



Inbye fields and St Olaf Church, Wasdale Head

An aerial photograph of a vibrant green landscape, likely a rural area. The scene is divided into several fields by traditional stone walls. A narrow road or path winds through the fields. In the upper right, a small house is nestled among large, dark green trees. A few people can be seen walking along the road. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and scenic.

# APPENDICES

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# **APPENDIX 1**

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Lake District Special Qualities

# APPENDIX 1 – LAKE DISTRICT SPECIAL QUALITIES

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Including World Heritage attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are **highlighted in bold** in the Special Qualities text below.

## 1 A WORLD CLASS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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The English Lake District is a self-contained mountain area whose narrow, radiating glaciated valleys, steep fells and slender lakes exhibit an extraordinary beauty and harmony. This landscape reflects an outstanding fusion between a distinctive communal farming system that has persisted for at least a millennium with improvements of villas, picturesque planting and gardens during the 18th and 19th centuries. This combination has attracted and inspired writers and artists of global stature. The landscape also manifests the success of the conservation movement that it stimulated, a movement based on the idea of landscape as a human response to our environment. This cultural force has had world-wide ramifications. The diversity of the landscape is key to its beauty and significance and includes coast, lakes, distinctive farmland, fell, woodland, industrial activity and settlement. Each of the thirteen valleys of the Lake District has an individual distinctiveness based on landform, biodiversity and cultural heritage. The character of the Lake District cultural landscape has evolved slowly over many centuries and will continue to evolve in the future under the influence of the knowledge and skills of the local community.

## 2 COMPLEX GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

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The geology of the national park is complex and varied. Its rocks provide a dramatic record of nearly 500 million years of the Earth's history with evidence of colliding continents, violent volcanic activity, deep oceans, tropical seas and the scouring effects of thick ice-sheets which produced the familiar characteristics of the Lake District's glacial topography. The highest mountains and deepest lakes in England are found here. Creation of stone stripes on mountain plateaus due to freeze/thaw action, sediment transport in rivers, and mobile sand dunes demonstrate some of the active geomorphological processes that continue to shape the landscape. The geology of the National Park has been investigated and studied since the 18th century. Work in the Lake District helped the first geologists (such as Adam Sedgwick) to establish some of the foundations on which modern geology and geomorphology is based. Some Lake District geological sites provide international "reference types" and many exposures continue to provide important sites for study and research. **The diversity of rock and minerals has given rise to a rich mining and quarrying history. Stone axe production**

**dates back to the Neolithic period, while industrial scale mining for ores of iron, copper, lead and for graphite began during the medieval period. Contemporary slate quarrying continues this long established activity. These local natural resources have strongly influenced the built environment and the wider landscape, with local slate, limestone and granite featuring in buildings, bridges, and walls.**

### **3 RICH ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

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There have been people in the Lake District since the end of the last ice age, 10,000 years ago, and the **landscape reflects a long history of settlement, agriculture and industry**. The opportunities for farming have varied over time and there are extensive traces of prehistoric settlements and field systems in the valleys and on the lower fells as a result of warmer climatic conditions several thousand years ago. Important prehistoric sites include Neolithic stone circles, rock art, and stone axe quarries; Bronze Age settlements, field systems and burial monuments; and numerous enclosed settlements of the Iron Age. The Romans constructed an impressive network of roads and forts including Hardknott and Ravenglass, which forms part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. Important early medieval sites include small, heavily defended hillforts, the remains of an Anglian monastery at Dacre and fine early stone crosses including the example at Irton. In the 10th century an immigration of Norse settlers resulted in additions to the repertoire of ecclesiastical sculpture including the Gosforth cross and numerous decorated hog-back tombstones. The place-names which also resulted from this episode of Norse settlement are one of the most enduring historical legacies and now form part of the distinctive character of the Lake District's cultural landscape.

**By the time of the Norman conquest at the end of the 11th century the fertile land in the Lake District valleys was separated from the open fell by a stone wall known as a 'ring garth' which enclosed a large common field that was cultivated in strips. Over the following 500 years stone walled 'intakes' were added to the outside of the ring garth for additional cultivation and grazing of stock. This pattern of land use is key to the character of the Lake District landscape and many walls of medieval origin are still in use today.**

The gifting of land in the Lake District to monasteries including Furness and Fountains Abbeys from the 12th century led to the development of sheep farming for the production of wool for export and also to increased iron smelting using the abundant local raw materials. Two monasteries were founded within the Lake District, at Shap and in the Calder valley, and the larger monastic institutions located outside the area established sheep farms or 'granges' in order to manage their extensive flocks.

The absence of a resident aristocracy in the central Lake District valleys coupled with the legal securing of customary tenure in the early 17th century ensured the survival of a traditional society of yeoman farmers known in the Lake District as 'Statesmen'. Many of the 'Statesmen' families remained on their farms for generations and from the 17th century their prosperity resulted in a confidence to invest in new farm houses and other agricultural buildings built of stone.

Various factors have encouraged the development of local industries in the Lake District including the availability of metal ores and raw materials from the extensive native woodland. The high rainfall in the Lake District has also assisted the production of water power as a prime source of energy crucial for mining and a variety of milling processes. The exploitation of these natural resources together with industrial processing and the accommodation of workers have had a significant impact on the shaping of the Lake District landscape.

Significant mining of metal ores in the Lake District took place from at least as early as 1000 AD and was developed on a truly industrial scale from the Elizabethan period following the establishment of the Mines Royal. Mining continued to develop from the 18th century and reached a peak in the later 19th and early 20th centuries followed by a decline which saw the last mineral mine close in 1990. Slate quarrying also took place on a small scale from the medieval period and developed as a major local industry from the 18th century. Although it too has declined, several slate quarries are still active in the Lake District. Other important industrial archaeological monuments include blast furnaces of the 18th to 20th centuries and bobbin mills and gunpowder works of similar date.

#### 4 UNIQUE FARMING HERITAGE AND CONCENTRATION OF COMMON LAND

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The 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. A clear pattern of land use and enclosure has developed which is dictated by the topography and characterised by in-bye (including pastures and hay meadows), in-take, out-gang and open fell. The Lake District has the largest concentration of common land in Britain, and possibly Western Europe, with a continuing tradition of hefted grazing and collective management. This is characterised by landlords' flocks, hefted livestock, communal gathers, and the use of traditional breeds, including Herdwick sheep and fell ponies. Many farming families can trace their ties to the landscape over hundreds of years and the social and cultural elements of the pastoral system are still evident today in the pattern of farm tenure with collective communal grazing, shepherds' meets, local dialect and language and traditions such as agricultural shows and distinctive local sports.

The stone farm houses, barns and walls of the Lake District have been hand-built by generations of farming families and continue to be maintained as a result of knowledge and skills inherent in the local community. These skills also extend to management of the wider local environment, including traditional practices such as hedge laying, pollarding and coppicing of woodland and quarrying of local building materials.

#### 5 THE HIGH FELLS

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The Lake District includes the highest land in England. These mountains, known as "fells" are rich in wildlife, full of archaeological sites and are predominantly **open, common**

**land and an integral part of the hill farming system. For centuries people have come to walk and climb on them** and still do to “get away from it all” and experience a feeling of wildness. Alfred Wainwright popularised walking on them in his iconic guides in the 1960s. **The fells have inspired numerous writers and painters including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Turner and Constable and continue provide a focus for contemporary artists including painters, photographers and creative writers. The fells peaks, crags and passes define the valleys, shed the waters and shape the communities in the valleys below.** The fells’ characters vary across the Lake District based mainly on geology from the smooth, rounded Silurian slates to the craggy Borrowdale Volcanics.

## **6 WEALTH OF HABITATS AND WILDLIFE**

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**The Lake District supports a unique assemblage of wildlife and habitats. The habitats which we see today have been developing since the retreat of the glaciers 10,000 years ago and are a response to a complex underlying geology, geomorphological processes, altitude, climate and the history of human land management. The earliest human influences to vegetation began in Neolithic times. Small areas of clearance are reflected in the pollen record. As cultivation and grazing increased, woodland gave way to more grassland communities. Much later, woodland industry modified the species composition of many of our woodlands.**

Many of the habitats and species found in the Lake District are recognised in their own right for their biodiversity importance at an international level with almost 20% of the National Park area being designated for its biodiversity value. In addition, some of the species that occur here are of European importance. There is an abundance of freshwater habitats, including lakes, tarns and rivers each of which reflect their distinct valley catchments. Vegetation transitions from mountain top to valley bottom boast moss and lichen heath on the highest plateaus, replaced by dwarf shrub heath, juniper scrub, tall herb ledge and scree vegetation lower down. Blanket bog and wet heath can also be found where conditions allow. Upland oak wood survives in some places to the natural tree line and is extensive in some valleys. **On the valley bottoms, upland hay meadows and pastures reflect pastoral management.** On the fringes of the park, limestone pavements, grasslands and woodland add to the diversity and in low lying and coastal areas lowland raised mires, sand dunes, dune heaths, saltmarsh, mudflats and honey comb reefs occur.

Each of these habitats is represented by a suite of species, some of which are considered to be particularly important. This may be because they are rare or scarce or because they are in decline and vulnerable to threat (or both). Examples include: red squirrel, natterjack toad, freshwater mussel, mountain ringlet, Duke of Burgundy, floating water plantain, high brown fritillary, vendace, schelly, downy willow, and bog orchid.

## **7 MOSAIC OF LAKES, TARNs, RIVERS AND COAST**

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The National Park has a rich variety of becks, rivers, lakes, tarns and coast. They are internationally important because of their water quality, range of habitats, and species, such as vendace, arctic charr, and schelly. The plants and animals they support depend

on the differences in water chemistry which in turn are influenced by the variations of the underlying geology. Becks and rivers connect upland catchments and open water to the sea, allowing migrating Atlantic salmon to thrive alongside otters, freshwater mussel and white clawed crayfish. The transition from open water to dryer ground adds diversity with reed beds, tall herb fens and wet woodland. Through analysis of their sediments, the lakes and tarns provide a unique record of the climatic and environmental changes which have occurred over time. Although each river and lake has its own distinct identity, together with their catchment of mountains, woodland and farmland, **they collectively contribute to the high quality scenery and natural resource which is so distinctively 'The Lake District' and unique in England. The beck and rivers of the Lake District have been harnessed to provide power for a variety of industries and, from the 19th century, the need for fresh water for expanding cities in North West England has resulted in modification of a number of the major lakes.**

The Lake District can also celebrate the heritage of 100 years of scientific investigation into lake and stream ecology, and the biological function of freshwater systems, which is recognised throughout the world. The Freshwater Biological Association with its world class library is located on the shores of Windermere.

## 8 EXTENSIVE SEMI-NATURAL WOODLANDS

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**The semi-natural woodlands add texture, colour and variety to the landscape and some are internationally important habitats.** They provide a home for native animals and plants, and define the character of many valleys in the Lake District. The high rainfall in the core of the National Park favours woodlands rich in Atlantic mosses and liverworts, ferns and lichens. The limestone on the fringes of the National Park also supports distinctive woodland types and **wood pasture, pollards and old coppice woodland contain one of the greatest concentrations of ancient trees in Europe and form a living record of past land use, part of the rich cultural landscape. The Lake District woods have been used for centuries as a source of raw materials for local industries. Coppiced wood was used for producing charcoal which fuelled iron production from the medieval period until the 20th century. It also provided the raw material for making bobbins for the Lancashire cotton industry. Oak bark was used in tanneries in the Lake District into the late 19th century and oak swill baskets are a traditional product of the area. Some of these traditional industries still survive** and the Lake District's woodland is increasingly valued for carbon sequestration and storage and as a source of renewable woodfuel and wood products. Recent woodland regeneration schemes on the fellsides are adding a new generation of woodlands into the landscape.

## 9 DISTINCTIVE BUILDINGS AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER

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**The local architecture varies from the traditional vernacular buildings with related characteristics to more formal, "polite" architectural styles associated with Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian period, including those from the Classical, Gothic and Arts and Crafts movements. Materials and details are a common link between contrasting building types and styles. Local materials include a wide range of building stones such**

as slate stone, volcanic boulders and cobbles, limestone and sandstone depending on the varied local geology. The extensive use and distinctive character of Cumbrian slate for roofing is a unifying feature, with finishes such as lime wash and details in dressed sandstone, granite and limestone adding variety and interest.

Vernacular buildings have a simple functional character and often rugged appearance using local materials, with some displaying varying degrees of modification to more “polite” styles of more formal appearance. Vernacular buildings come in a variety of distinctive forms, such as traditional yeoman farmhouses, long houses, bank barns, hogg houses, and peat houses. There is also a distinctive range of buildings associated with trade, mining and industry, such as bobbin mills, lime kilns and packhorse bridges. Local vernacular features include “spinning” galleries, massive round chimneys, deep eaves, crow-stepped gables and walling styles and are frequently a response to the harsh character of the local climate and topography. The Lake District contains some fine examples of villa architecture, following industrialisation in northern England and also by the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century. Villa development, in styles fashionable at the time, was frequently designed to respond to and even modify the landscape, epitomising an era of power and wealth, yet with increasing concern with art, aesthetics and quality of life.

Many towns, villages and hamlets have a range of building types and styles and a distinctive spatial and townscape character depending on their history and development. The network of dry stone walls, hedgerows, lanes, footpaths and the surviving field patterns form a visual and historic link between settlement and countryside. The survival of a dispersed network of vernacular farm building groups, often relatively unaltered by more recent development, is an important component of this special quality. A diverse range of historic settlements types have emerged within a relatively small geographical area. This diversity is strongly related to the historic opportunities and constraints of the varied landscape, topography and geology. Consequently, the National Park has examples of market towns, with burgage plots arranged around a market place; agricultural villages with historic field patterns, some with village greens; industrial and mining settlements with terraces of workers housing; politely planned Georgian towns and villages guided by a wealthy patron; and Victorian new towns, suburbs, and tourist resorts, especially following the arrival of the railway.

## 10 A SOURCE OF ARTISTIC INSPIRATION

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The unique beauty of the Lake District’s distinctive pastoral landscape has inspired generations of artists and writers. The influence of Picturesque aesthetics led to the physical embellishment of the landscape through construction of villas and gardens, designed landscapes and planting schemes. The Romantic movement transformed this into a new and influential view of the relationship between humans and landscape. This included the possibility of a sustainable relationship between humans and nature, the value of landscape for restoring the human spirit and the intrinsic value of scenic and cultural landscape. This was fundamental to

the formation and sharing of globally important ideas of the need to protect such landscapes. Key writers and artists of the 18th and 19th centuries associated with the Lake District include William and Dorothy Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Constable, J M W Turner and John Ruskin. This tradition continued into the 20th century with such figures as Kurt Schwitters, Alfred and William Heaton Cooper and Norman Nicholson. It is nurtured today and for the future through the agency of various organisations including the Wordsworth Trust, the Brantwood Trust, Grizedale Arts, the Lake Artists Society and through a number of established festivals including Words by the Water and the Kendal Mountain Festival.

## 11 A MODEL FOR PROTECTING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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In parallel with the aesthetic appreciation of the “natural beauty” of the Lake District from the 18th century onwards, there also developed an understanding of its vulnerability to forces of change as a result of emerging industrialisation, tree-felling, and landscape enclosure. This combination of ideas gave rise to the idea that valued landscapes could be nurtured and protected, encapsulated in William Wordsworth’s famous statement of 1835 that the Lake District should be deemed “a sort of national property, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy”. The early conservation battles to protect the Lake District, although sometimes unsuccessful, as in the case of the Thirlmere reservoir, began a chain of events which established the Lake District as the birth-place of an innovative conservation movement committed to the defence of its landscape and communities. One strand of this movement led directly to the creation of the National Trust and protection of the Lake District landscape through the acquisition of key farms, fell land and historic houses. Figures such as Beatrix Potter, G M Trevelyan and Canon Hardwicke Rawnsley played an important role in this regard. This has influenced similar models of heritage conservation, secured through protective ownership, elsewhere in Britain and abroad. Another strand of conservation action to emerge from experience in the Lake District was the formation of campaigning groups such as Friends of the Lake District, which won a significant battle in 1936 to prevent commercial afforestation in the central fells. This strand led to the formal designation of protected landscapes at both national and international levels; the Lake District was at the origin of UK national parks based on the “natural beauty” of these cultural landscapes, and influenced the idea of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Protected Areas Category V, Protected Landscapes/Seascapes. It was also instrumental in bringing about a third strand: the creation by UNESCO of the World Heritage Cultural Landscape category in 1992.

## 12 A LONG TRADITION OF TOURISM AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

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The diverse Lake District landscape provides opportunities for a wide range of sporting and recreational activities on land and water. **Some of these, such as fell running, are part of traditional local culture.** The National Park has the highest concentration of

outdoor activity centres in the UK. **The birth of recreational rock climbing in England is attributed to the Lake District with the ascent of Napes Needle in the 1880's amongst one of the earliest recorded routes. There is a tradition of unrestricted access to the fells together with an historical network of roads, tracks and footpaths. As a result the Lake District has become a focal point for recreational walking, beginning with the involvement of the Romantic movement with the landscape and the perambulations of Wordsworth and Coleridge. The history of tourism can be traced back to the Picturesque fascination with the Lake District landscape and its potential for aesthetic experiences. This led to the production of early guide books which included the positions of "viewing stations" around the major lakes which were followed by Wordsworth's celebrated *Guide through the District of the Lakes* of 1835 and in the 20th century by the guides of more recent writers including Wainwright.**

The coming of the railway to the Lake District in the mid-19th century extended the opportunity to visit the area to a much wider part of society and was the catalyst for a tradition of tourism which continues today.

Traditional tourist attractions include lake cruises on launches and steamers on the larger lakes, a unique resource in inland England and Wales, and current water-based recreational activities include sailing, motor boating, canoeing, and open water swimming which is growing increasingly popular. Three of the larger lakes have been used since the early 20th century for water speed record attempts. In recent years mountain biking has become another major sporting activity utilising the Public Rights of Way network and Grizedale and Whinlatter forests.

### **13 OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUIET ENJOYMENT**

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**The tranquillity of the fells, valleys and lakes gives a sense of space and freedom. The open character of the uplands, and the absence of modern development, is especially important. To walk freely across the fells, or climb their crags, is liberating and gives a sense of discovery and achievement. There is a feeling of wildness, offering personal challenges for some and impressive open views for everyone.** To many people the Lake District is a safe place to explore: it is possible to feel remote, yet know that the nearest settlement is never far away. **These characteristics provide important opportunities for spiritual refreshment: a release from the pressures of modern day life and a contrast to the noise and bustle experienced elsewhere. These are all vital components of the concept of quiet enjoyment and can be found in many places across the whole of the National Park. The value of the Lake District landscape for spiritual nourishment, originating in the Romantic recognition of the capacity of landscape to nurture and stimulate imagination, creativity and spirit, was recognised by the gift of the highest mountain land in England to the National Trust as a memorial to those who perished fighting in World War 1.**



# **APPENDIX 2**

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Summary of how the Lake District  
meets the UNESCO categories

# APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF HOW THE LAKE DISTRICT MEETS THE UNESCO CATEGORIES

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From Section 3 Nomination Document, 2015. Criterion (ii) **exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.**

The harmonious beauty of the Lake District is rooted in the vital interaction between an agro-pastoral land use system and the spectacular natural landscape of mountains, valleys and lakes. In the 18th century the quality of the landscape was recognised and celebrated by the Picturesque Movement, based on ideas related to both Italian and Northern European styles of landscape painting. These ideas were applied to the Lake District in the form of villas and designed features intended further to augment its beauty. The Picturesque values of landscape appreciation were subsequently transformed by Romantic engagement with the English Lake District into a deeper and more balanced appreciation of the significance of landscape, local society and place. This in turn inspired the development of a number of powerful ideas and values including a new relationship between humans and landscape based on emotional engagement, and the universal value of scenic and cultural landscape which transcends traditional property rights. In the Lake District these values led directly to practical conservation initiatives to protect its scenic and cultural qualities which continue today. These values and initiatives, including the concept of protected areas, have been widely adopted and have had global impact as an important stimulus for landscape conservation.

The interaction between agro-pastoral farming and the natural features of the English Lake District has produced a landscape of great harmonious beauty which in the 18th century attracted the interest of the Picturesque Movement.

The high esteem of the Picturesque Movement for the Lake District was influenced by aesthetic values derived from both the Italian classical landscape tradition and the more 'naturalistic' Northern European style of the 18th century. By the end of the 18th century the increasing knowledge and popularity of the Lake District, combined with the nationalistic impulses stimulated by political developments in Europe, led to the area being increasingly regarded as a 'landscape of nation'.

The interchange of the aesthetic values of the Picturesque with the English Lake District landscape was given physical form from as early as 1688 in physical additions and improvements which have added further significance and value to the cultural landscape. This was followed in the 18th and 19th centuries by the construction of villas and the creation of landscape gardens by wealthy incomers to the area interested primarily in the qualities of scenic landscape.

The Lake District was at the heart of the English version of Romanticism, taking inspiration both from the area's scenic landscape beauty and its farming culture. The key ideas derived from this Romantic engagement with the Lake District included a new relationship between humans and landscape based on emotion; the possibility of a sustainable relationship between humans and landscape; the value of landscape for restoring the human spirit; and the universal, intrinsic value of scenic and cultural landscape which transcends traditional notions of property. The idea of the 'harmony' of humanity and nature identified by Wordsworth in Lake District agro-pastoralism is today considered as a significant early expression of what is now universally called environmental thinking.

