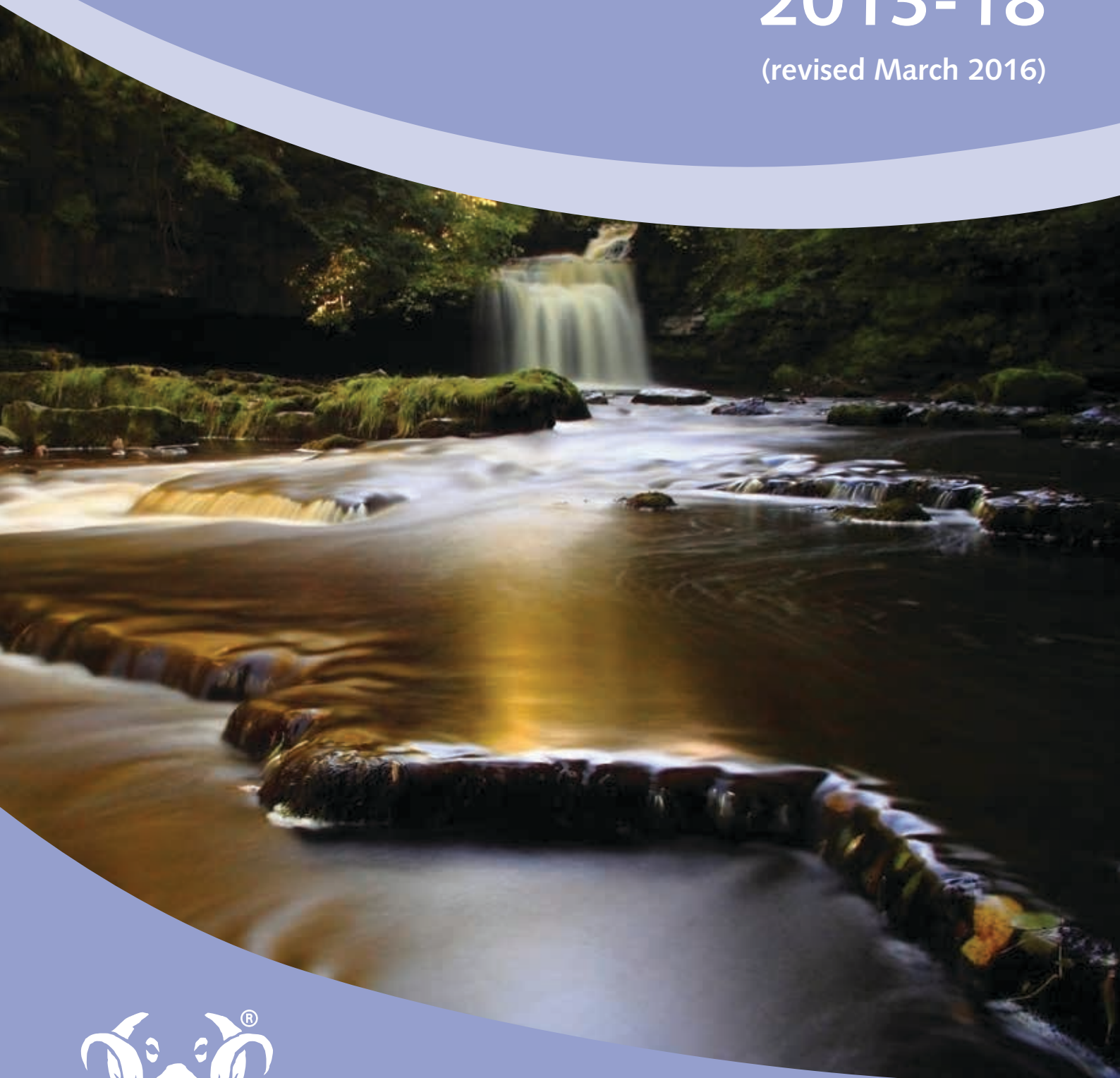


Yorkshire Dales National Park

Management Plan

2013-18

(revised March 2016)



