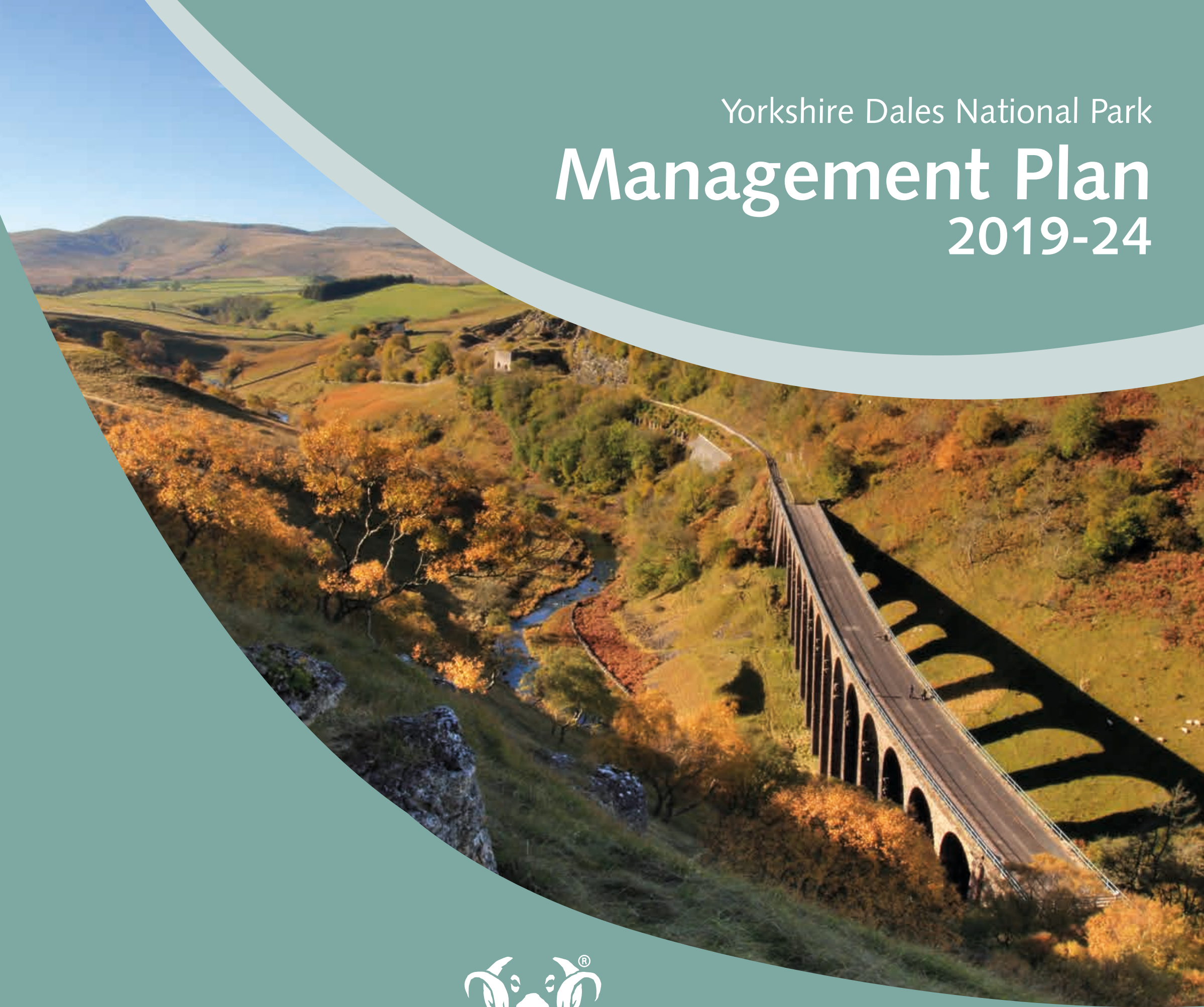


Yorkshire Dales National Park

Management Plan

2019-24



www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park

one of Britain's breathing spaces

Front cover: Smardale Viaduct in the Westmorland Dales
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	Craven District Council		Natural England
	Cumbria Farmer Network		Richmondshire District Council
	Cumbria Tourism Businesses		Rural Estates (Cumbria/Lancashire)
	Destination Dales		Rural Estates (Yorkshire)
	Eden District Council		South Lakeland District Council
	Environment Agency		Yorkshire Dales Farmer Network
	Forestry Commission England		Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
	Lancaster City Council		Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

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Introduction

National Parks

National Parks contain the most beautiful, spectacular and dramatic areas of countryside in England.

