The State of the National Park Report provides an overall picture of the ‘health’ of the National Park and measures progress against the outcomes set out in the National Park Management Plan in 2016.
Introduction

The State of the National Park Report provides a snapshot of the overall health of Northumberland National Park and, at its half-way mark, provides an update of the progress in delivering the aims and objectives of the Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2016-2021. The Management Plan was developed in close consultation with the communities, businesses and organisations that have an interest in the National Park; these represent the Management Plan Partnership. The plan represents a shared vision for the place and it is important we report on the special qualities of the park, how these qualities are enjoyed and by whom and the economic and social wellbeing of the park.

This is the eighth State of the National Park report which is published when new and updated information becomes available, historically this has been every 2 to 3 years, however it should be noted that some information is updated over much longer timescales, such as census data, therefore some information in this report will not have changed since the last information published in 2015. For the remainder, the increasing pace of digital transformation and web based ‘open source’ data is making it increasingly easy to access public information. This report therefore serves to summarise this content and make it relevant to Northumberland National Park.

The report is structured in line with the five Aims of the National Park Management Plan with a comprehensive update on the achievements of the Management Plan Partnership in achieving each of the 16 primary outcomes.

The special qualities of the National Park, ‘Distinctive Landscape Character’, ‘Rich Cultural Heritage’, ‘Biodiversity and Geology’ and a ‘True Sense of Tranquillity’ have been enhanced thanks to the work of the Management Plan Partnership. This has been achieved through the development and delivery of sustainable land management projects such as the Border Uplands Demonstrator Initiative (BUDI) and Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership which aim to achieve a more sustainable and resilient future for the remote upland communities and celebrate the National Park’s rich cultural heritage whilst protecting and enhancing its landscape and wildlife. The traditional farm buildings pilot programme has also helped to improve the built fabric of some of the National Park’s existing heritage assets.

Since 2015 the key drivers for change in the National Park have largely been related to socio-economic trends (such as an ageing population) and changes in government policy (such as reforms of the planning system and the publication of the 25 Year Environment Plan). These combined with the likely future implications of Brexit will potentially have significant implications for future land management practices within the National Park and how stewardship schemes are funded. Other factors that have influenced change in the National Park are; the impact of climate change - with more extreme weather events occurring (e.g. the Beast from the East in February – March 2018 which led into an exceptionally hot and dry summer) with related effects on species and habitats; and the continued impact of austerity on the funding of rural services and community facilities which does have an impact on those who live and work in the Park.

One hugely positive and unique driver of change in the National Park has been the development and opening of the Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre in July 2017. The Sill provides the National Park Authority and its Management Plan Partners the ideal vehicle to deliver a range of activities, events and programmes that help achieve the aims and objectives agreed by the partnership but also the National Park’s statutory purposes (and duty) attracting over 170,000 visitors in its first year of operation alone.
Introduction

Overall this year’s State of the National Park report is positive with 13 (81%) of its outcomes achieving a ‘good’ performance while one outcome is underperforming. The underperforming area within this report relates to aspirations for the National Park to improve the socio-economic future of our communities.

I trust you will find this report of interest and I would welcome your feedback on any aspects of the national park’s condition which you would like to see reported in future.

Tony Gates, Chief Executive (National Park Officer)
December 2018
An overview of the National Park in 2018

Key:

- Good performance
- Acceptable performance
- Poor performance
- Improved trend
- Static
- Declining trend

### Aim 1 – A Welcoming Park

#### Outcome 1.1 – People who come to the National Park will feel they have had an exceptional experience in relating to the landscape and in finding peace, tranquillity and adventure and will have enjoyed their visit.

**Target** – To maintain and improve levels of visitor satisfaction and achieve a high standard and broad range of facilities, information and service within the National Park.

**Result** – Satisfaction levels across the National Park remain high, particularly in appreciation of the park’s special qualities. Park facilities in 2018 are broadly in line with visitor expectations; however expectations have increased with each visitor survey.

**Key points** -

- 2018 Visitor Survey showing 67% of visitors rated the park 6 out of 6.
- Average satisfaction rating of 4.3 out of 5 from Trip Advisor, Google, Facebook, Live customer satisfaction recorder and the 2018 visitor survey.
- Public experience exceeded expectation for 9 of 14 facility types.
- Upgrade of facilities from Once Brewed to the Sill completed in 2017.
- Facilities upgrade at Walltown approved and currently in development.

#### Outcome 1.2 – The National Park will be accessible to a wider and more diverse audience including people who live in, work in, and visit the National Park.

**Target** – To increase visits to Northumberland National Park by those living within the region by 10% by March 2021 (from the 2016 baseline); increase visits from currently under-represented groups by 10% by 2021 (from the 2016 baseline); and improve information and infrastructure with more sites in the National Park accessible to all.

**Result** – The number of visitors to the National Park has increased significantly since 2015. The completion of the Sill in 2017 has improved our activity provision, public transport usage and total tourism estimates. While the 2018 visitor survey suggests a decrease in BME groups and no change in visitors with disabilities, our education outreach and work with youth groups continues to diversify our audience.

**Key points** -

- Total Visitors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of Visiting</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sill Activity Days</td>
<td>10,243</td>
<td>12,195</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Activities</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD122 Bus Passengers</td>
<td>20,084</td>
<td>24,489</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEAM Estimate</td>
<td>1,465,000</td>
<td>1,605,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors to NNP Centres</td>
<td>29,609</td>
<td>110,278</td>
<td>272%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website Visits</td>
<td>114,037</td>
<td>228,503</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Source: NNPA, Go Northeast, STEAM
**Executive Summary**

- People with Disabilities – 0% change in Visitor Survey 2018.
- Off season visits increased 6.5% since 2015.
- Improved provision for young people through North East Youth and Princes Trust.
- First recorded visit of Asylum Seekers to Northumberland National Park.
- £80,000 upgrade to footpaths completed on Simonside in 2017 to 2018.
- Website walking page visits increased 169% since 2016/17.

### Outcome 1.3

**Target** – To use the resources of the National Park to provide increased access to learning and educational opportunities for young people (primary, secondary, higher and further education); increased access to vocational skills and training opportunities; increased opportunities for adults and young people to become involved in participatory learning activities and volunteering; and to ensure understanding of the special qualities of the National Park amongst existing visitors.

**Result** – The completion of the Sill has provided an improved space for events and activities to be held. The number of educational activities has been increasing year on year since 2015 and the new facility is supported by an increasingly diverse range of volunteering opportunities.

**Key points** -
- Education activities held increased from 37 activities held in 2016/17 to 81 in 2017/18.
- From 2015/16 to 2017/18 there have been 80 recorded training / placement activities involving university students.
- Four bursaries awarded for studies on the Lampert SSSI.
- Use of the Sill by the park partnership for meetings and training.
- Increased training and support for tourism businesses in the National Park.
- Continuing existing volunteering provision and improvements through:
  - Guided Walks
  - Digital Landscapes
  - Revitalising Redesdale (RR)
  - Community Archaeology
  - Northumberland National Park Mountain Rescue
- Volunteer days increased 80% from 1,825 in 2015/16 to 3,300 in 2017/18.
- 18% Improvement in recognition of National Park’s Special Qualities.
- Improved engagement with 50,000 social media followers, up from 20,000 in 2015/16.

### Aim 2 – A Distinctive Place

**Outcome 2.1** – A distinctive place that will maintain a sense of inspiration and tranquillity.

**Target** – To protect and enhance tranquillity levels as the highest in England; conserve and enhance the National Park’s distinctive characteristics and sense of place; to ensure that all new development within or on the fringe of the National Park will conserve or enhance the natural and cultural qualities of the National Park and that visitor and recreational use is sympathetic to the character and capacity of the locations in which it takes place; and to support the Otterburn Ranges in conserving and enhancing natural and cultural qualities and tranquillity.
Executive Summary

**Result** – NNPA continue to work with Partners and stakeholders, through consultations, planning policy and training, to ensure NNP retains its sense of place. New ‘low impact’ tourism opportunities are being established, overhead powerlines are being buried where practicable and we continue to ensure that woodland planting is permitted in line with the principal of ‘the right tree in the right place’.

