

Appendix 6: Partnership Management Plan indicators Annual Report 2019/20					
Outcome	Indicator	Data	RAG	Comment	
OUTCOME 1: The landscape character of the South Downs, its special qualities and local distinctiveness have been conserved and enhanced by effectively managing the land and the negative impacts of development and cumulative change.	PMP-2: Percentage of the National Park that is relatively tranquil for its area	86%		This calculation takes the total figure in hectares for those areas of high tranquillity, intermediate tranquillity, vulnerability and low tranquillity as reported in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The high, intermediate and vulnerable totals are then divided by the overall total and multiplied by 100 to reach the final percentage. This figure is unchanged with updates expected in the next couple of years.	UNCHANGED
	PMP-3: Percentage area considered to have a dark night sky	69%		66% of the SDNP has dark skies sufficient to qualify for dark skies Bronze level status, and 3% at the Silver level. On 10th May 2016 it was announced that the South Downs National Park had been awarded Dark Night Skies (DNS) reserve status. New data has been collected over winter 2019/20, this is currently in the process of being analysed and new figures should be available soon.	TO BE UPDATED IN COMING WEEKS
	PMP-4: Percentage of designated or notified Geological / Geomorphological Sites managed in better condition	20%		There are 61 geological sites within the National Park. It is broken down into 51 Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS) and 10 Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). SDNPA do not have any involvement in their management as they are most often privately owned and in many cases do not have public access to them. The RIGGS have been recently surveyed by volunteers from the Sussex Geodiversity Group to get a sense of whether they still existed, or had been lost. We are not aware of any sites that are actively being 'managed' for their geological features other than the SSSIs. This information will be updated in 2021.	UNCHANGED
	PMP-1: Character of the landscape, including historic elements, is maintained	<i>N/a as is not a measure</i>	<i>N/a as is not a measure</i>	A contract has been tendered to LUC to review, update and extend the existing South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA) produced in 2005 and the refresh carried out in 2011. This will provide a practical tool, readily available in a more accessible and interactive form, which can be used to inform and guide positive landscape change.	
OUTCOME 2: There is increased capacity within the landscape for its natural resources, habitats and species to adapt to the impacts of climate change and other pressures.	PMP-6b: Percentage of woodland that is managed under agri-environment or other schemes	67%		67% of woodland is considered under management. Data from Forestry Commission England - 31 March 2020	MEOPL (Monitoring Environmental Outcomes in Protected Landscapes) data - Update no change
	PMP-7: Total greenhouse gas emissions in the National Park	5.7		The Climate Change Action Plan has been approved by members including a target for net zero for both the Authority and the Park. We are currently exploring a number of metrics to measure this against - including a re-assessment by Small World Consulting, national BEIS (Business Energy and Industrial Strategy) data cut to the National Park Boundary, as well as local parish level energy accounting.	UPDATED COMMENTARY
	PMP-6a: Percentage of farmland that is managed under agri-environment or other schemes	70%		This figure is inclusive of all schemes including HLS/ELS and Countryside Stewardship (CS) and is the percentage of Useable Agricultural Area covered by a scheme. Although we saw a large drop during the original transition between schemes (from 80-70% coverage), coverage has now stabilised at around 70% as CS increases at the same rate that HLS/ELS agreements decrease.	MEOPL data - Data Updated
	PMP-5: Percentage of rivers and groundwater bodies with water available for abstraction			We have been unable to source this data from the Environment Agency - Adam to state if this is still the case in 2019-20	
OUTCOME 3: A well managed and better connected network of habitats and increased population and distribution of priority species now exist in the National Park.	PMP-8b: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats – percentage of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland that is in a favourable condition	81%		2406/2966 ha of SSSI are in favourable condition. This is consistent with 2017 as only three units have been surveyed since 2017 all of which were already in favourable condition	MEOPL (Monitoring Environmental Outcomes in Protected Landscapes) data
	PMP-8c: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats – percentage of calcareous grassland that is in a favourable condition -	43%		1348/3103 ha of SSSI are in favourable condition. This a slight increase from 42% in 2017	MEOPL data
	8d: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats – percentage of lowland heath that is in a favourable condition	29%		432 of 1488 ha of SSSI are in favourable condition. This is a significant increase compared to 10% in favourable condition in 2017. This increase is due to the resurvey of several SSSI units in Woolmer Forest resulting in a reclassification from Unfavourable Recovering to Favourable condition. This is a key Heathlands Reunited site.	MEOPL data
	8e: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats – percentage of neutral grassland that is in a favourable condition	34%		479/1417 ha of SSSI is in favourable condition. This is a slight increase on 32% reported in 2017	MEOPL data
	PMP-8a: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats – connectivity of target priority habitats			The National Park is currently working with Natural England's mapping team on a habitat network map. This maps current and potential habitat parcels taking into account opportunities for increased connectivity. It is intended for this work to be the starting evidence base for the development of the Nature Recovery Network. In addition we are awaiting final details from the Environment 25 Year Plan monitoring document on a national methodology for measuring and monitoring connectivity.	MEOPL data

	PMP-9: Population and distribution of target priority species			The South Downs Farmland Bird Initiative is currently in its 6th year of data collection. It is standard practice to collect at least 7 years of data before trends are calculated. In addition to farmland birds, the Landscape and Biodiversity Theme Programme Board have highlighted five national recording schemes they are looking to adopt and implement locally.	
