

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019-2024

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT and SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

July 2018

Prepared on behalf of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan Steering Group

Contents

1. Background

2. Assessment of the Management Plan

3. Significant effects

4. Conclusion

Appendix 1: Environmental and Sustainability Indicators

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

Appendix 3 Appendix 3 Management Plan Objectives 2019-2024 July 2018

Appendix 4: Special Qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park

1. Background

1.1 The Environment Act 1995 requires that the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority produce a Management Plan for the National Park. The Management Plan sets out how the statutory National Park purposes and the social and economic duty are going to be delivered over the next 5 years. A new Management Plan, covering the period 2019-2024, is currently being prepared by a steering group of 13 organisations¹.

1.2 Under European Directive 2001/42/EC the Management Plan is required to be assessed to evaluate its potential impact on the environment. This is referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA. UK Government guidance also requires programmes such as the Management Plan, to be the subject of sustainability assessment (SA) to help steer it towards policies and outcomes that will put the components of the environment, community and the economy, into better balance. The Government describes the concept of 'sustainability' as *'making the necessary decisions now to realise our vision of stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.'*²

1.3 In preparing the Management Plan however, the steering group is not necessarily expected to always pursue the most sustainable objective, or indeed the most environmentally beneficial. SEA/SA is a process to understand the likely impact and to consider the alternatives, before adopting a final programme of action that may have a permanent impact on the environment. The steering group is permitted to choose objectives that will deliver more against say economic growth than environmental protection, as long as it understands the likely outcomes and can justify departing from a more sustainable programme.

1.4 This document is the SEA/SA for the emerging Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-2024. Part one is a review of the baseline information and the environmental issues affecting the National Park.³ This part is a subjective appraisal of the Management Plan objectives and is helping to inform the Steering Group's decisions. It is published alongside the Management Plan to inform consultation, prior to finalising the Plan.

2. Assessment of the Management Plan

2.1 The various Management Plan objectives are assessed against 13 environmental, economic and community indicators to examine their potential impact (Appendix 1). A judgement is made about the net impact of each objective on each indicator. The judgements are recorded as follows:

- positive (✓),
- negative (✗),
- neutral (0)
- uncertain (?).

2.2 Efforts have been made to try to be consistent about the starting point, context and scale etc, but the assessment is inevitably subjective.

¹ Craven District Council, Dales Farmer Network, Dales Rural Estates Network, Dales Tourism Businesses, Eden District Council, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Lancaster City Council, Natural England, Richmondshire District Council, South Lakeland District Council, Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

² Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011

³ Management Plan: Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Statement (September 2017).

2.4 Sustainability Appraisal is more effective where alternative options can be assessed so that judgements can be made to favour the more sustainable outcomes, or at least understand why certain actions are preferred where they would not otherwise deliver the most sustainable outcome.

2.5 However the scope of this Management Plan is rather restricted by the two statutory National Park purposes that it is seeking to deliver. These are to:

1. *conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park*
2. *promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the area by the public*

2.6 In pursuing the purposes there is also a legal duty on the Authority and its partners, to: *seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.*

2.7 Given the environmental nature of the National Park purposes above, it should not be surprising that after assessment of the Management Plan objectives there is inevitably a high degree of compatibility with the sustainability indicators, ie. there are few negative scores. The Management Plan is not expected to pursue projects that would be harmful to the qualities of the area. Also the way the Management Plan is structured, it is pursuing measureable short term actions rather than setting out longer term policies or strategies. Consequently the assessment is against 'smart' objectives rather than potential policy options. The role of the SEA/SA in this case, is to inform the steering group about any potentially negative outcomes and decide whether to proceed on the strength of the positives, or to modify the objective to reduce its negative impacts.

2.8 All of the objectives in Appendix 2 are proposed by specialist advisory groups. These constitute the Local Access Forum, Biodiversity Group, an Economy and Community Group, the Dales Tourism Partnership, the farming and Land managers group, the woodland forum and the Historic Environment Forum. Not all of the objectives they are proposing however, can go forward into the plan. There is a degree of overlap between them and crucially the steering group has to prioritise its actions and have regard to the finance that is likely to be available over the next 5 years.

2.9 Consequently officers are making recommendations to the Steering group about which objectives should go into the Plan and which should not. In Appendix 2 the objectives in red are recommended to go into the Plan. The objectives in blue are the remaining objectives from the drafting groups. The steering group will make the final decisions about what goes in. The SEA/SA will help with those decisions.

3. Assessment of the final Management Plan

3.1 The draft Plan was published for comment during March and April 2018. The Steering Group considered the response and a number of amendments are being made to the final version. The three most significant of these is to establish the plan period as 2019 – 2024 rather than 2018 -2032, to split Objective B1 into two (long distance trails and 'rights of way) and to add a new objective about invasive species.

3.2 Only the invasive species objective will have a significant affect on sustainability, by enhancing the impact on biodiversity. The Plan period has been adjusted to recognise that the new Plan will not be launched before November so it is more appropriate to start monitoring from April 2019. The new separate objective on long distance trails is about lobbying for the Coast to Coast to be recognised by Government as a 'national trail'. That is mainly about sourcing funding and resources and is unlikely to have a significant impact on usage. The route is already well

established and successful. Recognition and funding by government will not add any significant impact to the environment, the economy or community. The two new objectives have been scored accordingly.

