

Update to December 2021 State of Conservation Report – English Lake District

Following the email of 30 January 2023 inviting States Parties to provide updates to State of Conservation (SOC) Reports initially planned for the 45th session in 2022, the UK State Party is providing the Secretariat with updates regarding the English Lake District (SOC report submitted on 16 December 2021).

The report below draws the World Heritage Centre's attention to, but does not repeat, information provided in the following subsequent information and notifications submitted to the World Heritage Centre:

- **Update from State Party, 18 May 2022**
- **Unsealed Roads, 8 April 2022**
- **Algae Blooms, 14 October 2022**
- **Elterwater Quarry 28 February 2023**

The information is provided under the headings for the relevant section in the State of Conservation Report. The specific points raised in the World Heritage Centre's letter of 4 February 2021, in which production of a State of Conservation Report was requested, are reproduced in italics. Any further responses of the State Party to those points, which are set out below, are not indented and do not use italics.

2. Response to the request from the World Heritage Centre

i) In 2019, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International provided four Technical Reviews, with comments and recommendations related to activities on the site (off-road vehicles on the unsealed roads) a tourism infrastructure plan (the Honister zip wire project), and the State of Conservation (SOC) report submitted by the State Party in line with the World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 in December 2018.

While information and comments were provided by your national bodies for some of the third-party concerns and Technical Reviews, not all issues were followed up, and no feedback was received in relation to the evaluation and recommendation concerning the last SOC report.

ii) With regard to practices and planned projects, concerns were raised in relation to their ascertained and potential adverse impact on various attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value,

iii) additionally, advice was given to further explore and monitor issues that were included in Decision 41 COM 8B.30, item 4.

Paragraph 174 Notification: Position Statement on Unsealed Roads

On 08 April 2022 the State Party responded to a request for information from the World Heritage Centre on 29 March 2022 under paragraph 174 of the *Operational Guidelines*. This was related to the Lake District National Park (LDNP) Authority's Position Statement on Unsealed Roads. The information provided complemented and updated information previously provided in the State of Conservation Report

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submitted in December 2021. There have been no further updates since 8 April 2022.

State Party Response to World Heritage Centre

On 18 May 2022 the State Party provided updated information in response to the World Heritage Centre's letter of 23 February 2022 notifying the UK State Party of their recommendation for the World Heritage Committee to review the state of conservation of the English Lake District property at its 45th session and notification of the postponement of the 45th session.

Updates were provided on:

- Progress in the implementation of the recommendations made at the time of inscription (2017),
- The adoption of the joint World Heritage Site and National Park Management Plan, and
- The process set up by the Lake District National Park Partnership for reviewing and monitoring the State of Conservation of the Property.

Of the above updates, the State Party would particularly highlight the adoption of The Partnership Management Plan 2020-2025 after rigorous consultation processes. Importantly this is a statutory management plan for the property, being a management plan for both the WHS and National Park.

English Lake District WHS – Concerns and Actions (21 February 2023) (Annex A)

The table in Annex A is a live document which the Lake District National Park Partnership uses as a tool to track progress against each of the Committee's recommendations set out in **41 COM 8B.30**, and assist in reporting. This is an updated version to that provided on 18 May 2022.

The State Party would recommend that the table in Annex A is reviewed alongside the State of Conservation Report and this update. The table contains more detailed information and specific examples of how those recommendations from **41 COM 8B.30** are being implemented in the management of the property.

iv) The State Party was encouraged to develop projects, which relate to proactive strategies for the farming community, balancing funding for natural and cultural resources, flood prevention measures, supporting local communities and interpretation. Already implemented projects were advised to be monitored in order to check their effectiveness.

In the State of Conservation Report the State Party reported on the recommendations from ICOMOS (d) to (i) in Technical Review CLT/WHC/EUR/19/12378. The following additional updates are now also provided on these same topics.

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d) Proactive strategies with the farming community to support the viability of the shepherding tradition

Progress on a number of initiatives implemented at local level by the Partnership, and working in partnership through national initiatives and activities has been supported by the adoption of The Partnership Management Plan 2020-2025. This provides recognition and protection for farming and its contribution to the World Heritage Site through strategies 1 and 10 by maintaining traditional land-based skills and sustaining the agro-pastoral farming system. In parallel delivery of projects referenced in the State of Conservation Report (such as Farming in Protected Landscapes, piloting the new Environmental Land Management schemes, and working with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)) has progressed.

Through collaborative Partnership working, positive steps have also been made to understand the viability and importance of shepherding traditions. A number of reports, surveys, groups, and good practice guides are listed at Annex A which detail the amount of work that is currently underway on this subject.

Farming in Protected Landscapes

The State Party is able to report that in February 2023 an extension of the programme was announced, with additional monies for Year Three and the inclusion of a fourth year, now extending to 2025. This will enable the continuation of work currently conducted under a considerable number of projects to strengthen and celebrate the OUV of the WHS. Examples of these projects are included at Annex A.

In the State of Conservation Report the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan was mentioned. In February 2023, the State Party published its Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 which represents the first revision of the 25-year plan. The 2023 Plan is aimed at reversing the decline of nature in the country. Goal 10 concerns enhancing beauty, heritage, and engagement with the natural environment, specifically referring to World Heritage Sites.

e) Rebalancing programs and funding to improve natural resources with the need to conserve the valuable cultural landscape

The Partnership continues to identify funding for natural and cultural conservation from third and private sector sources that serve to deliver benefits for the attributes of the cultural landscape. Examples of successful projects are included in the Concerns and Actions table at Annex A. One project highlighted for particular mention is the [Love Windermere](#) partnership, launched in July 2022. This represents the biggest ever cooperation of sectors to tackle challenges in the lake. The partnership is developing a science-based plan to set out a road map for environmental protection that could be replicated across the UK. The Farming in Protected Landscapes project, reported above, has also been a [great success](#)

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delivering, so far, 88 projects within the English Lake District, examples of which are included at Annex A.

Other organisations such as the [Lake District Foundation](#), Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Cumbria Rivers Trusts and the RSPB continue to fund and/or deliver projects looking at farming best practice, restoring traditional hay meadows, peat restoration, historic environment restoration, and the development of models to support nature recovery through more traditional less intensive farming practices.

Further work regarding the Partnership's projects can be found at this link:

<https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-national-park-partnership/ldnppa-achievements>.

f) Strengthening risk preparedness strategies for floods and other disasters that incorporate local knowledge

There have been significant further advancements, again supported by the recognition of flooding issues in the Partnership Management Plan 2020-2025. Strategy 17 seeks to increase the resilience of the Lake District to all types of flood events, including river, surface water and coastal flooding.

The Concerns and Actions table at Annex A includes multiple examples of partnership working to develop best practice approaches which support and sustain the OUV of the WHS, and where allocation of funding, such as from the Environment Agency's "National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England" has facilitated delivery of programmes for flood and climate change resilience.

The National Trust's [Riverlands](#) project delivered best practice approaches involving local communities throughout 2022 and continues to do so. The project seeks solutions to restoring river health and natural processes aimed at slowing the flow whilst recognising, supporting and enhancing OUV.

All the Riverlands work sits as part of the wider Cumbrian River Restoration Strategy, a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Natural England with partners including the National Trust, Rivers Trusts, RSPB, United Utilities, Ullswater CIC and many more. It aims to improve the habitats of rivers and catchments across Cumbria and has delivered over 100 projects across the Lake District. In 2022 it won the prestigious [European Riverprize](#), an award which celebrates excellence in the management and conservation of rivers in Europe.

g) Developing programs to prevent depopulation, including:

- Develop affordable housing
- Ensure that communities have a mix of commercial outlets
- Further develop and market local products

Affordable Housing

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The Lake District National Park (LDNP) Authority has continued to progress both policy developments under the adopted Local Plan (as previously reported on in the State of Conservation Report) and delivery of housing. This has been supported by the adoption of The Partnership Management Plan 2020-2025 which contains several relevant strategies which seek to support local housing delivery, access to services and employment opportunities.

Considerable progress is being made in ensuring a pipeline of affordable housing developments within the property. The delivery of housing is also monitored through yearly Residential Monitoring reports, tracking housing completions for local occupancy and local affordable occupancy. Recorded data shows that between April 2021 and April 2022 there were 39 completions.

Development and Marketing of Local Products

In order to address ICOMOS' comments about further developing and marketing local products that benefit residents and local farmers a new Farming in Protected Landscapes project commenced in February 2023 as a pilot to:

- Provide a WHS Brand marketing advisor to provide local farmers with assistance in capitalising on the existing English Lake District WHS branding;
- Build awareness in key audiences of the role played by traditional Lakeland farming to the destination;
- Promote the use of the WHS brand to add value to local produce and promote links between the product and the cultural landscape in which it is produced; and
- Produce a template for farmers to use for marketing their produce.

Based on the project's success, the State Party understands that the intention is to scale the project up in 2023-2024.

The local venison market is also being developed as part of the programmed strategy to balance grazing pressures on fells and commons.

h) Developing an interpretation strategy at the landscape level which communicates the different strands of the Outstanding Universal Value by using the documents put together for the nomination dossier

Work on the interpretation strategy had been put on hold due to limited resources as a result of the pandemic. The State Party is pleased to report that work has now resumed supported by the adoption of The Partnership Management Plan 2020-2025. The Plan recognises the importance of transmitting the values, why the WHS is important and how to look after it and contains several relevant Strategies to reflect this: Strategy 23 and 24 refer to looking at opportunities to discover, appreciate and experience a unique, rich cultural landscape and ensure responsible visiting.

Supplementary to the Local Plan, the LDNP Historic Environment Strategy was adopted in January 2022 (see more detail in Section 3 below) within which education

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and outreach are embedded. The Strategy includes a range of interpretation material produced by the LDNP and other partners including: leaflets and teaching packs; publications; and on-site interpretation. Examples of each are listed at Annex A.

Interpretation Strategy

The site is progressing with this work and an Interpretation Strategy is planned to be completed by the end of budget year 2023. In addition, many individual interpretation projects have been undertaken and developed including, principally, development of World Heritage Site marketing and branding to celebrate the LDNP as a World Heritage Site.

A toolkit has been produced that presents brand guidelines and a selection of branding assets for businesses and organisations to use and join in with the unique World Heritage story. It is celebrated as a good example of adding value to produce and promoting the WHS. The branding has been shared with Baltic WHSs and Finland as well as within the UK. Examples of individual outreach and interpretation projects and where on-site interpretation has been installed are included in the Concerns and Actions table at Annex A.

- i) Ensuring that careful attention is paid to conservation of landscape-defining features not only in designated conservation areas ICOMOS advises that a monitoring system is established in order to ensure that all the preventive and restoration and conservation actions are distributed across the property and not only concentrated in the Conservation Areas.

The LDNP Partnership considers that this recommendation has been taken forward and addressed through the Local Plan and Management Plan.

The LDNP Partnership supports an active programme to preserve and improve conservation of landscape-defining features throughout the World Heritage Site and has made noticeable benefits to the landscape through various local and nationally funded projects.

Design Code

The LDNP Authority successfully secured a place on the Government's pilot Design Code Pathfinder. This scheme seeks to provide additional guidance to help implement Local Plan policies in relation to design to ensure new development responds to the local character and distinctiveness of the Lake District, reinforce distinctiveness of place including respecting and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park, including local character and attributes of OUV of the property. The draft Design Code will undergo formal public consultation in April 2023, and the code is expected to be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in September 2023.

Conservation Areas

The State Party can report that Keswick Conservation Area was extended and

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redesignated in 2022 together with a new [Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan](#). The associated Article 4 Direction will also now be reviewed. The LDNP Authority is also actively exploring a new Conservation Area to recognise and celebrate the importance of the villa movement on the western shore area of Windermere.