John Ruskin, an internationally-influential Lake District voice from later in the 19th century, followed Wordsworth in drawing inspiration from the landscape. Ruskin was a very powerful influence on a range of subjects including the development of socialism, architecture, the Arts and Crafts movement, the emergence of environmentalism and a diverse range of other significant thinkers at the time and after his death. Ruskin's ideas on the conservation of ancient monuments and buildings, which emphasised the importance of the associated 'cultural context', also extended to landscape.

The writings of Wordsworth, Ruskin and others about the significance of landscape and the need to protect it had great influence on contemporaries in the United States and beyond, and the influence of their writing on the pioneers of national parks in North America, including John Muir, is well documented. The conservation movement which developed in the Lake District, and the values upon which it is based, have had global influence as the basis for the concept of protected landscapes at an international level and for the development of the globally-important conservation initiatives described under Criterion (vi).

Criterion (v) **be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change**

Land use in the English Lake District derives from a long history of agro-pastoralism. The landscape which has developed is now also a focus for land management for conservation purposes. This landscape is an unrivalled example of a northern European upland agro-pastoral system based on the rearing of cattle and native breeds of sheep, shaped and adapted for over 1,000 years to its spectacular mountain environment. This land use continues today in the face of social, economic and environmental pressures. From the late 18th century a new land use developed in parts of the Lake District, designed to augment its beauty through the addition of villas and designed landscapes.

Conservation land management in the English Lake District developed directly from the early conservation initiatives of the 18th and 19th centuries. The primary aims in the Lake District have traditionally been and continue to be to maintain the scenic and harmonious beauty of the cultural landscape; to support and maintain traditional agro-pastoral farming; and to provide access and opportunities for people to enjoy the special qualities of the area and have developed in recent times to include enhancement and resilience of the natural environment.

Together these surviving attributes of land use form a distinctive cultural landscape which is outstanding in its harmonious beauty, quality, integrity and on-going utility and its demonstration of human interaction with the environment. The English Lake District and its current land use and management exemplify the practical application of the powerful ideas about the value of landscape which originated here and which directly stimulated a landscape conservation movement of global importance.

The living cultural landscape of the English Lake District is an outstanding example of the “combined works of man and nature” that has persisted for around 1,000 years, adapting to social, economic and environmental pressures. At its root this exceptional landscape has been shaped by a tradition of agro-pastoral farming and local industry, as a complex and resilient response to the challenges of its marginal upland environment. The distinctive agro-pastoral system of the Lake District is underpinned by a customary historic form of farm tenure which has evolved, possibly from early medieval, Norse times, to provide a higher degree of independence and security for farmers than in most other Northern European landscapes. ‘Landlord flocks’ of native ‘hefted’ sheep tied to the farms that are part of the tenure, provide continuity which is rare elsewhere, and allow communal shepherding without fences and walls on the largest area of common grazing in Northern Europe. The system is now managed through commoners’ associations which regulate traditional rights and ways of farming, of sheep, native to the English Lake District.

The landscape is a remarkable reflection of this agro-pastoral system and its gradual evolution over centuries. This includes the pattern of stone-walled fields for grain and hay in the valley bottoms (inbye), the stock enclosures on the fell sides (intakes) and open

fell grazing, as well as the disposition of farm houses and buildings built in a distinctive vernacular style, woodlands and individual trees. These are all testimony to what Wordsworth saw as a proud and independent community of 'statesmen'.

The continuing vitality of this farming culture is a key part of the Lake District's quality and significance. Key facets include the pattern of family farm tenure with relatively high owner-occupancy; the transfer of knowledge and skills over generations; shepherds' guides and breed societies; shepherds' meets at which stray sheep are returned to owners; agricultural shows; and the survival of local dialect, remnant language, family names, local place-knowledge and traditions. These qualities contribute to the very high authenticity and integrity of the distinctive agro-pastoral system that has shaped the English Lake District landscape and clearly demonstrate the continuing vitality of that landscape.

A further feature of traditional land use has been the development of industries based on the minerals and stone, woodland, water power and agricultural products which were available locally.

The landscape of extraordinarily harmonious beauty that was 'discovered' in the Lake District in the mid-18th century was the product of centuries of this persistent, distinctive, agro-pastoral farming, combined with small-scale industry. Picturesque interest led to the development of a new land use, relatively limited in physical extent, but of great social and cultural importance. This new use focussed on embellishing the perceived beauty of the area with the addition of villas, gardens and other improvements particularly in specific areas considered to be of great scenic beauty (the head of Windermere, the Vale of Grasmere, Derwentwater and the west side of Ullswater).

The accumulation of villas and their surrounding gardens and 'improved' landscape in these areas gradually transformed the dominant land use and visual appearance and character in some valleys. The more ordered layout of formal architecture, exotic trees and vegetation overlaid the landscape of farms and fields that developed over much longer periods of time reflecting functional and not aesthetic principles. The ensemble of villas and landscape gardens in the Lake District is important as a group. Significant early 19th century villas and gardens display design principles advocated by Wordsworth, while the late 19th century group of fine Arts and Crafts villas on Windermere include designs by Voysey and Baillie Scott.

The tradition of cultural tourism which developed from the second half of the 18th century has also had a significant physical impact on the landscape. The early stages of this can still be seen in the survival of 18th century hotels in settlements including Ambleside and Grasmere. It is even more clearly shown in the expansion of the larger Lake District settlements including Keswick, and Bowness/Windermere, with their distinctive 19th century hotel and villa developments which followed the arrival of the railway. From the late 19th century, the Lake District became a destination for walking holidays, especially for people working in the factories and mills of Lancashire to the south, often stimulated by Wordsworth's poetry and a desire to experience the landscape which inspired it.

Traditional land use in the English Lake District is thus an integration of a long-lived system of agro-pastoralism and industry with later landscape changes resulting from the recognition and celebration of the harmonious beauty of the area, including access to it, all of which is today protected by models of conservation which it inspired. As such, it is an outstanding example of a traditional land use which has evolved in order to survive and prosper. It has done so because the appreciation of its beauty resulted in physical changes to the landscape now integral to that landscape.

Criterion (vi) **be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance**

A number of ideas of universal significance are directly and tangibly associated with the English Lake District. These are the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty through the Picturesque Movement; a new relationship between people and landscape built around an emotional response to it, derived initially from Romantic engagement; the idea that landscape has a value and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it; and the need to protect and manage landscape. Three conservation models of international significance for the establishment of the international conservation movement have developed in the Lake District: the origin of the National Trust movement; the origin of the concept of legally-protected cultural landscapes including national parks; and influence on the creation of the World Heritage cultural landscape category.

These interrelated ideas all emerged from a human response to the Lake District landscape. Many have left their physical mark contributing to the harmonious beauty of a natural landscape modified by a persisting agro-pastoral system (and supported in many cases by conservation initiatives): villas and Picturesque and later landscape improvements; the extent of, and quality of land management within, the National Trust property in the Lake District; the absence of railways and other modern industrial developments as a result of the success of the conservation movement. All these ideas that have derived from the interaction between people and landscape are manifest in the English Lake District today.

The key ideas of universal significance which are associated directly with the Lake District landscape are:

### **1. The recognition of harmonious landscape beauty through the Picturesque Movement**

The English Lake District's spectacular lake and mountain scenery and traditional farming, was 'discovered' as a place of sublime and picturesque beauty in the mid-18th century and quickly became the focus for visits by the English educated classes. William Gilpin elaborated a self-conscious idea of landscape which challenged visitors to 'appreciate it' in particular ways which were different to the European aesthetics which had stimulated the initial interest.

The Picturesque 'discovery' of the Lake District stimulated the deliberate addition of features designed to improve, or better appreciate, its acknowledged beauty. These include villas, formal gardens, Picturesque tree planting, arboreta, modified waterfalls and viewing stations. This ensemble of villas and landscape gardens has a key role in the development and character of the Lake District cultural landscape. Its cultural significance includes the early influence of Wordsworth on the design of both villas and gardens and the building of significant Arts and Crafts style villas at the end of the 19th century.

## **2. A new relationship between people and landscape built around an emotional response to it, derived initially from Romantic engagement**

Romanticism elevated emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience, placing emphasis on such feelings as apprehension, horror and terror, and awe – especially when confronted by the sublime beauty of nature. In Britain, the Romantic engagement with landscape and its influence, ideas and legacies, were- stimulated disproportionately by the Lake District landscape and its farming society, and included new ideas centred on notions of democracy and individual rights.

In his writing and poetry, which were inspired by Lake District landscape and farming society, William Wordsworth introduced new ideas including the psychological complexity of the human mind; the emergence of personality formed through childhood experience; human relationship with a world that is no longer safe and ordered; and the potential harmonious co-existence of man and nature. The revolutionary and innovative qualities and universal importance of these ideas in the 18th century are now less easy to appreciate given today's widespread acceptance of such principles.

Some of Wordsworth's thinking established the philosophical basis for the early conservation movement that developed in the Lake District. His idea of the 'harmony' of man and nature, based on his observations of Lake District agro-pastoralism, is now considered as a significant early expression of environmental thinking. Wordsworth emphasised that landscape was the product of generations of human culture and drew attention to the aspects of this culture which had disappeared or were on the verge of extinction. This is a key concept in the conservation of cultural heritage globally and was an important influence on later conservationists including John Ruskin.

## **3. The idea that landscape has a value and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it**

A further universally-significant legacy of the Romantic engagement with the Lake District landscape was the concept of the legitimacy of wider public interest and participation in scenic landscape, including the Lake District. Wordsworth's aspiration for the Lake District as "sort of national property, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy", provided the philosophical basis for 19th century objections to railway development and for the purchase of land in order to protect scenic beauty.

This notion of legitimate wider public interest in landscape also combined with the Romantic emphasis on outdoor activity and experience – principally walking – which was a major focus for both Wordsworth and Coleridge, not least as a stimulus for poetic writing. The opportunities for physical and spiritual refreshment, based on the development of these ideas in the English Lake District, became highly valued towards the end of the 19th century, in part as a reaction to the effects of the industrial revolution in Britain. This led directly to increased interest in the Lake District as a destination for walking holidays and through this to support for the idea of National Parks in the UK, whose twin purposes would be preservation of natural beauty and promotion of access and opportunities for quiet enjoyment.

#### **4. The need to protect and manage landscape**

The significant ideas outlined above, deriving from both the Picturesque and Romantic recognition of the value of the Lake District landscape, led directly to concerns to prevent its damage from inappropriate development. Objections in the mid-18th century to felling of mature trees led in the 19th century to objections to industrial development and in the 20th century to opposition to conifer plantations and threats to traditional agro-pastoral farming.

The key conservation battle in the Lake District was over the Manchester Corporation's proposals for a dam and reservoir at Thirlmere in 1870s. This brought together many of the impulses and concerns which had already been stimulated by the Lake District landscape – its significant beauty and its value as expressed through Romantic engagement – which crystallised, in this instance, to form two clear strands of the conservation movement which have had international influence. The first was the founding of the National Trust and the second was the formation of campaigning groups which would have a crucial role, based on their experience of protecting the Lake District, in the movement for UK national parks.

In fact, three globally-significant models of landscape protection emerged from the early conservation initiatives in the Lake District, all which had their roots in the fight to protect the Lake District's cultural landscape:

##### **(a) The National Trust Model**

The origins of the National Trust can be traced directly to the nominated Property, and the battle over the construction of the Thirlmere reservoir which was led by a number of pupils and followers of Ruskin, some of whom lived in the Lake District. These included Canon Hardwicke Rawnsley, the vicar of Crosthwaite, and Robert Somervell, a Kendal businessman, along with others including Octavia Hill, who 1895 founded the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. The Trust's main purpose was, and remains, the purchase of land to be preserved in perpetuity. Today the National Trust owns over 20 per cent of the English Lake District.

The National Trust has become the leading landscape and heritage conservation body in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Scotland has a separate equivalent trust), and has also been the model that has inspired the establishment of National Trusts or similar non-governmental organisations in over 70 countries. This growing worldwide network of similar trusts has found a global voice through the establishment of the International National Trusts Organisation in 2007.

### **(b) The Protected Landscapes Model**

Wordsworth's proposal for the Lake District as "*sort of national property*" is often cited as the first expression of the idea of national parks. The first national parks, in the United States and South Africa, were designated in order to protect wilderness areas. In contrast, the UK national park model involves the formal designation of lived-in, working landscapes for protection. As a result of the recognition of the importance of the scenic beauty of the Lake District landscape and the long history of the campaigns to preserve it, the English Lake District became central to the movement to create national parks in the UK. In 1883, following the Thirlmere defeat, Rawnsley established the Lake District Defence Society to continue the battle against threats to the area and in 1934 this was succeeded by the Friends of the Lake District. In the years following the First World War there was a growing move towards the establishment of national parks in the UK with the Friends of the Lake District at its forefront.

This became reality through the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and the designation of the Lake District as a national park in 1951. Although there are, of course, earlier examples of national parks internationally, the UK parks were the first complex, inhabited cultural landscapes. In addition, the comprehensive national system of protected landscapes established through the 1949 Act in the UK was the first of its kind in any country and was based on a nationwide assessment of potential areas for national park designation. The international significance of the category of protected cultural landscape represented by the Lake District was underlined through the adoption by International Union for Conservation of Nature of the Lake District Declaration (1987) which reinforced the importance within IUCN of its Category V Protected Areas (known as Protected Landscapes or Seascapes). This approach to conservation is now widely promoted by IUCN and adopted in many parts of the world, both complementing other stricter forms of nature protection and recognising the importance of cultural influences in landscapes that are rich in natural values.

### **(c) Influence on the World Heritage Cultural Landscape model**

It was the nominations of the Lake District as a World Heritage Site in 1986 and 1989, both of which were deferred, which led directly to a debate within the World Heritage Committee about how to recognise cultural landscapes with Outstanding Universal Value. From this review eventually emerged the adoption by the World Heritage Committee in 1992 of the World Heritage Cultural Landscape category of cultural sites. The World Heritage Convention is now the only international legal instrument which recognises and protects cultural landscapes across the whole world. Again there is a direct link back to the English Lake District.



# **APPENDIX 3**

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Lake District's integrity and authenticity

# APPENDIX 3 – LAKE DISTRICT'S INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

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From Section 3, Nomination Document, 2015.

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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As an evolving cultural landscape, the English Lake District conveys its Outstanding Universal Value not only through individual attributes but also in the pattern of their distribution amongst the 13 constituent valleys and their combination to produce an over-arching pattern and system of land use. The key attributes relate to a unique natural landscape which has been shaped by a distinctive and persistent system of agro-pastoral agriculture and local industry with the later overlay of distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes influenced by the Picturesque movements; the resulting harmonious beauty of the landscape; the stimulus of the Lake District for artistic creativity and globally influential ideas about landscape; the early origins and ongoing influence of the tourist industry and outdoor movement; and the physical legacy of the conservation movement that developed to protect the Lake District.

### **Agro-pastoral system**

High authenticity in agricultural traditions, techniques and management systems is maintained in the Lake District because the physical agro-pastoral system is underpinned by unique social and cultural processes which survive largely intact. The landscape pattern and key elements of the socio-economic system that Wordsworth observed in the early 19th century still exists in remarkably good condition today in a way that is rare in an international context. These tangible attributes of agro-pastoral farming are the physical manifestation of an intangible culture of shepherds' meets, shepherds' guides, smit and lug marks on sheep (ways of distinguishing ownership), and collective gathering practices that remain very much alive, utilising one of the largest extents of common grazing in northern Europe. Cumbrian dialect is strong in the Lake District, particularly amongst farming families and includes remnants of extinct language, for example in the terms used for counting sheep.

This continuity and consistency of traditional farming practices and land management methods as a form of local knowledge has maintained the landscape effectively in the same way for at least 400 years. The survival and authenticity of this agro-pastoral landscape have been facilitated in large measure by the sympathetic management of farms and land owned by the National Trust, together with the statutory function of the National Park Authority to preserve the special qualities of the area, and supportive European Union agri-environmental schemes.

The physical elements of this system, including the buildings (in a distinctive local vernacular form and style), walls and pattern of inbye, intake and open fell grazing, survive in a clearly defined and easily recognisable pattern that still operates today.

The continuing distinctive system of agro-pastoral agriculture is therefore wholly authentic in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, and its traditions, techniques and management systems.

### **Local industries**

Few of the local Industries are still active. The production of charcoal and other woodland products still survives on a small scale and is being encouraged through grant schemes and training in relevant skills in order to maintain cultural traditions and to continue the practice of coppice management of woodland in order to maintain biodiversity. Slate quarrying is still an active industry in the Lake District and there are currently around five active quarries along with a limited number where stone is being re-worked from spoil tips. The availability of local slate is important for the maintaining the character and authenticity of local vernacular buildings. The archaeological remains of past industries constitute an important physical element of the landscape.

There is therefore relatively good authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, and, to some extent, of use and function, and traditions, techniques and management systems of past and present industry in the English Lake District.

### **Towns and settlements**

In the past the farming settlement pattern of individual farmsteads and small hamlets was complemented by larger villages, often reflecting the employment needs of local industry, and market towns which provided services for the area. The arrival of the railway at Windermere and Keswick in the 19th century and the advent of mass tourism led to an expansion of key towns to provide the requisite accommodation and facilities. These include Windermere (which after 1847 developed from the village of Birthwaite), Keswick, Ambleside, Bowness and Grasmere. The 19th century development was generally achieved as an addition to the existing settlements and thus the medieval street patterns of Keswick and Ambleside survive alongside the many earlier buildings of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Towns and other settlements in the Lake District retain their historic character and are authentic in terms of form and design, materials and substance, and use and function even though some of them have seen significant development in the last half-century.

### **Early tourism**

Hotel architecture in the English Lake District has its own distinctive style, involving the use of local materials such as stone and slate and incorporating features such as Italianate towers. This has become an important element of the historic character of Lake District towns and settlements and, as with earlier buildings, these are afforded protected through statutory designation, planning policy and Conservation Area designation. The majority of hotels are still performing the function for which they were constructed.

Other tourist services which maintain traditional style and equipment, at least from the 19th century, include the various pleasure boat services on the lakes which followed soon after the arrival of the railway. The Lake District also remains an important location for the ongoing development of the outdoor movement and has the highest concentration of youth hostels in the UK together with many school and college outdoor centres and climbing huts.

### **Villas, gardens and formal landscapes**

Many of the key 18th and 19th century villas, designed landscapes and gardens survive in the Lake District both in private ownership and through ownership by the National Trust or other charitable or arts trusts. Their character and authenticity are preserved through statutory designation, good management and planning controls operated by the National Park Authority. Examples include the repairs to the house on Belle Isle, which was damaged by fire in the 1996 and restored using authentic materials and traditional techniques according to the original design, and the restoration of the Arts and Crafts style house at Blackwell by the Lakeland Arts Trust. Those houses which are privately-owned still fulfil the use and function for which they were constructed. Those in the ownership of the National Trust also demonstrate continuity through their careful maintenance and the way in which they still enable visitors to enjoy the harmonious beauty of the Lake District landscape.

### **Sites and collections associated with the Picturesque and Romantic movements**

Many of the views of scenic landscape beauty which were identified in the 18th and 19th centuries and captured in paintings or prints or described in literature survive as a result of traditional land management or conservation actions by responsible organisations. The landscape has clearly changed in detail but the overall feel has been retained or could be restored in some cases through vegetation management. Examples include the spectacular panorama of lake and fells viewed from the head of Derwent Water; the prospect of the Vale of Grasmere from Loughrigg Terrace; the view of Glencoyne Park and the head of Ullswater from Gowbarrow; and the outlook over Tarn Hows with the backdrop of the Conistone Fells. The survival of all these attributes is assisted by the policies and management of the National Park Authority working with other key organisations in the Lake District National Park Partnership, including the National Trust and Friends of the English Lake District.

Many residences of the Lake District poets survive. Dove Cottage is owned and managed by the Wordsworth Trust. The National Trust owns Wordsworth's former residence at Allan Bank and the Wordsworth family still owns and manages his last home at Rydal Mount.

The views of the English Lake District landscape which provided artistic inspiration in the past are still authentic to this day. Their principal characteristics survive and they continue to inspire contemporary artists.

### **The conservation movement**

The conservation movement which developed over the last two centuries to protect the Lake District has also helped to ensure the landscape's survival and authenticity. The results of the early conservation battles are evident in the landscape in the absence of rail infrastructure in the central Lake District, the restriction of conifer plantations in the majority of the Lake District and in the survival of agro-pastoral agriculture in its traditional form.

The farms and land purchased by concerned conservationists, including GM Trevelyan and Beatrix Potter (Mrs Heelis), in order to preserve the traditional agro-pastoral system, still survive in authentic operation as part of the wider National Trust estate in the Lake District. The conservation ethic enshrined in public policy in the Lake District and embodied in the establishment of the National Park Authority to preserve the special qualities of the area, has underpinned the survival and authenticity of the landscape. This has been achieved through the protection of craft skills, the use of local materials and the encouragement of traditional techniques of land management, including local agro-pastoral agriculture and woodland management. It has ensured that there is a high degree of authenticity across the whole of the landscape. Without intervention from the pioneers of the conservation movement, without the embodiment of a conservation ethic into public policy, and without the active preservation of local skills and indigenous knowledge, the authenticity of the Lake District would have been seriously compromised.

### **Spirit and feeling of the Lake District**

The English Lake District maintains a tradition of using local materials and traditional techniques of building and maintenance of the landscape. High authenticity is demonstrated through the on-going use of local stone and slate in the construction of farm buildings and walls. This varies from valley to valley according to the local geology and there are still a small number of active quarries in the Lake District. Important traditional skills, such as riving slate to produce the traditional roofing materials for local housing, are still practised.