3.3 A change to objective D4 (road haulage) has been made to specifically refer to the proposed Horton Quarry rail head. If constructed this would facilitate export of quarry aggregate by rail, reducing the amount moved by road. This has already been assessed as part of the National Park local Plan and its reference in the Management plan does not affect the impact of this objective. The other post consultation amendments are minor rewording.

4. Significant effects

4.1 This section summarises the findings of the assessment which is contained in Appendix 2.

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

4.2 The proposed heritage and landscape objectives would have a predominantly positive impact against the indicators. The only areas where the impacts are not certain are in the pursuit of dark night skies status and the additional detail that a new landscape character assessment might bring. These objectives promote the special qualities and characteristics of the National Park. They are likely to reflect protections in national and local plan policy in terms of the scale and impact of development that is permissible within a nationally designated landscape.

4.3 Mitigation measures are not regarded as necessary however. The type of large scale renewable energy or major development that would be influenced by these objectives, would fail against national and local planning policy, such as the test of major development.

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

4.4 These objectives are about improving access, participation and enjoyment of the Park's special qualities. Logically they will tend to be neutral against natural resources but will score positively against the statutory enjoyment purpose, the economy (particularly tourism) and the added benefit they can (sometimes) bring in terms of improved community facilities.

4.5 There are however some uncertain impacts against transport and agriculture. These could be positive or locally negative eg. issues around large scale challenge events. However the 'large scale events' objective has been written by the local access forum to encourage joint working with organisers in order to improve the quality of event management and to mitigate harmful impacts eg. by contributing funding for trail maintenance. Consequently this objective should not make things significantly worse for the environment or for local communities.

Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England:

4.6 Unsurprisingly the objectives relating to habitats and species will have generally positive outcomes for the environment. In particular they score well against the indicators for biodiversity, special qualities and public enjoyment. However these objectives are also likely to score well against the economy and land management, because of the opportunities they bring for paid employment and additional spending into the local economy.

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

4.7 These objectives are about woodland management, woodland planting, transport, peat and flood mitigation. These are very significant objectives that address issues around the causes and impacts of climate change. The deep peat areas of the National Park play a nationally significant role as a carbon sink whilst water runoff from the Park contributes to downstream flooding of urban areas across northern England. Also because the Park is one of the least wooded areas in the country, the contribution that can be made from tree planting is locally significant.

4.8 The only negative impacts identified are in terms of reduced ability to maximise energy efficiency and some of the landscape and heritage issues around supporting renewable energy eg. wind turbines, upvc windows and roof mounted solar arrays. These issues are capable of mitigation however through regulatory procedures if necessary.

Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, which will underpin a flourishing local economy:

4.9 The proposed economic objectives are either related to the environmental capital of the National Park or are at a scale where the environmental impact can be absorbed. Consequently the outcomes are predicted to be positive overall. The objectives that support finance for farmers and support for more apprenticeship schemes, score well against most of the indicators.

4.10 The tourism growth objective will be implemented at a modest scale and spread widely across the Park. The impacts from the growth of tourism will be limited by the absence of major development or large scale land use changes. The most significant development envisaged would be the reinstatement of the former Wensleydale Railway. Whilst that would have an environmental impact it will be restricted to a narrow previously developed corridor and should be capable of mitigation.

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

4.11 Community services and facilities in the Park are provided at a modest scale in response to the modest sized population. They are therefore assessed as being unlikely to have negative environmental impacts. The housing target has already been assessed as part of the Local Plan examination in 2016 and found to be well within the carrying capacity of the environment.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Overall the assessment predicts relatively few negative environmental impacts. This is logical because the purpose of the Plan is to further National Park Purposes which are essentially environmental. The Management Plan has been drafted to deliver outcomes that will improve the environment of the National Park, rather than harm it.

5.2 Assessment has been carried out of all the objectives coming forward from the drafting groups. However not all the objectives can be included in the final Plan. The steering group must make its final choices rooted in deliverability and sustainability and the SEA/SA will help with those choices.

Appendix 1: Environmental and Sustainability Indicators

	Heading	Indicator
1	Biodiversity	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats
2	Landscape	Conservation and enhancement of distinctive Dales natural and cultural landscape features
		Reinforcement of traditional landscape patterns, particularly the unique barns and walls landscapes
		Conservation of perceptual landscape qualities including sense of tranquillity and dark skies
		Prevention and alleviation of detrimental impacts on the Dales' landscape character and expansive views
		Development and change that respect the distinctive landscape character of the Dales in terms of siting and design
3	Water	Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods
		Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents
		Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk
4	Pollution	Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park
5	Archaeology/ Built Heritage	Conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets of the area, including their settings
6	Community	Safeguard and improve access to services
		Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities
		Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement
		Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet local needs
7	Waste	Support reduce, reuse, recycle initiatives as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods
8	Climate Change & Energy	Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use
		Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation
		Understand and adapt to the effects of climate change
9	Public Enjoyment & Understanding	Support sustainable tourism
		Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park
		Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park
10	Economy & Employment	Contribute to safeguarding and supporting existing employment sites and businesses
11	Transport	Support alternatives to, and a reduction in dependency upon, the private car
12	Agriculture	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change
		Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification
13	Special Qualities	Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park ⁴

