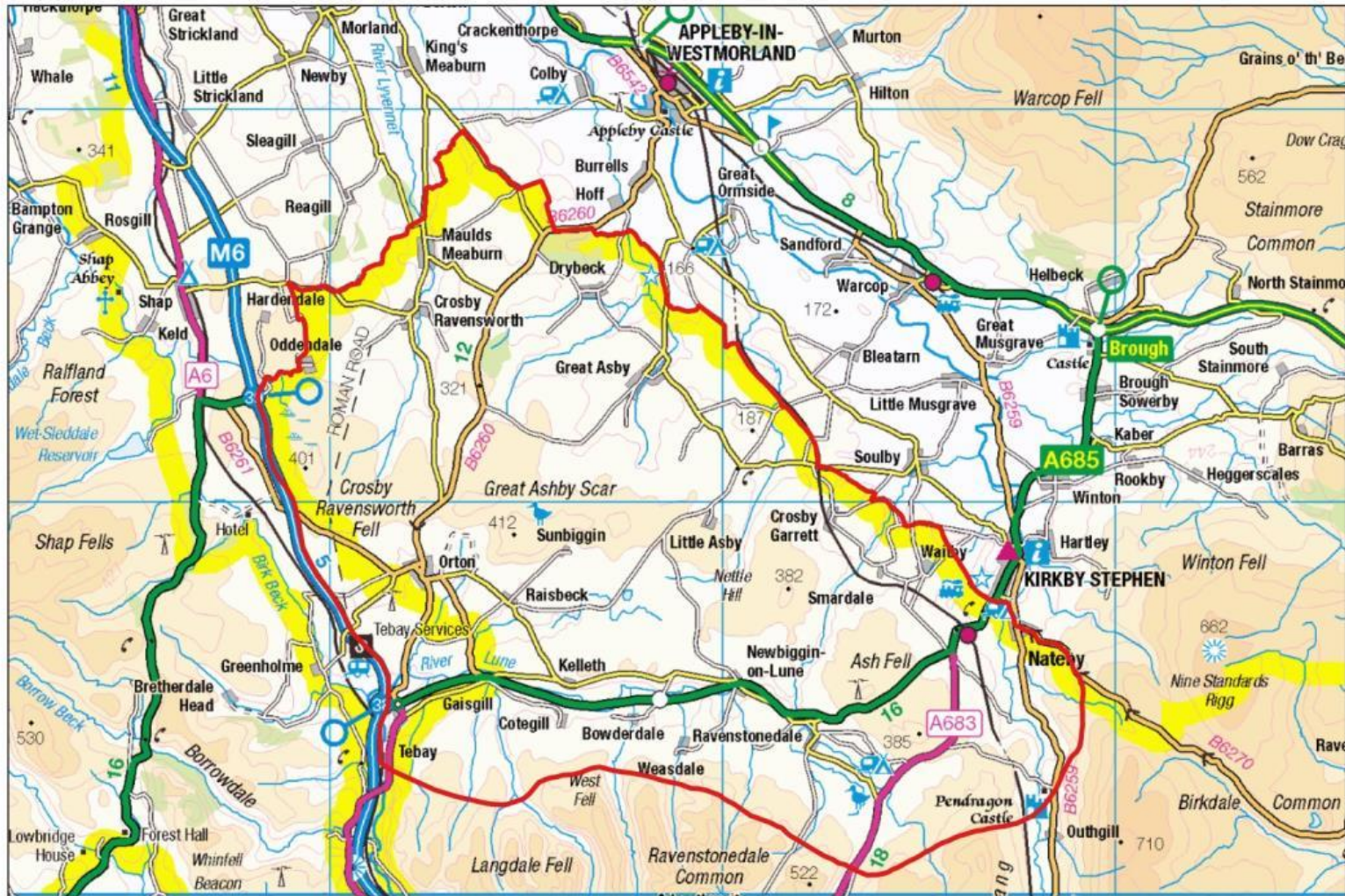


The Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme

Parish Forum, Barbon
17th April 2019



The Westmorland Dales





YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park

**WESTMORLAND
DALES**













The Westmorland Dales **Landscape** Partnership Scheme



The Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership



WESTMORLAND DALES
LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority



Vision and Objectives

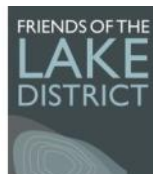
Our vision is to unlock and reveal the hidden heritage of the Westmorland Dales, enabling more people to connect with, enjoy and benefit from this inspirational landscape.

