

Arnside & Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

State of the AONB Report: 2019

Prepared by Arnside & Silverdale AONB Partnership

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3 Vibrant and sustainable communities

3.1 Sustainable communities

3.1.1 Population – Demographics

Background

The most recent demographic data is taken from the Office for National Statistics (mid 2016 estimates) using 'wards' which are partly within the AONB boundary. This data is not exactly cut to the AONB but, assuming 96% of Arnsdale & Beetham ward and 82% of Silverdale and Warton ward populations reside within the AONB (% provided by SLDC and LCiC respectively), provides approximate figures. Previous demographic data is from the 2011 Census.

Current status

Indicator: Age distribution

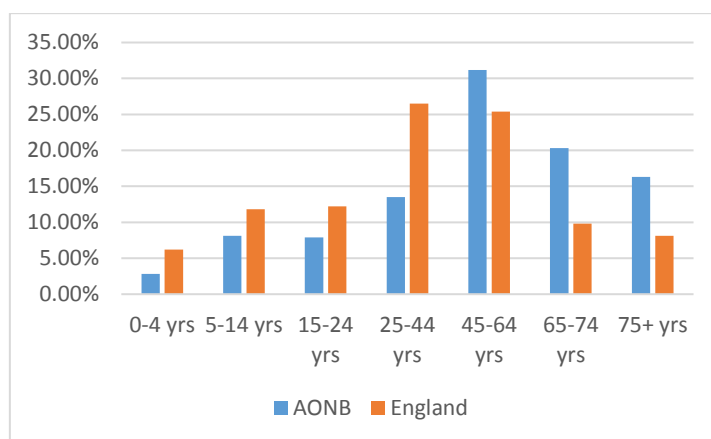
In 2016 in the AONB:
2.8% of the population were under 4 years old
8.1% aged 5-14
7.9% aged 15-24
13.5% aged 25-44
31.2% aged 45-64
20.3% aged 65-74
16.3% aged 75+

Source: Cumbria Observatory, Office for National Statistics

Interpretation

The most recent estimate of the population living in the AONB (mid 2016) is **7070**. This represents a slight decrease in the population from 2011 of around 480 (2011 Census). Appendix 7 shows the populations in each of the wards in 2016.

The largest percentage age group in the AONB, in mid 2016, is 45-64. The chart below shows the age distribution of the AONB population compared to the England average. The AONB has fewer children and young working age people than in England overall and a greater proportion of people over 45 and particularly over 65. The AONB also has fewer children and young working age people, and a greater proportion of people over 65 than in Cumbria and Lancashire – see Appendix 7.



Source: Cumbria Observatory, Office for National Statistics

There appears to have been a continued shift towards an older population since the census in 2011, with a greater percentage of over 65s and a smaller percentage of younger adults and also 0-14 year olds.

3.1.2 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

Background

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England¹. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for LSOAs across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In addition to the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the seven domain indices, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

Current status

Indicator: Levels of deprivation

In 2015:
The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks of the 6 LSOAs covering the AONB show that deprivation is scarce within the AONB.

Source: Cumbria Observatory, LCIc

Interpretation

There are 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks (as set out in Appendix 7) show that the overall deprivation of the AONB is low, with none of the six AONB LSOAs in the bottom 10% for overall deprivation.

The ranks do not mean that deprivation does not exist within the AONB but that it is scarce.

3.1.3 Housing

Background

The continued higher cost of housing in the area compared with average earnings means that provision of affordable housing for local need remains an issue. While this is recognised nationwide, the affordability ratio (average house price to household income) within the AONB is significantly higher than the national average.

Affordable housing is that which is described in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as 'social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing' and is defined as that which is 'provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.'

¹ Lower-layer Super Output Areas, based on the 2011 Census

Current status

Indicator: Affordability ratio

The affordability ratio of median earnings to median house prices in 2018:
Arnside & Beetham ward – **7.8**

The affordability ratio of average wage of the district to average house prices in 2016:
Silverdale ward – **12.1**
Warton ward – **8.6**

Source: CACI Ltd/SLDC/LCiC

The affordability ratio for the Arnside and Beetham ward in 2018 was based on median house prices and median earnings², see Appendix 8. The affordability ratios for the Silverdale and Warton wards in 2016 were based on average house prices and average earnings, see Appendix 8. The SLDC and LCiC figures cannot be directly compared because of dates and way calculated.

Indicator: Number of new affordable homes delivered within the AONB

Number of new affordable homes delivered within the AONB over 5 years, 2013 – 2017: **0**

Source: SLDC/LCiC

Interpretation

House prices remain high within the AONB and the affordability ratios within the AONB are much higher than the local districts and the two counties, Cumbria and Lancashire. High house prices and a high affordability ratio lead to an increased demand for affordable housing. However, there has been no delivery of affordable housing within the AONB over the last five years.

The AONB DPD **Policy AS03: Housing Provision** requires proposals for new housing development of two or more properties to deliver no less than 50% affordable housing. The policy seeks to ensure that the approach to housing delivery in the AONB reflects the local needs within the AONB and better ensures that new development supports the AONB's primary purpose and Special Qualities.

3.1.4 Local services

Background

Basic services within the AONB are classified as provision of: schools, post offices, convenience stores, GPs, village halls, libraries, bus routes and train lines.

The Furness line services operating between Barrow and Lancaster pass through the AONB. There are stations at both Arnside and Silverdale, and also at Carnforth, just to the south of the AONB boundary.

Current status

Indicator: Numbers of rural services

Number of rural services within the AONB in 2018;

Schools:	6
Post Offices:	4
Convenience stores:	8
GPs:	2
Village halls:	5
Libraries:	2
Bus services:	3 bus routes

² CACI Ltd

Trains:	1 train line
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Source: LCC, CCC; NHS Choices: <https://www.nhs.uk/Service-Search/GP/LocationSearch/4>

The locations of the rural services are set out in Appendix 8.

Indicator: Train passenger figures for Silverdale and Arnside

Train passenger figures within the AONB in 2016/17:

Arnside – 110,610

Silverdale – 55,892

Source: Office of Rail and Road

Interpretation

The provision of services is key to retaining healthy and sustainable local communities within the AONB, however it is limited by value for money and viability.

There are six primary schools within the AONB at Arnside, Storth, Beetham, Yealands, Warton and Silverdale and village halls in Arnside, Storth, Yealands Warton and Silverdale. There are post offices in Arnside, Silverdale, Storth and Warton and GP surgeries (Ash Tree Surgery) and libraries only in Arnside and Silverdale. Also, there are Stoneleigh and Park View surgeries in Milnthorpe and Ash Trees and New Street surgeries in Carnforth.

