



Autumn reflections, Thirlmere reservoir



SECTION 6

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Monitoring

SECTION 6 MONITORING

6.a KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

The Lake District National Park has the benefit of monitoring for more than a decade. The State of Park Reports consider a wide range of data, much of it socio-economic. The measures do, however, include the condition of a number of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and the data record gives a long-term perspective of the trends in the condition of those attributes. The results of these reports are summarised in Table 6.3.

A further invaluable tool is the 2008 Landscape Character Assessment which records the condition of the various landscape types within the National Park. It was intended as a reference document establishing a baseline assessment of the character of the landscape. Its overall approach was based on the latest UK national guidance (Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002). The assessment methodology was based on an integrated approach dealing with the relationship between people, place and nature. The result of that assessment is described in Section 4.a.2 of this nomination dossier and summarised below in Section 6.c.

The Management Plan identifies as one of its key actions a review of the landscape character and condition to assess how it has changed from the 2008 baseline. This will help to identify whether the wide-ranging activities currently being delivered will contribute to the improved condition of the nominated Property.

The nominated Property also benefits from other monitoring programmes which collect data for other purposes but still shed light on the condition of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. One example would be Historic England's annual 'Heritage at Risk' survey. There are also occasional other reports such as that on the condition of West's 18th century viewing stations. The results of the principal exercises are summarised in Section 6.c.

A series of indicators for measuring the state of conservation of the nominated Property has been agreed in its Management Plan. Some of these are already monitored in the State of the Park Reports, but others are new and specifically designed to monitor the condition of the nominated Property's proposed Outstanding Universal Value. All these key indicators are listed in Table 6.1. One of the key breakthrough actions of the Management Plan is to identify the types of evidence and develop appropriate tools for effective and coordinated cultural landscape management and monitoring (see Action 1 in section 5.1 of the Management Plan). The new data will allow comparisons to be made with findings of the 2008 Landscape Character Assessment.

6.b ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING PROPERTY

The Lake District National Park Partnership is responsible for coordinating the monitoring of the nominated Property. The frequency of monitoring the individual indicators and the organization responsible is indicated in Table 6.1 above.

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6.c RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES

The Lake District National Park Partnership has experience of monitoring the state of condition of the property, as it is required to produce a State of the Park report to comply with National Park legislation. This means that some of the key indicators have been recording the state of conservation for a number of years. For example, Natural England monitors and reports on the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that cover some of the nominated Property. This ongoing monitoring programme involves assessment of site condition against specified conservation objectives and is reported in the State of Park reports as well as being published by Natural England. The Lake District National Park Authority are, however, also committed to adapting the existing reporting measures to ensure they specifically monitor the condition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, as identified in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 lists the reports. The results of the State of the Parks Reports are summarised in Table 6.3. Details of the 2008 Landscape Character Assessment and the review of the condition of West's viewing stations will be found in Tables 4.8 to 4.12 in Section 4 but are summarised below.

CONDITION OVERALL

The results of previous reporting exercises in 2005, 2012 and 2013 highlight the condition of the nominated Property and show there are few areas of concern regarding the state of conservation of the Lake District.



The overall condition of the landscape, as identified in the Landscape Characterisation Assessment is generally good, but the condition of some character types is poor. The assessment was published in 2008 so it is possible that some improvements to the

TABLE 6.1 Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation





All data is held by the Lake District National Park Authority who coordinate and publish the results of the monitoring on behalf of the Lake District National Park Partnership.

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS				
SPECIAL QUALITY	ATTRIBUTES OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE	INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS
1. A world class cultural landscape	Extraordinary beauty and harmony...	SQ1	The condition of the landscape	No deterioration of condition
	Fusion between a natural landscape and farming system...	SQ2	Landscape change (as measured from fixed points across the whole area)	No negative change
		SQ3	Area of Protected Landscape features managed, restored and created under Agri-environment schemes	No decrease
2. Complex geology and geomorphology	Rich mining and quarrying system Local natural resources have strongly influenced the built environment and the wider landscape...	SQ4	The number of active stone and slate quarries	No significant change
3. Rich archaeology and historic landscape	Landscape that reflects a long history of settlement, agriculture and industry...	SQ5	Number of listed Buildings at risk	Decreasing
		SQ6	Number of scheduled monuments at risk	Decreasing
4. Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land	Hefted grazing and collective management Pastoral system that has evolved in the Lake District for over a thousand years and its continuation by today's farmers maintains a unique farming legacy	SQ7	Total area of common land	No decrease
		SQ8	Total number of Herdwick flocks	No significant change
		SQ9	Number and geographic spread of farms with fell going flocks	No significant change




