

## **Monitoring Framework (part 2)**

### **Monitoring our Social Foundation – Considering the socio-economic state of the National Park in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals.**

**This document is part two of three reports, which in combination make up the Monitoring Framework for *Y Bannau: The Future the Management Plan for the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (2023-2028)*.**

This section seeks to consider how you monitor the quality of life of the people who live and work within the Brecon Beacons.

Part one considers the sustainable management of natural resources with the Brecon Beacons.

Part three considers how the park fulfils its second purpose to provide opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of the National Park, without impacting our communities quality of life, or degrade our Natural Resources.

## Monitoring and reporting the five missions, - Doughnut indicators

The five missions adopted in *Y Bannau: The Future* are chosen because they are biggest shifts needed to achieve a sustainable future for the National Park.

It is therefore important to measure and report on progress towards achieving the missions, and on wider indicators of National Park sustainability - the extent to which ecological ceiling (Planetary Boundaries) and the social foundation (Sustainable Development Goals) are being breached.

A series of indicators have been selected as the best metrics for understanding and tracking change in the National Park in relation to the Doughnut Economics:

- Ecological ceiling (Planetary Boundaries)
- Social foundation (Sustainable Development Goals), and
- The 'safe and just space' in the middle of the ring which reflects ecological and human wellbeing in the unique context of Bannau Brycheiniog National Park.

The indicators have been chosen because they represent the best direct metric or proxy, and because it is envisaged that data will be available to track change over a long timescale.

Indicators were identified through detailed workshop sessions with expert contributions from BBNPA officers and the National Park's Stakeholder Reference Panel.

## Timescales

Several different timescales are important in considering the sustainable future of the National Park.

**Ongoing:** Updates on the BBNPA website and other platforms, and that of partners, sharing information about actions and outcomes, celebrating successes, and highlighting opportunities and challenges.

**1 year:** Annual Doughnut Economics assessment 'health check' of the National Park, and annual assessment of progress in achieving the missions.

**4 years:** State of the Park Report 2027 The State of the Park report is an important synthesis of all the data being gathered in relation to the doughnut. It is an important moment to reflect on the key issues facing the Park in order to inform the review of *Y Bannau*.

**5 years:** The duration of *Y Bannau: The Future* management plan. Used to focus near-term action towards achieving the missions.

**2030 and 2035:** The timescales to achieve the nature and water missions and the climate mission respectively.

**25 years:** The medium-term vision for the National Park.

**50 years:** Long-term change horizon. Used to track long-term sustainability as indicated by Doughnut Economics metrics.

Social Foundation				
Domain	Sub domain	Indicator	Current situation	Scale of shift needed to be within boundary
Education	Adults	Working age adults lacking any formal qualifications	An estimated 5.4% of working age adults within the NP are lacking formal qualifications	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
	Schools	Attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM)	5.2% of pupils eligible for free school meals achieved 5 A/A* grade GCSE (or equivalent) compared with 22% of students who do not qualify for free school meals	
Energy		Fuel poverty (10% or more of income required to be spent on energy)	17% of rural households are in fuel poverty. BBNPA figures are unknown, but considered above this average	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Food		Food poverty	Estimated food bank usage 4.9% of BBNPA population	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Gender	Equality of Pay	Gender pay gap	The estimated gender pay gap within the BBNPA is 12%	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Health		Four or more healthy behaviours per week adopted by children in low family affluence.	At a Wales level only 6% of children in lower affluence families exhibit 4 or more healthy behaviours	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Housing	Affordability	Working-age adults spending more than a third of income on housing costs	Within the Brecon Beacons the mortgage ratio is 1:9 meaning a worker earning average wages for the Brecon area would need a mortgage eight times their annual income to secure a mortgage for the average priced home.	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
	Homelessness	Households threatened with homelessness	An estimated rate 37.3 per 10,000 households are homeless housed in temporary accommodation across the National Park	
Income	Poverty	Households in relative poverty	24% of BBNPA residents live within areas which are classed at least 50% most deprived for income deprivation.	<div style="background-color: red; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
	Unemployment	Economically active people lacking quality employment	Across Wales 35.5% of people lack quality employment. Median gross weekly earnings within the	



