



Handle on door of St Michael's Church, Barton, Ullswater Valley



# SECTION 4.0

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Implementing the Plan



# **SECTION 4.1**

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Roles and responsibilities

## 4.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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The Lake District National Park Partnership comprises of 25 key organisations that have come together with the clear purpose of proactively managing the Lake District as effectively as possible (see page 87). Established in 2006, we adopted our first joint Management Plan in 2010 (The Partnership's Plan) covering the period 2010-15.

Our intended implementation of this Plan therefore benefits significantly from the involvement and outputs of the previous plan period. This includes an improved understanding amongst partners of roles, responsibilities, expectations and aspirations in the context of delivery towards the Vision, which in turn requires the effective management of the Lake District's Special Qualities and now specifically also the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

The development and agreement of the strategies in this Plan demonstrate this shared commitment. Similarly we have collectively identified and agreed actions to implement these strategies to help deliver the 2030 Vision. This approach ensures that every member of the Partnership will help to implement and deliver the Partnership's Plan.

Our Partnership approach as a way of working is also guided by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This establishes a commitment towards good practice in the way partners work with each other. The MOU includes the basic principles of managing performance. It is not a contract. The MOU is shown in Appendix 7. Our way of working has resulted in many demonstrable successes since 2006 and our flexibility to respond to a diverse range of issues and to proactively manage the Lake District reinforces the Partnership approach for World Heritage Site management.

The Partnership has a dedicated Partnership Manager and Partnership Facilitator (resourced by the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA)) to help coordinate, facilitate and deliver Partnership activity. This is a significant benefit as it enables activity to be driven forward through effective coordination whilst the effectiveness of our activity and delivery is regularly monitored and reviewed. This enables our collective resources to be directed to where they will have the greatest impact.

The Partnership also has a full-time World Heritage Site Coordinator (resourced by the LDNPA) responsible for ensuring the effective coordination of the implementation of this Plan. The World Heritage Site Coordinator will also maintain links with the state party (the UK government) through the Department for Culture, Media and Sport who in turn maintain links to the World Heritage Centre.

Visitors enjoying cycling from Wray Castle, Wray





# **SECTION 4.2**

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Resources for delivery

## 4.2 RESOURCES FOR DELIVERY

As a collective, we have considerable resource (staff and financial) already in place to ensure effective implementation of the Plan (see Table 4). It is not possible to accurately estimate the overall level of resource that contributes to the delivery of this Plan and the management of the Lake District. This is because the financial and staff resources held by partners are used to deliver wider ranging duties and remits. Likewise, some partner activity will be contributing to the delivery of this Plan, but the Plan itself is not the only driver for the activity occurring. Table 4 nevertheless provides an indication of partner resource, disaggregated to identify specific resources dedicated to Lake District management where this has been possible.

The one exception to this is the Lake District National Park Authority, whose operation is wholly dedicated to the delivery of the Vision, its duty, and meeting the statutory purposes of National Park designation prescribed by the 1995 Environment Act. This means that the entire resource held by the LDNPA can be attributed to the ongoing management of the Lake District.

Implementation of this Plan is also supported by, and in some case reliant upon, many other organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors that all have an important role to play in delivering the Vision. We recognise that on-going coordinated investment has the potential to make a significant contribution to the delivery of the Plan and our way of working frequently provides us with opportunities to pool resources and/or attract funding. This is especially pertinent with the ever-present threat of reducing public sector funding.

**TABLE 4** Some of the resources available to the Lake District National Park Partnership

| ORGANISATION                          | REVENUE                     | CAPITAL              | RESOURCES AVAILABLE (STAFF/ FINANCIAL)   | PLANNED INVESTMENTS AS OF APRIL 2015         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Eden District Council                 |                             | £65,000              | Officer and member time  |  |
| Forestry Commission                   | In the region of £1 million | £567,000 grant spend | 35 FTEs  | £130,000                                     |
| Friends of the Lake District          | £250,000                    | £20,000              | £180,000<br>7.5 FTEs   | £31,000                                      |
| Lake District National Park Authority | £1.69 million               | £9.0 million         | 138 FTEs   | £1.29 million capital investments in 2015/16 |
| National Trust                        | £2.8 million                | £2.7 million         | £3.6 million and circa 600 staff in the North West 868 National Trust volunteers in the Lake District. | £7.34 million                                |

| ORGANISATION                    | REVENUE   | CAPITAL  | RESOURCES AVAILABLE (STAFF/ FINANCIAL)   | PLANNED INVESTMENTS AS OF APRIL 2015   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Natural England                 | 1101 existing Entry and Higher Stewardship Agreements in the Lake District during the last RDPE covering 145,000 ha, at a total cost of £135 million. |  | 38 staff covering the Lake District  | Countryside Stewardship, the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) environmental land management scheme, will have funding available from 2015. |
| Nurture Lakeland                | £87,000 raised and dispensed on conservation projects, and £190,000 from grant funding for campaign work  | Around £20,000 on publications, banners, maps, photos, brochures                                     | Approximately £136,000 on the estimated basis that 90% of our staff capacity is spent on work in the LDNP 4.2 FTEs   | Approximately £90,000 for conservation projects  |
| South Lakeland District Council | Circa £2 – 3 million  | Circa £800,000 on Ferry Nab, Steamboat Museum, Waterhead, Affordable Housing schemes                 | Staff and contracts which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manage Parks, open spaces; undertake street cleansing, litter removal; manage car parks and the Lake service on Windermere; and work on events, economic development.</li> </ul> | Circa £300,000 – 400,000 on The Glebe, other recreation sites, affordable housing contributions  |
| United Utilities                | Investment in the Cumbrian region - over the last 12 months in excess of £76m of capital invested including in conservation and management.           | An annual revenue budget in Cumbria of over £30m which makes a contribution to a better environment. | Employs over 200 people across the Cumbrian region, involved in maintaining and ensuring assets are fit for purpose and comply with relevant legislations.   | The figure for the next financial year is likely to be approximately £55m.   |

Our robust approach to monitoring this Plan's delivery will ensure that we identify where resourcing issues arise, enabling us to agree a plan to adapt to this. We actively identify and seek to secure funding to deliver the strategies in this Plan from external sources, to complement our core resources. This enables projects and programmes to be delivered more quickly and/or with even greater impact than would otherwise have been achievable. These will include local, regional and national sources, the European Union, National Lottery, charitable sources as well as private investment.



Interior woodwork, Town End, Troutbeck, Windermere Valley



# SECTION 5.0

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Actions



# **SECTION 5.1**

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Breakthrough actions

## 5.1 BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS

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Implementation of the Plan is guided primarily through a set of Breakthrough Actions. These set out the detail of what the Partnership intends to focus its collective attention and resources on over the life of this Plan to deliver the strategies set out in Part 1. The Breakthrough Actions that we have identified represent where a step-change in delivery towards the Vision and the protection and conservation of the Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value is needed, above and beyond the wide-ranging work that we are already committed to. They are based on our awareness of where there are opportunities to more effectively deliver strategies by working together and capitalising upon the value that can often be added by working in partnership. We keep Breakthrough Actions under review to ensure we are focusing our collective attention on the most significant issues and opportunities to deliver all aspects of this Plan.

Breakthrough Actions also allow the Partnership to focus its attention and resources as effectively as possible. This concept has evolved from the delivery of the 2010 – 2015 Plan, where the Partnership recognised the need to focus on a smaller number of priority areas where additional collaboration was necessary to ensure success. This also acknowledges that there is a wide range of existing activity undertaken by partners which contributes to the Vision (see Appendix 13).

The Breakthrough Actions are set out in Table 5 below. Each action is of equal importance and they are not ranked.

Each breakthrough details:

- The purpose of the action
- A breakdown of the action's different facets
- The assigned lead partner. The lead partner will coordinate delivery and be responsible for providing updates on progress, in line with the monitoring process (see Monitoring). The lead partner may not be involved in the actual delivery
- Milestones, where required – identifying key stages of progress towards delivery of the action or its component part.
- A completion date. This shows the intended end date of delivery, subject to any unforeseen circumstances.
- The resource implication for delivery (staff and/or funding). Including where gaps exist.
- Which strategies the action supports.