They are landscapes of national importance and their designation gives them the highest status for the conservation of landscape and scenic beauty. They also contain fantastic opportunities for recreation, and millions of visitors enjoy their special qualities every year.

The Yorkshire Dales National Park was designated in 1954 and is one of ten National Parks in England, which cover around 9% of the country. In 2016, the boundary of the National Park was extended to include parts of the Orton Fells, Northern Howgill Fells, Mallerstang, Barbon, Middleton and Casterton Fells in Cumbria, and Leck Fell in Lancashire.

The vast majority of the land in the National Park is in private ownership.

National Park statutory purposes and duty

The statutory purposes of English National Parks are set out in Section 61 of the Environment Act 1995. These are:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the national parks;
- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities [of the national parks] by the public.

The purposes are underpinned in law by the ‘Sandford Principle’. This makes it clear that the first purpose should take precedence over the second in cases of irreconcilable conflict.

The landscapes of National Parks have been home to communities and industry for thousands of years, and continue to be so. The National Park Authorities, therefore, also have a duty under Section 62(1) of the Environment Act:

- in taking forward the national park purposes, [to] seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.

The most recent statutory guidance on the English National Parks is set out in ‘English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010’.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan

There is a statutory duty to review the National Park Management Plan “at intervals of not more than five years” (Section 66 of the Environment Act 1995).

The National Park Circular makes clear that the National Park Management Plan is the single most important document for each National Park. It should set out the vision, strategic policies, and outcomes for the National Park over the long term. It should also ensure that National Park purposes are being delivered.

It is a plan for the National Park - its communities, businesses, visitors and the many organisations that operate there. It requires all who have an interest in the National Park to work together to achieve its aspirations. The Government expects public agencies and authorities active within or bordering a National Park to co-operate in the development of the National Park Management Plan and the achievement of its objectives.

This National Park Management Plan was produced by a partnership - the Management Plan Steering Group. It includes statutory environmental bodies, local authorities, the voluntary sector, and representatives of local businesses (see page 2).

The review has involved many elements: detailed evidence reports; public consultations; and the direct involvement of a range of individuals and organisations in drafting the proposed objectives. This included the first annual Yorkshire Dales National Park Forum in November 2017.

The public consultation results, detailed evidence reports and a full description of the review process will all be available from Spring 2019 at www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk

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..... ”

Links to other plans and legislation

The National Park Management Plan is a high-level, strategic document that aims to set out a clear ‘direction of travel’ within the National Park. In doing so, it:

- reflects and takes forward relevant national and international policies, such as the European Landscape Convention, in a way that reflects local circumstances. These policies are identified in the detailed evidence reports;
- takes account of the existing policies and strategies of a range of local bodies;
- gives effect to, and is bound by, National Park purposes. All the objectives should be read to mean that they will be delivered in a way that meets National Park purposes and the associated duty;

- establishes a framework for the detailed policies, plans and strategies of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and many other organisations. Again, many of these plans are listed in the detailed evidence reports;
- does not override any other specific legislative requirements or consent processes.

Guiding principles

The following principles underpin every aspect of this National Park Management Plan:

- **Working with, and through, local people.** With 95% of the National Park in private ownership, local people will be at the heart of the delivery of most of the objectives set out in this Management Plan. The Management Plan sets out what the relevant organisations (be they public, private or voluntary) are going to do to help and encourage people to achieve those objectives.

- **Clarity of focus.** The Management Plan does not attempt to catalogue everything that might happen in the next five years. Nor does it attempt to set out the detail of *how* each objective will be delivered (that is set out in numerous supporting strategies). Instead, it focuses on identifying the key high level objectives that will be implemented by a range of organisations.
- **Accountability.** The Management Plan lists the bodies that will help to deliver each of the various objectives. Wherever possible, those objectives include measureable targets that will allow progress to be meaningfully assessed and publicly reported.