Noting ICOMOS' recommendation that conservation actions should not only be concentrated in Conservation Areas the State Party can report that considerable progress has been made on protecting and restoring other heritage assets throughout the WHS. The LDNP Partnership has delivered DEFRA's Historic Buildings Restoration Grant Scheme Pilot, funding the repair of historic farm buildings through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. The benefits of the scheme have included the repair of 11 buildings, including four listed buildings. One of the listed buildings was on the Buildings at Risk Register since 2010 and would have been beyond repair within a couple of years without any intervention. Other benefits are listed at Annex A

Heritage At Risk

Historic England's Heritage At Risk programme publishes a report annually which details which historic sites and places across the country are considered to be 'at risk'. The LDNP Partnership has continued to make progress in reducing the number of designated heritage assets on the At-Risk register. As of the publication of the register in November 2022, the State Party can report that two scheduled monument sites and one building have been successfully removed.

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

Historic Environment Strategy

In January 2022 the Lake District National Park Authority adopted its [Historic Environment Strategy](#), which was developed alongside the Partnership Plan 2020-25. The Strategy has been shaped by the key aims of the LDNP Partnership combined with national policies and principles. It sets the framework for how, within the historic environment, the LDNP Authority will deliver the LDNP Partnership's Vision, Strategies and key challenges in the Partnership Plan including for the property's attributes of OUV.

New Notification and Consultation Process

The LDNP Authority has also worked with Historic England to pilot a new notification and consultation process on proposals which may be of interest to the State Party and to UNESCO. Under this process the LDNP Authority provides a briefing note for any proposal where a notification in conformity with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* may be required, particularly in those instances where significant public interest is expected.

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

The State Party is not aware of any additional proposals to those listed at the start of this document which require notification in conformity with Paragraph 172.

Conclusion

Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you have further questions regarding any aspect of this update to the State of Conservation Report submitted on 16 December 2021.

The State Party will continue to ensure that the World Heritage Centre is kept updated in a timely manner with any information relevant to the topics or projects discussed above. However, we appreciate that any information submitted subsequent to this will not be reviewed by the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies, in line with Decision 35 COM 12B, ahead of the World Heritage Committee's meeting in September this year.



Henry Reed
Senior International Policy Adviser, Cultural Diplomacy
Department for Culture, Media and Sport

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Annex A: Concerns and Actions

See separate attachment

English Lake District WHS – Concerns and Actions

The table below represents the current outputs and activities of the Lake District National Park Partnership process to review and monitor the State of Conservation of the Property following recommendations set out in **41 COM 8B.30**. The table is a live document which the Partnership intend to retain in use as a tool to track progress against each of the Committee’s recommendations. It will monitor progress and assist in future reporting. It is structured consistently across each of the recommendations for ease of reference. Each of the recommendations require different approaches. As such, some sections remain blank as that section may not be pertinent to the recommendation. For example, there is no Local Plan policy that reflects the need to rebalance funding programmes for natural resources in the cultural landscape. As a live document some areas of activity and action will update rapidly. Areas where there has been less activity and action may reflect limited opportunity to date, but equally will help steer where increased focus is necessary.

Quick links are provided for ease of navigation to the section covering each of the recommendations in the document:

- a) [Providing assurances that quarrying activities within the property will be progressively downsized and extraction volumes limited to what is needed for carrying out conservation of the assets supporting the attributes of the property](#)
- b) [Formally committing to avoiding any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and related attributes of the property from the NWCC energy transportation facility being currently planned; and informing the World Heritage Centre about the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment, and how these will be integrated into planning consent and in the development consent order \(DCO\)](#)
- c) [Informing about the timeframe of the integration of World Heritage consideration into the local plans and policies](#)
- d) [Developing proactive strategies, including alternative national farm-supporting policies, with the farming community, to address the issues that threaten the viability of the shepherding tradition that maintains many of the landscape’s significant attributes, recognising and financially compensating farmers for their heritage services in caring for the cultural landscape, as well as values such as genetic diversity of herds and food security](#)
- e) [Rebalancing programs and funding dedicated to improving natural resources with the need to conserve the valuable cultural landscape that the Lake District is by acting on its key attributes and factors](#)
- f) [Strengthening risk preparedness strategies for floods and other disasters that incorporate local knowledge on how to cope with recurrent disastrous natural events](#)
- g) [Developing convincing programs to prevent depopulation, including:](#)
- h) [Developing an interpretation strategy at the landscape level which communicates the different strands of the Outstanding Universal Value by using the documents put together for the nomination dossier](#)
- i) [Ensuring that careful attention is paid to conservation of landscape-defining features such as land-use patterns, structures such as shelters, dry stone walls, hedgerows, and to vernacular architecture and Victorian buildings, not only in designated Conservation Areas, but in the whole property](#)

In the first column on the left, the recommendations which relate to the particular issues highlighted in the letter received from the World Heritage Centre dated 23 February 2022 are in bold.

A key to the colour coding identifying the status of progress is included in the footer to the table for ease of reference.

Key



Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant

Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions

Issue resolved.





Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
a) Providing assurances that quarrying activities within the property will be progressively downsized and extraction volumes limited to what is needed for carrying out conservation of the assets supporting the attributes of the property	<p>Balancing a reduction in quarrying in line with UNESCO recommendation with a need to continue supply of traditional building material. Lack of locally distinctive materials for new build and conservation works will result in erosion of local distinctiveness, loss of special quality and outstanding value.</p> <p>Important to understand and identify how different quarries provide materials of different colour and texture. These materials are specific to an area and therefore there is need to maintain a range of quarries across the property to reflect the materials specific to each valley.</p> <p>It should also be noted that Lake District slate has been used on significant heritage assets and historic places beyond the boundaries of the WHS. This includes the Houses of Parliament (Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including Saint Margaret's Church WHS). It is imperative that these listed buildings are also maintained to their current exceptional standards.</p>	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>State of Conservation Report (2018) identified "...there are presently ten active mineral sites in the World Heritage Property." The latest figure in the Cumbria Local Aggregates Assessment is that there are presently nine active minerals sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While this represents 'positive' action regarding the recommendations by the World Heritage Committee it does also result in a reduction in available, locally distinctive resources for conservation and repairs to buildings and structures (stone walls) throughout the site. <p><u>Policies</u></p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park, Strategy No 3 (Mineral extraction in the Lake District) states: <i>"Our Strategy is to support the extraction of building stone and slate where this is principally needed to maintain the Special Quality of 'distinctive buildings and settlement character' and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, in line with policies of the Local Plan."</i> <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan Policy 27 (Mineral Extraction) effectively addresses this issue by having the primary aim, regarding building stone and slate, to sustain a steady supply of building material to help maintain the local vernacular. • The Policy supports only the extraction of materials to meet local need, conserve nationally significant buildings and exceptionally meet a need for high purity limestone. The policy only supports the extension of existing quarries or reopening old sites. Both are considered to perpetuate the value of the cultural landscape by conserving skills, a controlled element of industrial heritage within the landscape and the cultural connections between natural resources and local distinctiveness. <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No actions taken as numbers (applications for new and extensions of quarries) are dependent on third parties. There has been no requirement to take enforcement action against unpermitted activities. <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>Putting processes in place to discuss proposals at quarries with Historic England has set out in the Plan Coordination Group WHS update. "Introduce mechanism for notifying WHC of any applications for new quarry activity or physical extensions to existing quarries".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All applications for new quarrying activity or extensions to existing quarries would be tested against rigorous national and recently adopted local planning policies. • Also, notify the World Heritage Centre of any closures of quarries when they become known, or revocations of extant planning permissions. • In order to provide a sound evidence, base and justification for the use of local materials the Lake District National Park Authority, the local planning authority, has recently been awarded a place on Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' Design Code Pathfinder Programme 2022. This will result in the preparation, through community engagement, of a design guide for the whole National Park and the development of a code on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctiveness of place, local character, and heritage (Context and Identity) • Biodiversity net gain including the role of SuDs (Nature) • Climate change (Resources) • Beauty, design principles, materials, and well-designed homes (Built Form, and Homes and Buildings) Through the design guide it will reinforce the need for local materials, such as slate, to maintain the attributes of OUV. • The Lake District National Park Authority are currently exploring the application of an article 4 Direction (Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) to prevent the use of imported slate as roofing material. Imported slate has different qualities to Lakeland slate and may be having a negative impact on local distinctiveness



Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

			and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.
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World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
b) Formally committing to avoiding any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and related attributes of the property from the NWCC energy transportation facility being currently planned; and informing the World Heritage Centre about the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment, and how these will be integrated into planning consent and in the development consent order (DCO)	There is no longer a NWCC proposal regarding new energy transportation. However, if additional energy proposals come forward on the West Cumbrian Coast, away from the WHS, then there may be a resurrection of such a proposal.	<u>Background</u> <u>Policies</u> <u>Partnership's Plan</u> <u>Local Plan</u> •Policy 26 (Major Development) of the Lake District National Park Local Plan can effectively deal with this matter. It reflects the UK government's view that the National Park, and therefore the WHS, are a place where major development must be wholly exceptional. <u>Actions</u> <u>Activities</u>	The World Heritage Centre will be informed if there is any new NWCC energy transportation facility being planned


Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
c) Informing about the timeframe of the integration of World Heritage consideration into the local plans and policies		<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>This has been effectively implemented through the adoption of the 2020-2025 National Park Management Plan and the formal examination and adoption of the Local Plan : Lake District National Park Policies</p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies in both the Local Plan and Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park align with the purposes of the WHS and the conservation of OUV of the English Lake District. Partnership's Management Plan 2020-2025 : Lake District National Park • <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, the Lake District National Park Authority adopted its Historic Environment Strategy in January 2022. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/411438/2022_01_19-Historic-Environment-Strategy-2020-2025-Annex-1.pdf <p>The Lake District National Park's Local Plan Consultation recently won two awards in the UK Planning Awards. The Lake District National Park Local Plan Consultation won the award for Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and the coveted Editors' Award which is given to the most impressive overall entry.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Authority provided a consultation response to the Government's response to the Landscape Review (Glover Report) in March 2022. The response highlighted the importance of recognising the responsibilities that flow from WHS status, the strength of the Partnership and the Partnership's responsibility for the protection of OUV and encouraged acknowledgement in forthcoming Government policy and strategies. <p>The consultation response also highlighted the Lake District as exemplifying the Government's emphasis on farming-led nature recovery and climate change adaptation at a landscape scale.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be an opportunity to include WHS considerations into the forthcoming Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Cumbria as it applies to the English Lake District. Specific reference to preserving traditional farming practices such as shepherding and commoning will be appropriate. • Notify the World Heritage Centre of any emerging statutory plans and strategies that could positively deliver the conservation of attributes and Outstanding Universal Value, their timeframes for delivery and mechanisms for integration of World Heritage considerations.





Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
<p>d) Developing proactive strategies, including alternative national farm-supporting policies, with the farming community, to address the issues that threaten the viability of the shepherding tradition that maintains many of the landscape's significant attributes, recognising and financially compensating farmers for their heritage services in caring for the cultural landscape, as well as values such as genetic diversity of herds and food security</p>	<p>Agri-environment schemes primarily use SSSI condition as the metric by which outcomes are measured in uplands. This often results in aims to reduce grazing pressure on fragile habitats. When combined sheep and deer numbers are taken into consideration, there is a resultant prescription to reduce sheep numbers in grazing licenses. Identifying the viability of hefts and working with farmers and commoners to find the 'sweet spot' for each valley, common and habitat requires bespoke solutions. Tailoring agreements to balance the needs of land users with nature recovery is a complex and time-consuming process.</p> <p>Private investment into low carbon land management – e.g., afforestation may place pressure on some parts of the landscape.</p> <p>Trade Agreements are bringing about macro and global impacts in farming practises, for example the UK–Australia Free Trade Agreement and UK–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement</p> <p>Given the complex nature of a finely balance agro-pastoral landscape there is a clear need to ensure all government departments take account of the WHS when developing new policies on farming, business and nature recovery.</p>	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>Importantly this recommendation is very much dependent upon the State Party and its various strategies. However, from a local perspective the following can be offered:</p> <p>Through collaborative Partnership working, positive steps have been made to understand the viability and importance of shepherding traditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> through the WHS Steering Group to develop a report on 'what constitutes a viable heft;' seeking to identify where common ground in grazing activity might be found. Report will inform further discussions within Steering Group and among the Partnership as to how to make most effective use of findings to ensure they can achieve nature recovery, protect hefted flocks and the OUV of the property. Similarly, a 'Deer and Sheep' paper has been produced which is helping to inform discussion around grazing pressures on designated habitats (SSSI) and interaction with fell flocks. In terms of deer management a new pan-park Deer Management Group will meet in March 2023 which will then be tasked with developing a Deer Management Strategy. A survey of farms in the WHS has been carried out focusing on the whole farm buildings and practices. This will help us understand the challenges farmers currently face in the Lake District and help us target support where it is most appropriate and create a baseline to monitor change in relation to WHS inscription in 2017. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information gathered is being fed into the development of England's Environmental Land Management Scheme where possible. Targets, options and what constitutes 'favourable condition' will, hopefully remain open for discussion. Heritage features are in scope of schemes, but details are yet to be confirmed. The National Trust have established their Future Farming Programme to ensure that decisions affecting the reletting and management of their 91 hill farms in and around the edge of the WHS include an understanding of cultural heritage and seek to sustain OUV. Clarification of transition measures post-Brexit has been issued by the UK Government. This includes the introduction of an interim budget for Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) worth £3 million over three years. For the English Lake District this is being administered by the Lake District National Park Authority. The Lake District National Park Partnership has set up a 'post-CAP group' that is supporting the work of the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership to develop a farm business advice service to assist farming families and businesses adapt to the transition over the next 8 years. Existing agri-environment schemes continue to make a substantial contribution to the conservation of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. While complete and accurate accounts of expenditure through schemes is not possible due to the complexity of schemes, a conservative estimate of investment within the English Lake District is indicated by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of live Higher Level Stewardship agreements 2017-2022: 422 agreements, covering 82,000 ha, with total 10-year value = £100m. Estimated spend 2017-2022 £50m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake District National Park Authority Business Plan 2022/25 includes the following milestones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help achieve the completion of the advice guidance on hefted flocks, deer and sheep and integrate this into a single document including nature recovery. Objective is for the Partnership to ensure we can achieve nature recovery, protect hefted flocks and the OUV of the WHS and deer. Shape, deliver and maximise opportunities to support farmers and other land managers through the agricultural transition period. Deliver the FiPL programme to achieve outcomes for the benefit of the National Park through climate, nature, people, and place projects. Commence activity which will increase the number of commons in successful agri-environment schemes, landscape recovery pilots and / or other projects to sustain / enhance the value and benefit of commons, in particular, on two commons we own or lease. Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) Year Two 2022/23 is expected to offer grant agreements of £975,000 and the FiPL Year Three 2023/24 are expected to offer grant agreements of £734,000. The UK Government Sustainable Farming Incentive will open for applications in June 2022. There will be a rolling window for applications with no fixed deadline. The Standards available in 2022 include payments at the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Grassland Soils: Introductory level £28/ha and Intermediate level £58/ha



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier agreements 2017-2022: 61. Specific figures are not available, but can be assumed to average value equal to Higher Level Stewardship (£24K p.a. per agreement), spend 2017-2022 £7m Maintenance of traditional farm buildings through Environmental Stewardship options 'ED1 Maintenance of traditional farm buildings' and 'UD12 Maintenance of remote weatherproof traditional farm buildings': 186 agreements in total, 70,000 square metres. Spend 2017-2022 £700K. 11 traditional buildings restored, £1.3m Maintenance and restoration of traditional boundaries: 257 agreements 1250km. £1.2m Support for moorland commons and shared grazing through Environmental Stewardship option 'UX1' (requires maintenance of fell-going hefted flocks) over 27,500ha. Spend 2017-2022 £1m. Traditional Hay meadows supported through Higher Level Stewardship/Higher Tier: 106 Higher Level Stewardship agreements for management of 600ha of traditional hay meadows. Spend 2017-2022 £825K. Restoration of moorland habitats: 55,000ha equalling £2,156,240 per year. Spend 2017-2022 £11m. Restoration/management of woodlands through Environmental Stewardship options: 245 Higher Level Stewardship agreements, 1,650ha, £600K <p>Further work regarding partners projects can be found at this link. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-national-park-partnership/ldnppachievements</p> <p><u>Farming in protected landscapes</u></p> <p>The FiPL project has been a great success and has so far delivered within the English Lake District 88 projects generating positive outcomes across the four FiPL themes of climate, nature, people, and place. Examples include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This has supported collaborative farmer projects with two Community Interest Companies in Ullswater and West Lakes. Lakeland Shepherd's guide, prepare and publish an updated Lake District Shepherds Guide by 2023 to establish a baseline of fell going flocks to understand and support the viability of hefted flocks. Supported as a transformational action in the Management Plan. traditional building restoration Funding to create lake district tweeds representing the 13 valleys of the World Heritage Site from locally sourced wool. https://lakedistricttweed.com/ Images from the Website. <div data-bbox="1003 1220 1605 1581">  </div> <p><u>Year 2 Agreements as of 3rd February 2023</u></p> <p>Year 2 agreements 2022/23 (also includes multiyear agreements going into year 3 2023/24)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable and Horticulture Soils: Introductory level £22/ha and Intermediate level £40/ha Moorland and rough grazing £265/agreement/year + £10.30/ha. There is an additional payment of £6.15 per hectare for common land with its own agreement. <p>•RSPB Haweswater and a neighbouring farmer are developing a joint ELM Landscape Recovery pilot bid. This will demonstrate that positive environmental management (including measures such as supporting sustainable stocking rates and reduced inputs) can not only support the delivery of a range of public goods but also provide economic sustainability, and in so doing, drive the protection of culturally important farming systems and landscapes.</p> <p>•Notify the World Heritage Centre of any changes to national policies and strategies that might threaten the viability of shepherding traditions or that would support and secure the future of traditional farming that provides public benefits to cultural landscapes, genetic diversity of herds, biodiversity, climate change adaptation and food security.</p> <p>•Farming in Protected Landscapes Year One funded project includes feasibility study into furthering the venison market of the Lake District.</p> <p>Environmental Land Management (ELM) updates: how government will pay for land-based environment and climate goods and services.</p> <p>Partnership seek to ensure cultural heritage is better embedded within the new Environmental Land Management Programme.</p> <p>ELMS Published 26 January 2023</p>
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Key

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		<table><tr><th>Farm/ Organisation Name</th><th>Project Summary</th><th>Total Project Value</th><th>Total FiPL Grant Approved</th></tr><tr><td>Mosedale End</td><td>Barn floor and field boundaries</td><td>£30,426.00</td><td>£23,639.80</td></tr><tr><td>Bengarth</td><td>Sustainable livestock water supply</td><td>£6,660.00</td><td>£6,660.00</td></tr><tr><td>Ewelock Bank Farm</td><td>Bat/Barn owl boxes, beehives plus interpretation panel and seating</td><td>£4,812.00</td><td>£3,517.00</td></tr><tr><td>Low Beckside</td><td>Land Based Learning at Low Beckside Farm</td><td></td><td>£2,500.00</td></tr><tr><td>Federation of Cumbria Commoners</td><td>Lakeland Shepherd’s Guide, evidence gathering and report and outreach resources.</td><td>£86.510.00</td><td>£67,600.00</td></tr><tr><td>Gill Brow Farm</td><td>Building Repair Feasibility Study</td><td>£6,976.00</td><td>£6,976.00</td></tr><tr><td>Low Stanger</td><td>Hedgerow restoration</td><td>£3,648.00</td><td>£3,648.00</td></tr></table>	Farm/ Organisation Name	Project Summary	Total Project Value	Total FiPL Grant Approved	Mosedale End	Barn floor and field boundaries	£30,426.00	£23,639.80	Bengarth	Sustainable livestock water supply	£6,660.00	£6,660.00	Ewelock Bank Farm	Bat/Barn owl boxes, beehives plus interpretation panel and seating	£4,812.00	£3,517.00	Low Beckside	Land Based Learning at Low Beckside Farm		£2,500.00	Federation of Cumbria Commoners	Lakeland Shepherd’s Guide, evidence gathering and report and outreach resources.	£86.510.00	£67,600.00	Gill Brow Farm	Building Repair Feasibility Study	£6,976.00	£6,976.00	Low Stanger	Hedgerow restoration	£3,648.00	£3,648.00	<p>Historic buildings in the farmed landscape We want to support the annual active maintenance of non-residential historic buildings in the farmed landscape that were constructed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• before 1940 for agricultural, industrial or other related purposes• using traditional methods and materials such as timber, brick, stone tile, and slate <p>Maintaining these weatherproof non-residential historic buildings in the farmed landscape prevents the onset of serious structural problems that might otherwise need expensive restoration in the future. In instances where buildings have not been actively maintained, they can be at risk of loss or irreversible decay. We want to support management that conserves and enhances historic and archaeological features, preventing damage from cultivation, supporting appropriate stocking, and addressing inappropriate vegetation such as scrub encroachment.</p> <p>The National Trust is currently looking at redrafting its standard tenancy agreements to ensure that we make clear our commitment to sustaining Outstanding Universal Value alongside our commitments to facilitating nature recovery and other public benefits. We are hoping that this will help to identify the National Trust as an organisation that is looking for tenants who can sustain the important cultural heritage of our fell farms and their flocks, as well as helping the Trust to delivers is ambitions for nature and climate.</p> <p>The National Trust is producing a position statement on its landlord’s flocks to ensure that their significance, and our commitment to sustaining them, is understood by our own people, amongst our tenants and by external groups and partners.</p>																								
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		Gowbarrow Hall Farm	Barn restoration and part development of educational facility	£326,740.14	£167,069.00	The National Trust is aware that it is looking towards a period of great change and turnover in terms of farm lettings. The National Trust has created an internal resource pipeline to position itself as best as it is able to cope with this period of high turnover. There is very likely to be a period where prolonged farm voids become the norm given the huge financial requirement in turning them around, refurbishing farmhouses and reprovisioning farms ready for the next generation to take over.
		Bennet Head	Reseeding haymeadows	£5,330.08	£4,833.08	
		HSBA	Show Equipment	£4,886.60	£4,886.60	
		Wallthwaite	Barn Feasibility	£15,190.00	£15,190.00	
		Jackson Ground	Repairing Shard Fencing	£47,500.00	£38,846.00	
		Multiple	Historic Farm Building Feasibility Reports	£80,000.00	£80,000.00	
		Nibthwaite Grange	Creating 5 additional Lake District Tweeds	£32,875.00	£13,150.00	
		Farms in Cocker Attachment	Improve Cocker catchment for nature and communities through the delivery of multi-benefit conservation works.	£233,594.00	£229,283.20	
		Penrith to Pooley Bridge Trail	Works to support Permitted Path section of the route.	£14,084.00	£14,354.00	
		Rakefoot	Extending Hay Barn at Castle Lonning	£20,772.00	£8,308.80	
		Rawfoot	Carbon Audit, weed wiper and fridges.	£7,739.97	£5,785.99	
		Hall Farm	Habitat improvements	£13,639.96	£13,639.96	
		Yew Tree Farm	Orchard, Sawmill, Barn Flooring	£11,398.88	£11,398.88	
		Multiple Farms	Request for Variation – additional funding – buildings feasibility reports.	£150,000.00	£150,000.00	
		Brotherikeld	Barn Roof Repair	£4,288.00	£3,434.00	
		Glencoyne	No fence collars on Great Mell Fell	£1,913.00	£1,530.40	
		Multiple Farms	Fell Pony Evidence Gathering	£4,452.00	£3,769.00	
		Low Swinklebank	Clapper Bridge restoration	£4,896.00	£3,916.80	
		Mill Riggs	Wall Restoration.	£4,289.00	£4,289.00	
		Burblethwaite	Habitat Creation and water quality improvement at Burblethwaite	£7,523.40	£7,523.40	
		Abbot Park	Public Awareness and communication at Abbot Park	£8,717.66	£8,717.66	
		Gavin Fearon, Derwent, and Buttermere Commons Association	North and West Lakes Bracken Management	£51,000.00	£40,800.00	
		Howside	No Fence Collars and Drone	£12,517.16	£8,717.66	
		Norman Farm	Wildlife Corridors, riparian management, and reinstating relic hedgerows at Norman Farm	£20,157.94	£20,157.94	
		Low Skelgill Farm	Permissive path and riparian exclusion zone creation plus a footpath hedge boundary	£29,403.72	£22,421.22	