All plans, projects and the associated delivery that arise from the breakthrough actions are expected to provide the appropriate level of protection to legally protected sites and species. Under the Habitats Regulations all plans or projects that are likely to have a significant effect, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, on one or more European sites, will be required to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Bluebells at Rannerdale, in Buttermere



TABLE 5 Breakthrough actions

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Action Number        | Action  |
| 1                    | <b>Identify and develop evidence and tools required for effective and coordinated cultural landscape management and monitoring. We will do this by:</b>   |
|                      | a. Creating a Sustainable Land Management evidence pack.  |
|                      | b. Pilot and develop Sustainable Land Management plans in Borrowdale, Wasdale, Troutbeck.   |
|                      | c. Agree a model and approach to monitor landscape and environmental change*, based on the Lake District Character Assessments & National Character Areas. [*should include climate change mitigation and adaptation into landscape management].<br><b>Milestone:</b> Establish a steering group to take forward this work, by Aug 2015   |
| 2                    | <b>Develop and agree a strategy and programme to capitalise on the opportunities offered from the cultural landscape (benefitting from World Heritage Site process and be ready to respond to success). We will do this by:</b>   |
|                      | a. Develop and agree a post 2017 (WHS decision) implementation plan, to include identifying key markets, products and experiences, together with associated marketing & promotion and cross industry training.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Establish a cross sector task force to lead this work, by Dec 2015.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Agree a project plan and funding proposal for delivery, by March 2016  |
|                      | b. Inspiring and engaging residents, businesses, farmers and land managers, visitors and new audiences through the WHS campaign and Lakes Culture Programme.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Agree and implement a stakeholder management plan by June 2015.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Increase the number of Partners involved in Campaign delivery by Sept 2015.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Agree a coordinated approach to the monitoring and use of customer insight from the Campaign by December 2015.  |
| 3                    | <b>Increase and improve the focus of biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery at a landscape scale. We will do this by:</b>  |
|                      | a. Ensuring a clear, agreed strategic partnership approach exists to manage the environment of Cumbria and/or the Lake District and to prepare for future challenges including climate change.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Ensure the Partnership aligns its biodiversity priorities and activity to the Cumbria Local Nature Partnership strategy, targets and priorities for action, by December 2015. This should reflect the aspiration that protected landscapes will play a significant role in Biodiversity 2020 delivery.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Develop a coordinated pipeline of projects (based on priorities for action) and agree funding approach, by March 2016 |

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS   |                                     |   |   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Complete by month/year | Lead Partner (+ other Partners)     | Resources (staff/funding)   | Main strategy links/other                             |
|                        |                                     |   | SL1: PE1, VC1, SL4, SL5, SL6, SL7, SL8                |
| Dec-15                 | NT, LDNPA, NE, FLD                  | Existing partner resources  |   |
| Mar-16                 | NT, LDNPA, NE, FLD                  | Existing partner resources  |   |
| Mar-16                 | FLD, NE, LDNPA, NT                  | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |   |
| June -16               | UoC                                 | Existing partner resource   |   |
|                        |                                     |   | SL8: VC1, VE1, VE2, VE4, VE5, VE6, SL2, PE1, PE3, PE4 |
| Dec-16                 | Cumbria Tourism, LDNPA, BTF, FC, NT | Existing resources to establish a task force and develop a plan. Circa £100k required for plan implementation (possible ESIF bid) |   |
| Jun-17                 | LDNPA, CT, NT, SLDC                 | Partner resources beyond milestones to be confirmed   |   |
| Mar-17                 | LDNPA, HE, NE, NT                   | Resources subject to WHS demands  |   |
|                        |                                     |   | SL7: SL1, SL5, SL6 PE5                                |
| Mar-20                 | CWT (CLNP), LDNPA, NE               | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |   |

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Action Number        | Action   |
|                      | <p>b. Using a 'pilot' project to collate all relevant datasets (local and national) to establish extent, condition, current management of priority habitat and identify gaps in knowledge. Agree a plan to obtain missing data and facilitate improvements in the coherence and resilience of the ecological network in the project area. As part of this, explore a Partnership-wide monitoring protocol to assess relevant aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, building upon expertise from Nature Improvement Areas.<br/><b>Milestone:</b> decision on HLF application, by December 2015. Milestone: commence pilot, by March 2016 (subject to funding decision)</p> |
|                      | <p>c. Establishing a baseline (using Defra template) and then agree a 2020 target and associated milestones for integrated landscape scale approaches across the Lake District.</p>  |
|                      | <p>d. Agree a programme of support for the Cumbria Peat Partnership to achieve its target of 2020 hectares of peatland restoration by 2020.<br/><b>Milestone:</b> secure funding to restore 350ha and survey 6 high priority sites by Sept 2016</p>  |
| 4                    | <p><b>Develop an 'Alliance' of partners to ensure more effective and efficient delivery of projects, to achieve improvements to the quality of Lake District Lakes and Landscape. We will do this by:</b></p>  |
|                      | <p>a. Agreeing a strategic partnership approach for an Alliance, to maximise its outcomes.</p>   |
|                      | <p>b. Identifying and delivering an Alliance project, within a specific catchment, to achieve multiple environmental benefits, meets the objectives of an appropriate protected area* and delivers education benefits for the community and visitors. [*Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area]</p>  |
|                      | <p>c. Complete a monitoring and review process to ensure continuous improvement, value for money is achieved and that the multiple benefits are captured. Then agree next steps.</p>   |
| 5                    | <p><b>Develop, agree and implement coordinated initiatives to achieve a more profitable and sustainable future for the Lake District, its farmers, foresters, land managers and its cultural landscape. We will do this by:</b></p>  |
|                      | <p>a. Value and identify payment opportunities for the benefits and services provided by our landscape and environment (also known as ecosystem services). Includes carbon brokering, storage of carbon, food products, cultural and social services and increased resilience to climate change. Agree an action plan and commence delivery.<br/><b>Milestone:</b> (a) agree a Payment for Ecosystem Services action plan by March 2016 (b) develop a Carbon Brokering Business Case Project by March 2016 (c) agree next steps for an Ecosystem Accounting project by March 2016 (d) complete pilot of Peatland Code Restoration sites by April 2018</p>                              |
|                      | <p>b. Develop a programme of farm business support. To include business planning, succession planning, funding advice and guidance (RDPE, LEP), opportunities for additional income generation and/or efficiency savings, (diversification, ecosystem services etc), product added value (e.g. provenance).<br/><b>Milestone:</b> to scope and develop a full project brief, inc costs and funding options, with preferred options for agreement, by March 2016.</p>   |
|                      | <p>c. Agreeing a strategic joined-up approach to delivering all four strands of RDPE and maximising benefit: Countryside Stewardship, LEADER, LEP and Countryside Productivity Scheme.</p>   |

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS   |  |   |                                     |
|------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Complete by month/year | Lead Partner (+ other Partners)  | Resources (staff/funding)   | Main strategy links/other           |
| Oct-16                 | <b>Cumbria Local Nature Partnership</b> , LDNPA                          | Funding to be confirmed. (HLF application to be submitted in August 2015, with Dec outcome)   |                                     |
| Mar-17                 | <b>Cumbria Local Nature Partnership</b> , LDNPA                          | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |                                     |
| Dec-20                 | <b>Cumbria Wildlife Trust</b> , (Cumbria, Peat Partnership) NE           | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |                                     |
|                        |  |   | <b>SL5: SL7, VC1, VE1,</b>          |
| Dec-15                 | <b>LDSWP</b> (EA)  |   |                                     |
| Dec-16                 | <b>LDSWP</b> (EA)  | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |                                     |
| June-17                | <b>LDSWP</b> (EA)  | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |                                     |
|                        |  |   | <b>PE1: SL1, SL6, SL7, SL4, SL5</b> |
| Mar-20                 | <b>LDNPA</b> , NE, NE, RSPB, UU, FC, NL, Farming and Forestry Task Force | All work associated with developing and agreeing is within existing resource. Funding will be required to deliver elements of the action plan (not yet known) |                                     |
| Mar-18                 | Lead not identified.   | Funding/resource tbc (circa £250k, based on £5k per farm and 50% take up of 1000 farms)   |                                     |
| Dec-16                 | Lead not identified.   | Staffing and funding to be confirmed  |                                     |