## Education

<b>Sub Domain</b>	Working age adults lacking any formal qualifications	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Powys</b>	5.6 % of all working age adults
	<b>Carms</b>	7.8% of all working age adults
	<b>Mons</b>	3% of all working age adults
	<b>Wales</b>	8.1% of all working age adults
	<b>Estimate BBNPA</b>	5.4% of all working age adults (average weighted by population density) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Access to good quality education that serves individual needs is a mark of a society which values each individual for their future contribution, and future wellbeing. Whereas it is acknowledged that education per se is of value to individuals, and that the recognition of formal qualification may not be indicative of the educational experience, or benefit this has brought to society.</p> <p>The measure provides a good proxy of the way our education system is serving its users.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p><i>StatsWales</i> publish data by unitary authority area on an annual basis. We will report on the data for the three Principal county areas of the National Park. Powys Carmns Mons, as well as benchmarking that against a Welsh national average. Work will progress to disaggregate to the data to National Park boundary throughout the monitoring period.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>Despite figures for our constituent local authorities being below Welsh average, there is still room for improvement.</p> <p>A socially equitable National Park would be one where all working age adults receive recognition for their abilities and time within meaningful education</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	Less than 1% of working adults lacking any formal qualifications.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future food</p> <p>Future skills and jobs</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Future economy</p>	

**Data Source: Stats Wales**

[Highest qualification level of working age adults by region and local authority](#) (2021)

<sup>1</sup> High levels of uncertainty in relation to this figure, indicative only

## Education (contd)

<b>Sub Domain</b>	Attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM)	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Mid and south West Wales</b>	5.2% of pupils eligible for free school meals achieved 5 A/A* grade GCSE (or equivalent) compared with 22% of students who do not qualify for free school meals.
	<b>Wales</b>	5 of pupils eligible for free school meals achieved 5 A/A* grade GCSE (or equivalent) compared with 21% of students who do not qualify for free school meals.
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Analysis of data by the Office of National Statistics found that ‘educational attainment was the most important predictor identified of the likelihood that someone will be in poverty or several material deprivation in adulthood. Their analysis found that people with low personal education levels were nearly five times more likely to be poor in adulthood than those with high personal education levels, after accounting for other factors. (Oxfam, 2020).</p> <p>We are monitoring the ability of pupils eligible for free school meals at key stage 4 (GCSE level) to achieve the highest level GCSE results as a measure of educational attainment.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on the percentage difference between those achieving A grade GCSEs who are eligible for free school meals and those who aren’t.</p> <p>We will update our findings to show trends as new statistical releases are provided.</p> <p>We will report by Economic Action Plan area for Mid and SWW as this provides data for the park in regional context.</p> <p>We will benchmark against the Welsh National Average.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	To move this domain closer to the boundary of the social foundation, we would want to see the percentage gap of attainment closing significantly, to the extent that there was no difference in attainment levels between those eligible for FSM and those not.	
<b>Boundary level</b>	No attainment gap correlating to FSM eligibility.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future food</p> <p>Future skills and jobs</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Future economy</p>	

**Data Source: Stats Wales**

[Key Stage 4 Interim Measures by FSM](#) (2018/19)

## Energy

<b>Sub Domain</b>	Fuel poverty (10% or more of income required to be spent on energy)	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Rural Wales</b>	17% of rural households are in fuel poverty
	<b>Wales</b>	12% of all Welsh households are in fuel poverty.
	<b>Estimate BBNPA</b>	Unknown
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Access to affordable energy to heat, light and cook is recognised as an essential component of wellbeing.</p> <p>Research conducted within the National Park has identified infrastructure constraints as compounding issues fuel poverty, many of our residents utilise oil or LPG for heating both of which are on average more expensive, or require higher one off payments which can be beyond the means of household incomes.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	We will work with Stats Wales to disaggregate data to National Park boundary. Until such a time as this information is available, we will continue to report on the rural/urban breakdown	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>By 2048 we hope to see the eradication of fuel poverty from within the National Park.</p> <p>In the short term a reduction in the percentage gap between urban and rural findings would also indicate significant progress towards the just and safe space.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	No residents in fuel poverty within the National Park	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	Climate People Place	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life Decarbonisation Collaborating in Place	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Resilient places Innovative places Healthy places Future heat and power Sustainable energy Prosperous places	