⁴ See Appendix 4 for list

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape that tells the ongoing story of generations of people interacting with their environment.</i>													
Management Plan objectives	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology/Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
<i>A1 Agri environment</i>	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>A2 Dark skies</i>	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	?	✓?	?	0	?	✓
<i>A3 Landscape Character Assessment</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	?	✓?	?	0	?	✓
<i>A4 Overhead power lines</i>	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>A5 Historic Environment Record</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓
<i>A6 Maintenance of Nationally important assets</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓
<i>A7 Landscape scale projects (HLF)</i>	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>A8 Natural Capital</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>A9 Barns and walls</i>	?	✓	0	0	✓	✓?	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>Historic Environment Record (communities)</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>Locally important buildings</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>Other Historic features</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0
<i>Heritage crime</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓
<i>Community Heritage</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>Heritage tourism</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>Landscape appraisal housing sites</i>	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tree planting scheme outside settlements</i>	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0
<i>Large and small scale projects</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>Barns, walls and land management</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>Farming and cultural heritage schemes</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	
<i>Barns and walls funding</i>	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
Comment: The heritage and landscape objectives would have a predominantly positive impact against the indicators. The only areas of possible negative impact might be in the pursuit of conserving tranquillity and the implications of further landscape character assessment. These objectives are likely to restrict the scale of renewable energy and perhaps more generally the scale of economic development that might otherwise be permissible outside a protected landscape.										Key: ✓ = positive impact ✗ = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain			

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities.</i>													
	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
Management Plan objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology /Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
<i>National trails and long distance routes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
<i>B1 Rights of Way</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
<i>B2 All abilities routes</i>	0	?	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
<i>B3 Outreach</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
<i>B4 Young people</i>	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0
<i>B5 Activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?	?	0
<i>B6 Vounteers</i>	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>B7 Large scale events</i>	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	✓	✓	?	✓?	0
<i>B8 Cycling</i>	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
<i>B9 Green lanes</i>	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>B10 Farm open days</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>Caves</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
<i>Rights of way creation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	?	0
Comment: None of the objectives would seem at risk of causing wholly negative impacts. Some may have uncertain outcomes eg. the continued impact of large scale events on local communities. However these impacts are well understood and should be capable of future mitigation to minimise harm and maximise benefits.									Key: ✓ = positive impact ✗ = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain				

Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England

Management Plan objectives	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology /Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
<i>C1 National and international sites</i>	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>C2 Priority Habitats</i>	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>C3 Priority Species</i>	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>C4 River quality</i>	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>C5 Payment by results</i>	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓
<i>C6 Raptor persecution</i>	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

C7 Ancient woodland	✓	✓	✓	0	?	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
D8 Invasive Species	✓	✓?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓
Public Engagement in wildlife	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
Commercial plantations	✓	x?	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
Pollinator pathways	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	?	?
Semi natural woodland	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
Comment: Unsurprisingly all the objectives relating to habitats and species have a generally positive impact on the natural environment.									Key: ✓ = positive impact x = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain				

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

Management Plan objectives	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology /Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
D1 Management of woodland	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
D2 Woodland planting	?	?	✓	0	?	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
D3 Peat	✓	✓	✓	0	x?	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

D4 Maximising Rail freight	0	?	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓
D5 Natural flood management	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓
D6 Climate resilience	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D7 Habitat network map	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0
Energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	×	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
Renewable energy	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	×
Woodland training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0
Native woodland	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
Comment: The objectives around climate change and carbon are well aligned environmentally. One of the very few questionable impacts is in relation to peat management which could have an impact on archaeological resources. With proper assessment beforehand however this impact is capable of adequate mitigation.									Key: ✓ = positive impact × = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain				

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

	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
Management Plan objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology /Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
E1 Fibre to the property	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
E2 Tourism growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	?	0	0
E3 Visitor hubs	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
E4 Public benefits from land management	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
E5 Railway corridors	?	0	0	?	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0
E6 Events	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?	✓	0
E7 Apprenticeships	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓
E8 Employment sites	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓?	✓	0	0	0
E9 Farm incomes	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0
E10 Rural business Innovation	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0
Strong Business networks	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0
Sustainable tourism	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woodland research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0
Recreational route	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
Neighbouring growth	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>Publish Local development Scheme</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
<i>Skipton- Colne Railway reinstatement</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0
<i>Railways</i>	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
Comment: The economic objectives are predominantly neutral in relation to the environmental indicators. This is because they are either related to the environmental capital of the Park or are at a small scale where the impact will be absorbed.										Key: ✓ = positive impact ✗ = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain			

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

Management Plan objectives	Environmental and Sustainability Indicators												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Biodiversity	Landscape	Water	Pollution	Archaeology /Built environment	Community	Waste	Climate change & energy	Enjoyment & understanding	Economy & employment	Transport	Agriculture	Special qualities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F1 Home building	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
F2 Attracting families	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
F3 Hubs and spokes	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0
F4 Mobile phone coverage	0	0	0	0	0	✓			✓	✓	✓	0	0
F5 Great Places	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
F6 SDF	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix 2: Assessment of Management Plan Objectives

<i>F7 Public transport</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0
<i>Empowered communities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
<i>Safeguard services</i>	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
<p>Comment: The Management Plan Community objectives are not aimed at environmental enhancement so they will inevitably have less positive impacts against those indicators. Also the modest scale of new housing and services required in the deeply rural area of the National Park is judged unlikely to have significantly harmful impacts.</p>									<p>Key: ✓ = positive impact ✗ = negative impact 0 = neutral ? = impact uncertain</p>				

A. 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 deliver a range of public benefits by ensuring at least 60% of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is in national agri-environment scheme agreements or other similar initiatives.