**Key points** -
- Tranquility protected through existing and future planning policy.
- Dark Sky awareness campaigns protect the Gold status of Northumberland Dark Sky Park.
- National Park Partners continue to consider Natural England’s National Character Area profiles when considering changes to land use / habitat.
- NNPA responded to 65 consultations on Park fringe in the last 4 years.
- 13.0km of overhead lines being assessed for undergrounding, 10% completed so far.
- 2017 Tour of Britain publicised cycling routes in the North East.
- 2018 Electric Bike Scheme trialled to determine ease of use and access routes.
- Use of off-roading vehicles continues to cause problems, particularly around Hadrian’s Wall and the Cheviot Hills.
- Continued work with the OTA to develop Integrated Rural Management Plan.

**Outcome 2.2** – The natural qualities and diverse habitats that characterise the changing landscapes will be safeguarded and enhanced.

**Target** – To encourage and support land management practices to bring about measurable improvements in the natural environment and deliver the Natural Environment Vision 2014-2035; and to enhance geology and habitats to ensure resilience and that habitats are linked.

**Result** – NNP habitats continue to improve with appreciable increases in upland bog condition. The number of bird of prey fledglings in Northumberland is increasing and the Authority continues to work with land managers to develop woodland and moorland management plans to improve habitats.

**Key points** -
- 98% of SSSI sites within the National Park are in ‘Favourable’ or ‘Recovering’ status.
- Upland Bogs in favourable condition have increased from 20% to 34% since 2014.
- Some damage to SSSI Sites has occurred during a fire on the OTA in 2018.
- Landscape scale approaches to habitat and biodiversity continue through the Northern Upland Chain (NUC), RR and Border Uplands Demonstrator (BUDI).
- Bird of Prey protection partnerships are improving the number of fledglings of Osprey and Hen Harriers. Northumberland Hen Harrier fledglings have improved from 6 in 2016 to 11 in 2018.
- Moorland Restoration Plans are drafted for two farms and the Moorland Management Plan is agreed for College Valley Estate.

**Outcome 2.3** – The rich historic environment and archaeological heritage will be understood, valued and cared for.

**Target** – To protect and enhance the historic environment and archaeological sites within the National Park and develop further understanding of its cultural heritage.

**Result** – The number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk remains in decline thanks to our HAR volunteers who continuously monitor their condition. New schemes, including RR and the Traditional Farm Buildings Pilot are being adopted and progressed to improve the...
Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key points -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The number of scheduled monuments at High Risk has fallen from 53 to 45 in the past 4 years. 51.4% of the monuments on the Heritage at Risk Register are Low Risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Defra announced launch of £2m ‘Traditional Farm Buildings’ pilot to provide grants to support the repair of farm buildings in 5 National Parks. NNPA received 25 applications up to mid-2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RR is supporting the restoration and conservation of Otterburn Battlefield and Bremenium Roman Fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Further understanding of the Rede Valley enabled through Lidar survey and community Archaeology Groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 2.4 – The strong sense of identity and deep rooted cultural heritage but is balanced with a vibrant approach to the future.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong> – To perpetuate the vibrant traditions of the National Park and its gateway communities as part of the distinctive character of the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key points -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Study into the provenance of the Northumbrian dialect should conclude in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• National Parks Volunteer Project of the Year 2018 awarded to Coquetdale Community Archaeology Group for their ‘Border Roads’ project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support adoption of ‘future tech’, including GIS, Photogrammetry and Cloud-computing to better capture and interpret findings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The RAF Cheviot memorial was upgraded and re-dedicated in 2018.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aim 3 – A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.1</strong> – New and better approaches to sustainable land and water management have been tested, adopted and embedded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Result** – Land management practices are improving across the National Park to reduce point source pollution, improve the quality of our water courses, improve the diversity of our woodland and ensure productive woodland adheres to the UKFS. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key points -</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 90% of woodland in NNP is in active management compared to 53% in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The authority is working to improve the diversity of woodland which will improve natural flood management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 67% of National Park rivers are in ‘High’ or ‘Good’ status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Point source pollution from sheep dip has been stopped through countryside stewardship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Environment Agency now using live data feeds to report and warn the public of flood risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3.2</th>
<th>The National Park makes an important contribution to achieving sustainable development and responding to climate change.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
<td>To promote and implement sustainable land management practices which contribute to ecosystem services using the natural capital provided by the National Park; and encourage the production of renewable energy from sources compatible with the National Park’s distinctive qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td>Improvements in land management have seen an increase in the carbon storage potential of upland bogs. National grants / tariffs for renewable electricity and fuel use are enabling residents and businesses of NNP to contribute to the UK’s greenhouse gas emission reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key points</strong></td>
<td>- Landscape scale approaches to improving land management has resulted in improving the condition of upland peat bogs, an important carbon store, from 23% favourable in 2015 to 34% in 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Support for the installation of small/micro scale renewables has stalled due to the reduction of available funding from Defra, however alternative central government funding from ‘Feed-in Tariffs’ and ‘Renewable Heat Incentive’ continue to encourage adoption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3.3</th>
<th>There is sustained and economically-viable business growth in sectors which sensitively make use of the National Park’s special qualities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
<td>To strengthen and diversify the markets for businesses that relate to achieving National Park purposes; to grow the tourism market in and around the National Park; and retain, attract and develop new and traditional skills to meet the demand of enterprises and business growth in key sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td>Local and regional efforts to improve the profile of businesses in and around NNP are providing a boost to the local economy. An increasing number of tourists are visiting the National Park and businesses recognise that the park’s special qualities need protecting to ensure this continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key points</strong></td>
<td>- The Sill retail space has been ‘transformational’ for small and micro-enterprises in and around the National Park according to one producer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The Produced In Northumberland (PIN) brand is receiving wide recognition through visits to Westminster and 2018 Hexham market for HRH The Prince of Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The Sill has helped to drive an increasing number of visitors to the National Park in 2017/18 with 170,000 people visiting the centre in the first full year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- STEAM data shows improving trend in visitors to the National Park improving 10% since 2015/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Visitor accommodation increasingly focussed on B&amp;Bs and Hotels rather than caravan and self-catered facilities, improving employment opportunities in rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sill building hosts superfast broadband and hot-desk space to cater for rural start-ups and small businesses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aim 4 – Thriving Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1</strong> – The communities in and around the National Park have a strong connection to, and appreciation of, the National Park and are fully engaged in shaping its future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong> – To increase understanding of the distinctive natural and cultural qualities of the National Park so that communities have strong connections and a recognisable sense of identity and to ensure greater levels of community engagement in local decision-making so that people can contribute to the future well-being of the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong> – Improving recognition of the park’s special qualities and wide ranging public consultations ensure that communities are an integral part of the strategic direction of the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key points</strong> -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Increased visitor numbers to the Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre suggests improving exploration and understanding of the qualities of the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Visitor survey results 2018 suggest a significant (18%) increase in responses relating to the parks special qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Improving engagement of volunteering and community groups through social media support local sense of identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Since 2015 National Park communities have been consulted on the strategic direction of the National Park in five different instances relating to eight different topics, from the Management Plan to Housing Needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.2</strong> – Effective infrastructure supports active communities with a high quality of life and improved health and well-being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong> – To ensure a balanced range of housing that meets local needs and the retention of rural services; to enable an integrated transport network which offers and attractive alternative to the car; to increase the use of renewable energy by communities in the National Park by 20% by 2021 whilst continuing to work on increasing energy efficiency; and to increase levels of public health and well-being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong> – Improving infrastructure remains a challenge in NNP. Investment in physical infrastructure continues and the updated Local Plan aims to help address the provision of housing to meet local need. The use of Hadrian’s Wall Bus is improving but the low population density provides a limited business case for private sector investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key points</strong> -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Limited employment opportunities and declining populations as evidenced in the National Park and National Guidance documents do not support the economic case for the development of affordable housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Changing demographics suggest there may be a future need for a range of alternative housing types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● £6m of Northumberland County Council (NCC) and Department for Transport funding has been provided to resurface a number of rural roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Uptake of Public transport on the AD122 is up 19% since 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Renewable Heat sources have been installed in approximately 50% of properties in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Renewable electricity sources have been installed on 11% of properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● National Parks England has signed a joint accord with the Home Office and Mobile Operators to improve the network in the National Parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● The Forestry Commission continue to support the planting of woodland for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