Objectives:

- **Revealing** the area's hidden heritage
- **Conserving** what makes the area special
- Engaging people in **enjoying** and benefitting from their heritage
- **Sustaining** the benefits of the scheme in the long-term

Timescale, Funding and Management

- March 2019 – April 2023
- £3,455,000 including National Lottery Heritage Fund (£2.273m), partners (£982k) and volunteer time (£200k)
- Friends of the Lake District (lead partner), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (accountable body)
- Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Team
- Report to a Partnership Board
- Accommodation base in Tebay



Landscape Conservation Action Plan



Natural Heritage Projects

- Revealing the Foundations
- Conserving Species-rich Grasslands
- Reconnecting Woods, Trees and People
- Changing the Course, Slowing the Flow
- Sustaining Farming in the Westmorland Dales







Cultural Heritage Projects

- Great Asby Scar Archaeology Survey
- Little Asby through the Keyhole
- Gamelands Stone Circle
- Digging the Past
- Dry Stone Walls
- Traditional Farm Buildings
- Small-scale Heritage Features
- Monuments at Risk
- Our Common Heritage
- A Way Through







Connecting Heritage Projects

- Love Your Landscape - Small Grants Scheme
- Skills for the Future – Apprentices
- Discovering the Westmorland Dales
- Distinctly Westmorland Dales
- Interpreting the Westmorland Dales
- Celebrating and Engaging







Outcomes and Outputs

Heritage Fund Outcomes:

- For heritage e.g. better recorded and managed
- For people e.g. developed skills, volunteered time
- For communities e.g. more engaged, reduced impacts

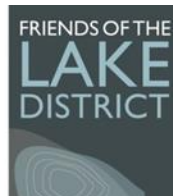
Some Key Outputs:

- 340 sites added to Historic Environmental Record
- 370 volunteers contributing > 1500 volunteer days
- 20 community groups, 2000 people engaged

Legacy

Strong foundation for the area as part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park:

- Revealing – skilled groups of volunteers
- Conserving – ongoing river restoration
- Enjoying – improved/managed access network
- Sustaining – stronger local tourism economy



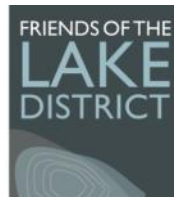
Contacts

Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme
(Friends of the Lake District, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority)

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www.thewestmorlanddales.org.uk



Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Attracting Younger People
to live in the National Park

David Butterworth

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

Current Picture: People

- Population Numbers have stabilised and may be shrinking.
- Some imbalance between the proportions:

| Aged Over 60 | 35% | [Nationally 23%] |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Aged under 15 | 13% | [Nationally 19%] |
| Aged 18-44 | 24% | [Nationally 37%] |

Current Picture: Housing

- 23,600 residents
- 13,400 properties
- = 1.8 people per property

BUT

- Prices are 8 x higher than local income
- 95% Private Housing
- 5% Social Housing
- 22% are under occupied [2nd homes and holiday lets]

Current Picture: Economy

- Business Turnover £422m per annum
- Employment dominated by agriculture/land management and tourism.
- 90%+ are micro businesses [employing less than 10 people].
- No of businesses/employment/value to the economy are all increasing.

Positives / Opportunities

- Superfast and Hyperfast Broadband
- Quality of life. Crime rates / pollution etc
- Quality of Schools
- Outstanding Outdoor Recreation
- Outstanding Environment
- Pubs. They don't close here!