Lead organisation: Natural England.

Supporting organisations: Forestry Commission; Environment Agency; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; National Trust

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 Dark Skies.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: County Councils; District Councils; Parish Councils

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.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Natural England.

A4. Continue to reduce the amount of overhead power lines and other equipment, including putting another 20 km of existing power lines underground by 2024.

Lead organisation: Electricity North West; Northern Powergrid

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Friends of the Lake District

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

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Group, Historic England

A6. Help local people to restore, repair and - where possible - bring back into use nationally-important historical sites, buildings and structures so that by 2024, less than 4% of scheduled monuments and listed buildings are considered 'at risk'.

Lead organisation: Historic England.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Natural England; Settle-Carlisle Railway Development Company.

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 2024).

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; Friends of the Lake District

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Natural England; Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust; Woodland Trust, Tarmac; Hanson; Cumbria Geoconservation; Eden Rivers Trust; Cumbria Farm Environment Partnership; the Farmer Network; Lunesdale Archaeology Society; and, Yorkshire Dales Landscape Research Trust.

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.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales Farming and Land Management Forum

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Northern Hill Farming Panel; Forestry Commission.

A9. Establish local partnerships to secure significant funding by 2022 to repair, restore, and, where appropriate, find adaptive new uses for traditional field barns, particularly those in the Swaledale-Arkengarthdale and Littondale Conservation Areas, so that by 2024 they are no longer considered 'at risk' .

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Historic England; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust.

B: 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 2024**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Cumbria County Council, North Yorkshire County Council, Lancashire County Council.

Maintain and promote the Pennine Trails and other recognised long-distance routes, and campaign for the Coast-to-Coast footpath to become a National Trail by 2024.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Cumbria County Council, North Yorkshire Council, Lancashire County Council, Dales Way Association, Wainwright Society, Pennine Trails Partnership.

- B2. Carry out works to improve access on appropriate public rights of way and established permissive routes so that 262 km (10%) are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2024.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales Farming and Land Management Forum; Experience Communities; Access the Dales, Cumbria Wildlife Trust

- B3. By 2024, provide 6,000 people from disadvantaged groups with activity days to enable them to access the special qualities of the National Park and so increase their understanding, enjoyment, health and well-being.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: National Trust; Public Health England; Sport England, BASC

- B4. Through educational and skills-based activities inspire 6,000 young people from in and around the National Park to discover, explore and enhance their environment each year.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; Field Studies Council, National Trust

- B5. Run a cohesive programme of inspirational, participatory activities to attract at least 4,000 people annually to find out more about the special qualities of the National Park.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Dales Tourism Network; Friends of the Dales
Countryside Museum

- B6. 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.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; National Trust;

- B7. Work with organisers of large-scale events to ensure they are well run, benefit local businesses, and contribute to the maintenance of the Park's natural capital, for example funding the cost of maintaining the 'Three Peaks' route.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Supporting organisations: District Councils; County Councils; Local Access Forum.

- B8. Promote and encourage responsible cycling by supporting world class cycling events that showcase the National Park, enabling the development of four 'cycle hubs', and creating at least one further family-friendly cycling route by 2024.**

Lead organisation: North Yorkshire County Council; Cumbria County Council

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; District Councils; Welcome to Yorkshire

- B9. Maintain 'green lanes' and use appropriate measures to manage their use by recreational motor vehicles, including enforcing restrictions imposed by any Traffic Regulation Orders**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: North Yorkshire County Council; Cumbria County Council; Lancashire County Council; North Yorkshire Police; Cumbria Police; Lancashire Police; Land Access and Recreation Association; Trail Riders Fellowship; Local Access Forum

B10. Develop and launch an annual farm and estate ‘open day’ programme by 2020, to enable more people to experience and understand the role that Dales’ farming, food production, woodland and moorland management plays in looking after the distinctive landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Lead organisation: Dales Farmer Network

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Northern Hill Farming Panel; Yorkshire Dales Farming and Land Management Forum; Yorkshire Dales Moorland Group; British Association for Shooting and Conservation.

C: Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England

- C1. Support farmers and landowners to restore and manage land in nationally and internationally important wildlife sites, so that 50% is in 'favourable condition' by 2024.**

Lead organisation: Natural England.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Peat Partnership

- C2. Support farmers and landowners to restore and manage priority habitats outside SSSIs, so that 30% are in good condition by 2024, and in a way that focuses on landscape-scale habitat mosaics (also incorporating the SSSIs) and create at least one landscape-scale 'nature recovery area'.**

Lead organisation: Natural England

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Peat Partnership; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Environment Agency; Forestry Commission; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; National Trust.

- C3. Work with farmers and landowners to achieve and maintain stable or increasing populations for 90% of priority species by 2025, 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.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Forestry Commission; Environment Agency; Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership; People's Trust for Endangered Species; RSPB; British Association for Shooting and Conservation; Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust.