BASELINE	SOURCE	FREQUENCY OF DATA GATHERING	FREQUENCY OF DATA REPORTING
See Landscape Character Assessment 2008	Landscape Character Assessment	Every 10 years	Every 10 years
This indicator is currently being established. See Management Plan Breakthrough Action 1.			
68% (2013)	Natural England	Annual	Biennial
9 (2012)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Biennial
87 (2015)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Annual
118 (2015)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Annual
645 square kilometres (2015)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Biennial
155 (2012)	Herdwick Breeders Association	Biennial	Biennial
See Figure 4.1 (Section 4)	Lakeland Shepherds Guide	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS				
SPECIAL QUALITY	ATTRIBUTES OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE	INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS
		SQ10	Total number of commercial farm holdings	Further research required
		SQ11	Number of holdings by total area size groups	Further research required
		SQ12	Sustainable use of agricultural land	Further research required
		SQ13	Sustainable balance of livestock, including local and traditional breeds	Further research required
5. The High Fells	Open, common land and an integral part of hill farming system. For centuries people have come to walk and climb... 	SQ14	The net change in permanent fencing on high fells	Decreasing
		SQ15	The net change in redundant fencing on the high fells	Decreasing
6. Wealth of habitats and wildlife	Unique assemblage of wildlife and habitats 	SQ16	Condition of priority habitats	Improving
		SQ17	Extent of priority habitats	Increasing
		SQ18	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Improving

BASILINE	SOURCE	FREQUENCY OF DATA GATHERING	FREQUENCY OF DATA REPORTING
1083	Agricultural Survey, Defra	Triennial	Every 5 years
<5 hectares -79 5 <20 hectares- 193 20 < 50 hectares- 200 50 <100 hectares – 237 >=100 hectares – 374 (2013)	Agricultural Survey, Defra	Triennial	Every 5 years
Crops and fallow – 2,067 hectares Temporary grass – 3,488 hectares Permanent grass – 77,142 hectares Sole right rough grazing – 42,409 hectares Woodland – 3,247 hectares Other land – 535 hectares (2013)	Agricultural Survey, Defra	Triennial	Every 5 years
Cattle – 63,714 Including: Dairy cattle – 9,404 Beef cattle – 15,863 Calves under 1 year – 19,550 Other cattle – 18,898 Sheep – 669,279 Including: Breeding ewes – 340,338 Lambs under 1 year – 308,321 Other sheep – 20,620 Poultry – 295,720 Pigs – 4,901 Horses – 1,066 (2013)	Agricultural Survey, Defra	Triennial	Every 5 years
Further research required to establish baseline	Natural England	Biennial	Biennial
Baseline currently being established	Natural England	Biennial	Biennial
32.5% (2014)	Natural England	Annual	Annual
85,681.89 hectares (2014)	Natural England	Annual	Annual
26.97% in favourable condition 64.50% in unfavourable recovering condition (2014)	Natural England	Annual	Annual

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS				
SPECIAL QUALITY	ATTRIBUTES OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE	INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS
		SQ19	Status of priority species	Further research required
		SQ20	Amount of peatland restored	Increasing
7. Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast	Collectively contribute to the high quality scenery and natural resource which is so distinctly 'the Lake District' and unique in England 	SQ21	Condition of waterbodies (lakes, tarns, rivers)	Improving
8. Extensive semi-natural woodlands	Semi-natural woodlands add texture, colour and variety to the landscape... 	SQ22	Extent of semi-natural woodland	Increasing
		SQ23	Woodland in Forestry Commission Woodland Management and Countryside Stewardship Schemes	Increasing
9. Distinctive buildings and settlement character	The local architecture varies from the traditional vernacular buildings with related characteristics to the more formal architectural styles... 	SQ24	Conservation Areas with character appraisals and management plans	Increasing
		SQ25	Conservation Areas at risk	Zero
		SQ26	Number of Listed Buildings	No decrease
		SQ27	Development sympathetic to local character by settlement	100% of permissions in line with Local Plan policy CS03
10. A source of artistic inspiration	The unique beauty of the Lake District's pastoral landscape has inspired generations of artists and writers 	SQ28	Proportion of visits that are to cultural attractions	Increasing