There is clear evidence from the thousands of visitors who flock to the Lake District each year that its harmonious beauty continues to inspire the human spirit. The English Lake District has a strong sense of place and the distinctive local system of agro-pastoralism is underpinned by a robust sense of local identity and pride which is

necessary for the operation and maintenance of a hand-built landscape in a marginal setting. The Lake District landscape has inspired visitors from the 18th century until the present and its authenticity of spirit and feeling is intimately bound to the Romantic ideas of self-discovery, inner response and the inspiration of cultural landscape that developed in the Lake District. This has resulted in the English Lake District becoming a globally-acknowledged and genuinely inclusive site for outdoor recreation, personal development and spiritual refreshment.

## STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

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The English Lake District nominated World Heritage property is a single, discrete, mountainous area. All the radiating valleys of the Lake District are contained within it. The property is of sufficient size to contain all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the processes that make this a unique and globally-significant property. The boundary of the property is the Lake District National Park boundary as designated in 1951 and is established on the basis of both topographic features and local government boundaries. The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are in generally good condition.

Risks affecting the site include the impact of long-term climate change, economic pressures on the system of traditional agro-pastoral farming and development pressures from tourism. These risks are managed through established systems of land management overseen by members of the Lake District National Park Partnership and through a comprehensive system of development management administered by the National Park Authority.

### **Does the Lake District include all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value?**

The proposed English Lake District World Heritage site is a coherent and complete whole, containing all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the processes that make this a unique and globally-significant place. Each of the 13 valleys in the Lake District has a distinctive character which is derived from its particular topography and history, reflected in the varied distribution and character of the evidence for the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

These attributes include: the physical arrangements of agro-pastoral farming; the villages and market towns which serviced the wider landscape initially for agriculture and industry, and later also for tourism; the presence or absence of villas and designed landscape elements; and the successes of the landscape conservation movement. The 13 Lake District valleys and their surrounding uplands combine to form a coherent cultural landscape, linked through physical attributes (such as common fell grazing, the bloodlines of the indigenous Herdwick and Rough Fell sheep, the distinctive vernacular

architecture of farm buildings, villages and towns), and intangible attributes (the longstanding customs and traditions of Lake District upland farming, the continuing notion of the 'English Lake District' as a sublime and Picturesque landscape, and the Lake District as the object of an early and universally-significant conservation movement). This last attribute has resulted in the protection of the Lake District as a national park and the 1951 national park boundary includes sufficient evidence of all the tangible and intangible attributes which demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the English Lake District cultural landscape.

The proposed area for the World Heritage Site is coterminous with the National Park boundary and is of adequate size to ensure the complete presentation of the processes and features which convey its significance. It demonstrates all of the elements of a unique fusion of traditional agro-pastoralism, later landscape enhancement, a tradition of tourism and outdoor activity, artistic activities and the manifestations of the conservation movement that developed to protect the Lake District. The relevant tangible and intangible attributes demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value are demonstrably whole and complete with regard to nomination under Criteria (ii), (v) and (vi).

#### **Are the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value sufficiently intact to convey the Outstanding Universal Value?**

The attributes that define the Outstanding Universal Value of the Lake District display a remarkable intactness across this unique landscape. The physical features of the agro-pastoral farming system have developed and survived for over 1000 years. Some of the field walls in use today can be traced back to the 13th century and the majority were constructed by the end of the 17th century. They have been maintained through continued use and the practice of traditional skills such as dry stone walling. Many of the farmhouses date from the 17th century and have been maintained with their original features intact through a combination of tradition and practice, National Trust ownership, planning controls applied by the National Park Authority, and financial support from various sources.

Most of the villas, gardens and formal landscapes of the English Lake District are intact and in good condition either as a result of private ownership and investment or ownership by the National Trust and National Park Authority. However, a survey of the 18th century viewing stations carried out in 2009 revealed that their views are obscured in many cases through tree growth. This issue will need to be addressed in the future.

The essence of the harmonious beauty of the Lake District landscape, combining natural and agro-pastoral features and later designed landscape has also been maintained through traditional management, conservation initiatives and planning control.

The English Lake District, like other landscapes, has certainly changed over time. However here, more than in most other places, a special effort has been made to protect the key characteristics of the landscape and to resist unwelcome intrusions.

### **Does the Lake District suffer from the adverse effects of development and/or neglect?**

The Nominated Site is generally in good physical condition although some specific vulnerabilities are described in detail in Section 4. The protection afforded to the Lake District is derived from a range of mechanisms described in Section 5 and include planning controls, land ownership by conservation bodies such as the National Trust, and protective legal designations. These are all important factors which help to ensure that the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are protected.

The harmonious beauty of the Lake District landscape is a product of the interaction of agro-pastoralism with its spectacular natural setting. One of the key threats to this is posed by the impact on the landscape of extreme weather events, possibly caused by climate change, including flooding, soil erosion and land slips. These represent a serious threat both to the agro-pastoral economy of the Lake District and the appearance of the area. The Partnership's Plan (Management Plan; Nomination Volume 4) for the nominated property provides a framework for guiding decisions on land use and adapting to climate change. Specific actions are being delivered to reduce in the short-term the impact of flooding through a variety of schemes including slowing the speed of rainwater running off the fells into the natural drainage system and in the long-term, reducing carbon consumption and restoring peat deposits.

The integrity and sustainability of the system of traditional agro-pastoral farming in the Lake District is potentially vulnerable to economic pressure and diseases such as Foot and Mouth. This could impact adversely on the physical attributes of farming (including early field systems, common land, and local breeds of sheep) and intangible attributes (including local traditions, shepherds meets and shows). The Partnership's Plan seeks to address this vulnerability by using the platform of the 25-strong Lake District Partnership to pursue a variety of strategies and actions. These include the development of new markets for added-value products, establishing and delivering payment for public benefits such as carbon storage and supporting the take up of available grant funding. Lake District agro-pastoral farming is currently in generally good condition as the system still has economic support from grant schemes under the European Common Agricultural Policy. However, reduction or removal of this support or changes in markets and global economics could potentially increase vulnerability.

The medieval buildings and traditional stone-built farmhouses of the Lake District are vulnerable to the deterioration of their fabric where there is lack of investment. At present the historic building stock is in relatively good condition with only 87 of 1771 Listed Buildings at Risk. This is partly due to the massive financial investment in traditional farm buildings that was achieved under the Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme between 1993 and 2014 (£7.8 million between 1998 and 2004). The economic sustainability of the farming system is obviously a factor here. Maintenance programmes and monitoring by the Lake District National Park Authority, Historic England and the National Trust also help to maintain the good condition of the historic buildings in the Lake District.

Archaeological remains of all periods and types are vulnerable to stock erosion and vegetation growth including bracken. The Lake District National Park Authority Archaeological Service has secured grants through agri-environment schemes and the Heritage Lottery Fund to carry out conservation works to archaeological sites at risk. To manage these sites in the long-term, the National Park Authority, in partnership with Historic England and the National Trust, has established the Lake District Archaeology Volunteer Network. A large number of volunteers monitor archaeological sites and carry out conservation work including removal of bracken and other vegetation, thus ensuring that sites are conserved in good condition.

The Lake District towns are busy service centres both for traditional economic activities including farming and for the substantial tourist industry which has developed in the area. This inevitably brings pressure for new development which can also have potential impacts on other important attributes including villas, early tourist infrastructure, the residences and burial places of Romantic figures and landscape with literary and artistic associations. The Lake District has a population density of just 17.8 people per square kilometre, compared with the UK average of 413 people per square kilometre. In contrast the Lake District attracts in the region of 15.5 million visitors every year.

The nominated property therefore has a mature resident and visitor infrastructure and built environment which is successfully managed through a local development management process, administered by the National Park Authority, which is based on national legislation and local policies including the Lake District Local Plan. Visitor management plans are incorporated into the Partnership's Plan and site specific plans for key visitor facilities help to manage and mitigate the potential adverse effects of the pressure of visitor numbers. Conservation Area management plans also help to prevent the deterioration of market towns and villages where they apply.

Opportunities for quiet enjoyment and spiritual refreshment are also vulnerable to tourism and other development pressures. However, away from the busier towns and villages of the central Lake District, there are still many opportunities to experience the tranquillity of the area. This attribute is protected through the strategic planning system, through assessment of planning applications on a case by case basis, and by implementing visitor management strategies.

The key attributes associated with the development of the model for protecting cultural landscapes including National Trust ownership and covenanted land, and ownership by other protective trusts, are potentially vulnerable to economic pressures on the responsible organisations. Other potential threats may come from renewed pressure for commercial forestry or wide scale encouragement of broad-leafed woodland in inappropriate locations. But in all these cases, the Partnership's Plan, which is agreed by the 25 key partner organisations responsible for managing the Lake District, provides a framework for managing, protecting and conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated Site.



# **APPENDIX 4**

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Timetable for key milestones for  
World Heritage inscription

# APPENDIX 4 – TIMETABLE FOR KEY MILESTONES FOR WORLD HERITAGE SITE INSCRIPTION

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Key milestones for Lake District's inscription:

- **March 2015** – Completion of Lake District National Park Partnership Plan
- **May 2015** – Submission of substantial draft of Nomination package to Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS);
- **September 2015** – Submission of substantial draft of Nomination package to UNESCO for completeness checking;
- **December 2015** – Adoption of the Lake District National Park Partnership Plan
- **February 2016** – Full submission of application to UNESCO;
- **August 2016** – Lake District will be visited by an ICOMOS/IUCN mission to investigate the application;
- **June 2017** – UNESCO's World Heritage Committee will make a decision





# **APPENDIX 5**

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Risk management matrices

# APPENDIX 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT MATRICES

TABLE 9 Risk matrix for Climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE		
Indicators to monitor risk	VO42 – Lake District’s carbon budget savings VO1 – Carbon budget savings from land management VO2 – Number of properties protected from flooding VO6 – Area of woodland VO21 – Percentage of postcodes with access to superfast broadband VO23 – Generation capacity of local scale renewable energy generation schemes granted planning permission VO24 – Carbon dioxide equivalent savings from advice to businesses through Cumbria Business and Environment Network and Enworks VO39 –Percentage of visitors to Lake District whose main mode of transport is private motor vehicle VO40 – Percentage of visitors whose main mode of transport during their visit is private motor vehicle	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5, SL6, SL7, PE1, PE3, PE5, PE6, PE7, PE8, PE11, VE1, VE2, VE3, VE4, VE6, VC2, VC3, VC4
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
	Lake District Local Plan	CS02, CS03, CS10, CS11, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17, CS24, CS26, CS29,
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Class Cultural Landscape</li> <li>• Rich archaeology and historic landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• The high fells</li> <li>• Wealth of habitats and wildlife</li> <li>• Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers, and coast</li> <li>• Extensive semi-natural woodlands</li> <li>• Distinctive buildings and settlement character</li> </ul>

**TABLE 10** Risk matrix for reconciling the tensions between managing the cultural landscape and enhancing the natural environment

RECONCILING TENSIONS BETWEEN MANAGING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND ENHANCING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
Indicators to monitor risk	SQ11 – Total number of commercial holdings SQ12 – Number of holdings by total area size groups SQ8 – Total number of Herdwick flocks SQ9 – Total number of Herdwick sheep SQ21 – Condition of water bodies SQ17– Condition of SSSI SQ16 – Condition of priority habitats VO11– Proportion of land in environmental land management schemes SQ18 – Extent of priority habitats SQ19 – Status of priority species SQ20 – Amount of peatland restored	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL1, SL5, SL6, SL7, SL8, PE1, PE2
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	Lake District Local Plan	CS01, CS23, CS25, CS26, CS27
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A world class cultural landscape</li> <li>• Rich archaeology and historic landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• The high fells</li> <li>• A source of artistic inspiration</li> <li>• Wealth of habitats and wildlife</li> <li>• Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast</li> <li>• Extensive semi-natural woodlands</li> </ul>

TABLE 11 Risk matrix for biodiversity decline

BIODIVERSITY DECLINE		
Indicators to monitor risk	SQ21 – Condition of water bodies SQ17– Condition of SSSI SQ16 – Condition of priority habitats VO11– Proportion of land in environmental land management schemes SQ18 – Extent of priority habitats SQ19 – Status of priority species SQ20 – Amount of peatland restored	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL1, SL5, SL7
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	3, 4, 5
	Lake District Local Plan	CS01,CS04, CS05, CS06, CS07, CS09, CS26
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A world class cultural landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• The high fells</li> <li>• Wealth of habitats and wildlife</li> <li>• Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast</li> <li>• Extensive semi-natural woodlands</li> </ul>

TABLE 12 Risk matrix for diseases and pests

DISEASES AND PESTS, INCLUDING NON-NATIVE SPECIES		
Indicators to monitor risk	SQ14 –Number of animals SQ9 –Number of Herdwick sheep SQ21 – Condition of water bodies SQ17– Condition of SSSI SQ16 – Condition of priority habitats SQ19 – Status of priority species SQ22 – Extent of semi-natural woodland VO6 – Area of woodland VO7 – Qualitative report on threats to trees and woodland	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL5, SL6, SL7,
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	4
	Lake District Local Plan	CS26
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A world class cultural landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• Wealth of habitats and wildlife</li> <li>• Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast</li> <li>• Extensive semi-natural woodlands</li> <li>• A source of artistic inspiration</li> </ul>

TABLE 13 Risk matrix for visitor management

VISITOR MANAGEMENT		
Indicators to monitor risk	SQ1 – Qualitative assessment of the condition of the landscape SQ2 – Qualitative assessment of landscape change from a fixed point VO17 – Percentage of visitors who stay one or more night VO36 – Amount of money collected per head from voluntary contributions to Nurture Lakeland, Fix the Fells, and Friends of the Lake District VO19 – Proportion of visitors to attractions in showcase areas VO20 – Proportion of visitors in off season months VO38 – Percentage of visitors who were able to access information required for visit VO39 –Percentage of visitors to Lake District whose main mode of transport is private motor vehicle VO40 – Percentage of visitors whose main mode of transport during their visit is private motor vehicle	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	PE3, PE4, PE5, VE1, VE2, VE5, VE6
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	6
	Lake District Local Plan	CS01, CS02, CS04, CS05, CS06, CS07, CS08, CS09, CS14, CS24

TABLE 14 Risk matrix for impacts of development

IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT		
Indicators to monitor risk	Local Plan indicators (See Annual Monitoring Report) SQ1 – Qualitative assessment of the condition of the landscape SQ2 – Qualitative assessment of landscape change from a fixed point VO42 – carbon budget savings	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL1, SL2, SL3, SL5, SL7, SL8, PE1, PE3, PE4, PE6, PE7, VE1, VC2
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	1
	Lake District Local Plan	CS01, CS02, CS03, CS04, CS05, CS06, CS07, CS08, CS09, CS10, CS11, CS12, CS14, CS16, CS17, CS18, CS19, CS20, CS21, CS22, CS22a, CS23, CS24, CS25, CS26, CS27, CS28, CS29, CS31
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> <li>• Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape</li> <li>• Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A world class cultural landscape</li> <li>• Complex geology and geomorphology</li> <li>• Rich archaeology and historic landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• Wealth of habitats and wildlife</li> <li>• Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast</li> <li>• Extensive semi-natural woodlands</li> <li>• Distinctive buildings and settlement character</li> <li>• A source of artistic inspiration</li> <li>• A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities</li> </ul>

TABLE 15 Risk matrix for decline of rural communities and rural isolation

DECLINE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES AND RURAL ISOLATION		
Indicators to monitor risk	VO21– Percentage of postcodes with access to superfast broadband VO43 –The number of settlements in the National Park with 4, 5, or 6 services VO46– Number housing completions to meet local needs VO47 – Proportion of all new housing that is affordable VO32 – Public transport services to Rural Service Centres VO41 – Number of parishes with emerging or adopted Community Led Plans or Neighbourhood Plans VO44 – Number of doctors surgeries VO49 – Percentage of new dwellings approved with permanent occupancy restriction VO31 – Net creation of employment floorspace completed in Rural Service Centres	
Risk management solutions	Partnership’s Plan Strategies	SL4, SL8, PE2, PE5, PE9, PE11, VE4, VE6, VC1, VC2, VC3, VC4, VC5, VC6, VC7, VC8
	Partnership’s Plan breakthrough actions	6, 7, 8
	Lake District Local Plan	CS02, CS03, CS04, CS05, CS06, CS07, CS09, CS14, CS15, CS17, CS18, CS19, CS20, CS21, CS22, CS23, CS24
Risk to:	Outstanding Universal Value	Lake District Special Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-pastoralism and local industry</li> <li>• A world class cultural landscape</li> <li>• Rich archaeology and historic landscape</li> <li>• Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land</li> <li>• Distinctive buildings and settlement character</li> <li>• A source of artistic inspiration</li> </ul>





# **APPENDIX 6**

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Matrix analysis of how the strategies help  
to protect and enhance the Outstanding  
Universal Value and Special Qualities

## APPENDIX 6 – MATRIX ANALYSIS OF HOW THE STRATEGIES HELP TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE AND SPECIAL QUALITIES

TABLE 16 Analysis of how spectacular landscape strategies protect and enhance

STRATEGY	OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE			SPECIAL QUALITIES				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
SL1 – A world-class living cultural landscape	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
SL 2 – Sustained distinctive and well maintained built and historic environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SL 3 – Wise use of geology contributing to local and national needs and demands	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SL4 – Increased resilience to flooding				✓				
SL 5 – Improved water quality and resources in lakes, tarns, rivers, ground waters, and sea	✓			✓	✓			✓
SL 6 – Well considered tree and woodland establishment and improvement	✓			✓	✓			✓
SL 7 – Resilient and well-functioning habitats and wildlife			✓	✓				✓
SL 8 – The continuation of the Lake District as a source of artistic and cultural inspiration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

**KEY**

**A** Spectacular landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage strategies

**B** Agro-pastoralism and local industry

**C** Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape

**D** Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape

**E** A world class cultural landscape

**F** Complex geology and geomorphology

**G** Rich archaeology and historic landscape

**H** Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land

**I** The high fells

SPECIAL QUALITIES								
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
✓	✓				✓	✓		
				✓	✓			
				✓				
		✓		✓				
	✓	✓					✓	
			✓					
	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
✓					✓	✓		

KEY
<b>J</b> Wealth of habitats and wildlife
<b>K</b> Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast
<b>L</b> Extensive semi-natural woodlands
<b>M</b> Distinctive buildings and settlement character
<b>N</b> A source of artistic inspiration
<b>O</b> A model for protecting cultural landscapes
<b>P</b> A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities
<b>Q</b> Opportunities for quiet enjoyment

TABLE 17 Analysis of how prosperous economy strategies protect and enhance

STRATEGY	OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE			SPECIAL QUALITIES				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
PE 1 – Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries	✓			✓	✓			✓
PE 2 – Maintaining traditional land based skills	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
PE 3 – Increasing the number of staying visitors				✓				
PE 4 – A Year Round Visitor Industry				✓				
PE 5 – Provision of infrastructure – Digital infrastructure				✓				
PE 6 – Major industries and provision of infrastructure outside the Lake District				✓				
PE 7 – Reducing energy costs for businesses				✓				
PE 8 – Availability of land and buildings				✓				
PE 9 -Addressing workforce and skills gaps				✓				
PE 10 – Supporting businesses with advice and access to investment opportunities				✓				
PE 11 – Provision of infrastructure using roads, rail and boats				✓				
PE 12 – Market awareness and promotion				✓				

KEY
A Prosperous economy strategies
B Agro-pastoralism and local industry
C Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape
D Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape
E A world class cultural landscape
F Complex geology and geomorphology
G Rich archaeology and historic landscape
H Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land
I The high fells



TABLE 18 Analysis of how world class visitor experience strategies protect and enhance

STRATEGY	OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE			SPECIAL QUALITIES				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
VE 1 – Opportunity for experiences in a unique landscape			✓	✓				
VE 2 – Responsible visiting			✓	✓				
VE 3 – Diversity and availability of high standard accommodation for all budgets				✓				
VE 4 – Distinctive settlement character, quality public realm and amenities				✓				
VE 5 – Available and accessible information for visitors				✓				
VE 6 – Easy access to and within the Lake District, clear and easy orientation and choice of attractive travel options				✓				

KEY
A World class visitor experience strategies
B Agro-pastoralism and local industry
C Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape
D Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape
E A world class cultural landscape
F Complex geology and geomorphology
G Rich archaeology and historic landscape
H Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land
I The high fells

SPECIAL QUALITIES								
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
							✓	✓
						✓	✓	
							✓	
				✓			✓	
							✓	
							✓	

KEY
<b>J</b> Wealth of habitats and wildlife
<b>K</b> Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast
<b>L</b> Extensive semi-natural woodlands
<b>M</b> Distinctive buildings and settlement character
<b>N</b> A source of artistic inspiration
<b>O</b> A model for protecting cultural landscapes
<b>P</b> A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities
<b>Q</b> Opportunities for quiet enjoyment

TABLE 19 Analysis of how vibrant community strategies protect and enhance

STRATEGY	OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE			SPECIAL QUALITIES				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
VC 1 – Pride in and a sense of ownership of the local environment and its distinctive character				✓	✓		✓	
VC 2 – Reasonable fuel and energy costs				✓				
VC 3 – Access to services				✓				
VC 4 – Access to a range of employment opportunities	✓			✓				✓
VC 5 – Availability and supply of a full range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet local needs				✓				
VC 6 – A high proportion of housing in permanent occupation				✓				
VC 7 – Access to high quality amenity and recreation green spaces, public rights of way, and facilities			✓	✓				
VC 8 – Safe communities and low crime				✓				

KEY
A Vibrant communities strategies
B Agro-pastoralism and local industry
C Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape
D Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape
E A world class cultural landscape
F Complex geology and geomorphology
G Rich archaeology and historic landscape
H Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land
I The high fells

SPECIAL QUALITIES								
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
					✓	✓	✓	
							✓	
✓							✓	

KEY
<b>J</b> Wealth of habitats and wildlife
<b>K</b> Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast
<b>L</b> Extensive semi-natural woodlands
<b>M</b> Distinctive buildings and settlement character
<b>N</b> A source of artistic inspiration
<b>O</b> A model for protecting cultural landscapes
<b>P</b> A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities
<b>Q</b> Opportunities for quiet enjoyment



# **APPENDIX 7**

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The Lake District National Park  
Partnership Memorandum  
of Understanding

# APPENDIX 7 – THE LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK PARTNERSHIP MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

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## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

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### 1 The Partners

This Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) is entered into by the parties contained in Annex 1 (as may be reviewed from time to time) who will collectively act as the Lake District National Park Partnership (“the Partnership”).

