

Appendix 1

Peak District National Park Management Plan Partnership for Progress

The story so far: overall progress on delivery for 2012 – 2017

Peak District National Park Management Plan – Partnership for Progress

Executive Summary

This report sets out our 'Progress so far of the National Park Management Plan' (NPMP) 2012-17. The plan brings together and coordinates the work of many different partners who help achieve the purpose and duty of the Peak District National Park.

The Management Plan consists of a vision and four linked strategic themes which set out what we want to achieve. In turn, each of the themes have detailed aims that outline actions needed to achieve those aims.

Report Structure

During the lifespan of the plan it has been refreshed and actions have been kept up to date through an annual process of ongoing monitoring, information gathering and information sharing. For consistency, agreed categories were set: on track/completed, behind schedule and cancelled. This report shows progress against each of the 4 strategic themes outlined below, combined with a few selected case studies highlighting achievements:

A Diverse Working and Cherished Landscape

Under this theme, there were 183 actions on track/complete, 59 behind schedule and 4 cancelled. Case studies include the Local Nature Partnership, Moors for the Future Partnership and the Cultural Heritage Summit.

A Welcoming and Inspiring Place

Under this theme, there were 116 actions on track/complete, 28 behind schedule and 6 cancelled. Case studies include cycling in the Peak District, recreational hubs and access improvements.

Thriving and Vibrant Communities

Under this theme, there were 74 actions on track/complete, 14 behind schedule and 5 cancelled. Case studies include the South West Partnership, volunteering opportunities and community led support.

An Enterprising and Sustainable Economy

Under this theme, there were 74 actions on track/complete, 19 behind schedule and 3 cancelled. Case studies include Local Enterprise Partnerships, the Environmental Quality Mark and business support.

Conclusion

In total over the 5 years there have been 585 actions across the four themes with 447 on track or complete, 120 behind schedule and 18 cancelled. The National Park Advisory Group felt that this was an impressive achievement given that the Management Plan was ambitious in the number and scope of the actions and that the last few years had been delivered against a backdrop of significantly decreasing budgets. The group also noted that the delivery plan was still in place until March 2017, so there is scope for the number of projects that are complete to increase.

A key deliverable from the 2012-17 NPMP has been the closer partnership working between key stakeholders. This has been evidenced in terms of joint delivery on projects, shared objectives and regular opportunities to continue the conversation through information sharing, and pivotal NPMP events such as the Transport Summit in 2015.

However, feedback from both the Advisory Group and wider partners suggests that a simpler more easily accessible document is required and the number of layers within the management plan should be removed. The next NPMP should focus on prioritising issues and reducing layers where possible to make the NPMP an easier tool for holding both the PDNPA and partners to account for their actions.

Background

The Environment Act 1995 states that national parks are designated to achieve the following purposes, and are managed accordingly:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the national park.
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities [of the park] by the public.

In pursuing these purposes Section 62 of the Act places a duty on National Park Authorities to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of their local communities. Section 62 also places a general duty on all relevant authorities, including National Park Authorities, to have regard to these purposes.

The Peak District National Park Management Plan 2012 - 2017 brings together and coordinates the work of many different partners who help achieve this.

The plan was jointly produced by partners and stakeholders and relies on them all to help deliver and monitor its success. For this reason the 'we' referred to in this plan represents stakeholders and partners who have been involved in the process so far, including the National Park Authority. A list of partners involved with the production and delivery of this plan can be found on our website:

<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/npmp/about-the-plan/partners-and-stakeholders>

We have previously, and will continue to develop, implement and review a National Park Management Plan, as the Authority is a place based organisations that exists to protect and enhance the special qualities of the National Park.

The 1995 Environment Act States every National Park Authority must update their management plan every 5 years. As such, this report helps to look at the progress of the last plan period and will be used as part of the evidence base for producing our next 5 year plan (2018-23).

National park authorities are also required to compile a report about the current state of the national park, issues that directly affect the special qualities, and how the special qualities are enjoyed and by whom. An online State of the Park was created at the end of the last review, as a sister to the online NPMP, and is updated as new data sets become available. It provides our data repository and is the basis for producing 'point-in-time' issues and aspirations papers that will also inform the focus for the 2018 - 23 update.

Report Structure

During the lifespan of the plan it has been refreshed and kept up to date through an annual process of ongoing monitoring, information gathering and information sharing. This has been done via 5 shorter term signature programmes of work, referred to as 'Signatures'.

- An Environment Open for Business
- Destination Pedal Peak District
- Better, Big More Joined Up
- Community Led Planning

- Inspiring Generations

This document draws from these signatures but focusses principally on the progress of actions under each of the following themes which make up the 20 year vision for the Peak District National Park:

- A diverse working and cherished landscape
- A welcoming and inspiring place
- Thriving and vibrant communities
- An enterprising and sustainable economy

This report shows progress against each of the 4 strategic themes outlined above. Figures have been taken based on the annual monitoring reports produced throughout the course of the 2012-17 periods.

It should be noted, that in the figures provide, we have double counted actions where they contribute to more than one of the strategic themes. This is in order to show progress against the vision framework. (Further constraints in reporting progress have been outlined towards the end of this report.)

An independently chaired Advisory Group (AG), whose membership reflects the many interrelated themes in the management plan, as well as its various stakeholders, oversees the ongoing progress of all partners in achieving delivery. In addition to reviewing progress, the group also champions specific issues within the wider national park community, and helps to ensure that delivery of actions remains innovative and dynamic throughout the plan's five year life span.

Overlap period

We have a delivery plan in place that runs and has actions set up until March 2017. In order to prepare for the NPMP update and help look back on the previous years we have produced this 'point in time' report that reports on progress from 2012 to early 2016. This enables us to take full account of the report findings as part of the evidence base for the updated plan. However, we acknowledge that some of the actions within this report will continue until March 2017.

Action monitoring

We have used the same categories for actions as previously agreed for each of the annual monitoring reports, therefore, actions are divided in to the following categories:

- On track/completed – This is for projects or actions that have been completed and finished and those which have achieved for an identified period but also part of a broader, ongoing projects.*
- Behind schedule – these actions are those behind schedule, late in starting or had priorities changed*
- Cancelled – this category covers actions that have been cancelled.*

It was agreed at the start of the NPMP plan period that only actions b) and c) would be reported in detail. This has been captured in the annual escalations reports mentioned above. Cancelled actions are outlined in Appendix 1 of this report.