| Sustainable development, environmental benefits and locally sourced wood fuel through the accord agreed with National Parks England (NPE).  
| • NPE agreed an accord with Public Health England to improve public health through collaboration and use of National Parks.  |

| **Outcome 4.3** – People will have opportunities to work and live in resilient communities in and around the National Park.  |
| **Target** – There are more young people and people of a working age living in the National Park; more opportunities for employment and training in the Park and its gateway settlements; and the impact from commuting out of the Park or its gateway communities is reduced by encouraging more home-working.  |
| **Result** – The population of NNP continues to be older than the North East and England average and demographic forecasts suggest this trend will continue. The current population also have a higher than average level of employment and there is limited connectivity in the park meaning there is limited scope for business expansion.  |

**Key points -**  
• The NNP population remains relatively static; there is little evidence to suggest young people are moving to the National Park.  
• Agriculture remains the dominant industry, comprising 48% of the IDBR list of 170 registered businesses.  
• Training and placements are on course to meet the 2020 Sill target of 5,700 days.  
• Home working continues to be encouraged through NCC’s ‘Get Digital’ campaign and the inorthumberland broadband roll out.  
• Currently 36% of properties in NNP have access to superfast broadband against a Northumberland wide target of 95%.  

| **Aim 5 – A Valued Asset**  |
| **Outcome 5.1** – The National Park is widely recognised for its environmental, social and economic contribution, particularly to North East England.  |
| **Target** – To optimise opportunities for the National Park to contribute to the social and economic regeneration of Northumberland and the wider region; and to sustain its natural, cultural, social and economic infrastructure its use as a local and regional asset.  |
| **Result** – NNPA continues to provide seed funding to projects and the value of environmental land management in the park remains steady. The total contribution of NNP to tourism is improving.  |

**Key points -**  
• NNP contributed £84.9m to the regional economy through the direct and indirect effects of tourism in 2017/18 a 10% increase on the value in 2016/17.  
• The Authority Small Grants Fund continues to set aside £40,000 to contribute towards the cost of projects within the National Park.  
• Culturally the Sill is inspiring more people to visit the region and participate in events. 12,195 activity days were recorded as part of the Sill programme in 2017/18 alone.  

| **Outcome 5.2** – The National Park makes a distinctive contribution to a broader network of protected areas.  |
| **Target** – To ensure the National Park has a role in leading on protected area management which relates to its natural and cultural assets.  |
| **Result** – NNP continues to play a leading role across a wide network of natural and cultural management organisations. The number of projects covering a landscape scale
and overlapping park boundaries is increasing and this increases the scope of work undertaken at the Authority.

**Key points** -
- The National Park continues to contribute to England’s largest LNP, the Northern Upland Chain. In addition work towards a holistic environmental land management system has been explored through BUDI.
- More locally we are working with a number of protected species partnerships, the Cheviot Peat Project and RR to make a positive contribution to protected areas on a landscape scale.

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**Outcome 5.3** – The value of the National Park is clearly demonstrated by the policies and actions of all who have an influence on the National Park.

**Target** – To ensure national, regional and local plans, policies and programmes demonstrate a commitment to delivering National Park purposes.

**Result** – NNPA is taking an increasingly active role in shaping the future of protected area management at a local, regional and national level. The authority ambitiously seeks to shape future policy to ensure it adheres to National Park purposes.

**Key points** -
- Working through Natural England, NNP aims to influence government policy and other statutory bodies to contribute to the objectives of the National Park, These include the Home Office, Forestry Commission, Public Health England, the 25-Year Environmental Plan and, as part of this, the Designated Landscapes (Glover) Review.

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Aim 1: A Welcoming Park – To put people and their connections with the landscape at the heart of the National Park.

Outcome 1.1: People who come to the National Park will feel they have had an exceptional experience in relating to the landscape and in finding peace, tranquillity and adventure, whilst enjoying their visit.

Key facts – visitors (satisfaction):

- In 2018 the Visitor Survey showed 67% of visitors rated the park 6 out of 6. 95% of visitors rated the park a 5 or 6 in line with results of the survey in 2011 and 2014.
- Understanding of the National Park’s special qualities has improved with 82% of visitors sighting Peace and Tranquillity, 82% sighted Landscape and Scenery and 65% sighted Open spaces.
- The means of assessing satisfaction have broadened since the last visitor survey with feedback now collected from internal and external reviewing platforms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sill Satisfaction Ratings</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trip Advisor Score - 257</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Reviews - 554</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook - 86</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey App Stand (Sill Building)</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Survey (2018)</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The number of respondents for each of these platforms varies, eg 86 ratings on Facebook up to 4,375 ratings on the Sill Survey stand. Since there is no clear way to determine the relative influence of these survey scores a straight average has been calculated at 4.30 / 5, or 86%, satisfaction rating.
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

Key facts – visitor facilities, information and service

- Public expectation for the standard of facilities has increased year on year with some consistency between the most and least important areas.
- Welcome and Friendliness continues to be the most important feature for visitors to the National Park.
- At the bottom end of the scale, public transport remains a low priority for the public but the importance has increased significantly from 2.13 in 2014 to 3.78 in 2018

Source: NNPA Visitor Survey 2018
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

- Public experience exceeded expectation for 9 of our 14 facilities. Three of these were considered more important. Car Parking, Quality of Footpaths and information provision were reported to be slightly below expectation. Toilets and mobile phone coverage were more substantially below what is considered important.

- In 2017, 65% of the public rights of way (PRoW) were considered easy to use, an increase from 55% in 2015, but which still benchmarks poorly compared to other national parks. The focus on upkeep for ‘promoted routes’ and circular walks may explain the high experience rating for this.

- The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre began development in 2015 and was completed in July 2017. This new building is a showcase facility for attracting new visitors to the National Park providing a comfortable space with café, retail and toilet facilities from which to begin activities in the natural environment.

- The Welcome and friendliness rating at the Sill was 5.62 / 6 in 2018.

- Improved toilet facilities at Bulby’s Wood were opened in 2015 and in 2018 Planning permission has been granted for improvements to our facilities at Walltown.

- Since 2015 the number of people catching public transport along Hadrian’s Wall has increased 26% among concessionary ticket holders from the NE. Total passengers has increased 21% in the same period.
Outcome 1.2: The National Park will be accessible to a wider and more diverse audience including people who live in, work in and visit the National Park.