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park

one of Britain's breathing spaces

National Park Management Plan Steering Group

	Craven District Council		Forestry Commission
	Cumbria County Council		Natural England
	Yorkshire Dales Farmer Network		North Yorkshire County Council
	Dales Rural Estates Network		Richmondshire District Council
	Dales Tourism Business Network		South Lakeland District Council
	English Heritage		Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
	Environment Agency		Yorkshire Dales Society

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Message from the Steering Group

Home to stunning scenery, wonderful wildlife and rich heritage, resilient, self-reliant and welcoming communities, and brilliant opportunities for recreation, the Yorkshire Dales National Park is a very special place

This Management Plan sets out our ambitions for how the National Park will be looked after over the next five to ten years. It will guide and focus the work that we will do to secure a prosperous future for the National Park and its communities.

These are challenging times. Our long-term ambitions remain undimmed. However, this is not the time for grandiose proposals, wishful thinking, or endless words. This Plan is focused on the things that we can do, and which we believe can make a real difference. It is a statement of intent, not a catalogue of everything that we think.

The Plan is *for* the National Park but it is, unashamedly, *about* people. It reflects the views and aspirations of the people that live and work here, as well as those who visit. But, more than that, it reflects the fact that people are at the heart of looking after this special place: the people who farm, manage and own the land; the people who live in and own the buildings; the people who own and work in the businesses; the people



Through a hole in the wall Photographed by Charlene Doumani

that give up their time to volunteer; the people who visit and love this National Park.

The people who live and work in the Yorkshire Dales National Park are immensely proud of it, and many of the people who visit feel closely connected to this remarkable place.

We would like to thank all those individuals and organisations that have contributed their time, energy and passion to the development of this Plan.

The success of this Management Plan will be dependent on everyone who cares about the National Park helping to secure and enhance its future to ensure it is a place to be proud of for generations to come.

We look forward to working together to help achieve that.

Peter Charlesworth
Chair of the Steering Group

“

.....
The success of this Management Plan will be dependent on everyone who cares about the National Park helping to secure and enhance its future.

”

Introduction

National Parks

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

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

The Yorkshire Dales National Park was designated in 1954 and is one of ten National Parks in England, which cover around 9.3% of the country. The vast majority of its land is in private ownership.

National Park statutory purposes and duty

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Park Management Plan

There is a statutory duty to review the National Park Management Plan "at intervals of not more than five years" (s66 of the Environment Act 1995).

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

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

the National Park Management Plan and the achievement of its objectives.

This National Park Management Plan was produced by a partnership - the Management Plan Steering Group. It includes environmental bodies (such as Natural England and the Environment Agency), local authorities (district and county councils), the voluntary sector, and representatives of local businesses (farmers, landowners and tourism).

The review has involved many elements: widespread public consultation; evidence gathering; and direct involvement of a range of individuals and organisations in drafting a new Vision and objectives.

The consultation results, detailed evidence reports and a full description of the review process are all available at www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk.

Links to other plans and legislation

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

- reflects and takes forward relevant national and international policies, such as the European Landscape Convention, taking into account local circumstances. These policies are identified in the detailed evidence reports on the website.
- takes account of the existing policies and strategies of a range of local bodies.
- gives effect to, and is bound by, National Park purposes. All the objectives should be read to mean

that they will be delivered in a way that meets National Park purposes and the associated duty.

- establishes a framework for the detailed policies, plans and strategies of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and many other organisations. Again, many of these plans are listed in the detailed evidence reports.

- does not override any other specific legislative requirements or consent processes.

Guiding principles

The following principles underpin every aspect of this Management Plan:

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

- **Clarity of focus.** The Management Plan does not attempt to catalogue everything that might happen in the next five years. Nor does it attempt to set out the detail of *how* each objective will be delivered (that is already, or soon will be, contained in supporting strategies, such as the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the Access and Recreation Strategy). Instead, it focuses on identifying the key high level objectives that will be implemented by a range of organisations.

- **Accountability.** The Management Plan lists the main bodies that will contribute to its delivery. Wherever possible, the objectives in the Plan include measurable targets that will allow progress to be meaningfully assessed and publicly reported (see below).

Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment

The preparation of this Management Plan was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. This Appraisal tested the implications of the objectives and made recommendations on their potential impact on sustainable development – including any impacts on the environment. In turn, these impacts were taken into account in drafting the final objectives.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment was also completed. This was undertaken to assess whether any of the objectives might have an impact on conservation sites designated under the European Habitats Directive, which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species.

The Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment have both been published alongside this National Park Management Plan at www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk.

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A traditional pastoral landscape created by livestock farmers over several centuries.

Monitoring and reporting progress

We intend that this will be a dynamic Management Plan – a set of documents that will be used and re-used. We will use it to hold ourselves and other organisations to account. It will also need to be capable of adjustment where necessary to reflect significant changes in circumstance that we cannot yet envisage.

We will use the National Park Management Plan website (see below) to provide regular updates of progress in implementing every objective, as well as a comprehensive annual progress report. The website will also provide links to the work of all the organisations on the Steering Group, and others who are leading the delivery of particular objectives.



Our Vision

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



Swallow fledglings
Photographed by David Higgins

By 2040, it will be:

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

Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England.

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

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

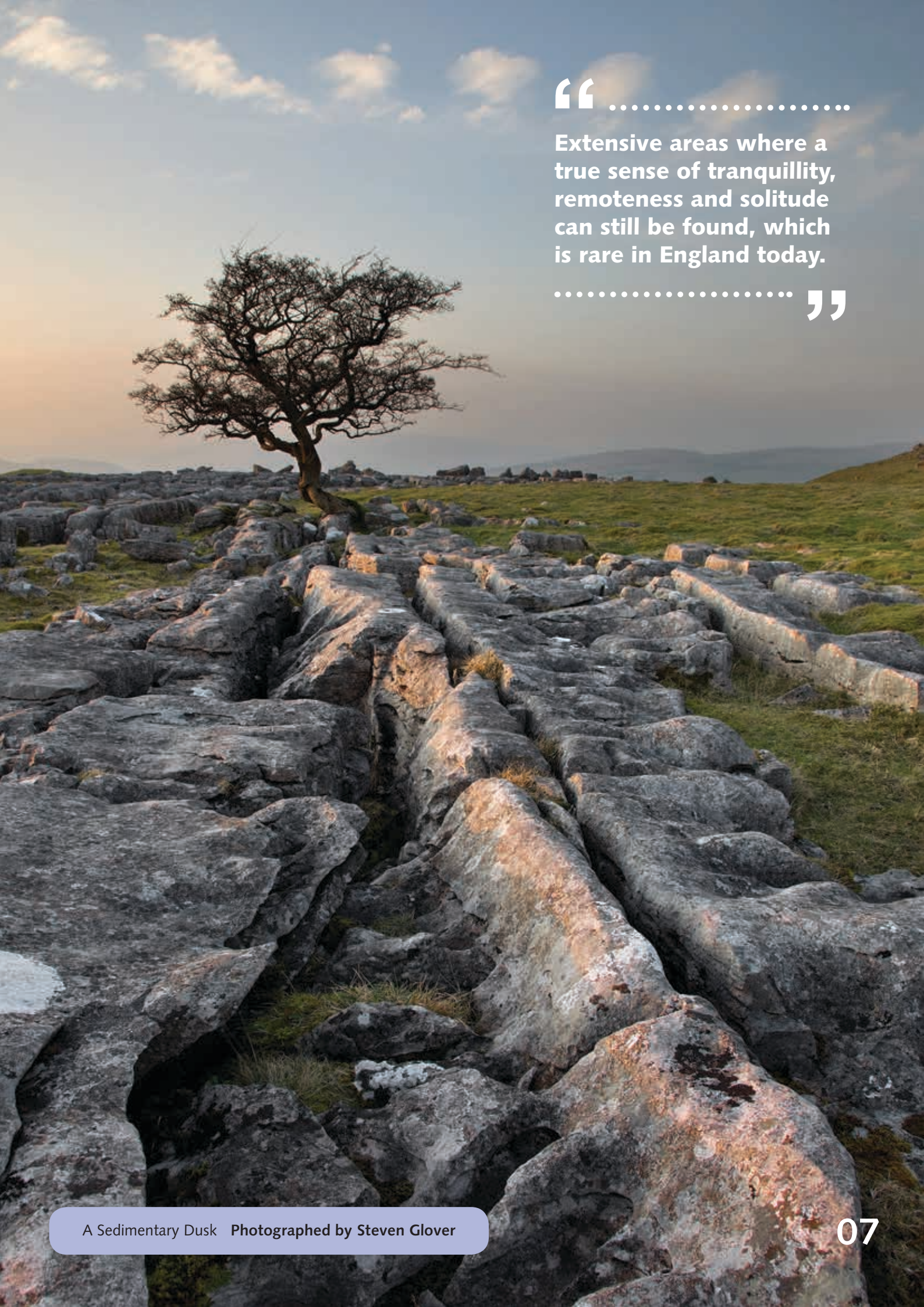
Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces.