Within this document we have compiled a few key case studies highlighting work that has been delivered during the lifespan of the NPMP 2012-17 based on the information submitted by partners and the PDNPA teams during the annual monitoring reports. This does not provide a comprehensive overview, but helps to showcase areas of success along with key learning points.

In addition to reporting on actions, 21 high level measures were also agreed at the start of the current management plan period. These were designed as long term measures to track direction of travel over

time. In this Appendix 3 of this report, these high level measures have been updated where data is available and have been succinctly reviewed.

The report highlights some early issues going forward for the NPMP update alongside issues that have been raised surrounding monitoring of both indicators and actions.

A DIVERSE WORKING AND CHERISHED LANDSCAPE

A resilient Peak District where the unique beauty of its working landscape, its wildlife and environment, its tranquillity, cultural heritage and the communities within it, continue to be understood and valued nationally for their diversity and richness.

Aim	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled
DL1 The diverse national park landscapes will adapt to challenges whilst retaining their special qualities and natural beauty	16	5	1	8	1	0	19	5	0	23	4	0
DL2 Our cultural heritage and distinctive local traditions will be sustained and enhanced as an integral part of modern Peak District life	13	3	0	3	2	0	14	4	0	15	4	1
DL3 The richness of the natural environment will be conserved, restored and enhanced so wildlife can thrive, ecological systems continue to improve and its diverse geology is retained and valued	10	4	2	11	2	0	12	7	0	15	4	0
DL4 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced and a healthy national park will adapt to the effects of climate change	5	5	0	3	2	0	8	5	0	8	2	0

Outlined below are a few key case studies that highlight some of the work undertaken on this theme since the start of the NPMP period. These have been compiled from the annual progress reports submitted in previous years.

Local Nature Partnership (LNP)

Nature Peak District, the Local Nature Partnership for the Peak District was set up at the start of the 2012-17 NPMP to encourage collaborative working to enable better understanding, appreciation, value and enhancement of the local natural environment. The LNP has been involved in significant projects across the National Park and wider; championing the initiation of the South West Peak Partnership and producing a State of Nature in the Peak District report. Future direction will involve continuing to champion and promote the natural environment and its benefits to society.

- The State of Nature report highlights key issues that the park faces in terms of biodiversity and wildlife. The report stresses the White Peak is particularly short of habitats that are joined up, large enough to be sustainable and provide the full range of ecosystem services. The report also highlights the numbers of birds of prey as an issue and that balancing moorland management e.g. burning as an ongoing priority. The findings will feed in to the National Park Management Plan 2018-23 update as a tool to promote and communicate opportunities and threats to key species and habitats within the Peak District and surrounding area.

Ash-dieback partnership

Ash-dieback (*Chalara fraxinea*) was confirmed in the National Park in July 2015. In 2015/16 The Ash Dieback Partnership commissioned a baseline ecological survey of 100 plots to establish a long-term monitoring project to understand the impacts of both ash-dieback and the different management regimes designed to mitigate its impacts. Whilst monitoring and restoration work is being delivered by the partnership, the disease is predicted to significantly alter the landscape in terms of biodiversity, functioning of habitat, natural beauty as well as having wider economic impacts.

Strategic Landscape Projects

Moors for the Future Partnership (MFFP)

The Moors for the Future partnership is a successful and influential cross sectorial approach to the management of upland moorlands and associated habitats at a landscape scale. The programme team has carried out work with partners on a range of sites across a number of character areas from Edale in the Peak District National Park up to the Nidderdale AONB on the borders of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Between 2003 and 2015 the partnership secured £13m to invest in improved landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage management, improvements to water quality, flood prevention and carbon storage.

A suite of science, education, outreach and cultural heritage projects accompany the practical restoration and management projects. This work helps people to explore and make a connection with the moorlands, and understand how local environments are linked to global issues. The partnership has had an international impact on peatland restoration and is an example of best practice leading work in this field. Key outputs since 2011 include the following.

- Bringing approximately 4000ha of moorland into restoration management.
- Clough Woodland creation (catchment scale land use change).
- Demonstrating how investing in moorland management and restoration helps with flood management and water quality.

Recent development work has seen the partnership secure a €14m bid to the EU Life programme to expand its ground breaking partnership work to cover 9,500ha of blanket bog. Please see the Moors for the Future website for details on the partnership.

South West Peak Landscape Partnership (SWPLP)

The second HLF bid was submitted in July 2016 led by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) with partners: Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, RSPB, The Farming Life Centre, Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Support Staffordshire, Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England,

Staffordshire County Council, United Utilities, Severn Trent Water and Nature Peak District. The five year Landscape Partnership Scheme will see a suite of 18 projects delivered across the area. There are projects to upskill and support the farming and land management community: Future Farmscapes, Future Custodians and Uplands Academy; natural heritage projects are Crayfish in Crisis, Glorious Grasslands, Slowing the Flow and Working for Waders; cultural heritage projects are Barns & Buildings Conservation, Small Heritage Adoption and Peak Land Lives; educational, training and skills projects are Beyond the Classroom, Roaches Gateway and Wild Child; engagement projects are Better Outside, Bigger, Better & More Connected, Engaging Communities and SWP Mosaic.

Wader Recovery Project

This partnership between the PDNPA and Natural England was set up to provide a holistic approach for addressing factors that affect wader breeding success throughout the National Park. The project progressed across both the Dark Peak (DP) and South West Peak (SWP) with involvement from farmers, land managers and owners. A strategic review was undertaken during 2015 of the most recent and relevant wader data sets to identify new hotspots and to prioritise engagement work in these and existing hotspots. The work is also being taken forward as part of the South West Peak Landscape Partnership.

An update on the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on farming and land management in the Peak District

The introduction of an element of environmental management (greening) into the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) has had little impact in the national park as these measures largely relate to arable land of which there is less than 1% in the Peak District. The introduction of a digital approach to claiming BPS payments has been beset by problems which has resulted in a longer transition period than expected with claims continuing to be made both digitally and by paper. Late BPS payments have also caused cash flow issues for farmers in 2015/16. A reduced budget and fewer opportunities for upland farmers to access the new national agri-environment scheme, Countryside Stewardship, has meant limited uptake of the new scheme so far. Earlier in 15/16 it was estimated that under the new agri-environment scheme, nationally coverage would drop from approximately 70% to 40% (87% to 57% for the PDNP). The PDNPA and partners continues to support farms and other rural business to achieve National Park purposes, and have worked with partners to represent local farmers and land owners at a national level to ensure that the Peak District's voice is heard. For example The PDNPA calling for and influencing uplands review for the new national Countryside Stewardship scheme which resulted in additional opportunities for land classified as Severely Disadvantaged Areas (86% of the national park) for the 2016 application window. This work has also improved the opportunity for smaller holdings to access the scheme. However, it is important that through partnership work the PDNPA continues to influence future support payments and any further reviews for the uplands particularly within the context of the recent Brexit decision which is causing further uncertainty for the farming and land management community.