The objectives by 2024

- Housing
- Jobs
- Economic Development
- Broadband
- Mobile Phone Coverage
- Local Services
- Promotion

- Young Peoples' career choices and expectations
- Market Forces v Intervention
- Our Choices: – as a society and as local communities

Local Plan

Guiding development in YDNP



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Policies and guidance

- Eden Local Plan (2018)
- Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan (2017)
- YDNP Local Plan (2016)
- South Lakeland Community Infrastructure Levy (2015)
- Lancaster Development Management Plan (2014)
- South Lakeland Land Allocations Development Plan Document (2013)
- Upper Eden Neighbourhood Development Plan (2012)
- South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010)
- Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (2009)
- Lancaster Core Strategy (2008)
- Lancaster Local Plan (2004)
- South Lakeland Local Plan - selected policies (1997)

Pre-2016 National Park area

- Design Guide (2017)
- Traditional Farm Buildings Toolkit (2017)

South Lakeland extension area

- Cumbria Wind Energy SPD (2007)
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (2011)

Eden extension area

- Shopfront and Advertisement Design (2006)
- An Accessible and Inclusive Environment (2007)
- Housing SPD (2010)
- Management of Conservation Areas (2011)
- Cumbria Wind Energy (2007)
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (2011)
- Farm Diversification Guidance 2005
- Eden Design Guide Summary 1999

Lancaster City extension area

- Meeting Housing Needs (2013)
- Shopfronts and Advertisements (2016)

A single Local Plan

- Socio-economic study (May-Oct)
- Issues and options consultation (early 2020)
- Full draft plan consultation (early 2021)
- ‘Publication’ version (end 2021)
- Examination (end 2022)
- Adoption (2023)

Natural Flood Management in the YDNP

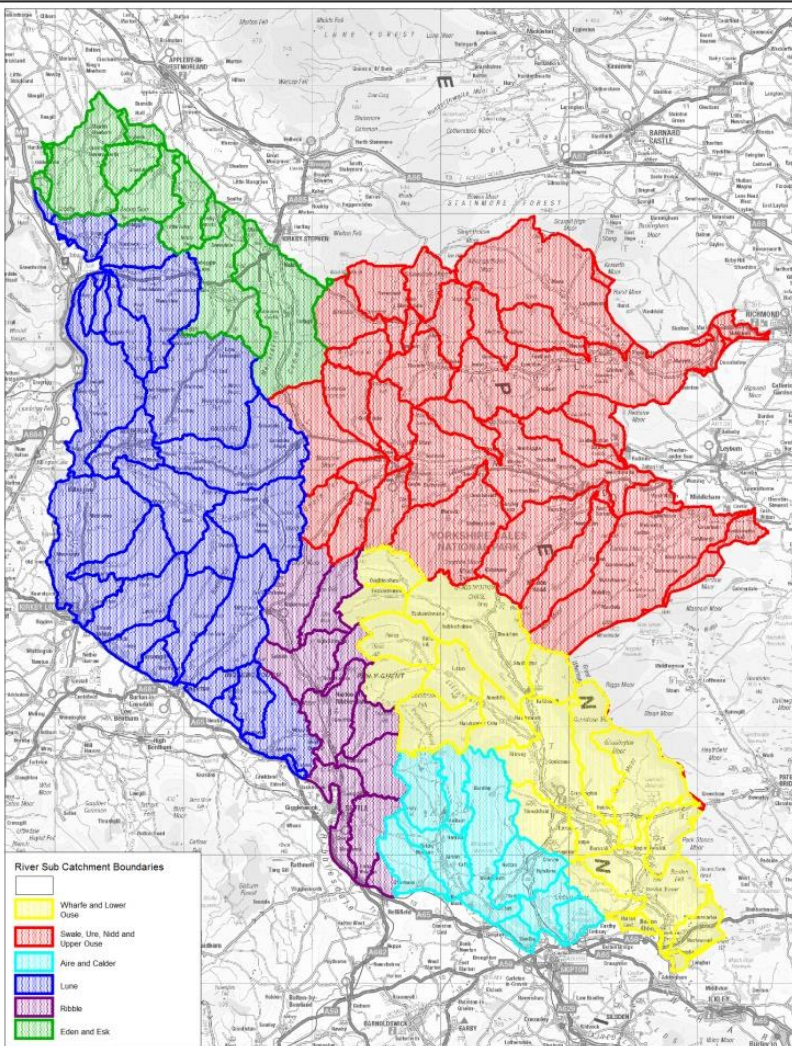
‘Slowing the Flow’ on the River
Lune

River catchments

River Sub Catchments within YDNP

Scale 1:379218

Compiled by Brony Davey on 9 January 2017



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Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Eden – Appleby, Carlisle