Looking forward to 2019-2024

The context for the new Management Plan period is dominated by the decision to leave the European Union. Several of the new objectives are aimed at preparing for fundamental change as the country leaves the Common Agricultural Policy and sets up a new farming and land management support system. This aspect of Brexit alone is likely to have lasting consequences for the landscape and other special qualities of the area.

The Government’s long-term strategy for the environment has only recently been set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan. This aims to improve air and water quality, protect threatened habitat and species, and take action on climate change. This has influenced objectives concerned with habitat enhancement, raptor persecution, woodland planting, peat restoration, natural flood management, and biosecurity.

A continuing social and economic theme over the next five years will be the reduction in the National Park population and its increasingly skewed age structure. The drift out of the area by young people is no longer being redressed by new households moving in. Population decline and the lack of children are causing a shortage of workers and the closure of schools. The area continues to suffer from the legacy of the 2008/9 recession, with housing completions still weak and only a slow release of land by developers. Public sector austerity has reduced spending on infrastructure and services such as housing, public transport and environmental management.

In response, this Plan includes objectives for all the local authorities to work together to attract younger, working-age people into the area, encourage economic growth, and support the use of existing services or the development of new ones.

On a more positive note, recent research into ecosystem services has concluded that the National Park is nationally important for its tranquillity, recreational resources, history, water quality, and climate regulation.

At an international level, it is important for its biodiversity, geological diversity, and ‘sense of place’. The Management Plan is attempting to further develop some of these assets to improve delivery of National Park purposes and strengthen the National Park’s economy.

With regard to the welcome new National Park areas in Cumbria and Lancashire, the next five years are an opportunity to catch up on, and invest in, projects that will add value to their special qualities. One of the catalysts for this work is the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership, which is helping to reveal, celebrate and conserve the hidden assets of this fantastic area. Other objectives include working with business and local communities on sustainable development, improving the rights of way network, and recording the area’s rich history and heritage.

Statutory assessments

The preparation of this National Park Management Plan was subject to:

- **Sustainability Appraisal.** This tested the implications of the objectives and made recommendations on their potential impact on sustainable development – including any impacts on the environment. In turn, these impacts were taken into account in drafting the final objectives.
- **Habitats Regulations Assessment.** This was undertaken to assess whether any of the objectives might have an impact on conservation sites designated under the European Habitats Directive, which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species.

- **Equality Impact Assessment.** This is to guard against unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation, or other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010. The Act also requires the advancement of equality of opportunity between people who show ‘protected characteristics’ and those who do not. Protected characteristics are age, disability, marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation.

All three documents will be available alongside this Management Plan from Spring 2019 at www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk

Monitoring and reporting progress

We intend that this National Park Management Plan will be used and re-used. We will use it to hold ourselves and other organisations to account. It will be adjusted, where necessary, to reflect significant changes in circumstance that we cannot yet envisage.

We will use the National Park Management Plan website www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk to provide regular updates of progress in implementing every single objective in this Management Plan, as well as a comprehensive annual progress report. The website will also provide much more detail about each objective – including links to the work of the organisations involved.

Our Vision

Through their passion for this special place, local people, businesses and organisations will keep the Yorkshire Dales National Park a thriving area. Its unique cultural landscape will be treasured for its stunning scenery, exceptional heritage and wonderful wildlife, and every year millions of people will be inspired to be a part of it.



By 2040, it will be:

A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape that tells the ongoing story of generations of people interacting with their environment.	Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England.	Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, landscape and cultural heritage, which underpin a flourishing local economy.
A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities.	Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces.	Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need.

Each element of this Vision carries equal weight.

The following sections set out the special qualities of the National Park and the specific objectives that we intend to achieve over the next five to ten years.

As might be expected given the integrated approach that has been taken in developing this Management Plan, every objective will help to

deliver at least two, and often more, of the elements of the Vision. Similarly, the delivery of each objective is underpinned by detailed policies and procedures to ensure that that action on the ground is delivered in a way that avoids any potentially negative effects on other objectives. The objectives should, therefore, be considered as a whole rather than section by section.