Cultural Heritage Summit

In 2015, PDNPA and stakeholders including funders, archaeologists, local authorities, members of the private sector and volunteer organisations, came together for the annual National Park Management Plan conference in October 2015. The event was the first stage in addressing the issues and opportunities that currently face cultural heritage features across the National Park. The day concluded with a key message to take forward for delegates to champion: *'There is a need to improve understanding of the wealth of cultural heritage features and the important role cultural heritage can play in economic growth and the sustainability of the landscape. In order to do this there is a need for getting people involved in enjoying, understanding and supporting cultural heritage in appropriate ways.'* Outputs are available online along with some quick win actions to be promoted in the update of the National Park Management Plan:

<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/npmp/achieving-our-vision/2015-national-park-annual-conference-cultural-heritage-within-the-national-park>

A WELCOMING AND INSPIRING PLACE

An inspiring Peak District where all are welcome to discover, enjoy, understand and value the special qualities of the national park; a place where people can develop a sense of adventure and belonging, and play a part in its sustainable future.

Aim	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled
WI1: The national park will strengthen its role as a welcoming place and premier destination, synonymous with escape, adventure, enjoyment and sustainability.	3	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	1	10	0	0
WI2: The Peak District will be an unrivalled setting for opportunities which enable people to develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of the place, and which instil a desire to contribute to the conservation, community and economy of the national park	6	2	0	10	5	0	8	4	0	10	5	0
WI3: Visitors and residents will be inspired to act in a way that sustains the environment and the special qualities of the Peak District	5	1	1	3	2	0	7	0	0	7	0	1
WI4: Accessible and diverse recreation opportunities will be available for all, encouraging healthy living, enjoyment of the landscape and a sense of adventure	8	0	0	3	2	1	13	1	0	14	3	1

Cycling in the Peak District

In February 2012, a Peak District Cycle Summit was held to focus on gaps, opportunities and priorities for cycling infrastructure and this initiated the development of the Wider Peak District Cycling Strategy. This was launched in 2014, and sets out the long term aspiration for cycling in the area and shorter term deliverable actions until 2017.

The Summit also led to the development of a successful bid for funding from the Department for Transport for the Pedal Peak II project. This extended cycle routes between the Peak District National Park and nearby urban areas, and comprised of four large infrastructure elements: the White Peak Loop; the Little Don Walk; the Staffordshire Moorlands Link and the Hope Valley Link. In addition, further grant funding was secured to continue to develop cycle-friendly facilities at Peak District youth hostels and a bookable Peak Cycle Shuttle service to enable the carriage of bikes with Bakewell and Eyam Community Transport. 29 projects were also delivered through the Cycle Friendly Places Grant, with a value of £700,000.

Eroica Britannia has been successfully delivered for three consecutive years and attracts growing numbers of national and international tourists to the Peak District, with an estimated value of £1million from international cyclists in 2014. The 2016 event saw approximately 4000 riders take part, 1000 up from the previous year.

Development of a Tourism Brand:

A variety of work has been undertaken to develop and promote the Peak District as a 'tourism brand' including collaborative working between Visit Peak District and the Derbyshire Marketing Strategy. Examples include:

- Initiatives to attract international visitors: provisions for Mandarin on the Sheffield to Bakewell Bus and the China Naming Campaign.
- The Grand Tour marketing campaign to attract visitors at off-peak periods and reported in creating an additional £7.7million visitor spend and 138 additional jobs.
- The three year RGF World Away campaign was reported with an outcome of £44.7m and creating 830 jobs.

Recreational Hubs development

In May 2014, an audit of key 'recreation hubs' was undertaken and looked at basic infrastructure, signage, facilities, potential risks and opportunities in further developing key visitor sites around the National Park.

The completion of a visitor survey in 2014/15 in the three main landscape character areas will be used to improve the quality and sustainability of visitor facilities and infrastructure. The result showed 98% of visitors rated their time in the National Park positively (very good or quite good).

The full report is available online on the State of the Park website:

http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0011/775325/Visitor-and-Non-Visitor-2014-15.pdf

Physical Access Improvements

The developments of the Peak District Access Network have included improvements of signposted routes/waymarkers, Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and footpath maintenance. The work has been carried out alongside partners such as Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (SWT) and Derbyshire County Council (DCC), and a few highlights include:

- PRoW maintenance in partnership with Highway Authorities
- Maintenance of the Pennine Way National Trail
- Footpath improvements on the Roaches Estate led by SWT
- Co-ordinating practical works by volunteers

Despite this positive work, cutbacks in local government continue to impact on the enhancement of access and the delivery of recreation participation and health and accessibility. Although the majority of the PRow network is in good condition, some routes across sensitive terrain have suffered from wear and tear and a lack of maintenance. Identification of sufficient resources to tackle these issues is difficult.

Inspiring Generations

The Inspiring Generations Group was established through the NPMP and aims to create opportunities for children, young people and their families to form life-long relationships with the Peak District. A cross partnership assessment of provision for different life stages of events in the national park has now been mapped. The starting well age group (the under 5s) was identified as needing more development. The Inspiring Generations Steering Group are looking at natural play in the Peak District, to promote joint working and identify new opportunities to raise its profile. A target of 1 million opportunities across all the age groups was set for the next 10 years. The National Trust, RSPB and National Park Authority already report over 100,000 opportunities in 2014/15. INTERREG funding was explored in 2014/15 to provide networking and best practice opportunities to develop clear strategic direction as well as implementation of a range of mini-programs, with a focus on Derby. However, the group decided that the funding was not appropriate. Recent work has been to consider natural play in the Peak District and a Play Wild bid, led by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, has been encouraged by HLF for a resubmission. Due to changes in staff with the PDNPA the group have not convened as regularly as planned, however the next meeting will be held in September 2016 to take stock of activities and inform the issues and aspirations for the next management plan update.