BASELINE	SOURCE	FREQUENCY OF DATA GATHERING	FREQUENCY OF DATA REPORTING
This indicator is currently being established by Cumbria Local Nature Partnership. See Breakthrough Action 3.	Natural England	Annual	Annual
0 (2015)	Cumbria Peat Partnership (Cumbria Wildlife Trust)	Annual	Biennial
39% in 'good' or 'better' status (2014)	Environment Agency	Annual	Annual
10,000 hectares (2013)	Forestry Commission	Annual	Every 5 years
8% (2014)	Forestry Commission	Annual	Biennial
96% (2014)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Every 5 years
Zero	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Annual
1771 (2015)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Every 5 years
100% (23) (2013/14)	Annual Monitoring Report, Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Every 5 years
32% (2014)	Attractions Survey, Cumbria Tourism	Annual	Annual

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS				
SPECIAL QUALITY	ATTRIBUTES OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE	INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS
11. A model for protecting cultural landscapes	<p>...there also developed an understanding of its vulnerability to forces of change.</p> <p>Birthplace of an innovative Conservation Movement committed to the defence of its landscape and communities...</p> 	SQ29	Extent of National Trust land ownership	No significant change
		SQ30	Number of National Infrastructure Projects approved contrary to the policies of the adopted Lake District Local Plan	Zero
		SQ31	Number of visitors	No significant change
12. A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities	<p>History of tourism can be traced back to Picturesque fascination with the Lake District</p> <p>Tradition of unrestricted access to the fells...</p> 	SQ32	Visitors partaking in activities which involve experiencing the landscape and environment	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors
		SQ33	Visitors partaking in cultural activities	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors
		SQ34	Visitors partaking in adventure activities	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors
		SQ35	The percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that were easy to use by the general public	Increasing
13. Opportunities for quiet enjoyment	<p>Tranquillity of the fells, valleys and lakes gives a sense of space and freedom...</p> 	SQ36	Status of tranquillity	No decrease
		SQ37	Visitors who feel health and well-being benefits	Increasing

BASELINE	SOURCE	FREQUENCY OF DATA GATHERING	FREQUENCY OF DATA REPORTING
44,578 hectares	National Trust	Annual	Every 5 years
Zero (2015)	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Every 5 years
15.5 million (2013)	STEAM Report, Cumbria Tourism	Annual	Every 5 years (averaged)
38% (2012)	Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism	Triennial	Every 5 years
32% (2012)	Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism	Triennial	Every 5 years
11% (2012)	Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism	Triennial	Every 5 years
60%	Lake District National Park Authority	Annual	Every 5 years
See Figure 4.3 (Section 4)	Campaign to Protect Rural England	Every 10 years	Every 10 years
Baseline to be established in 2015 Visitor Survey	Visitor Survey, Cumbria Tourism	Triennial	Every 5 years

condition to have been made since then. The State of Park indicators generally show an improving condition of the nominated Property.

The factors identified as contributing to the poor condition are analysed in Section 4.b. These factors are wide ranging, varying from agri-environment payments to farmers and overstocking, to loss of vernacular-style buildings and infrastructure development.

The proportion of woodland in management schemes has declined, but this is associated with changes in the availability of funding schemes. It is anticipated that following the introduction of the Countryside Stewardship Scheme in January 2015 the proportion of woodland being actively managed will increase as funding is available again. This will help to ensure that the condition of woodland attributes contributes to the nominated Property's Outstanding Universal Value, and assists with the reduction of Climate Change impacts.

The review of the condition of West's viewing stations (Archaeo-Environment Ltd, 2009) outlines their generally good condition but the report highlights that approximately 50 per cent require management interventions. Generally these interventions involve the removal of vegetation and trees obstructing views. This remedial activity will be implemented through actions in the Management Plan and existing activity of Partnership members to ensure the conservation and protection of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. For example, the Lake District National Park Authority and National Trust undertake vegetation clearance at key locations within the nominated Property.