- C4. 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.**

Lead organisation: Environment Agency

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust; Ribble Rivers Trust; Lune Rivers Trust; Eden Rivers Trust; Upper Aire Land Management Project; Natural England; Forestry Commission.

- C5. Work with farmers in Wensleydale to demonstrate the benefit of 'high nature value', low-input farm systems through a 5-year trial of a 'payment by results' approach to agri-environment funding.**

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; National Trust; Northern Hill Farming Panel; Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership; Yorkshire Dales Farming & Land Management Forum

- C6. 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.**

Lead organisation: Natural England

Supporting organisations: Police; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Moorland Association; British Association for Shooting and Conservation; RSPB

- C7. Support landowners to restore and manage ancient semi-natural woodlands so that 60% are in active management by 2024.**

Lead organisation: Forestry Commission

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Woodland Trust

D. 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 2024, including positive management of conifer plantations to increase suitable habitat for red squirrels and black grouse

Lead organisation: Forestry Commission.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Dales Woodland Forum

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.

Lead organisation: Forestry Commission

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; National Trust; Woodland Trust; Environment Agency; White Rose Forest.

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.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Peat Partnership.

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Ribble Rivers Trust; National Trust; Environment Agency; Cumbria Peat Partnership; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Moorland Association.

D4. Create a railhead at Horton Quarry and continue other measures to reduce road haulage from the three quarries in Ribblesdale by 50% compared to 2011 levels.

Lead organisation: Hanson; Tarmac

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Freight Quality Partnership??; County Councils?; Network Rail; Transport for the North?

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

Lead organisation: Environment Agency

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust; Lune Rivers Trust; Eden Rivers Trust; Dales Farmer Network; Upper Aire Land Management Project; Ribble Rivers Trust; Leeds City Council; Cumbria Strategic Floods Partnership; Forestry Commission; Natural England; National Trust; Moorland Association; Aire Rivers Trust; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust.

D6. Help local communities to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of extreme weather conditions by supporting community scale emergency planning, and undertaking a programme of actions to improve the resilience of infrastructure, such as communications.

Lead organisation: County Councils

Supporting organisations: Environment Agency; District Councils; Parish Councils.

D7. By 2020 develop and launch an online, interactive habitat network map in order to support farmers and land managers to develop connected, climate-resilient habitats.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Forestry Commission; Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership; Yorkshire Dales Farming & Land Management Forum.

Support land managers to help protect the special qualities of the Park by creating resilient landscapes through the development and implementation of strategies which reduce the risk and spread of invasive species and also responding to threats from pests and diseases

Lead organisation: ???

Supporting organisations: ????????

Work with partner organisations and stakeholders to develop and implement strategies to reduce the risk of spread of Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) to and within the Yorkshire Dales area and support strategic actions aiming to control new or existing populations of INNS within the Park, prioritising “rapid response” to regional blacklist species, control programmes using a “catchment down” approach, or where key habitats, species or other special qualities of the Park are threatened by the presence of INNS.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales Biosecurity and INNS Working Group

Supporting organisations: YDNPA, YISF, CFINNS, YDRT, RRT, DVRN, EA, NE, YW, NAONB, YWT, FC, NT.

E: 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 hyperfast, fibre-to-the-premises broadband (1,000 mbps) by 2024, and secure at least the Universal Service Obligation for broadband of 10 mbps) for the rest of the National Park.

Lead organisation: County Councils

Supporting organisations: Broadband for the Rural North; Superfast North Yorkshire; Connecting Cumbria; District Councils; Parish Councils; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority;

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

Lead organisation: Welcome to Yorkshire

Supporting organisations: District Councils; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Destination Dales; Cumbria Tourism.

E3. Promote the Yorkshire Dales National Park as a leading sustainable tourism destination, including the enhancement of 4 National Park Centres to create ‘visitor hubs’ that promote local distinctiveness and assist destination promotion for local activities, accommodation, food and itineraries.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Destination Dales; District Councils

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

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Natural England; Forestry Commission; Environment Agency; Dales Farmer Network; Yorkshire Dales Farming & Land Management Forum.

E5. Support the enhancement of existing rail services and the reinstatement of new services in side and outside the National Park, where these will bring overall benefits to National Park

Lead organisation: Transport for the North

Supporting organisations: Wensleydale Railway; Skipton East Lancashire Rail Action Partnership; Settle-Carlisle Railway Development Company; District Councils; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Northern Railway (Arriva Trains North); Lancaster and Skipton Rail User Group?; Leeds-Morecambe Community Rail Partnership.

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

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Destination Dales; District Councils; Welcome to Yorkshire; Cumbria Tourism; Settle-Carlisle Railway Development Company

- E7. Provide at least 20 apprenticeships by 2024, that focus on the skills that are essential to maintaining the National Park's special qualities.**

Lead organisation: Friends of the Lake District

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust; District Councils; Dales Farmer Network; Cumbria Farmer Network

- 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.**

Lead organisation: District Councils

Supporting organisations: Local Enterprise Partnerships; YDNPA?

- E9. Support a profitable and sustainable farm business sector which attracts young farmers and new entrants, so that by 2025, average LFA farm business incomes have increased to match the national average wage for farming.**

Lead organisation: Dales Farmer Network; Cumbria Farmer Network??