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

Each element of this Vision carries equal weight.

The following sections set out the specific objectives that we intend to achieve over the next five to ten years to make progress towards the six elements of our Vision.

As might be expected given the integrated approach that has been taken in developing this Management Plan, every objective will help to deliver at least two, and often more, of the elements of the Vision. The objectives should, therefore, be considered as a whole rather than section by section.



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

Objectives

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

A1 Support farmers and landowners to deliver a wide range of environmental benefits by maintaining at least 80% of the National Park in basic 'Environmental Stewardship' agreements and increasing the area covered by enhanced management agreements to at least 55% by 2017.

A2 Help people to conserve, enhance and bring back into use the most important historic sites, buildings and structures in the National Park so that no more than 70 listed buildings, 15 scheduled monuments, and no conservation areas are 'at risk' by 2020.

A3 By 2015, provide clear guidance on which traditional farm buildings should be a focus for public investment, and those that can best be adapted for re-use or allowed to decline.

A4 Secure the contribution that traditional field barns and drystone walls make to the National Park, including establishing a local partnership to identify and implement positive measures to enhance the Swaledale-Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area so that by 2016 it is no longer considered 'at risk'.

A5 Maintain the National Park as a place where a true sense of tranquillity, remoteness and solitude can be found, and, over the period of this Management Plan, implement a range of measures to enhance and promote enjoyment of its dark skies.

A6 Establish a professional network to encourage innovative, high-quality and more sustainable building design that complements the distinctive character of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and publish new design guidelines by 2016.

A7 Support local communities to establish the extent of potential threats to the historic environment from heritage crime (such as theft and vandalism) and promote measures to help reduce it.

A8 Use the Historic Environment Record to research, record and promote the stories of the National Park area, and carry out and co-ordinate regular surveys of important historic structures and landscapes.

A9 Reduce the impact on the landscape of overhead lines and associated equipment, including putting at least another 10km of existing power lines underground by 2018.

A10 Support projects that enhance and promote the National Park's distinctive landscape, geology and cultural heritage, including delivery of large-scale projects such as the Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership to enhance the wider landscape of Ribblesdale and Chapel-le-Dale by 2019.



Bales on tow Photographed by Gordon Nowell

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

B1 Promote the Yorkshire Dales National Park as a leading sustainable tourism destination in the UK, renowned for its local distinctiveness.

B2 Maintain and promote the network of public rights of way – including the Pennine Way, Pennine Bridleway and other recognised regional routes and trails – so that, on average, 90% are ‘easy to use’ each year.

B3 Maintain and keep under review appropriate measures to manage the use of recreational motor vehicles on sensitive green lanes and continue to work with enforcing agencies as required.

B4 Work with the organisers of large-scale events to ensure they are well run, and provide benefits for local communities and businesses, and establish a fund to cover the full cost of maintaining the Three Peaks route.

B5 Carry out works to improve access on appropriate routes so that 170km (8%) of public rights of way are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2018, and introduce five short, waymarked walks from Aysgarth, Grassington, Hawes, Malham and Reeth.



Lost in isolation Photographed by Katherine Jackson

B6 Make the Yorkshire Dales National Park accessible and relevant to a diverse range of groups, including providing 1,000 session places for local disadvantaged people by 2018.

B7 Through the ‘Green Futures’ project, use educational and skill-based activities to inspire up to 4,000 young people from in and around the National Park to discover, explore and enhance the environment by 2021.