On the basis of previous reporting and analysis, further measures to improve the condition of the nominated Property have been or are planned through activities in the Management Plan. This will secure the return to favourable condition of all attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HEALTH

As a living cultural landscape, the future wellbeing of the nominated Property and its attributes of Outstanding Universal Value depends to a considerable level on appropriate levels of socio-economic activity. The reports also indicate that the socio-economic context is a matter of particular concern for residents, and that the socio-economic health of the area is reliant on the effective management of the whole property.

Table 6.4 shows it is becoming more difficult for residents to afford to buy a home as the differential between house prices and residents' income is widening. Agro-pastoralism is also economically vulnerable although it currently remains profitable. It is reliant on payments under the European Common Agricultural Policy; reduction of this support or changes in markets and global economics could potentially increase vulnerability. Net farm income for two of the past three reports has been precariously low.

A Farming and Forestry sub-group of the Lake District Partnership has been established to improve communication between Partnership members and the farming community in order to find new measures to support the industry. Measures have also been identified in the Management Plan to work with the agro-pastoral industry in order to improve profitability through increasing the value of products, securing efficiency savings, identifying and establishing new markets, and maximising opportunities for

businesses to access funding opportunities. Such measures will sustain the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated Property as a living cultural landscape.

A wide range of policies in the Management Plan seek to address these socio-economic issues. Such policies include requiring houses to meet identified local needs, be affordable and be for permanent occupancy; seeking to reduce the seasonality of the tourism industry to provide year-round jobs; and also improving the profitability of agro-pastoralism. These socio-economic factors are in further detail in Section 4.b (i) – development pressures and Section 4.b (iv) – responsible visitation.

Contributions from visitor-giving appear to be declining. However, different mechanisms for collection have been used since 2005, therefore the data presented for this indicator in Table 6.4 should be considered with an element of caution. Visitor-giving provides funding to deliver projects that help to repair and maintain the nominated Property, for example a project supporting the provision of accessible footpaths around Ullswater and the Flora of the Fells (flowers and fell) project which helps to restore and manage flower-rich hay meadows.

More partner organisations are now collecting money given by visitors in order to secure funding for repair, maintenance and management projects therefore this indicator now includes money given through 'Fix the Fells' project, Friends of the Lake District, and Nurture Lakeland. As more partners seek to attract funding through voluntary contributions this should deliver greater funding for the repair, maintenance and management of the nominated Property, coordinated by strategies in its Management Plan.

TABLE 6.2 Previous reporting exercises

NAME OF REPORT	REFERENCE TO PUBLISHED SOURCE
Lake District State of Park Report, June 2013	www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/state_of_the_park
Lake District State of Park Report, 2012	www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/state_of_the_park
Lake District State of Park Report, 2005	www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/state_of_the_park
Lake District Landscape Character Assessment, 2008	www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/policies/lca
A Review of West's 18th century Picturesque Viewing Stations in the Lake, 2009	www.aenvironment.co.uk/downloads/The%20Lakes%20Historic%20Landscape%20Characterisation%20through%20a%20Glass%20Darkly%20Derwentwater.pdf

TABLE 6.3 Latest results and previous State of Park reporting 2013, 2012, and 2005