Lune – Sedbergh, Lancaster

Ribble – Clitheroe, Ribchester

Aire – Skipton, Keighley, Leeds

Wharfe – Ilkley, Tadcaster

Ure & Swale – Ripon, York

Natural Flood Management

“Working with the natural environment to manage sources and pathways of flood water through: restoration, enhancing natural features, and slowing water in the uplands”



Natural Flood Management

- **Intercepting** - helping to stop or slow water entering the system.
- **Slowing** - increasing the time it takes water to move through our catchments.
- **Holding** - retaining or attenuating water in the uplands.

How is YDNPA involved?

- Strategic initiatives:
 - Cumbria Floods Partnership
- Local initiatives:
 - NFM handbook for farmers
 - Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund
farmer groups – Lunesdale
 - ‘Slow the flow’ – River Lune

NFM handbook for farmers

Intervention treatments: Level 1



IMAGE © JONNA

Increasing soil permeability – reducing soil compaction

Compaction is where soil has been squashed into a solid, impermeable layer, either at the surface or within the topsoil. This band restricts the movement of air, water and nutrients down through the soil profile.

The effects of soil compaction can be detrimental to grass and root growth, reducing the ability of grass to pick up nutrients, particularly nitrogen and water, from the soil. It creates conditions for waterlogging and poaching and increases the risk of runoff, leading to soil and nutrient loss. Wet soils stay colder for longer, reducing the number of available grazing days. They can also make harvesting difficult, which is likely to reduce the quality of the resulting silage. Runoff from compacted soils is 50-60% higher than on aerated healthy soils.* Soil compaction can be caused by a range of things, from grazing livestock to farm machinery.

*Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB), 2016

? Natural flood management purpose

Managing soil compaction is one of the most effective treatments farmers can undertake to reduce overland flow and lower flood risk.

It can help to increase the amount of water held in the soil over a wide area.

It improves connectivity with groundwater by promoting strong root growth.

✓ Agricultural benefits

Improved air exchange between the soil and atmosphere.

Enhanced soil water uptake.

Improved fertiliser uptake and use.

Reduced water runoff, soil loss and poaching.

Stronger grass roots.

Enhanced heat and drought stress tolerance.

Enhanced thatch breakdown – more earthworms.

More efficient crop growth.

⚙️ Methods

Dig a hole up to 40cm deep to look at condition of soil and depth of compaction in topsoil and subsoil – look out for signs of waterlogging.

Undertake soil test to identify pH – add lime if below 6. This encourages separation of soil particles from one another, creating air pockets.

Mechanically aerate soils using spiked aerators, sub soiler or sward lifter, depending on depth of compaction.

Undertake minimal tillage for arable crops or when considering re-seeding.

Managing crop and livestock rotation can be ways of reducing compaction, while also improving soil fertility and yield.

Avoid using heavy machinery on wet soils to further protect from compaction.

Consider re-seeding or overseeding using deep rooting plant species – for example, festulolium and clovers for grassland.

💡 Considerations

Sub-surface and surface historic features can be damaged by mechanical treatment – particularly where these operations have not been carried out before.

🔧 Level of maintenance

Low

📍 Key locations

Any field below the moorland line, particularly where water is seen to flow across the surface in high rainfall events

Fields used for winter grazing.