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		Pasture for Life Association	Pasture and Profit in Protected Landscapes (Lake District)	£50,176.00	£50,176.00
		Food Farming and Countryside Commission (FFCC)	Upland Farmer Toolkit: Full website build, development, and testing.	£73,767.00	£58,700.00
		Stepps Hall	Stone walling to support tree scheme.	£3,500	£3,203.00
		Kirkbarrow Farm	Benches, Hedges, Signage, Coffee Vending Machine	£11,000.00	£4,996.00
		Crook Hall Farm	Series of corridor hedges to improve habitat connectivity at Crook Hall Farm	£4,808.00	£4,808.00
		1 Moss Howe	Cactus Guards and Oak Trees	£4,837.50	£4,827.50
		Rosgill Farm	Dales pony agricultural equipment/ hedging and riparian tree planting	£27,088.20	£15, 161.80
		Millhouse Field	Traditional mixed hedge, kest and dyke as wildlife corridor, wildlife pond, riparian strip, tree planting.	£22,337.24	£22,337.24
		Ernest Cook Trust	Hedgerow planting, stock fencing, stone walling, training in traditional skills and restoration of traditional barn (Year 2 spend only)	£214,577.81	£30,790.70
		Deer & Dexter: Old Stoddah Farm	Creation of an additional room for the farm butchery at Old Stoddah Farm.	12,287.23	4,194.90
		Brantwood Estate	Experimental crops and heritage crafts at Brantwood	5,209.53	,991.07
		Whinpot Farm	Low impact bale trailer for grassland restoration	2,290.00	1,832.00
		LDNPA	World Heritage Brand farming marketing advisor	£4905.00	4,905.00
		<p><u>Farming in Protected Landscapes</u></p> <p>Supported given to the Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association in a project which builds resilience for our agricultural shows and shepherds meets. We have funded a mobile satellite system which will enable shows to have broadband signal so that they can take card payment. This project has been important to local shows who often struggle with signal due to the poor connectivity in Cumbria. Being able to take cashless payments not only helps the shows sell tickets but supports other vendors who may be selling products at shows. By protecting the shows, we protect some of the most important social occasions for the farming community, they are a place to show livestock, meet socially with peers and communicate with the public about why we should support Lake District Farming.</p> <p>West Lakes Farmer led nature recovery Work -This community interest company was formed in 2021 by local farmed based in the western valleys of the Lake District National Park encompassing an area of approximately 25,000 acres (100,000km² or 40 square miles). The area includes the upland commons of Nether Wasdale, Stockdale Moor and Kinniside, the freehold fells of Wasdale and upper Ennerdale and the farmland of the lower valleys. Their aim is to support the farming traditions in this area while helping farmers tackle issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and loss of income. Their project has been undertaking habitat assessments</p>			

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		<p>and carbon audits to understand what they are already doing for nature, and what else they can do. As well as running workshops with farmers to look at new opportunities which might build resilience of farms, such as adding value to their produce</p> <p>Crosbythwaite Crosbythwaite is a fell farm near Ulpha. They started a farm diversification in 2019 selling baking and snacks out of a cupboard to passers-by and their business quickly grew beyond the space they had. Through FiPL we have been able to fund them to redevelop a small area in their stone and slate barn into a kitchen so that they have plenty of space to bake cakes for their growing audience. The rest of the building remains in agricultural use, but the project has enabled them to bring in additional income which will help through the agricultural transition. As well as selling cakes directly on the farm allowing many to come and enjoy their farmed landscape, they now supply 9 local shops. This project show how FiPL is a great way to preserve traditional features in our landscape like barns, whilst also supporting resilient farm businesses.</p> <p>Along with partners the LNDPA is currently running two farming groups. Ladies with Livestock was set up during covid lockdown when many voiced that they were feeling isolated and cut off from the community during very confusing times for the industry. Initially the group began online and when restrictions allowed the group to have come together on farm visits to learn about everyone's different farming methods & diversifications. We also discuss current concerns around policy, loss of income and changing practises and try to come up with solutions, supporting each other through changes.</p> <p>The New Entrants is another group aiming to prepare and inspire our next generation of farming. We have listened to what our young farmers want and created a series of workshops and farm walks based around this. Including business planning and applying for tenancies, regenerative agriculture, and farm diversification. It is exciting to see a keen and passionate next generation of farmers who care about our heritage and are ready to take new opportunities through the agricultural transition.</p> <p>LDNPA commitment to two new farming officers? (Partnership Press Winter 23)</p> <p>Westhead Farm Thirlmere, UU hefted flock shepherd with outcome for water quality (Partnership Press Winter 23)</p> <p>Policies</p> <p>Partnership's Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the five overarching Outcomes of the Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 3: Securing the future of farming and forestry, nature recovery and climate change. This will become the focus of one of the Management Plan delivery groups in due course. Specific FFNC themed Partnership Press (Winter 2023) - distributed 07.02.23 • Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains the following relevant strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy No1: A world-class living cultural landscape of exceptional beauty • Strategy No10: Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries maintaining traditional land-based skills and sustaining our agro-pastoral farming system. <p>Local Plan</p>	
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		<p>• Local Plan Policy 19 (Agricultural and land-based rural business diversification) seeks to support diversification proposals for agricultural and land based rural businesses to help sustain the rural economy and communities, and the character of the landscape and environment.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Partnership, led by the Lake District National Park Authority, is running one of the UK Government's Environmental Land Management Scheme (ELMS) Test and Trial in the Upper Derwent catchment upstream of Bassenthwaite Lake. Phase 1 of the test ran from December 2018 to March 2019. It carried out initial engagement with farmers in the Test area on public goods. It developed proposals for Land Management Plans and Area Plans for ELMS. • Phase 2 tested the development of Land Management Plans with individual farmers and the co-design of Area Plans for public goods with farmers and partners. The test explored a range of public goods which could be eligible under ELMS, including public goods associated with attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, including the cultural heritage of traditional hill farming systems. Phase 1 and Phase 2 are now complete. This project has allowed the specific context of the Lakes to influence national policy on farm support for designated landscapes. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/farming/the-future-of-farming/environmental-land-management-test • The Lake District National Park Partnership are working with the Foundation for Common Land and the Federation of Cumbrian Commoners on the ELMS Test they are running on Common Land, looking at how ELMS can be "Commons proofed" in its design, and ecological benefits offered by Common Land. • Our Common Cause Project: The Lake District National Park Partnership is working with the Foundation for Common Land on the Lake District part of this national project: https://foundationforcommonland.org.uk/our-upland-commons The project has four central aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure and support collaborative management of Common Land. • Ensure that the health of commons is secured by supporting resilient commoning in a fast-changing world. • Reconnect the public with the natural and cultural heritage of Common Land. • Enhance the environmental and ecological benefits offered by Common Land • Commoners Associations and individual farmers continue to sign up to stewardship agreements. As an example, this year agri-environment agreements have been successfully rolled over and will be continued (as an interim as part of agri-transition) – including at Nether Wasdale, Kinniside, and Ennerdale. • The National Trust have developed their letting particulars, so they reflect the need for new farm entrants to farm in ways which sustains OUV and cultural heritage, while also delivering nature recovery and other environmental and public benefits. The increasing focus on striking the right balance between cultural and natural heritage management is reflected in the evolution of farm letting particulars since inscription. • Cumbria (and the Lake District) has piloted the Government's requirement for a Local Nature Recovery Strategy; this pilot has successfully acknowledged the importance of the cultural landscape. • Subsequent to the LNRS pilot the Lake District National Park has prepared a Nature Recovery Prospectus that includes reference to locally distinctive WHS species, including livestock • RSPB has been working to support Nethergill Associates in development of their Maximum Sustainable Output (MSO) model which enables farmers to optimise their financial return while supporting sustainable soils and nature recovery through more traditional, less intensive farming practices. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The local venison market is being developed. This is part of the programmed strategy to balance grazing pressures on fells and commons. Reducing deer numbers in targeted locations should support sustained levels of hefted sheep. Update on cull numbers from the North Lakes Red Deer Group will inform future monitoring. <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Lake District National Park have run a number of free online agri-environment information workshops for Lake District farmers and land managers to help them find out more about changes to funding. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/aboutus/media-centre/latest-news/news-releases/free-online-funding-workshops-for-lake-district-farmers •‘What did farming ever do for us?’ Report and video https://player.vimeo.com/video/687066666?h=7688eadfe6 •National Trust’s “Playing our part” report including their strategy. https://nt.global.ssl.fastly.net/documents/national-trust-playing-our-part.pdf •CLA Agricultural Transition Workshops held 9th March at Carlisle and Crooklands •CLA Agri Transition Workshops planned for April 23 (Partnership Press Winter 2023) • •MP DEFRA agri-transition meetings with Tim Farron (Lib-Dem, Westmorland and Lonsdale) and Neil Hudson (Con, Penrith and The Border) Farm survey in Spring 2022 Partnership press – WHS focus <p>The recent partnership press outlines further work of the partnership.</p> <p>https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-national-park-partnership/ldnppachievements upper</p>	
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Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
<p>e) Rebalancing programs and funding dedicated to improving natural resources with the need to conserve the valuable cultural landscape that the Lake District is by acting on its key attributes and factors</p>	<p>Nature recovery and climate change adaptation are UK government priorities. Rapidity of change is driving a sense of urgency, which may result in poorly informed decision-making.</p> <p>Culture Recovery Fund and Levelling-up initiatives may not be having enough impact within the property. Need to ensure 'disguised' deprivation, particularly rural deprivation does not go unnoticed.</p> <p>As a World Heritage Site as well as a National Park the National Park Authority have, in their response to Government, recommended that specific reference is required to the importance of cultural heritage within the Government's response to the Landscape's Review. The Lake District National Park Authority have advocated that Government adopt a strengthened first purpose, which is to "Protect and improve landscape and scenic beauty, biodiversity and natural capital, cultural heritage, and the Special Qualities of the National Park".</p>	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>There is improved and improving dialogue between DCMS and DEFRA to combine efforts to realise an appropriate balance in funding for natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains the following relevant strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy No2: Sustained distinctive and well maintained built and historic environment and landscape Strategy No6: Resilient and well-functioning habitats and wildlife <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <p>(Not applicable)</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>State funded actions delivered.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Farming in Protected Landscapes programme is being funded by Defra through to March 2024 in all 44 Protected Landscapes (National Parks and AONBs) in England, as part of the "Agricultural Transition" in the UK through to 2028, following the UK's departure from the European Union and its Common Agricultural Policy. In Year One 2021/22 FiPL has delivered within the English Lake District the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 projects across the property, generating positive outcomes across the four FiPL themes of climate, nature, people, and place, involving 71 farmers, many of whom the Park have not engaged with the National Park Authority before. The National Park Authority have supported collaborative farmer projects with two Community Interest Companies in Ullswater and West Lakes. The National Park Authority have supported farms that are undertaking their first farm carbon audits and action plans, making changes to a more nature friendly farming system, offering new volunteering and educational opportunities, and restoring and repurposing historic buildings. <p>The FiPL funding for Year One projects has been £550,000, with a total project value of over £800,000. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/farming/farming-in-protected-landscapes/end-of-year-report-2021-2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct funding from Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OfGEM) has delivered undergrounding overhead wires within the property. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total overhead lines undergrounded in The English Lake District since 2016 is 27.67 km. At a cost of £5,317,430. The work is funded by an undergrounding allowance from the regulator OfGEM, forming part of an 8-year programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A funding bid has been submitted to the Endangered Landscapes Programme for a project which uses co-design and collaboration with farmers to determine the best, most sensitive, place-appropriate means of implementing river restoration (among many other things) supporting flood risk management while maintaining cultural heritage. Continue to identify funding for natural and cultural conservation from third and private sector sources that serve to deliver benefits for the attributes of the cultural landscape. Seek the continuation of the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme post March 2024.- An extension to the programme has been agreed by the State Party until 2025. <p>Policy</p> <p>The Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains several relevant Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy No10: Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries maintaining traditional land-based skills and sustaining our agro-pastoral farming system. Strategy 11: Growing a sustainable Lake District visitor economy. Strategy12: Access to services Strategy 13: Access to a range of employment opportunities Strategy 14: Availability and supply of a full range of housing types, sizes, and tenures to meet local needs.

Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lake District National Park Authority surveyed the electricity lines in the National Park and the most feasible are submitted to electricity Northwest to be incorporated in the undergrounding programme.• 19 schemes have so far been completed including the recent removal of overhead power lines and electricity poles at Corney Fell at a cost of £90,000.• A further planned scheme at Mungrisedale will remove 0.5 km of overhead wires. <p>•The Building Restoration Programme, piloted within the Lake District, and funded by government, is aimed at restoring traditional agricultural buildings. The programme has seen several buildings restored to date within the English Lake District, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arklid bank barn, a prominent mid-19th century barn <div data-bbox="964 499 1576 1192"></div> <p><u>Other funding actions and activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The National Heritage Lottery Fund has supported several initiatives within the property, since inscription, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for the industrial heritage of the property: Coniston Copper mines – including the restoration and inclusion of new interpretative material; Greenside Mines; and Duddon Iron Furnace restoration.• Support for arts and culture: Wordsworth Trust at Dove Cottage and Museum; and Lakeland Arts Trust with the rebuilding of Windermere Jetty (Steamboat Museum) shortlisted for Sterling Prize for architecture 2021•The north-east of the property has benefited from Electricity North West's Landscape Enhancement Initiative, funding projects to date include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contributing to restoration at Lowther Park. (A future project, with the bid now submitted, is for the restoration of the front terrace (identified as an Historic Building at Risk))• The restoration of Brest High Road, including the rebuilding of stone walling using local craftsmen and apprentices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Strategy 15: A high proportion of housing in permanent occupation•Strategy 16: Access to high quality amenity and recreation green spaces, public realm, public rights of way, and facilities•Strategy 20: Supporting businesses with advice and access to investment opportunities. <p>Even schemes like High Tilberthwaite, which are rightly seen as striking a successful balance between facilitating nature recovery and sustaining farming culture where it overlaps into Outstanding Universal Value, the actual measurable or tangible benefits to Outstanding Universal Value are not always clear. It is perhaps more truthful to understand schemes such as that for High Tilberthwaite, which do make the most of the opportunities on offer within the current scheme options, as aiming to facilitate nature recovery and other environment benefits while having an understanding and concern for cultural heritage to avoid any direct harm. This might include locating enclosures for scrub away from gathering routes, but falls short of providing direct funding support that might help to sustain the practice of gathering through financial reward.</p> <p>Also relevant to this is the recent river works at Hartsop and Cauldale which is a genuine example of a co-created scheme that is delivering significant river health and water storage/ flood preparedness benefits, and which was designed and delivered in ways that sustained the cultural landscape and productive meadow land. The involvement of the farm tenant in the design and delivery of the scheme is significant as it has facilitated the delivery of benefits to river health and improvements to the quality and flood resilience of the valley bottom land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•
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Key

Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant



Issue resolved.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lake District Foundation have funded projects since inscription relating to farming best practice, for example. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming with Nature – working with farmers in Ullswater Valley. • Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association – support for rural shows and herdwick breeders. • Growing Well – supporting young people engaging in agriculture; and • Rusland Valley Outreach Project – young people engagement with agriculture. •Cumbria Wildlife Trust has been actively restoring the floral and pollinator diversity of traditional hay meadows in the property. Hay meadows and their management are an important part of the cultural heritage of the property. Around 35ha have been restored in the last two years with more planned. •There are several programmes aimed at peat restoration –important for biodiversity and cultural heritage given much of this peatland forms common land throughout the property. Partnerships have been formed between farmers, commoners, landowners, Cumbria Wildlife Trust, and the Cumbria Peat Partnership that has resulted in about 1000ha of damaged peatlands being restored in the property. This provides multiple benefits – biodiversity enhancement, carbon sequestration, historic environment restoration and flood alleviation <p>Love Windermere has been integrated into the FFNC KOG action #2b. The Love Windemere Partnership is governed by a programme board supported by these partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency • Freshwater Biological Association • Lake District Foundation • Lake District National Park Authority • National Farmers Union • National Trust • South Cumbria Rivers Trust • South Lakeland District Council • Cumbria LEP • Lakes Parish Council and Windermere Town Council • United Utilities <p>They have agreed to develop an evidence-based, long-term plans to maintain and improve water quality in the lake while balancing the needs of nature, the community, and the local economy. It will use this approach to understand which solutions will be most effective and to help prioritise activity. Its vision is that Windermere Lake, its upstream catchment and downstream waterbodies enjoy good water quality and rich biodiversity. Improvements in land and water management mean that the catchment is more resilient to the impacts of climate change; and can continue to support the local economy as well as the wellbeing of its communities. The communities of the catchment recognise their role as custodians, they support and are actively engaged in the multi-agency working arrangements.</p> <p>This will be managed through six integrated workstreams Data, Science and Evidence, Land Management, Non Mains Drainage, Sewered Network, Sustainable Financial Future and Communication and Community Engagement. These will support the development and production of a Long term Management Plan, with a monitoring and evaluation framework.</p> <p>The LDNPA is leading the Land Management workstream. Its purpose is to help collate evidence for the current state of the Windermere catchment as it relates to land management. This will improve our</p>	
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Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

		collective understanding of diffuse phosphate pollution and help develop a suite of interventions for the farming community and other land managers that further reduces phosphate run-off into the catchment.	
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World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
f) Strengthening risk preparedness strategies for floods and other disasters that incorporate local knowledge on how to cope with recurrent disastrous natural events	Cumulative impacts of natural flood management proposals on attributes of the property need careful consideration and oversight.	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>In-combination impacts and effects from naturalisation of watercourses may not being addressed in current schemes, so a mechanism to advise proposers of the need to consider wider implications/carry out HIA when needed has now been introduced by Steering Group. There may be cases where built and cultural heritage features need to be more closely considered in naturalisation proposals.</p> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy and the Environment Agency's "National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England" defines the concept of flood and climate resilience using four factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place making – making the best land use and development choices to manage flooding. • Protect – building and maintaining defences and managing the flow of water. • Response – preparing for and responding effectively to incidents. • Recovery – getting back to normal and building back better. <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains the following relevant strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy No4: Improved water quality and resources in lakes, tarns, rivers, ground water, and sea • Strategy No17: Increased resilience to flooding. <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan 03 (Development and flooding) seeks to increase resilience of the Lake District, because of any development, to all types of flood event, including river, surface water and coastal flooding. The policy specifically supports the use of Natural Flood Management (NFM) and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delivery of the Environment Agency's Strategy (see above) has seen the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last six years there has been £330m of investment in the Northwest of England to improve flood and climate resilience in communities. Of this £110m was invested in Cumbria in over 200 projects. • Over £200m has been allocated to Cumbria for the flood and climate resilience programme between 2021 to 2027. • Key locations in the English Lake District that have benefited from this investment include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keswick ○ Cockermouth ○ Glenridding • Additionally, the Environment Agency maintains existing flood defence assets with approximately £20m invested since 2015. • Between 20/21, Defra allocated £2.5m to pilot Natural Flood Management approaches across Cumbria and this included many locations in the English Lake District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staveley and the Upper Kent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A funding bid has been submitted to the Endangered Landscapes Programme for a project which uses co-design and collaboration with farmers to determine the best, most sensitive, place-appropriate means of implementing river restoration (among many other things) supporting flood risk management while maintaining cultural heritage. • West Cumbria Rivers Trust is working with the Environment Agency to develop and deliver three major natural flood management projects within the National Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A £693k project will contribute to efforts to reduce flood risk in Keswick by working on the Glenderamackin catchment from Mungrisdale to Keswick. • An £818k project will help protect Cockermouth, working in the Cocker catchment from Buttermere and Loweswater towards the town. • Finally, a £166k project is working on the river upstream of Bootle to help reduce flood risk to the village. • Future Heritage Impact Assessments of river naturalisation will need to consider cumulative impacts of each proposal.

Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upper Derwent ○ Lorton Valley • Building on this Natural Flood Management programme a further £6m has been allocated to Cumbria County Council to develop a programme of innovative resilience measures with communities, this includes Grasmere and the Lorton Valley. • The flood and climate resilience programme also invested in nature-based solutions that not only reduce flood risk but also make a broader contribution to improving the natural environment, examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ River restoration programme with projects in Ullswater Valley, Lorton Valley, Derwent, Kent Valley, Lowther Valley. ○ Weir removal projects with projects in the Kent Valley. ○ Peat restoration programme with projects in the Kent Valley. • The Environment Agency is responsible for the warning and informing of flood incidents in the English Lake District WHS and recently invested in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piloting improved radar coverage. ○ Provision of additional flow / level monitoring stations. ○ Provision of more flood warning areas. ○ Improved access to Environment Agency online flood information. • The Environment Agency works with the Local Resilience Forum to ensure a professional response during flood incidents, which aims to keep people safe and minimise the impacts. • Community flood action groups are integral to this response and over recent year the capacity and capability of these groups has been improved across the English Lake District. • The Environment Agency has produced a document “Reducing flood risk from Source to Sea”. The Cumbria Floods Partnership has been formed with the aims of ensuring Cumbria including the World Heritage property is better prepared and protected against future flooding. This has created a framework for communities, public and private and other organisations to work together. Its aim is to work together to create a single vision, through shared ownership. <div data-bbox="967 1165 1555 1646"> </div> <p>An ambitious programme to restore and improve rivers in the Lake District has recently beaten immense competition from across Europe to win the prestigious European Riverprize. Almost 100km of river length and 150 hectares of floodplain has been restores across catchments of the Rivers Eden, Derwent and Kent helping to address issue of flooding for local communities and increase flood resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake District National Park Authority Climate Change Adaptation Report 2021 is a supporting paper to the Management Plan that recognises the threat of climate change and risks and sets out actions and key messages in response. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National Trust have through their Riverlands programme in the North Lakes developed a best practice approach to planning, designing, and implementing works to restore river health and natural processes, including natural flood management, in rivers in sensitive landscapes such as parklands, designed landscapes, valley bottom farmland etc., which exhibit significant OUV. These approaches seek to minimise harm to OUV in the delivery of these benefits and seek opportunities to restore, support and sustain OUV. •South Lakes Rivers Trust and Environment Agency are establishing new best practice approaches to tackling water pollution and the legacy of metal mining in ways which put understanding and sympathy for OUV at the heart of the process. •Swindale river restoration, delivered by RSPB and United Utilities, is an exemplar demonstration site for nature-based solutions. It highlights many cultural benefits including maintaining agricultural use of floodplain, restored species-rich hay meadow by traditional, small-bale hay-making involving a large community of local volunteers, return of spawning salmon (salmon fishing would once have been a traditional use of this river) and delivering natural flood management benefits. <p>ACT and ENW community flood preparation groups in Autumn 22 Partnership Press</p> <p>A funding bid has been submitted to the Endangered Landscapes Programme for a project which uses co-design and collaboration with farmers to determine the best, most sensitive, place-appropriate means of implementing river restoration (among many other things) supporting flood risk management while maintaining cultural heritage.</p> <p>West Cumbria Rivers Trust is working with the Environment Agency to develop and deliver three major natural flood management projects within the National Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A £693k project will contribute to efforts to reduce flood risk in Keswick by working on the Glenderamackin catchment from Mungrisdale to Keswick. ○ An £818k project will help protect Cockermouth, working in the Cocker catchment from Buttermere and Loweswater towards the town. ○ Finally, a £166k project is working on the river upstream of Bootle to help reduce flood risk to the village. <p>Future Heritage Impact Assessments of river naturalisation will need to consider cumulative impacts of each proposal.</p>	
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World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
<p>g) Developing convincing programs to prevent depopulation, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. develop affordable housing for new households and for local retirees, 2. ensure that communities have a mix of commercial outlets that serve the local community, 3. further develop and market local products that benefit residents and local farmers 	<p>The development and creation of 'second' homes and holiday lets remains a concern. This matter has been exacerbated due to Covid-19 and an increase in 'stay-cations.</p> <p>Without primary legislation the control of second homes and holiday lets cannot be delivered through the planning system (as it would require a separate 'use class requiring planning permission). The matter was discussed recently in a Westminster Hall debate (January 2022) and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities has produced a fact sheet on the subject.</p>	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains several relevant Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy No10: Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries maintaining traditional land-based skills and sustaining our agro-pastoral farming system • Strategy 11: Growing a sustainable Lake District visitor economy. • Strategy12: Access to services • Strategy 13: Access to a range of employment opportunities • Strategy 14: Availability and supply of a full range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet local needs. • Strategy 15: A high proportion of housing in permanent occupation • Strategy 16: Access to high quality amenity and recreation green spaces, public realm, public rights of way, and facilities • Strategy 20: Supporting businesses with advice and access to investment opportunities. <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Lake District National Park Local Plan Policy 15 (Housing) aims to facilitate the delivery of 1200 permeant local occupancy and affordable houses between 2020 and 2035 to increase the supply of homes to meet local community need. •A Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides detailed guidance to interpret Policy 15 including local connection criteria and affordable housing provision. The SPD has adopted the 'five unit' threshold on windfall sites and allocated sites. This means if a proposal is for between one and five units, they will be local needs. The expectation remains that all units in excess of five (i.e., unit six onwards in a larger development) will be local affordable needs units. This approach excludes rural exception sites. On rural exception sites 100 per cent on-site local affordable needs housing provision is expected by policy. •The policy supports development of permanent dwellings on windfall sites, allocated sites, rural exception sites and within farm holdings where it can be demonstrated that they meet local need, support the farm business and maintain a viable local population. •The Lake District National Park Local Plan Policy 14: Allocations of Land Housing identifies the potential to deliver approximately 617 houses over the life of the plan. •The Lake District National Park Local Plan Policies 16 (Job creations and employment), 17 (Retailing and town centres), 18 (Sustainable tourism and holiday accommodation) and 19 (Agricultural and land-based rural business diversification) all support investment in developments that grow the local commercial sectors across the property and plan to create 2,850 new jobs by 2035. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Significant progress is being made in ensuring a pipeline of housing developments within the property. This will secure affordable housing for local communities. The most significant of which is Orrest Head Farm – adoption of the SPD Windermere Gateway has been a significant step towards realising 160 new homes (affordable housing) - and an application to Homes England has been made for £16 million towards the viability gap. •Cumbria has been named as the pilot area for the UK Gigabit Programme (Project Gigabit). •Up to £109m has been allocated to support procurement of a supplier to deliver gigabit capable services to properties in Cumbria which are not expected to be covered through commercial deployments. Project Gigabit – Cumbria/ Lake District is piloting this initiative for England. This project will be both supporting a visitor economy but also our communities enabling enhanced access (and for some first-time access) to digital facilities and services and strengthening possible diversification of economy. It will be important to measure and report on the impacts of this project in relation to the property.

Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

		<p>•Retail and commercial land allocations within the Local Plan identify the potential to deliver 20 employment, retail, commercial and leisure sites over the life of the plan.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>Housing</u></p> <p>•Affordable and local occupancy housing completions April 2016 - 31 March 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing completions – 126 • Affordable housing planning permission granted – 60. • Local needs housing completions – 214 • Local needs housing planning permissions – 30 <p>•The Residential Monitoring 2020-2021 report tracks housing completions for local occupancy and local affordable occupancy since 2010, and demonstrates the Lake District National Park Authority are ahead of target (798 dwellings against a target of 660). Within this 344 are local affordable homes (43% of the total).</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>Commercial and Community</u></p> <p>•The Lake District National Park Authority has successfully piloted a 'Whole Estate Plan' for the Lowther Estate at Lowther Castle and surrounding area. This supports Policy 19 of the Local Plan (which aims to support diversification proposals for agricultural and land based rural businesses to help sustain the rural economy and communities, and the character of the landscape and environment.). The Lowther Whole Estate Plan was endorsed by the Lake District National Park Authority in May 2021 and includes actions to develop and promote local products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop share-partnerships to assist new young farmers on Estate. The Estate will advertise opportunities for young farmers in Spring 2020. • Develop market for Lowther-branded products. In January 2020, the Estate are opening a shop in Penrith to sell and promote Lowther products. Lowther produce is already sold in the Castle shop, and there are plans to include a section of tenant farm produce. <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>•World Heritage Site branding is gathering momentum, particularly in locally produced food, drinks, and craft markets.</p>	<p>WHS Branding -Travelling to the Baltic to a conference on Branding WHS here: https://www.dunc-heritage.eu/what-happened-at-the-first-baltic-sea-world-heritage-summit/. (This was cochaired by the then PM of Sweden)</p> <p>And a number of sessions including this one: https://www.dunc-heritage.eu/meet-tony-watson/ where the local state party asked me to lead sessions for businesses from across the Baltic and Finnmark regions on the value of Branding in WHS.</p> <p>Also, presentation at WHUK conference on WHS Branding</p>
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Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

		<div></div> <div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">•Lake District National Park Authority Farming Officer attended to support:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 agricultural shows - Cartmel, Greenholme, Ennerdale, Wasdale, Eskdale, Lowick, Keswick, Westmorland, Borrowdale, Heskett Newmarket, Grayrigg, Kentmere, Gosforth, Fell Pony Show, Threlkeld, Buttermere• 8 livestock sales - Swaledale, Herdwick, Rough Fell, Ambleside Fair, Lakeland Fair, Fell Pony• 8 other events – e.g., Woolfest, Egremont Crab Fair, North Sheep• And provided £1600 sponsorship for livestock classes and shows.•Within the property there is an aim to see stronger support for traditional skills and crafts with initiatives that include the Lake District National Park Authority now operating a Ranger Apprenticeship programme with new entrants being trained in traditional skills, including stone walling and hedge laying. United Utilities co-sponsored an apprentice in 2021/22.•Through the UK Government Rural Gigabit Connectivity hubs programme, 16 schools in Cumbria now have access to full fibre broadband connections which is helping to deliver learning outcomes.</div>	
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		•Launch of the Digital Borderlands Voucher Top Up scheme which has supported 36 voucher top-up community schemes in Cumbria delivering gigabit capable connectivity to 1,003 premises. The £4m budget for this scheme is now fully allocated and the Council has committed a further £2m.	
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Key




Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant

Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions


Issue resolved.




Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
h) Developing an interpretation strategy at the landscape level which communicates the different strands of the Outstanding Universal Value by using the documents put together for the nomination dossier	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in some delays to the development of an interpretation strategy.</p>	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains several relevant Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 23: Opportunities to discover, appreciate and experience a unique, rich cultural landscape. • Strategy 24: Ensure responsible visiting. <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary to the Local Plan, the Lake District National Park Authority's Historic Environment Strategy was adopted in January 2022 which includes education and outreach https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/411438/2022_01_19-Historic-Environment-Strategy-2020-2025-Annex-1.pdf <p>The strategy includes a range of interpretation materials have been produced by the Lake District National Park Authority and partner organisations for the historic environment in the Lake District. These include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaflets and teaching packs (Access to Archaeology, Romans in Ravenglass and Coniston Copper projects) • Publications (Ring Cairns to Reservoirs Project, Reflections on History) • On-site interpretation (Castlerigg stone circle, Hodgson Hill medieval site, Carrock mine and Coniston Copper mines) <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>Lake District National Park and Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Site marketing and branding has been developed to celebrate the Lake District National Park being inscribed as a World Heritage Site. A toolkit has been produced that presents brand guidelines and a selection of branding assets for businesses and organisations to use and join in the unique World Heritage story. http://lakesworldheritage.co.uk/toolkit/ • World Heritage Exhibition on the road at various locations around Cumbria including Keswick Museum; Wray Castle; Allan Bank, Grasmere; The Beacon, Whitehaven; BAE Systems, Barrow; University of Cumbria, Ambleside campus; Rusland Pool Hotel, near Ulverston; and Brockhole, Lake District Visitor Centre, near Windermere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Interpretation Strategy is planned to be completed by the end of financial year 2023. • Continuing celebrations of the UNESCO 50th Anniversary this year will be used to further communicate the aspects of Outstanding Universal Value to a broad audience. <p>The National Trust has made an active decision to try and look for opportunities to introduce different strands of Outstanding Universal Value into its physical and digital communications in the Lake District.</p> <p>This can be seen in the commitment to understanding and communicating the need for landscape scale change at Tarn Hows regarding a recent felling order for the larch that contributes to the character of the area. A detailed spirit of place document was prepared to refine our understanding of the site and its development, and to provide information to include in the communication strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since inscription there has been the recruitment of a World Heritage Site Co-ordinator and World Heritage Site Marketing and Communications Officer. However, the Site marketing and communications officer was made redundant during the pandemic due to resource constraints. <p>More recently, our physical and digital communication around Aira Force and Gowbarrow Park have focused upon the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value exhibited by the site and their wider meaning within the context of early designed landscapes in the Lake District.</p>




Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

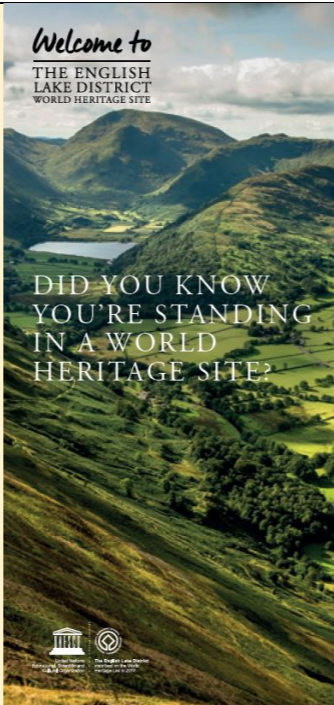
		<div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">•Lake District Guided Walks – The Lake District National Park Authority provide a range of easy to medium level walks, in groups of up to 20 people, all led by knowledgeable volunteers. The walks take place between April and October.•Lake District National Park Visitor Centre scoops top award (<u>Partnership Press Autumn 22</u>) Interpretation installations have been successfully installed within several historic parks and pleasure grounds that became established in the picturesque period, including:</div> <div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div>© National Trust Claife Heights</div><div>© LDNPA Stanley Ghyll</div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Lake District National Park Authority arranges an annual Archaeology Conference in the autumn that attracts an audience of more than 160 people each year.•The National Trust has a programme of events that includes historic environment activities, such as, special property open days, guided walks, and educational visits.</div>	<p>Evidence of the Trust's commitment to communicating the various stands of Outstanding Universal Value can also been seen in the development of an interpretational timeline that describes the evolution of traditional fell farming in Great Langdale which will be installed along a busy visitor route.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake District National Park Authority and National Trust historic environment staff are often asked to undertake guided walks and talks for local amenity societies, parishes and groups in the area. This is seen as vital outreach work and a high priority to continue. • Interpretation installations have been successfully installed within several historic parks and pleasure grounds that became established in the Picturesque period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official UNESCO installation at Crow Park, Keswick opened in 2018 by HRH Prince Charles • Claife Heights Viewing Station – the only physical Thomas West viewing station, now restored by the National Trust • Stanley Ghyll viewing platform in the Western Lakes, with the pleasure grounds being cleared of invasive rhododendron. • Aira Force sky walk (under construction) • The Lake District Foundation awarded a grant in 2020 to produce among other items the Charles Gough Path Interpretation Boards; a circular walk in the Parish of Sockbridge and Tirril. • Friends of Ullswater Way undertook a survey in January/February 2020 to determine the Ullswater communities' interest in promoting cultural heritage. There was overwhelming support and the community decided to create an Ullswater Heritage Knowledge Bank and website. Support from Lake District Foundation will further the community engagement and involvement in the project including creation of materials for a roadshow illustrating Ullswater 'Then and Now' cultural and landscape changes over time on various themes such as Farming, Tourism, Wordsworth, Industrial Heritage, Education, and Woodlands selected from the Heritage Knowledge Bank. https://www.ullswaterheritage.org/home • ACTion with Communities in Cumbria (ACT) delivered a World Heritage Site roadshow on and what World Heritage means for those communities living in the National Park in 2019. A report has been produced about the conversations held. Follow-up conversation have been built on with parishes and issue-based discussions. https://www.cumbriaaction.org.uk/resources/research-other/pub0262019-06lakedistrictcommunitiesandwhsreport.pdf <div data-bbox="1047 1199 1338 1392">  </div> <p>We are delighted to announce that ACTion with Communities in Cumbria (ACT) has secured funding from Esmée Fairbairn Foundation to tackle some of the most enduring issues for communities in and around the Lake District, working with members of the Lake District National Park Partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022, after a £6.5million reimagining, Wordsworth Museum, Grasmere reopened, having been completed to tie in with the 250th anniversary of the poet's birth. <p><u>Actions</u> <u>Academic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Centre for National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) at University of Cumbria and its direct supporting role to the World Heritage Site as part of its themes (Cultural Landscapes, Human-Nature Relations, Landscape & Ecology, Rural & Visitor Economy). Various events have 	
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		<p>been held or are planned, such as 'Landscapes for All' (2021) and 'What is Natural Beauty?' (2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNPPA has several PhD students researching topics in the property, for example, social and cultural capital in hill farming, using photogrammetry to develop a toolkit for Schedule Monument conservation, and innovation in marketing with Cumbria Tourism. • University of Cumbria staff research includes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural and social capital • English literature of/in the Lake District • black and minority ethnic group engagement with environmental aspects • various treescape and peatland projects funded by UKRI. • Ipsos mori collaborative consultancy about future farming resilience grant programmes • research consultancy (2021) for Natural England looking at proof of concept for a multiple capital approach to drive landscape change and monitoring. • Professor Lois Mansfield, University of Cumbria, and Chair of the Technical Advisory Group, brings also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018 Churchill Fellowship which looked to compare/ contrast World Heritage Sites in Japan and Lake District to apply new ways of working. • Publication 'Managing Upland Resources: new approaches to rural environments' looks at integrated upland management theory and practice (2018) • Publishing agreement with Routledge; 'Multiple Capitals Approach for Marginal Upland Agricultural Systems' which looks at blending all capitals to create resilience in marginal farming (much of which will draw on the World Heritage Site and Lake District) <p><u>Actions</u> <u>Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'What did farming ever do for us?' Report and video https://player.vimeo.com/video/687066666?h=7688eadfe6 • 'Reflecting on The Lakes' by Tony Walsh https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UHcetsYulXM • Development of 'Lakes World Heritage' website which includes stories and videos interpreting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Lake District, for example. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Farming Heros' http://lakesworldheritage.co.uk/farming-heroes/ • 'Local Voices' http://lakesworldheritage.co.uk/local-voices/ • Blogs including 'What is hefting?', 'Visualising OUV', 'Hidden Lakeland', '125 years of the National Trust', and 'Hows and Knotts: A guide to Lakeland Views'. http://lakesworldheritage.co.uk/blog/ • The English Lake District World Heritage Site leaflet 	
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World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
i) Ensuring that careful attention is paid to conservation of landscape-defining features such as land-use patterns, structures such as shelters, dry stone walls, hedgerows, and to vernacular architecture and Victorian buildings, not only in designated Conservation Areas, but in the whole property	There are known issues in relation to the alteration and loss of undesignated (not nationally listed) villas and villa landscapes within the property as a result of development and changes allowed under general permitted development rights.	<p><u>Background</u></p> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <p><u>Partnership's Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Plan 2020-2025 (adopted Dec 2021); A Management Plan for the English Lake District WHS and National Park contains several relevant Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1: A world-class living cultural landscape of exceptional beauty • Strategy 2: Sustained distinctive and well maintained built and historic environment and landscape. • Strategy 7: The continuation of the Lake District as a source of artistic, literary, and cultural inspiration • Strategy 8: Engender a strong sense of pride and ownership of the local environment and its distinctive character. • Strategy 10: Profitable land management, farming, and forestry industries maintaining traditional land based skills and sustaining our agro-pastoral farming system <p><u>Local Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Local Plan policies, Policy 01: National and international significance of the Lake District, Policy 05: Protecting the spectacular landscape, Policy 06: Design and development and Policy 07: Historic environment, all direct development to the conservation of landscape-defining features and elements across the entire property. • Local Plan policies are supported by the adoption of a Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in May 2021 providing an update to the 2008 guidance. All landscape units have been reviewed against new information including the World Heritage Site Inscription document, Volume 2 – Valley Descriptions and History, the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base and Cumbria Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure. An assessment of boundaries, types and adjacent landscape types outside the property has been undertaken. The revised SPD outlines in which World Heritage Site valleys different landscape types can be found. <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p><u>National Park Authority</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake District National Park Authority is successfully ensuring new development enhances the cultural landscape, for example at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windermere Jetty – shortlisted for Sterling Prize 2021, and • LAWSA Design Awards – including restoration and renovation of Lakeland traditional farmhouses/ halls and new build, including new Wasdale Visitor facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Authority, the local planning authority, exploring the possible introduction of Article 4 Directions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing certain permitted development rights (including window replacement) for all remaining Conservation Areas within the National Park, in addition to Keswick CA. • Removing certain permitted development rights (including imported slate use) on all traditional buildings within the National Park • The Lake District National Park Authority, the local planning authority, is exploring a new Conservation Area to recognise the importance of the villa movement in the western shore area of Windermere, as a direct consequence of identifying potential risks to that part of the Windermere Valley. • The Lake District National Park Authority Business Plan 2022/23 contains the following milestones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the Keswick Conservation Area Management Plan and update the Article 4 Directive. • Work towards removing two scheduled monument sites and one building on the Heritage at Risk Register. • Research and develop proposals for an approach that demonstrates the contribution that historic environment can make to nature recovery and climate action.



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		 <p>LDNP successfully securing a place on the Government's pilot Design Code Pathfinder. This scheme seeks to provide additional guidance to help implement Local Plan policies in relation to design to ensure new development responds to the local character and distinctiveness of the Lake District. 2023.</p> <p>This will result in the preparation, through community engagement, of a design guide for the whole National Park and the development of a code on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctiveness of place, local character, and heritage (Context and Identity) • Biodiversity net gain including the role of SuDs (Nature) • Climate change (Resources) • Beauty, design principles, materials, and well-designed homes (Built Form, and Homes and Buildings) <p>Through the design guide it will reinforce the need for the conservation of locally distinctive features and elements of the landscape, building materials and buildings styles that maintain the attributes of OUV. The draft Design Code will undergo formal public consultation in April 2023, and it is expected the code to be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in September 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding hedgerows, there is existing protection for these features of the landscape. Legislation covers hedgerow removal in the form of The Environment Act 1995 and schedule 4 of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Since 2017 there have been 6 Hedgerow Removal Notices granted and 1 hedgerow removal notice refused with a hedgerow retention notice issued. • Historic Buildings Restoration Grant Scheme Pilot – The Lake District National Park Authority is leading the local delivery of a pilot project to fund the repair of historic farm buildings through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. Defra have made £8m available for the pilot in five National Parks. Historic England, Natural England, and the Rural Payments Agency are leading and administering the scheme nationally for Defra, with each National Park's staff leading the on-the-ground delivery in their respective park. This has involved the authority's Built Environment Advisor and Farming Officer working with farmers and landowners, agents, architects, and builders in the Lake District to take eleven buildings through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme funding process, as well as the planning and implementation of restoration works. The eleven buildings in the pilot in the property are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Barn, Martindale – early 19th century hay barn within Parliamentary Enclosure. Capital works costing £102,630 completed early 2022. • Low House, Newlands – 19th century grade II listed traditional bank barn. Capital works costing £105,650 completed autumn 2021. • Bank End, Woodland – 18th century grade II listed barn. Capital works costing £126,650 completed summer 2021. • Bridge End (Nether House Farm), Longsleddale – 18th century grade II listed 18th variant bank barn. Capital works costing £200,000 completed autumn 2020. • Low House Farm, Sunderland – early 19th century single storey byre. Capital works costing £80,000 due to complete summer 2022. • Greenbank Farm, Broughton Mills – 19th century traditional bank barn. Grant offered for £211,000, yet to start on site. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tranthwaite Hall, Underbarrow – 18th century grade II listed bank barn. Capital works costing £83,000 completed autumn 2021. • Beckside Farm, Whicham – 19th century courtyard of byre, barn, and stabling. Capital works costing £120,000 due to complete summer 2022. • Low House Farm, Ings – late 18th century traditional bank barn. Capital works costing £122,000 completed autumn 2020. • Arklid Farm, Nibthwaite – 19th century large isolated traditional bank barn. Capital works costing £60,000 completed spring 2020. <p>Hall Dunnerdale (Black Hall Farm) – early 19th century single storey byre. Capital works costing £66,000 completed autumn 2021.</p> <p>During the first stage of the Historic Buildings Restoration Grant Scheme pilot project the Lake District National Park Authority received 91 expressions of interest from farmers and landowners in the property with buildings they wanted to restore through this scheme. This demonstrates the level of demand. There are still regular enquiries from farmers with buildings they would like to restore through Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) and the National Park Authority are optimistic that they could help to restore many more buildings if another building repair scheme goes ahead in the future. The benefits of the scheme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 buildings repaired in the property, including four listed buildings, making them useable by farmers and continuing their contribution to the historic landscape and cultural heritage of the English Lake District World Heritage Site. • One of the listed buildings had been on the National Park Authority's Grade II Buildings at Risk Register since 2010 and would have been beyond repair within a couple of years without any intervention. • Over £1.3m of grant funding into Lake District farm businesses, and local builders and architects supporting traditional local skills and knowledge. • Demonstrated to farmers and landowners, government, and its agencies that the Lake District National Park Authority was the competent body for local facilitation and delivery of the national agri-environment scheme. • Increased experience, knowledge and skills for local facilitation and delivery of the national agri-environment scheme and large capital projects within the Lake District National Park Authority team. • Helped demonstrate the value of historic building restoration funding within the national agri-environment scheme and the wider benefits for wildlife, local economy, tourism, and construction. • Contributed to a positive experience and develop a trusted working relationship with eleven farming families in the property <p>New listings and BPNs served include 4 Vernacular Farmsteads.</p> <p>Getting a Grade II Listed Vernacular Farmhouse off the BAR register – owned by UU!</p> <p>Have been proactive in requesting urgent works on Grade II* vernacular farmstead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Authority Rangers regularly carry out repairs and renovations to rights of way landscape features, such as the stone-pitched public bridleway at Troutbeck (below). The feature had deteriorated due to water erosion. 	
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		<div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘Fix the Fells’ is a team made up of Lake District National Park Authority and National Trust rangers, including many invaluable volunteers. They repair paths damaged by erosion on the high fells and protect the ecological and archaeological heritage of the landscape. https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/projects/fixthefells• Fix the Fells Project has won Park Protector Award by the Campaign for National Parks. The work is carried out by a team of 22 rangers and 130 volunteers who contribute over 2,200 days to fixing the fells in 2021.• The Cumbria Local Heritage Listing Project is part of a government campaign, designed to help protect the “commonplace or everyday” heritage assets that are valued by people locally, but which do not have any existing protection in their own right under planning law. As part of a new Local Heritage List being compiled for Cumbria anyone can help protect and celebrate a wide range of heritage features by nominating them for inclusion on the local list. Nominations can include buildings and structures, or archaeological features, field boundaries, parks, gardens, historic street furniture, signs, fountains and more (such as locally distinctive features like shard fencing, Hawkshead). Cumbria is one of 22 areas to secure funding from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities for its Local Heritage Listing campaign.• In 2019 the Lake District National Park Authority carried out conservation works to the Duddon Iron Furnace, following a grant from Historic England, which included in-kind contribution costs of the National Park Field Team carrying out some of the conservation works on-site. The site had been put on the Heritage at Risk register, but following completion of the works, has now been removed.</div> <div></div>	
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Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