**Data Source: Stats Wales**

[Highest qualification level of working age adults by region and local authority](#) (2021)

## Food

<b>Sub Domain</b>	Food poverty	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Powys</b>	Total number of parcels distributed as % of population 2020-21 = 5.1% (rated 9 <sup>th</sup> highest )
	<b>Mons</b>	Total number of parcels distributed as % of population 2020-21 = 4.22% (rated 14 <sup>th</sup> highest)
	<b>Carms</b>	Total number of parcels distributed as % of population 2020-21 = 4.77% (rated 11 <sup>th</sup> highest)
	<b>BBNPA Estimate</b>	Total number of parcels distributed as % of population 2020-21 = 4.9% (average weighted by population density) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Access to affordable food is a basic need and therefore any individual unable to meet this basic need would be below the social foundation.</p> <p>Prior to the Covid pandemic, there was a general picture of year on year increased demand for food bank services, suggesting an increasing challenge around food affordability</p> <p>During the covid Pandemic, the NP was provided with local data from the service meeting the needs of a significant proportion of the National Park. In March 2020 the number of vouchers processed rose by 103%. Meaning that the food by weight distributed rose by over 400%.</p> <p>Pandemic factors obviously influenced this steep rise. Wales Audit data shows that there has been a decrease from the height of the pandemic, however food bank useage has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will continue to report on the number of parcels distributed as % of population within our three main constituent LAs.</p> <p>We will also continue to work with Brecon food bank to receive more detailed local information.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	No resident in food poverty within the National Park.	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>Any society where there is fair and equitable distribution of resources should not need to rely on foodbanks to meet the needs of its residents.</p> <p>A journey towards the just and safe space would see the use and need of food banks reducing year on year. Boundary levels would be drawn at 0 parcels distributed.</p>	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Climate	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of Life Sequestration	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Future food Future economy Sustainable Farming Prosperous places	

**Data Source: Audit Wales**

[Trussel Trust Total Number of Parcels Distributed as % of Population 2020-21](#)

<sup>2</sup> High levels of uncertainty in relation to this figure, indicative only

## Gender

<b>Sub Domain</b>	Gender Pay Gap – Equality of Pay	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Powys</b>	15.4%
	<b>Monmouthshire</b>	7.1%
	<b>Carmarthenshire</b>	1.3%
	<b>Wales</b>	11.6%
	<b>BBNPA</b>	12.3% (average weighted by population density) <sup>3</sup>
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Difference in pay attributed to men and women tells a story of unequal distribution of resources within society.</p> <p>Although active discrimination on gender basis has been unlawful since the 1970s, true equality of outcome for women is yet to be found.</p> <p>This domain allows us to think about how the society of the National Park functions and the extent to which women are afforded the same opportunities as men.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on the gender pay gap within our Principal areas of population. We will focus primarily on Powys as 70% of our residents live within this county, it also has the highest gender pay gap and is significantly above Welsh national average.</p> <p>We will report on our own Gender Pay Gap as an organisation, and seek to identify key employers within the area who would be willing to contribute to more localised data.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>In the short term, a lowering of the GP gap within Powys to at least Welsh National Averages. In the long term eradication of the Gender Pay Gap in totality.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	No gender pay gap.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future skills and jobs</p> <p>Equity, diversity and inclusion</p>	

Data Source: Chwarae Teg

[Gender Pay Gap 2020](#)

<sup>3</sup> High levels of uncertainty in relation to this figure, indicative only