Peak District Mosaic

Peak District Mosaic (PDM) was launched in September 2014 as a newly independent organisation and was successfully registered as a charity in April 2016. PDM is currently supported by Derbyshire Dales CVS and developments have included: partnership working with Chatsworth to encourage Black and Ethnic Minorities to visit Chatsworth and the countryside, and engagement with the SWPLP by supporting their HLF bid. An information and recruitment day will be held in September 2016 to recruit Champions for the Peak Wise course, and a review of the current action plan will be held in November 2016.

THRIVING AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

A lived in, sustainable, thriving and innovative Peak District that engages both local and neighbouring communities, and promotes a high quality of life by conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the national park.

Aim	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled
TV1: Thriving villages, hamlets and the market town of Bakewell will adapt to new challenges whilst retaining their valued historic and cultural integrity	8	2	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
TV2: Communities and individuals will feel inspired to live sustainably and help shape the place they live in	6	2	1	7	0	1	3	4	0	6	1	0
TV3: Residents will have sustainable access to local services and employment	2	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
TV4: More opportunities will be found to provide locally needed affordable housing	6	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	0

Community Led Planning Support

Increasingly, local people are being encouraged to get involved in shaping the places in which they live. There are many ways in which local people can become involved in planning their communities, but every community is different and so there are many techniques that can be applied to address the various issues they might face. We have developed a 'menu' of options including neighbourhood planning, village plans, and information on planning policies and documents that are useful in helping individuals decide which is right for their community. Neighbourhood Plans are progressing in many communities and are in different stages of the process. Quarterly planning bulletins have been submitted to update Parish Councils on legal policy changes, pre-planning costs and to promote the PDNPA planning services. The annual Parish's Day has been held every October, in partnership with Peak Park Parishes Forum. In addition, National Park stakeholders have continued to support Community Land Trusts in Youlgreave and Bradwell to acquire, hold and maintain community assets for the benefit of the local people and help to retain a balance between employment and residential land within the parishes.

Affordable Housing

The National Park Authority is continuing to work with communities, local councils and housing authorities to carry out housing need surveys and identify sites for affordable and local needs housing. Six housing needs surveys were completed in the High Peak (including Hayfield, Castleton, Hope and Bamford) and five in the Derbyshire Dales (including Hathersage, Bradwell, Tideswell and Bakewell). The surveys involved proactive searches for sites, development capacity studies and public consultations.

Resident Survey

The survey was carried out in early 2016 and the aim was to engage with a representative sample of residents to obtain current perceptions and opinions. Only 3 out of 943 respondents said the Peak District was not a good place to live and there has been a small decrease in the proportion of residents' who think more jobs are urgently needed in the area. 41% feel that they would be confident in organising a local project or tackling an issue in their community. The full report will feed into the evidence base for the National Park Management Plan update.

Volunteering Opportunities

Volunteer opportunities have seen a growing interest and numbers continue to increase and in 2015/16, the PDNPA organised or supported approximately 8,500 volunteer days. An example is the MFF citizen science project, where one element of the project is to engage and inspire local communities of diverse ages and backgrounds to collect valuable information about the changes and challenges in the uplands. This is a great example of ways for communities to get involved with the National Park and the different volunteering opportunities on offer.

South West Peak Landscape Partnership

A draft Engagement Strategy was produced by the SWPLP and aimed to engage with those living in the South West Peak and help them form a connection with the area. The South West Peak website, Twitter feed and Facebook page were further developed in 2015/16. Online mediums have been available to share information, including a 'share your memories' call and a 'have your say' survey about living in the South West Peak. Three community roadshows were delivered and face to face interviews took place with farmers; the feedback from the range of engagement activities was used to inform the scheme and its projects and in writing the second round bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The Engagement Strategy was further developed in readiness for the delivery stage of the Landscape Partnership Scheme.

AN ENTERPRISING AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

An enterprising and sustainable Peak District economy which capitalises on and enhances its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of local identity, reflecting the aspirations of local business, organisations and communities.

Aim	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled
ES1: Profitable farming, through food production, land management and farm based business, will promote and contribute to the special qualities of the national park, and is recognised as essential to its character and health	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0
ES2: There will be a diversity of thriving businesses supporting and contributing to the economy and local communities which are critical to the long term future of the national park	11	4	1	8	1	0	5	2	0	11	1	0
ES3: The Peak District landscape will be managed by farmers and other land managers to increase the potential economic return from public goods, such as clean water, carbon storage and renewables	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
ES4: Traditional and modern economic development that is innovative, well managed and appropriate to the landscape will be supported	4	0	1	3	0	0	7	2	0	8	1	0

The Peak District Inspired by Brand

The Inspired by Brand is used to promote local businesses and organisations by building a strong recognisable brand and boosting sales through association with an area renowned for high quality. It has been successful with over 350 businesses signed up by 2016, and these range from food and drink producers and online retailers to manufacturing and creative industries. This is from a starting point of 0 as the brand was launched during the this NPMP period.

Communications and Technology

In 2012, the PDNPA aimed to raise awareness of options for broadband infrastructure and worked with BT to ensure that the implementation of superfast broadband is in line with the special qualities and character of the Peak District. The PDNPA have worked with Digital Derbyshire, Superfast Staffordshire and Connecting Cheshire to provide superfast broadband. By early 2015, 50% of National Park communities were connected to superfast broadband with additional targets set for subsequent years. Furthermore, the PDNPA have worked closely with the Mobile Infrastructure Project (MIP) to encourage acceptable 'not-spots' being brought forward; however, the project closed in March 2016. The National Parks England accord with Mobile Operators Association (MOA) was renewed in 2015 and will continue to improve mobile coverage.

Local Enterprise Partnerships

The PDNPA continues to work with Local Enterprise Partnerships through the Business Peak District (BPD) partnership of local authorities and businesses. In March 2016 BPD reviewed Progress with Enterprise Peak District Package. Work is progressing to extend the reach of LEP growth hubs to benefit Peak District businesses. Despite this positive work with LEPs there is still a risk that the Peak District is overlooked in favour of jobs and growth in urban areas, and accessing finance to grow local businesses via LEP funding remains an issue.

