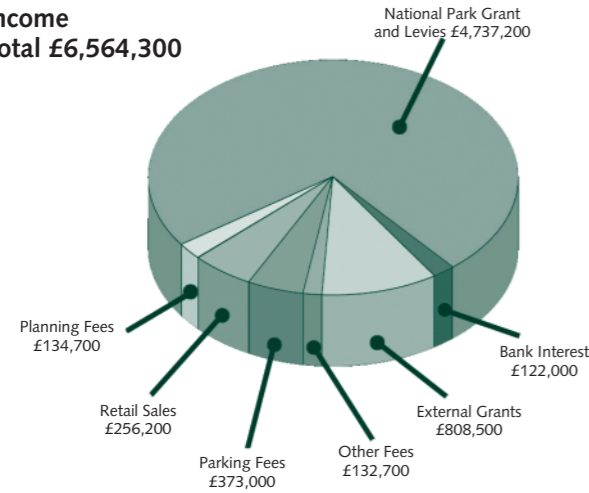
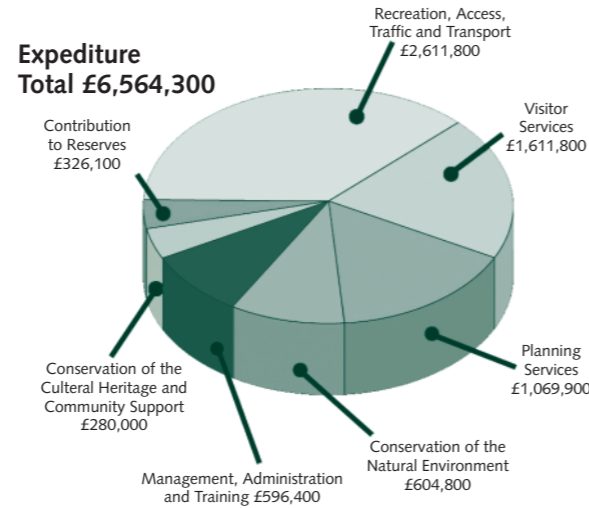


YDNPA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 2003/04

Income
Total £6,564,300



Expenditure
Total £6,564,300



FUNDING

Central government agrees approved programmes of expenditure each year and provides 75% of the statutory funding for the Authority. The remaining 25% includes contributions from North Yorkshire and Cumbria County Councils, Richmondshire, Craven and South Lakeland District Councils. Inevitably, the work of the Authority is limited by funds: with more money it could do more. That is why a growing proportion of income is generated through charging for the use of car parks and selling a range of publications and souvenirs for example. In addition, the NPA works in partnership with a growing number of organisations to joint fund projects and to make more effective use of all resources.

THE YORKSHIRE DALES MILLENNIUM TRUST (YDMT)

The Trust began as a charity working with local communities to identify and carry out conservation projects which target the special features of the Dales. To date the Trust has attracted funds in excess of £20 million and has grown to employ about 10 staff - not to mention the employment generated by doing the projects. Successes include new woodland planted, otter habitat created, village halls built, to mention only a few. All of these projects involve working in partnership with organisations with an interest in the conservation of the area. The Trust actively seeks funding.

CHALLENGES FACING THE YDNP

Pressures the area faces include:

Recreational Demands Numbers of people wanting to enjoy the Yorkshire Dales may exceed the environmental capacity of places to accommodate them. Demand for a growing range of recreational activity adds to pressures on the area.

Economic Changes These include changes in: farming, reflecting market forces and European funding; economic growth across Britain; growth in tourism and leisure; links between rural and urban economies.

Mobility Increase in personal mobility has encouraged people to travel further. This affects communities and the viability of local businesses and services, it also impacts on the local environment.

Technology New technology is changing lifestyles and work patterns across the world. Mobile phones, e-commerce and the Internet can alter the balance of community life while they may help to overcome remoteness.

Global Changes Issues like climate change are already affecting the Dales.

The way we use our countryside will continue to change, rural land use will become more varied as leisure demands increase and farm businesses diversify. Land management practices will also change as policy reforms take effect.

How National Park Authorities respond to these challenges remains to be seen. Will they seek to maintain our National Parks, as some see them, as landscapes which are fossilised for the future? Or are they poised to take the opportunity to present a new vision, as beacons of best practice in environmental conservation and working models of blue prints for sustainable development?