There are six objectives that are very ambitious, and do not yet have sufficient funding to implement them, one relating to each of the six elements of the Vision.

By putting them in the Management Plan, the purpose is to maintain current momentum and make a commitment to collectively seek and lobby for the necessary funding to deliver them.

“
A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities.
..... ”



Special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park

In the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the interaction of people with nature has produced a landscape of remarkable beauty and distinctive character that is cherished and enjoyed by the nation.

The Yorkshire Dales National Park is a home and a workplace for over 24,000 people, with around 95% of the land in private ownership. It is also a place that millions of people visit every year.

The area's unique landscape character is created by the particular combination of many elements: the managed moorland, pastures and valley grasslands; small woodlands; dispersed villages and farmsteads; the local building materials; strong field patterns; and drystone walls and field barns. This is what makes it such a special place.

Natural beauty

The area straddles the Pennines, the backbone of northern England. The underlying geology, natural processes

and human activity have created a hugely varied landscape and numerous dramatic features and beautiful views:

Dales with distinctive stepped profiles, produced by the weathering of layers of limestone interspersed with shales and sandstones from the Carboniferous period.

Fells that rise to over 700 metres at High Seat, Great Shunner Fell, Wild Boar Fell and the millstone grit-capped 'Three Peaks', and include the highest peaks in Yorkshire (Wharfedale) and Lancashire (Gragareth). Glaciers and rivers have cut deep dales into the extensive moorland plateaux, each distinctive in character and atmosphere.

One of the best examples in the UK of classic limestone scenery, with its scars, such as those at Gordale and Attermire, and limestone pavements, such as those above Malham Cove and Great Asby Scar.

The most extensive caving area in the UK, including the longest cave system in the UK - the Three Counties System, and one of the largest caverns and the highest unbroken underground waterfall in the UK at Gaping Gill.

The Howgills, a series of grassy rounded hills made up of rocks from the older Silurian period, sweeping steeply upwards from deep ravines to broad rounded tops.

Significant glacial and post-glacial landforms and features, including: drumlin fields, such as the one at Ribblesdale; erratics, including those at Norber; moraines; and the post-glacial lakes of Semerwater, Malham Tarn and Sunbiggin Tarn.

Spectacular waterfalls, such as: Hardraw Force (the longest unbroken drop in England), Uldale Force, and Rutter Force; the Aysgarth Falls series; and Cautley Spout, with a broken drop of 180 metres.

A traditional pastoral landscape created by livestock farmers over several centuries. This historical landscape is acknowledged as internationally important and includes:

- an intricate network of drystone walls (as well as hedgerows in Lower Bishopdale, the Lune Valley, Dentdale and Sedbergh) that creates a patchwork of enclosures across valleys and valley sides;
- traditional stone-built field barns, the density of which in some parts of the National Park, notably Arkengarthdale, Swaledale, Wharfedale and Wensleydale, is unique.

A highly legible landscape, in which there is still a very clear and evident link between the underlying geology and landform, the historic use and management of the land, the current land uses and land cover.

A landscape of striking contrasts, between the deep, sheltered dales and the open, exposed, sweeping fells above.

Wildlife

Over a quarter (57,000ha) of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is made up of **nationally and internationally important wildlife habitats** – the largest area of any English National Park.

Over a quarter of England's remaining **flower-rich upland hay meadows and pastures**, produced by traditional, low-intensity management of grazing land over many decades. Outstanding examples can be found in Swaledale and Langstrothdale.

A range of rare limestone habitats linked directly to the geology of the Craven and Westmorland Dales. The area's 'limestone country' is internationally recognised for its

biodiversity, which includes rare wet meadows, over half of England's calcareous grassland, and over 30% of England's limestone pavement.

Extensive areas of moorland, much of it (42% of the area of the National Park) managed as grouse moor, that contain upland heath and blanket and raised bog, which are internationally important for wildlife and the carbon they store as peat. These habitats cover vast areas and contain a variety of plant species and important bird populations.