### 2 Purpose & Vision

- 2.1 This MOU outlines the purpose and structure of the Partnership and establishes a commitment towards good practice in the way the Partners work with each other. It is an opportunity for the Lake District and Cumbria to celebrate its approach to joint working in the region and beyond.
- 2.2 The vision for the Lake District National Park (‘the Lake District’) as developed by the Partners is: ‘The Lake District will be an inspirational example of sustainable development in action, a place where a prosperous economy, world class visitor experiences and vibrant communities all come together to sustain the spectacular landscape, its wildlife and cultural heritage. Local people, visitors and the many organisations working in the National Park or have a contribution to make to it, must be united in achieving this.’ (‘the Vision’)
- 2.3 This MOU is not a contract. It is a ‘ways of working document’ which provides the overarching framework for the activities of the Partnership. It sets out the functions of the Partnership and the relationship between it and the Partners to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the Vision.
- 2.4 This MOU does not affect the statutory role and function of the Partners and builds on the existing working relationships between the Partners.
- 2.5 This MOU recognises section 62 of the Environment Act 1995. This requires the Lake District National Park Authority and any Partner who is a public body,

statutory undertaker or a person holding a public office to have regard to the statutory purposes of:

- conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park and
- promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public while
- fostering the economic and social well-being of local communities
- when exercising or performing any functions affecting the Lake District National Park. The Partners must attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area where there is a conflict between purposes.

2.6 This MOU is not legally binding on any Partner and the detailed working arrangements of the Partnership may be changed by agreement of the majority of Partners.

2.7 The Partners will work together to review and agree the overall vision for the National Park, the special qualities and key delivery aims every five (5) years. They will also agree an annual action plan that achieves both the Vision and the delivery aims of the Partnership. The Partnership is entitled to agree strategic position statements, particularly in relation to priority action areas. It is intended that the Partners will pursue these aims as far as practical, bearing in mind their own legal requirements, organisation's objectives and strategic framework of operation.

2.8 The Partnership aims to capture a genuine enthusiasm amongst the Partners to resolve conflict, reduce duplication and work together towards achieving the Vision.

### **3 Duration**

3.1 This MOU will run from 17 June 2013 until either it is amended or it is terminated by the Partners.

3.2 Every five years this MOU and the Partnership's values will be reviewed by the Partners and amended if appropriate.

### **4 Role and Function of the Partnership**

4.1 The Partnership will:- Develop, agree, and continuously review, the Vision by engaging others;  
Develop, agree and monitor a rolling five year management plan for the Lake District National Park ("the Partnership's Plan"), with clear priority actions, outcomes and success measures, ensuring agreement and participation by all Partners; and Provide strategic advice and recommendations to the Partners in creating, monitoring and reviewing policies for developing and managing the

National Park and issues related to its future. This will include regularly reviewing the Partnership Plan, the Local Plan for the National Park and the State of the Park Report.

- 4.2 This will be achieved through the values of the Partnership:-
- Trust, openness and integrity
  - Working together to achieve excellence
  - Adding value, and inspiring change
  - Being creative and ensuring connectivity
  - Demonstrating a willingness to learn
  - Advocating success
  - Ensuring a commitment to deliver
- 4.3 The Partners will encourage and facilitate effective working relationships between each other in those topics relevant to the delivery of the Vision.
- 4.4 The Partners agree to:
- ***collaborate and co-operate. Establish and adhere to the governance structure set out in this MOU to ensure that activities are delivered and actions taken as required;***
  - ***be accountable. Take on, manage and account to each other for performance of the respective roles and responsibilities set out in this MOU;***
  - ***be open. Communicate openly about major concerns, issues or opportunities relating to the Partnership;***
  - ***learn, develop and seek to achieve full potential. Share information, experience, materials and skills to learn from each other and develop effective working practices, work collaboratively to identify solutions, eliminate duplication of effort, mitigate risk and reduce cost;***
  - ***adopt a positive outlook. Behave in a positive, proactive manner;***
  - ***adhere to statutory requirements and best practice. Comply with applicable laws and standards including EU procurement rules, data protection and freedom of information legislation;***
  - ***act in a timely manner;***
  - ***manage stakeholders effectively;***
  - ***deploy appropriate resources. Ensure sufficient and appropriately qualified resources are available and authorised to fulfil the responsibilities set out in this MOU and the Partnership's Plan; and***
  - ***act in good faith to support achievement of the Partnership***

## **5 Legal Status & Enforceability**

- 5.1 The Partnership is an un-constituted body. Its operation and work programme will be agreed by a committee comprising representatives from the Partnership ("Partnership Committee") as referred to within Clause 6 below.
- 5.2 Nothing in this MOU shall constitute a legal agreement or the formation of a partnership as recognised under the Partnership Act 1890 between the parties and no Partner shall be entitled to enforce any rights or liabilities against any other Partner in relation to any issues arising under this MOU.

## **6 Partnership Committee**

- 6.1 The Partnership Committee shall be represented by the members contained in Annex 2 (as may be reviewed from time to time):-
- 6.2 The Chair of the Committee will be an independent person appointed by an appointment panel made up of three Partners including the Lake District National Park Authority ('LDNPA'). The position will be advertised and no representatives or members of the Partners may apply. The Chair will be appointed for a period of three years or until they resign or are removed by a vote of 'no confidence' by the Partners, whichever is sooner. The number of times an independent person may be appointed as Chair is limited to two terms, unless under exceptional circumstances by Partnership agreement.
- 6.3 The Vice-Chair of the Committee will be the Chairman of the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 6.4 The Committee will meet together for the dispatch of business. They will adjourn and regulate their meetings as they see fit. They will usually meet quarterly, but in any event will meet at least once a year.
- 6.5 Each Partner will have one vote even though they may have more than one representative on the Committee.
- 6.6 The Partnership may invite any organisation to be a member of the Partnership. The application must be supported by two existing members. Any new member will be invited to have a representative sit on the Committee. The Committee may appoint any other person it feels appropriate to sit on the Committee. Any representative appointed under this clause will have the same role, responsibility and voting rights on the Partnership Committee as the existing Partners.
- 6.7 Decisions reached by the Committee will be reached by a majority of votes. In the case of an equal number of votes being cast, the Chair of the Committee shall be entitled to a casting vote.

- 6.8 The quorum for a meeting of the Committee will be 30% of the Committee membership and there will be no quorum unless the LDNPA member or a nominated representative of the LDNPA is present in person.
- 6.9 Whenever a private sector Committee member has a financial interest or a public sector Committee member has a disclosable pecuniary interest (as defined in The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012) in a matter to be discussed at a Partnership Committee meeting (or a sub-committee or task and finish group) the Committee member will:
- (i) Declare such an interest before any discussion begins on the matter; and
  - (ii) Unless the Partnership Committee resolves otherwise
    - Withdraw from the meeting for that item
    - Not be counted in the quorum for that part of the meeting
    - Not be entitled to vote on the matter
- 6.10 The Committee may conduct its business through sub-committees or task and finish groups provided that:-
- (i) The sub-committee or task and finish group has been agreed by a meeting of the Partnership Committee;
  - (ii) Each sub-committee or task and finish group is chaired by a member of the Partnership Committee.

## **7 The Relationship between the Partnership & the LDNPA**

- 7.1 Whilst the LDNPA established the Partnership, it is an equal partner. The Partners recognise that the LDNPA has specific responsibilities to develop and monitor the Partnership Plan and the Local Plan for the National Park and to produce a State of the Park Report. These are critical documents in achieving the Vision and the Partners will provide collective advice on these documents.
- 7.2 The LDNPA facilitates the Partnership. This is coordinated by a dedicated Partnership support team ("Partnership Support Team") made up of people employed by the LDNPA. The Partnership Support Team will work closely with all Partners and the Chair of the Partnership Committee to ensure effective partnership working. The Partnership Support Team shall provide a management and administrative resource that will:-
- Coordinate Partnership meetings, prepare agendas and minutes
  - Deal with any communication by email, website links, letter and e-news relating to the Partnership
  - Facilitate the preparation of the Partnership's Plan, its annual review together with its associated monitoring
  - Produce monitoring reports, annual reports and the State of the Park Report

- Facilitate other specialist sub groups

Deal with Partnership responses to local, regional and national consultations, topics or issues

## **8 Communications Protocol**

- 8.1 All Partners are responsible for communication of the Partnership's work both internally (within partner organisations) and externally (to their networks and audiences outside).
- 8.2 Communication between Partners includes consulting with their organisation and networks on the work of the Partnership and communicating decisions and achievements on issues relating to people living, working and visiting the National Park.
- 8.3 The Partnership Support Team will produce a general communication plan to guide the Partnership on issues relating to general communication. This will be reviewed and updated annually. The Partnership Support Team will also produce a communication guide, intended as a checklist to aid communication of all Partners.

## **9 The Partnership's Plan & Managing Performance**

- 9.1 To make progress towards delivering the Vision, the Partnership is committed to updating and monitoring the progress and delivery of the Partnership's Plan by considering performance indicators and delivery of actions within the Partnership's Plan. Every Partner involved in the delivery of the Partnership's Plan is responsible for ensuring effective updating of the actions and performance indicators. Each Partner will understand and manage risks to delivering the Partnership's Plan.
- 9.2 The Partnership will agree a monitoring cycle for the Partnership's Plan, revolving around the meetings of the Partnership and the requirement for review of the Partnership's Plan.
- 9.3 The Partnership Plan sub group leads the monitoring and review process. This group is made up of nominated Partners for each of the Vision themes, as well as other interested Partner organisations. The sub group is open for any Partner to join.
- 9.4 All Partners agree to share relevant data with each other. This data will be used to monitor delivery of the Partnership's Plan, the setting of priorities and recording progress towards the Vision.
- 9.5 Poor performance (including lack of updates from Partners) will be highlighted as part of the monitoring process. Challenge by the Partnership of individual Partners, based on an adoption of the values, is encouraged.

- 9.6 Success will be highlighted as part of the monitoring process and all Partners will promote success via their own networks.
- 9.7 The Partnership will produce the following reports to record and help manage performance:-
- An annual monitoring report will capture progress on delivery of actions from the Partnership's Plan
  - An annual report, will summarise the overall performance of the Partnership (including delivery of the Partnership's Plan)
  - An annual State of the Park Report will include data which captures the condition and health of the National Park against key indicators. These key indicators will inform the Partnership whether the achievement of the Vision is being realised on the ground.

## **10 Scrutiny and Improvement**

- 10.1 The Partnership is committed to reviewing the way it functions as an entity. Scrutiny and improvement will help the Partnership remain relevant and effective, having the greatest impact to achieve the Vision.
- 10.2 The Partnership will review and develop an Improvement Plan for the Partnership at least every 3 years.
- 10.3 Independent scrutiny of the Partnership will take place every five years through the existing National Park Authorities Performance Assessment (NPAPA) peer review process or any other process that replaces it.

## **11 Partnership & Financial Accountability**

- 11.1 Partners are accountable to each other, to other relevant organisations and to those people who live, work, and visit the National Park. Accountability depends upon effective communication and the openness of the Partnership's processes and meetings. Minutes of the meetings, agendas, reports, delivery plans and newsletters are available either on the website ([www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/partnership](http://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/partnership)) or from the LDNPA.
- 11.2 Partnership Committee members are accountable for the commitments they make to the Partnership on behalf of their Partner organisation. They provide feedback on those commitments, on the business of the Partnership and on their organisation's achievements relating to the Vision to their Partner organisation. A Partnership communication guide is available for all Partners.
- 11.3 If the Partnership is in a position to manage financial resources, the Partnership will appoint an accountable body for those resources.

## **12 Assurance**

12.1 The Partners will promptly do all things which may be reasonably required for the purpose of giving full effect to the Partnership Plan.

## **13 Variation and Waiver**

13.1 No variation of this MOU will be valid unless it is in writing and signed by or on behalf of each of the Partners.

13.2 The Partners cannot assign or in any other way dispose of the MOU or any part of it to any person, firm or company.

## **14 Intellectual Property Rights**

14.1 All intellectual property rights in any information or material that is produced by one Partner to the other Partners or to the Partnership will remain the property of the Partner that owns such intellectual property rights prior to such an introduction.

14.2 Each Partner grants an irrevocable licence to the other Partners to use their intellectual property for the purposes of the Partnership.

## **15 Information**

15.1 The Partners acknowledge that the LDNPA and other public sector partners are subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Environmental Regulations 2004 (EIR). The Partners shall assist and cooperate with the LDNPA and public sector partners where necessary to comply with these requirements.

15.2 The Partners shall provide all necessary assistance to enable any public sector partner to respond to a request for information within the time for compliance and if requested to will permit the public sector partner to inspect such records as they may require to comply with the request.

## **16 Limitations of Liability**

16.1 The Partners total liability arising under, or in connection with the MOU, whether in tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty), contract, misrepresentation, restitution or otherwise, shall be limited to £1 (One Pound).

16.2 A Partner will not be liable to other Partners for any direct, special or consequential loss or damage; or any loss of profits, turnover, business opportunities or damage to goodwill (whether direct or indirect).

## **17 Termination**

- 17.1 The Partnership may require (a) Partner(s) to leave the Partnership by notice in writing with immediate effect with no liability to the Partner(s) where:
- A Partner undergoes a change of control, within the meaning of Section 416 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 which impacts adversely and materially on the Memorandum or the Project; or
  - A Partner becomes insolvent, bankrupt, enters into liquidation, enters into a voluntary arrangement, appoints a receiver or such similar event in any jurisdiction save for the purposes of a solvent reconstruction or amalgamation; or
  - A Partner is guilty of any fraud or dishonesty or acts in any manner which in the opinion of the Partners is likely to bring the Partners into disrepute or is materially adverse to the interests of the Partners; or
  - A Partner suffers or allows any execution, whether legal or equitable, to be levied on its property or obtained against it, or is unable to pay its debts within the meaning of Section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Partner ceases to trade
- 17.2 Without prejudice to any other rights or remedies which Partners may have, a Partner may leave the Partnership by giving one months' written notice to the other Partners.
- 17.3 Upon leaving the Partnership in accordance with Clause 18, the leaving Partner shall return any information or materials it holds to the Partner that provided the information.

## **18 Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999**

- 18.1 The Partners do not intend that any term of the MOU shall be enforceable by virtue of the Contracts (Right of Third Parties) Act 1999 by any person that is not a party to it.

## **19 Governing Law**

- 19.1 This MOU and all disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with the activities of the Partners shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England.





# **APPENDIX 8**

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Equality and diversity

# APPENDIX 8 – EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

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The Lake District is a designated National Park. This means it is a national asset for society. Everyone should have access to it, regardless of economic, social or physical constraints.

We have listened to groups that currently feel unwelcome or find it hard to enjoy the Lake District's Special Qualities so we can identify barriers to intellectual or physical access.

The National Park Authority is fully engaged in working with the Campaign for National Parks on its Mosaic project. The project encourages and supports Community Champions in their aim to lead others from their communities in learning about, appreciating and enjoying the Lake District. The National Park Authority is also committed to organisational change and establishing partnerships and relationships with groups to help make the Lake District a more welcoming and accessible place. This work will extend into the Partnership through its actions.

In addition, an Equality Impact Assessment has been produced to consider if there is likely to be any adverse impacts on any groups resulting from this Plan.





# **APPENDIX 9**

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Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat  
Regulations Assessment

# APPENDIX 9 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND HABITAT REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

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The Partnership's Plan has been subject to both a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment. These assessments have been carried out independently by consultants to ensure an objective assessment of the effects of the proposed strategies.

A post adoption statement will be separately produced on adoption of the Partnership's Plan.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FROM JBA CONSULTING

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### Introduction

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was undertaken to inform the development of the Partnership's Plan for the Lake District National Park Partnership. The SA aims to identify the significant environmental, social and economic effects of the Plan, and promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA meets the requirements of both the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

Alongside the SA, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations). The HRA aims to identify whether the proposed policies of the Plan, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, are likely to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites) within the Park or surrounding area.

### Sustainability Appraisal

The SA is a systematic process used to ensure the social, environmental and economic effects of plans and policies are assessed as part of the plan preparation process. A key element of the SA is the testing of plans and policies against the SA objectives in order to identify the likely effects of the Plan. This is with a view to avoiding and mitigating

adverse effects and maximising positive outcomes. The SA process therefore promotes sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans.

The assessment concluded that the Plan strategies have a generally positive effect on the SA objectives. In particular, the Plan scores well against social and economic objectives, promoting a range of options to strengthen and diversify the local economy, and promote better access to services and the countryside, whilst fostering greater community vibrancy and cohesion. The Plan also scores well against environmental aspects and seeks to protect and promote natural and cultural heritage features, including the cultural landscape most notably. However, there are a range of risks to the natural environment and biodiversity that were identified due to measures to improve the landscape and cultural heritage, and promote the Park as a visitor attraction and measures to support and implement new housing, transport and other infrastructure development. Any negative effects that have been identified are able to be effectively mitigated through a variety of controls and management measures. The SA of the Plan also identified a number of areas where the Plan could be strengthened to ensure delivery of a sustainable approach.

### **Habitats Regulations Assessment**

The Habitats Regulations requires a competent authority to undertake a HRA of a plan or project to determine whether it would have a likely significant effect on a European site. All European sites lying partially or wholly within the Park or within 15 kilometres of its boundary were considered through the assessment process.

In many cases, strategies put forward will not lead to any development activities or will provide opportunities for conservation or enhancement of biodiversity, thus potentially benefitting the sites. Under some of the strategies development related actions are proposed and such actions may result in adverse impacts on European sites. However, no site-specific development proposals have been set out as part of the Plan itself. Furthermore, it has been considered that a project level HRA would be more suitable in these circumstances.

The Screening Assessment identified adverse impacts on European sites within or adjacent to the Lake District National Park from the Plan, and an Appropriate Assessment was undertaken on eight strategies, including a detailed account of the way in which any effects would be mitigated.

In conclusion, subject to mitigation measures, the Lake District Partnership's Plan will not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the European sites within or adjacent to the Lake District National Park.



# **APPENDIX 10**

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Relevant Lake District National Park  
Authority Local Plan policies

# APPENDIX 10 – RELEVANT LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

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## LOCAL PLAN POLICIES WHICH SUSTAIN THE SPECTACULAR LANDSCAPE

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### POLICY CS25: PROTECTING THE SPECTACULAR LANDSCAPE

We will protect the Lake District National Park's spectacular and inspirational landscape by promoting a character-based approach to conserve and enhance its uniqueness and diversity.

The management of development and land use change will be guided by the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment recognising the distinctive characteristics identified in the Landscape Character Types and Areas of Distinctive Character.

The type, design and scale of development, and the level of activity, should maintain and, where possible, enhance local distinctiveness, sense of place and tranquillity. In assessing development proposals the highest level of protection will be given to the landscape.

We will use opportunities to reduce existing landscape detractors.

Development should have regard to the areas of mountain, moor, heath, woodland and coast identified on the Section 3 Conservation Map.

### POLICY CS26: GEODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY

We will protect the important geodiversity of the Lake District National Park, and encourage a significant enhancement of its biodiversity resource. This includes its wealth of habitats and species, unique water environments, and trees and woodlands.

We will seek opportunities to:

- expand, and strengthen the integrity, resilience and network of habitats;
- enhance priority habitats and species;
- re-establish appropriate native species; and
- promote and restore natural processes.

We will not permit development detrimental to the geodiversity or biodiversity of areas and features including Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites, County Wildlife Sites, and priority or principal habitats and species, unless the need for development outweighs the harm caused.

Where we permit development, we will require mitigation to minimise the loss of geodiversity or biodiversity interests. We will secure compensation measures to create, restore or enhance habitats on site or, if appropriate, elsewhere.

### POLICY CS27: THE ACCLAIMED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

We will protect the internationally acclaimed historic environment of the Lake District National Park.

Development proposals will seek to conserve and enhance the character, integrity and setting of the historic environment including:

- historic assets on the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, or on the schedule of ancient monuments; or
- non-statutory sites including historic parks and gardens, conservation areas, and designated or proposed world heritage sites; or
- locally important sites and features identified on the Lake District Historic Environment Record; or
- the historic character of settlements.

We will encourage the reuse of buildings of archaeological and historic importance that make a positive contribution to the landscape character or historic environment of the Lake District National Park.

Repairs and alterations will employ, where appropriate, local crafts, skills and traditions and traditional building techniques and materials.

### POLICY CS28: LAKESHORE DEVELOPMENT

We want to protect the landscape character and biodiversity of lakes and lakeshores, but we recognise that there is a need for limited lakeshore development to support lake services and facilities that rely on a lakeshore location.