## Health

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Four or more healthy behaviours per week adopted by children in low family affluence	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Lower affluence</b>	6% of children exhibit four or more healthy behaviours
	<b>Middle affluence</b>	7% of children exhibit four or more healthy behaviours
	<b>High affluence</b>	11% of children exhibit four or more healthy behaviours
	<b>total</b>	9% of children exhibit four or more healthy behaviours
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p><i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> identifies the need to shift from preventative health care measures, to curative lifestyle changes.</p> <p>This measure seeks to understand the extent to which this shift is occurring, especially within the most disadvantaged within society. The measure focuses on children, as behaviour patterns adopted during childhood are more likely to be maintained into adulthood and passed on to future generations.</p> <p>This is one of the national indicators for the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and looks at the percentage of children who exhibit healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eating fruit daily or vegetables daily, never or rarely drink, physically active for an hour everyday).</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	The next update of this data is unknown – we will aim to update this measure as part of the next SOPR for the Park. In the interim we will look to work with Stats Wales to gather bespoke data for the Park boundary	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	We would want to see the percentage of children exhibiting four or more healthy lifestyle behaviours to increase dramatically from current levels, to around 80-90% with no differentiation on the basis of family affluence.	
<b>Boundary level</b>	All children in the National Park adopt four or more healthy behaviours.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Place Climate	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of Life Collaborating in place Decarbonisation	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Future food Future skills and jobs Future economy Future transport Future lives Future connections Healthy places Well planned places Sustainable transport Sustainable food and drink	

**Data Source: Stats Wales**

[Number of healthy lifestyle behaviours – Health and well-being measures for children \(2019-20\)](#)

## Housing

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Working-age adults spending more than a third of income on housing costs	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Average House Prices</b>	£245,034
	<b>Average Salary</b>	£28,121
	<b>Salary to house price ratio</b>	1:8.7
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>The ability to adequately house yourself in a manner that doesn't put extreme pressure on other lifestyle factors should be a fundamental right of a society with wellbeing at its heart.</p> <p>In <i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> the need to transform housing provision is recognised as one of the many big shifts we need to make as a society.</p> <p>At present house prices within the National Park vastly outstrip average wages significantly. This imbalance has wider implications for our socio-economic duty, including how we provide housing, jobs and tourism accommodation.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on the average house price within the Brecon Beacons</p> <p>We will report on the average salary in Brecon (as our Principal Town)</p> <p>We will report on the salary to house price ratio.</p> <p>We will work to expand this data to take in other areas of the Park</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p><i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> includes outcome statements seeking to ensure that all our community are able to have access to good quality homes which are within their means.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	Income to mortgage ratio at an affordable rate widely recognised as 1:3	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	<p>People</p> <p>Place</p>	
<b>Related objectives</b>	<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Collaborating in place</p>	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future homes</p> <p>Prosperous places</p> <p>Well planned places</p>	

### Data Source

Right Move <https://www.rightmove.co.uk/house-prices/brecon-beacons.html> (Feb 2023)

Adzuna <https://www.adzuna.co.uk/jobs/salaries/brecon> (March 2023)

## Housing (contd)

<b>Secondary Domain</b>	Homeless households in temporary accommodation	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Powys</b>	39.2 (rate per 10,000 households)
	<b>Monmouthshire</b>	41.3 (rate per 10,000 households)
	<b>Carmarthenshire</b>	15.6 (rate per 10,000 households)
	<b>BBNPA</b>	37.3 (estimated rate per 10,000 based on average weighted for population density) <sup>4</sup>
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	This provides further information to support the Principal domain. In a society with wellbeing at its heart nobody should be homeless. Homelessness is a clear indicator of a society where many fall below the social foundation.	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	We will report on the homeless rates as percentage of population for the Principal Local Authority areas of Powys, Carmarthenshire and Monmouthshire. We will work with their housing authorities to determine if a BBNPA specific figure can be calculated.	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> includes outcome statements seeking to ensure that all our community are able to have access to good quality homes which are within their means.	
<b>Boundary level</b>	Zero or near to zero instances of homeless households in temporary accommodation.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Place	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life Collaborating in place	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Future homes Prosperous places Well planned places Future economy	

## Data Source

[Homelessness in Wales \(2021-22\) Stats Wales](#)

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<sup>4</sup> High levels of uncertainty in relation to this figure – an estimate based on averaging figures in accordance with population distribution