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Action Number        | Action  |
| 6                    | <b>Develop, agree and deliver priority travel option projects - identifying transformational improvements which support the economy, reduce congestion, reduce carbon, and improve the visitor experience, to include showcase areas and gateways. We will do this by:</b>  |
|                      | a. Delivering the SeeMore Cumbria and the Lake District programme.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Corridor planning complete by June 15   |
|                      | b. Developing and agree a strategy for Lake District visitor movement and transport.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Corridor planning complete and outline strategy developed by end of December 2015.  |
|                      | c. Developing and agree a pipeline of project options and seek funding. With a particular focus on Showcase Areas, transport and movement (informed by SeeMore project evidence).<br><b>Milestone:</b> Potential infrastructure projects identified and scoped by end of December 2015.   |
| 7                    | <b>Maximise the opportunities offered through the Broadband Delivery UK (DCMS) programme* and fourth generation technology (4G). We will do this by: [ *includes Superfast Broadband and Mobile Infrastructure Project ]</b>  |
|                      | a. Increasing awareness of the coverage, demand, uptake and opportunities offered through the Connecting Cumbria project (superfast broadband) – locally, including via Business networks/Partners/Farmers/Communities.   |
|                      | b. Supporting initiatives towards greater coverage, (mobile and broadband) including lobbying/practical community projects.   |
| 8                    | <b>Develop and agree a coordinated approach to maximise future funding and finance opportunities, models and approaches to progress the Vision. This will include:</b>  |
|                      | a. A scoping exercise to prioritise options and opportunities to raise additional income (funding and investment). To include philanthropic giving, income from organised events, visitor giving.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Convene External Fundraising Group and deliver facilitated scoping session to identify priority areas for work, by October 2015<br><b>Milestone:</b> Develop and agree project plan for two priority areas by March 2016 |
|                      | b. Maintaining an agreed, prioritised and rolling set of 'pipeline projects' – for use as appropriate opportunities arise (ESIF/LEADER/LEP), based on economic benefit. To include public realm, amenity and landscape enhancement where appropriate.<br><b>Milestone:</b> Potential infrastructure projects identified and scoped by end of December 2015.   |

TABLE 6 Key abbreviations for breakthrough actions

| KEY  |   |
|------|---|
| ACT  | Action with Communities in Cumbria                              |
| BTF  | The Lake District National Park Partnership Business Task Force |
| CALC | Cumbria Association of Local Councils                           |
| CCC  | Cumbria County Council  |
| CLNP | Cumbria Local Nature Partnership                                |
| CWT  | Cumbria Wildlife Trust  |
| CT   | Cumbria Tourism   |
| DCMS | Department for Culture Media and Sport                          |
| EA   | Environment Agency  |
| ESIF | European Structural Investment Fund                             |
| FC   | Forestry Commission   |
| FLD  | Friends of the Lake District                                    |
| HE   | Historic England  |
| HLF  | Heritage Lottery Fund   |

| BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS   |   |                                      |                                      |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Complete by month/year | Lead Partner (+ other Partners)                   | Resources (staff/funding)            | Main strategy links/other            |
|                        |   |                                      | <b>VE6:</b> VE2, VE4, PE4. PE11, VC3 |
| Mar-17                 | <b>CCC</b> , LDNPA, CT                            | Existing partner resources           |                                      |
| Mar-17                 | <b>CCC</b> , LDNPA                                | Existing partner resources           |                                      |
| Mar-16                 | <b>CCC</b> , LDNPA                                | Existing partner resources           |                                      |
|                        |   |                                      | <b>PE5:</b> PE1, PE12, SL1, VE5, VC3 |
| Dec-16                 | <b>CCC</b> (Connecting Cumbria), BTF, LDNPA, CALC | Existing partner resources           |                                      |
| Dec-18                 | <b>CCC</b> (Connecting Cumbria) LDNPA, BTF, CALC  | Staffing and funding to be confirmed |                                      |
|                        |   |                                      | <b>All strategies</b>                |
| Mar-16                 | LDNPA, BTF, NL, CT, SLDC, UoC, LEP                | Staffing and funding to be confirmed |                                      |
| Mar-20                 | LDNPA, CT, LEP, CCC, CALC, LEP, District Councils | Staffing and funding to be confirmed |                                      |

| KEY    |   |
|--------|---|
| NT     | National Trust  |
| NE     | Natural England   |
| NL     | Nurture Lakeland  |
| LEADER | (French) acronym which translates to 'Liaison among Actors in Rural Economic Development' |
| LDNPA  | Lake District National Park Authority   |
| LDSWP  | Lake District Still Waters Partnership  |
| LEP    | Local Enterprise Partnership  |
| RDPE   | Rural Development Programme for England   |
| RSPB   | Royal Society for Prevention of Birds   |
| SLDC   | South Lakeland District Council   |
| UU     | United Utilities  |
| UoC    | University of Cumbria   |
| 4G     | Fourth Generation Mobile Telecommunications Technology                                    |



## **SECTION 5.2**

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'Business as usual' – our ongoing  
commitment to managing  
the Lake District

## 5.2 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' – OUR ONGOING COMMITMENT TO MANAGING THE LAKE DISTRICT

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The Partnership and partner organisations are both together and individually continually engaged in activity to deliver projects and meet the ongoing needs of effective management for this living, working designated cultural landscape. This is part of many partners' core or statutory remits and this 'business as usual' for each partner organisation assists with the delivery of this Plan unequivocally.

It is therefore essential to acknowledge that whilst the Breakthrough Actions are important to maximise our collective effectiveness to deliver this Plan, the list of issues requiring a breakthrough is small by virtue of the fact that we are already focused on managing the Lake District in the most appropriate way as a matter of course.

It is important to acknowledge that many of the partners on the Partnership do not solely have a Lake District-centric focus. Many will have a remit to deliver their business, products and services outside the Lake District as well as within its boundary. Similarly some of this activity may span the boundary or indeed, activity outside the boundary may well have benefit or affect areas within the boundary.

This awareness has underpinned the development of this Plan and has helped guide the formulation of the strategies. Examples of this wider partner activity are shown at Appendix 13. The table provides an indication of the Vision theme and strategy in this Plan that each activity most directly aligns with and supports.



A view of Blea Tarn, looking to the Pike of Stickle, Langdale



Finished bobbins, Stott Park Bobbin Mill, Coniston Valley

A photograph of a textile mill. The scene is filled with rows of wooden bobbins, each containing a spool of white thread. The bobbins are arranged in long, parallel rows, creating a sense of depth and repetition. The lighting is warm and focused, highlighting the texture of the thread and the grain of the wood. The background shows the industrial structure of the mill, with dark, weathered walls and wooden beams.

## SECTION 6.0

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Monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan



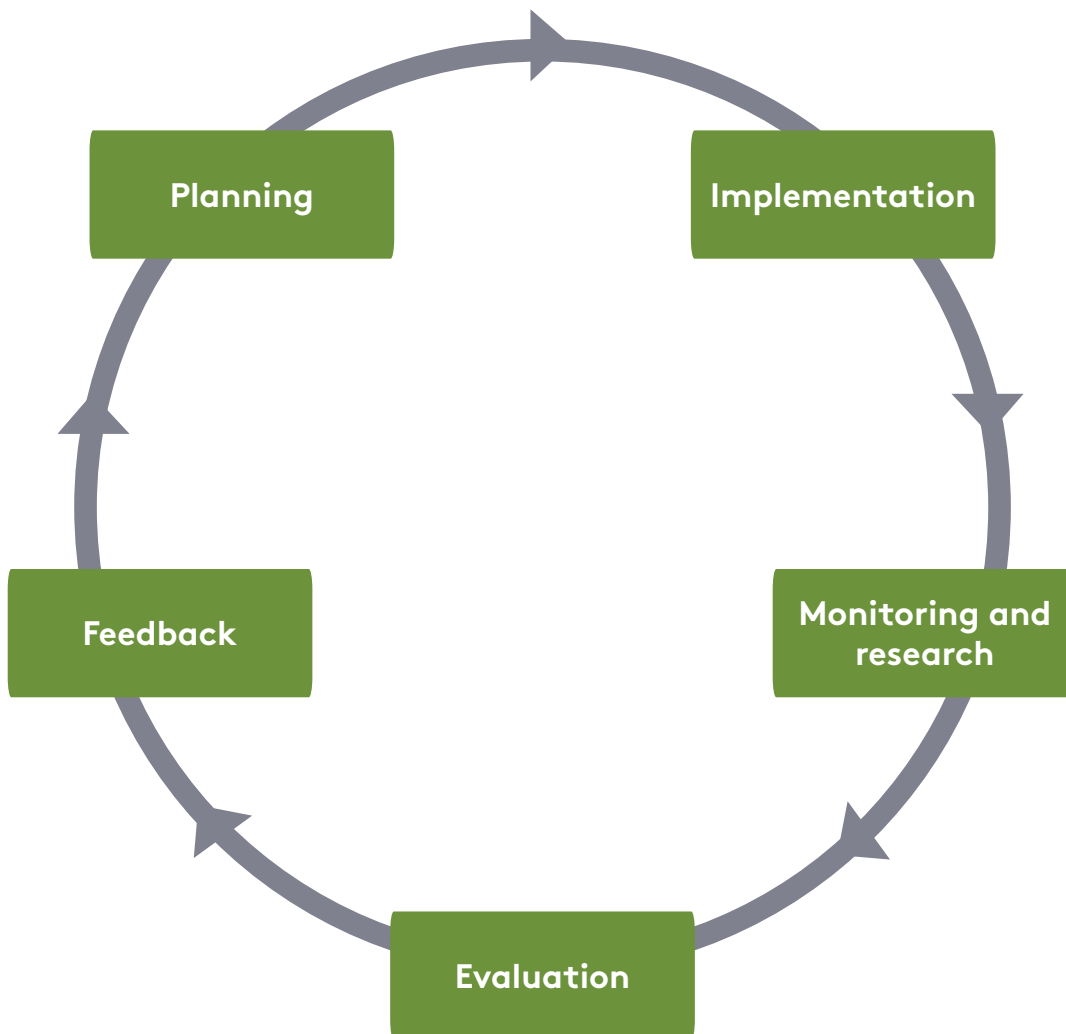
# **SECTION 6.1**

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Introduction to monitoring

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION TO MONITORING

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Management planning is a dynamic process and does not stop with the production of this Plan. We need to understand what impacts our actions are having on the Lake District's Outstanding Universal Value and Special Qualities and the wider Vision that we have committed to.

It is essential that we have an understanding of how the Lake District is changing over time, and the influence this Plan and our actions are having upon this change. This allows us to respond in a timely and effective way if our management approach is not proving to be sufficiently effective in conserving the Special Qualities and Outstanding Universal Value, or in delivering the Vision more widely.

Having the ability and flexibility to adapt to unforeseen challenges or barriers and react proactively where opportunities arise is a key strength of our approach. This underpins the rationale for a comprehensive, clear and simple monitoring framework. This is also essential to inform future actions, strategy and management decisions.

Monitoring is an established requirement of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention which requires that World Heritage Sites undertake a reporting exercise every six years. This frequency aligns with a reporting cycle for each world continent and is used to assess the condition of each site, based on its Outstanding Universal Value and associated attributes.

Our monitoring framework consists of two main components. The first list of indicators are dedicated to the monitoring of the Special Qualities of the National Park and measuring the state of conservation of the World Heritage Site. The second list of indicators provides a broader picture of how the Lake District is faring more widely in our aim to deliver the Vision through the implementation of strategies within this Plan.

Indicators have been chosen to provide a clear picture of how each of the Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are faring. They are essentially a monitoring tool and so have not been assessed under the Habitats Regulations. However, if any of the indicators ultimately guide action / activity, then this activity may be subject to a Habitat Regulation Assessment.



# **SECTION 6.2**

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Monitoring the Special Qualities and  
attributes of Outstanding Universal Value

## 6.2 MONITORING THE SPECIAL QUALITIES AND ATTRIBUTES OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

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**ABOVE:** Reflections on Buttermere

The following indicators have been chosen to provide a clear picture of how each of the thirteen Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, that are components of them, are faring. This provides the main means by which we can measure the state of conservation of these Special Qualities and attributes.

Every attribute of Outstanding Universal Value falls within one of thirteen Special Qualities. By monitoring each of the Special Qualities we are able to maintain an appreciation of the condition of the features that are so exceptional in the Lake District and which we aim to protect in line with the National Park designation and World Heritage Site inscription. Each Special Quality is of equal importance. The indicators that we have chosen are focused on measuring how each Special Quality is faring individually.

The 'ideal status' indicated is that which we consider to be most desirable in the interests of the Special Quality to which it relates. In some instances, management approaches that would be in the best interests of one Special Quality may be sub-optimal for another. Indicators cannot therefore be read in isolation from one-another. Because of the essential need for this Plan to be implemented in a way which always seeks to reconcile some quite clear tensions between what would be in the best interests of each of the Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, **none of the indicators can be used or interpreted as targets. Equally, individual projects or activities within the Lake District should not be considered in relation to how they might affect these indicators as this is a strategy-led plan.**

Instead, the indicators we use help to provide an overall picture of how the Lake District is evolving and performing holistically. The indicators will be analysed and interpreted to help to tell the story of what overall impact our management decisions are having, guided by this Plan alongside any other external influences. This awareness will inform our future individual and joint decision-making and reviews of this Plan. We have inevitably had to have regard to the availability of data and information in our choice of indicators, but the nature of the Partnership's membership and the remit of individual partners means we, in most cases, have readily available information that meet our monitoring requirements very well.

We have identified that some indicators require further research before we are able to make evidence-based and fully informed decisions over the 'ideal status' that should be expressed. These reflect the complexity of influences and inextricable links between different Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and we recognise that we need to develop a fuller understanding of this complex picture before it is possible to declare what would be 'ideal' for their future evolution.

All Partners openly recognise that we have a shared responsibility to assess the impacts of change, both positive and negative. We will respond accordingly and continue to aim to strike the most appropriate balance between competing interests, ensuring that we do not compromise the overall integrity of any of the Lake District's Special Qualities and Outstanding Universal Value.