Supporting organisations: Local Enterprise Partnerships; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

- E10. Support rural business innovation and diversification, so as to increase the number of jobs within the rural and land-based sector to 3,250 full-time equivalents by 2024.**

Appendix 3 Management Plan Objectives 2019-2024 July 2018

Lead organisation: Defra

Supporting organisations: Local Enterprise Partnerships; Forestry Commission;
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

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

F1. Support the completion of at least 325 dwellings in a range of tenures, sizes types and prices, by 2024.

Lead organisation: District Councils; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: Housing Associations; County Councils; Homes England; Hawes Community Land Trust?.

F2. Undertake a 5-year programme of measures to promote the National Park as a place to live for younger, working age households (18 to 44 years).

Lead organisation: District Councils.

Supporting organisations: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; County Councils; Local Enterprise Partnerships

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’ (Sedbergh, Hawes, Reeth and Grassington) and their surrounding ‘spoke’ settlements to create economies of scale.

Lead organisation: District Councils.

Supporting organisations: County Councils; Parish Councils; YDNPA, , Local Enterprise Partnerships

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

Lead organisation: County Councils.

Supporting organisations: Local Enterprise Partnerships, Mobile phone service providers,

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 Grasmere.

Lead organisation: Craven District Council;

Supporting organisations: South Lakeland District Council; Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Chrysalis Arts, Grassington Festival

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.

Lead organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Supporting organisations: District Councils; County Councils; Parish Councils

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:

- a) meet the needs of local communities, with the 4 service hubs (Grassington, Hawes, Reeth, and Sedbergh) linked throughout the year to their nearest main service centre and railway station (Skipton, Leyburn, Richmond, and Kendal).
- b) link the main visitor destinations to the main visitor catchments via Harrogate, Ilkley, Northallerton, Ingleton, Kendal, Leyburn, Richmond, Settle and Skipton.

Lead organisation: County Councils

Supporting organisations: Dales and Bowland Community Interest Company; Little White Bus; Upper Wharfedale Bus Community Interest Company; Upper Wharfedale Community Interest Company; Western Dales Community Bus Service. YDNPA?

LANDSCAPE: OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Identify gaps in knowledge of the Park, its local communities and their cultural heritage and use the information in the Historic Environment Record as a first source of information for local groups, encouraging its use in researching, recording and promoting the stories of the National Park and its communities.

Not included because: Covered by objective A5.

Local groups should have been helped to identify any additional buildings or monuments at risk in their areas, providing relevant information to the Historic Environment Group.

Not included because: One part of the action that will be needed in order to achieve objective A5.

By 2024, provide clear guidance on which heritage features (other than traditional farm buildings) require investment and should, therefore, be a focus for public funding.

Not included because: There is insufficient public funding to support the maintenance and restoration of listed buildings; scheduled monuments; or the 1,500 field barns in poor condition. For the foreseeable future, the latter should continue to be the primary focus for securing more funding (as per objective A9).

All local interest groups helped to understand the risks of heritage crime such as theft and vandalism (including unauthorised metal detecting) and damage caused by ignorance (such as cairn building) and promote measures to reduce it.

Not included because: Part of the day-to-day work of a number of organisations, including Historic England and the police. No proposal for any substantive initiatives that would be appropriate for a strategic plan like the NPMP.

Through the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Group identify all community heritage groups and the best way to help them to research, conserve and celebrate the heritage of the NP. Ensure that new research is well targeted by developing a historical environment research agenda for the National Park by 2025.

Not included because: Covered in part by objective A5.

Improve the quality, variety and marketing of the tourism “offer” within the National Park by promoting the cultural heritage of the Park and the range of heritage and cultural landscape features and attractions available. These include the potholes and cave systems; the traditional pastoral landscape; the range of archaeology; the remains of former rural industries; and the distinctive linguistic, literary and artistic heritage.

Not included because: Cultural heritage is one part of the wider tourism ‘offer’ covered by objectives B5 and E3.

Develop and launch an annual farm and estate open day programme by 2020, involving at least 5 land holdings, to enable more people to experience and understand the role Dales farming, food production and moorland management

plays in looking after the distinctive, living, working cultural landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Not included because: More of an action than an objective. Not obvious who would lead or fund it at this stage.

Source opportunities for funding a 5yr individual tree planting scheme targeted at landowners outside settlements.

Not included because: No information on the scale or impact of the proposal.

Identify and support projects, both large and small scale, that aim to enhance and promote the National Park's distinctive landscape, geology and cultural heritage (both on the surface and below ground).

Not included because: Covered by objective A0.

Ensure that maintenance (and where possible, re-use) of field barns, stone walls and other distinctive historic landscape features is a required outcome of the new local land management scheme, supported by appropriate funding and specialist information/advice for farmers – in recognition of the fact that the unique 'barns and walls' landscapes of the Dales underpin both natural beauty and the heritage tourism economy.

Not included because: Covered by objective A0.

Support farmers [and landowners] to maximise their access to national and local funding sources (including Environmental Stewardship agreements and their successors) to enable them to identify and protect cultural landscape features both above and below ground for future generations. By 2024, at least [**number**]% of farmers [and landowners] should have been given the support they require to identify relevant funding sources.

Not included because: Covered by intention of objective A0.