Small areas of broadleaf woodland (2.5% of the area of the National Park), representing remnants of former, more extensive broadleaved woodland or later plantings. Surviving areas of ancient woodland are of particularly high biodiversity value.

Nationally important populations of birds like curlew, lapwing, black



grouse and ring ouzel; rare lime-loving plants, such as bird's-eye primrose, rigid buckler fern, globeflower and baneberry; rare and scarce invertebrates such as the northern brown argus butterfly and the Atlantic white-clawed crayfish; and important mammals, notably the red squirrel.

Cultural heritage

The Yorkshire Dales National Park has been home to communities and industry for several millennia, helping to shape much of what we now think is special. There is an exceptional amount of evidence of these previous generations of occupation, connecting past communities to the present and providing a highly visible record of the area's social and economic history, including:

A culture of community spirit, self-sufficiency, determination, and self-belief, which has been shaped by the area's physical environment and remoteness, nurturing self-dependency and close knit communities.

Livestock farming, with distinct sheep breeds like Rough Fell, Wensleydale, Dalesbred and Swaledale that are important for genetic diversity, and a strong tradition of upland cattle rearing, that is still deeply interwoven into local life and culture, and made famous through Wensleydale Cheese. Livestock sales and agricultural shows play an important part in the lives of local people.

An exceptional range of archaeology, which provides the evidence of human activity from the earliest hunters of the Palaeolithic through to twentieth century industrial remains.

The remains of former rural industries, the influences of which on

the area's culture and social fabric are still evident today. They include lead and lime extraction and processing sites, as well as water mills.

Powerful reminders of periods of dominance by large estates and religious houses through place names and some surviving structures, such as Bolton Castle, Bolton Abbey, Barden Tower, Pendragon Castle, and Marrick Priory.

Distinctive, traditional architecture, where the local building materials used link directly to the area's geology.

Numerous **small, attractive villages and hamlets**, most of which have been there for over a thousand years, as well as **scattered farmsteads**.

Minor roads along the dales, bordered by drystone walls or hedgerows and flower-rich verges. Higher up, unfenced roads cross open moorland and offer dramatic views.

The Settle-Carlisle Railway Line, opened in 1876, is unique and displays impressive engineering and conserved Midland Railway architecture. It offers a very special way of enjoying the dramatic landscape along its route. Elsewhere, the imposing structures of former railways at Smardale and the Lune Viaduct are testament to earlier feats of engineering.

A distinctive linguistic, literary and artistic heritage, inspired by the landscape and by the history of the communities – past and present – who have lived and worked here.

Enjoying the experience of being here

Most of the people who spend any time in the National Park will experience a range of emotions, triggered by the

beauty, grandeur and other less tangible qualities. These all help create the 'spirit of place' that is unique to this National Park:

Extensive areas where a true sense of tranquillity, remoteness and solitude can still be found, which is rare in England today.

The natural sounds of wind, water and birdsong, which are important to the recreational experience; the 'spiritual exercise and enjoyment' that is at the heart of National Park designation.

Expansive views that show to advantage the area's beauty and variety.

Ever-changing light, seasonal change and occasional severe weather, which creates visual drama and contrast that enhance personal experience.

Strong, self-reliant communities, each with its own special character, but all with a very close sense of community, reflected in the wide range of local village shows, festivals, social activities, traditional pubs and entertainment.

Dark night skies; as it suffers little from light pollution, the moon, night sky and atmospheric effects can be fully appreciated.

An historic and extensive network of footpaths, bridleways and tracks, including the Pennine Trails, Coast-to-Coast, Yorkshire 'Three Peaks', and Malham Landscape Trail, some of the best known and loved walks in the country.

Extensive areas of public access, rivers, crags and caves offering outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation from paragliding to caving, with some of the hardest sport climbing in the world at Malham Cove.



“.....
Through educational and skills-based activities, inspire 6,000 young people from in and around the National Park to explore and enhance their environment each year.
.....”

Objectives

A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape, that tells the ongoing story of generations of people interacting with their environment

- A1** During Brexit transition, support farmers and landowners to continue to deliver a range of public benefits through national **agri-environment scheme agreements** and other similar initiatives, and monitor take-up.