WORKING WITH OTHERS

More than 99.9% of the land in the National Park is privately owned and much is actively farmed. The NPA can only achieve its aims by working with others. It relies on owners and occupiers to put National Park objectives into practice. It also encourages the work of a wide range of organisations that contribute to conservation. The Park needs the support of every visitor too. Many organisations work with the NPA and help conserve the Dales, these include:

- British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
- Council for National Parks
- Council for the Protection of Rural England
- Countryside Agency
- Cumbria Wildlife Trust
- English Nature
- English Heritage
- Environment Agency
- Dept. of Environment, Farming & Rural Affairs
- National Trust
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Woodland Trust
- Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
- Yorkshire Dales Society
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

For further information please contact:
The Education Service
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Colvend, Hebden Road, Grassington
Skipton, North Yorkshire BD23 5LB

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Education File

Information for students and group leaders



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority

The Yorkshire Dales

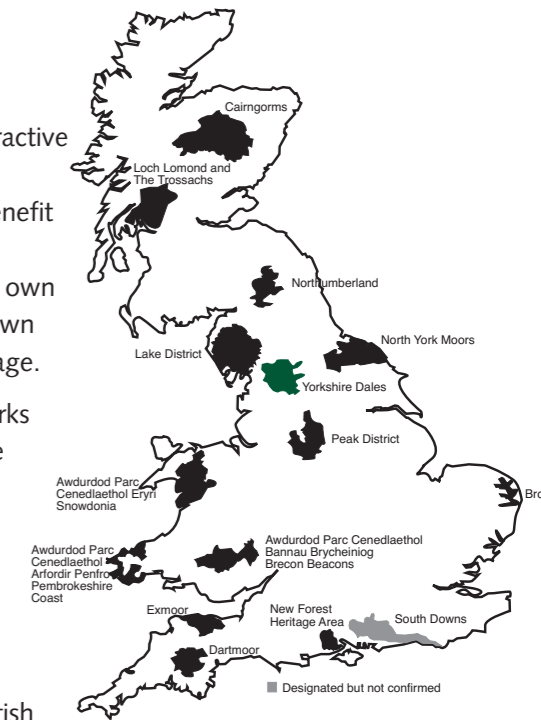
a national park



NATIONAL PARKS

National Parks are large areas of very attractive countryside where extra care is taken to conserve their special qualities, for the benefit of everyone now and in the future. Each National Park is very different and has its own distinctive identity, a combination of its own natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage.

Between 1951 and 1957 ten National Parks were created, covering about 10% of the area of England and Wales. The Broads Authority achieved comparable status in 1989 and the New Forest became a National Park in 2005. The South Downs are likely to join the family soon. Loch Lomond & the Trossachs (2002) and the Cairngorms (2003) became the first Scottish National Parks.



Although National Parks are of special value to the whole nation, they are not owned by the government or by National Park Authorities. Most of the land in our National Parks is privately owned and many people live and work in them. Many of the parks are heavily used by the public for recreation.

National Parks are held as national treasures. Each one is unique and changing dynamically. With this uniqueness comes fragility and the responsibility for conservation, a responsibility which is shared by the whole of the nation.

UK FAMILY OF NATIONAL PARKS

National Park	Year of designation	Area (sq km)
Brecon Beacons	1957	1,351
Broads	1989	303
Cairngorms	2003	3800
Dartmoor	1951	953
Exmoor	1954	686
Lake District	1951	2,292
Loch Lomond & The Trossachs	2002	1,865
New Forest	2005	571
Northumberland	1956	1,049
North York Moors	1952	1,436
Peak District	1951	1,438
Pembrokeshire Coast	1952	584
Snowdonia	1951	2,142
Yorkshire Dales	1954	1,762

WHY WERE NATIONAL PARKS ESTABLISHED?

Concern with conservation has been long standing and there have been many important landmarks in its development. The beginning of the movement to protect outstanding landscapes from development and exploitation was marked by the establishment of the world's first National Park in 1872, Yellowstone in the USA.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the formation of a number of societies in Britain devoted to safeguarding open land and its associated wildlife, for example the National Trust (1894) and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England (1926). There was a growing sense of the vulnerability of wildlife and landscapes to urban and industrial expansion and concern that the public should have better rights of access to open countryside. The demand for the 'right to roam' led to a campaign and public demonstrations, including the famous mass trespass on Kinder Scout in the Peak District in 1932.