Identify and gain access to creative methods of generating funding, physical and logistical support to maintain traditional field barns and drystone walls to secure and enhance their position as part of the landscape of the Dales. By 2024, to have secured [£5million] from external sources for this purpose.

Not included because: Similar ambition now incorporated in objective A0.

WELCOMING PLACE: OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Provide opportunities for people to learn about the underground environment of the Dales to raise the profile of the National Park's cave systems.

Not included because: Although caving and cave access were a strong theme in the consultation, writing a suitable objective has proved difficult. The LAF discussed the issues surrounding access to a number of the

cave systems, but feel that the changes suggested to access legislation were a national issue and not for the NPMP.

Through the ‘Green Futures’ project, use educational and skill-based activities to inspire up to 4,000 young people from in and around the National Park to discover, explore and enhance the environment by 2021.

Not included because: Incorporated within longer-term objective B0.

Enhance the rights of way network by upgrading or creating four new rights of way or long-term permissive routes, and supporting local communities, parish councils and user groups to submit claims for lost ways.

Not included because: Whilst this objective looks at extending and enhancing the rights of way network through the creation of new links or through upgrading of existing rights of way, opportunities during the last NPMP were on an *ad hoc* basis. Progressing any claims for ‘lost ways’ is the responsibility of the county councils through the Definitive Map processes and given the current backlog in this area of work it will take years to progress.

“...and there are six places where all terrain wheelchairs can be hired.

Not included because: Too small-scale for a strategic plan of this nature.

WILDLIFE: OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Develop and begin implementation of strategies to control populations of and/or mitigate the impacts of ‘Invasive Non-native Species’ (INNS) threatening key habitats and species as identified by the Yorkshire Dales INNS and Biosecurity Steering Group and equivalent groups in Cumbria and Lancashire.

Not included because: Not clear about the scale and impact of the work necessary, how it will be resourced and the timescale for achieving meaningful progress on the ground.

Identify suitable sites to create flower-rich pollinator pathways (so-called ‘B-lines’) through Wharfedale and Swaledale

Not included because: Funding not yet secured (HLF bid). Action to identify sites as part of potential habitat networks is a precursor to objectives D6 and C2.

Develop a new, park-wide programme to engage local residents, visitors and the wider public in practical nature conservation work.

Not included because: Entirely dependent on securing significant new funding. Bid will be submitted to HLF in June but the outcome won’t be known until at least September.

Maintain as much as possible of the hedgerow network and Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland resource in YDNP in ‘good’ or ‘well-managed’ condition, whilst establishing substantial new areas of native woodland, woody scrub and wood pasture through planting or natural regeneration. Take appropriate opportunities as

they arise to convert Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to native broad-leaved woodland.

Not included because: covered by alternative wording in objectives C0 and D0

CLIMATE RESILIENCE: OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Promote the development of energy efficiency measures that are sympathetic to the traditional building stock so as to cut energy costs and support efforts to eliminate fuel poverty across the National Park area. Identify exemplar projects in all areas of the Park and use these to disseminate relevant knowledge across the Dales.

Not included because: Although fuel poverty is certainly an issue in the National Park, there is no obvious source of funding, or organisations to lead on this locally. Measuring the impacts would be difficult and expensive.

Support take up of small scale renewable energy and energy efficiency technology. Provide advice and support for insulation and sustainable heating projects in traditional buildings. Install xxxxx charging points for electric vehicles.

Not included because: Take up of small-scale domestic and business renewables is now fairly widespread within the National Park. Mainstream funding to further incentivise take-up has largely disappeared. Not clear what the scale of the proposal is or who would make it happen.

Help local communities and land managers reduce green house gas emissions by 20%⁵ from 2016 levels by 2030 by increasing small scale renewable energy uptake, developing an energy conservation initiative and encouraging take up of new technologies in agriculture and land management that deliver green house gas reductions.

Not included because: Agriculture and land use are the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the National Park (3x the next largest contributor – transport). Objective D3 deals with one significant element – degraded peatlands. Reducing emissions from agricultural operations is certainly desirable but it is not clear that this objective is realistic or deliverable. Who would lead or fund the work necessary? GHG statistics are produced on local authority boundaries making monitoring figures for the National Park difficult and expensive to secure.

Bring land managers, local communities and other stakeholders together to develop a strategic Natural Flood Management program for the Yorkshire Dales National Park and work with land managers to implement the program so that at least 20%⁶ of each major catchment is actively contributing to reducing flood risk by 2024.

Not included because: Not clear whether the scale of what is proposed is realistic or can even be measured. Natural Flood Management is covered by objective D5 but further work is needed to quantify the scale and timescales.

⁵ UK Government Climate Change Act 2008 4th and 5th Carbon Budgets

⁶ To be confirmed

Complete the assessment on the scale and condition of exposed peat and moorland grips on all blanket bog within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and include within a targeted restoration plan by 2025, and continue to work with land managers to restore and maintain blanket bog in order to re-establish more natural drainage, improve water quality, enhance biodiversity and store more carbon across a further 3000 ha of moorland.

Not included because: Covered by more ambitious/longer term objective D0.

Facilitate 4 individual training days for land managers per year regarding woodland management and tree planting

Not included because: Too small-scale for a National Park Management Plan. Training is one part of delivering objectives C2, D1 and D2.