We will only permit lakeshore development where:

- the development provides facilities or services that have a direct lake use function for recreation or water-based transport purposes; and
- the applicant demonstrates that other locations are not feasible or viable; and
- the scale, siting, design and character of the development enhances or maintains the character of its lakeshore location and the character of the lake, including undeveloped stretches of lakeshore.

This policy will not apply to proposals at Lakeside, Bowness Bay or Waterhead that are part of the Windermere Waterfront Programme.

We define lakeshore as that area surrounding open water where the lake is the dominant feature in the landscape and directly affects landscape character above all other influences. The lakeshore will vary in scale according to other landscape characteristics and also in character including semi-natural, rural, designed landscape and developed lakeshore.

We will seek public access to lakes and tarns, where appropriate when assessing development proposals.

### POLICY CS29: MINERAL EXTRACTION

We will permit mineral extraction in the National Park where:

- it is for the extension of an existing site or the reopening of an old site; and
- it meets a local need for building stone and slate; and
- it makes careful use of mineral resources including the effective use of secondary aggregates; and
- includes details which ensure sensitive environmental restoration and aftercare of the site, including enhancement for biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape character and quality; and
- it supports the local economy and employment opportunities.

In exceptional circumstances we will allow development proposals which cause an adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park if the harm is outweighed by:

- the need to maintain a supply of local building material which cannot be sourced from elsewhere and the loss of supply would result in the devaluing of the built fabric of the National Park; or
- the need to conserve nationally significant buildings, or demonstrating a national need for high purity limestone.

## LOCAL PLAN POLICIES WHICH SUPPORT VISITOR MANAGEMENT

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### POLICY CS08: WINDERMERE WATERFRONT PROGRAMME

We will support proposals for sustainable tourism development to deliver a cohesive world class visitor destination at the key sites comprising the Windermere Waterfront Programme where it would:

- incorporate the highest quality of sustainable, locally distinctive design appropriate to the character of the area, and
- incorporate measures to celebrate proximity to water and to protect and enhance water quality where appropriate, and
- incorporate improvements to the public realm, where appropriate, and
- incorporate improvements to accessibility by sustainable forms of transport.

Where appropriate, we will seek developer contributions and management agreements to meet transport and infrastructure requirements, including investment in the public realm.

We will work with partners to develop and improve sustainable transport connections on and around the lake.

We will retain and enhance the character of the more tranquil areas around the lake while strengthening the opportunities for passive enjoyment, including for walking and cycling.

Bowness Bay and The Glebe, Bowness on Windermere is a strategic regeneration location for development to transform the visitor experience, in accordance with the above principles, we will define the extent of the location, together with more detail of the scale and nature of development, in the Allocations of Land DPD.

### POLICY CS14: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS

We will reduce the need to travel within and through the Lake District National Park, and promote the development and use of sustainable travel choices.

Appropriate development proposals should:

- contribute to improvements in the provision of, linkages with, and accessibility to sustainable modes of transport including rail, bus, boat, cycling, horse-riding and walking;
- reduce non-essential travel especially by car-based visitors;
- reduce road-based freight; or
- encourage the transfer of freight to other modes of transport.

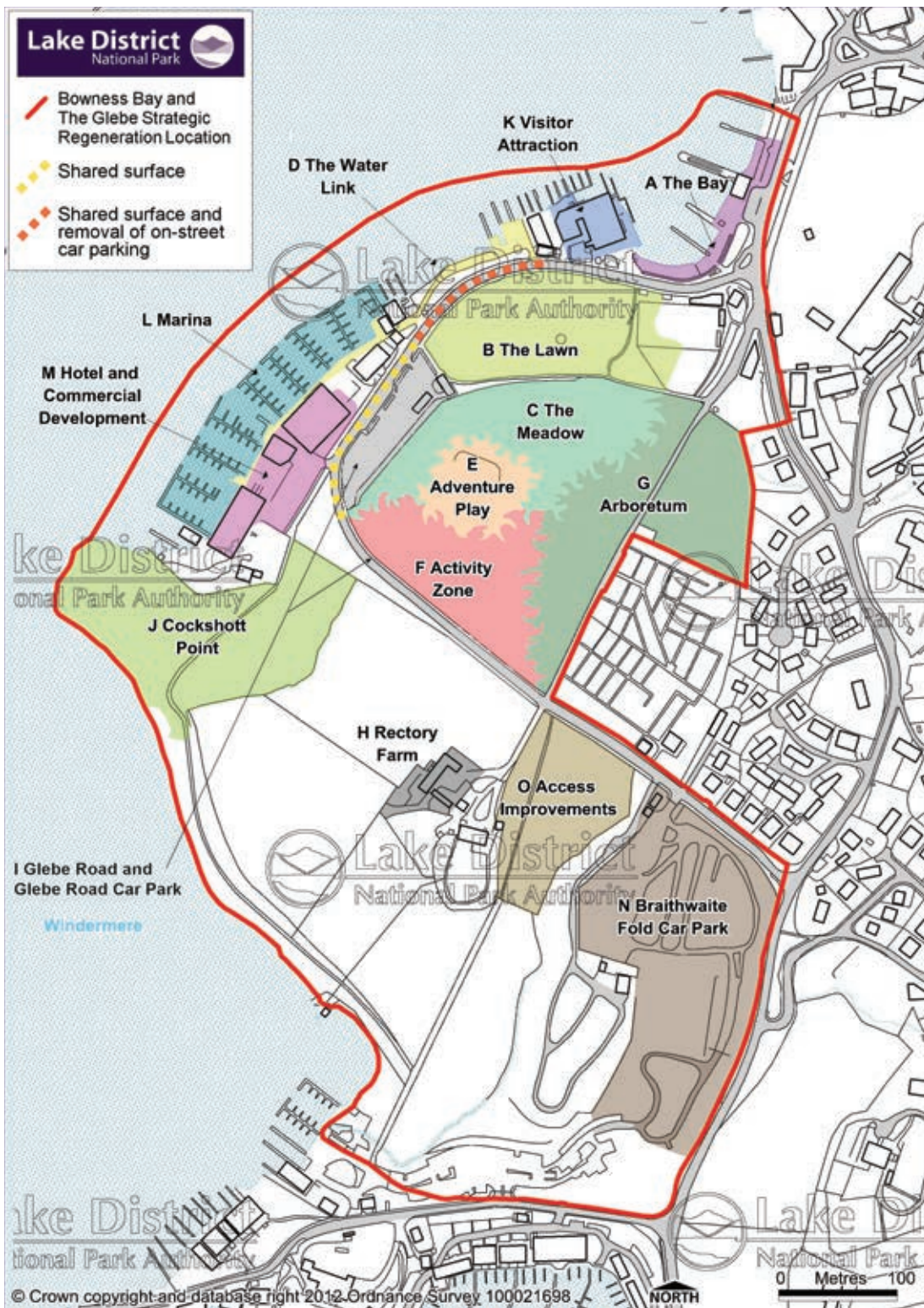
Additionally public parking provision will only be allowed if it is a proven component of a strategic traffic management scheme.

The rural character of roads should be maintained and, where possible, enhanced.

The rights of way network will be safeguarded and, where possible, improved.

Disused railway lines will be protected from development that would compromise future reuse as sustainable transport routes.





#### POLICY CS04: NORTH DISTINCTIVE AREA

Approximately 25% of all development will take place in the North Distinctive Area.

We have identified Keswick and Caldbeck as rural service centres.

We recognise Low/High Lorton, Embleton, Bassenthwaite, Threlkeld, Braithwaite, Portinscale, and Rosthwaite/Stonethwaite as villages.

In rural service centres we will:

- give priority to providing local affordable housing to help redress the housing imbalance, particularly in Keswick where there is a shortage of social rented houses. The focus will be on allocating sites in Keswick and Caldbeck to provide the mix of housing types and tenures appropriate to meeting the identified community needs,
- seek to continue to allocate the Pencil Factory site at Keswick as our main employment site in this area and promote its development for employment use. We will seek to allocate additional sites at Keswick and Caldbeck to satisfy further demand, while recognising cross boundary links to sites in Cockermouth, Workington, Maryport and Carlisle,
- protect the vitality of Keswick's shopping area and identify a Central Shopping Area on the Proposals Map, and
- seek to develop opportunities for sustainable tourism focussed on Keswick and Caldbeck, where they enable the economic and physical regeneration of an area, or diversify the local economy. In doing so, we will recognise Keswick's role as a centre for outdoor recreation and a 'first-stop' for visitors, and
- support initiatives that reduce visitor car-based travel between Keswick and the surrounding attractions of Whinlatter Forest Park, Bassenthwaite, Honister Slate Mines and the valleys of Borrowdale, Buttermere and Loweswater.

In villages we will:

- encourage small scale housing development in Low/High Lorton, Embleton, Bassenthwaite, Threlkeld, Braithwaite, Portinscale, and Rosthwaite/Stonethwaite to meet their identified housing needs, and
- support the provision of children's play areas in Braithwaite, Portinscale, Embleton, Bassenthwaite and Rosthwaite/Stonethwaite, and
- seek to continue to allocate the site at the former mines, Threlkeld for employment use, and additional proposals for small scale employment uses will be supported within or well related to the villages of Low / High Lorton, Embleton, Bassenthwaite, and Braithwaite, Rosthwaite and Threlkeld. Larger scale proposals may be considered favourably at Portinscale given its close connections to Keswick.

In cluster communities and the open countryside we will:

- provide for meeting identified housing needs, and
- support small scale proposals to diversify the rural economy, in particular farm diversification schemes.

We will use the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment to guide management of development and land use change. We will strengthen the landscape character of the North by:

- conserving and enhancing the diverse patchwork of habitats especially water, moorland, woodland, gill and bog,
- conserving and enhancing the historic landscape including historic route-ways, the distinctive pattern of field boundaries and walled enclosures, character of the vernacular built environment, and industrial archaeology,
- protecting the skyline and views into and out of the area
- improving water quality in the north west catchments, and
- enhancing the sense of remoteness and tranquillity of the upland mountain massifs and less frequented fells north of Skiddaw and Blencathra.

We will support initiatives that reduce the need to travel, and strengthen the sustainable transport links between settlements in the North area with Carlisle, Cockermouth, Workington and Whitehaven. We will work with partners to protect the redundant Keswick to Penrith railway line from development that would compromise its future use as a sustainable transport route. We will seek to strengthen Derwentwater's role for enabling people, particularly visitors, to travel more sustainably, by boat. We will support initiatives that reduce non-essential travel, especially by car-based visitors, over Dunmail Raise between the North and Central/South East areas. We will encourage more utility and recreational cycling including completion of the Keswick to Kendal cycle route and development of the Thirlmere cycle way. We will work with others to improve public transport and community transport services across the North Distinctive Area.

**POLICY CS05: EAST DISTINCTIVE AREA**

We anticipate that approximately 7% of all development will take place in the East Distinctive Area.

We have identified Glenridding/Patterdale as the rural service centre serving the East. The identified villages are Penruddock, Pooley Bridge, Askham and Bampton.

We will support initiatives that strengthen the sustainable transport links between settlements in the East area with Penrith, and that reduce non-essential travel especially by car-based visitors between the East and Central/South area. We will work with others to improve public transport and community transport services across the East Distinctive Area. We will encourage more utility and recreational cycling.

In the rural service centre of Glenridding/Patterdale we will:

- give priority to existing retail uses and local shops, and to supporting development proposals for additional local shops,
- give priority to providing local affordable housing. We will allocate sites in Glenridding/Patterdale to provide the mix of housing types and tenures appropriate to meeting the identified local housing needs,
- seek to allocate new employment land at Glenridding/Patterdale while recognising the cross boundary links to sites in Penrith, and
- develop opportunities for sustainable tourism, where sustainable transport connections are available.

In villages we will:

- recognise Pooley Bridge as providing an important choice of transport modes,
- protect existing local shops, and support development of additional local shops where there is evidence of local need,
- consider allocating sites for small scale housing development in Askham, because of the high level of identified housing need. We will encourage small scale housing development in Penruddock, Pooley Bridge and also in Bampton to meet their identified housing needs,
- support proposals for children's playgrounds in Penruddock, Pooley Bridge and Askham,
- support proposals for small scale employment uses within or well related to Penruddock, Pooley Bridge and Askham, and
- develop opportunities for sustainable tourism at Pooley Bridge, where sustainable transport connections are available.

In cluster communities and the open countryside we will support small scale proposals to diversify the rural economy, in particular farm diversification schemes.

Elsewhere we will:

- work with partners to improve the water quality of Ullswater,
- strengthen Ullswater's role in enabling everyone, especially visitors, to travel more sustainably, and
- consider sustainable tourism development at other locations where sustainable transport connections are made available, including Lowther Castle, as individual development opportunities arise.

We will use the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment to guide management of development and land use change. We will enhance the varied landscape character of the East, from parkland to mountain massif, by

- conserving and enhancing the diverse patchwork of habitats especially water, moorland, woodland, gill and bog,
- conserving and enhancing the historic landscape including historic route-ways, the distinctive pattern of field boundaries and walled enclosures, and the character of the vernacular built environment,
- protecting the skyline and views into and out of the area
- enhancing the sense of remoteness and tranquillity of the upland mountain massifs, and
- protecting the character of the quieter valleys from Martindale and the Lowther valley to the head of Troutbeck.

### POLICY CS06: WEST DISTINCTIVE AREA

Approximately 10% of all development is anticipated to take place in the West Distinctive Area.

We have identified Gosforth and Bootle as rural service centres for the West. We recognise Gosforth as an important gateway for the National Park, and as being able to accommodate further development. We aim to improve the range of services available at Gosforth and maintain/improve Bootle's current level of service provision to meet local needs. The villages are Ennerdale Bridge, Eskdale Green, Ravenglass, Lane End (Waberthwaite) and Silecroft.

In rural service centres we will:

- allocate sites in Gosforth and Bootle to provide a mix of housing types and tenures appropriate to meeting the identified needs of these communities,
- support additional retail development in Gosforth and Bootle to enhance their rural service centre roles, to provide for the needs of the local community and to support additional housing or tourism developments, and
- support development of facilities for young people and older children in Gosforth and Bootle, and
- seek to allocate land for employment use at Bootle, while recognising its close links to sites at Millom, Seascale, Sellafield and the Energy Coast in general. We will consider the Wellbank Camp site as a possible location for a mixed use development including employment uses. Given the location of an existing employment site at Greengarth, close to Gosforth, we will first seek to improve the existing site's profile and marketability and then consider allocating further employment land at Gosforth if there is additional demand and recognising the cross boundary links to sites in Cleator Moor, Egremont and Whitehaven.

In villages we will:

- encourage small scale housing development in Ennerdale Bridge, Eskdale Green, Ravenglass, Lane End (Waberthwaite) and Silecroft to meet the identified housing need of these communities, and
- support proposals for small scale employment uses within or well related to Lane End (Waberthwaite), Eskdale Green and Ennerdale Bridge and particularly Ravenglass, given its access to the Cumbria coastal railway line, and
- support retail development proposals in Ennerdale Bridge, Ravenglass, Lane End (Waberthwaite), Eskdale Green and Silecroft where there is evidence of a local community need, and
- support development of children's play areas in Eskdale Green, Lane End (Waberthwaite) and Silecroft.

In cluster communities and the open countryside, small scale proposals to diversify the rural economy, in particular farm diversification schemes will be supported.

Gosforth, Bootle and Ravenglass have an important role in enabling a choice of modes of transport for residents and visitors. We will support schemes that increase use of the coastal railway, and support the role of the Eskdale railway in reducing car-based tourist trips. We will support initiatives that strengthen the sustainable transport links between settlements in the West area with Whitehaven, Workington, Barrow, Millom and Sellafield. We will work with others to improve public transport and community transport services across the West Distinctive Area. We will encourage more utility and recreational cycling.

We will:

- work with partners to ensure that suitable transport connections are available between accommodation, attractions and activities inside and outside the boundary of the Lake District National Park, and
- Seek to develop opportunities for sustainable tourism focussed on Bootle, Ravenglass and Gosforth, where they enable the economic and physical regeneration of the area, or diversify the local economy.

The management of development and land use change will be guided by the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment. We will strengthen the landscape character of the West, for example by:

- considering development in locations where it is compatible with the character and tranquillity of the local landscape,
- conserving and enhancing the varied landscape types, from estuary and marsh, and coast, to lowland and coastal sandstone – both unique in this area – to upland valley and high fell fringe, and the significant area of high fell, and
- protecting the quieter valleys of the western fells.

### POLICY CS07: CENTRAL AND SOUTH EAST DISTINCTIVE AREA

Approximately 44% of all development will take place in the Central/South East Distinctive Area.

We have identified Ambleside, Staveley, Windermere/Bowness, and Grasmere as rural service centres. The villages are Chapel Stile/Elterwater, Troutbeck/Troutbeck Bridge, Crosthwaite, Lindale and Witherslack.

In the rural service centres we will:

- protect the vitality of the shopping areas in Windermere, Bowness, Ambleside and Grasmere. We will identify Central Shopping Areas for each of these settlements on the Proposals Map. We will maintain the shops in Staveley and consider ways to enable their on-going viability and to provide for local community needs,
- give priority to the provision of local affordable housing to help redress the housing imbalance. We will allocate sites in Grasmere, Ambleside, Windermere/Bowness and Staveley to provide a mix of housing types and tenures appropriate to meeting the identified needs of these communities. We will maximise the development opportunities on small sites to contribute to meeting the identified housing needs,
- seek to allocate new employment land at Windermere/Bowness and Staveley. We will seek to allocate additional sites at Ambleside and Grasmere to satisfy any further demand while recognising the cross boundary links with sites at Kendal, Milnthorpe and Grange Over Sands,
- develop opportunities for sustainable tourism focussed at Windermere and Bowness, Ambleside and Staveley, and Grasmere where they enable the economic and physical regeneration of the area, and
- support the provision of allotments in Ambleside and in Windermere/Bowness, the provision of facilities for young people in Staveley and in Windermere/Bowness.

We will support the University of Cumbria, as we recognise that it brings community benefits for the National Park. We will maintain the university campus at Ambleside and work with partners to support the on-going provision of undergraduate and postgraduate training courses at the Ambleside campus.

We will work with partners to seek solutions to infrastructure issues associated with the combined sewer network in Windermere/Bowness.

In villages we will:

- consider allocating sites for small scale housing development in Chapel Stile/Elterwater, Crosthwaite, Witherslack and Lindale to help alleviate the pressures from either high second home ownership or high levels of affordable housing need. Small scale development in Troutbeck/Troutbeck Bridge will be encouraged to meet the identified housing need,
- seek to continue to allocate the employment site at Troutbeck Bridge and promote its development for employment use,
- support proposals for small scale employment use within or well related to Chapel Stile/Elterwater, Crosthwaite, Witherslack and Lindale.
- give priority to protecting existing retail uses and local shops, and to supporting development proposals for additional local shops, and
- support the provision of a children's play area in Troutbeck/Troutbeck Bridge.

In cluster communities and the open countryside we will support small scale proposals to diversify the rural economy, in particular farm diversification schemes.

We will:

- recognise the southern tip of Windermere (Haverthwaite/Backbarrow /Newby Bridge/Lakeside area) as an important transport hub/interchange where a choice of transport modes can be achieved. This role is a significant integral element of the Windermere Waterfront Programme. We will seek to strengthen Lake Windermere's role as a transport corridor. We will aim to reduce non-essential travel, especially by car-based visitors, between the Central/South East area, other Distinctive Areas and areas outside the National Park. We will support initiatives that strengthen the sustainable transport links between settlements in the Central/South East area and Kendal and Grange over Sands. In particular, we will support initiatives that increase use of the Lakes Line. We will work with partners to facilitate cycle routes around Windermere and between Bowness and Ambleside, as part of the Keswick to Kendal cycleway. And improve public transport and community transport services across the Central/South East Distinctive Area,
- support the provision of amenity green space provision catering for informal play or ballgames, and
- work with partners to deliver public realm enhancement as part of the Windermere Waterfront Programme and elsewhere.

**POLICY CS07: CENTRAL AND SOUTH EAST DISTINCTIVE AREA CONT.**

We will use the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment to guide development and land use change. We will strengthen the landscape character of the Central/South East, for example by:

- conserving and enhancing the varied character types of this area, from estuary and marsh, coast and coastal limestone, to upland valley, high and low fell fringes, and the predominant low fell areas in which key landscape elements include semi-natural woodland, heath, parkland and boundary features, and
- protecting the character of the quieter areas including the Winster Valley and Whitbarrow.

**POLICY CS09: SOUTH DISTINCTIVE AREA**

We anticipate approximately 14% of all development will take place in the South Distinctive Area.

We have identified Coniston, Hawkshead, Broughton in Furness and Backbarrow/Haverthwaite as the rural service centres providing local services and facilities for this area.

In the rural service centres we will:

- protect the vitality of the shopping areas in Coniston and Hawkshead. We will identify Central Shopping Areas for each of these settlements on the Proposals Map. We will support additional retail development in Broughton-in-Furness to enhance its role as a rural service centre. We will maintain the shops in Backbarrow/Haverthwaite and consider ways to enable their on-going viability and to provide for local community needs.
- give priority to the provision of local affordable housing to help redress the housing imbalance. We will allocate housing sites in Coniston and Hawkshead where the need is most acute, to provide a mix of housing types and tenures appropriate to meeting the identified needs of these communities.
- seek to allocate new sites for employment use in Broughton-in-Furness and Backbarrow/Haverthwaite to serve the local demand and reinforce community sustainability. We will also seek to continue to allocate the site at the Old Sawmills in Coniston, and will consider allocating further employment land in Coniston and Hawkshead if there is additional demand.
- develop opportunities for sustainable tourism focussed at Coniston, Hawkshead, Lakeside and Backbarrow where they enable the economic and physical regeneration of the area.