Silverdale library was closed in 2016 by Lancashire County Council in response to government cuts to its budget but it was reopened on 1st November 2017 and has limited openings. Arnside library is an unstaffed library managed by a member of Cumbria Libraries staff who visits weekly. There are libraries both in Carnforth and Milnthorpe, just outside the AONB.

There are three bus routes within the AONB, two within the Lancashire part of the AONB and one within the Cumbria part. These are: Carnforth, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale Station, Silverdale village and Holgates Caravan Park (51); Warton, Carnforth (49, 55); and Arnside, Silverdale, Milnthorpe (552). Service 51 and Silverdale Shuttle were merged in 2016. Travel by bus within the AONB, however, can be difficult, with lack of coordination of services between the Lancashire and Cumbria parts of the AONB and infrequent services. For example, there is no bus service between Arnside and Silverdale.

Arnside and Silverdale stations within the AONB are well used. Passenger numbers (details provided in Appendix 8) at both stations, and at Carnforth, have increased over the past five years (from 2012/13 to 2016/17) – 0.5% increase at Arnside, 22% at Silverdale and 1% at Carnforth. The numbers were at even higher levels at each station over 2013/15 and then declined.

3.2 Local Economy

3.2.1 Employment

Background

The 2011 census employment data which is provided below is the employment of residents living within the AONB, and this is different from the jobs which are available within the AONB. It is important to note that many residents living within the AONB work outside the area

Current status

Indicator: Employment by sector

Within the AONB (in 2011), industries employed:
2.0% of the population in agriculture, forestry, fishing
7.0% in accommodation and food service activities
and
15.0% in education

14.6% in human health and social work activities
13.6% in wholesale and retail trade

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2011

Appendix 9 shows the occupation by industry within the AONB and also Cumbria, Lancashire and England (2011 Census).

Indicator: Total employment in farming

In 2016:
107 total labour (28 farmers full time, 37 part time)

Source: Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016

Indicator: Proportion of economically active/employed/retired people

Within the AONB (2011)
63.4% of the population are economically active
59.6% are in employment
28.5% are retired

Source: Office for National Statistics - 2011 Census

Interpretation

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries within the AONB employ 2% of the population whereas for England it is 1%. This shows that agriculture forestry and fishing is important within the AONB. However, the main occupation of people in the AONB is education (15%) followed by 14.6% in human health and social work activities, 13.6% in wholesale and retail trade and 8.6% in construction. Tourism is a key component of the local economy within the AONB and 7% of the population work in accommodation and food service activities. As mentioned, many residents living within the AONB work outside the area and these statistics therefore do not provide full information on the types of employment industries and the main occupations within the AONB.

The Defra June Agricultural Surveys, however, do provide farming labour numbers within the AONB. In 2016, the total farming labour numbers was 107. 26% of those employed in farming were full time farmers, 35% part time and the remainder full and part time employees and casual workers. Following a period of decline, employment in farming within the AONB has increased by 23% since 2010.

Within the AONB, 63.4% of the population are economically active (2011 census) and 59.6% are in employment. 28.5% are retired. In comparison, 69.7% of the population in Cumbria are economically active and 68.1% in Lancashire with 63.9% and 60.7% in employment respectively. 18.1% of people in Cumbria are retired and 16.2% in Lancashire. It is clear that the retired population within the AONB is significantly greater than the overall counties and that the economically active and employed population is less.

In 2017 (December), unemployment within Arnside & Beetham ward was 0.5 % which is significantly less than in Cumbria (1.8%), North West (2.4%) and the whole of England (1.9%). Unemployment between April 2017 and March 2018 was 2.0% in South Lakeland, 4.5% in Lancaster, 3.1% in Cumbria, 5.6% in Lancashire, 4.4% in Northwest and 4.3% in Great Britain. Similar data (2017/18) for Silverdale and Warton wards is not currently available. However, in 2011 (2011 Census), 1.7% of the residents in the AONB were unemployed (1.3% in Arnside & Beetham ward, 1.5% in Silverdale and 2.2% in Warton). It is clear that unemployment rates within the AONB are less than in either Cumbria, Lancashire or the nation as a whole. This data was obtained from Cumbria Observatory and NOMIS (see Appendix 9).

3.2.2 Farming, Forestry and Land Management

Background

With the majority of the land area of the AONB being used for agriculture, the way in which it is farmed is important to the landscape. The annual survey of agriculture is carried out each June by Defra, and the latest data for the AONB area is from 2016. The next update is due in 2021.

Agricultural land within the AONB comprises 4275 ha.

Current status

Indicator: Farm size

In 2016:
38% of farms are under 20 ha, **35%** are 20 to 100ha and **27%** are over 100 ha

Source: Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016

Indicator: Farm type

In 2016:
63% of farms are **grazing livestock** and **17%** **general cropping** farms

Source: Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016

There are a total of 48 commercial farm holdings in the AONB, most being under 20 ha according to the 2016 survey. Farms grazing livestock (beef and dairy cattle and sheep) are the predominant farm type, 63%, with 17% being general cropping farms (see Appendix 2).

Indicator: Total annual values of agri-environment agreements

In 2018:
Total value of Environmental Stewardship agreements - **£227,143**

Total value of Countryside Stewardship agreements - **£81,059**

Source: © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Indicator: Area of Forestry Commission land

Total land area management by Forest Enterprise in the AONB: **221 ha**

Source: Forestry Commission, 2018

Interpretation

The figures from the annual Defra surveys indicate that since 2010 the total farmed area has increased by 38%, from 3105 ha to 4275 ha and the number of commercial farm holdings in the AONB has increased from 43 in 2010 to 48 in 2016. There has also been an increase in the percentage of larger farms and a shift away from small holdings over this period: 20 ha to <100 ha increasing from 30 to 35% and farms over 100 ha increasing from 23 to 27%; farms <20 ha decreasing from 47% to 38%.

30 out of the 48 holdings (63%) in 2016 are used for grazing livestock and this has reduced from 81% (35 out of 43) in 2010. The use of general cropping appears to have increased over this period and was 17% (8) of the holdings in 2016. This increase in number of general cropping holdings is not as a result of holdings having changed type it is mainly due to 'Specialist Grass and Forage' holdings now being classified as general cropping (see Appendix 2). In a

change to the previous classification system, holdings without livestock that also have grassland and forage crops accounting for more than two thirds of the total Standard Outputs are assigned to general cropping.