## Income

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Poverty	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Wales</b>	20% of households in Wales are living in relative income poverty (19/20)
	<b>BBNPA</b>	For the income domain Of the 38 LSOA areas within the NPA boundary 1 LSOA lies within the 10-20% most deprived category 2 LSOAs lie within the 20-30% most deprived category 6 LSOAs lie within the 30-50% most deprived category 29 LSOAs lie within the 50% least deprived category
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	Y Bannau: The Future includes outcomes relating to the creation of prosperous places. Although monetary income in one factor of prosperity it is a critical one. Therefore residents ability to meet basic needs within available means is a key factor of our social foundation.	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will utilise WIMD data as this can be easily disaggregated to the Park boundary, although this is a relative measure and infrequently updated.</p> <p>We will also report on levels of poverty across Wales to provide a context, and also to demonstrate the extent to which the National Park can serve as a resource for those with limited means.</p> <p>We will use both the WIMD Income domain. And the standard UK Government measure looking at those households whose income before housing costs is 60 percent below the median household income.</p> <p>Again work will progress with Stats Wales to determine whether relative household poverty data can be collected at Park Boundary level.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>A prosperous Park is one which is least deprived in terms of relative poverty, therefore we would anticipate seeing improvements in WIMD data to ensure that relative deprivation for income is improved across all areas.</p> <p>In terms of relative poverty, a general reduction in the Welsh level would be anticipated, with levels in the Park keeping pace with Welsh National averages if not better.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	The National Park registers as least deprived against WMID indicators	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Place	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life Collaborating in place	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future homes</p> <p>Prosperous places</p> <p>Future skills and jobs</p> <p>Future food</p> <p>Future heat and power</p> <p>Future transport</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Future economy</p> <p>Future connections</p> <p>Well planned places</p>	

**Data Source** [Relative income poverty – Stats Wales \(2019/20\) /Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation Stats Wales \(2019\)](#)

## Income (Contd)

<b>Secondary Domain</b>	Economically active people lacking quality employment		
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Wales</b>	35.5 percent of people lack quality employment	
	<b>BBNPA</b>	Median Gross Weekly Earnings for full time workers by LA area (2016)	
		Powys	£460.20 (85% of GB median)
		Monmouthshire	£487.70 (90% of GB median)
		Carmarthenshire	£459.50 (85%) of GG Median
		GB median gross weekly earnings	£540.20
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>This indicator was identified as part of Oxfam Cymru's work on the Welsh Doughnut. It looks at data relating to those in employment, but not earning two thirds above median wage and combines with unemployment amongst those actively looking for work. This captures both the availability of work and its quality. Both factors related to prosperity and critical component of a social foundation.</p> <p>Research undertaken for our Employment Land Review (2018) determined that the perception of the quality of employment within the Park is pretty poor. With the perception that mostly jobs located in the Park are seasonal, poorly paid. Data provided on a local authority basis, suggests that income falls below GB median by around 10-15% but is only slightly behind Welsh average. This suggests that perception of employment opportunities may not be matched to reality, but more shaped by the relative cost of living within the Park, notably in relation to housing costs.</p>		
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on unemployment rates within the National Park and median wages within the Park.</p> <p>We will undertake further research to identify the quality of employment within the Park working through our research partnership.</p>		
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	In keeping with objectives relating to a prosperous Park we would hope to see the gap between GB median wage and wages in the Park close significantly to a negligible level.		
<b>Boundary level</b>	Negligible difference between GB median wage and wages within the National Park		
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Place		
<b>Related objectives</b>	Quality of life Collaborating in place		
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future homes</p> <p>Prosperous places</p> <p>Future skills and jobs</p> <p>Future food</p> <p>Future heat and power</p> <p>Future transport</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Future economy</p> <p>Future connections</p> <p>Well planned places</p>		

Data Source [The Welsh Doughnut 2020 \(Oxfam Cymru\)](#)

[Brecon Beacons National Park Employment Land Review \(Litchfields 2018\)](#)