In the 1930's the force of these influences combined to increase pressure for government action. The government commissioned John Dower, a civil servant, architect and rambler, to write a report on how the National Park idea would work for this country. Dower's report, published in 1945 and the public desire for National Parks were accepted. In 1949 the government passed the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. This act set up the National Parks Commission, which was to be responsible for designating National Parks and advising on their administration. These responsibilities were continued by the Countryside Commission (now the Countryside Agency) in 1968. Since 1991 the Commission's responsibilities in Wales have been transferred to the Countryside Council for Wales.

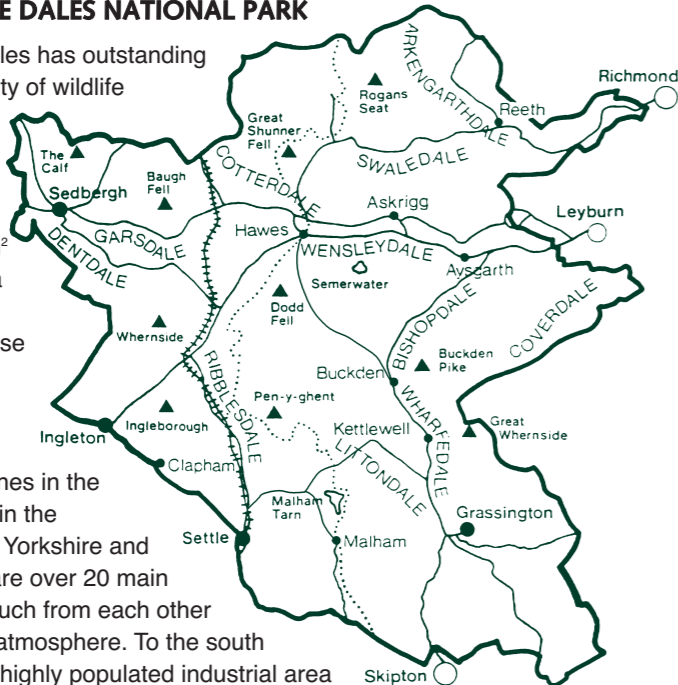
The 1968 Countryside Act required each of the National Parks: "In the exercise of its functions under this act and the act of 1949 ... to have due regard to the needs of agriculture and forestry and to the economic and social interests of rural areas." Today these principles are enshrined in the Environment Act of 1995 and very careful consideration must be given to the social and economic needs of local people.

THE YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

The Yorkshire Dales has outstanding scenery, a diversity of wildlife habitats, a rich cultural heritage and many peaceful areas. In 1954, 1762 km² was designated a National Park in recognition of these more important qualities.

The Park lies astride the Pennines in the north of England in the counties of North Yorkshire and Cumbria. There are over 20 main dales, differing much from each other in character and atmosphere. To the south of the area lies a highly populated industrial area while to the north thinly settled uplands stretch to the Tees and beyond. About 20,000 people live in the scattered farms, villages and small market towns of the Park.

People have settled in the area for over 10,000 years and have left their mark on almost every aspect of the landscape from ancient settlement sites and field systems to disused mineral workings and the patchwork of dry-stone walls and barns which is so distinctive. Early farmers cleared the woodland and developed the fields. Many visitors now come to enjoy a wide variety of leisure pursuits within this environment.



THE ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995

Section 61

Purposes of national parks

"The act shall have effect for the purpose:-
a) of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the areas

b) of promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public."

In pursuing these purposes

" The authority shall seek to foster the economic and social well being of local communities within the National Park, but without incurring significant expenditure in doing so and in co-operation with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic and social development within the area of the National Park".

KEY DATES IN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY

1931 The Addison Committee favour idea of National Parks in Britain.

1932 The Kinder Scout mass trespass focuses public attention on access to open country.

1935 Voluntary bodies set up the Standing Committee for National Parks to press the National Park case.

1942 The Scott Report on rural land use looks to a thriving countryside and restates the case for National Parks.

1945 John Dower's report.

1947 Sir Arthur Hobhouse's committee proposes 12 National Parks, each with its own administration, and a National Parks Commission to frame national policy for the parks.

1949 The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, establishes the legal pathway for National Parks.

1951 Ten National Parks are created by 1957.

1968 The National Parks Commission becomes the Countryside Commission.

1972 The Local Government Act and the Sandford Committee reinforce Park administration and the basis for more generous government funding.