The ownership of farmland within the AONB is changing. In 2016, 42% of the farmland is owned, which has increased from 31% in 2010 (see Appendix 2). In 2016, 50% of the farmland is rented (land rented for at least 365 days on either a Full Agricultural Tenancy, Farm Business Tenancy or other long term agreement), which has decreased from 60% in 2010.

Agri-environment schemes provide funding and support for farmers and land managers to deliver sensitive environmental management on their land. The values of Environmental Stewardship agreements have been slowly declining over the last 5 years, from £307,654 in 2013 to £227,143 in 2018, as the 10 year agreements have been coming to their end. Environmental Stewardship closed in 2014 and has been replaced from 2016 by Countryside Stewardship. Countryside Stewardship annual values are beginning to increase within the AONB from £76,434 in 2017 and £81,059 in 2018.

The Forest Enterprise (the executive agency of the Forestry Commission that manages the nation's forest estate for the UK government) manages 221 ha of woodland in the AONB as part of the Public Forest Estate. The four woodlands are Marble Quarry (58 ha), Underlaid, including Burnt Barrow (132 ha), Hagg Wood (19 ha) and Middlebarrow (22 ha)³.

3.2.3 Sustainable visitor economy

Background

Tourism is a key component of the local economy within the AONB. Around 14%⁴ of businesses are involved in tourism business activity (7.2% in accommodation and transport, 6.6% in food and beverage & culture and leisure businesses). This compares with 12.4% for all AONBs and 27.3% in National Parks. Tourism accounts for nearly a fifth of total employment within the AONB.

In the 2013 Morecambe Bay Visitor Survey⁵ the most popular reasons for visiting the area were for its beautiful scenery and its peace and tranquillity. Almost 90% of respondents were interested in visiting places where they can see and or experience wildlife. 94% agreed that Morecambe Bay was good for nature and scenery; 70% of visitors agreed that the area was good for culture and heritage.

Current status

Indicator: Number of caravan pitches

In 2018 within the AONB there are:
1,684 caravan pitches

Source: SLDC, LCiC

Indicator: Number of visits to key visitor attractions

In 2017/18, the visitor numbers were:
114,373 at RSPB Leighton Moss
12,000 at Heron Corn Mill
14,650 at Leighton Hall

Source: RSPB, Heron Corn Mill, Leighton Hall

Interpretation

³ Forestry Commission, 2018 and Arnsdale and Silverdale Woodlands Forest Design Plan October 2012

⁴ Protected Landscapes Monitoring, Source: IDBR, 2009, Local Units

⁵ Morecambe Bay Visitor Survey, 2013

The AONB is a popular tourist and visitor destination, with a well-developed range of camping, caravanning and visitor accommodation. There are 1,684 caravan pitches (1,388 static, 292 touring and 4 residential) on 14 registered sites (split between touring and static) caravans/holiday parks/pitches⁶. This represents a significant part of the visitor economy of the AONB but the large number and type of caravans have an adverse impact on the landscape.

The AONB DPD policy **AS11: Camping, Caravan and Visitor Accommodation** takes a restrictive approach to new development.

Key attractions within the AONB include RSPB Leighton Moss, Leighton Hall, Silverdale Golf Club, Wolf House Tearooms and Gallery, Arnside promenade and Arnside Knott, Warton Crag, Heron Corn Mill and the Cross Bay Walks.

Leighton Moss visitor figures have grown steadily over the last three years from 99,669 in 2015/16, 105,137 in 2016/17 to 114,373 in 2017/18. Visitor numbers at Heron Corn Mill (approximate but including all participants and barn hires as well as mill visitors) are also increasing: 10,000 in 2015/16 and 12,000 in 2017/18 and at Leighton Hall: 13,524 in 2016/17, 14,650 in 2017/18 and 13,659 from April 2018 to December 2018.

3.2.4 Rural skills

Background

The AONB Partnership runs an annual programme of training and events to support and promote traditional rural skills, to ensure traditional field boundaries are maintained and remain part of the landscape into the future. We provide a range of events, trainings and competitions and work with local hedgelaying and drystone walling associations and training providers.

Current status

Indicator: Number of AONB led training events as part of the AONB Rural Skills Programme

In 2017 within the AONB there were:
3 training events held (drystone walling and hurdle training)
and
1 hedgelaying competition, with **17** competitors

Source: AONB

Interpretation

The AONB Partnership's training events have included hedgelaying, drystone walling, brush cutting and hurdle training over the last five years and also annual hedgelaying competitions. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, 2 events were held each year and 3 in 2017. The annual hedgelaying competitions, Lancashire & Westmorland Hedgelaying Association Grand Prix events, included 17, 16, 18 and 17 competitors, respectively each year. Where competitors take up the challenge of laying a section of hedge this is done in the traditional Westmorland Style. A well-laid hedge will make the field stock-proof for the farmer and regenerate the hedge with new growth providing a wonderful haven for wildlife and a valuable wildlife corridor.

3.3 Community engagement and Volunteering

Background

There is a concentration of local societies and groups that share interests in the special qualities of the AONB. The Arnside & Silverdale AONB Landscape Trust is a registered charity run entirely by volunteers, and plays an important role in raising awareness of and achieving conservation of the AONB. The Bittern Countryside Community Interest Company (CIC) is a social enterprise, run entirely by volunteers, that seeks to promote a more sustainable future by

⁶ Arnside & Silverdale AONB DPD, SLDC, LCiC

delivering a programme of community-based sustainable development initiatives with local communities, businesses and organisations active in and around the AONB. Other community-led groups and societies, such as Arnside and District Natural History Society and the Mourholme Society, play an important part in providing opportunities to learn about and understand the area.

The AONB team runs a volunteer programme with a focus on an annual programme of weekly practical tasks of habitat and access management, together with a monthly litter pick around the lanes of the AONB. The positive role played by volunteering programmes, delivered by the AONB team and other partner organisations such as the Landscape Trust, the National Trust, the Wildlife Trusts, RSPB, Butterfly Conservation and Natural England, in supporting practical management work provides an important focus for community involvement in the conservation and enhancement of the AONB.

Current status

Indicator - Number of AONB Landscape Trust members

In January 2018:
Number of AONB Landscape Trust members - **1126**

Source: AONB Landscape Trust

Indicator: Number of people actively volunteering

In 2018:
Number of people actively volunteering - **42**

Source: AONB

Indicator: Number of hours worked on conservation management by AONB Partnership volunteers

In 2017/18:
Number of hours worked on conservation management by AONB Partnership volunteers: **3200**

Source: AONB

Interpretation

The membership of the Arnside & Silverdale AONB Landscape Trust has been steadily increasing over recent years and is currently over 1100 members. The Trust is one of the largest charities in the country that is associated with an AONB.