Key facts – visitor numbers, activities and visitors from under-represented groups

- Visitor numbers to NNPA Centres fell to 44,364 in 2014/15 from a high of 132,000 in 2009/10 following the closure of Ingram and Rothbury. The closure of Once Brewed in 2015 meant visitor provision was made available at Walltown during 2015 to 2017 with 36,000 recorded visitors during the construction of the Sill.
- The Sill significantly increased the number of visitors to the new site with 110,278 in the 2017/18 financial year and 172,000 in the full year since opening (July to July).
- STEAM Tourism data shows an increase in visitors to NNP of 9.6% since 2015. The majority of visitors to the National Park are also visitors to, or staying in, the surrounding Gateway Settlements.
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

- In 2017/18 there were 12,195 Activity Days held from 449 events, an increase of 19% and 17% respectively from 2015/16.
- Black and minority ethnic groups (BME) represented 3% of visitors in both 2011 and 2014. In 2018 this number has fallen to 1%.
- The Sill has welcomed its first ‘Hard to reach’ groups through visits from asylum seekers in the North East and has been working with teenagers from Youth North East the Princes Trust.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BME Groups</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with Disabilities</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Dark sky activities are becoming increasingly popular with estimated increase in off-season visitors (November to March) of 6.5% since 2015 and 22% since 2013 when Dark Sky Park status was granted.

Source: STEAM, NNP

Key facts – marketing and communications

- ‘Total Unique Website Users’ increased 100% from 114,000 in 2015/16 to 228,000 in 2017/18.
- There has been an increase in online ticket sales from the North East of 120% between 2016/17 and 2017/18.
- The number of people accessing the website via mobile phone has increased by 172% since 2015.
- To date NNP has almost 50,000 online followers across Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn.
### Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

#### Website Engagement

![Website Engagement Chart](chart)

**Source:** NNPA

#### Social Media Growth

![Social Media Growth Chart](chart)

**Source:** NNPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity Days</td>
<td>10,243</td>
<td>12,195</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities Held</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEAM</td>
<td>1,465,000</td>
<td>1,605,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Centres</td>
<td>29,609</td>
<td>110,278</td>
<td>272%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>114,037</td>
<td>228,503</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

Key facts – Access

- In 2017/18 64% of our PRoW were estimated to be ‘easy to use’.
- There are 23 promoted walks covering over 100km, or 10% of our entire PRoW portfolio, efforts to maintain these routes are prioritised.
- Significant investment has gone into some key sections of our PRoW network in 2017 and 2018 with £50,000 invested in improvements to the Simonside footpath and £30,000 invested in improvements to the Pennine Way.
- All promoted routes are available for download via the Viewranger online app’ and in 2018 the Authority was awarded the Viewranger ‘Top Publisher Award’.
- In the past year, page visits to our online walking page have increased 169% and doubled the proportion of visitors looking for walks as a percentage of total visitors from 3% to 6%.
- Total Visitor queries to all of our walking pages have increased 96% since last year with 19 of 23 walks seeing an increase in interest.

Source: NNPA

Website Walking Page Visits per Year

![Graph showing website walking page visits per year for individual walks.](image-url)
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

Public Access

Legend
- National Trails England
- Open Access Land
- Otterburn Training Area
- Hadrian’s Wall - World Heritage Site

Public Rights of Way
- Bridleway
- Byway
- Restricted Byway
- Footpath
- NNPA Promoted Routes

Source: Northumberland County Council, Defence Estates, Natural England
© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100022521
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

Outcome 1.3: A more diverse range of learning opportunities will be available to help people understand, value and contribute to conserving, enhancing and enjoying the National Park’s distinctive natural and cultural qualities.

Key facts – learning and education opportunities/activities

- The provision of educational activities has increased from 61 activities held in 2015/16 to 81 in 2017/18.
- From 2015/16 to 2017/18 there have been 80 recorded activities involving placements and university students, running over multiple days, providing over 1,000 Activity days’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Activities</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Activity Days</td>
<td>2574</td>
<td>3076</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NNPA

Key facts – vocational skills, training and volunteering

- From 2015/16 to 2017/18 there have been 62 Activities providing opportunities including Coaching, Mentoring and Work Experience resulting in 791 Activity Days.
- From 2015/16 to 2017/18 our number of volunteer days increased by 80% from 1,825 to 3,300.
- To the end of August 2018, the activity team at the Sill have provided 4,379 training days through 460 individual events.
Aim 1: A Welcoming Park

- A significant number of volunteer activities continue to take place in the Park co-ordinated by other bodies, including; Northumberland Wildlife Trust, The National Trust, Community Groups and the team responsible for RR.

Volunteer Days led by NNPA

Source: NNPA
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Aim 2: A Distinctive Place – To manage, conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and cultural qualities of the National Park.

Outcome 2.1: A distinctive place that will maintain a sense of inspiration and tranquillity.

Key facts – inspiration and tranquillity

- ‘Dark Skies’ were recognised as a special quality by only 4% of respondents in 2011 and 2014 visitor surveys. This increased to 19% of respondents in the 2018 survey.
- In 2018, compared to 2011 and 2014, there has been an increase of 15% in visitors’ knowledge of the National Park’s distinctive and special qualities.

![Visitor knowledge of Northumberland National Park's Distinctive Qualities](image)

Source: NNPA Visitor Survey 2018

- Based on CPRE tranquillity continuum ratings data the average tranquillity rating for NNP is 60 (above the National Park England average score of 23) with 25% of the Park being in the highest scoring range (from 112 to 141).

![National Park Tranquillity Assessment](image)

Source: Campaign to Protect Rural England
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Legend

- Northumberland National Park
- Northumberland Dark Sky Park
- Night Lights
  - Darkest
  - Lightest

Source: Campaign to Protect Rural England
© Crown Copyright and database right 2018, Ordnance Survey 100022521
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Key facts – conserving and enhancing the National Park’s distinctive characteristics

- NNPA continues to protect and enhance the special qualities of the National Park through planning policy.
- Dark Sky awareness campaigns are being run to ensure business and communities maintain and improve on the Gold status of the Northumberland Dark Sky Park. In 2018 the ‘Big Dipper’ campaign was run by the Dark Sky Alliance and helped to promote understanding of the impact of light pollution on our skies.
- From 2014/15 to the end of 2017/18 the Authority has responded to 65 neighbouring planning authority consultations on the fringe of the National Park in order to ensure that the proposed development would not impinge on the Park’s special qualities.

![Neighbouring Authority Consultations](http://www.northernpowergrid.com/asset/1/document/4580.pdf)

- In 2017/18 Northern Power Grid (NPG) reported an overall undergrounding length of 14km in designated landscapes, at a cost of £2.24m in the North East.
- In the Park, a total of 13.0km of overheard infrastructure has been submitted for assessment. To date, 10% of this target has been achieved with lines completed at Ingram. A further four projects have been confirmed and a further four are awaiting consents.
- A word cloud created from an online survey of 650 current and potential visitors, as part of the 2018 visitor survey, highlights some of the key characteristics that define NNP. ‘Beautiful’, ‘Peaceful’, ‘Quiet’ and ‘Remote’ were the most commonly sighted words.
- The 5 National Character Profiles that overlap the National Park refer to wide panoramic views and open spaces as being part of the key character of the region.
- The National Park Authority is working with Partners and Landowners, including the MoD to maintain the key character of the National Park, the next iteration of the MoD Integrated Rural Management Plan is currently under review.
- Activities sympathetic to the Character of the National Park are being promoted, including challenge events, cycling and the development of the offer of electric bikes.

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Word cloud of three words used to describe Northumberland National Park, from 650 responses to an online survey.

Source: NNPA Visitor Survey
Outcome 2.2: The natural qualities and diverse habitats that characterise the changing landscapes will be safeguarded and enhanced.
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Key facts – Landscape Management Habitat and the Natural Environment Vision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</td>
<td>12,452 ha (12% of National Park area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Area for Conservation (SAC)</td>
<td>5,216 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMSAR sites</td>
<td>377 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</td>
<td>108 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 23% of land use is held in woodland / forest management and in 2017/18, an additional 23.2 ha were planted in the National Park.
- In 2017/18 98% of SSSI’s in the National Park were in Favourable or Recovering status.
- 35% of the SSSI area is in favourable condition which compares positively to the average for all English national parks of 32% (and 21% for upland national parks with similar habitat).
- In July 2018, moorland fires damaged 700 Ha of Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog and Grassland including 59Ha of SSSI designated land on the OTA. The effect of this will be reported in the coming year.