£ Costs

Set-up

Low

Maintenance

Low

🔍 Additional information

Festulolium research
www.sureroot.uk

Soils

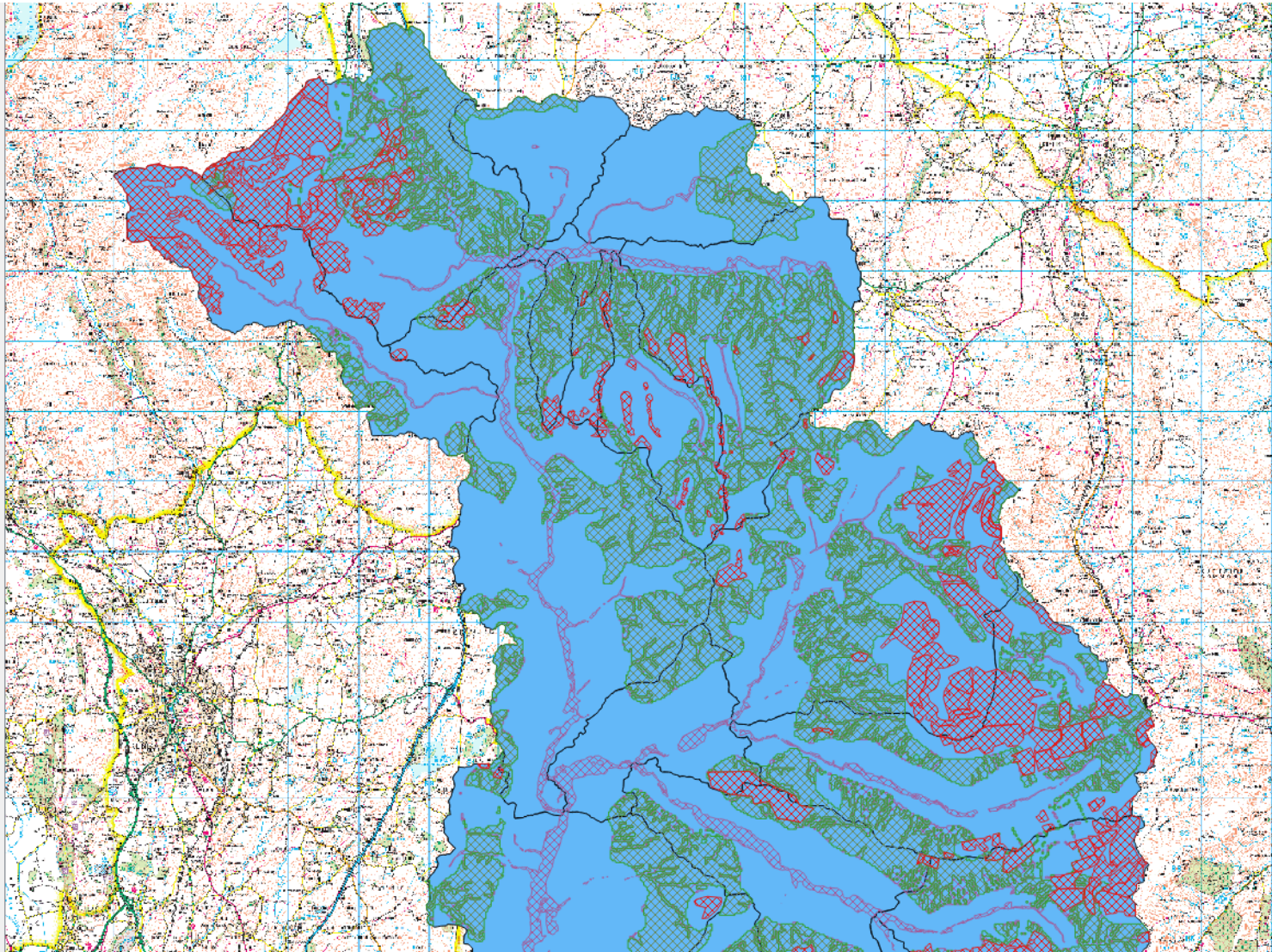
www.beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/BRP-Improving-soils-for-better-returns-manual-3.pdf