The AONB Partnership is continuing to run a very successful volunteer programme offering over 50 opportunities each year to carry out practical conservation work throughout the AONB, and in particular at the two Local Nature Reserves, Warton Crag and Trowbarrow. These tasks each year represent a significant number of hours of volunteer effort. In 2016/17 this was 3338 hours and in 2017/18 3200 hours. Also, in 2013/14, the AONB Partnership took part in the coordinated "BIG Volunteer day" on Warton Crag which gave volunteers, old and new, the opportunity to carry out practical management tasks on the nature reserves led by the AONB, RSPB and Wildlife Trusts.

In 2018, there were 42 people actively volunteering to deliver the AONB volunteer programme. The AONB team has been co-ordinating a weekly volunteer programme for many years and the scale and ambition of the work carried out is remarkable. 2013-2018 there were 64 active volunteers.

4 A strong connection between people and the landscape

4.1 Enjoyment and Understanding

4.1.1 Effective communication

Background

Residents and visitors need high quality information, interpretation and communications about the special qualities of the area and opportunities for enjoyment such as walking, cycling and bird watching in a range of formats to enable them to make the most of what the area has to offer and to enable them to support its conservation.

Current status

Indicator: Number of unique website pageviews

In 2017/18:
Number of unique website pageviews: **95,942**

Source: AONB

Indicator: Social media performance (followers on Twitter, 'likes' on Facebook)

In September 2018:
Number of **Twitter followers: 2788** and **Facebook page followers: 1611**

Source: AONB

Indicator: Number of AONB newsletter subscribers

In September 2018:
Number of AONB newsletter subscribers: **791**

Source: AONB

Indicator: Number of visitors to the AONB Information Centre

In 2017:
Number of face to face enquiries within the AONB Information Centre: **1734**

Source: AONB

Interpretation

The AONB Partnership produces a variety of high quality online and printed communications and operates a small Information Centre at Arnside station. There were 95,942 unique pageviews on the AONB website in 2017/18 and 1734 face to face enquiries were dealt with at the AONB Information Centre in 2017. In September 2018 the AONB Facebook page had 1611 followers, with 2788 on Twitter and there were 791 subscribers to the AONB e-newsletter.

The number of followers the Partnership has on social media and visits to the website are increasing, for example the number of followers on Twitter was over 1400 in 2015/16 and is now 2788. The number of subscribers to the AONB e-newsletters prior to 2018, was around 1000. However, following the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which came into effect on 25th May 2018, the number of subscribers declined.

Improving awareness and understanding of the special qualities of the AONB and helping people to understand the benefits (ecosystem services) provided by the landscape will help people better understand the importance of the

better management of the area and lead to greater appreciation and enjoyment of the special qualities of the AONB and action to conserve them. The opportunity to access information about the AONB should be available to all.

4.1.2 Events and Learning

Background

Events encourage people to enjoy, learn about and celebrate the special qualities of the area, connecting people with nature and encouraging participation and engagement. The AONB Partnership and partner organisations organise a vibrant programme of events throughout the year for all age groups including walks, talks, activities and festivals.

Current status

Indicator: Number of AONB Partnership events held to promote awareness and understanding of the AONB

Over past 5 years (2014 -2018):
5 Annual conferences
2 Apple Days (2015, 2017)
5 Festivals:
Wet & Wild Festival, 2014
A Taste of the Landscape Festival, 2015
A Taste of the Landscape Festival, 2016
WILD! Project, 2017
WILD! Project, 2018

Source: AONB

Indicator: Number of educational visits facilitated by the AONB Partnership (stewardship claims)

In 2018:
Number of educational visits facilitated by the AONB
Partnership – 29 (Warton Crag LNR, 25, Trowbarrow LNR, 4)

Source: AONB

Indicator: Number of university research projects facilitated by the AONB Partnership

In 2018:
Number of university research projects facilitated by the AONB
Partnership – 2: Crag butterflies, palaeomagnetic sampling

Source: AONB

Interpretation

The AONB Partnership runs a range of opportunities for local people and visitors to learn about, enjoy and explore the area. The Partnership holds Annual Conferences and every two years holds an Apple Day attracting visitors, including many young families, to come and discover the orchards of the AONB, learn all about the wildlife and sample the orchard produce. Over 1000 visitors attended the Apple Days in 2013 and 2015 and, in spite of the unpredictable weather, over 800 visitors came in 2017.

The Partnership has held festivals every year, including events arranged by ourselves and including other events organised by partners such as RSPB, National Trust. Details of the events and the number of visitors attending the AONB events are in Appendix 10.

In 2014 we held the Wet & Wild Festival to which we had 700 visitors. A Taste of the Landscape Festival was held in 2015, which included 14 events (Bitter and Butterflies walk and Herbal Ramble run by the AONB) and attracted over 800 people. Another Taste of the Landscape Festival was held in 2016: 25 events including Orchard Ramble, Woodwell Family Herbal Ramble, Warton Crag LNR Butterfly Walk, Woodwell Herbal Ramble, Farm Open Day, all organised by the AONB Partnership. WILD! Project, was held in both 2017 and 2018, and included Woodland Family

Fun Day with 120 visitors and Brilliant Butterflies walk in 2017, and two Woodland Family Fun Days (200 attendees) in 2018 along with 6 Landart events engaging 82 people.

Within the agri-environment stewardship agreements there is an educational access option to host a visit. The AONB Partnership runs a successful education programme, hosting educational visits to Warton Crag and Trowbarrow Local Nature Reserves. In 2018, 29 visits were hosted, 25 in Warton Crag LNR and 4 in Trowbarrow LNR. In the previous 4 years (2014 -2017), the number of visits hosted to Warton Crag were: 39, 20, 23 and 13 respectively.

The AONB Partnership worked with scientists from Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University and University of Liverpool enabling paleomagnetic sampling to be undertaken at various sites within the AONB, including Trowbarrow LNR. This geological sampling is part of an internationally important Lower Carboniferous magnetic polarity research project and will help improve the understanding of the lower Carboniferous successions in this part of northern England.

4.2 Access and Recreation

4.2.1 Countryside Access

Background

There is an extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) in the AONB including footpaths and bridleways – see Figure 26. Included within this network is 18km of easy access walks. Significant areas of the AONB are also openly accessible to the public such as National and Local Nature Reserves, National Trust, RSPB and AONB Landscape Trust owned land. The outstanding level of access within the AONB is one of the special qualities of the area.