A2 Maintain the National Park as a place where a true sense of **tranquillity**, remoteness and solitude can be found, and, by 2021, obtain Dark Skies Reserve status to enhance and promote enjoyment of its night sky.

A3 By 2020, produce a simplified and updated **Landscape Character Assessment** for the National Park, and use it to support initiatives, policies and plans to enhance local distinctiveness and promote positive landscape change.
- A4** Continue to reduce the number of **overhead power lines** and other equipment, including putting another 20km of existing power lines underground by 2024.

A5 Use the Dales Countryside Museum and the **Historic Environment Record** to help local heritage groups to research, record and promote the stories of the National Park area, including completing the enhancement of the Historic Environment Record for the new area of the National Park by 2024.

A6 Help local people to restore, repair and - where possible - bring back into use nationally important historical sites, buildings and structures so that less than 4% of **scheduled monuments and listed buildings** are considered 'at risk' by 2024.
- A7** Deliver co-ordinated programmes of activity that enhance the distinctive **landscape, geology and cultural heritage** of the 'Ingleborough Dales' (by 2020) and the 'Westmorland Dales' (by 2023).

A8 By 2022, develop a locally tailored, locally delivered, **outcome-focused environmental land management** scheme to maintain, restore and improve the outstanding natural capital and rural heritage of the National Park.

A9 By 2022, secure significant funding to repair, restore, and - where appropriate - find adaptive new uses for **traditional field barns**, particularly those in Swaledale, Arkengarthdale and Littondale.



A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities



- B1** Benefit a wide variety of users by raising the standard of all **public rights of way** so that 90% are 'easy to use' by 2023.

B2 Maintain and promote the Pennine Trails and other recognised **long-distance routes**, identify opportunities for new multi-user routes, and campaign for the Coast-to-Coast path to become a National Trail by 2024.

B3 Carry out works to improve access on appropriate public rights of way and established permissive routes, so that 262km (10%) are suitable for **users of all ages and abilities** by 2024.

B4 By 2024, provide 6,000 people from **under-represented groups** with activity days that enable them to access the special qualities of the National Park, and so increase their understanding, enjoyment, health and well-being.
- B5** Through educational and skills-based activities, inspire 6,000 **young people** from in and around the National Park to explore and enhance their environment each year.

B6 Run a cohesive programme of **inspirational, participatory activities** that attract at least 4,000 people each year to find out more about the National Park's special qualities.

B7 Give people from all backgrounds an opportunity to enjoy and contribute to the National Park by providing at least 7,000 **volunteer days** per year, with 15% coming from under-represented groups.

B8 Work with organisers of **large-scale events** to ensure they are well run, benefit local businesses, and contribute to the maintenance of the National Park's natural capital - for example, funding the cost of maintaining the 'Three Peaks' route.
- B9** Promote and encourage responsible **cycling** by supporting world class events that showcase the National Park, enabling the development of four 'cycle hubs', and creating at least one further family-friendly cycling route by 2023.

B10 Maintain '**green lanes**' and - where appropriate - manage use by recreational motor vehicles, including enforcing any restrictions imposed by Traffic Regulation Orders.

B11 Develop and launch an annual **farm and estate 'open day' programme** by 2020 to enable more people to experience and understand the roles that farming, food production, woodland and moorland management play in looking after the distinctive landscape of the National Park.

Objectives

Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England

C1 Support farmers and landowners to restore and manage landscape-scale mosaics of **priority habitats**, so that:

- a) all the blanket bog in nationally and internationally important wildlife sites is 'recovering', and 50% of the other land in such sites has reached 'favourable' condition by 2024;
- b) 30% of the priority habitats outside nationally designated wildlife sites are in good condition by 2024;

c) at least one landscape-scale 'nature recovery area' has been created by 2021.

C2 Work with farmers and landowners to achieve and maintain stable or increasing populations for 90% of **priority species** by 2026, including the UK 'red-listed' upland birds — black grouse, curlew, hen harrier, lapwing, merlin, skylark and yellow wagtail — for which the National Park is renowned, and those of international importance.