SSSI Status within Northumberland National Park

- Geological (Earth Heritage) continues to be in 100% favourable condition
- Dwarf Shrub Heath and Upland Bogs constitute 85% of the remaining SSSI area.
- Upland Bog condition has continually improved since 2014 from 20% of the SSSI area favourable to 34% favourable in 2017.
The National Park is included in three primary landscape projects to support the delivery of the Natural Environment Vision.

1. BUDI is working with farmers on the development of a results based agri-environmental framework that ensures joint working across all partner organisations. The scheme is focussing on several areas across Northern England and Southern Scotland, with the Cheviot area having the greatest impact on the National Park.

2. RR is a £2.8m Landscape Partnership Scheme part funded by the HLF. Launched in 2018, the scheme is composed of 12 individual projects aiming to improve the understanding, setting and conservation of the heritage and natural environment in the Rede Valley.

3. The NUC LNP has a number of projects which includes all the designated landscapes from the Forest of Bowland AONB in the South to NNP in the North. The focus is
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

assisting farmers through local forums to improve farming practice and the delivery of High Nature Value farming to support conservation efforts.
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Key facts – Biodiversity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Habitat</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rivers and Burns</td>
<td>439 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Hay Meadows</td>
<td>295 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Woodland</td>
<td>704 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket Bog</td>
<td>9,799 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Heathland</td>
<td>21,520 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Natural England and Kielder Water and Forest Development Trust (KWFDT) are helping the partnership improve biodiversity in the region through a 5 year programme to restore water voles. ‘Restoring Ratty’ is now in its second year and after releasing 160 voles in June 2018, has reintroduced 730 water voles so far. In addition, KWFDT are in their 10th year of osprey breeding success. Rising from 1 to 4 breeding pairs in that time, the summer of 2018 saw a fifth nest in use and 8 chicks fledging.
- Natural England, Forestry Commission and RSPB alongside volunteers support the Northumberland Hen Harrier Protection Partnership. After two years without breeding success in 2013 and 2014 it is encouraging that numbers are gradually increasing with 11 fledglings from three successful nests in Northumberland in 2018. The population however remains critically-endangered.

![Northumberland Hen Harrier Breeding Numbers](image)

Source: Northumberland Hen Harrier Protection Partnership

- In 2017-18 the Authority assisted with the development of four new woodland creation initiatives with three approved at Lanternside, Alnham Farm and Rye Hill Farms the fourth scheme at Barrowburn was delivered using the scrub and stock removal options of the Countryside Stewardship scheme. In addition two Long Term Forestry Design Plans received comments to ensure alignment with the Park’s special qualities, these were Harwood Forest and Cheviot Forest.
- A project to protect and enhance curlew populations across the NUC LNP is underway with data collation and survey already started.
- In 2017/18 commenced for long term for Hepple Whitefield, Moorland Restoration Plans are drafted for Blueburn and Grasslees Farms as part of the new Countryside Stewardship agreements.
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place

Outcome 2.3: The rich historic environment and archaeological heritage will be understood, valued and cared for, and

Outcome 2.4: The strong sense of identity and deep-rooted cultural heritage is balanced with a vibrant approach to the future.

Key facts – Historic Environment

- NNP has 1 World Heritage Site, 426 Scheduled Monuments including England’s largest Scheduled Ancient Monument at Ingram Farm, 229 Listed Buildings, two Battlefields and one registered Park & Garden and Conservation Area.
- The number of ‘High Risk’ Monuments in the park has decreased during the last 10 years, from 70 in 2007/08 to 45 in 2017/18, ‘Medium Risk’ Monuments have also decreased from 183 to 160 and ‘Low Risk’ monuments have increased from 170 to 217. Four monuments are no longer recorded on the ‘At Risk’ register.
- Other key historic sites within the National Park are being preserved thanks to the successful implementation of the HLF funded RR LCP, the scheme is funding the conservation of key cultural and historic sites of Ridsdale Ironworks, Otterburn Battlefield and Bremenium Roman Fort, the program will run to 2023.
- Two Scheduled Monuments were damaged in 2018, one due to forestry operations in Fairhaugh Forest, the other due to an unofficial seat being installed on Humbleton Hill.
- In 2017/18 Defra announced the launch of a £2m ‘Traditional Farm Buildings’ pilot scheme, which is operating across five national parks in Total, in NNP this is being progressed by the Historic Environment Officer. By mid-2018, 25 applications for restoration work were received in the National Park.
- NNP have a dedicated group of volunteers that are able to support the monitoring of Heritage at Risk (HAR). This work is ongoing and the team of volunteers are largely autonomous liaising with our Historic Environment Officer when conservation work is carried out.
- In 2017/18 the Target of 50 Scheduled Monument Condition Surveys was achieved which has fed into the Historic Environment Record (HER) database.
Key facts – developing further understanding of cultural heritage

- To mark the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Royal Air Force (RAF) the Cheviot memorial was upgraded and re-dedicated in 2018.
- A session to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) was delivered in 2017, with c.70 attendees to the lecture programme and 40 on the associated field visit to Hadrian’s Wall.
- The Sill activities programme regularly delivers events relating to the understanding of the National Park’s cultural heritage. The Sill Events team have run 185 events aimed at the wider public, which showcase and support our landscape, culture and heritage.
- As part of the wider RR project a programme to use LiDAR to locate new Heritage Assets in the Rede Valley is currently underway.
- A study into the Cultural Heritage of Northumberland, a Durham University Student placement, has been studying the language of Rural Northumberland and its provenance. The project is due to conclude in 2018.
- ‘Future Tech’ including photogrammetry, 3D cameras, GIS and Cloud Computing are being adopted to better capture, store and analyse our landscape.
Aim 2: A Distinctive Place
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future – To adapt to change by applying new approaches, together with traditional techniques.

Outcome 3.1: New and better approaches to sustainable land and water management have been tested, adopted and embedded.

Key facts – land management (ES/CS), water management/ quality, flood risk preventions

- 21,406 hectares (90%) of the woodland within the National Park is being actively managed. This compares favourably to the England average of 59% in March 2018. The government’s target for woodland in active management is 66% by the end of 2018 and 80% in the longer term.
- In 2014 the National Park had two ‘pristine’ (high ecological status) rivers, the Barrowburn and Ridless Burn. The Environment Agency is currently upgrading systems for the dissemination of more up to date water quality data.
- In 2016 67% of NNP’s water bodies were of ‘High’ or ‘Good’ ecological status. This compares favourably to the National Park average of 37%.
- The Environment Agency aims to have 93% of water bodies in good ecological status by 2027.

![Water Framework Directive - Ecological Objectives for England's National Parks](chart.png)

*Source: Environment Agency*

- Currently 76% of the agricultural area in the National Park is under Stewardship.
- Defra have committed £5m to the restoration of upland peatlands across five National Parks including on Cheviot.
- There have been four bursaries awarded towards better understanding of the impact of farming on Lampert SSSI, including livestock tracking and habitat monitoring.
- These studies and schemes have proven results, since 2013 the area of upland peat bogs in favourable condition in the National Park has increased by 73%.
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future

Outcome 3.2: The National Park makes an important contribution to achieving sustainable development and responding to climate change.