## Safety

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Levels of relative deprivation for Community of Safety		
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	<b>BBNPA</b>	Of the 38 LSOAs within the NP boundary the following rankings for the Community safety Domain were identified	
		10% most deprived	1
		10-20% most deprived	1
		20-30% most deprived	2
		30-50% most deprived	5
		50% least deprived	29
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Feeling of safety is a basic need. Residents who feel unsafe or live in areas where there is a general backdrop of fear are likely to be experiencing more stress than those for whom community safety is a given.</p> <p>A key component of the social wellbeing of a community is the sense of safety, it therefore forms a key sector of our social foundation.</p>		
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>Crime rates within the areas of the Brecon Beacons National Park against national averages.</p> <p>Community perceptions of safety surveys (through place planning programme)</p> <p>WIMD data for the Community Safety Domain as and when updated.</p>		
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>Levels of community safety across the Park are relatively less deprived than in other areas of Wales. However some areas experience significant deprivation in this area. We would want to see a general trend towards 50% least deprived across the Park area. With supporting qualitative data from individual communities demonstrating high levels of perceived and actual community safety.</p>		
<b>Boundary level</b>	50% least deprived across the Park area.		
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	<p>People</p> <p>Place</p>		
<b>Related objectives</b>	<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Collaborating place</p>		
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Well-planned places</p> <p>Innovative places</p> <p>Future lives</p>		

### Data Source

[Brecon Beacons State of the Park Report](#)

[Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivations](#)

## Safety (cont)

<b>Sub domain</b>	Communities at risk of flooding		
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	<b>BBNPA</b>	Communities at risk of flooding	
		Flooding vulnerability Current	Crickhowell Hirwaun (gateway) Abergavenny (gateway) Glynneath (gateway)
		Flooding vulnerability Future	Brecon Ystradgynlais (gateway)
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Flood risk is one of the most serious threats we have to the places of the National Park. During the storms of early 2020 Crickhowell experienced significant levels of flooding, damaging not only the physical infrastructure of the town (including structures of historic and cultural merit) but also significant impacts on social integrity – and feelings of safety.</p> <p>We are proposing to monitor this domain as a measure of the social impacts of climate change on our communities, and those gateway communities that support the wider tourism economy of the Park, and to which the Park acts as immediate recreational resources.</p> <p>We are also monitoring this sector to ensure that risks predicted to the Primary Key Settlement of Brecon from river flooding can be averted through catchment scale landscape management.</p>		
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on instances of flood and its impact.</p> <p>We will report on any changes to the flood vulnerability rating of our settlements.</p>		
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>Ideally the social foundation is drawn at a level where we can be assured that there are no communities within and adjacent to the Park vulnerable to the risks of flood. Success would be decreasing measures of vulnerability for all communities within the Park; decreasing incidences of flood causing harm to individual and community wellbeing and a trend of reducing peak flows recorded at vulnerable communities (Brecon/Crickhowell).</p>		
<b>Boundary level</b>	No communities within and adjacent to the Park vulnerable to the risks of flood		
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	<p>Climate</p> <p>Water</p> <p>People</p> <p>Place</p>		
<b>Related objectives</b>	<p>Adaptation</p> <p>Resilient catchments</p> <p>Quality of life</p> <p>Collaborating in Place</p>		
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Resilient infrastructure</p> <p>Flooding</p> <p>Future homes</p> <p>Resilient places</p> <p>Innovative places</p> <p>Well planned places</p>		

## Data Source

[Flood Map for Planning \(Data Maps Wales 2023\)](#)

[Draft Flood Risk Management Plan for Wales \(NRW 2023\)](#)