C3 Work with farmers and landowners to improve the condition of the Aire, Eden, Lune, Ribble, Swale, Ure and Wharfe, so that at least 90% of all **rivers** achieve 'good ecological status' by 2027.

C4 Work with farmers in Wensleydale to demonstrate the benefit of 'high nature value', low-input farm systems through a five-year trial of a '**payment by results**' approach to agri-environment funding.



Photo: Natural England

C5 Work with moorland managers and other key stakeholders to devise and implement a local approach to end **illegal persecution of raptors**, including independent and scientifically robust monitoring, and co-ordinated hen harrier nest and winter roost site protection.

Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces

D1 Work with farmers and landowners to ensure that at least 70% of all **woodland** is in active management by 2023, including positive management of conifer plantations to increase suitable habitat for red squirrels and black grouse.

D2 Support landowners to create at least a further 450 hectares of **native broadleaved and mixed woodland** that enhances the National Park's landscape by 2024, with priority given to projects that strengthen habitat networks, increase carbon storage and help to reduce flooding.

D3 By 2030, restore all degraded **blanket bog/deep peat** habitat to ecologically and hydrologically functioning bog that is actively sequestering and storing carbon, and is being managed sustainably.

D4 Create a railhead at Horton Quarry and continue other measures to **reduce road haulage** limits from quarries by 50% compared to 2011.

D5 Work with farmers and landowners to deliver landscape-scale **natural flood management** projects in the Aire, Eden, Lune, Ribble, Swale, Ure and Wharfe catchments.

D6 By 2020, produce an online, **interactive habitat network map** that helps farmers and land managers to develop connected, climate-resilient habitats.

D7 Support land managers to create more resilient landscapes through the development and implementation of strategies that reduce the risk and spread of **invasive non-native species**, and respond to threats from pests and diseases that threaten the environment of the National Park.

D8 Develop and implement 'Circular Economy' strategies that **reduce litter and waste** in the National Park, and increase recycling in line with the National Waste Strategy.



Objectives

Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, landscape and cultural heritage, which underpin a flourishing local economy



E1 Connect Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh to fibre-to-the-premises **broadband** by 2024, and secure at least the Universal Service Obligation (10mbps) for the rest of the National Park.

E2 Improve the quality, variety and marketing of the **tourism** 'offer' to encourage more overnight stays and more visitors in the quieter months, so that the value of tourism grows by at least 5% in real terms by 2024.

E3 Promote the National Park as a leading sustainable tourism destination, including enhancing the locations of four National Park Centres to create '**visitor hubs**' that promote local distinctiveness and assist destination promotion for local activities, accommodation, food and itineraries.

E4 By 2020, undertake a costed audit of the public benefits of **sustainable land management**, and use it to support an increase in the total level of funding to support farmers and landowners undertaking that management.

E5 Support the development of **rail services** and related economic uses along the Leeds-Settle-Carlisle Railway, and measures to re-instate other lines to and within the National Park, including the reinstatement of the Wensleydale Railway to Garsdale, starting with the stretch from Redmire to Aysgarth by 2024.

E6 Develop and promote new **events, festivals and attractions** based on the National Park's special qualities and local distinctiveness, so that at least 10% of visitors each year are coming for the first time.

E7 By 2023, provide at least 20 **apprenticeships** that focus on the skills that are essential to maintaining the National Park's special qualities.

E8 Deliver at least one significant **economic development project** in each of Craven, Eden, Richmondshire, and South Lakeland, and increase the number and quality of jobs so as to increase gross value added (GVA) by 10% by 2024.

E9 Support **sustainable farm businesses**, rural business innovation and diversification, so as to increase the average less favoured area farm business income to match the national average wage and increase the number of jobs within the sector to 3,250 full-time equivalents by 2025.

Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need

F1 Support the completion of 400 **dwellings** in a range of tenures, sizes, types and prices, by 2024.

F2 Undertake a five-year programme of measures to promote the National Park as a place to live for **younger, working-age households** (18 to 44-year-olds) to help halt the decline in their numbers.

F3 Retain **access to services** – like primary schools and GP surgeries - that are essential to the long-term viability of local communities, using the four main service 'hubs' (Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh) and their surrounding 'spoke' settlements to create economies of scale.