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Key

Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant




Issue resolved.

Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions

Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017/18 the Lake District National Park Authority commissioned a contractor to undertake conservation works at the Howk Bobbin Mill, including replacing wooden lintels, re-bedding stone cills, and re-building the wall tops of the drying kiln. <div data-bbox="949 310 1620 812"> </div> <div data-bbox="949 846 1620 1350"> </div> <div data-bbox="1620 1325 1709 1350"> <p><u>Actions</u></p> </div> <div data-bbox="949 1358 1104 1381"> <p><u>Third parties</u></p> </div> <p>The Braithwaite Institute has planted 80m of native hedgerow thanks to a £1,600 grant from The Lake District Foundation. It applied to The Lake District Foundation Real Hedge Fund which gives funding to projects which help replace lost hedges and trees. With the Real Hedge Fund, The Lake District Foundation have raised to date £26,010. To date The Lake District Foundation Real Hedge Fund has created 1040.4m of species-rich hedgerow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rusland Horizons is one of the first community-led Landscape Partnership Schemes to be funded by the National Heritage Lottery Fund and supported by the Lake District National Park Authority. Between 2016 and 2019 they have carried out a range of projects to revive traditional skills, and to learn about, enhance and enjoy the heritage, habitats, and wildlife of this quiet and very special place. There are opportunities for local people to volunteer and engage with the project with practical conservation, cultural heritage, oral history, and wildlife projects. Training opportunities have been created such as supporting two new coppice apprentices through a three-year apprenticeship in the valley. “Hands on Heritage” is about creating opportunities for local 	
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		<p>people and visitors to explore the natural and cultural heritage of the area and the crucial connection between people and the landscape, both in the past and in the present. Another project “Valley futures” offers young people the opportunity to learn practical and rural management skills while undertaking an apprenticeship in Environmental Conservation and this involves four new apprentices who have restored dry stone walls and hedgerows. The LDNPA has recently recruited four new apprentices to join its ranger teams to continue to train people to look after the property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • In 2021 Electricity Northwest, the electric company for the Northwest region removed overhead power lines and electricity poles at Corney Fell in two schemes costing £489,000. The two Corney Fell schemes of ‘Welcome Nook to Fell Lane’ and an adjacent scheme ‘Charlesground to High Corney Farm’ resulted in the removal of 2.4km of overhead wires from the property. This is part of a wider programme to remove overhead powerlines from protected landscapes. By the time the current programme finishes in 2023, approximately 37km of electricity power lines, costing over £4 million, will have been undergrounded in the Lake District National Park alone. • The Coniston Copper project (2016-2019), funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund, conserved the remains of Coniston Copper Mines and Penny Rigg Copper Mill with over 150 discrete items of physical repair, stabilisation and reconstruction across ten different structures at the two sites. The site had been put on the Heritage at Risk register and was removed following the work on site as part of this project. • Friends of the Lake District have carried out seven Fell Care Days since 2017. These are mass-volunteering practical conservation and learning events, which aim to reconnect people with the landscape and raise awareness of its value and benefits. Activities include dry stone walling, hedge laying, woodland management such as coppicing, removal of invasive species, planting hay meadows. https://www.friendsofthelakedistrict.org.uk/fell-care-days#:~:text=Fell%20Care%20Days%20are%20mass,many%20different%20walks%20of%20life. • Friends of the Lake District implement traditional land management techniques on their land, such as repairing dry stone walls. Fifty work parties have been carried out on Friends of the Lake District land since 2017 including 420m of new hedge and 6000 new plug plants planted at High Borrowdale in 2021. • The National Trust have produced a Conservation Management Plan for Force Crag Mine. It is an example of holistic conservation land management planning. The plan has the industrial archaeological heritage as the focus, and that for Force Crag in particular, look at the wider management of the fells surrounding the mines and call for support for hefting, hardy flocks, and the cultural heritage of farming. <p><u>Actions</u> <u>Estates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake District National Park Authority has successfully piloted a Whole Estate Plan for the Lowther Estate at Lowther Castle and surrounding area. This is supported by Policy 19 of the Local Plan (which aims to support diversification proposals for agricultural and land based rural businesses to help sustain the rural economy and communities, and the character of the landscape and environment). The Lowther Whole Estate Plan was endorsed by the Lake District National Park Authority in May 2021 and includes actions to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the West Wing of the Castle (Listed Building) and create internal space as developed in the National Heritage Lottery Fund project proposals. • Continued restoration of the historic gardens at Lowther. Next stages are the Rock Garden and the Japanese Gardens. • Secure funding through Higher Tier Scheme and restore 205ha of historic parkland. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secure funding through the LEI scheme to restore the historic landscape. This project will restore eight historic features within the Grade II parkland; 2 lime kilns, a bridge, 2 dew ponds, a drinking trough, a hoggist barn, and the Grade II listed gate piers. Training in traditional restoration skills will also be given to volunteers.• Restore Bessy Gill and pond system.• Agree an approach with Historic England advisor and implement restorative masonry works to the Inner and Outer terraces at Lowther Castle.• Assess stone walls outside the registered parkland and seek funding to ensure all stone walls across the Estate are preserved. Seek support through the Umbrella Higher Tier scheme proposed with tenant farmers.• Seek funding opportunities to restore traditional farm buildings for use by local traditional skilled craftsmen and women. <p>•The Lake District National Park Authority is now in discussions with the Muncaster Estate which, if progressed, would see the bringing back into operation some redundant farmsteads.</p>	
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World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 recommendations 2017	Areas of known specific concern	Areas of known positive activity	Actions and potential actions
(Not referred to in World Heritage Committee Decision 41 COM 8B.30 2017) - ‘...cumulative impact of development...’	<p>Concerns have been raised in relation to the ascertained and potential adverse impact on various attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value as a result of cumulative impacts of development.</p> <p>The scale and complexity of the property means that assessment of cumulative impacts is similarly complex.</p> <p>The broad range of partners and interest groups, while giving strength to the partnership, also presents a challenge in terms of gaining consistent and, sometimes timely, reporting of proposals and developments.</p>	<p>• <u>Background</u></p> <p>• The Lake District National Park Authority, as the local planning authority, regulates and protects the property from inappropriate development. Since inscription the Authority has refused many planning applications. Impacts on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are routinely cited as reasons for concern and refusal in the planning process. Should a refused planning application be referred to the Planning Inspectorate these reasons then take primacy in the consideration of the appealed development.</p> <p>Lake District National Park in top 10 per cent of planning authorities issuing planning enforcement notices.</p> <p>Latest Government figures show the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) served more planning enforcement notices than any National Park Authority in England and is ranked joint 22nd of 322 local planning authorities nationally for the number of planning enforcement notices served [1]. 34 planning enforcement notices. Enforcement notices were issued against unlawful holiday lets, glamping units, car parks, caravans, campsites, a bar, and a new golf course amongst other things.</p> <p>Chair of the Lake District National Park Authority's Development Control Committee, Dr Geoff Davies said:</p> <p>“The planning process helps to ensure development happens in the right places in the National Park and that it meets certain criteria, within the context of national and local planning policies. It’s about protecting and enhancing the natural and cultural heritage and sustaining the vibrant communities of this wonderful part of the world.</p> <p>“So, we take firm action to ensure that people conform to the planning rules, particularly when it comes to housing for locals. When a planning condition clearly says a property must be someone’s permanent home, there really is no excuse for holiday letting it,” continued Geoff.</p> <p>The Authority has seen a significant increase in the number of breaches of planning control relating to unauthorised holiday lets and even found local occupancy properties being advertised as holiday lets.</p> <p>The Authority says it will continue to focus on taking formal action against breaches of local occupancy conditions and unauthorised holiday lets because providing homes for local people is a priority for them.</p> <p>Julie Birkett, the Lake District National Park Authority’s Enforcement Planning Manager said:</p>	<p>• Develop a pro forma impacts assessment method for practices and planned projects that demonstrate a pre-emptive approach to maintenance of OUV and accounts for cumulative impacts.</p> <p>•</p> <p>• Development of a more informed monitoring process to the World Heritage Centre in relation to refusal of planning applications due to adverse impact on attributes of OUV</p>

Key  Issue currently on hold/no longer relevant Issue resolved. Good progress toward addressing recommendation, but requires continued attention/new actions Significant progress on recommendation, with monitoring required

		<p>“We offer a duty planner every weekday to give informal planning advice over the phone. It’s easy for people to check if what they want to do is lawful. Unfortunately, we still see unauthorised and unacceptable developments taking place, meaning formal action is needed and that can be very costly to put to right. We would much rather people took advice before they embarked on any new builds or changes to existing building,” concluded Julie Birkett.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The adoption of the Local Plan ensures an effective framework for the protection and conservation of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.•The Local Plan is supported by several Supplementary Planning Documents including the recently adopted Landscape Character Assessment (2021).•All 23 conservation areas within the property also benefit from a dedicated Management Plan, the details of which are used in the determination of development proposals.•The Lake District National Park Authority has taken significant enforcement action against unauthorised development that would erode the qualities of the property.•All applications are subject to a World Heritage Site Checklist, and some applications for development require a Heritage, Design and Access Statement, and/ or Heritage Impact Assessment. Guidance is provided in a ‘Heritage Assessment and Information Requirements’ planning guide. Some notable assessments include the Goldrill Beck re-naturalisation scheme ensuring no detriment to the cultural landscape of this part of the Ullswater Valley.•Friends of the Lake District have led on the Dark Skies Cumbria Project, which aims to reduce light pollution in Cumbria, and has provided comments and advice in response to planning applications to reduce light pollution from proposed developments.	
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