<https://ahdb.org.uk/projects/documents/ThinkSoils.pdf>

Slowing the flow – River Lune



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Slowing the Flow - Sedbergh



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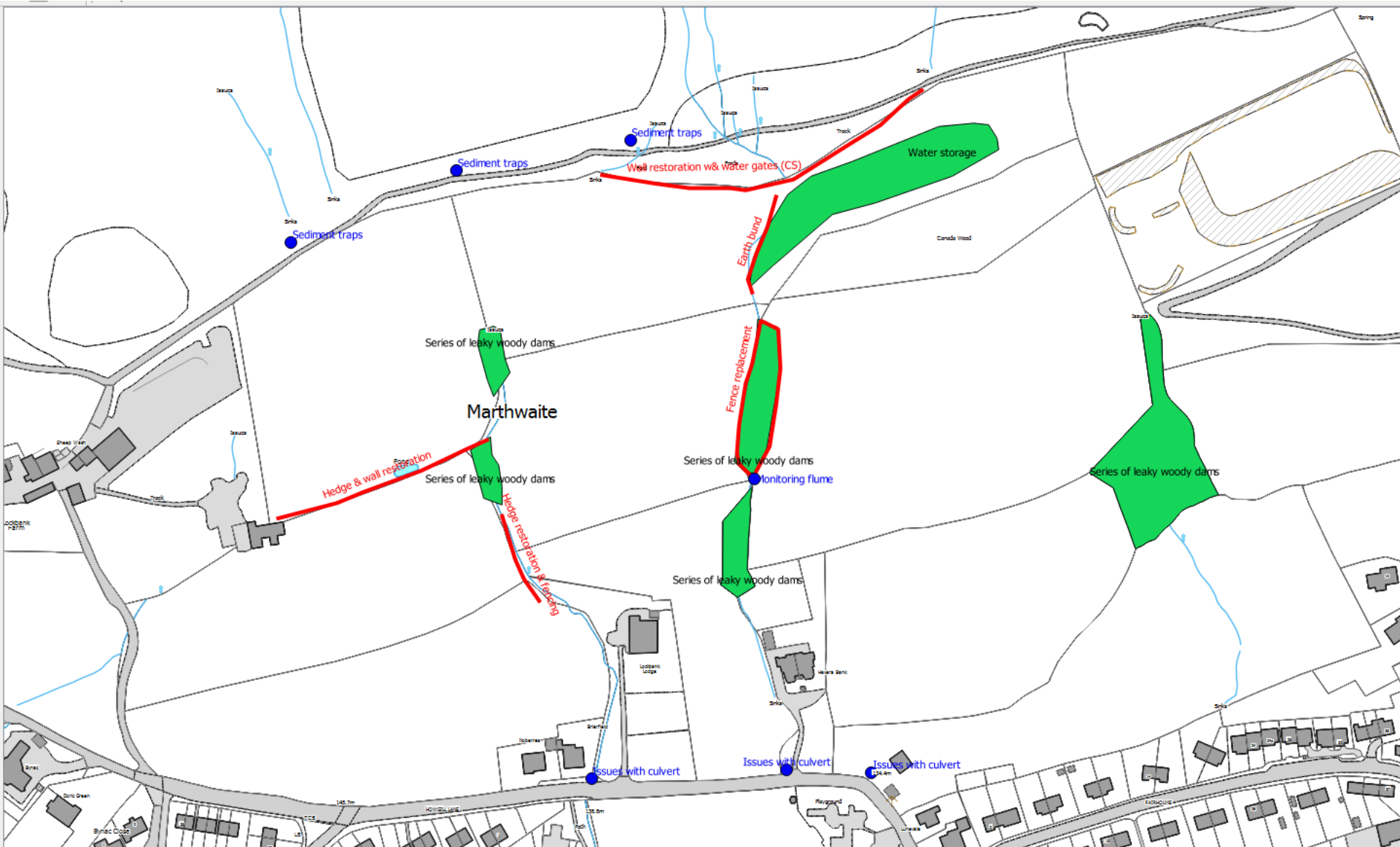
Google

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Slowing the flow – Sedbergh



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Coordinate

365563.4,492426.7



Scale

1:1,883

Rotation

0.0



Render



EPSG:27700 (OTF)