F4 Provide basic **mobile phone coverage** across the National Park to reduce 'not spots', and ensure 4G (or better) services are available on all networks in the four service 'hubs' and their surrounding 'spoke' settlements by 2021.

F5 Through 'Great Place: Lakes and Dales' deliver a programme of research and investment in **local culture, arts and heritage** so as to retain and attract younger people and businesses to the rural corridor linking Skipton to Grassmere.

F6 Use the **Sustainable Development Fund** and other funding sources to support 20 new local projects each year that bring economic, social and environmental benefits to the National Park.

F7 Determine the demand from local communities and visitors for **bus services** to and within the National Park, and use that information to work with operators and community transport providers to provide services that meet the needs of local communities (with Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh linked throughout the year to their nearest main service centre and railway station), and link the main visitor destinations to the main visitor catchments.



Delivering the objectives

The achievement of the objectives set out in this Management Plan will require the commitment and efforts of a wide range of organisations and individuals. Local communities, landowners and the people who live and work in the National Park, volunteers, and visitors all have an important role to play, as do the 100 parish councils and parish meetings.

More specifically, the organisations listed below have committed to working together to achieve one or more of the objectives set out in this Management Plan. A full list of the organisations involved in delivering each particular objective will be available at www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk



Access The Dales
ACTion with Communities in Cumbria
Aire Rivers Trust
British Association for Shooting & Conservation
Broadband for the Rural North
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Chrysalis Arts
Community First Yorkshire
Council of Northern Caving Clubs
Craven District Council
Craven Pothole Club
Cumbria Constabulary
Cumbria County Council
Cumbria Farm Environment Partnership
Cumbria Farmer Network
Cumbria GeoConservation
Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership
Cumbria Peat Partnership

Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership
Cumbria Tourism
Cumbria Wildlife Trust
Dales and Bowland Community Interest Company
Dales Farmer Network
Dales Rural Estates Network
Dales Tourism Network
Dales Way Association
Dales Woodland Forum
Eden District Council
Eden Rivers Trust
Electricity North West
Embsay & Bolton Abbey Steam Railway
Environment Agency
Experience Community
Field Studies Council
Forestry Commission
Friends of A Dales High Way
Friends of DalesBus
Friends of Dales Countryside Museum
Friends of the Lake District
Friends of the Settle-Carlisle Line
Friends of the Three Peaks

Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust
Grassington Festival
Hanson UK
Historic England
Housing Associations
Lancaster City Council
Lancaster and Skipton Rail User Group
Lancashire Constabulary
Lancashire County Council
Land Access & Recreation Association
Leeds City Council
Leeds-Lancaster-Morecambe Community Rail Partnership
Lune Rivers Trust
Lunesdale Archaeological Society
Moorland Association
National Trust
Natural England
Network Rail
North Yorkshire County Council
North Yorkshire Police
Northern Hill Farming Panel
Northern Powergrid
Northern Rail

Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership
NYNet Ltd
Pennine National Trails Partnership
People's Trust for Endangered Species
Public Health England
Ribble Rivers Trust
Richmondshire District Council
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Rural Payments Agency
Settle Area Freight Quality Partnership
Settle-Carlisle Railway Development Company
Skipton and East Lancs Rail Action Partnership
South Lakeland District Council
Sport England
Superfast North Yorkshire
Tarmac
The Wainwright Society
Trail Riders Fellowship

Upper Aire Land Management Project
Upper Dales Community Partnership
Upper Wharfedale Bus Community Interest Company
Ure Salmon Trust
Welcome to Yorkshire
Wensleydale Railway
Western Dales Community Bus Service
White Rose Forest
Woodland Trust
York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership
Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum
Yorkshire Dales Biosecurity and Invasive Non-native Species Working Group
Yorkshire Dales Farmer Network
Yorkshire Dales Farming and Land Management Forum

Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Group
Yorkshire Dales Landscape Research Trust
Yorkshire Dales Local Access Forum
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Yorkshire Dales Moorland Group
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust
Yorkshire Peat Partnership
Yorkshire Water
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Yorwoods