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS			
INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS	LATEST RESULTS
SQ1	The condition of the landscape	No deterioration of condition	See Landscape Character Assessment 2008
SQ2	Landscape change (as measured from fixed points across the whole area)	No negative change	New indicator
SQ3	Area of Protected Landscape features managed, restored and created under Agri-environment schemes	No decrease	155,841 hectares (2013)
SQ4	The number of active stone and slate quarries	No significant change	9 (2012)
SQ5	Number of Listed Buildings at risk (see also SQ26)	Decreasing	87 (2015)
SQ6	Number of scheduled monuments at risk	Decreasing	58 (2015)
SQ7	Total area of common land	No decrease	645 square kilometres (2015)
SQ8	Total number of Herdwick flocks	No significant change	155 (based on 2012 data)
SQ9	Number and geographic spread of farms with fell going flocks	No significant change	See Figure 6.1
SQ10	Total number of commercial farm holdings	Further research required	1083 (2013)
SQ11	Number of holdings by total area size groups	Further research required	<5 hectares – 79 5 <20 hectares – 193 20 < 50 hectares – 200 50 <100 hectares – 237 >=100 hectares – 374 (2013)
SQ12	Sustainable use of agricultural land	Further research required	Crops and fallow – 2,067 hectares Temporary grass – 3,488 hectares Permanent grass – 77,142 hectares Sole right rough grazing – 42,409 hectares Woodland – 3,247 hectares Other land – 535 hectares (2013)
SQ13	Sustainable balance of livestock, including local and traditional breeds	Further research required	Cattle – 63,714 Including: Dairy cattle – 9,404 Beef cattle – 15,863 Calves under 1 year – 19,550 Other cattle – 18,898 Sheep – 669,279 Including: Breeding ewes – 340,338 Lambs under 1 year – 308,321 Other sheep – 20,620 Poultry – 295,720 Pigs – 4,901 Horses – 1,066 (2013)
SQ14	The net change in permanent fencing on high fells	Decreasing	New indicator

STATE OF PARK REPORT 2013	STATE OF PARK REPORT 2012	STATE OF PARK REPORT 2005
See Landscape Character Assessment 2008	See Landscape Character Assessment 2008	See Landscape Character Assessment 2008
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
155,841 hectares (2013)	169,441 hectares (2011)	178,532 hectares (2005)
9 (2012)	9 (2012)	No data
89 (2013)	87 (2012)	No data
71 (2013)	79 (2012)	No data
645 square kilometres (2013)	No data	No data
First collected in 2015	First collected in 2015	First collected in 2015
First collected in 2015	First collected in 2015	First collected in 2015
1060 (2010)	1060 (2010)	No data
<5 hectares – 70 5 <20 hectares – 197 20 <50 hectares – 195 50 <100 hectares – 248 >=100 hectares – 350 (2010)	<5 hectares – 70 5 <20 hectares – 197 20 <50 hectares – 195 50 <100 hectares – 248 >=100 hectares – 350 (2010)	No data
Crops and fallow – 1,375 hectares Temporary grass – 3,912 hectares Permanent grass – 72,789 hectares Sole right rough grazing – 42,323 hectares Woodland – 3,298 hectares Other land – 515 hectares (2010)	Crops and fallow – 1,375 hectares Temporary grass – 3,912 hectares Permanent grass – 72,789 hectares Sole right rough grazing – 42,323 hectares Woodland – 3,298 hectares Other land – 515 hectares (2010)	No data
Cattle – 68,049 Including: Dairy cattle – 9,610 Beef cattle – 17,191 Calves under 1 year – 18,399 Other cattle – 22,850	Cattle – 68,049 Including: Dairy cattle – 9,610 Beef cattle – 17,191 Calves under 1 year – 18,399 Other cattle – 22,850	No data
Sheep – 661,527 Including: Breeding ewes – 318,973 Lambs under 1 year – 306,725 Other sheep – 35,830	Sheep – 661,527 Including: Breeding ewes – 318,973 Lambs under 1 year – 306,725 Other sheep – 35,830	
Poultry – 343,671 Pigs – 3,220 Horses – 898 (2010)	Poultry – 343,671 Pigs – 3,220 Horses – 898 (2010)	
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE INDICATORS			
INDICATOR REFERENCE	INDICATOR	IDEAL STATUS	LATEST RESULTS
SQ15	The net change in redundant fencing on the high fells	Decreasing	New indicator
SQ16	Condition of priority habitats	Improving	32.5% in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition (2014)
SQ17	Extent of priority habitats	Increasing	85,681.89 hectares (2013)
SQ18	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Improving	26.97% in favourable condition 64.50% in unfavourable recovering condition (2014)
SQ19	Status of priority species	Further research required	New indicator
SQ20	Amount of peatland restored	Increasing	0 (2015)
SQ21	Condition of waterbodies (lakes, tarns, rivers)	Improving	Revisions to the way data is collected and reported: 39% in 'good' or 'better' status
SQ22	Extent of semi-natural woodland	Increasing	10,000 hectares (2013)
SQ23	Woodland in Forestry Commission Woodland Management and Countryside Stewardship Schemes	Increasing	8% (2014)
SQ24	Conservation Areas with character appraisals and management plans	Increasing	96% (2014)
SQ25	Conservation Areas at risk	Zero	Zero
SQ26	Number of listed buildings (see also SQ5)	No decrease	1771 (2015)
SQ27	Development sympathetic to local character by settlement	100% of permissions in line with Local Plan policy CS03	100% (23) (2013/14)
SQ28	Proportion of visits that are to cultural attractions	Increasing	32% (2014)
SQ29	Extent of National Trust land ownership	Increasing	44,578 hectares (2015)
SQ30	Number of National Infrastructure Projects approved contrary to the policies of the adopted Lake District Local Plan	Zero	Zero (2015)
SQ31	Number of visitors	No significant change	15.5 million (2013)
SQ32	Visitors partaking in activities which involve experiencing the landscape and environment	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors	38% (2012)
SQ33	Visitors partaking in cultural activities	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors	32% (2012)
SQ34	Visitors partaking in adventure activities	Increasing proportion of total number of visitors	11% (2012)
SQ35	The percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that were easy to use by the general public	Increasing	78% (2014)
SQ36	Status of tranquillity	No decrease	See Figure 6.2 – data from 2007
SQ37	Visitors who feel health and well-being benefits	Increasing	New indicator