Key facts – renewable energy

- Since 2008 the Authority received 94 planning applications related to renewables, with wind accounting for more than 60% of these with the remainder comprising Solar, Biomass and Hydro. Only nine of these have been submitted since 2015.
- There have been no grants awarded to renewables installations through the Small Grants Fund since 2015.
- Community funding for Sustainable Development was previously allocated from Defra via the ‘SDF’ which was no longer required after the national roll out of ‘Feed-in tariffs’ (FIT) in 2010.
- Since the launch of FIT, 123 properties in national park postcodes have registered with the domestic tariff scheme representing 11% of the dwellings within the Park.
- Solar accounts for 114 of the installed systems with an average capacity of 3.7kW, this could produce up to 3,140 kWh during the year, or 70% of the average UK domestic need.3
- Wind accounts for the remaining 9 installations with a much greater average power output of 7.4kW producing up to 2.5 times the average domestic need.4
- Commercial Renewable Heat Incentives (RHI) were introduced in 2011 and there are 250 installations in the National Park. 88% of these installations are Solid Biomass Boilers, with the remainder Air or Ground Source Heat Pumps, Solar Thermal and Biogas.
- Domestic RHI was launched in 2014 and there has been a sharp uptake in the national park. The scheme now has 534 properties registered or 49% of domestic dwellings. 52% of these installations are Air Source Heat Pump, 32% Biomass and the remaining 16% Ground Source Heat Pump and Solar Thermal systems.
- In total there are 657 domestic renewables systems installed on Northumberland National Park properties, however some electrical and heating systems may be installed on the same property.

3 https://www.theecoexperts.co.uk/solar-panels/electricity-power-output
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future

Renewables Applications 2008 - 2018

- Wind Turbine: 61%
- Solar: 27%
- Biomass: 9%
- Hydro: 3%

Source: MasterGov

National Park Community Project Funding

- Project Funding (Total)
  - 2011/12: £0
  - 2012/13: £150,000
  - 2013/14: £100,000
  - 2014/15: £50,000
  - 2015/16: £0
  - 2016/17: £250,000
  - 2017/18: £200,000

- Action Area Spend
- SDF Spend
- SGF Spend

Source: NNPA

Domestic Renewable Installations 2018

- Photovoltaic: 169 (26%)
- Wind: 280 (43%)
- Air Source Heat Pump: 9 (1%)
- Biomass: 114 (17%)
- Ground Source Heat Pump: 45 (7%)
- Solar Thermal: 40 (6%)

Source: OFGEM
Outcome 3.3: There is sustained and economically viable growth in sectors which sensitively make us of the National Park’s Special Qualities.

**Key facts – Economy [tourism, agriculture, forestry]**

- Since opening the Sill retail space has stocked more than 80% of its goods from local suppliers and more than one third from within the National Park or Hadrian’s Wall Area.
- In the 14 months since opening the space has sold more than £238,000 worth of goods contributing directly to local businesses and the local economy.
- The dominant sector in the National Park is Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing with Health and Tourism sectors supporting the next highest number of employees.
- The Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) data\(^5\) clipped to National Parks was published in 2017 with data available for 2016. It shows that NNP has only 170 registered businesses, 9.3% of the average number of business enterprises compared to other upland national parks in England.
- The number of people employed in NNP is 505, compared to an average of more than 10,000 people across the other upland national parks\(^6\). IDBR data for 2012 showed there were 140 businesses and 400 employees\(^7\) representing a rise of 21% and 26% respectively over the past 5 years.
- Small scale enterprises and self-employment is not accurately reflected in the IDBR figures, highlighted by the 250 commercial RHI schemes compared to the 170 business listings.

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**Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future**

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\(^5\) IDBR data are based upon VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses – Since the National Park contains a high proportion of low turnover businesses and self-employment these figures underrepresent the level of the local economy.

\(^6\) IDBR – 2017 National Park Business Data

\(^7\) CUMULUS – 2013 Valuing England’s National Parks
Employment by sector, Northumberland National Park

Source: Lichfields analysis
Forestry remains an area of investment potential with UK long term 10 year annualised return of 17.4% and a return of 10.7% between 2016 and 2017.

A number of private ‘observatories’ have been developed within and surrounding the Dark Sky Park including Kielder Observatory, a major expansion of which is underway and will include a 60-80 seat planetarium and catering facilities.

The change in Visitor spend from 2011 to 2018 shows that staying visitors are spending significantly more on their accommodation, this is also reflected in the changing types of accommodation used. There has been a significant shift towards hotels and B&B stays during this time frame with correspondingly fewer stays in static caravans and self-catering.

Food and Drink makes up the majority of total visitor spend (30%) with an estimated value of £57m to the National Park and Gateway Settlements in 2017. This represents a 12% increase in spending from 2015.

The “Produced in Northumberland” brand is becoming more widely recognised and representing the quality of the food produced in the region and contributing to the increase in visitor spend.

Key facts - economically active population

- Evidence suggests that NNP has a very small ‘working age’ population of less than 1,600 people (1,881 at last census). However, the local rate of economic activity (76%) is significantly higher than the National Park average of 70%.

- The NNP performs better than the County, regional and national average in terms of its economic activity, economic inactivity and employment rates. In 2011 (latest data available):
  - 76.1% of the NNP’s population aged 16-74 were economically active, compared to 67.9% in Northumberland, 66.1% in the North East and 69.7% nationally;
  - 23.9% of the NNP’s population aged 16-74 were economically inactive, compared to 32.1% in Northumberland, 33.9% in the North East and 30.0% nationally; and

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8 JOHNPLEGG & CO – 2017 Forest Market Report
9 Northumberland National Park Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future

- 2.1% of the NNP’s population aged 16-74 was unemployed, compared to 4.4% in Northumberland, 5.4% in the North East and 4.4% nationally.
- These indicators suggest the existence of limited capacity to increase the local workforce from the existing population. This represents a potential growth constraint for sectors with a high labour replacement need, or an ageing workforce.
- Currently older working age residents make up the largest group of the population.
- The dependency ratio in 2016 is 44, estimated to rise to 101 in 2037. Meaning there will be more people over 65 then there are between 15 – 64

Economically active population, Source: Census (2011)

Demographic Profile of Northumberland National Park 2016

Source: ONS (2016), Mid-year population estimates – Economic Futures
Aim 3: A Living Working Landscape for Now and the Future

Key facts – employment

- It is estimated that 541 people were employed on commercial farm holdings within or partly within the NNP in 2016. This represents an increase of 113 (26%) from the 428 recorded in 2009\(^\text{10}\).
- The structure of the workforce has also changed in recent years\(^\text{11}\). In particular, the following shifts can be observed:
  - A small reduction (in proportionate terms) of the full-time workforce (down from 52% in 2009 to 49% in 2016) whilst proportion of jobs filled by the part-time workforce declined from 38% in 2009 to 34% in 2016. This was offset by an increase in casual workers (from 8% in 2009 to 15% in 2016). In absolute terms, the total number of casual workers more than doubled – from 36 to 82 over the same period;
  - A reduction in the proportion of employees (down from 24% in 2009 to 16% in 2016), with these jobs being replaced by casual workers. The increased popularity of casual labour is underpinned by two key factors: responding to skills shortages by picking and choosing workers in order to match their skills set with those required for particular tasks; and delivering cost savings by reducing the number of permanent staff employed by farms.

- According to the 2011 census NNP falls within the Berwick, Hexham and Haltwhistle and Morpeth, Ashington and Alnwick Travel To Work Areas (TTWAs), which will also be influenced by the settlements located outside the Park boundary but aligns with the wider former district local authority boundaries in which the NNP sits.
- There are 1,881 working residents, 55% of whom (1,032) live and work in the same area. 744 people commute into the National Park for work and 849 people commute out of the area for work. The ONS Travel to Work Area data show that the majority of commuters travel to Rothbury, Bellingham and Hexham\(^\text{12}\).
- Economic development remains an area that the Authority aspires to support but this remains subject to national trends. LSOA data reveals that between 2002 and 2015 the population has been rapidly re-urbanising. City centre growth in Newcastle, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield has averaged over 140% during this period\(^\text{13}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 No.</th>
<th>2009 %</th>
<th>2016 No.</th>
<th>2016 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers (Full-Time)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers (Part-Time)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees (Full-Time)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees (Part-Time)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual Workers</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DEFRA (2017) / Lichfields analysis

\(^{10}\) NNP Economic Futures Report 2018
\(^{11}\) NNP Economic Futures Report 2018
\(^{12}\) NNP Economic Futures Study 2018
\(^{13}\) BBC – 2018 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-44482291
Aim 4: Thriving Communities

Aim 4: Thriving Communities – To ensure the thriving and vibrant communities have a strong sense of place and an economy grounded in the natural and cultural qualities of the National Park.