## Welsh Language

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Knowledge of the Welsh Language		
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	<b>BBNPA</b>	Can understand spoken Welsh Only	5%
		Can read speak or write Welsh	16.5%
		No Welsh Language Skills	78.6%
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	The Welsh language is a key part of our cultural heritage, and in keeping with National Park purposes, and key outcomes of <i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> knowledge of the Welsh Language is a basic foundation of social wellbeing, and as such forms a sector in the National Park specific doughnut model.		
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	Data above is taken from the latest census, data is very unlikely to be updated more Some potential for research around attitudes to the welsh language/ numbers of enrolled welsh learners within National Park settlements/ enrolment levels within Welsh Language primary schools/streams as proportion of all children within the Park.		
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	In accordance with Y Bannau: the Future objectives for people and place, we would wish to see the reported figures for 'no knowledge of the Welsh language' reduce to below 10%		
<b>Boundary level</b>	Those reporting, no welsh language skills below 10% across the NP area		
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	People Place		
<b>Related objectives</b>	Welsh culture and language		
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Historic places		

## Data Source

ONS Census Data Map <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/build/> (2021)

## Political Voice

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Individual perception on ability to influence decisions that affect their lives.	
<b>The most up to date data available</b>	<b>Powys</b>	23% of adults over 16
	<b>Monmouthshire</b>	33% of adults over 16
	<b>Carmarthenshire</b>	32% of adults over 16
	<b>Wales</b>	30% of adults over 16
	<b>BBNPA</b>	26% of adults over 16 (estimated based on population distributions)
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>The ability to contribute to local democracy is a critical component of a society operating within the just and safe space.</p> <p>In Wales, this forms part of the national wellbeing indicators.</p> <p>We similarly believe that perceptions about influence on decision making, speak widely about the value of citizenship within local democracy.</p> <p>This indicator looks at the a measure of perceptions of influence. In future other measures could be devised which look at actual participation in decision making.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on this measure for the principal local authority areas within the BBNPA. We will also seek to refine our estimates working with Stats Wales to have a more accurate picture of levels of perceived democratic influence.</p> <p>We will also report on the level of engagement in NPA decision making including level of influence.</p> <p>We will also report on voter turnout at all elections held within the region during the plan period.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>At present the majority of residents do not feel that they have ability to influence decisions that affect their lives. Linked to our outcomes around innovative places, we would like to see the reported figures increase significantly.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	<p>The social boundary is drawn at 75% of residents reporting that they feel they have influence over the decisions that affect their lives.</p>	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	Place	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Collaborating in Place	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Innovative places	

## Data source

[Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local authorities \(2021-22\)](#) Stats Wales

## Networks

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Levels of deprivation for access to services domain – Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	10% most deprived	14 of 38 LSOAs
	10-20% most deprived	8 of 38 LSOAs
	20-30% most deprived	2 of 38 LSOAs
	30-50% most deprived	7 of 38 LSOAs
	50% least deprived	7 of 38 LSOAs
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Having adequate access to services and facilities is a necessity of life. Barriers to access impact on wellbeing, and leave people living below the social foundation.</p> <p>Adequate access to services and facilities also increases environmental and economic costs of rural living.</p> <p>We are monitoring this sector to identify whether measures that emerge in response to Y Bannau: The Future are able to address this significant lack our communities face.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>The NPA as part of LDP development assesses the provision of local services and facilities and scores settlements against a sustainability index. We will update this twice during the lifetime of this monitoring framework.</p> <p>Any update to national indicators such as WIMD will also be reported</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>Y Bannau the Future, envisions outcomes for our communities which improve access to services and facilities. A movement towards the just and safe space therefore would be observed in an improvement in services and facilities and a movement from mostly deprived to mostly least deprived for LSOAs within the Park in terms of national ranking.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	No area within the park ranking as most deprived for access to services and facilities.	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	Place People	
<b>Related objectives</b>	Collaborating in place Quality of life	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future connections</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Innovative places</p> <p>Resilient places</p> <p>Prosperous places</p> <p>Well-planned places</p>	

## Data Source

[BBNPA State of the Park Report 2020](#)