TABLE 7 Special Qualities and Outstanding Universal Value Indicators

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS      |  |                     |   |                               |
|---|--|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Special Qualities   | attributes of Outstanding Universal Value  | Indicator Reference | Indicator   | Ideal Status                  |
| <b>1 A world class cultural landscape</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extraordinary beauty and harmony...</li> <li>• Fusion between a natural landscape and farming system...</li> </ul>  | SQ1                 | The condition of the landscape  | No deterioration of condition |
|   |  | SQ2                 | Landscape change (as measured from fixed points across the whole site)                            | No negative change            |
|   |  | SQ3                 | Area of Protected Landscape features managed, restored and created under Agri-environment schemes | No decrease                   |
| <b>2 Complex geology and geomorphology</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rich mining and quarrying system</li> <li>• Local natural resources have strongly influenced the built environment and the wider landscape...</li> </ul>  | SQ4                 | The number of active stone and slate quarries   | No significant change         |
| <b>3 Rich archaeology and historic landscape</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape that reflects a long history of settlement, agriculture and industry...</li> </ul>  | SQ5                 | Number of listed Buildings at risk  | Decreasing                    |
|   |  | SQ6                 | Number of scheduled monuments at risk   | Decreasing                    |
| <b>4 Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hefted grazing and collective management</li> <li>• Pastoral system that has evolved in the Lake District for over a thousand years and its continuation by today's farmers maintains a unique farming legacy.</li> </ul> | SQ7                 | Total area of common land   | No decrease                   |
|   |  | SQ8                 | Total number of Herdwick flocks   | No significant change         |
|   |  | SQ9                 | Number and geographic spread of farms with fell going flocks                                      | No significant change         |
|   |  | SQ10                | Total number of commercial farm holdings  | Further research required     |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS              |                                       |                             |                             |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline  | Source                                | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting | Other Special Qualities measured by this indicator |
| See Landscape Character Assessment 2008                                   | Landscape Character Assessment        | Every 10 years              | Every 10 years              | 3 Rich archaeology and historic landscape          |
| This indicator is currently being established. See Breakthrough Action 1. |                                       |                             |                             | 5 The high fells                                   |
|   |                                       |                             |                             | 11 A model for protecting cultural landscapes      |
| 68 % (2013)   | Natural England                       | Annual                      | Biennial                    |  |
| 9 (2012)  | Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Biennial                    | 3 Rich archaeology and historic landscape          |
| 87 (2015)   | Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Annual                      | 9 Distinctive buildings and settlement character   |
| 118 (2015)  | Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 645 km2 (2015)  | Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Biennial                    | 1 A world class cultural landscape                 |
| 155 (2012)  | Herdwick Breeders Association         | Biennial                    | Biennial                    |  |
| See map, Figure 42  | Lakeland Shepherds Guide              | To be confirmed             | To be confirmed             |  |
| 1083  | Agricultural Survey, Defra            | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |   |                     |  |                           |
|--|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Special Qualities  | attributes of Outstanding Universal Value | Indicator Reference | Indicator  | Ideal Status              |
|  |   | SQ11                | Number of holdings by total area size groups                             | Further research required |
|  |   | SQ12                | Sustainable use of agricultural land                                     | Further research required |
|  |   | SQ13                | Sustainable balance of livestock, including local and traditional breeds | Further research required |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS   |                            |                             |                             |  |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline   | Source                     | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting | Other Special Qualities measured by this indicator |
| <5ha -79   | Agricultural Survey, Defra | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| 5 <20ha- 193   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| 20 < 50ha- 200   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| 50 <100ha - 237  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| >=100ha – 374  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| (2013)   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Crops and fallow - 2,067 ha  | Agricultural Survey, Defra | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| Temporary grass – 3,488 ha   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Permanent grass – 77,142 ha  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Sole right rough grazing - 42,409 ha   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Woodland -3,247 ha   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Other land - 535 ha  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| (2013)   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Cattle – 63,714<br>Including:<br>Dairy cattle – 9,404<br>Beef cattle – 15,863<br>Calves under 1 year – 19,550<br>Other cattle – 18,898 | Agricultural Survey, Defra | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| Sheep – 669,279<br>Including:<br>Breeding ewes – 340,338<br>Lambs under 1 year – 308,321<br>Other sheep – 20,620                       |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Poultry – 295,720  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Pigs- 4,901  |                            |                             |                             |  |
| Horses – 1,066   |                            |                             |                             |  |
| (2013)   |                            |                             |                             |  |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |   |                     |   |                           |
|--|---|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Special Qualities  | attributes of Outstanding Universal Value   | Indicator Reference | Indicator   | Ideal Status              |
| <b>5 The High Fells</b>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open, common land and an integral part of hill farming system. For centuries people have come to walk and climb...</li> </ul>                        | SQ14                | The net change in permanent fencing on high fells                                       | Decreasing                |
|  |   | SQ15                | The net change in redundant fencing on the high fells                                   | Decreasing                |
| <b>6 Wealth of habitats and wildlife</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique assemblage of wildlife and habitats</li> </ul>  | SQ16                | Condition of priority habitats  | Improving                 |
|  |   | SQ17                | Extent of priority habitats   | Increasing                |
|  |   | SQ18                | Condition of SSSI's   | Improving                 |
|  |   | SQ19                | Status of priority species  | Further research required |
|  |   | SQ20                | Amount of peatland restored   | Increasing                |
| <b>7 Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collectively contribute to the high quality scenery and natural resource which is so distinctly 'the Lake District' and unique in England</li> </ul> | SQ21                | Condition of waterbodies (lakes, tarns, rivers)   | Improving                 |
| <b>8 Extensive semi-natural woodlands</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-natural woodlands add texture, colour and variety to the landscape...</li> </ul>  | SQ22                | Extent of semi-natural woodland   | Increasing                |
|  |   | SQ23                | Woodland in Forestry Commission Woodland Management and Countryside Stewardship Schemes | Increasing                |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS  |   |                             |                             |  |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline  | Source  | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting | Other Special Qualities measured by this indicator |
| Further research required to establish baseline   | Natural England                                   | Biennial                    | Biennial                    |  |
| Baseline currently being established  | Natural England                                   | Biennial                    | Biennial                    |  |
| 32.5% (2014)  | Natural England                                   | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 85681.89ha (2014)   | Natural England                                   | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 26.97% in favourable condition<br>64.50% in unfavourable recovering condition (2014)                          | Natural England                                   | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| This indicator is currently being established by Cumbria Local Nature Partnership. See Breakthrough Action 3. | Natural England                                   | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 0 (2015)  | Cumbria Peat Partnership (Cumbria Wildlife Trust) | Annual                      | Biennial                    |  |
| 39% 'good' or better status   | Environment Agency                                | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 10,000 ha (2013)  | Forestry Commission                               | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| 8% (2014)   | Forestry Commission                               | Annual                      | Biennial                    |  |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |  |                     |  |   |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---|
| Special Qualities  | attributes of Outstanding Universal Value  | Indicator Reference | Indicator  | Ideal Status  |
| <b>9 Distinctive buildings and settlement character</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local architecture varies from the traditional vernacular buildings with related characteristics to the more formal architectural styles...</li> </ul>  | SQ24                | Conservation Areas with character appraisals and management plans  | Increasing  |
|  |  | SQ25                | Conservation Areas at risk   | Zero  |
|  |  | SQ26                | Number of listed buildings   | No decrease   |
|  |  | SQ27                | Development sympathetic to local character by settlement   | 100% of permissions in line with Local Plan policy CS03 |
| <b>10 A source of artistic inspiration</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The unique beauty of the Lake District's pastoral landscape has inspired generations of artists and writers</li> </ul>  | SQ28                | Proportion of visits that are to cultural attractions  | Increasing  |
| <b>11 A model for protecting cultural landscapes</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>...there also developed an understanding of its vulnerability to forces of change...</li> <li>Birthplace of an innovative Conservation Movement committed to the defence of its landscape and communities...</li> </ul> | SQ29                | Extent of National Trust land ownership  | Increasing  |
|  |  | SQ30                | Number of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects approved contrary to the policies of the adopted Lake District Local Plan | Zero  |
| <b>12 A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History of tourism can be traced back to Picturesque fascination with the Lake District</li> <li>Tradition of unrestricted access to the fells...</li> </ul>  | SQ31                | Number of visitors   | No significant change                                   |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |   |                             |                             |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline   | Source  | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting | Other Special Qualities measured by this indicator |
| 96% (2014)   | Lake District National Park Authority                           | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| Zero   | Lake District National Park Authority                           | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 1771 (2015)  | Lake District National Park Authority                           | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| 100% (23) (2013/14)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| 32% (2014)   | Attractions Survey, Cumbria Tourism                             | Annual                      | Annual                      |  |
| 44,567 hectares  | National Trust  | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| Zero (2015)  | Lake District National Park Authority                           | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| 15.5 million (2013)  | STEAM Report, Cumbria Tourism                                   | Annual                      | Every 5 years (averaged)    |  |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |  |                     |  |   |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---|
| Special Qualities  | attributes of Outstanding Universal Value  | Indicator Reference | Indicator  | Ideal Status                                      |
|  |  | SQ32                | Visitors partaking in activities which involve experiencing the landscape and environment                      | Increasing proportion of total number of visitors |
|  |  | SQ33                | Visitors partaking in cultural activities  | Increasing proportion of total number of visitors |
|  |  | SQ34                | Visitors partaking in adventure activities   | Increasing proportion of total number of visitors |
|  |  | SQ35                | The percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that are easy to use by the general public | Increasing  |
| <b>13 Opportunities for quiet enjoyment</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tranquillity of the fells, valleys and lakes gives a sense of space and freedom...</li> </ul> | SQ36                | Status of tranquillity   | No decrease                                       |
|  |  | SQ37                | Visitors who feel health and well-being benefits   | Increasing  |

| SPECIAL QUALITIES AND OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS |                                       |                             |                             |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline   | Source                                | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting | Other Special Qualities measured by this indicator |
| 38% (2012)   | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism       | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| 32% (2012)   | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism       | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| 11% (2012)   | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism       | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |
| 60%  | Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |  |
| See map, Figure 41   | Campaign to Protect Rural England     | Every 10 years              | Every 10 years              |  |
| Baseline to be established in 2015 Visitor Survey            | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism       | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |  |