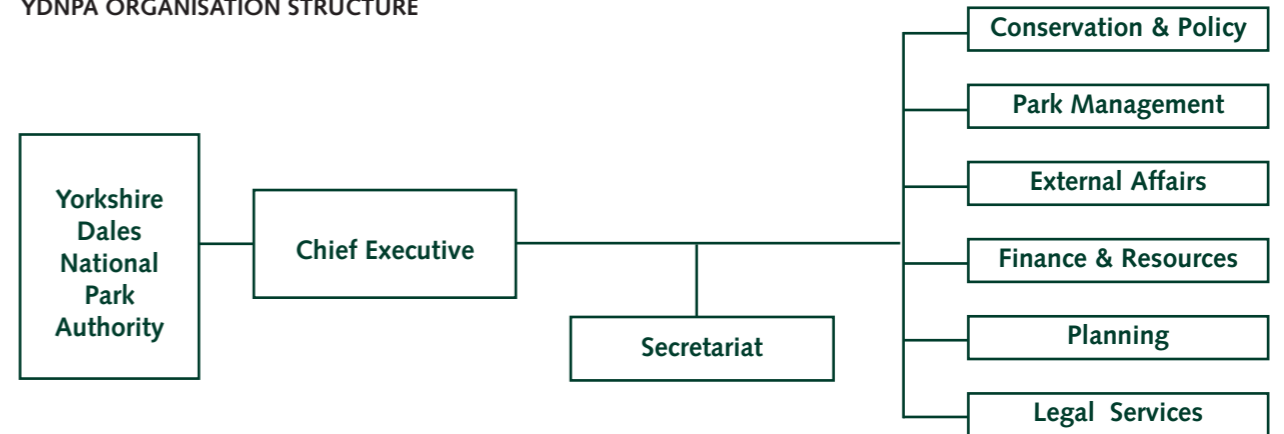
1991 The Edwards Panel publishes its report on recommendations for future National Parks.

1995 The Environment Act replaces the 1949 Act.

1999 The Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission join to form the Countryside Agency.

2006 Natural England to be created from Countryside Agency and English Nature combined.

YDNPA ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY DO?

The Authority undertakes a tremendous variety of tasks, amongst many other things it:

- conserves the character and beauty of the Dales landscape, including its moorland, limestone habitats, woodland and farmland habitats.
- is the development control and minerals planning authority for the area
- is the Highway Authority (for footpaths, bridleways and byways), managing and maintaining the network of Public Rights of Way, agreeing modifications with land owners, repairing erosion damage, building bridges, etc.
- works with farmers and other land owners to safeguard the conservation interest of their land.
- encourages the conservation of traditional villages some of which are designated as Conservation Areas.
- conserves our archaeological heritage, maintains the Sites and Monuments Record and administers the Listed Buildings requirements
- supports the development of sustainable transport to and within the Park.
- provides and manages a range of services for the public, including information centres, toilets and car parks.
- promotes understanding and appreciation of the area and respect for the countryside through education, events outreach and interpretation programmes.

The NPA is not a major land owner. It achieves its objectives by working in partnership with those who do own land.

HOW IS THE NATIONAL PARK RUN?

The Park is administered by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, a committee made up of 26 members.

North Yorkshire County Councillors	6
Craven District Councillors	3
Richmondshire District Councillors	3
Cumbria County Councillor	1
South Lakeland District Councillor	1
Secretary of State appointees, representing parishes	5
Secretary of State appointees, representing wider public interests	7

The purpose of this split is to ensure that opinions are represented at local, regional and national levels. The Authority approves policy and makes decisions based on recommendations developed by the officer staff.

The Chief Executive (National Park Officer) is responsible for the management of the work of the 120 staff of the Authority. Staff are based in 2 main administrative centres at Bainbridge and Grassington and a number of other sites throughout the Park.

YDNP FACTS AND FIGURES

Location:	Central Pennine upland: North Yorkshire (88%); Cumbria (12%)
Designated:	1954
Area:	1,762 square kilometres
Population:	1991 census - 17,968: 2001 census - 19,654
Main settlements	Sedbergh, Hawes, Grassington, Reeth
Land use:	Moorland 52%; enclosed farmland 40%; woodland 3.4%; other 4.6%
Economy:	Beef cattle and sheep, dairy farming, tourism, mineral extraction

YDNP MAJOR LAND OWNERS

More than 99% of YDNP land is owned privately, by farmers, home owners, estates, etc.

Land Owner	Area ha.
National Park Authority	92
Local Nature Reserves (YDNPA owned)	86
English Nature	1,159
National Trust	6,231
Water Authority	Grimwith, Lower & Upper Barden Reservoirs
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	163