## Networks (cont.)

<b>Secondary Domain</b>	Percentage of people who feel lonely	
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	Powys	9% adults over 16
	Monmouthshire	13% adults over 16
	Carmarthenshire	15% adults over 16
	Wales	13% adults over 16
	BBNPA	Estimated 10% of adults over 16
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>Research shows us that feelings of loneliness are linked to poorer mental and physical health and decreased life expectancy. Loneliness impacts quality of life to the extent that absence of loneliness is a key component of social wellbeing, and as such forms a key sector in the social floor.</p> <p>Y Bannau: The future includes outcome statements linked to feelings of connection and belonging to local communities, both outcomes which seek to address feeling of social isolation and loneliness.</p>	
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on levels of loneliness within our constituent unitary authorities each year, and baseline this against the Welsh average.</p> <p>We will work with Stats Wales to attempt to disaggregate this data to the Park boundary, if this is possible we will report on this also.</p>	
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<p>By area Mons and Powys account for the majority of the National Park, and it is worth noting that both these regions report lower, or Welsh average levels of loneliness. Reducing levels of reported loneliness to 5% or less within the National Park, would be demonstrative of <i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> objectives being met.</p>	
<b>Boundary level</b>	Reported loneliness less than 5% across the NP area	
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	<p>Place</p> <p>People</p>	
<b>Related objectives</b>	<p>Collaborating in place</p> <p>Quality of life</p>	
<b>Related outcomes</b>	<p>Future connections</p> <p>Future lives</p> <p>Innovative places</p> <p>Resilient places</p> <p>Prosperous places</p> <p>Well-planned places</p>	

## Data Source

[Percentage of people who are lonely by age and gender](#) (Stats Wales August 2022)

## Transport

<b>Principal Domain</b>	Ability to use public transport to meet day to day needs
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	Research undertaken by BBNPA finds that bus connections between principle settlements and major urban conurbation provides on average a two hourly service. Limited options for commuting to and from the Park.
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	<p>An affordable reliable public transport service provides an equitable form of transport to support daily lives. Having access to affordable transport improves quality of life by providing connections beyond the immediate locality. Allowing connections to increased employment opportunities, greater cultural and recreational resources as well as accessing greater retail offer, essential services such as hospitals and public offices.</p> <p>Lack of affordable transport options creates unnecessary barriers to such opportunities.</p> <p>Moreover reliance on private transport options is increasingly recognised as a driver of environmental pollution and increased Green House Gasses.</p>
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	<p>We will report on the provision of reliable, affordable public transport options available to residents and visitors.</p> <p>We will also report on any data we are able to source relating to uptake of active travel over other forms of transport, especially private car.</p>
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	<i>Y Bannau: The Future</i> envisions a future for the Park where there is an improved public transport service available to meet resident and visitor needs. It also seeks to support modal shifts to more active forms of travel. We therefore hope to see a marked increase in provision of public transport options serving the area. We also would want to see a reduction in private car trips taken overall year on year
<b>Boundary level</b>	The social foundation would be drawn at least 50% of residents trips being undertaken by a mode other than the private car
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	Climate People Place
<b>Related objectives</b>	Decarbonisation Adaptation Quality of life Collaborating in place
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Sustainable transport Resilient infrastructure Future transport Future connections Resilient Place

Data Source

BBNPA

Data Source

Inhouse research using <https://www.traveline.cymru/>

### Water Poverty

<b>Primary Domain</b>	Percentage of people paying more than 5% of their income after housing costs on Water bills
<b>The most up to date and relevant data held</b>	Experimental data developed within the National Park, suggests that Water Poverty (paying more than 5% of income on Water costs) is high. Our confidence level in this finding however is low, and more work will be needed to be done to 'ground truth' our assumptions.
<b>Why are we monitoring this sector?</b>	Access to affordable provision of water, and waste water processing is an essential of life. Water is critical for health and hygiene. Therefore should be available to all at an affordable price, and without causing financial pressures on household budgets.
<b>What we will report on annually</b>	We will report on average water bills versus average wages within the Park boundary. Including number of residents as a proportion registered on the social tariff
<b>What picture we want to see if the plan is successful</b>	In accordance with outcomes relating to our people and water missions, we would hope to see levels of water poverty reduce significantly from current levels.
<b>Boundary level</b>	No resident in water poverty.
<b>Related Mission Area(s)</b>	Water People
<b>Related objectives</b>	High quality water environments Quality of life
<b>Related outcomes</b>	Future economy Resilient places Prosperous places

Data Source

BBNPA