Public Rights of Way should be easy to use by all legal users and, wherever reasonable, access should be available to people with a wide range of mobility difficulties. The AONB Tramper is currently hosted at RSPB Leighton Moss.

The coast is also an important part of the AONB for recreation, particularly for walking, running, sailing and angling.

Work is well underway by Natural England on the England Coast Path - a new National Trail around all of England's coast. The England Coast Path is due to be completed in 2020. The trail runs along the coast of the AONB.

Current status

Indicator: Length of PRoW and National Trails

In 2018:
Length of PRoW – **116km**
Length of National Trails – **0**

Source: LCC, CCC

Indicator: Length of National Cycle Routes

In 2018:
Length of National Cycle Routes within the AONB – **49km**

Source: Sustrans

Indicator: Number of uses of the AONB tramper

In 2017:
Number of uses of the AONB tramper - **100**

Source: RSPB

Indicator: Number of promoted tramper routes

In 2018:
Number of promoted tramper routes - **3** : Gait Barrows/Hawes
Water route , Leighton Moss, Arnside embankment path

Source: AONB

Interpretation

Retaining the high quality access network within the AONB and ensuring that it is maintained and promoted will ensure that residents and visitors can continue to access and enjoy the area fully.

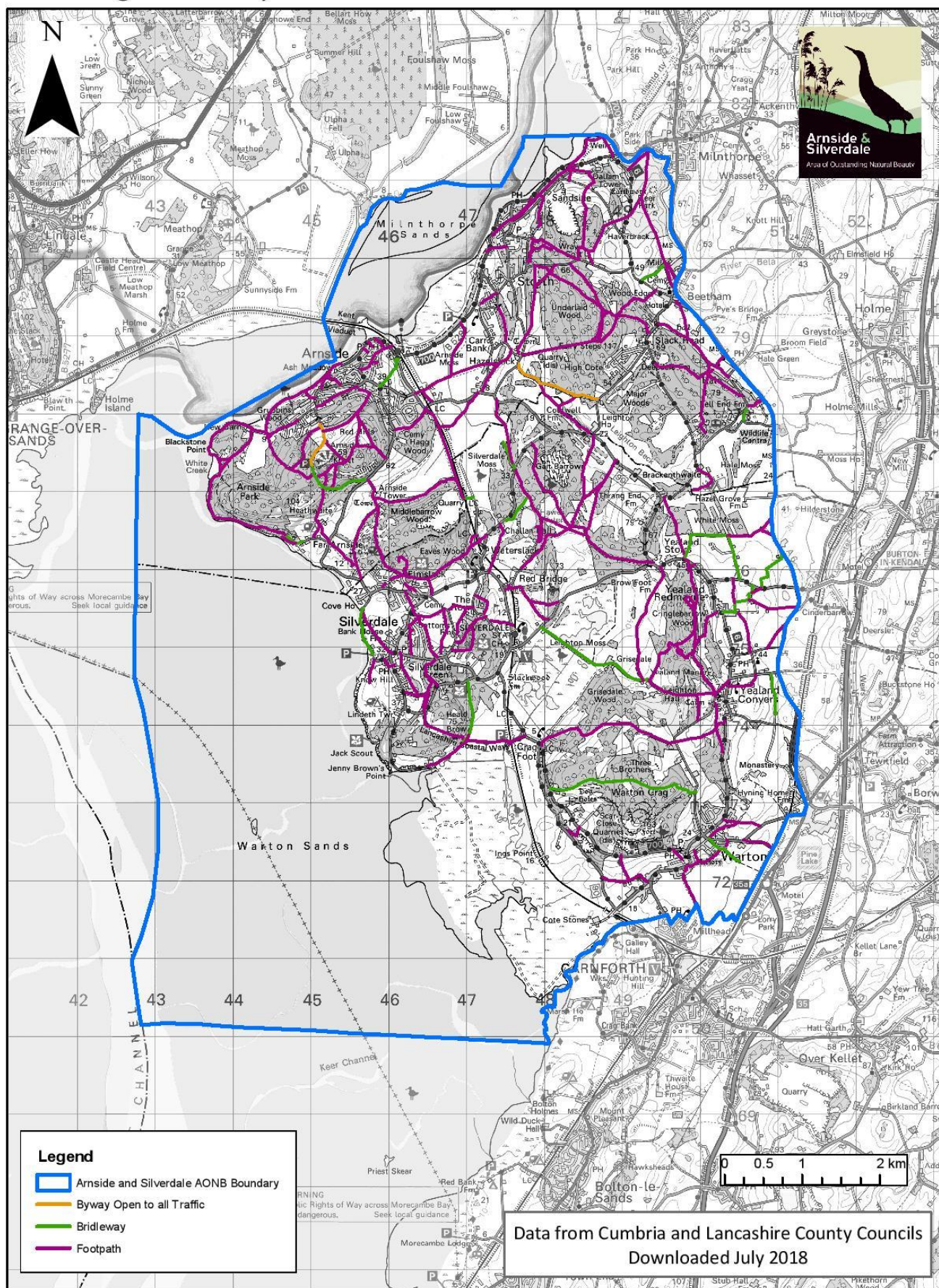
The length of public rights of way within the AONB is 116km. There are also a number of permissive paths. Cumbria and Lancashire County Councils have a statutory duty to manage and maintain all public rights of way throughout the counties. The AONB Partnership's volunteer programme also includes ongoing improvements to the network of public rights of way and concessionary footpaths, through good quality signage and vegetation management. Also, the installation of fingerposts helps to guide visitors to the area through the intricate network of footpaths.

The Silecroft to Silverdale and Silverdale to Cleveleys parts of the England Coast Path, which include the whole coastline of the AONB, are within Stage 2 (Develop). Natural England has recently been considering, on a case by case basis, the implications for its coastal access reports of the recent judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union of the 12th April 2018 in case C-323/17 People Over Wind. It is not known when NE will be in a position to publish the reports for public consultation.

There are three National Cycle Routes within the AONB: Route 6 (13km), Route 90 (18km) and Route 700, The Bay Cycle Way (18km). The Bay Cycle Way is part of a long distance route around Morecambe Bay from Walney Island, Barrow in Furness to Glasson Dock, Lancaster, and was launched in 2015 as part of Morecambe Bay Partnership's 700 Days Scheme, funded by the Coastal Communities Fund and Heritage Lottery Fund.