On Farm Energy , Efficiency and Renewable Project

This pilot project was set up to provide carbon, water and renewables advice for farms in the National Park. Completion was in 2015/16 and resulted in: engagement with 10 farmers, 6 farm case studies and a one: many showcase event held in November 2015 at the Agricultural Business Centre in Bakewell with attendance from over 20 farmers, land managers, consultants and contractors.

Environmental Quality Mark (EQM)

The Peak District Environmental Quality Mark supports and promotes businesses that carry out good environmental practices and support sustainability principles. In 2011 the scheme was transitioned from being managed in-house by the Authority, to being run on behalf of the Authority by a not for profit private sector organisation - The Environmental Quality Mark Community Interest Company. A fee for participation was also introduced at this time. The number of businesses signed up for the scheme initially dropped from 99 to 42 but then has grown to 72 in early 2016.

Business Support

The Peak District National Park Authority continues to support Business Peak District which provides a voice for local businesses, offers co-ordinated network events and helps to promote and make the Inspired by the Peak District brand accessible. However the 1:1 business advice offered via the Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) varies across the six LEPs covering the national park and so there is a lack of a consistent offer of business support across the Peak District. The Peak Leader programme offers grants to fund farming productivity, small enterprises and farm diversification, rural tourism in the form of small new attractions, developing rural services, small scale development of cultural heritage and woodland management. The recent Brexit decision has delayed applicants being advised as to whether they have been successful or not with their application.

Summary

In total over the 5 years there have been 585 actions across the four themes with 447 on track or complete, 120 behind schedule and 18 cancelled. The table below displays the total number and

percentage for each of the four themes. These figures have been taken from the Annual Monitoring Reports that have been submitted to both the Advisory Group and the Peak District National Park Authority since the launch of the plan period. The Advisory Group felt that this was an impressive achievement given that the Management Plan was ambitious in the number and scope of the actions and that the last few years had been delivered against a backdrop of significantly decreasing budgets. The group also noted that the delivery plan was still in place until March 2017, so there is scope for the number of projects that are complete to increase.

	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled	On Track/Complete	Behind schedule	Cancelled
A Diverse Working and Cherished Landscape	44 (69%)	17 (27%)	3 (5%)	25 (78%)	7 (22%)	0 (0%)	53 (72%)	21 (28%)	0 (0%)	61 (80%)	14 (18%)	1 (1%)
A Welcoming and Inspiring Place	22 (79%)	4 (14%)	2 (7%)	18 (62%)	10 (34%)	1 (3%)	35 (93%)	6 (14%)	1 (2%)	41 (80%)	8 (16%)	2 (4%)
Thriving and Vibrant Communities	22 (69%)	7 (22%)	3 (9%)	17 (89%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	16 (73%)	5 (23%)	1 (5%)	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
An Enterprising and Sustainable Economy	19 (68%)	7 (25%)	2 (7%)	15 (94%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	16 (67%)	7 (29%)	1 (4%)	24 (86%)	4 (14%)	0 (0%)

A key deliverable from the 2012-17 NPMP has been the closer partnership working between key stakeholders. This has been evidenced in terms of joint delivery on projects, shared objectives and regular opportunities to continue the conversation through information sharing, and pivotal NPMP events such as the Transport Summit in 2015. There are efficiency and connection benefits of using the same partnership arrangements to meet the needs of other projects. Furthermore, the annual monitoring of the plan and progress reports, based on stakeholders' project information is the only mechanism which summarises whole park activity even if it only provides a snapshot of the work that is being delivered.

A few strengths from the Advisory Group workshop on the 13th of July 2016 are highlighted below (full output is available in Appendix 2):

- *'The NPMP 2012-17 gives a platform for key issues that affect more than just one partner. It joins up our thinking and allows us to assess issues across the NP and organisations. Where else can this happen?'*
- *'The NPMP 2012-17 has developed a greater sense of ownership for aims, delivery and monitoring.'*
- *'Provides an oversight of the challenges for the PDNP, its residents, businesses, biodiversity and recreational activity faced against a rigid framework of legislation and expectations'*
- *'Genuine attempt to get closer to a partnership plan with buy in from key partners – need to design the next plan around these strengths'*

- *'High standard of experience and good communications for managing cultural heritage'*
- *Has allowed many opportunities to be created and delivered and become mainstream e.g. making the PDNP a popular destination for a variety of cycling – contributing to the economy*

However, feedback from both the Advisory Group and wider partners suggests that a simpler more easily accessible document is required and the number of layers within the management plan should be removed. The next NPMP should focus on prioritising issues and reducing layers where possible to make the NPMP an easier tool for holding both the PDNPA and partners to account for their actions. The following are a few examples of lessons learnt from the July 2016 Advisory Group workshop:

- *'There are too many actions and it is easy to get lost in detail. Lose sight of what's important in terms of where the biggest impact can be made'*
- *'Don't know what has and what hasn't happened with or without a plan'*
- *'Whilst there were successes – did this happen due to having a NPMP?'*
- *'Is there good enough evidence for condition of cultural heritage?'*
- *'The NPMP has to be our vehicle for communication, assessment and adaptive management of the Special Qualities'*

The above feedback will be carried forward into the update of the NPMP for 2018-23 alongside wider consultation with partners, residents and visitors. Cancelled and delayed actions will also be addressed during the NPMP update process to measure if it is appropriate to put these into the updated NPMP.

It is clear from this report that future monitoring of the NPMP needs to address the many issues raised in the High Level Measures sections of this report (Appendix 3). As highlighted in the Climate Change Adaptation Report (2016) moving forward, our monitoring and evaluation must provide us with sufficiently accurate information to allow us to determine how closely our plans match real world conditions as they evolve. It must also provide us with an evidence base that is sufficiently flexible or dynamic to accommodate the changes that we need to make. Furthermore, by working with partners to generate a smaller number of strategic interventions in the next version of the NPMP we can address many of the concerns outlined above.

Appendix 1

Cancelled Actions from 2012

A Diverse Working and Cherished Landscape

Year	Cancelled Action	Why was it cancelled?
2012-13	Submit external funding bids for Derwent Jigsaw Project by December 2012 and White Peak Grasslands by December 2013.	The milestones were no longer appropriate but other landscape scale funding bids were considered so the basis of this delivery action was still ongoing.
	Development of training resource by March 2013.	This action was a little over ambitious; however there were aims to take it forward through the Community Science Project, which enabled volunteers to carry out scientific research.
2015-16	The smaller bid for WW1 specific funding from HLF has been drafted and is likely to be submitted in May/June 2015. A decision about this may be made approx. 2 months after submission. Total amount is approximately £10.5K. The aim for 15/16 is to delivery as per the WW1 funding application specifically in visitor centres.	The bid was withdrawn and the project cancelled due to larger scale commitments.