Outcome 4.1: The communities in and around the National Park will have a strong connection to, and appreciation of, the National Park and be fully engaged in shaping its future.

Key facts – Communities engaged in shaping the future

- Since 2015 there have been five consultation events with communities to invite the public to shape the strategic direction of Northumberland National Park. These events have related to:
  - Management Plan Review consultation – Autumn 2015
  - Local Plan evidence consultation 2016 (SHLAA methodology)
  - Infrastructure Plan 2016
  - Housing Needs Survey 2016
  - Business Needs Survey 2016
  - Local Plan Review Issues – Spring 2017
  - Local Plan Policy options – Autumn 2017
  - Preferred options Draft Local Plan – 2018

- Turnout at consultation events can be low, however this reflects the population density of Northumberland National Park (2/km²) with settlements and dwellings being dispersed across a wide area.
- The Authority provide support to communities that wish to develop Neighbourhood Plans within the park and provide input and advise on the development of plans in Gateway Settlements.
- The Small Grants fund has contributed £49,000 to 32 community projects with combined match funding of £173,000 since 2015.

Key facts - Increase understanding of distinctive natural and cultural qualities

- The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre attracted 170,000 people in the first full year of opening. Attracting local and regional visitors to learn about the special qualities of the National Park
- A series of ‘Meet the maker’ events have been held to help promote understanding of food production in the region and to promote sales of local goods.
- Annual presentations are held on the field work undertaken in the National Park to help to promote understanding and good practise among land managers.
- 89% of visitors to the National Park have previously visited and there has been an 18% increase in respondents recognising what makes the National Park special.

Key facts – Sense of identity

- Increasing social media engagement help to promote a local sense of identity with successive campaigns geared towards national awards.
- Northumberland was voted National Park of the Year twice in three years; in 2018 180,000 votes were cast with Northumberland “The Hands Down Winner”.
- Northumberland has been voted ‘Best UK Holiday Destination 2018’ after winning silver three consecutive times in previous years.
- Volunteering figures continue to improve, National Park led volunteering has increased 81% since 2015.
Outcome 4.2: Effective infrastructure supports active communities with a high quality of life and improved health and wellbeing.

Key facts – infrastructure, community facilities and rural services

- The main settlements within the National Park are considered sustainable with access to core facilities. However there are limitations caused by a legacy of its intrinsic remoteness. This imposes physical limitations on infrastructure deployment and also results in small supply markets, making deployment of extensive and advanced infrastructure economically unviable for many providers.
- There is only one GP service within the National Park at Harbottle and the future of this is uncertain. Most residents are required to drive to settlements outside the park, in some cases up to 12 miles.
- Schooling is available up to a first school level with secondary schooling available in larger gateway settlements.
- Lack of public transport provision means car ownership in the National Park is high. 94% of households have access to at least one car, 57% have two or more.
- 90% of visitors to the National Park do so in a private vehicle with only 3% using public transport (the remainder walking or cycling).
- A seasonal bus service (AD122) is proving increasingly popular with visitors but its use is limited to the Hadrian’s Wall corridor. Use of the service has increased 19% since 2015.
- Mains water is available to the main settlements in the National Park with remote houses or hamlets supplied by private spring. Current estimates suggest almost 50% of National Park properties do not have mains water.
- Wastewater and Sewage is limited to eight of the National Parks larger settlements.
- There is no mains gas in the National Park, current evidence suggests almost half of properties have opted for microgeneration renewables\(^\text{14}\).
- An estimated 10% of properties within the National Park are off-grid and dependent on alternative electricity sources.
- Fixed telephony infrastructure is available to the vast majority of properties however internet connectivity is more limited, 71% of households have broadband connection. The roll out of superfast broadband in 2017 has not reached many residents of the National Park, only 36% of properties are currently able to access speeds over 2MB/s.
- Mobile phone coverage is improving with an additional five mobile phone masts agreed in 2017-2018. Current coverage remains variable.
- The Electric Bike offer being developed at the Sill supports the growth of the regional electric bike market.

\(^{14}\) OFGEM 2018
Aim 4: Thriving Communities

Key facts – health and wellbeing

- The last comprehensive data available\textsuperscript{15} shows 15% of National Park residents have a health issue that limits their day-to-day activities. The population is relatively healthy compared to other National Parks (19%) and England (18%).
- 83% of the National Park population describe themselves as in good health. This is higher than the average for National Parks and England (both 81%).
- 10% of National Park residents provide unpaid care for someone with an illness or disability. This is in-line with the national average (10%) but below the average for other National Park’s (12%).
- In September 2017 National Parks England (NPE) and Public Health England (PHE) agreed an accord representing ‘a high-level commitment to work proactively and practically together to secure better public health outcomes.’\textsuperscript{16} The accord notes the well documented improvement in mental and physical health through activities undertaken outdoors and seeks greater collaboration between health practitioners and England’s National Parks.

Outcome 4.3: People have opportunities to work and live in resilient communities in and around the National Park.

Key facts – demographics, housing and employment (home working).

- The population of the National Park is ageing with the number of residents aged 65 or over being projected to increase by approximately 63% by 2037 (to 1,023 persons). This presents a major strategic challenge to provide appropriate housing and enable adequate adaptation of current stock to support these residents. Evidence\textsuperscript{17} suggests that the key drivers in determining the tenure and type of future housing within the National Park are:

\textsuperscript{15} ONS – 2011 Census
\textsuperscript{16} NPE – 2017 Joint Accord between National Parks England and Public Health England
\textsuperscript{17} Northumberland National Park Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)
Aim 4: Thriving Communities

- The need to continue development to reflect the housing choices of residents, taking into account the changing demographic profile of NNP;
- Developing an increasing range of housing and support products for older people;
- Delivering additional affordable housing to help offset the identified net shortfalls; and diversifying the range of affordable options by developing Intermediate tenure dwellings and products;
- The economic viability of delivering affordable housing on sites across NNP.

- NNP is also an area with a high proportion of vacant homes (including retirement and holiday homes) which currently stands at 20% of existing housing stock\(^\text{18}\).
- Approximately 6.2% of the 871 households in the National Park live in affordable housing mainly renting from a social housing landlord with the Northumberland Housing register indicating that there are approximately 29 households in the National Park area that are classed as being ‘in-need’\(^\text{19}\) thereby indicating a clear need to provide a wider range of housing choice (including self and custom built houses and community-led housing).
- National Parks England signed an accord with the Home Office in 2016 recognising the need for ‘critical national infrastructure and commercial telecommunications services within National Parks’\(^\text{20}\). The accord seeks to promote the development of infrastructure whilst retaining National Parks’ special qualities. An additional accord / MoU was subsequently signed in 2018 with Mobile UK recognising ‘the essential nature of mobile connectivity in line with UK Government ambitions to ensure comprehensive mobile coverage.’\(^\text{21}\) The purpose of these accords aims to support our thriving communities whilst acknowledging National Parks sensitive environments.
- In addition to the provision for mobile infrastructure, NCC in partnership with Openreach has been rolling out Superfast Broadband through the inorthumberland scheme. The target is to ensure 95% of the whole county have access to superfast broadband by the end of 2018. The roll out offer is available to properties within the national park, however current availability is clustered around the trunk roads of A696, A68, A697 and A69. Additional Fibre is available beyond Rothbury to Clennell Hall but smaller settlements including Stonehaugh have been de-scoped by the scheme due to high project costs\(^\text{22}\).
- Also during 2018 NCC have been encouraging communities to host computer training sessions as part of their Get Digital campaign. Sessions have been held in public libraries across the county including the Gateway Communities of Haltwhistle and Rothbury.
- The aim of both of these schemes is to grow the amount of home / local working, which is already high at 34% in the National Park compared to 13% in Northumberland and 8% in the North East\(^\text{23}\).