B8 Give people from all backgrounds an opportunity to enjoy and make a difference to the National Park by providing at least 5,000 volunteer days per year, with 10% coming from under-represented groups by 2018.

B9 Work with local people to deliver world class cycling events that showcase the National Park, and develop a range of new opportunities for people to explore the National Park by bicycle by creating three new routes for family-friendly cycling by 2018.

Objectives

Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England

C1 Support farmers and landowners to get 85% of the area covered by priority habitats into 'good condition' by 2016, and to get around 38% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest into 'favourable condition' by 2020, including all geological sites.

C2 Support farmers and landowners to increase the area of priority habitats¹, including creating at least 20 hectares of upland hay meadows by 2020.

C3 Support farmers and landowners to ensure that 50% of all ancient semi-natural woodland is in good condition or being well managed by 2018.

C4 Work with farmers and landowners to achieve and then maintain good ecological status for at least 60% of rivers and 33% of water bodies by 2022 by reducing diffuse pollution, restoring adjacent habitats and improving fish stock and range.

C5 Establish baseline population estimates for all monitorable priority species by 2016, and set targets to get the population of these species stable or increasing.

C6 Work with parish councils, local community groups and landowners to increase from 20 to 45 the number of sites that are being managed for nature by local community or volunteer groups by 2018.

C7 Help landowners and other organisations to manage invasive, non-native species by establishing which can be effectively managed, and mapping their distribution by 2018.



Parcours, or free running in the Yorkshire Dales Photographed by Sara Spillett

“
Geology, natural processes and human influences have created the particular conditions that support rich and diverse wildlife and habitats.
..... ”

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

D1 Through the Yorkshire Peat Partnership, help farmers and landowners to restore more natural drainage that slows the flow of water, enhances biodiversity and reduces carbon emissions across a further 5,000 hectares of degraded peatland, taking the total to 19,000 hectares by 2018.

D2 Reduce carbon emissions and improve the viability of local businesses and communities by increasing the take up of small-scale renewable energy so that at least 5 megawatts have been installed by 2018.

D3 Promote take up of energy efficiency measures that are suited to the traditional building stock so as to cut energy costs and support efforts to eliminate fuel poverty by 2016.

D4 Make semi-natural habitats more resilient and adaptable to the uncertainties of climate change and the risks from new pests and diseases by helping farmers and landowners to 'buffer' or link together a number of the key gaps by 2018.

D5 Help local communities to adapt to the impacts of more extreme weather conditions, identifying sites most at risk and using these to target appropriate local interventions and resilience measures.

D6 Support farmers and landowners to create at least 400 hectares of new native woodland by 2020, to strengthen habitat networks, increase carbon storage and help to reduce flooding.

D7 Ensure that at least 66% of all woodland is in active management by 2018 and develop a locally-based woodfuel initiative.

D8 Minimise road haulage and maximise the use of rail to transport quarry products and commercial timber, including establishing rail links at the three quarries in Ribblesdale and reducing combined road haulage from these quarries by at least 50% (compared to 2011), by 2018.

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



Ribblehead skies Photographed by Stephen Smith

Objectives

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

E1 Promote the National Park as a high quality place to live and work, so as to attract new 'low impact' businesses with high quality jobs, and increase the proportion of young adults and people of working age living in the National Park.

E2 Provide access to high quality (>10Mbps) broadband across the whole National Park by 2019, and further increase access to superfast broadband.

E3 Maintain and develop strong business networks covering farming, tourism, creative industries and knowledge-based businesses.

E4 Improve the quality, variety and marketing of the tourism 'offer' within the National Park to extend the season and get more visitors to stay overnight so as to increase the value of tourism by 20% in real terms by 2020.

E5 Increase in real-terms the total level of financial support to farmers and landowners through agri-environment and other environmental support schemes to recognise the full range of environmental benefits they provide.

E6 Work to improve the quality and value of farm produce from the National Park and promote local food, including through the '30:30' campaign.²

E7 By 2015, prepare a new Local Plan that sets out how the local planning system will be used positively to seek opportunities for development to help achieve the vision and objectives in this Management Plan.