A Welcoming and Inspiring Place

Year	Cancelled Action	Why was it cancelled?
2012-13	Research into route options for a community transport service in the Hope Valley complete by September 2012; Potential sources of funding identified for pilot and potential partners consulted by March 2013.	Whilst this was still an ambition in the Sustainable Transport Action Plan, it did not look likely that funding will be forthcoming to set up this pilot shortly after 2012-13. The pilot would require the financial and in principle support of Derbyshire County Council, who were under pressure to reduce subsidies paid to rural, and particularly leisure bus services.
	Promote and provide information about responsible ways to enjoy and have fun in the national park.	No lead partner or milestones were identified. The action was seen as too broad and to be met elsewhere.
2013-14	To have established and delivered a cultural food exchange event by May 2014.	A cultural food event took place the previous year, but in 2013/14 Champion time fully taken up with constitution.
2014-15	Tourism Strategy development in 2014/15.	Due to lack of resources there was no progress on this action.
2015-16	Co-ordinate elements of the Summer of Cycling programme.	The Summer of Cycling programme was not held in 2015-16. Cycling marketing and future activity will be coordinated through a new cycling marketing group led by Marketing Peak District and Derbyshire and Derbyshire Sport.

	Explore how to extend the Peak District Award, including assessing partnership development with Manchester City Council during 2015/16.	Partnership development with Manchester City Council lapsed and connection was lost. Other ways to extend the Peak District Award are being explored.
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Thriving and Vibrant Communities

Year	Cancelled Action	Why was it cancelled?
2012-13	Programme of work for supporting communities for more community led projects and volunteering and support networks identified by Mar 2013.	The action was not specific enough and did not identify any delivery partners. We needed to be ready to respond to community led projects, but it was difficult to instigate them.
	Be ready to support communities in responding positively to requests for help in community ownership and management of heritage assets.	Needed to identify partners and milestones. There were few requests, and no specific requests for help. Neighbourhood plans did not get to the stage of looking , but the Authority could have looked at opportunities to identify local heritage assets with communities for use in community projects or planning policy e.g. 'Local List' or identification in neighbourhood plan.
	Workshop to facilitate working together where there is a mutual interest held by Sept 2012.	The principle of this action remained a relevant ambition, but a workshop was not held.
2014-15	Produce a paper with UK national parks to lobby government to consider reinvesting in social housing in national parks by 2014/15.	Since the development of the Management Plan, rural housing providers gained more success; as such the need for national lobbying was reduced.

An Enterprising and Sustainable Economy

Year	Cancelled Action	Why was it cancelled?
2012-13	Business Peak District/Chamber of Commerce joint package - case studies by March 2013.	Initial feasibility did not indicate positive outcomes for this project.
2014-15	Warslow Estate carbon budgeting – Mitsubishi funding bid applied for 2014-15.	The Mitsubishi funding was explored and found to be not suitable for the Warslow Estate Carbon budgeting project.

*Please note that a number of the actions outlined above were aimed at achieving more than 1 of the themes under our vision framework. Therefore total figures do not correspond to the total cancelled actions in the tables in previous sections.

Appendix 2

Summary of SWOT

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the NPMP were discussed at the July 8th 2016 Advisory Group meeting; the results are outlined below.

STRENGTHS

- Plan produced and delivered through a process that engaged partners
- Developed greater sense of ownership for aims, delivery and monitoring
- Good partnership working should celebrate success
- PDNPA becoming known for inclusivity, achievement and effective guardian for park's SQ's
- Provides an oversight of the challenges for the PDNP, its residents, businesses, biodiversity and recreational activity faced against a rigid framework of legislation and expectations
- High standard of experience and good communications for managing cultural heritage
- Genuine attempt to get closer to a partnership plan with buy in from key partners – need to design the next plan around these strengths
- Engaging a broad audience who feel connected and listened to
- Has allowed many opportunities to be created and delivered and become mainstream e.g. making the PDNP a popular destination for a variety of cycling – contributing to the economy
- The NPMP gives a platform for key issues that affect more than just one partner. It joins up our thinking and allows us to assess issues across the NP and organisations. Where else can this happen?

WEAKNESSES

- Staff/volunteer resource declining? Community “free time” to support the outcomes
- Too many actions important to recognise cannot do everything -be realistic
- Too many actions get lost in detail. Lose sight of what's important in terms of where the biggest impact can be made
- Too many actions and ways of cutting them
- Don't know what influence the Plan has had on NPA members and Officers
- Wouldn't things happen without a plan – Does it coordinate?
- Whilst there were successes – did this happen due to having a NPMP?
- Don't know what has, or what hasn't happened with or without a plan
- The scale is large, needs to be more focussed
- Delivery better for traditional landscape rather than people related matters
- Too many priorities 135? More focused within themes
- Is there good enough evidence for condition of cultural heritage?
- The issue is simple; scale. The NPMP is too focused on delivery on the ground; this is covered in business plans and organisational strategies - we need to use the NPMP to add value. Where else can we get a 555 square mile view of special qualities? The NPMP has to be our vehicle for communication, assessment and adaptive management of the Special Qualities. This can shape our thinking and alter the shift of our own organisation plans and strategies over 1-3 year, 5 year and 15 year cycles. That has to be the scale of intervention.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Brexit
- Do more neighbourhood plans
- Opportunity to shape and capitalise on changing funding/grant streams post Brexit to “guide new central government” funding
- Set the scene and key priorities – leave detailed action plans to the relevant forces
- A chance to recognise challenges and changes to activity expectation to the mid 21st Century

- Don't compartmentalise the actions in the vision framework – they cross cut
- Brexit – get on the front foot with influencing land management and environmental protection
- More people involvement
- Productive farming now more important than ever
- Ensure 8 point plan for England's National Parks is followed
- Have a good range of forums, how much have we collectively engaged with them? How can we link with them better and align so the forums focus on longer lists NPMP AG focusses on collective priority list of actions
- Closer integration of heritage and ecological interests – develop a proposition for stewardship post Brexit
- Good we do more with shared action plans e.g. Nature Partnership and Parish Forums
- Wider engagement of partners beyond the traditional and other statutory
- Renewed focus on SQ's can encourage more targeted approach

THREATS

- Brexit
- Reduction in external funding streams and changing prioritisation post Brexit
- Environmental Farming priorities may change due to funding
- Changes in recreation patterns – with growth in extreme sport/activities/expectations
- Local Authority priorities will become even more squeezed and more acute
- If economic downturn/recession/slump? Will National Parks become bottom of the pile or more important?
- Climate change impacting on the landscape and infrastructure
- National Government changes – possible reduction in funding and priorities

Appendix 3

High Level Measures (set in 2011/12)

In addition to reporting on actions, 21 high level measures were also agreed at the start of the current management plan period. These were designed as long term measures to track direction of travel over time. Below, these high level measures have been updated where data is available and have been succinctly reviewed. As outlined in the summary section above, the majority of these measures do not provide an indication of our progress towards our vision framework. However, they some cases they provide a useful steer for discussion with partners and stakeholders.