	PMP-10: Distributions of target non-native invasive species			Area teams are currently monitoring invasive species specific to their areas including American mink in the Western Area and Himalyan Balsam in the Wealden area.	
	PMP-11: Percentage of water bodies achieving 'good' or 'high' status or potential	22%		70km of 314km is considered to have 'good' ecological status	MEOPL data
OUTCOME 4: The condition and status of cultural heritage assets and their settings (including monuments, buildings, towns and buried remains) is significantly enhanced, many more have been discovered and they contribute positively to local distinctiveness and sense of place.	PMP-12: Percentage of heritage assets 'at risk'	0.9%		This is the overall figure from all heritage assets as of November 2018. Below is the data broken down by type:- Listed buildings - 9 of 5203 (0.2%) Scheduled Monuments - 40 of 575 (7%) Registered Parks and Gardens - 2 of 29 (7%)	MEOPL data
	PMP-13: Number of new heritage assets in the National Park added to the Historic Environment Record (HER)			This indicator is no longer collected. Results were more indicative of HER resource devoted to the processing of new records than the actual acquisition of new records.	
OUTCOME 5: Outstanding visitor experiences are underpinned by a high quality access and sustainable transport network, supporting improved health and wellbeing.	PMP-17: Percentage of visitors who felt very satisfied with the visitor experience	98%		Collected in the South Downs Visitor Survey 2018. Although enjoyment rated High or Very High has reduced slightly from 99% in 2015. The next visitor survey is due to be undertaken in 2021	Unchanged - Due 2021
	PMP-14: Percentage of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that is 'easy to use' or in good condition	93%		This is an increase on the 2018/19 where we reported 79% of PRoW were 'easy to use' or 'in good condition'. However, the figure each year is based on a 5% random sample of the entire PRoW route; as such there will be some fluctuation. As we build up a long term trend of sample data we will use rolling averages to smooth out these variations and create a more robust picture of the state of the PRoW network.	UPDATED
	PMP-16: Proportion of visits by public transport	11%		Collected in the South Downs Visitor Survey 2018. This is a slight fall of 0.3% from the previous survey in 2015. More interestingly there was movement within public transport types; bus use <i>increased</i> from 6.6% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2018 while train use <i>fell</i> from 5% in 2015 to 3.1% in 2018. The next visitor survey is due to be undertaken in 2021	Unchanged - Due 2021
	PMP-18: Number of day visits to museums and heritage sites			To date we have not been able to reliably collect this information from museums. We are now in discussion with the South East Museum Development Group in order to gain access to their data sets and explore whether this resource can be cut to the SDNP	
	PMP-15: Number of routes promoted as accessible			None. For the revised PMP we will use case study examples rather than try to report a figure.	
OUTCOME 6: There is widespread understanding of the special qualities of the National Park and the benefits it provides.	PMP-19: Percentage of people who are aware of why the National Park is a special place	96.5%		Collected in the South Downs Visitor Survey 2018. 1151 of 1193 people surveyed noted that at least one of the seven special qualities was a contributing factor to their enjoyment. This compares to a figure of 95% in the 2015 Visitor Survey. The next survey will take place in 2021.	Unchanged - Due 2021
	PMP-20: Percentage of schools within a 5km radius of the boundary using the National Park for learning outside of the classroom experiences at least once a year	69%		The figure for this indicator is obtained through a contracted out piece of research. Learning outside the classroom (LOC) is defined as any learning activity that takes place within the SDNP. The last survey was undertaken in 2017 and saw an increase from the baseline of 58% to 69% of schools using the SDNP for LOC. The survey would normally be repeated every three years, with a survey due to be undertaken in Summer 2020. However, due to Covid-19, this has been delayed until 2021 when we will report an updated figure.	Unchanged - Due 2021?