E8 Support the Settle-Carlisle Railway and the re-opening of other rail lines, including Bolton Abbey to Skipton and reinstatement of the Wensleydale Railway from Redmire to Aysgarth by 2020 and, thereafter, the remainder of the line to link with Garsdale.

E9 Provide a range of apprenticeships with organisations in the National Park, including at least 40 in farming, countryside management and heritage skills by 2019.



Looking over the River Wharfe
Photographed by
Alice Winterburn (aged 17)

“

The interaction of people with nature has produced a landscape of remarkable beauty and distinctive character that is cherished and enjoyed by the nation.

.....”

² The Campaign to Protect Rural England's 30:30 campaign encourages consumers to sign up to buying 30% of their food from within a 30 mile radius of where they live.

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

F1 Support construction of at least 75 affordable dwellings and 75 'local market' dwellings on sites in accordance with the Housing Development Plan by 2018.

F2 Support improved community health facilities including the delivery of new extra care housing services in Grassington, Hawes and Reeth by 2020, and the retention of accessible wider health care services.

F3 Safeguard services which are essential to the long-term viability of local communities, including retaining good access to primary health care services, nursery provision, primary schools, secondary schools, and colleges that serve the National Park.

F4 Use the Sustainable Development Fund, New Homes Bonus and other funding sources to support at least 20 new projects each year that bring economic, social and environmental benefits to the National Park.

F5 Safeguard existing community meeting and recreational places that the community considers are particularly important to protect.

F6 Help local people to look after and make use of locally-important heritage features by publishing criteria that communities can use to identify, assess and record such features, and use the Local Plan to put in place appropriate measures for their management by 2016.



Buckden Singers Photographed by Gordon Nowell

F7 Maintain public and community transport services to meet the needs of local communities and visitors to the National Park, so that the:

a) main visitor destinations in the National Park are accessible from their main catchments at Christmas and between Easter and October on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, and

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

F8 Provide at least basic mobile phone coverage to all significant clusters of properties across the National Park by no later than 2018.

F9 Empower and support communities to retain, take on and deliver their own local services, including supporting the development of 'Community-led Plans' and the identification of buildings or land that are 'Assets of Community Value'.

F10 By 2020, deliver a co-ordinated programme of community-led support for local regeneration activity and for projects that improve access to services, through new Yorkshire Dales and Cumbria Fells & Dales LEADER programmes.

Special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park

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

The Yorkshire Dales National Park is a home and a workplace for over 20,000 people, with around 95% of the land in private ownership. It is also a place that millions of people visit every year.

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



Curious Ram
Photographed by Peter Swan

Natural beauty

The area straddles the Pennines, the backbone of England. The underlying geology, natural processes and human activity have created a hugely varied landscape and numerous dramatic features and beautiful views:

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

Fells that rise to over 700 metres in the Millstone Grit-capped 'Three Peaks'. Glaciers and rivers have cut deep dales into the extensive moorland plateaux, each distinctive in character and atmosphere.

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

Extraordinary cave systems, including the longest cave system in Britain, one of its largest caverns and the highest unbroken underground waterfall at Gaping Gill.

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

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

Spectacular waterfalls, such as Hardraw Force, the famous series of Aysgarth Falls, and Cautley Spout, with a broken drop of 180 metres.

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

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

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

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

Wildlife

Almost 30% (50,000 hectares) of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is made up of nationally and internationally important habitats – the largest area of any National Park. Geology, natural processes and human influences have created the particular conditions that support rich and diverse wildlife and habitats:

Flower-rich hay meadows and pastures, produced by traditional, low intensity management of grazing land over many decades. These are very scarce nationally - this is one of the few areas where they survive in any number.

A range of rare limestone habitats linked directly to the geology of the southern Dales. The area's limestone country is internationally recognised for its biodiversity, which includes rare wet meadows and upland pastures, limestone pavement and limestone woodland and scrub.

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

Small areas of broadleaf woodland (2.5% of the area of the National Park), representing remnants of



Gold Ringed Dragonfly
on quarried rock

Photographed by Michael Cardus

former more extensive broadleaved woodland or later plantings. Surviving areas of ancient woodland are of particularly high biodiversity value.