A DIVERSE WORKING AND CHERISHED LANDSCAPE

- **High Level Measure DL1: Cultural Heritage Assets at Risk**

In 2015/16 there were 470 Scheduled Monuments identified within the National Park, an increase of 1.7% over the 5 years from 2011/12. Seven of these were categorised as being at 'high risk', with 86 at 'medium risk'. Continuing work between Historic England and the Peak District National Park Authority has reduced the overall number of Scheduled Monuments at 'high risk' by 41% since 2001/02.

The proportion of listed buildings at risk has been reducing over the last 4 years. Entering the NPMP 2012-17 the baseline was 6.6% and reduced to 5.8% in 2014-15. There were 2,907 listed buildings in the National Park in 2014/15, comprising 49 grade I, 106 grade II* and 2752 grade II. Each year 10% of the listed building stock is surveyed, as part of the Authority's decennial review, subject to the availability of volunteers to do this work. The quinquennial review of listed buildings – annual monitoring of 20% of the listed building stock - has been reduced to a decennial review – annual monitoring of 10% of the stock – and is only done by volunteers when they are available, because of budget reductions. Despite the positive message outlined above, the Authority currently does not have a comprehensive system of recording the condition of all the designated heritage assets within the Park. There is also very limited information on the condition of the 95% of cultural heritage assets that are not designated.

- **High Level Measure DL2: Number of Agri-Environment Schemes**

In March 2014 coverage of agri-environment schemes in the Peak District was approximately 87%. This fell to approximately 78% by March 2015 and 72% by March 2016. Environmental stewardship agreements start to finish from 2015/2016 onwards. It has been estimated that under the new scheme, nationally coverage will drop from approximately 70% to 40%. For the Peak District National Park it is estimated that coverage is likely to drop from 87% at the end of March 2014 to around 50%. It is important to note that this measure does not directly monitor the outcomes or actions directly delivered on the ground by the NPA and wider partners and partnerships or the condition of the land as a result of entry into schemes so therefore should not be considered as a performance indicator. However, figures do provide a useful background for discussion around changes to the funding available.

- **High Level Measure DL3: Number of key Species and Habitats**

This measure was based on the number of Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets set for priority species and habitats.¹ Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and habitats met or on target (1.2c) was 91 in 2011/12. Since this baseline, changes in national policy have meant data has not been collected through LBAPs. Whilst there are a number of projects/interventions that collect and record high quality data over short time periods, there is no current common process for collecting, verifying, analysing, presenting and making these data accessible across the full National Park area. Therefore, it has not been possible to review data for this measure.

¹ Recorded as met or on target out of the total number of LBAP targets for priority species and habitats

- High Level Measure DL4: Per Capita CO2 Emissions

Between 2010 and 2014 there has been a 4% decrease in Per Capita CO2 emissions in Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands. There was a 10% decrease in Derbyshire Dales and Staffordshire Moorlands but a 1% increase in High Peak District. There is a 21 month time lag with data being released; therefore the 2016 data will not be available until 2018. Whilst this data is useful for understanding emission trends, it does not provide a measure of performance against any of the actions within the 2012-17 NPMP.

A WELCOMING AND INSPIRING PLACE

- High Level Measure WI1: Overall Satisfaction

Satisfaction of visitor experience to the national park is measured through the Authority's Service User Survey. Data is collected from various sources including education, recreational and visitor sites/centres in the Peak District. This data illustrates that over 9 in 10 visitors to the Peak District National Park are satisfied with their visit. This has increased from 88% in 2011/12 to 95% in 2015/16. Unfortunately, this data only reflects an element of the work that the Authority undertakes for visitors, and more importantly, does not take account of work undertaken by partners or within partnerships. Therefore, if we are to continue with this measure in the updated NPMP, we would need to examine how to more effectively measure this.

- High Level Measure WI2: Overall Understanding

Whether visitors have developed a deeper understanding of the special qualities is currently measured through the Authority's Service User Survey. According to this measure, understanding of the National Park has increased by 10% from 58% in 2011/12 to 68% in 2014/15 (68%). Since launching this measure, the Authority developed an approach to understanding the special qualities within the Peak District and how they are communicated. If this measure is to be carried forward, it should be integrated into the development of the special qualities programme of work.

- High Level Measure WI3: Number of Volunteers

The number of volunteer days has increased since 2011/12 from 8,780 to 9,527 in 2015/16 (approximately 8.5%). It is important to note that again this measure does not monitor the volunteer time or numbers from the wider partners and partnerships.

- High Level Measure WI4: Participation in Outdoor Recreation

Participation in outdoor recreation is measured through the number of contacts through the Authority's recreational facilities (cycle hire, guided walks/events and campsites). In 2012/13 this was 32,363 and has increased by 13.7% to 36,809 in 2015/16.²

Unfortunately, the same as WI1 and WI3, this data only reflects an element of the work that the Authority undertakes for visitors, and more importantly, does not take account of work undertaken by partners or within partnerships. Therefore, if we are to continue with this measure in the updated NPMP, it would be necessary to examine how to more effectively monitor this.

- High Level Measure WI5: Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay has remained level over the NPMP 2012-17 at 0.75 in 2011 and 0.74 in 2015. This is measured through the Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model (STEAM)³.