Figure 26

Public Rights of Way within the AONB



Created by LCC on: 11/09/2018

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The AONB Tramper is currently hosted at RSPB Leighton Moss to enable people with limited mobility to discover the reserve and its use is increasing; it was used 100 times in 2017 and has been used over 90 times so far in 2018 (October 2018). In 2015, there were 4 uses and 45 in 2016. The More to Explore project is now enabling new routes to be added so that Tramper users can also explore further afield for example at Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve and at Sandside embankment. Improving the opportunities for people with disabilities and improving the quality and enjoyment of the recreational experience for all should be a priority.

4.3 Health and wellbeing

Background

The AONB landscape provides a range of health (physical and mental) and wellbeing benefits: the natural beauty, sense of place, tranquillity, and recreation can provide relaxation and unwinding, exercise, connection to nature, fresh air inspiration and spiritual refreshment.

Active outdoor activity such as walking, running, cycling and conservation work has been shown to boost both mental and physical health and wellbeing including enabling people to lead happier more fulfilling lives. Good access to the countryside is key to delivering these benefits and the AONB offers a range of opportunities to enjoy the countryside.

Current status

Indicator: Health of population

In the 2011 census:
95% of the AONB population were in very good, good or fair health

Source: 2011 Census

Indicator: Number of health and wellbeing events

In 2018:
Number of health and wellbeing events – **0**

Source: AONB

Indicator: Most visited and valued parts of the AONB

Arnside Knott, Leighton Hall, Arnside promenade and shore, Leighton Moss nature reserve, Fairy Steps, Sandside, Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve, Middlebarrow/Eaves Wood, Haweswater, Silverdale, Jenny Brown's Point and Jack Scout, Woodwell, Warton Crag

Source: AONB/NE PGIS project 2016

Indicator: Reasons for valued sites

Top 4 reasons for valued sites:
Views – 23%
Recreation – 21%
Wildlife – 19%
Beauty – 17%

Source: AONB/NE PGIS project 2016

Interpretation

95% of people are in 'very good, good or fair health' within the AONB (Census 2011). This percentage is comparable with and very slightly above that in Cumbria and nationally (94 and 94.4% respectively) and slightly above that in Lancashire (93.6%), (see Appendix 7).

The AONB Partnership is well placed to contribute to public health and wellbeing through its work to conserve and enhance the natural environment of the AONB and through the management and promotion of opportunities to access and enjoy it.

The AONB Partnership is currently developing a project, Dementia-friendly walks project, which will see a weekly programme of short guided walks for people living with dementia and their carers.

In Autumn 2016 Natural England and the AONB Partnership undertook a joint project to understand the places people go to within the Arnside & Silverdale AONB, what they value and what benefits they experience and enjoy when they are here. People use and value their local landscapes for a variety of reasons and get many different benefits from them. It may be an opportunity for recreation, or the opportunity to see nature and wildlife, or gain emotional benefits such as inspiration, tranquillity, or a sense of belonging or history – or a combination of these. It may simply be a place or landscape with a unique character or a beautiful view that people enjoy.

ADAS were commissioned for this project to pilot an approach to mapping valued landscapes across the AONB. People who live or work in the AONB, or enjoy visiting it were asked to map the places that they valued, and to identify what they valued them for. 95 participants took part in the pilot, with 399 pins being placed at different locations around the AONB. This has enabled a robust picture to form on how people value the area.

The ADAS mapping identified 13 locational clusters that are valued by the public⁷: Arnside Knott, Leighton Hall, Arnside promenade and shore, Leighton Moss nature reserve, Fairy Steps, Sandside, Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve, Middlebarrow/Eaves Wood, Haweswater, Silverdale, Jenny Brown's Point and Jack Scout, Woodwell, Warton Crag.

They are the most visited parts of the AONB and are valued for a variety of reasons but the top four reasons are: Views (23%), Recreation (21%), Wildlife (19%), Beauty (17%).

The information collected and mapped has helped to better understand what people value in the AONB so that it can be considered when making decisions about landscape and nature conservation or other types of landscape change.

5 Recommendations

Following the Management Plan review and the preparation of this State of the AONB Report, the AONB Partnership has a number of recommendations for additional indicators.

Suggested Indicator: Changes to landscape character identified through fixed point photography (for each of the landscape character types identified in the LSCA)

A series of photographs could be taken with viewpoints selected to capture both the key features and the landscapes to provide data for an indicator for monitoring landscape change. These photographs will represent a

⁷ Natural Capital and Resilient Landscapes in Arnside & Silverdale AONB, Dan Hunt & Jenny Wain, Bowfell Consulting, March 2017

baseline and it is hoped that repeat surveys at a minimum of 5 year intervals will illustrate trends in landscape change over the medium to long term. This indicator can help monitor any notable changes in landscape quality.

Suggested Indicator: Local Heritage Assets

The two local authorities covering the AONB, South Lakeland District Council and Lancaster City Council, are preparing lists of local heritage assets within their districts. A local heritage asset is a building, structure or man-made landscape of local historic or architectural importance which contributes to the local landscape, the local built character, settlement formation and 'sense of place' but is not covered by statutory legislation.

Other possible indicators:

Area of saltmarsh erosion/deposition

Number of Soil Management Plans within the AONB

Number of visitor beds

Number of members of Cumbria Tourism/Marketing Lancashire within the AONB

Number of tourism businesses within the AONB

The AONB Partnership also recommends to improve monitoring of information about the local economy.

6 Summary of Indicators

Description	Source	Latest data
An outstanding landscape, rich in natural and cultural heritage		
Landscape and Seascape		
<i>Landscape characterisation/quality</i>		
Landscape character type condition	AONB LSCA, 2015	The condition of the landscape character types within the Arnside & Silverdale AONB are: Good: 3 Intertidal Flats Bay Saltmarshes and Lagoons Inland Pasture and Parkland Moderate to Good: 3 Lowland Moss Coastal limestone Pasture Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements
NCA Landscape Change Database	NE	Overall landscape effects of Environmental Stewardship until 2013 for: Morecambe Bay Limestone NCA Positive ⁸ Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary NCA Neutral
<i>Farmed landscape</i>		
Number of agri-environment agreements	NE	In 2018: 19 Environmental Stewardship agreements were live, and of these 1 was at Higher Level 5 Countryside Stewardship agreements were live In total, 24 agri-environment agreements