FIGURE 41 Tranquillity of the Lake District

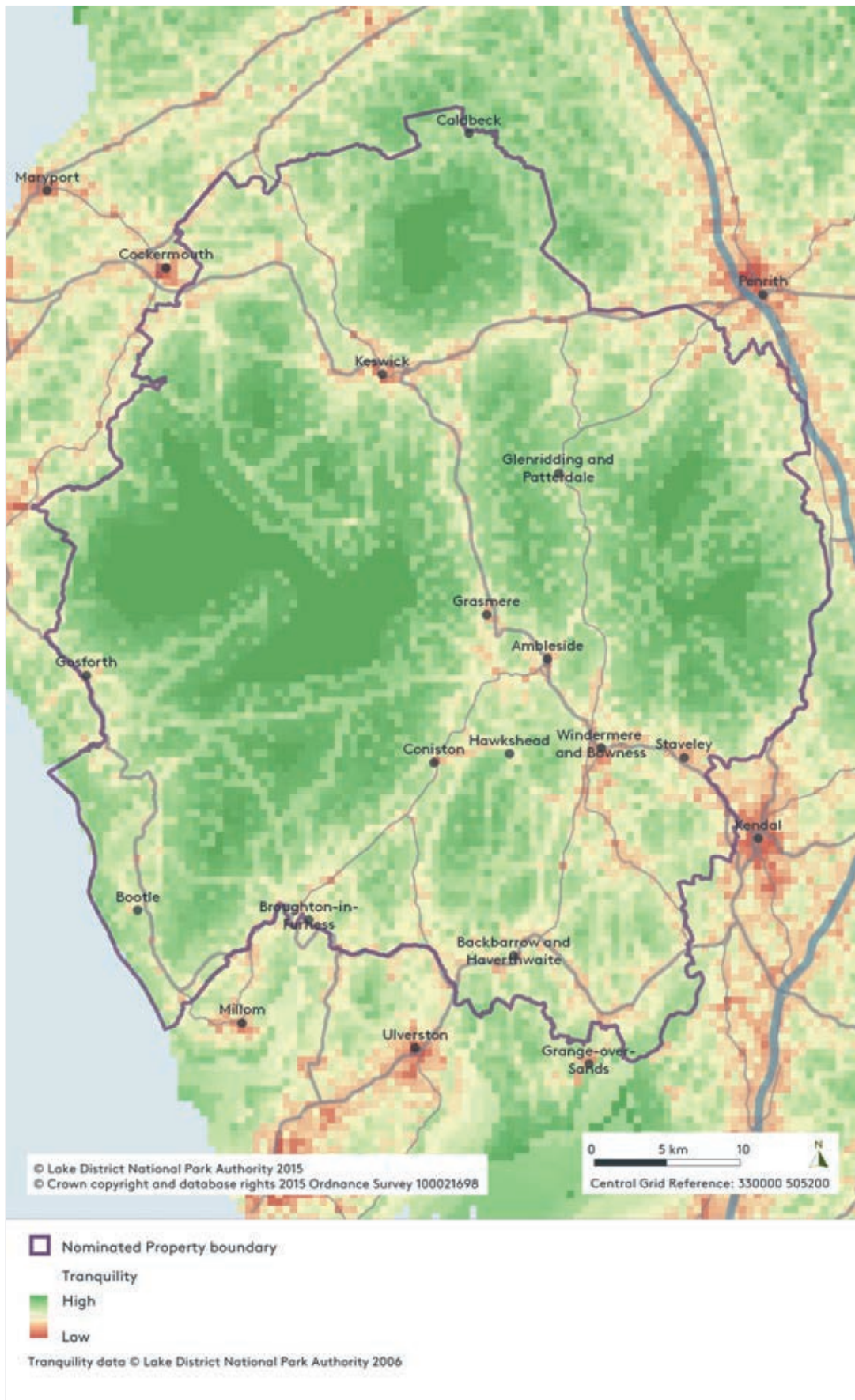
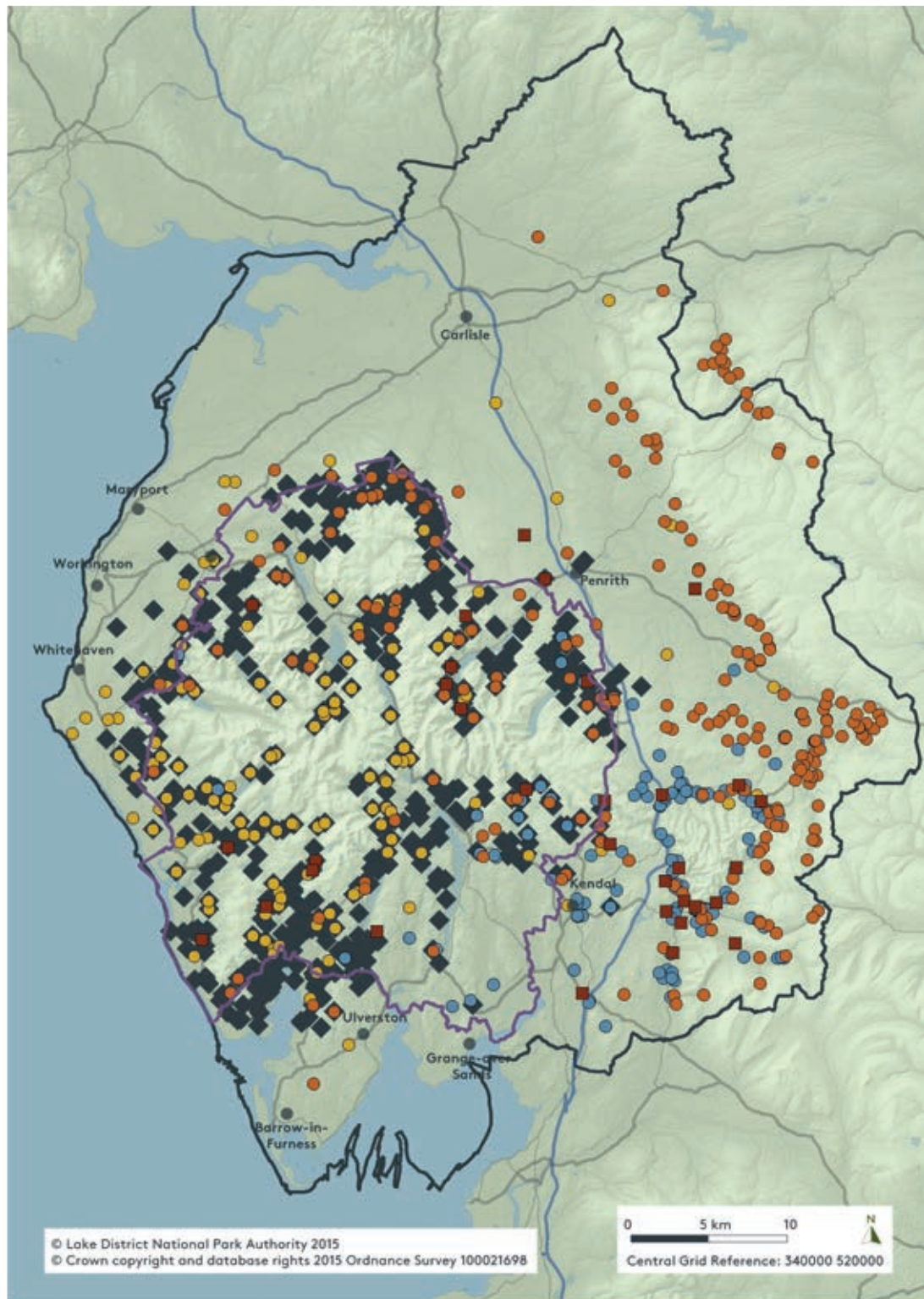


FIGURE 42 Geographic spread of farms with fell going flocks



- Nominated Property boundary
- Cumbria County boundary
- Fell-going Flocks
- Flocks registered with Breed Associations:
- Herdwick
- Rough Fell
- Swaledale
- Multiple Breeds

Registered Common Land © Natural England 2015. Attribute data for Fell-going flocks: Lakeland Shepherds' Guide 2005  
 Attribute data for flocks: Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association 2014, Rough Fell and Swaledale Sheep Breeders' Associations 2013



# **SECTION 6.3**

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Vision Outcome Indicators

## 6.3 VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS

In addition to the Special Qualities indicators, further indicators are needed to provide a full understanding to the extent our strategies and Vision is being delivered. Table 8 sets out indicators relevant to each strategy, as a measure of its effectiveness. There are a number of cross-reference back to the Special Qualities indicators, which is inevitable because a number of strategies are focused, at least in part, on protecting the Special Qualities.