² Figures comprise of Cycle hire (25,016), North Lees campsite (10,140), Ranger guided walks (1,243) and Health Walks (410). There were an additional 399,205 contacts at Visitor Centres in 2015/16 giving a total of 436,014

³ The term Visitor Numbers relates to the estimated number of individual visits to the area. Each type of visitor tends to stay, on average, a different length of time (Average Length of Stay). The term Visitor Days relates to the estimated

- High Level measure W16: Percentage of people arriving or using a Sustainable means of Transport
The proportion of people who used sustainable travel has decreased over the last 4 years from 38% in 2011/12 to 20% in 2014/15

Data for this measure is collected through the Authority's Service User Survey at various education, recreational and visitor sites and centres within the Peak District. Data for 15/16 is currently not available. It is important to note that this does not reflect all visitors to the national park, as it is only a sample from those who use the services outlined above. Information from visitor surveys carried out in 2005 and 2014/15 indicates that between 8 and 9 people in 10 come by car and this has remained stable during this period.

THRIVING AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

- High Level Measure TV1: Awareness and Satisfaction with Community Life which supports the Sustainability of the Village
Confidence in organising a local project or tackling an issue in the local community is measured through the Residents Survey since 2012 based on 3 questions. The survey has a confidence interval of +/- >5% and is reliable statistical information of residents in the National Park. There has been an increase in the proportion of residents' who feel confident tackling an issue in the local community from 35% in 2009, to 41% in 2016.
- High Level Measure TV2: Access to Services
Unfortunately, this data is not currently held by PDNPA data dictionaries. Derbyshire Accessibility Partnership was disbanded in 2011 which may have been able to provide relevant information.
- High Level Measure TV3: Access to Broadband
This measure was designed to be collected from Point Topic on information from various sources including BT, Office of National Statistics and Point Topic research around access to high speed broad band. However, data from Point Topic has not been purchased so no trend data is available.

Comments from resident survey

The Residents' Survey 2016 showed that in 2016, nine in ten respondents (92%) have an internet connection at home, this is an increase of 2% since 2012. (77% of residents' had Broadband through their telephone line, 8% cable, 7% satellite and 8% had no access). Although just 8% of households responding to the survey do not have an internet connection, of those the 8% that do not have an internet connection, one third (36%) state they 'have no need for broadband', 24% are 'unconfident with new technology' and 22% say due to the connections speeds 'it's not worth it'.

Most properties within the Peak District are connected to the internet through the existing copper phone line network, linked to telephone exchanges in and around the national park. There are 19 exchanges within the national park boundary, with an additional 21 exchanges covering fringe communities. Almost all of these exchanges provide 8MB speeds via ADSL (Advanced Digital Subscriber Line), although generally these speeds reduce the further premises are from the exchange. However, this situation is quickly improving, as a number of towns and villages in the Peak District are likely to receive Fibre to the Cabinet (FTTC) network upgrades in the next two years as part of the government's Broadband Delivery UK project. Larger towns of Matlock, Leek, Buxton and Bakewell are now upgraded, with smaller towns and villages expected to benefit during 2016/17.

number of days spent within the area by the different visitor types. If you divide the visitor numbers by visitor days, you have the Average Length of Stay for that Visitor Type

- High Level Measure TV4: Delivery of Affordable Housing given the available Subsidies
Number of local needs houses permitted and completed within the national park is available from 1990/91 onwards. However, records of the level of subsidy available for each of these years have not been available from each local housing authority. Data was collected for two years which showed in 2011/12 this was 27 and 2012/13 this was 16. It should be noted that this indicator will largely be market driven, and therefore may not reflect work carried out by the Authority or its partners directly. We have measured work carried out in partnership with Derbyshire Dales DC via 'Housing Enabler', it indicates that in 2012/13 the number of communities worked with was 2 and in 2015/16 it was 6. This can range from Housing Need surveys to facilitating community events.
- High Level Measure TV5: Communities Villages with Neighbourhood Plans
Neighbourhood planning is about giving local people a say over what new buildings will look like, where they will be built, and the confidence that they will have the support to cope with the demands of new development. In 2011/12 there were 6 neighbourhood/village plans and 5 in 2015/16.
- High Level Measure TV6: Number of local people volunteering (Local Residents)
This is measured through the residents' survey. The proportion of local residents who volunteer has remained constant 62% in 2012 to 60% in 2016. Of those who do volunteer, over 80% of responses were local community based activities, many of which were informal volunteering such as well dressing, their local church or community sports club. Residents' who do volunteer felt their work supports strong communities and traditions. This correlates with the type of organisations / group's resident's stated they volunteered for. In 2012, half of all residents said their volunteer work supported recreation and buildings, history, archaeology and villages.

AN ENTERPRISING AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

- High Level Measure ES1: Value of Agri-Environment Schemes
This data is currently unavailable in the form required by this indicator, but records of the value of agri-environment schemes awarded are kept. Performance of this data (in monitoring terms) is also at risk from further national policy change. It reflects cash input rather than the value of the outcomes. The indicator does not provide a view on the sustainability of farm businesses in a National Park while still contributing to NP purposes or providing ecosystem services. However, the Agri-Environment Annual Commitment Value [£m] has increased from just over £6 million in 2010 to £10 million in 2014. This data is currently unavailable for 2015/16.
- High Level Measure ES2: Value of Visitor Spend
Measured through the STEAM. This is the Economic Impact both direct and indirect – all years indexed to 2015 inflation/interest levels. The value has remained constant between 2011 (£575m) and 2015 (£577m). STEAM data has a level of inaccuracy and should not be treated as absolutes, the trend or direction of travel is the most useful measure.
- High Level Measure ES3: Employment Floorspace
This is the employment floorspace managed in line with the Local Development Framework Core Strategy measured in (ha). Data records of floorspace are not maintained. It should be noted that employment land can no longer be relied upon as a proxy for employment. As more businesses move online, floorspace cannot be a measure for economic development, this is also exacerbated by the increasing numbers of people working from home.
- High Level Measure ES4: Planning Applications Business
Data can be produced for the number of permissions and completions of business use development. However, this is a reflection of large economic external factors outside of the

NPMP control. This measures Permissions and completions within Use Class A and Use Class B. There were 33 applications between 2013-2015 for Use Class A. Between 2013-2015 there were 45 permission relating to B use class (B1 business). Of these, 6 were new build developments. Between 2015-2016 there were 16 permission relating to B use class (and 8 B1 businesses). Of these B1 business permissions, 0 were new build developments and 1 were for change of use outside of a named settlement and there were 28 applications between 2015-2016 for use class A.