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

Cultural heritage

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

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

Livestock farming, with distinct sheep breeds and a strong tradition of upland cattle rearing, still deeply interwoven into local life and culture. Livestock sales and agricultural shows play an important part in the lives of local people.

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



.....

The remains of former rural industries, the influences of which on the area's culture and social fabric are still evident today. They include lead and lime extraction and processing sites, as well as water mills.

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

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

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

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

The Settle-Carlisle Railway Line, opened in 1876, is unique and displays impressive engineering and conserved Midland Railway architecture and offering a very special way of enjoying the dramatic landscape along its route.

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

Enjoying the experience of being here

Most of the people who spend any time in the National Park will experience a range of emotions, triggered by the beauty, grandeur and other, less tangible qualities. These all help create the 'spirit of place' that is unique to this National Park:

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

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

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

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

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



We are always welcome
Photographed by John Leigh

Its historic and extensive network of footpaths, bridleways and tracks, extensive areas of public access, rivers, crags and caves.

Welcoming and friendly people and places each with its own special character, but all with a very close sense of community, reflected in the wide range of local village shows social activities and entertainment.



Holiday adventure - the fishing expedition Photographed by Jonathan Woolley

“
Livestock farming, with distinct sheep breeds and a strong tradition of upland cattle rearing, is still deeply interwoven into local life and culture.
..... ”



National Park Management Plan - implementing organisations

The achievement of the objectives set out in the Management Plan will require the commitment and efforts of a wide range of organisations and individuals. Local communities, landowners and the people who live and work in the National Park, volunteers and visitors all have a role to play, as do the 83 parish councils and parish meetings.

More specifically, the organisations listed below will be key to achieving one or more of the objectives set out in this Management Plan.



Action with Communities in Cumbria
Aire Rivers Trust
British Telecom
Broadacres Housing Association
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Connecting Cumbria
Council of Northern Caving Clubs
Craven District Council
Craven Potholing Club
Cumbria Constabulary
Cumbria County Council
Cumbria Countryside Access
Cumbria Fells & Dales LEADER
Local Action Group

Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership
Cumbria Tourism
Dales and Bowland CIC
Dales Integrated Transport Alliance
Dales Rural Estates Network
Dales Tourism Business Network
Dales Tourism Partnership
Dales Volunteers
Dales Way Association
Dales Woodland Forum
Dent Community Initiative
Electricity North West
English Heritage
Environment Agency
Forestry Commission
Friends of a Dales High Way
Friends of the Settle-Carlisle Line
Friends of the Three Peaks

Housing21
Impact Housing
Lafarge Tarmac
Lune Rivers Trust
METRO
National Powergrid
National Trust
Natural England
Network Rail
NEDL
North Yorkshire County Council
North Yorkshire Police
Northern Rail
Northern Upland Chain
Local Nature Partnership
NYnet Ltd
Pennine Way Association
Ribble Rivers Trust
Richmondshire District Council



Far left: Red squirrel
Photographed by
Dominic Greenwood (aged 13)

Left: The cows going to the field after being milked
Photographed by
Charlotte Madley (aged 6)

Rural Action Yorkshire
 South Lakeland District Council
 The Embsay & Bolton Abbey
 Steam Railway
 Two Castles Housing Association
 Upper Dales Area Partnership
 Ure Salmon Trust
 Welcome to Yorkshire
 Wensleydale Railway PLC
 Woodland Trust
 YEDL
 York, North Yorkshire and East Riding
 Local Enterprise Partnership
 Yorkshire Dales Farmer Network
 Yorkshire Dales Historic
 Environment Group
 Yorkshire Dales LEADER
 Local Action Group

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
 Yorkshire Dales Access Forum
 Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum
 Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
 Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust
 Yorkshire Dales Society
 Yorkshire Housing Ltd
 Yorkshire Peat Partnership
 Yorkshire Rural Community Council
 Yorkshire Water
 Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
 Yorwoods

“
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”

All the images in this Management Plan were taken by members of the public for the 'Your Yorkshire Dales National Park: A Snapshot' photography competition, held in conjunction with the public consultation.

Cover image:

Liquid sunshine **Photographed by Tom Collier**



www.yorkshiredalesmanagementplan.org.uk