\(^{18}\) Census 2011  
\(^{19}\) Census 2011 & Northumberland National Park Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)  
\(^{20}\) NPE – 2016 Joint Accord - Home Office and National Parks England  
\(^{21}\) NPE – 2018 Joint Accord - National Parks England and Mobile UK  
\(^{22}\) INORTHUMBERLAND – 2018 http://www.inorthumberland.org.uk/availability-checker/  
\(^{23}\) LICHFIELDS – 2018 NNP Economic Future and Employment Demand Study
Key facts - Planning

- In the first half of 2018/19 52 planning applications were received with 98% being determined within timescale.
- In 2017/18, 118 applications were received 99% determined within statutory or agreed timescales.
- Approval rates remain high at 97% due to the use of the Authority ‘pre-app’ service.
- Since 2015, 327 planning applications have been processed with an approval rating of 96%. This compares favourably to England’s National Park average of 89%.
- Satisfaction with the planning service is 93% compared to England’s National Park average of 84%.

Source: MasterGov
Aim 4: Thriving Communities
Aim 4: Thriving Communities

Communities and Services

Legend
- Local Centres
- Small Villages
- Services and Facilities
- Lower Super Output Area
- LSOA - Population Centre of Gravity

Travel to Work Areas (TTWA)
- Berwick
- Blyth and Ashington
- Carlisle
- Hawick and Kelso
- Hexham
- Newcastle

Source: Northumberland County Council, ONS, © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100022521
Aim 5: A Valued Asset

Aim 5: A Valued Asset – To ensure the National Park is valued as a local, regional and national asset, with influence beyond its boundaries that is worth looking after now and for generations to come.

Outcome 5.1: The National Park is widely recognised for its environmental, social and economic contribution, particularly to North East England.

Key facts – Park’s socio-economic and environmental contribution to local communities and region

- NNP comprises 71% of Northumberland Dark Sky Park in partnership with KWFDT, providing the first and largest area of Dark Sky Park in Europe.
- The National Park hosts 31% of the North East regions Scheduled Monuments.
- 31% of the National Park is priority habitat recognised for their national importance.
- Annually, over £4.4 million in agri-environmental payments are attracted to maintain traditional upland farming practices in the National Park.
- Our internally funded grant programmes provide support for local projects. Although project funding provided by the Authority has fallen from over £70,000 to just over £35,000 in the past 7 years this support also attracts a significant amount of match funding (£150,000 in 2017/18) which significantly enhances scope of regional projects.

STEAM data for 2017/18 show a combined direct and indirect benefit of £84.9m in spending for the region from national park visitors, a 10% increase on the figure from 2016/17.

2012 IDBR data suggested a GVA of £17m for NNP, increasing to £24m in 2017, a growth of 41% over the last 5 years.
Outcome 5.2: The National Park makes a distinctive contribution to a broader network of protected areas.

Key facts – Park’s leading role in protected area management

- NNP comprises 14% of the NUC LNP. Together with the Yorkshire Dales National Park, North Pennines AONB, and the Nidderdale AONB the partnership is undertaking a number of projects to improve habitat and species connectivity and eco-systems services on a landscape scale.
- NNP is represented by the Head of Conservation and is the group leader for Media and Communications.
- The National Park has been working through the Northumberland National Park Partnership towards BUDI, predominantly represented by Cheviot Hills. The programme has been working with farmers to develop a holistic approach to environmental land management.
- RR LCP covers the river Rede catchment of which 56% falls within the National Park. This Heritage Lottery Funded plan has twelve defined outcomes over the 5 year project, beginning in January 2018.

Outcome 5.3: The value of the National Park is clearly demonstrated by the policies and actions of all who have an influence on the National Park.

Key facts – Policies and Actions of Partners

- The Environment Act 1995, Section 62 gives statutory and public bodies a duty to have regard for the purposes of the National Park
- National Parks have a duty to foster economic wellbeing in co-operation with local authorities and other public bodies.
- The Management Plan Partnership is a group of statutory organisations and key stakeholders committed to the protection and enhancement of the National Park. The Partnership developed and endorsed the Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2016-2021 and meet twice annually to agree and monitor actions that contribute to the delivery of the Management Plan.
- The National Park Officer (CEO) is a board member of National Parks England and seeks to steer government policy in order to allow for the purposes of national parks.
- Since 2015 there have been a number of high profile accords agreed across government departments with a view to enhancing use of England’s national parks. These departments include:
  - The Home Office
  - National Health England
  - Mobile UK
  - The Forestry Commission
- In 2018 the North of Tyne Combined Authority was formally approved awarding an additional £600m of funding to the devolved administration of Newcastle, North Tyneside and Northumberland.
- One of the key priorities of the devolution deal is investment in the rural economy.
## Northumberland National Park Contextual Information

### Reported Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Sub-Divisions</th>
<th>NNP Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland National Park</td>
<td>104,800 Ha</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland International Dark Sky Park</td>
<td>147,100 Ha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>71% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Conservation Area (RR)</td>
<td>34,700 Ha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Upland Chain, Local Nature Partnership (NUC LNP)</td>
<td>741,700 Ha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otterburn Training Area (OTA)</td>
<td>22,900 Ha</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>99.5% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersecting Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA)</td>
<td>204,800 Ha</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersecting Travel to Work Areas (TTWA)</td>
<td>533,000 Ha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20% of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Agricultural Land under ES/CS</td>
<td>66,661 Ha</td>
<td>3,826</td>
<td>63% of NNP Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES Land Managed for Protection of Historic Features</td>
<td>3,708 Ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>4% of NNP Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Park Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>2001 Census</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
<th>2017 Est.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop.</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>1,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td>2/km²</td>
<td>2/km²</td>
<td>2/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-15 (%)</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-59 (%)</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 + (%)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Park Housing Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>2001 Census</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
<th>2017 Est.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Dwellings</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with no usual residents</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public Rights of Way (km):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Footpath</td>
<td>631</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Bridleway</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Byway</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Open Access Land</td>
<td>750km²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>1,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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24 NNP Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)
# Glossary of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AONB</td>
<td>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BME</td>
<td>Black and Mixed Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT</td>
<td>Byway Open to All Traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUDI</td>
<td>Border Uplands Demonstrator Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPRE</td>
<td>Campaign to Protect Rural England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Countryside Stewardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRA</td>
<td>Department for Environment Farming and Rural Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Environmental Stewardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Global Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVA</td>
<td>Gross Value Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAR</td>
<td>Heritage at Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>Historic Environment Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLF</td>
<td>Heritage Lottery Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBR</td>
<td>Inter-Departmental Business Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWFDT</td>
<td>Kielder Water and Forest Development Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCP</td>
<td>Landscape Conservation Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LiDAR</td>
<td>Laser interferometry Detection and Ranging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNP</td>
<td>Local Nature Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOSA</td>
<td>Lower Super Output Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>Northumberland County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNP</td>
<td>Northumberland National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNPA</td>
<td>Northumberland National Park Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNR</td>
<td>National Nature Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPE</td>
<td>National Parks England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPG</td>
<td>Northern Power Grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUC</td>
<td>Northern Upland Chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTA</td>
<td>Otterburn Training Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHE</td>
<td>Public Health England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRoW</td>
<td>Public Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Revitalising Redesdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSPB</td>
<td>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAC</td>
<td>Special Area of Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSSI</td>
<td>Site of Special Scientific Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEAM</td>
<td>Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTWA</td>
<td>Travel To Work Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKFS</td>
<td>United Kingdom Forestry Standard</td>
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</table>