In cluster communities and the open countryside, we will support small scale proposals to diversify the rural economy, in particular farm diversification schemes.

We will work with partners to support the improvement of sustainable transport modes to provide better links with areas outside the National Park such as Barrow, Ulverston and Kendal. We will also support schemes which help to reduce car-based travel to Grizedale Forest Park, and improve the level of sustainable transport including lake-based transport on Coniston. We will protect the Coniston to Foxfield railway line from development to maintain its potential for use as a sustainable transport route. We will work with others to improve public transport and community transport services across the South Distinctive Area, and will encourage more utility and recreational cycling.

We will consider allocating housing land in Torver to contribute towards meeting the identified housing need of Coniston, as Torver can accommodate growth without adversely affecting the integrity of the landscape. It may also have a role to play in accommodating some small scale development for employment use.

The management of development and land use change will be guided by the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment. We will strengthen the landscape character of the South area, for example by:

- conserving and enhancing the varied landscapes of the South including estuary and marsh, coast, low fell fringe, lowland and predominantly high and low fell, and
- protecting the quieter areas around Woodland, the Rusland Valley and Dale Park.

## LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO MANAGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES

### POLICY CS01: NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DISTINCTIVE NATURE OF THE LAKE DISTRICT

We will recognise the national significance and unique character of the Lake District National Park.

We will only support development proposals which:

- are consistent with National Park purposes and duty; and
- conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Lake District National Park.

If it appears that there is a conflict between National Park purposes, we shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Lake District National Park.

We will work with others to influence their plans, strategies and proposals to ensure that development outside the Lake District National Park does not damage its setting, or otherwise prejudice the achievement of National Park purposes.

### POLICY CS02: ACHIEVING VIBRANT AND SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS

We aim to enable development to support and maintain the vibrancy and sustainability of settlements, regenerate areas of need and reinforce the distinctiveness of place.

Development should be of a scale and nature appropriate to the character and function of the location in which it is proposed and:

- contribute towards meeting the needs of the local community, or
- bring benefit to the local community, or
- deliver sustainable tourism.

The distribution of development will reflect the different roles of settlements and conserve the integrity of the traditional settlement pattern. We define these as rural service centres, villages and cluster communities. We define areas outside these settlements as open countryside.

The level of development will be proportionate to the size and population of the settlement and to the capacity of the settlement to accommodate further development.

Rural service centres

The role of rural service centres is to:

- demonstrate strong linkages with its wider hinterland
- reinforce community cohesion, and sense of identity
- provide the basis for self-sufficiency to live and work, minimising the need to travel
- provide or have access to a range of basic services
- provide local employment opportunities
- provide a range of housing types and tenures
- act as a transport hub for the area by enabling access to a range of transport types such as rail, bus, boat, cycling and walking
- enable public transport provision and linkages with other towns and villages inside and outside the National Park

At least 50% of development will be facilitated in rural service centres.

Development will:

- reinforce or enhance the rural service centre's role, as far as capacity allows, and consolidate the range of local services needed for both the centre and its wider hinterland, and
- reflect the settlement's physical ability to evolve over time.

We will deliver development through the allocation of development sites, individual development opportunities and through the use of exceptions sites for affordable housing.

POLICY CS02: ACHIEVING VIBRANT AND SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS CONT.	
Villages	<p>The role of villages will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide a smaller range of services and facilities, and</li> <li>• demonstrate strong linkages with rural service centres and other settlements, and</li> <li>• provide a small level of development that maintains or enhances existing provision for local needs</li> </ul> <p>We anticipate approximately 20% of development will be facilitated in villages.</p> <p>Development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen community viability, and</li> <li>• maintain existing local service provision, and</li> <li>• utilise, where possible, previously developed land and buildings, and</li> </ul> <p>We will deliver development through individual development opportunities.</p> <p>Where the identified housing need is proportionately high, we may allocate sites and use exception sites for affordable housing.</p>
Cluster communities	<p>Cluster communities are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smaller settlements/hamlets which are adjacent to and are easily accessible to the services provided by a Rural service centre or Village, or to the services in settlements outside the National Park by sustainable forms of public transport, walking or cycling, or</li> <li>• Smaller settlements/hamlets which individually, or as a group which are adjacent to and within walking and cycling distance of each other, provide local service provision, employment opportunities and sustainable transport connections.</li> </ul> <p>No more than 30% of development will be facilitated in Cluster communities and the Open Countryside.</p> <p>Only limited small-scale development to meet local needs will be acceptable where it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reinforce the distinctive settlement pattern of the area, and</li> <li>• demonstrate an efficient use of previously developed land, buildings and domestic gardens, or</li> <li>• helps sustain an existing business.</li> </ul> <p>Where the identified housing need is proportionately high, we may consider exceptions sites for affordable housing.</p>
Open countryside	<p>Exceptionally, we will only support development in the open countryside where it demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an essential need for a rural location, or</li> <li>• it will help to sustain an existing business, including farm diversification schemes, or</li> <li>• it provides for a proven and essential housing need, or</li> <li>• an appropriate reuse, redevelopment or extension of an existing building.</li> </ul> <p>We will monitor the amount of development coming forward in rural service centres and villages through the indicators in the Monitoring Framework. We will assess development levels in the Annual Monitoring Report so we can amend these proportions to respond to changing circumstances.</p>

**POLICY CS03: SETTLEMENT FORM**

We want rural service centres, villages and cluster communities to have the flexibility to evolve appropriately over time. Development of these settlements should satisfy the following criteria. It should:

- be within or relate well to the form of the settlement, to existing buildings within the settlement, and to utility and community infrastructure; and
- protect, maintain or enhance the local distinctiveness, character and landscape setting of the settlement;

In the interests of the character and setting of the settlements, development should not:

- result in the loss of green infrastructure or natural features which form an important relationship with existing buildings or provide a valuable local amenity; or
- exacerbate the adverse effects of ribbon development; or
- result in further adverse effects of areas of sporadic development in otherwise open countryside; or
- result in settlements joining together.

Where settlements experience greater pressures, a development boundary will be delineated in a Development Plan Document (DPD). We will restrict development of these settlements within the development boundaries in the Development Plan Document. Only in exceptional circumstances will development be permitted outside their boundaries.

**POLICY CS10: ACHIEVING DESIGN EXCELLENCE**

We want development to be inspired by and to complement the outstanding quality of the landscape and the special qualities of the National Park.

We will support design that reinforces the importance of the local character and distinctiveness of our rural settlements and of the landscape. Design should inspire people and offer original ways of achieving sustainable development. Design should create places that are

- sustainable
- durable, safe and secure
- accessible for all sectors of the community
- functional
- aesthetic
- flexible; and
- suitable

for their location and use.

**POLICY CS11: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

We want all development to be designed and carried out in a way that avoids adverse effects on the special qualities of the National Park. We will require all proposals to apply the principles of sustainable development. Developments will:

1. be in locations that are consistent with our strategy for rural service centres, villages and Cluster communities. New developments should demonstrate efficient use of land and buildings;
2. conserve and enhance the character and quality of the local landscape, of the wider countryside and of the built environment;
3. reduce people's need to travel, by demonstrating that the development is accessible by cycling, walking or public transport including water-based transport;
4. provide high quality, sustainable design and construction, including minimising waste;
5. demonstrate efficient use of energy and water resources, and promote use of renewable energy technologies;
6. reduce flood risk within the development and elsewhere through choice of location and appropriate design, including a requirement for sustainable drainage systems;
7. avoid adverse effects on, and where appropriate enhance, the quality or quantity of natural resources including water, air, soils, geodiversity and biodiversity.
8. demonstrate efficient use of infrastructure and services; and
9. minimise light and noise pollution

### POLICY CS12: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

Major developments will be subjected to the most rigorous examination and must be shown to be in the public interest. They will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that:

- there are no alternative sites available outside the National Park;
- there is a proven overriding national need that cannot be met in any other way;
- the development is designed and carried out to cause least practicable harm;
- any detrimental effects on the special qualities of the National Park can be adequately mitigated; and
- the development has no overall adverse impacts on the local economy.

All possible measures should be taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure and where appropriate:

- provision should be made to meet local community needs;
- acceptable measures should be secured for site restoration; and
- arrangements should be made for suitable local community engagement prior to and during the development and subsequent restoration.

Major development is defined as development which is more than local in character and which has a significant adverse impact on the special qualities of the National Park.

### POLICY CS16: GENERATING RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

We want to increase the proportion of energy generated by renewable and low carbon sources.

We will support renewable energy developments, including any additional buildings or infrastructure directly related to the renewable energy scheme. Proposals should not adversely affect the landscape character of the National Park or its special qualities.

When assessing proposals for renewable energy development, we will take into account the cumulative effect of additional renewable energy development in the locality.

We will assess wind energy developments in accordance with the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document.

We will require all new housing developments and all developments for other uses of 200sqm or more floorspace to generate energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources to reduce the predicted CO2 emissions of the development by 10 per cent or more. We may adjust this requirement where the applicant provides evidence to demonstrate that it is not viable for a particular type or location of development.

We will encourage all developments to provide decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy above the 10 per cent target where feasible.

### POLICY CS17: DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD RISK

We will assess development and land allocations in accordance with the sequential test set out in national policy. We will only support development requiring the application of the Exception Test where it is consistent with our Strategic Objectives.

Taking into account the impacts of climate change, development should:

- not cause or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- help to reduce the overall level of flood risk in and around the area;
- not affect the integrity of existing coastal and river defences; and
- not reduce the potential of land used for current or future flood management.

In addition

- where appropriate, a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment should support proposals; and
- if, after applying the sequential test and taking mitigating action, a residual risk remains, the proposal must demonstrate how this can be safely managed.

Exceptionally, we will consider additional sea and flood defences only where the proposal demonstrates that it is the most sustainable response to a particular threat.

We will support applications which seek to create natural floodplains or seek to enhance and/or expand floodplains in appropriate locations.

### POLICY CS18: HOUSING PROVISION

Based on the level of identified housing need, balanced against environmental constraints and landscape capacity, we will make provision for 900 dwellings between 2010 and 2025.

We will permit new dwellings where they contribute towards meeting an identified local need or local affordable need with priority given to the delivery of affordable housing, and where they:

- help to redress the imbalances in the local housing market; and
- are secured in perpetuity for the purpose it was originally intended through the use of appropriate planning controls.

We will achieve this by:

- allocating sites for 100 per cent affordable housing with the exception of sites in the West Distinctive Area (Policy CS06) where an appropriate mix of local need and local affordable need housing is acceptable;
- using exception sites for affordable housing; and
- maximising the potential from individual development opportunities.

Development proposals on windfall sites for four or more houses must reflect the local affordable need. In these cases a maximum of 3 houses for local need will be allowed.

Proposals for the provision of permanent and transit accommodation to meet the needs of gypsy and travelling communities and travelling show people will be supported where they meet an established need identified by the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. Planning permission for sites will be granted where it can be demonstrated that there are no negative impacts on the special qualities of the National Park.

### POLICY CS19: COMMUNITY, HEALTH AND EDUCATION FACILITIES

We will support the provision of new community, education and health facilities and services in rural service centres and villages, where:

- there is evidence of a local community need; and
- they are in locations that are closely related to the area they will serve.

We will support locations and designs that enable multi-use of buildings or that demonstrate innovative ways of combining a range of services and facilities on one site.

We will support redevelopment and improvements to existing community, education and health facilities in all settlements where they provide a facility that supports the local community.

We will protect existing community, education and health facilities from loss or change of use, unless there is evidence to demonstrate that there is no longer a local community need for the facility, or that the facility is no longer suitable or viable for a local community use.

Where new development increases the use of existing community, health or education facilities, we may require a developer contribution to improve the existing facilities.

### POLICY CS20: VIBRANT SETTLEMENT CENTRES

We want to maintain and enhance the vitality and historic character of our rural service centres and villages.

Where settlements have a distinct central shopping area the boundary has been defined on the Proposals Map. The settlements are:

- Ambleside
- Bowness
- Windermere
- Keswick
- Grasmere
- Hawkshead and
- Coniston

In the Central Shopping Areas, we will support development proposals for retail and town centre uses\* that maintain and enhance the vitality and the historic character of the centres.

- In settlements with a Central Shopping Area, we will give preference to sites in the following order:
- within the Central Shopping Area;
- on the edge of the Central Shopping Area, where sites are well connected to the centre; and then

**POLICY CS20: VIBRANT SETTLEMENT CENTRES CONT.**

- sites outside the Central Shopping Area, where there is a choice of means of transport to the site and where sites are close to the centre.

We will support proposals for retail and town centre uses\* that are on the edge of or outside Central Shopping Areas, where evidence demonstrates that there is a local community need for the development and where the proposal does not adversely impact on the vitality of the Central Shopping Area.

In other rural service centres and villages, we will support development proposals for retail and town centre uses\*, where evidence demonstrates that there is a local community need for the development. Proposals should not have an adverse impact on the vitality of the Central Shopping Areas in neighbouring settlements. The location of retail development should be well related to any existing retail developments and other community services.

In cluster communities and open countryside, we will only permit retail development where:

- it has an essential requirement for a rural location, that cannot be accommodated elsewhere; and
- there is evidence of a local community need for retail development; and
- it does not introduce inappropriate levels of use to the location.

We will retain existing shops for retail use. We will resist loss or change of use of shops and services, unless evidence demonstrates that they are unsuitable or unviable for retail purposes and that there is no community need for the shops or service. In exceptional circumstances, we will allow change of use of shops where there are viable alternatives that are readily available and that meet the site selection criteria that we have described above.

\* town centre uses are listed in 4.35.2

**POLICY CS21: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION**

We want to meet community needs for open spaces, sports and recreation facilities. Open spaces include:

- children's play areas
- provision for teenagers
- playing pitches
- informal and equipped recreation areas
- parks and gardens
- amenity greenspace
- rights of way
- village greens
- civic spaces
- allotments

We will allocate open spaces in the Allocations Development Plan Document.

We will protect existing open spaces and recreation facilities. We will only allow development on sites in exceptional circumstances, where:

- there is no evidence of local community need for the open space or facility; or
- the loss of the open space or recreation facility is replaced by an equivalent site, or one of better quality and quantity, and in a suitable location that is at least as accessible to current and potential new users.

We will prevent loss of open spaces by allocating sites as Important Open Space in the Allocations Development Plan Document.

We will support the provision of new open space and recreation facilities in rural service centres and villages where evidence demonstrates that there is a local community need.

We will support improvements to existing open spaces or recreation facilities.

We will determine local community need for additional open space and recreation facilities based on the Lake District National Park Open Space Study and on the accessibility standards in that study. We will determine demand for open space provision from the Open Space Study or other sources of evidence, such as Parish Plans.

Where housing development creates additional demand for open space or children's play areas or adversely affects existing provision, we will require new housing development to make appropriate provision.

### POLICY CS22: EMPLOYMENT

We will support business and employment opportunities (B1, B2 or B8 uses) that will diversify and strengthen the economy of the Lake District National Park.

The required provision of employment land in the Lake District National Park to 2025 is 9.2 hectares. We will also maintain a minimum rolling five year supply of employment land:

Required provision to 2025	Minimum rolling 5 year supply	Annualised target completions
9.2 Ha	3.1 Ha	0.62 Ha

We will allocate new employment sites, where demand cannot be met on existing or permitted sites, within or well related to our rural service centres.

In addition, within or well related to our rural service centres and villages, we will support the following developments:

- redevelopment/expansion of existing businesses
- reuse, redevelopment or extension of existing buildings for employment uses
- new, small scale, employment developments
- work/live units
- home based proposals

Elsewhere we recognise that some small scale development to meet local community needs may be acceptable and we will support small scale employment opportunities for:

- home based proposals
- small scale expansion of existing businesses and business sites
- reuse, redevelopment or extension of existing buildings
- farm diversification schemes

We will only consider proposals for new B8 uses on those specific allocated employment sites identified.

We will retain existing employment land and buildings (B1, B2 and B8), including allocated sites, for employment uses unless it can be demonstrated that they are unsuitable for employment purposes or, exceptionally, viable alternatives are readily available in the locality.

### POLICY CS22A: REUSE OF BUILDINGS FOR HOLIDAY LETTING ACCOMMODATION

We will only consider the reuse of an existing building to provide holiday letting accommodation where it would:

- not utilise a site that is suitable for meeting a local need or local affordable need; and
- use a building which is not viable or suitable for reuse for employment uses under the provisions of Policy CS22.

### POLICY CS23: FARM DIVERSIFICATION

We want to support and promote sustainable farming activity as an important sector of the National Park's economy.

Farm diversification proposals will be supported where they demonstrate sustainable practices and outcomes, and where they:

- sustain or maintain the core farm business;
- do not compromise the working of the farm;
- are located within or near to the existing farm complex; and

Where the proposal involves the use of buildings:

- they reuse or extend existing buildings.

#### POLICY CS24: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

We want proposals for tourism development to deliver a high quality, sustainable tourism experience for the diverse range of visitors to the National Park. New development will be focussed in rural service centres.

New development in locations other than rural service centres will only be permitted where:

- it contributes to the diversification of a farm business; or
- it relies upon a specific geographically fixed resource which justifies the development; or
- it is within or relates well to the villages of Pooley Bridge or Ravenglass, which enable a choice of modes of transport, including sustainable options.

New development and the re-development, extension and improvement of existing tourism accommodation, facilities and attractions to raise the quality of provision will deliver sustainable tourism by:

- enabling the economic and physical regeneration of an area, or diversifying the economic base of an area; and
- not introducing inappropriate activities, or levels of use, or otherwise being of a nature and scale detrimental to the character and quality of the environment; and
- ensuring that, where appropriate, the development is commensurate with the level of suitable housing or dedicated accommodation for staff which is available locally and accessible to the development by sustainable forms of transport; and
- not resulting in a loss to the range of tourism accommodation available in the area.

If development will attract significant numbers of people, the proposal must incorporate improvements to its accessibility by sustainable forms of transport.

We will support proposals for year round sustainable tourism development where they will not materially affect:

the character and appearance of the locality by reason of visual intrusion, or physical erosion, including to the local rights of way network and biodiversity; and

the character and amenity of the locality by reason of increased traffic generation, noise or other forms of disturbance.

#### POLICY AL2: SITE-SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES, ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

We will support the development of allocated land where its use reflects the purposes of the allocation and where:

- site-specific requirements and considerations identified in Allocations of Land (Local Plan Part Two) have been satisfactorily addressed, and
- it accords with other relevant adopted Local Plan policies unless material considerations indicate otherwise.



# **APPENDIX 11**

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Planning policies of neighbouring  
Local Planning Authorities protecting  
the Lake District and its setting

# APPENDIX 11 – PLANNING POLICIES OF NEIGHBOURING LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES PROTECTING THE LAKE DISTRICT AND ITS SETTING

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Planning Policies as of August 2014.

## ALLERDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL

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### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6

SO6a Protect and enhance the natural and historic landscape, including ancient woodland and geological assets, from unnecessary and harmful development, particularly within the Solway Coast AONB and areas adjoining the National Park.

### S33 LANDSCAPE

The landscape character and local distinctiveness of the Plan Area shall be protected, conserved and, wherever possible, enhanced.

An assessment of the impact on the landscape character will be required for all major residential, commercial and industrial developments and may also be required for any other development which the Council considers may impact upon the landscape, particularly within sensitive or protected areas.

Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment Toolkit (or successor documents) will be used to inform the detailed assessment of individual proposals.

Proposals for development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscape types and sub types.

- Proposals will be assessed in relation to:
- locally distinctive natural or built features,
- visual intrusion or impact,
- scale in relation to the landscape and features,
- the character of the built environment,
- public access and community value of the landscape,
- historic patterns and attributes,
- biodiversity features, ecological networks and semi-natural habitats, and
- openness, remoteness and tranquillity.

The Council will support proposals that involve the removal or a reduction in the impact of existing structures and land uses that are detrimental to the visual quality of the landscape.

## COPELAND BOROUGH COUNCIL

### POLICY ST1 – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

The Strategic Development Principles that inform and underpin the Borough's planning policies are:  
Protect, enhance and restore the Borough's valued assets

- i. Protect and enhance areas, sites, species and features of biodiversity value, landscapes and the undeveloped coast
- ii. Protect and enhance the Borough's cultural and historic features and their settings
- iii. Provide and enhance recreational opportunities for the Borough's residents and its visitors, protecting existing provision and ensuring that future development meets appropriate standards in terms of quantity and quality.
- iv. Manage development pressures to protect the Borough's agricultural assets
- v. Support the reclamation and redevelopment or restoration of the Borough's vacant or derelict sites, whilst taking account of landscape, biodiversity and historic environment objectives
- vi. Ensure development minimises air, ground and water pollution

### POLICY ENV5 – PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE BOROUGH'S LANDSCAPES

The Borough's landscapes will be protected and enhanced by:

- a. Protecting all landscapes from inappropriate change by ensuring that development does not threaten or detract from the distinctive characteristics of that particular area
- b. Where the benefits of the development outweigh the potential harm, ensuring that the impact of the development on the landscape is minimised through adequate mitigation, preferably on-site
- c. Supporting proposals which enhance the value of the Borough's landscapes

## EDEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

To protect and enhance the outstanding natural environment and historic heritage of the District, especially the North Pennines AONB, achieving an acceptable balance between facilitating essential development and maintaining the amenity of settlements and the countryside.