OUTCOME 7: The range and diversity of traditional culture and skills has been protected and there is an increase in contemporary arts and crafts that are inspired by the Special Qualities of the National Park.	PMP-21: Number and Value of grants made by key organisations for cultural projects inspired by the special qualities			To date we have not been able to reliably collect this information from museums. We are now in discussion with the South East Museum Development Group in order to gain access to their data sets and explore whether this resource can be cut to the SDNP	
	PMP-22: Number of courses in traditional crafts			It has been agreed that this indicator is misleading in that it does not measure the proportion of people who have undertaken such a course who then go on to apply their learning and skills in the National Park. We will therefore not be collecting this information in future	
OUTCOME 8: More responsibility and action is taken by visitors, residents and businesses to conserve	PMP-23: Total number of volunteer days spent on activity relating to the special qualities	95,120		This information was taken from a survey of volunteering organisations who were asked to provide information for 2015/16. This is an increase on 91,000 as calculated from the first Volunteering Audit in 2011	
	PMP-26: Number and proportion of community led plans that are adopted and/or endorsed by the National Park Authority	31		Only managed to obtain figure for Neighbourhood Development Plans (31 made Neighbourhood Development Plans (15 of which are SDNP-led))	

and enhance the special qualities and use resources more wisely.	PMP-24: Average public water supply consumption for areas supplied by sources within the National Park.	142 l/day		This figure is an average of the entire area of the three major companies that cover the South Downs. As such it is not a fully accurate representation of people supplied by water sources from the park. Unfortunately consumption data is not currently available at a more granular level. Two of our three water companies are exceeding the national daily average consumption of water of 141 litres. OFWAT have not released new figures for 2019/20 yet.	Unchanged
	PMP-25: Average annual daily traffic flows on National Park roads			This indicator cannot be reliably collected, as such it will not be included in the revised PMP	
OUTCOME 9: Communities in the National Park are more sustainable with an appropriate provision of housing to meet local needs and improved access to essential services and facilities.	PMP-27: Percentage of communities with access to natural greenspace	90%		According to the 2014 Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANG) Study, 90% of households within the National Park boundary were located within 2km of a 20ha site of ANG. We are looking to revisit these statistics in 2020/21	Unchanged
	PMP-29: Proportion of new homes built that are 'affordable housing'	18.7%		314 new homes built; 59 new homes built that are 'affordable' , giving a proportion of 18.7%. The total new homes exceeds the number set per annum in the Submission Local Plan (250). Note that this information is based on the 2018/19 AMR as we will always be reporting a year behind.	UPDATED
	PMP-28: Percentage of communities with access to key facilities.	46.56%		Key facilities are classed as cashpoint, GP, primary school, pub, supermarket and post office. The 2013/14 dataset obtained from the Office for National Statistics showed that the percentage of communities with access to key facilities from this data set was 46.56%. This is an out of date dataset and provides an inaccurate picture. Unfortunately, ONS have decided that they will not prioritise collection of this information moving forwards; as such we are looking at using commercially available data to replace this.	No update
OUTCOME 10: A diverse sustainable economy has developed that provides a wide variety of business and employment opportunities, many of which are positively linked to the special qualities of the National Park.	PMP-31b: Spend per visitor per day	£12.31		The average expenditure per person on non-accommodation costs has <i>increased</i> from £9.97 in 2015 to £12.31 in 2018. However, this average increase seems to be from a larger number of outliers or 'big spenders', as median expenditure has remained static at £6.67. This figure was collected in the Visitor Survey 2018.	Unchanged - UPDATE Due 2021
	PMP-32b: Percentage of National Park with normal broadband connection	95%		Defined as percentage of properties able to receive greater than 10 Mbits/s Data derived from the Office for Communications Fixed Output Area Coverage for their Connected Nations Update: Spring 2020. Performance at national level is 99%, however national rural performance is 92%	UPDATED
	PMP-32c: Percentage of National Park with superfast broadband connection	86%		Defined as percentage of properties able to receive greater than 30 Mbit/s. Data derived from the Office for Communications Fixed Output Area Coverage for their Connected Nations Update: Spring 2019. Performance at national level is 95%, however rural performance is 81%	UPDATED
	PMP-31a: Average length of visitor stay	4.1 nights		The average length of stay of overnight visitors staying within the National Park boundary collected in the South Downs Visitor Survey 2018. This is a marginal <i>decrease</i> from 4.3 nights in the 2015 survey	Unchanged - UPDATE Due 2021
	PMP-32a: Percentage of National Park with mobile coverage			Unfortunately Ofcom's Connected Nations Report does not provide mobile coverage at a scale suitable to be cut to the park	NO CHANGE
	PMP-30: Number and diversity of business types that exist in the National Park.	8035		The figure is derived from the Office for National Statistics of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) from 2018. We are unable to report a RAG on this figure as we have not reported the data in this way before. We are unable to provide information on the type of business alongside the number of each type.	Unchanged- Economic update in draft