Work with partner bodies to identify opportunities for increasing the area of native woodland and with partners, support farmers and landowners to create new woodland areas that are sympathetic to and enhance the cultural landscape of the Yorkshire Dales whilst also strengthening habitat networks, increasing carbon storage and helping to reduce flooding.

Not included because: Covered by objective D2.

ECONOMY: OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Maintain and develop strong business networks covering farming, tourism, creative industries and knowledge-based businesses, and ensure that all businesses have direct access to business support within 30 minutes drive.

Not included because: This builds on an objective in the existing Plan, for which it has been impossible to secure any meaningful updates on progress. Some strong business networks are in place, and are being supported, but not yet clear what further action is necessary or how it would be delivered.

Explore and undertake research opportunities to establish the positive benefits of trees and woodland to the farm economy and system

Not included because: Too vague and small scale.

Consider options for a recreational route in parallel to or in advance of reinstatement, between Hawes and Aysgarth, during 2018. Investigate the creation of a recreational route along the former railway trackbed between Lowgill and Sedbergh by xxxx

Not included because: This is already covered by objective B2: 'permissive routes so that 262 km (10%) are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2024'

Work with neighbouring planning authorities to support sustainable growth of housing and jobs in settlements on the edge of the Park that deliver services. Support sub regional strategies and programmes that will improve connectivity between National Park communities and regional centres of population and services.

Not included because: this is already a statutory planning requirement for the Authority and its partners, under the Localism Act 2012 'duty to cooperate'. It does not need to be restated in the NPMP, unless there is a *specific* new initiative to which the partners are committing themselves.

Implement adopted Local Plans to support appropriate development and conservation of assets. Publish a Local Development Scheme by 2019 to set out the timetable for the next reviews of planning policy.

Not included because: The first part of the objective is simply a statement of fact. Whilst changes to planning policy can have substantial long term economic impacts, producing an LDS is essentially a *process* that precedes consideration of any significant policy changes. Publication is already a requirement of the local planning regulation so no need to repeat it in the NPMP.

Support measures to reinstate the former Skipton-Colne railway as a means of improving public transport links to great Manchester and Merseyside by ??????

Not included because: Whilst there is an obvious potential benefit from improving rail access from Manchester to the southern edge of the National Park, the works would all fall outside the National Park. The scale, cost and timescale for any reinstatement are not directly influenced by the partners.

Recognise the importance of railways and railway engineering as part of the history and future of the National Park in transforming the economy of the area and improving the accessibility of the landscape without increasing the number of motor vehicles on the National Park's roads. Continue to support the Settle-Carlisle Railway and work with partners to lobby actively for the re-opening of other rail lines including Bolton Abbey to Skipton and the Wensleydale Railway from Redmire to Garsdale.

Not included because: The economic and passenger aspects are covered by objective E5. The rail heritage aspects do not need a specific, separate objective

STRONG COMMUNITIES – OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Determine the potential demand from local communities and visitors, for public transport services to/from and within the National Park. Assess the current and planned provision to determine the bridgeable gap with demand. Support the provision of additional services accordingly.

In any event, maintain wherever possible and appropriate public and community transport services to meet the needs of local communities and visitors to the National Park, so that:

a) the National park service hubs of Hawes, Reeth, Grassington and Sedbergh are connected throughout the year by a quality service to their nearest main service centre ie. Leyburn, Richmond/Catterick, Skipton, and Kendal.

b) the main visitor destinations in the National Park are accessible from their main catchments, throughout British Summer Time on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays and

c) key transport corridors linking Harrogate, Ilkley, Northallerton, Ingleton, Kendal, Leyburn, Richmond, Settle and Skipton have Monday to Sunday access all year.

Not included because: Replaced by objective F9.

Build community resilience by empowering community ownership and, control, of local services and assets, such as land and buildings for development, energy supplies, meeting places, green infrastructure, utilities and delivery of services.

Not included because: Increasing community ownership is one of the ways of delivering objective F4.

Safeguard services that are essential to the long-term viability of local communities, including primary schools and secondary schools. In the event that service providers cannot maintain a service inside the Park the second best option will be to provide access to it through collaboration with private, public and voluntary sector organisations, through public transport connection or via broadband.

Not included because: Covered by objective F4.

Appendix 4: 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 23,000 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; 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'. Glaciers and rivers have cut deep dales into the extensive moorland plateaux, each distinctive in character and atmosphere.

One of the best examples in Britain 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 United Kingdom, including the longest cave system in Britain - the Three Counties System – and the largest cave in Britain and the largest waterfall in Britain 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 Ribblehead; 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 create 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 Swaledale, Wharfedale and Wensleydale, is unique.

Appendix 4: Special Qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park 2018

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.

Appendix 4: Special Qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park 2018

An exceptional range of archaeology, which provides the evidence of human activity from the earliest hunters of the Palaeolithic through to 20th century industrial remains.

The remains of former rural industries, whose influences 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 areas beauty and variety.

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

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

Its historical and extensive network of footpaths, bridleways and tracks, including the Pennine Trails, Coast-to-Coast, Yorkshire '3 Peaks' and Malham Landscape Trail, some of the best known and loved walks in the country.

Appendix 4: Special Qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park 2018

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.

Welcoming and friendly people and places, 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.