Monitoring impacts



Habitat Surveys

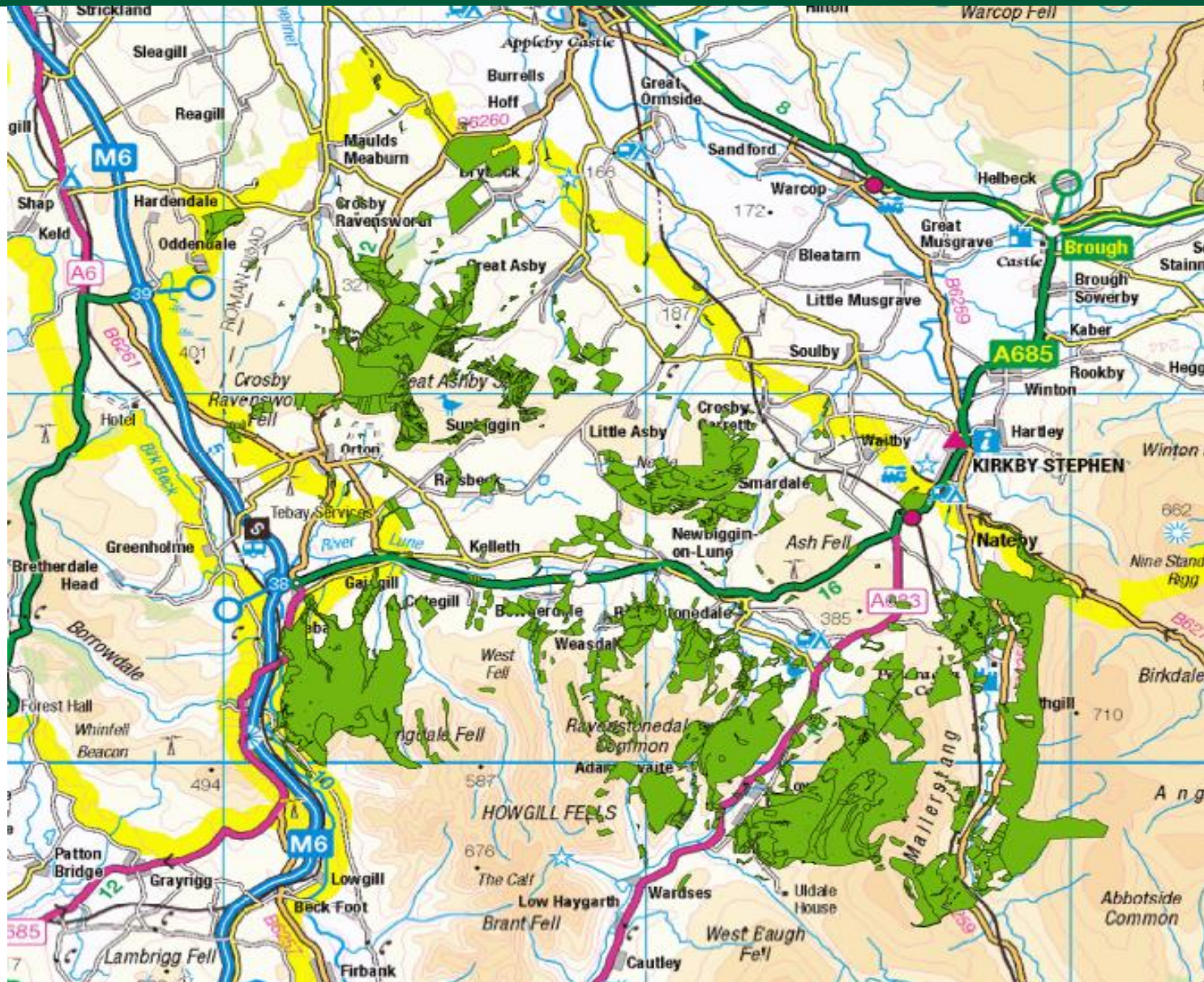
2019 Habitat Survey

- Mapping the extent and condition of nationally important habitats outside of Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Southern part of the new area of the National Park was surveyed last year.
- We can only gain access to the land with landowner permission. Will be writing to landowners shortly requesting this
- The following parishes are being covered this year: Asby; Crosby Garrett; Crosby Ravensworth; Hoff; Kirkby Stephen; Mallerstang; Maulds Meaburn; Nateby; Ormside; Orton; Ravenstonedale; Shap Rural; Soulby; Tebay; Waitby & Wharton.

Potential locations



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- Assist farmers and landowners to enter into agri-environment grant schemes;
- Monitoring and reporting on the condition of biodiversity in the National Park;
- Evidence to inform/support bids for additional funding