### CS1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Development should:

1. Be located to minimise the need to travel and to encourage any journeys that remain necessary to be possible by a variety of sustainable transport modes.
2. Follow the sequential approach to land use; where practicable appropriate re-use, conversion or re-development of existing buildings including traditional farm buildings and previously developed land within settlements, followed by suitable infill sites and only then the use of undeveloped land which is well located in relation to services and infrastructure.
3. Contribute towards the creation of locally distinctive, aesthetically pleasing, sustainable, healthy, active, empowered, inclusive and vibrant communities.
4. Make appropriate provision of services, facilities and infrastructure to meet its own needs consistent with Policies CS2, CS3 & CS5.

**CS1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

5. Contribute to raising the hopes, aspirations and achievement of young people and adults.
6. Be constructed and operated using a minimum amount of non-renewable resources, minimising the generation of waste and prudent use of water.
7. Be designed to a high standard consistent with Policy CS18.
8. Maintain and enhance the District's environmental, cultural and heritage resources, improving their understanding, appreciation and sustainable use.
9. Contribute to reducing the causes of climate change and flood risk and respond by adaptation to those impacts that are unavoidable.
10. Contribute towards a strong, stable and more diverse economy.
11. Avoid adverse effects on European ecological sites (Natura 2000 sites).
12. Reflect and enhance landscape character having regard to the sensitivity of the Eden Valley, the North Pennines AONB, the Lake District National Park, and their settings.

**SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL****CS1.1 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

Opportunities must be taken to mitigate against and adapt to climate change including addressing flood risk, improving waste management, improving air quality, strengthening ecosystem services to enhance resilience of the natural environment, minimizing the use of non-renewable resources and increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewables or other more sustainable options;

1. It is vital to protect the countryside for its intrinsic beauty, diversity and natural resources and also for its ecological, geological, cultural and historical, economic, agricultural, recreational and social value;
2. There is a need to take account of and enhance landscape character and features particularly the AONB and coastal areas. The area's role as a setting for and gateway to the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks should be developed;
3. There is a need to safeguard the essential character and appearance of those buildings and sites that make a positive contribution to the special architectural or historic interest of the area, including the numerous conservation areas and listed buildings, whilst encouraging the appropriate re-use of buildings or sites which are causing harm;
4. It must be ensured that a high quality, localised and appropriate design is incorporated into all developments to retain distinctive character/sense of place and enhance the existing built environment;
5. Wherever possible, minimise the need to travel and provide a choice of sustainable transport modes for all sections of the community, including the provision of cycling and pedestrian infrastructure to encourage a shift in travel behaviour;
6. Most new developments should be directed to existing service centres where there is adequate service and infrastructure capacity to accommodate the required levels of development. Where necessary, ensure the provision of further physical, social and green infrastructure to support growth;
7. Development should accord with the following sequential approach:
  - first, using existing buildings (including conversion) within settlements, and previously developed land within settlements;
  - second, using other suitable infill opportunities within settlements;
  - third, the development of other land where this is well located in relation to housing, jobs, other services and infrastructure.
8. All developments should help to meet the diverse social and economic needs of our local communities, from more densely populated service centres down to the more remote rural areas;

**CS1.1 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

9. Local housing markets must deliver a broad range of housing, including more that is affordable to help retain more young people in the area as well as meeting the particular needs of the large proportion of residents who are over 60;
10. There is a need to grow the local economy in a sustainable way, supporting the vitality and viability of service centres, fostering local business development and rural diversification and attracting new investment into the area, thus reducing dependency on lower-paid sector jobs and high level jobs in areas outside the district. Support for tourism, which is a key driver of the local economy, needs to be balanced with protecting and enhancing the attractiveness of the area.

**CS8.2 PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER**

Development proposals should demonstrate that their location, scale, design and materials will protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance:

- The special qualities of the environment associated with the nationally designated areas of the National Parks and Arnside and Silverdale AONB including their settings;
- The special qualities and local distinctiveness of the area;
- Distinctive settlement character;
- The pattern of distinctive features such as hedges, walls, traditional buildings, woodlands, hay meadows, wetlands, valleys, fells and rivers, and their function as ecological corridors for wildlife;
- The setting of, and views into and from the AONB, the National Parks, conservation areas and individual built/manmade features that contribute to landscape and settlement character such as St Anthony's Tower, Kendal Castle and Devil's Bridge in Kirkby Lonsdale.



# **APPENDIX 12**

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Public transport services  
in the Lake District

## APPENDIX 12 – PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

TABLE 20 Daily public transport services in the Lake District

DAILY PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES TO RURAL SERVICE CENTRES					
Rural Service Centre	Service Type	Destination	Winter Service	Summer Service	Sundays Service
Ambleside	Bus	Kendal (Lancaster)	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Keswick	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Coniston	6 buses a day	Hourly	4 trips (Winter) / Hourly (Summer)
Backbarrow/ Haverthwaite	Bus	Barrow	Hourly	Hourly	4 trips
	Bus	Kendal	Hourly	Hourly	4 trips
	Bus	Windermere	5 trips	5 trips a day	3 trips (Summer)
Bootle	Train	Whitehaven (Carlisle) rail	12 trains a day	12 trains a day	None
	Train	Barrow (Lancaster)	12 trains a day	12 trains a day	None
Bowness	Bus	Windermere (Ambleside)	Hourly	Every 20 / 30 minutes	Hourly (Winter) / 20-30 (Summer)
Windermere	Train	Oxenholme (Kendal)	17 journeys	17 journeys	10 journeys
	Bus	Kendal (Lancaster)	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Keswick	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) Hourly (Summer)
Broughton in Furness	Bus	Barrow	1 return trip on weekdays	1 return trip on weekdays	1 return trip
Caldbeck	Bus	Wigton	Once a week	Once a week	None
	Bus	Carlisle	Once a week	Once a week	None
	Bus	Keswick	None	One trip Daily	None

DAILY PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES TO RURAL SERVICE CENTRES					
Coniston	Bus	Ambleside	6 buses a day	Hourly	4 (Winter) / Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Ulverston	4-6 buses	4-6 buses	None
Glenridding/ Patterdale	Bus	Penrith	Two Hourly	Two Hourly	None
	Bus	Windermere	None	Two Hourly weekend services and in School Holidays	2 hourly (peak Summer)
Gosforth	Bus	Egremont (Whitehaven)	3 (2) trips a day	3 (2) trips a day	None
Grasmere	Bus	Keswick	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Windermere (Ambleside)	Hourly	3-5 buses an hour	Hourly (Winter) / 20-30 (Summer)
	Bus	Kendal (Lancaster)	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	Hourly (Summer) / 2 hourly (Winter)
Hawkshead	Bus	Ambleside	6 buses a day	Hourly	4 (Win) / Hourly (Sum)
Keswick	Bus	Kendal (Lancaster)	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) / Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Workington	Half Hourly	Half Hourly	2 hourly (hourly in peak Summer)
	Bus	Penrith	Hourly	Hourly	2 hourly
Staveley	Train	Windermere / Kendal	13 journeys	13 journeys	8 journeys
	Bus	Kendal (Lancaster)	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) / Hourly (Summer)
	Bus	Keswick	Hourly	Hourly (Half hourly in School Holidays)	2 hourly (Winter) / Hourly (Summer)



# **APPENDIX 13**

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Examples of existing partner activity

## APPENDIX 13 – EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY

TABLE 21 Examples of Partner Activity

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
SL 1	<b>A world-class living cultural landscape</b>	
	Seek to minimise the impacts of the National Grid upgrade on the landscape through undergrounding and seeking routes with less landscape impacts.	Friends of the Lake District
	Rusland Horizons – Heritage Lottery Fund development stage. Stage 2 development of bid for the community-led project. If successful project will be for 3 years starting in 2016.	Lake District National Park Authority
	Continue to regulate woodland management and creation within UK Forest Standard Guidelines and the Lakes Cultural Landscape context.	Forestry Commission
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countryside Stewardship – groups of land managers working together to cover areas of ~2000ha or more, delivering the Countryside Stewardship priorities at a landscape scale, will be prioritised under the new agri environment scheme to receive mid-tier agreements, and in some case funding for facilitated help.</li> <li>2. Countryside Stewardship will target biodiversity and water quality as a priority, but will also take into account the cultural landscape/historic environment as an overarching priority. The higher level stewardship agri environment scheme will continue to run in parallel with Countryside Stewardship and additional funding will be used to deliver Biodiversity 2020 and water quality targets.</li> <li>3. Adaptation to climate change is an overarching priority of the new Countryside Stewardship and its consideration has been built into the target framework that will inform delivery of the scheme.</li> <li>4. Adopt the Ecosystem Approach into its agri environment delivery. This recognises the ecosystem services that the environment provides to benefit individuals, communities and society, and aims to enhance these benefits whilst enabling communities to prosper.</li> <li>5. Continue the maintenance of existing commons and fell habitat Higher Level Stewardship agreements and support for designated sites. Commons and upland farms will be eligible for Countryside Stewardship agreements where prescribed management can deliver benefits for biodiversity, water quality and flood risk mitigation.</li> </ol>	Natural England

<b>EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY</b>		
<b>Main Strategy Link</b>	<b>Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards</b>	<b>Lead Partner</b>
	Influence and utilise Countryside Stewardship and Countryside Productivity and other funding e.g. Leader and Local Enterprise Partnership to help the forestry sector grow within the Lakes Cultural Landscape context.	Forestry Commission
	The Lake District on a Plate Initiative is Princes Countryside Trust funded programme during 2015-16	Cumbria Tourism
	Lead the Partnership Climate Change carbon budget and action plan delivery. Climate Change Adaptation 2nd report to Defra by May 2015.	Lake District National Park Authority
<b>SL 2</b>	<b>Sustained distinctive and well maintained built and historic environment</b>	
	<p>Historic Environment activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out data audit of Lake District Historic Environment Record in partnership with English Heritage.</li> <li>2. Improve information on Listed Buildings in the Lake District Historic Environment Record, including data on condition.</li> <li>3. Programmes of conservation by Lake District Archaeology Volunteers Service, in partnership with English Heritage and the National Trust, to remove scheduled monuments and listed buildings from high risk status.</li> <li>4. Support the Duddon Valley Local History Group in implementing a programme of survey and research on long houses.</li> <li>5. Deliver Coniston Copper Heritage Lottery Fund project in conjunction with partners and volunteers.</li> <li>6. Deliver archaeological components of Rusland Horizons Heritage Lottery Fund project in conjunction with partners and volunteers.</li> <li>7. Support work on the Eskdale Mill at Boot, including development of a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund.</li> <li>8. Support development of an interpretation project for Greenside Lead Mine with the local community.</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
	Deliver Wasdale Visitor Management Project	National Trust
<b>SL3</b>	<b>Wise use of geology contributing to local and national needs and demands</b>	
	NE to support the extraction of building stone and slate where appropriate and provide consultation and consenting (if appropriate) on geological SSSIs.	Natural England

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
SL4	<b>Increased resilience to flooding</b>	
	Lead on implementing many flood alleviation schemes and appropriate catchment scale measures to reduce flood risk for our communities within the LDNP, as identified in the NW Flood Risk Management Plan. Delivery of these schemes will be via a partnership approach wherever practical.	Environment Agency
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countryside Stewardship recognises these issues through its national targeting framework and will encourage group applications that aim to mitigate flood risk through land management (for example scrub and woodland protection and establishment). Natural England will also advocate flood risk mitigation methods such as soft engineering, river restoration and reconnection with floodplains where appropriate.</li> <li>2. Assessing any planning applications to protect settlements with hard defences on SAC rivers against the Habitat Regulations.</li> </ol>	Natural England
	Working with Lead Flood Authority Cumbria County Council, SLDC and the EA we will deliver better and sustainable surface water management in new developments and aim to secure partnership resolution of multi-agency flooding issues.	United Utilities
	Promote Community Resilience Planning through mailings to community groups and Parish Councils. And through a Toolkit available through <a href="http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk">www.cumbriaaction.org.uk</a> .	Action with Communities in Cumbria (ACT)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work closely with landowners on flooding issues, and work with partner organisations to ensure that works are carried out or help members to carry out their own maintenance, e.g. advice on best practice or gaining relevant consents/permits.</li> <li>2. Respond to consultations, e.g. Flood Risk Management Plans.</li> <li>3. Share information on flood alerts and warnings, using a designated page on NFU website with advice and information for members.</li> </ol>	National Farmers Union
	Targeting land management/securing private investment for peat/woodland management that helps 'Slow the Flow'.	Lake District National Park Authority
	Working with partners to identify and promote where woodland management and creation might realistically increase the Lakes resilience to flooding.	Forestry Commission

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Working with the Environment Agency to trial a 'Slow the Flow' project in one catchment area	Cumbria Wildlife Trust
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support local involvement in Community Resilience planning through community-led, locality based Partnerships, providing support and facilitation where required.</li> <li>2. Our own involvement in resilience planning and mitigation of coastal erosion through the Shoreline Management Plan.</li> </ol>	Copeland Borough Council
SL 5	<b>Improved water quality and resources in lakes, tarns, rivers, ground waters, and sea</b>	
	Promote woodland management and creation that help improve water quality.	Forestry Commission
	Leading on a high level programme of improvements for water bodies in the NW region, identified via the NW River Basin Management Plan, delivered via a catchment based, partnership approach. Measures are proposed to deal with significant water management issues such as diffuse rural pollution, waste water pollution, physical modification, pollution from mines, changes in natural water levels/flows and invasive non-natives species. The Lake District National Park forms an important part of the NW River Basin District and is identified as a Priority Place for the EA within the Cumbria and Lancashire Area.	Environment Agency
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Change Adaptation 2nd report to Defra by May 2015.</li> <li>2. Responding to North West and Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plans plus representation on North West River Basin Liaison Panel.</li> <li>3. Work as part of Lake District Still Waters Partnership and Catchment Partnerships. Work with partners to join-up strategy and delivery of RDPE schemes in the NP</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Responding to the consultation on River Basin Management Plans, holding workshops for farmers to ensure they are aware of the proposed measures and can share their views and examples of current activity.</li> <li>2. Attend catchment partnerships across the area, as well as being involved in the NW River Basin Liaison Group, and the Turning Tides partnership looking at improving Bathing Waters across the North West.</li> </ol>	National Farmers Union

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	<p>1. Countryside Stewardship – environmental land management scheme under the new RDPE, beginning in 2015. Where possible, the scheme will offer the best opportunities to achieve benefits for biodiversity, water quality and flood management together.</p> <p>2. Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for Natura 2000 sites – includes the priorities and new measures required to achieve water-dependent Natura 2000 objectives under the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>3. Diffuse Water Pollution Plans: Environment Agency, Natural England and Catchment Sensitive Farming advisers working together to prioritise farms that require measures to be delivered via DWPP.</p>	Natural England
	Develop and deliver ‘Catchments in Trust’ projects	National Trust
	Continue to promote ‘Love Your Lakes’ advice to businesses and householders in the Windermere catchment to reduce phosphate leakage into the lake. Work in partnership with South Cumbria Rivers Trust to seek additional funding to evolve Love Your Lakes, to other issues such as aquatic and lakeshore invasive species.	Nurture Lakeland
	Consult with United Utilities regarding the construction of the Thirlmere pipeline to provide an alternate supply to West Cumbria.	Natural England
	<p>1. Maintain drought plans to manage the extremes of water levels. The plans are fully reviewed and publicly consulted on every 5 years, unless there is a material change in circumstances warranting an earlier review. The last review was the 2014 Final Drought Plan that is published on the UU website.</p> <p>2. Has compulsory compensation flows on assets to ensure the optimum ecological status is maintained.</p> <p>3. Deliver a programme of water efficiency measures in West Cumbria to educate the public on being ‘water wise’.</p> <p>4. Deliver measures identified (the South Egremont boreholes, the Summergrove scheme and tankering) to reduce demand on Ennerdale to protect the habitats in the River Ehen.</p>	United Utilities
	Catchment Sensitive Farming raises awareness of diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA) by giving training, advice and capital grants to farmers in priority catchments. From 2015 Catchment Sensitive Farming will be integrated into the new Countryside Stewardship scheme.	Natural England

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Funding proposal submitted to OFWAT for funding between 2015 and 2020 to deliver bathing water and shellfish schemes that have statutory drivers stipulated in the EA's National Environment Programme (NEP).	United Utilities
SL 6	<b>Well considered tree and woodland establishment and improvement</b>	
	Seeking funding to pilot community woodland management, Friends of Woodlands group at Grasmere/Ambleside	Friends of the Lake District
	Countryside Stewardship will prioritise management of woodland for biodiversity, water quality and to mitigate flood risk. Forestry Commission will lead this with local support from Natural England.	Natural England
	Delivery of 'One Lakes' – Woodland Strategy	National Trust
	Working with local businesses raising funds through visitor giving scheme for a woodland fund. We work with potential beneficiary organisations to identify woodland planting and management projects which could benefit from the fund.	Nurture Lakeland
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead on Partnership Climate Change carbon budget and action plan delivery.</li> <li>2. Climate Change Adaptation 2nd report to Defra by May 2015.</li> <li>3. Work with Cumbria Trees Woodlands and Forestry Strategy steering group to implement woodland Enterprise Zone.</li> <li>4. Work with partners to join-up strategy and delivery of RDPE schemes in the NP.</li> <li>5. Lead on Carbon Brokering business case and LEP funding application.</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to work independently and with others to expand woodland cover within the context of UK Forestry Strategy and the Lakes Cultural Landscape.</li> <li>2. Continue to lead the North West (inc Cumbria) tree health group and utilise our regulatory and plant health teams to increase tree and woodland resilience</li> </ol>	Forestry Commission

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
SL 7	<b>Resilient and well-functioning habitats and wildlife</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agri-Environment agreement delivery through the new Countryside Stewardship scheme. Agreement development starting in 2015, with the first agreements beginning in January 2016.</li> <li>2. Work with land managers, partners and stakeholders to deliver actions from Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for each Natura 2000 (SAC and SPA) site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites (IPENS).</li> <li>3. Existing Higher Level Stewardship agreements will receive continued maintenance until they end.</li> <li>4. Provide support and advice regarding management of protected sites, working toward agri-environment agreements and financial support where necessary.</li> <li>5. Countryside Stewardship – management for priority species will be targeted under the new scheme</li> </ol>	Natural England
	Contribute to the Freshwater Pearl Mussel project in Ennerdale	National Trust
	Continue a programme of hay meadow restoration and enhancement to increase the area of flower rich grassland. This includes a wider programme of events and activities to highlight their value.	Cumbria Wildlife Trust
SL 8	<b>The continuation of the Lake District as a source of artistic and cultural inspiration</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hill Top Property – re-presentation</li> <li>2. Fell Foot project Aira Force – development of visitor offer and historic landscape</li> <li>3. Wasdale Visitor Management Project</li> </ol>	National Trust
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work to implement the 55 km stretch of coast in Cumbria, as part of the long distance walking route and National Trail being developed around the entire English coast. This includes a stretch of coast within the LDNP boundary. New access rights are expected to come into force in 2016. Work to improve coastal access to Cumbria's southern coast is scheduled to begin 2015/16.</li> <li>2. Natural England works within the Wild Ennerdale partnership and contributes through providing advice and support and financial assistance through the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme.</li> </ol>	Natural England
	Continue to use opportunities provided through the Visitor giving scheme to inspire tourists to the area to value the spectacular landscape which draws them here. Information is provided to visitors by fundraising businesses about the nature conservation projects being supported, thereby helping to strengthen the relationship between people and nature.	Nurture Lakeland

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	ACT will support groups undertaking community tourism/visitor projects where we have (or can achieve) funding. There are resources available via <a href="http://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk">www.cumbriaaction.org.uk</a>	Action with Communities in Cumbria (ACT)
	Support and delivery of 'Lakes Culture' programme	Cumbria Tourism
	Promoting the heritage of the Lake District through a range of courses and programmes offered by its internationally acclaimed Institute of Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS).	University of Cumbria
PE1	<b>Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries</b>	
	Countryside Stewardship – environmental land management scheme under the new RDPE, beginning in 2015. Where possible, the scheme will offer the best opportunities to achieve benefits for biodiversity, water quality and flood management together. Land managers will receive annual payments (for 5 or 10 years depending on management required) and capital works funding to manage their land to deliver these benefits. From 2015 Catchment Sensitive Farming will be integrated into the new Countryside Stewardship scheme and will raise awareness of diffuse water pollution from agriculture by giving training, advice and capital grants to farmers in priority catchments.	Natural England
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deliver RSPB Haweswater Management Plan in partnership with United Utilities.</li> <li>2. Delivery of Lakes High Fells Futurescapes programme – inc working with partners to deliver opportunities identified in: Opportunities for Payment for Ecosystem Services Report – July 2014</li> </ol>	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination of the Lake District National Park Partnership Farming and Forestry Task Force.</li> <li>2. Developing a business case for carbon brokering service – leading to potential LEP bid to continue and extend this work.</li> <li>3. Peatland Code pilot sites continue to be developed through 2015-16 with Partners (part of carbon brokering), and being used to lever in other funding through the Cumbria Peat Partnership.</li> <li>4. Establish an action plan for exploring new markets using results from the RSPB Payments for ecosystems services (PES) report; carbon brokering pilot findings and the Cumbria Connections (Cumbria Farmer Network led) work.</li> <li>5. Lake District on a plate results exploring adding value to products, providence etc – pilot underway now (lead Cumbria Tourism) but looking for longer term funding through potential LEP bid.</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Promotion of business development initiatives and improve business to business communications through Invest in South Lakeland web site. The web site carries information on business development, the availability of financial assistance, and news on business to business events.	South Lakeland District Council
	Lake District on a Plate Study commissioned to produce evidence and proposed actions to reduce supply chain between food producers/farmers and tourism industry.	Cumbria Tourism
	Working to increase the area of woodlands that are managed and created via market led solutions.	Forestry Commission
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Working both locally and nationally to ensure that members of farming businesses remain viable and sustainable.</li> <li>2. Supporting and advising members on a range of issues.</li> <li>3. Lobbying to ensure they get a fair deal e.g. CAP reform. Supporting and encouraging initiatives and funding that ensure farming remains profitable e.g. we are part of the Cumbrian LEP.</li> <li>4. Actively monitoring threats to the industry and taking action to reduce the impacts.</li> </ol>	National Farmers Union
<b>PE 2</b>	<b>Availability of a suitably skilled workforce</b>	
	Holding training sessions for members on a range of topics including: media, presentation skills, and first aid. Also publicise training opportunities and skills events/workshops arranged by partners that are of benefit to NFU members.	National Farmers Union
	Fell Futures Apprenticeships – Induction and supervision of the NVQ L2 and L3 apprentices to the existing Fell Futures project. Recruiting and training 30 Fell Future Volunteers	Lake District National Park Authority
	Ensure Cumbria Skills Plan 2015 reflects needs and looks to address the skills gaps identified	Cumbria Tourism
	Facilitation of the Copeland Work & Skills Partnership which draws together partners to provide a cohesive and comprehensive programme of pre-employment support to help with training, upskilling and addressing local skills gaps.	Copeland Borough Council
Providing specialist knowledge, understanding and skills in forestry through a range of courses and programmes offered by the National School of Forestry	University of Cumbria	

