: 5 years 	LEAs; Industry; NPA; DELs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stronger links with partnerships • Outcomes: Economic growth • Timescale: Now 	BBNPA; Unitary Authority; WDA; Visit Wales etc.
The agricultural economy*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance traditional farming practices • Outcomes: Cultural landscape of the Park is protected • Measures: Change in number of farms managed traditionally during Plan • Timescale: Now 	Farmers; Landowners; WAG; EA
Sustainable use of the Park's natural resources: water, minerals, etc.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting river and groundwater abstraction to appropriate licensed locations • Outcomes: Park will be compliant with the Water Framework Directive • Measures: Number of abstractive practices licensed/not licensed • Timescale: Ongoing 	EA Wales

Economic Activity		
Issues (* Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
Connecting business with the local community	Encourage businesses in the park to form links with their communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure: Survey • Timescale: 1-2 years 	BBNPA; trade associations
Forestry and regeneration of Woodland	Maintain mixed hardwood/conifer woodlands to ensure: landscape diversity; increase recreation; be used as a biomass fuel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Maintenance of 'known' landscape • Timescale: Over six plan periods 	FC; landowners; NPAs
Green Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote business benefits to businesses and local economy of reducing environmental footprint. • Outcome: More businesses meeting green [?] but practice industry standards • Timescale: 1-5 years 	EAW; Business groups; LPAs
Awareness of outside drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an economic forum for the park (or joining one) • Outcome: Greater awareness of external cyclists! • Measures: Number of businesses surviving during the Plan period (and employment) • Timescale: Forum on Monday! Revise at end of Plan period 	BBNPA; County Councils
The footloose economy in this geographical space (the park area)	To harmonise the changes to ensure continuity of the Park's qualities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Footloose economy embedded in the Park's purposes and duties. • Measures: Find them quickly in an economic evaluation of the footloose economy with recommendations • Timescale: Within 1 year and reviewed at end of Plan 	BBNPA; County Councils; CC

Economic Activity		
Issues (* Issues from 2000 to 2005 Plan)	Objective	Who?
	period	
Sustainable use and recognition of Park's cultural heritage	<p>To promote knowledge and understanding of the Park's cultural Resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: (1) Greater access to and understanding of why the cultural resource is important to all (2) A maintained and enhanced Historic Environment Record (HER). • Measure: Increase in recording/consultation of HER • Timescale: 6 months 	WATs; BBNPA

Plenary sessions

Park in the Park

Points raised	Replies/comments
Do not mention the word sustainability in future documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overuse of term 'sustainability' in consultation documents. Meaningless term. Waste of resource (e.g. Paper) to produce documents that say nothing.
Sustainability is essential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But no point in undertaking this kind of planning without considering what is lasting, a vision for the future.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point that communications need to reflect better use of the term
The definition of duty doesn't mention engagement with the world outside the park!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty doesn't mention engagement outside of Park. Authority has to stay within the legislation, but sees people around and just outside the Park as important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education outreach and social inclusion work encompasses them within resource constrictions. Important to link in with L.A.s surrounding the Park. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This consultation includes those L.A.s Even though Duty doesn't include it, partnership working is essential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service and delivery improvements by the NPA -where would this be analysed in the management plan. How does high-level vision fit in with day-to-day running and NPA delivering better service? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPMP is the overarching plan, doesn't contain 'nuts and bolts' but is more strategic. Business Improvement Plan (annual plan) will be on website by the end October and contains P.I.s Internal document 24 members contribute as representatives of their wards, WAG and Welsh Audit Office input. Difficulty with system of representation.
National Grid Gas Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Grid Gas Pipeline didn't fit into today's issues. Currently with DTI for approval, likely December. Work likely to start Feb 2007. NG have agreed to a reinstated plan for the existing pipeline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> covered under First Purpose Pipeline is for national benefit and will be forgotten in time, as previous ones have been. Especially if reinstatement plan goes well.

Do these Objectives work towards achieving your vision?

- Objectives fit broadly with vision. Today a mixture of high-level and more detailed objectives. Concern that not got the totality of what we need and there are still gaps (because of the number of issues being raised)
 - NPA to note

Next Steps

- First engagement on new MP, so groundwork has been done here then will be taken around the Park to communities.
- Meetings will be advertised and community councils invited to comment on these outputs Nov-Feb.
- March/April will consult with large organisations to refine. Publish draft end July 2007. Final Plan Dec. 2007.
- NPA will publish meeting report on website, but people can request paper copy.
- There will likely be duplication of outputs over the 3 days. Draw out themes and interactions between issues.
- Next phase will be refining, rather than generating a lot more.
- NPMP guidance says it must be aspirational and realistic. Consultation will help prioritise .
- Common priorities will form basis of bid to WAG but also to NPA corporate objectives.
- Doesn't have to be only deliverable by NPA (Environment Act, Section 62) therefore NPA objectives can link into other bodies' objectives through SEA. Spatial Plan should be overarching document.
- NPMP provides Vision. LDP will take its vision from the NPMP, but can't do this planning for the LDP until April.
- NPA invited as many organisations as they knew of, but not many individuals or small organisations. Powys Chamber of Commerce likely to be contacted in next round.