**TABLE 8** Vision outcome indicators

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS |  |  |              |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| Strategy                  | Indicator reference  | Performance Indicator  | Ideal Status |
| SL1                       | VO1  | Carbon budget savings from land management                             | Increasing   |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ2, SQ13, SQ17 (table 7) |  |              |
| SL 2                      | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ5, SQ6, SQ23 (table 7)  |  |              |
| SL3                       | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ4, (table 7)            |  |              |
| SL4                       | VO2  | The number of properties protected from flooding                       | Increasing   |
| SL5                       | VO3  | Condition of existing water based Natura 2000 sites                    | Increasing   |
|                           | VO4  | Status of water body hydrological regime                               | Increasing   |
|                           | VO5  | Status of bathing waters   | Improving    |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ20 (table 7)            |  |              |
| SL 6                      | VO6  | The area of woodland   | Increasing   |
|                           | VO7  | Qualitative report on threats to our woodlands and how we respond them | n/a          |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ22 (table 7)            |  |              |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS  |  |                             |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baseline   | Source   | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting |
| 31459 tonnes (2014)  | Carbon Budget, Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ2, SQ13, SQ17 (table 7) |  |                             |                             |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ5, SQ6, SQ23 (table 7)  |  |                             |                             |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ4, (table 7)            |  |                             |                             |
| 415  | Environment Agency                                   | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| Baseline to be established   | Environment Agency/ Natural England                  | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 84% 'good' or 'better' status  | Environment Agency                                   | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 90% of bathing waters are at or above Sufficient status                        | Environment Agency                                   | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ20 (table 7)            |  |                             |                             |
| 28,281 ha (2014)   | Forestry Commission                                  | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| n/a  | Forestry Commission (North West Tree Health Group)   | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ22 (table 7)            |  |                             |                             |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS |  |  |                       |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Strategy                  | Indicator reference  | Performance Indicator  | Ideal Status          |
| SL7                       | VO8  | Percentage of degraded ecosystems restored as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.                            | Increasing            |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ15, SQ16, SQ17, SQ18, SQ19, (table 7) |  |                       |
| SL 8                      | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ27 (table 7)                          |  |                       |
| PE1                       | VO9  | Number of eligible businesses taking up the four strands of RDPE (LEADER, agri-environment, LEP and Countryside Productivity Scheme) | Increasing            |
|                           | VO10   | Value of investment from the four strands of RDPE (LEADER, agri-environment, LEP and Countryside Productivity Scheme)                | Increasing            |
|                           | VO11   | Proportion of land in Environmental Land Management Schemes  | No significant change |
|                           | VO12   | Net farm income  | Increasing            |
|                           | VO13   | Profit from diversification out of agriculture (£ per farm)  | Increasing            |
|                           | VO14   | The value of agricultural output   | Increasing            |
| PE 2                      | VO15   | Number of people employed in Farming and Forestry  | No decrease           |
|                           | VO16   | Average age of farmers   | Decreasing            |
| PE 3                      | VO17   | The percentage of visitors who stay one or more nights   | Increasing            |
|                           | VO18   | The average length of stay   | Increasing            |
|                           | VO19   | Proportion of visitors that are to attractions in showcase areas   | Increasing            |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS   |  |                             |                             |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baseline  | Source   | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting |
| Baseline to be established Autumn 2015  | Cumbria Local Nature Partnership                               | To be confirmed             | To be confirmed             |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ15,SQ16, SQ17, SQ18, SQ19, (table 7) |  |                             |                             |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ27 (table 7)                         |  |                             |                             |
| 0 (new baseline set 2015)   | Rural Payments Agency and Natural England                      | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 0 (new baseline set 2015)   | Rural Payments Agency and Natural England                      | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 70% (2014)  | Natural England  | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| £9,594 (2012)   | Farm Business Survey, Defra                                    | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| £2,583 (2012)   | Farm Business Survey, Defra                                    | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| £89,719 (2012)  | Farm Business Survey, Defra                                    | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| Farming – 2,491 (2013)<br>Forestry – 200 (2013)   | Defra Agricultural Survey and Cumbria Intelligence Observatory | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 55 (2013)   | Farm Business Survey, Defra                                    | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 16.5% (2013)  | STEAM  | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 5.8 nights  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| 76% (2014)  | Attractions Survey, Cumbria Tourism                            | Annual                      | Biennial                    |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS |   |  |                       |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Strategy                  | Indicator reference   | Performance Indicator  | Ideal Status          |
| PE 4                      | VO20  | Proportion of visitors in off season months (October to March)   | Increasing            |
| PE5                       | VO21  | Percentage of premises with access to superfast broadband  | Increasing            |
|                           | VO22  | The number of DCMS identified mobile phone 'not spots' (areas where people cannot access mobile services)                | Zero                  |
| PE6                       | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ29 (table 7) |  |                       |
| PE7                       | VO23  | The generation capacity of local scale renewable energy generation schemes granted planning permission                   | Increasing            |
|                           | VO24  | Carbon Dioxide equivalent savings from advice to businesses through Cumbria Business and Environment Network and Enworks | Increasing            |
| PE 8                      | VO25  | Amount of available employment land (to meet Local Plan requirements)  | No significant change |
|                           | VO26  | Percentage of allocated employment land partially or fully completed   | Increasing            |
|                           | VO27  | Net creation of employment floor space (to meet Local Plan requirements)   | No decrease           |
| PE 9                      | VO28  | The working age population   | No decrease           |
|                           | VO29  | The number of businesses that report skills gaps   | Decreasing            |
| PE 10                     | VO30  | The number of new businesses   | Increasing            |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS   |  |                             |                             |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baseline  | Source   | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting |
| 36%<br>(2013)   | STEAM Report,<br>Cumbria Tourism   | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 39.7%<br>(2015)   | Cumbria County Council   | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 18 (2015)   | Arqiva   | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ29 (table 7) |  |                             |                             |
| 13 megawatts<br>(estimate)<br>(2013/14)                             | Annual Monitoring Report,<br>Lake District National<br>Park Authority                      | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 3982 tonnes<br>(2014)   | Carbon Budget, Lake District<br>National Park Authority                                    | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 8.5 ha<br>(2013/14)   | Annual Monitoring Report,<br>Lake District National<br>Park Authority                      | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 9%<br>(2013/14)   | Annual Monitoring Report,<br>Lake District National<br>Park Authority                      | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 1,758 square metres<br>(2015)                                       | Annual Monitoring Report,<br>Lake District National<br>Park Authority                      | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 61%<br>(2011)   | Cumbria Intelligence<br>Observatory, Cumbria<br>County Council                             | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 10%<br>(2013)   | Cumbria Business Survey,<br>Cumbria Intelligence<br>Observatory, Cumbria<br>County Council | Biennial                    | Every 5 years               |
| 380<br>(2013)   | Cumbria Business Survey,<br>Cumbria Intelligence<br>Observatory, Cumbria<br>County Council | Biennial                    | Biennial                    |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS |   |   |              |
|---------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Strategy                  | Indicator reference   | Performance Indicator   | Ideal Status |
| PE 11                     | VO31  | Net annual creation of employment floor space within Rural Service Centres (to meet Local Plan requirements)                                | No decrease  |
|                           | VO32  | Public transport services to Rural Service Centres  | Increasing   |
| PE12                      | See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO29  |   |              |
| VE1                       | VO33  | Visitors rating of their experience as 'good' or 'very good'  | 100%         |
|                           | VO34  | The percentage of visitors consuming and purchasing local produce   | Increasing   |
|                           | VO35  | Satisfaction by accommodation type (Serviced, Self-catering, Caravan & Camping, Hostels) in Cumbria rated as 'good' or 'very good'          | 100%         |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ13, SQ31, SQ32, SQ33 (table 7) |   |              |
| VE2                       | VO36  | Amount of money collected per visitor head from voluntary contributions to Nurture Lakeland, Fix the Fells and Friends of the Lake District | Increasing   |
| VE3                       | See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO35  |   |              |
| VE4                       | VO37  | Visitor satisfaction with the quality of the public realm and amenities   | Increasing   |
| VE5                       | VO38  | The percentage of visitors who were able to access the information they required for their visit  | Increasing   |
| VE6                       | VO39  | The percentage of visitors whose main mode of transport to the Lake District is private motor vehicle                                       | Decreasing   |
|                           | VO40  | The percentage of visitors whose main mode of transport during their visit is private motor vehicle   | Decreasing   |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS   |   |                             |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baseline  | Source  | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting |
| 211 square metres (2015)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| See Appendix 12   | Cumbria County Council  | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO29  |   |                             |                             |
| 96% (2012)  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| Baseline to be established in 2015<br>Visitor Survey                                  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| Serviced – 95%<br>Caravan and camping – 94%<br>Hostels – 100%                         | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators - SQ13, SQ31, SQ32, SQ33 (table 7) |   |                             |                             |
| Baseline currently being established  | Nurture Lakeland, Fix the Fells, Friends of the Lake District   | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO35  |   |                             |                             |
| Baseline to be established in 2015<br>Visitor Survey                                  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| Baseline to be established in 2015<br>Visitor Survey                                  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| 86% (2012)  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |
| 84% (2012)  | Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism                                 | Triennial                   | Every 5 years               |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS |   |  |   |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Strategy                  | Indicator reference   | Performance Indicator  | Ideal Status  |
| VC1                       | VO41  | Number of parishes with emerging or adopted Community Led Plans or Neighbourhood Plans   | Increasing  |
| VC2                       | VO42  | Carbon budget savings  | Increasing  |
|                           | See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO23                                |  |   |
| VC3                       | VO43  | Maintain the number of settlements in the National Park with four, five or six services from: convenience store, meeting place, primary school, public house, post office, doctors surgery | All 13 Rural Service Centres have at least six different services and all 21 villages have at least four different services |
|                           | VO44  | The number of doctors surgeries  | No decrease   |
| VC4                       | VO45  | The number of people of work age claiming job seekers allowance  | Decreasing  |
| VC5                       | VO46  | Number of housing completions to meet local needs (to meet Local Plan requirements)  | No decrease   |
|                           | VO47  | Proportion of all new housing that is affordable   | Increasing  |
|                           | VO48  | Maintain a supply of available housing land (to meet Local Plan requirements)  | No significant change   |
| VC6                       | VO49  | Percentage of new dwellings approved with a permanent occupancy restriction  | Increasing  |
| VC7                       | VO50  | Area of Recreation and Local Green Spaces as designated in the Local Plan  | No decrease   |
|                           | See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ35 (table 7) |  |   |
| VC8                       | VO52  | Number of permissions with unresolved objections by Cumbria Constabulary   | Zero  |

| VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS   |  |                             |                             |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baseline  | Source   | Frequency of data gathering | Frequency of data reporting |
| 29 (2015)   | Action with Communities in Cumbria and Lake District National Park Authority | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 45,000 tonnes (2014)  | Carbon Budget, Lake District National Park Authority                         | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| See Vision Outcome Indicators – VO23  |  |                             |                             |
| 11 Rural Service Centres with at least 6 different services<br>17 villages with at least 4 different services (2013/14) | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 11 (2013/14)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Biennial                    |
| 0.4% compared to 2.4% in the North West (2014)  | Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Cumbria County Council                     | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| 77 (2013/14)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 54% (2013/14)   | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 9.97ha (2013/14)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 97% (2013/14)   | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Annual                      |
| 252.78 Hectares (2015)  | Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority              | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |
| See Special Qualities and OUV attribute Indicators – SQ35 (table 7)   |  |                             |                             |
| Baseline currently being established  | Lake District National Park Authority  | Annual                      | Every 5 years               |



# **SECTION 6.4**

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Frequency of monitoring and reporting

## 6.4 FREQUENCY OF MONITORING AND REPORTING

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Both component parts of the monitoring framework indicate the frequency of data collection and reporting for each indicator. Data collection will occur at the frequency at which it is available, or at a frequency that is appropriate for what is being measured and which can be resourced.

In some cases, the frequency that we commit to reporting against an indicator is less than the frequency of data collection. This is because the rate of any likely change in some indicators is relatively slow, or that some indicators are less critical than others. The reporting frequency outlines what we consider to be most proportionate and appropriate for each indicator. Reporting frequencies are minimums; we have the discretion to bring reporting forwards if it is apparent from the data collected that an issue needs to be explored, or if there are matters which we want to understand in more depth. In this sense, monitoring always remains a 'live' process.

### **Periodic Reporting**

Every six years State Parties are requested to submit reports on legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted, and other actions including the state of conservation of the Site. The purpose of this reporting serves to:

- Provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party
- Provide an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site inscribed is being maintained over time
- Provide up-dated information to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the Site
- Provide a mechanism for cooperation and exchange of information between State Parties

### **State of Park Report**

Every five years a State of the Lake District National Park Report will be produced. This report will be based on the last five years of data from the performance indicators, along with other data which is considered relevant.

- The State of the Park Report includes evidence of the current state of, and issues affecting: The Special Qualities of the National Park;
- How these Special Qualities are enjoyed and by whom;
- Outstanding Universal Value attributes; and
- The economic and social well-being of National Park Communities

The last State of Park report was produced in 2013 the next will be produced in 2018.

### **Annual Report**

Every year the Partnership will publish a simple report, which captures its significant successes, achievements and challenges in the context of Partnership Plan delivery over the past 12 months. The Report will be made available to Partners and a range other audiences by publishing it on the Partnership's website.

### **Reactive Monitoring**

Reactive monitoring is used by UNESCO to report on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. Each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an affect the Lake District's state of conservation, any required reports and impact studies must be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

The World Heritage Committee request that reports to review the state of conservation include:

- An indication of threats or significant improvement in the conservation of the property since the last report
- Any follow-up to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the Site
- Information on any threat or damage to or loss of Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and, or authenticity for which the Site was inscribed.

Submitted information is then referred by the World Heritage Centre to the relevant Advisory Body for their views. If necessary, the Secretariat then makes a State of Conservation report to the annual meeting of the World Heritage Committee. The Committee can offer advice to the relevant government.



Cast lintel with owners initials, Backbarrow Iron Works, Coniston Valley



# SECTION 7.0

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A framework for ongoing research



# **SECTION 7.1**

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A framework for ongoing research

# 7.1 A FRAMEWORK FOR ONGOING RESEARCH

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Whilst the monitoring frameworks are designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the condition of the Lake District, we have also identified new areas for research. These are focused on issues where we consider further ongoing information to be of particular value as we continue to strive to protect and enhance its Outstanding Universal Value and Special Qualities, and as we continue to work towards realising the Vision.

With specific reference to monitoring the Outstanding Universal Value and Special Qualities, we plan to research and establish new ways in which we can regularly review the following aspects:

- Landscape change – landscape change is inevitable and continual, and this is capable of having both positive and negative impacts upon the Outstanding Universal Value and Special Qualities of the Lake District. The degree and nature of change will also vary spatially depending on different influences and pressures on each valley. We therefore need a robust means of recording change to enable us to analyse its causes and effects. The importance of this is reflected by a Partnership breakthrough action;
- Biodiversity improvement targets – Cumbria’s Local Nature Partnership is gathering the necessary information and evidence upon which local targets for can be set regarding the extent of priority habitats and status of priority species. These will provide locally distinct measures for our contribution to nationally set Biodiversity 2020 targets.
- Condition of boundaries (including stone walls, kests and hedges) – partly as another measure of the health of traditional farming practice;
- Mining and Quarrying – including the provision of materials for repair of traditional buildings (thus maintaining sense of place and authenticity) and traditional skills – both for extraction and processing and then building and maintenance;
- Extent of traditional woodland management – including coppicing, pollarding and woodland pasture;
- Sustainable, viable farm practices – we need to further understand how the Lake District’s culturally significant farming practices need to evolve, for example, to meet government aspirations for food production and delivering substantial environmental improvements from land. This includes understanding the health of commons practices, number and distribution of landlords’ flocks, and how the number and spatial distribution of farms and livestock may evolve to deliver sustainable, viable farm practices. This research may inform the further development of indicators;

- Areas of Common Land – we would benefit from having a fuller understanding of the socio-economic factors affecting commons. The Federation of Cumbria Commoners are, for example, considering monitoring indicators such as the number of commercial hill farm businesses that have rights of common, and the number of people employed in hill farming and their age;
- Visitor impacts – although we expect visitor numbers to remain broadly the same, and our monitoring framework includes indicators to understand visitor demographics and behaviours, we will consider additional appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure that we further understand the potential impacts. Strategies in this Plan directly focus on matters such as responsible visiting and managing travel demands, and these sit alongside a full suite of strategies relating to water quality, biodiversity and landscape enhancement for example. Understanding the pressures created by visitor numbers in the widest sense is essential to our management approach.

There are also a small number of areas for research that are not directly linked to the Outstanding Universal Value or Special Qualities of the Lake District, but where we would nevertheless benefit from supplementing our existing knowledge to maximise our effectiveness in delivering the Vision. These are summarised briefly below:

- Second Homes – Since changes in council tax rules removed discounts for second homes, monitoring numbers of second homes has become more difficult and less accurate. We intend to explore alternative ways of monitoring the proportion of the housing stock that is not permanently occupied, in liaison with communities;
- Transport – We have various measures for transport such as how visitors travel to and around the Lake District, accessibility statistics from the Department for Transport and the number of bus and train services to Rural Service Centres. However, the use of these services beyond just visitors is a vital piece of data that we are missing which is currently not available due to commercial sensitivity.

When new data or recording methods are identified and capable of being implemented, we will include these in future monitoring cycles.