⁸ This is based on assessment of ES only

Area managed under agri-environment agreements	NE	In 2018: 1,196 ha within the AONB was in Environmental Stewardship, including 25% at Higher Level 118 ha was in Countryside Stewardship, including 96% at High Tier In total 1,314 ha within the AONB was in agri-environment agreements
The uptake of themed groups of ES options that contribute to conserving and enhancing landscape character	NE	In 2018: Area of land under ES specifically for the management and protection of archaeological features was 14.4 ha Number of hedgerow trees and in-field trees managed under ES was 304 Area of woodland managed and created under ES was 30 ha Area of low input grassland managed, restored or created under ES was 272 ha
Land use within the agricultural setting	Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016	In 2016: 80% of the farmed land was grassland 11% was woodland 5% was crops and bare fallow
Livestock numbers	Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016	In 2016 livestock numbers within the AONB were: 2,570 cattle (257 beef herd, 621 dairy herd) 12,047 sheep 10,580 poultry 62 horses
Woodland landscape		
Area and % of AONB which is woodland	FC	In 2015: The area of woodland in the AONB is 1,559 ha covering around a third of the terrestrial AONB
Area and % of Ancient Woodland	NE	In 2017: The area of Ancient Woodland in the AONB is 652 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland (ASNW) 488 ha Plantations on Ancient Woodland sites (PAWS) - 164 ha
Woodland in Active Management	FC	In 2017: 73 % of woodland in the AONB is in positive management
Number of ancient, veteran and notable trees	Ancient tree inventory	In 2018 in the Arnside & Silverdale AONB there are: 2 Ancient trees 110 Veteran trees 16 Notable trees
Area of Forestry Commission managed land	FC	In 2018 in the Arnside & Silverdale AONB: Total area land managed by Forestry Commission - 221 ha
Development		
Number of planning approvals within the AONB	SLDC LCiC	Number of planning approvals within the AONB: 2013-2014 100 2014-2015 120 2015-2016 112 2016-2017 117 2017-2018 116
Number of formal responses to planning applications submitted by the AONB Partnership	AONB	Number of formal responses to planning applications submitted by the AONB Partnership: 2013-2014 23 2014-2015 38 2015-2016 53 2016-2017 68 2017-2018 51 2018-2019 (Jan) 78

Number of new homes delivered within the AONB	SLDC LCiC	Between 2013 and 2017: Number of new homes delivered within the AONB is 33
Biodiversity		
Designated sites		
Number/area of sites and % of AONB	NE/CCC/LCC	Designated sites within the AONB: 19 SSSIs , covering 4,079 ha , 54% of the total AONB area 2 SACs , covering 3,548 ha , 47% of the total AONB area 3 SPAs , covering 3,312 ha , 43% of the total AONB area 64 LWS , covering 857 ha , 11% of the total AONB area
Condition of SSSIs	NE	In 2018: 99.1% in favourable or recovering condition
Condition of broad habitats within SSSIs Woodland, grassland, freshwater wetlands, coastal habitats	NE	In 2017: 98.7 % of Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland (upland) 100% of Calcareous grassland (lowland) 100% of Calcareous grassland (upland) 100% Earth heritage 90% Fen, marsh and swamp (lowland) 91.9% Inland rock 100% Littoral sediment 100% Standing open water and canals within SSSIs were in favourable or recovering condition
Condition of Local Wildlife Sites	G Skelcher, County Wildlife Sites Survey (2014/15)	In 2015: 21 of the 64 LWS were in positive management
Priority habitat		
Extent and type of priority habitat within the AONB	G Skelcher, Priority Habitat Survey , 2016	Extent of priority habitat within the AONB – 5,096 ha , 67% cover of the AONB
Hectares of land enhanced for nature through the work of the AONB Partnership	AONB	In 2018: Hectares of land enhanced for nature through the work of the AONB Partnership – 36.3 ha
Hectares of nature reserves (NNR, LNR, NT, RSPB, WT, Woodland Trust, Landscape Trust plus private nature reserves) in the AONB	NE, NT, RSPB, WT, LT, Woodland Trust	In 2018: Hectares of nature reserves in the AONB: 2,636 ha
Species		
Species records - birds	RSPB	In 2018: Total counts from Leighton Moss, Silverdale Moss, Barrow Scout and Saline Lagoons - Bittern Booming: 2 Nests: 1 Bearded Tit Pairs: 25 Young: 29 Marsh Harrier Nests: 3 Young fledged: 6 Avocet Pairs: 29 Fledged young: 20
Species records - butterflies	RSPB	In 2018: Butterflies of RSPB Warton Crag Nature Reserve – High Brown Fritillary 0 Pear-bordered fritillary 0

		Small pearl-bordered fritillary 73 Northern Brown Argus 49 Dingy Skipper 41
Number of species recovery programmes delivered	NE	Number of species recovery programmes delivered: 1 (Ladys slipper Orchid)
Geodiversity		
Geology		
Number/area of geological sites and % of AONB	NE/LCC/ Cumbria Geo- conservation	Designated sites within the AONB: 2 geological SSSIs, covering 30ha, 0.4% of the AONB area 8 Local Geological Sites (LGS), covering 429ha, 6% of the AONB area 16 Limestone Pavement Orders (LPOs), covering 1178ha, 15% of the AONB area
Condition of geological SSSIs	NE	100% in favourable
Condition of Local Geological Sites	AONB Geology Audit and Assessment, 2018, Cuesta Consulting	In 2018: 100% of the LGS are in favourable condition
Soils		
Agricultural land classification within the AONB	NE	Agricultural land classification within the AONB: 31% in Grade 3 39% in Grade 4 22% in Grade 5
Water Environment		
Water quality		
Ecological status of river, standing and transitional water bodies	EA	Bespoke water quality data set provided by Andrew Frankish of Environment Agency (EA) based on data on EA Catchment Planning System (classification data to 2016)
Bathing water quality		
Bathing water quality classifications	EA	In 2017, at Morecambe North and Morecambe South: The bathing water quality classifications were 'good'
Water resources		
Abstraction licences within the AONB	EA	In 2018 there are: 8 licences: - 4 surface water abstractions - 4 groundwater abstractions
Private water supplies	SLDC LCiC	In 2018 there are: 9 private water supplies (pws): - 8 groundwater pws - 1 rainwater harvesting pws
Flood risk		
Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding	EA	Environment Agency Flood risk maps, 2018: - risk of flooding both from rivers and sea - surface water flooding risk
Number of natural flood management projects within the AONB	SCRT	Within the AONB, 2013-2018: Number of natural flood management projects = 0
Historic Environment		
Number of heritage assets	Historic England, CCC/ Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service, SLDC/LCiC	In 2018 in the Arnside & Silverdale AONB there are: 10 Scheduled Monuments 115 Listed Buildings (6 Grade 1, 10 Grade II*, and 99 Grade II) 1 Registered Parks and Gardens 3 Conservation Areas 695 Historic Environment Records
Number of heritage assets at risk	Historic England	In 2017:

