

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

Appendix 1 Outputs from workshop 12th October 2006

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



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	Motorsport
(Designation and advice)	Understanding historic landscapes
Land ownership and management	Knowledge of industrial monuments
Considerable economic contribution	40 years residence within BBNP – knowledge of its history, environment, people
Some hundreds of permanent jobs and extensive visitor/tourism activities and responsible land management.	Experience of dealing with management of historic environment features
Archaeological planning advice Could give management and interpretation advice on archaeological monuments	Interest in traditional buildings
Hay TIC Attract tourists to enjoy the national park, and sustain these attractions	Recreational
Wide cultural interest – in history arts, wildlife within old shire of Brecknock	
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
<p>Knowledge of special habitat, species and places within BBNP</p> <p>Knowledge and involvement of a range of other mechanisms affecting BBNP landscape</p>	<p>Availability of local produce</p> <p>Live and work here</p>
<p>Knowledge of farming: farming practice, farmers skills and abilities and aspirations</p>	<p>Passion and enthusiasm for the welsh countryside and culture</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Determination to help indigenous population of park living and working in park with opportunities for their families to continue</p>
<p>Conservation, access and recreation management</p>	<p>Drive, passion and commitment to wildlife enhancement across Wales through sustainable grazing systems</p> <p>Live in park, have organisation base in park</p>
<p>Independent voice for nature conservation within BBNP with strong community links</p>	<p>Passion for nature conservation and fresh outlook to BBNP plan drawing on experiences of working within other NPs</p>
	<p>Lived in a NP for the majority of my life and now work in the BBNP</p>
	<p>Special knowledge of some wildlife groups within and outside the NP</p>
	<p>Knowledge of conservation enhancement and prospect work</p>
	<p>Knowledge of birds/mammals</p>

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
	- "Cwdbieniwerriil" (=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
	- Erosion – effect on water quality and biodiversity.
- Conserving and enhancing Geodiversity*	- Lose Geopark status?
	- Geodiversity is not confined to Geopark area (e.g. glacial features in other parts of NP.)
	- Geophysical sites will be devastated by such as fossil hunters.
- Air and water quality*	- Air quality - Keep visitor's cars out of park or loose visitors; pollute rivers and streams.
	- Negative effect on health of humans and wildlife.
	- Poor water quality → invertebrate loss → salmonid loss → fishing devalued.
- Litter and fly tipping*	- No publicity and education for the visitors to the NP.
	- Reduce appeal of park, leading to lower visitor numbers.
	- Damage to stock, damage to water quality → infections.
	- 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.)

<p>Pressure from Audit Office to create a vibrant community within the park conflict with others, e.g. WAG objectives.</p>	<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.