STATE OF PARK REPORT 2013	STATE OF PARK REPORT 2012	STATE OF PARK REPORT 2005
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
32.7% in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	No data	No data
85,681.89 hectares (2013)	No data	No data
26.10% in favourable condition 65.36% in unfavourable recovering condition (2013)	25.7% in favourable condition 65.6% in unfavourable recovering condition (2012)	20 % in favourable condition 19% in unfavourable recovering condition (2005)
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
Lakes – 34% 'good' or 'high' ecological status Rivers – 42% 'good' or 'high' ecological status (2012)	Lakes – 29% 'good' or 'high' ecological status Rivers – 40% 'good' or 'high' ecological status (2010)	No data
No data	No data	No data
12% (2012/13)	12.6% (2011/12)	No data
83% (2013)	74% (2012)	Zero (2005)
Zero	Zero	Zero
1,765 (2013)	1,760 (2012)	1,744 (2005)
97% (56) (2012/13)	97% (58) (2011/12)	Planning Policy not adopted until 2010
32% (2013)	35% (2012)	29% (2005)
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator
14.8 million (2012)	15.2 million (2011)	No data as methodology has changed
38% (2012)	21% (2009)	No data
32% (2012)	15% (2009)	No data
11% (2012)	7% (2009)	No data
78% (2013)	74% (2011)	65.7% (2005)
See Figure 6.2 – data from 2007	See Figure 6.2 – data from 2007	No data
New indicator	New indicator	New indicator

TABLE 6.4 Other contextual socio-economic indicators reported in the State of Park reports

OTHER CONTEXTUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	IDEAL STATUS	LATEST RESULTS	STATE OF PARK 2013	STATE OF PARK 2012	STATE OF PARK 2005
Average house price to income ratio	Lower ratio better	8.5:1 (2014)	8:1 (2012)	8:1 (2011)	6:1 (2005)
Contributions of visitors through voluntary giving	Increasing	£80,707 (2014/15) Generated through Nurture Lakeland	£152,837 (2012/13) Generated through Nurture Lakeland	167,850 (2011/12) Generated through Nurture Lakeland	£202,528 (2003) Generated through Tourism Conservation Partnership Scheme
Net farm income	Increasing	£9,594 (2011/12)	£20,176 (2010/11)	£7,704 (2009/10)	No data
Proportion of land in Environmental Land Management Schemes	No significant change	70% (2014)	68% (2013)	74% (2011)	80% (2005)
Number of people employed in farming	No decrease	2,491 (2013)	2,387 (2010)	2,387 (2010)	No data
Number of housing completions to meet local needs	No decrease	77 (2013-14)	63 (2012-13)	53 (2011-12)	161 (2005-06)
Economic value of tourism	Increasing	£1051.5 million (2013)	£982.7 million (2012)	£979.3 million (2011)	No data as methodology has changed
Percentage of planning applications approved	No significant change	91% (2013/14)	93% (2012/13)	93% (2011/12)	No data



FIGURE 6.1 Watendlath