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
PE 3	<b>Increasing the number of staying visitors</b>	
	Ensuring that Lakes Culture programme fully integrates and promotes the principles of responsible tourism. Including for example, the benefits of 'slow travel' which reduces environmental impact by reducing car travel which in turn increases dwell time and spend.	Nurture Lakeland
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with local business partners to promote our cultural tourism brand, the Adventure Capital and our coastal offer. We are looking to link our increasing overseas business tourism market to the Cultural Tourism Strategy and World Heritage Site status.</li> <li>Working with locality based partnerships in Mid and South Copeland to support the sustainable promotion of key area, such as Wasdale and 'Britains favourite view'.</li> </ol>	Copeland Borough Council
PE 4	<b>A Year Round Visitor Industry</b>	
	Activity focussed around Grizedale and Whinlatter Forest Visitor Centres; Grizedale focus is Art and Adventure. Developing Art Roots programme designed to reinvigorate sculpture programme in Grizedale. Cross marketing opportunities within and beyond the Lake District.	Forestry Commission
	'One Lakes' Strategic Marketing plan – ensure better coordination of marketing and PR by partners	National Trust
	Core activity delivered by destination marketing, thematic marketing, PR and social media throughout the year. Regular review of target markets through customer segmentation and carefully targeted campaigns	Cumbria Tourism
	Supporting Regeneration North East Copeland in the development and delivery of an indoor adventure centre at Cleator Moor, which will offer world class visitor facilities, including a range of adventure sports under one roof, plus conference space, restaurants, retail and on-site hotel accommodation.	Copeland Borough Council
PE 5	<b>Provision of infrastructure – Digital infrastructure</b>	
	Publicly accessible WiFi in Kendal – 2014/15 with proposals to invest in other centres, subject to local support and initiatives – 2015/16	South Lakeland District Council

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Supports the roll out of superfast broadband throughout the region via the locality partnerships who are championing the introduction of this digital infrastructure to ensure full coverage is achieved including the remote and hard to reach areas.	Copeland Borough Council
	Proactively providing Development Management advice to advance roll out of related technology provision. Including through Planning Performance Agreements (PPA).	LDNPA
	Delivery of the Connecting Cumbria superfast broadband programme to connect up to 95% of Cumbrian homes and businesses by end of 2015.	Cumbria County Council
<b>PE6</b>	<b>Major industries and provision of infrastructure outside the Lake District</b>	
	Emphasising the Port of Workington and improvements to the coastal rail line/station hubs at Workington and Maryport both for freight and passenger use linked to Nuclear decommissioning and new build.	Allerdale Borough Council
	1. All major wastewater capital investment within Cumbria as a whole and the Lake District National Park area will be designed to a 2036 design horizon to accommodate any currently known and forecast growth and development within the capacities provided within our infrastructure and assets 2. Included 25 year Local Authority forecasts for growth in their Water Long Term Asset Plans (including West Cumbria Pipeline Project). This will ensure a robust supply of water is available for future development.	United Utilities
	Ongoing work to ensure investment is realised in the advanced manufacturing businesses in Ulverston and Furness, and the potential for employment use of the Kendal Fell quarry	South Lakeland District Council
	Partner and current facilitator of the Centre of Nuclear Excellence working with partners including industry, CCC and the LEP to develop an overview of the infrastructure requirements from decommissioning and nuclear new build. The emphasis is around rail infrastructure improvements and sustainable settlement based development.	Copeland Borough Council
<b>PE7</b>	<b>Reducing energy costs for businesses</b>	
	A Fuel Poverty event in the Autumn of 2015 with Churches Together in Cumbria and CCC. There will be three written briefings leading up to the event available from our website aimed at encouraging local activity	Action with Communities in Cumbria (ACT)

<b>EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY</b>		
<b>Main Strategy Link</b>	<b>Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards</b>	<b>Lead Partner</b>
	Bringing undermanaged woodlands into management providing more wood fuel/biomass	Forestry Commission
	Working alongside the National Trust to develop hydro generation from the "naturalised" Hayeswater reservoir. This is a community led scheme that will benefit the village of Hartsop if it is delivered.	United Utilities
	Exploring feasibility of the use of Mine water for district heating in Whitehaven. We are also looking at district heating options for Westlakes Science Park and neighbouring settlements. Bootle 2020 is a community/ private led initiative to establish a village based heating scheme, linked to business and housing development, which CBC continues to support as a partner in the South Copeland Partnership.	Copeland Borough Council
<b>PE8</b>	<b>Availability of land and buildings</b>	
	Deliver a sustainable and diverse local economy through the provision of suitable land and premises, supporting education and skills and ensuring the appropriate infrastructure is in place	Allerdale Borough Council
	Provision of land and premises data base and search facility through the Invest in South Lakeland Website. SLDC also promote the District to regional and national developers and agents, as a place for business investment. Economic Development staff advise and assist businesses who are seeking to redevelop or find new premises  Through the preparation of Development Briefs, we will encourage the highest standards for new developments. They will demonstrate quality and sustainability in their preparation, planning and operation.	South Lakeland District Council
	Working with partners around a strategic acquisition and growth strategy that will underpin our economic development in accordance with our local plan and site allocations. This will enable us to bring forward sites for employment use in our towns and industrial estates.	Copeland Borough Council
<b>PE 9</b>	<b>Addressing workforce and skills gaps</b>	
	Delivering a sustainable and diverse local economy through the provision of suitable land and premises, supporting education and skills and ensuring the appropriate infrastructure is in place	Allerdale Borough Council
	Delivering regular training to the industry where skills gaps appear. Also supports Springboard Programme in Cumbria to inspire young people in schools and colleges to enter the tourism industry	Cumbria Tourism

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Working to address skills gaps via training via RDPE and 'Roots to Prosperity' with the LEP and others. Also often facilitate sites for training of others including spare places on in-house training can be opened to private sector to benefit the industry e.g. first aid at work (Forestry)	Forestry Commission
	Facilitates the Copeland Work & Skills Partnership drawing together partners to provide a cohesive and comprehensive programme of pre-employment support to help with training, upskilling and addressing local skills gaps. We also support the Centre of Nuclear Excellence Task Group that is focused on addressing skills gaps within the nuclear sector and its supply chain.	Copeland Borough Council
PE 10	<b>Supporting businesses with advice, access to investment opportunities, and simplifying regulation</b>	
	SLDC will continue to engage in discussions regarding regulatory process simplification, in respect of Licensing, Health and Safety, Environment permitting and Food Safety.	South Lakeland District Council
	Continuing provision through Britain's Energy Coast (WiSE project), but also in partnership with other organisations.	Allerdale Borough Council
	Research and advice available to the tourism industry for both start-up and existing businesses through CT.	Cumbria Tourism
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work both locally and nationally to ensure that members farming businesses remain viable and sustainable.</li> <li>2. Support and advise members on a range of issues. Lobby on their behalf to ensure they get a fair deal e.g. CAP reform.</li> <li>3. Support and encourage initiatives and funding that ensure farming remains profitable e.g. part of the Cumbrian LEP.</li> <li>4. Actively monitor threats to the industry and take action to reduce the impacts.</li> <li>5. Work at all levels (local, Westminster, Brussels) to ensure that regulation is kept to a minimum and is simplified and streamlined.</li> </ol>	National Farmers Union
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Optimising Connectivity Phase Two and beyond. Bids submitted for Thirlmere Cycleway, Windermere Southern Basin and the Glebe plus capital bids for showcase corridors which complements See More revenue streams.</li> <li>2. Development of successor to Fell Futures apprentices scheme. Proposal with Newton Rigg college to employ a further 42 students over a 6 year programme at a cost of £1m.</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
PE 11	<b>Provision of infrastructure using roads, rail and boats</b>	
	Ensure that major development is accessible to local services by a variety of transport options, such as cycling and walking.	Allerdale Borough Council
	UU is committed to ensuring that any construction works ongoing as part of the West Cumbria Pipeline Project will not cause major disruption to trunk roads. Liaison will be undertaken with appropriate stakeholders before the commencement of activities on the ground.	United Utilities
	Supports development in the towns and settlements of Copeland as part of its growth strategy and LDF, this is both in relation to new investment and the relocation of the Sellafield workforce from the licensed site.	Copeland Borough Council
PE 12	<b>Market awareness and promotion</b>	
	Developing a more proactive approach to Place Marketing for Cumbria and the Lake District as a place to live, work, study and invest (as well as to visit)	Cumbria Tourism
	Developing its marketing and promotion as a location for businesses to locate in association with Copeland North East (CoNE) and other partners.	Copeland Borough Council
VE 1	<b>Opportunity for experiences in a unique landscape</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Highlight how responsible tourism and the reduction of negative tourism impacts, benefits the quality of the visitor experience, through;: our visitor giving scheme which raises funds for nature conservation projects; the sharing of good practice with our membership network; our free resources which enable visitors to experience the Lake District in new, sustainable, ways; our individual membership scheme which will promote the special qualities of the area; and through our information and behaviour change campaigns.</li> <li>2. Explore opportunities to work in partnership with other organisations and initiatives to provide training on responsible tourism and how it can benefit the visitor experience. Intend to establish a Responsible Tourism Leadership Forum with the intention that it would provide opportunities for collaboration between responsible tourism practitioners and supply chain businesses, such as local food and drink producers.</li> </ol>	Nurture Lakeland

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with Cumbria Tourism Partnership to raise standards through the Destination Management Plan.</li> <li>Lead the Adventure Capital Programme- working with outdoor activity providers, the outdoor clothing industries and other partners to promote the destination for adventure and sustainable activities and events. Advise and train the outdoor sector as part of Rural Growth Network in Cumbria.</li> <li>Using Taste Cumbria and Herdwick marketing activity to promote the destination and the link between landscape and farming.</li> </ol>	Cumbria Tourism
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of Holidays – experiences from campsites, cottages and on Steam Yacht Gondola.</li> <li>Delivery of the Wasdale visitor management project</li> <li>Delivery of the Claife Viewing Station Project – completion and opening up new destination</li> </ol>	National Trust
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will promote Adventure as a key component of the Grizedale and Whinlatter experience.</li> <li>Run campaigns to promote forest activities as part of health and well-being agenda.</li> <li>Run Active Arts and Wildlife programmes to encourage diverse audiences to Grizedale and Whinlatter e.g. Lake District Osprey Project and Grizedale Art Roots sculpture programme.</li> </ol>	Forestry Commission
	Working with partners to investigate the potential to achieve Dark Sky Park status	Friends of the Lake District
	<p>Publication and delivery of the Cumbria and Lake District Access and Recreation Strategy. Access Strategy Publication</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up Delivery Group for CCAS Part 2</li> <li>Develop Part 2 Key Strategic Actions</li> <li>Have these endorsed by LDNPA and CCC</li> <li>Publish Access Strategy by May 2015.</li> </ol>	
	<p>Implementation and monitoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agree performance indicators</li> <li>Delivery Group to produce annual action plans</li> <li>Partner organisations to manage and deliver projects</li> <li>Monitor and report on progress</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
	National campaigns aimed at promoting British Food and local delicacies. NFU are part of the Cumbria on a Plate initiative.	National Farmers Union
	Development of a Master of Arts (MA) in Cultural Enterprise MA, underpinned by the evolvement of the Lake District as a premiere nature and heritage tourism region.	University of Cumbria

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
VE 2	<b>Responsible visiting</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Options to support educational access and access and engagement will be available through the Countryside Stewardship scheme, including funding for capital items.</li> <li>Existing Higher Level Stewardship agreements containing education and access will continue to be supported up until 2024 when the final HLS agreements will end.</li> </ol>	Natural England
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work to retain existing businesses in the visitor giving scheme, help fundraisers increase the amounts they raise and to recruit new businesses into the scheme.</li> <li>Use the visitor giving scheme to inform tourists about the Special Qualities of the area that are being supported by their donations. Individual membership scheme also provides opportunities to educate people directly about the nature of the area.</li> <li>Ongoing campaigns educate visitors about tourism impacts and actions to take e.g. Love Your Lakes phosphate free work.</li> </ol>	Nurture Lakeland
	Active member of Forest Schools initiative. Education opportunities range from Website and Social Media to formal Learning Providers based in the forests of Grizedale and Whinlatter and more technical / specialist learning delivered by FC staff. Interpretation on the ground in the form of signage, live camera feeds to Visitor Centres, recorded material for wider distribution and use.	Forestry Commission
	Contribute to the work of the 'inter-mountain' working group to minimise the impact of three peaks challenge events whilst maximising the opportunities for such events to be run sustainably and give something back.	Lake District National Park Authority
	Provision of coastal interpretation boards along the coast to provide visitors with information on the special qualities and their preservation.	Copeland Borough Council
	<b>Diversity and availability of high standard accommodation for all budgets</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of the Quality Cumbria accreditation scheme to raise accommodation standards</li> <li>Offers grants and advice when available</li> <li>Promote the need for investment through European Funding opportunities</li> <li>Deliver training courses to raise standards of management, marketing, social media, IT etc</li> </ol>	Cumbria Tourism	

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a programme which provides support for the integration of sustainability into hospitality delivery through training eg by working in partnership with the Lake District Hotels Association</li> <li>2. Develop funding proposals, in partnership with other groups, for support for businesses on food sourcing, use and waste.</li> </ol>	Nurture Lakeland
VE 4	<b>Distinctive settlement character, quality public realm and amenities</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delivering improvements to the Glebe waterfront, as part of the Improving Connectivity project. (2015/6 and 2016/17); Ferry Nab jetties (2014/15); Millerground; Waterhead enhancement project – lake frontage (2015/16).</li> <li>2. Ongoing service provision of street cleansing, litter bin provision and management, litter removal, and grounds maintenance in settlements in South Lakeland.</li> </ol>	South Lakeland District Council
VE5	<b>Available and accessible information for visitors</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote 'itinerary generator' app to create and provide sustainable travel information for tourism business customers.</li> <li>2. Develop web based information for visitors, so that they are able to access free resources to help them reduce their holiday 'footprint'.</li> </ol>	Nurture Lakeland
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain a content management and visitor information role of the website <a href="http://www.golakes.co.uk">www.golakes.co.uk</a>.</li> <li>2. Peripheral support and coordination of Information Centres in Lake District and Cumbria</li> </ol>	Cumbria Tourism
VE 6	<b>Easy access to and within the Lake District, clear and easy orientation and choice of attractive travel options</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribution to the development of a Car Parking Strategy for the Lake District, working to improve coordination of the 'Offer' and the management of car parks.</li> <li>2. Cumbria County Council Electric Vehicle Charging points – included on South Lakeland District Council car parks.</li> </ol>	South Lakeland District Council
	Partnering with operators on regular basis to offer affordable travel to and from Lake District.	Cumbria Tourism
VC 1	<b>Pride in and a sense of ownership of the local environment and its distinctive character</b>	
	Supporting communities in community led planning, via a South Lakeland Protocol.	South Lakeland District Council

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	Using the World Heritage campaign material and messaging to help celebrate local cultural activities e.g. shepherds meets; shows; Grasmere and Ambleside sports.	Lake District National Park Authority
	Ongoing promotion of local festivals/events	Cumbria Tourism
	Provision of support, advice and facilitation for Community Led planning groups, including web based toolkits.	Action with Communities in Cumbria (ACT)
	Supporting communities as a partner of our community-led locality based Partnerships to develop locally-led initiatives and events.	Copeland Borough Council
VC 2	<b>Reasonable fuel and energy costs</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of the draft busters scheme – assistance to older persons for simple draft proofing measures to their properties. Scheme to continue during 2015/16.</li> <li>2. Introduction of an ECO (Energy Company Obligations) scheme, together with other Cumbria Districts, during 2015/16. This will bring an energy company partner to deliver home energy efficiency improvement works.</li> <li>3. Working with Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAFS) to deliver a programme of support for communities to receive advice and guidance on the development of community scale energy generation schemes.</li> </ol>	South Lakeland District Council
	Investigative project on the feasibility of district heating schemes in Lowther and Pooley Bridge with funding from Department for Energy Climate Change (DECC)	Eden District Council
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partnership Climate Change carbon budget and action plan delivery.</li> <li>2. Funding for local community efficiency/ renewable energy schemes through the Lake District Communities Fund.</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
VC 3	<b>Access to services.</b>	
	Project to improve accessibility to services through web based applications. Funding for communities to support 'Locally Important Projects'. The fund comes from the Council's receipt of New Homes Bonus.	South Lakeland District Council
	Funding for local community initiatives, which seek to maintain and or improve access to services, housing and transport, through the Lake District Communities Fund.	Lake District National Park Authority
	Lobbying at local and national scale, to ensure continued relevant service provision and access at Parish level.	Cumbria Association of Local Councils

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of support, advice and facilitation (including web based toolkits) for Community Led planning group initiatives which seek to maintain and or improve access to services.</li> <li>2. Working as part of the Cumbria Community Transport Forum to ensure availability of affordable accessible local transport services</li> </ol>	Action with Communities in Cumbria
VC4	<b>Access to a range of employment opportunities</b>	
	Provides support and advice to emerging and developing community social enterprises	Action with Communities in Cumbria
	Facilitating new business start-ups – from forestry to media to recreation and tourism related businesses. Some, such as 'GoApe' have featured in the top 100 new start up business tables.	Forestry Commission
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Working with partners in the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and Britains Energy Coast to ensure localised access to business support,</li> <li>2. Support partners to deliver their Growth Hubs in South Copeland.</li> </ol>	Copeland Borough Council
	Implementation of relevant Core Strategy policies in Development Management decisions	Lake District National Park Authority
VC5	<b>Availability and supply of a full range of housing types, sizes and tenures</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue the preparation of Development Management Policies in 2015.</li> <li>2. Make grants available to Registered Social Landlords and Local housing groups to support the delivery of new affordable homes, particularly to rent (funded through the New Homes Bonus).</li> <li>3. Developing a Right to Buy replacement scheme with South Lakes Housing, through which the Council's receipt from Right to Buy sales is recycled into grant for the provision of new affordable homes to rent.</li> <li>4. Work with Cumbrian local authorities to help deliver against housing need, including barn conversions, self-build and green build initiatives.</li> <li>5. Developing a policy for new homes in small rural settlements, to plan for an ageing population.</li> </ol>	South Lakeland District Council
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out a Strategic Housing Market Area Assessment at Lake District scale and refresh the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</li> <li>2. Promotion of the Allocations of Lake (Local Plan Part Two) through District Council colleagues</li> </ol>	Lake District National Park Authority
	Support the development of new and appropriate housing through its Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Development Framework processes. Also supported through our strategic acquisition and growth strategy.	Copeland Borough Council

EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PARTNER ACTIVITY		
Main Strategy Link	Partner activity from 1 April 2015 onwards	Lead Partner
VC 6	<b>A high proportion of housing in permanent occupation</b>	
	Continuing work to seek Government support for the introduction of an 'opt in' approach to planning control of holiday houses, in communities where there are high proportions of homes not in permanent occupancy	South Lakeland District Council
VC7	<b>Access to high quality amenity and recreation green spaces and facilities</b>	
	1. Work with local communities to improve and manage the public realm and make best use of and care for our parks and open spaces. 2. Use a 'localism approach' to local engagement of community groups in the management of their green spaces	South Lakeland District Council
	Use media campaigns to raise awareness of the safe and diverse opportunities within local public forests that contribute to health and well being	Forestry Commission
	Use small grants fund to encourage applications for local projects to improve green spaces and their accessibility.	Nurture Lakeland
	Deliver the Cumbria & Lake District Access and Recreation Strategy which will help promote healthy living.	Lake District National Park Authority
VC 8	<b>Safe communities and low crime</b>	
	Work with Cumbria Police to creating a communication network amongst farmers to ensure that messages about local crime issues can be sent quickly amongst the rural community.	National Farmers Union
	Continuing involvement with Community Safety Partnerships across the four district areas of the County, with the intention of reducing crime and disorder and to ensure our communities feel safe and confident.	Cumbria County Council



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