		4 sites within the AONB are on the Heritage at Risk Register - Arnside Tower, Beetham Hall (curtain wall and uninhabited portion), Hazelslack Tower and Warton Crag small multivallate hillfort
Number of heritage assets where condition has been improved through the work of the AONB Partnership (volunteer work)	AONB	In 2018: The condition of 4 heritage assets has been improved through the work of the AONB Partnership (volunteer work) - Hyning historic designed garden, Bank Well and Woodwell ponds and the hedgelaying competition
Number of research projects that have been undertaken to improve understanding of the heritage assets of the AONB over the last 5 years through work of or support of the AONB Partnership	MBP UCLAN Mourholme Society	Over 2013- 2018 in the Arnside & Silverdale AONB there have been : 5 research projects
Tranquillity		
Levels of tranquillity	CPRE	CPRE tranquillity map, 2007
Levels of intrusion	CPRE	CPRE intrusion map, 2007
Dark night skies	CPRE	CPRE dark night skies map, 2016
Vibrant and sustainable communities		
Sustainable communities		
Population – Demographics		
Age distribution	Cumbria Observatory, Office for National Statistics	In 2016 in the AONB: 2.8% of the population were under 4 years old, 8.1% aged 5-14, 7.9% aged 15-24, 13.5% aged 25-44, 31.2% aged 45-64, 20.3% aged 65-74, 16.3% aged 75+
Indices of Multiple Deprivation		
Levels of Deprivation	Cumbria Observatory, Lancaster City Council	In 2015: The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks of the 6 LSOAs covering the AONB show that deprivation is scarce within the AONB.
Housing		
Affordability ratio	SLDC LCiC	The affordability ratio of median earnings to median house prices in 2018: Arnside & Beetham ward – 7.8¹ The affordability ratio of average wage of the district to average house prices in 2016: Silverdale ward – 12.1⁹ Warton ward – 8.6¹
Number of new affordable homes delivered within the AONB	SLDC LCiC	Number of new affordable homes delivered within the AONB over 5 years, 2013 – 2017: 0
Local services		
Numbers of rural services	LCC, CCC, NHS	Within the AONB in 2018 : Schools: 6 Post Offices: 4 Convenience stores: 8 GPs: 2 Village halls: 5 Libraries: 2 Bus services: 3 bus routes

⁹ The SLDC and LCiC figures cannot be directly compared because of dates and way calculated.

		Trains: 1 train line
Train passenger figures for Silverdale and Arnside	Office of Rail and Road	In 2016/7: Arnside – 110,610 Silverdale – 55,892
Local Economy		
Employment		
Employment by sector	Office for National Statistics - 2011 census	Within the AONB (in 2011), industries employed: 2.0% of the population in agriculture, forestry, fishing 7.0% in accommodation and food service activities and 15.0% in education 14.6% in human health and social work activities 13.6% in wholesale and retail trade
Total employment in farming	Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016	In 2016: 107 total labour (28 farmers full time, 37 part time)
Proportion of economically active/employed/retired people	Office for National Statistics - 2011 census	Within the AONB (2011) 63.4% of the population are economically active 59.6% are in employment 28.5% are retired
Farming/forestry/land management		
Farm size	Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016	In 2016: 38% of farms are under 20 ha, 35% are 20 to 100 ha and 27% are over 100ha
Farm type	Defra Agricultural Survey, 2016	In 2016: 63% of farms are grazing livestock and 17% general cropping farms
Total annual values of agri-environment agreements	NE	In 2018: Total value of Environmental Stewardship agreements - £227,143 Total value of Countryside Stewardship agreements - £81,059
Area of Forestry Commission land	Forestry Commission	Total land area management by Forest Enterprise in the AONB: 221 ha
Sustainable visitor economy		
Number of caravan pitches	SLDC LCiC	In 2018 within the AONB there are: 1,684 caravan pitches
Number of visits to key visitor attractions	RSPB Leighton Hall Heron Corn Mill	In 2017/18, the visitor numbers were: 114,373 at RSPB Leighton Moss 12,000 at Heron Corn Mill 14,650 at Leighton Hall
Rural skills		
Number of AONB led training events as part of the AONB Rural Skills Programme	AONB	In 2017 within the AONB there were: 3 training events held (drystone walling and hurdle training) and 1 hedgelaying competition, with 17 competitors
Community engagement and Volunteering		
Community engagement		
Number of AONB Landscape Trust members	AONB Landscape Trust	In January 2018: Number of Landscape Trust members - 1126
Volunteering		

Number of people actively volunteering	AONB	In 2018: Number of people actively volunteering - 42
Number of hours worked on conservation management by AONB Partnership volunteers	AONB	In 2017/18: Number of hours worked on conservation management by AONB Partnership volunteers: 3200
A strong connection between people and the landscape		
Enjoyment and Understanding		
<i>Effective communication</i>		
Number of unique website pageviews	AONB	In 2017/18: Number of unique website pageviews: 95,942
Social media performance (followers on Twitter, 'likes' on Facebook)	AONB	In September 2018: Number of Twitter followers: 2788 and Facebook page followers: 1611
Number of AONB newsletter subscribers	AONB	In September 2018: Number of AONB newsletter subscribers: 791
Number of visitors to the AONB Information Centre	AONB	In 2017: Number of face to face enquiries within the AONB Information Centre: 1734
Events and learning		
Number of AONB Partnership events held to promote awareness and understanding of the AONB	AONB	Over past 5 years (2014 -2018): 5 Annual conferences 2 Apple Days (2015, 2017) 5 Festivals: Wet & Wild Festival, 2014 A Taste of the Landscape Festival, 2015 A Taste of the Landscape Festival, 2016 WILD! Project, 2017 WILD! Project, 2018
Number of educational visits facilitated by the AONB Partnership (stewardship claims)	AONB	In 2018: Number of educational visits facilitated by the AONB Partnership – 29 (Warton Crag LNR, 25, Trowbarrow LNR, 4)
Number of university research projects facilitated by the AONB Partnership	AONB	In 2018: Number of university research projects facilitated by the AONB Partnership – 2 : Crag butterflies, palaeomagnetic sampling
Access and Recreation		
<i>Countryside access</i>		
Length of PRoW and National Trails	LCC/CCC	In 2018: Length of PRoW – 116km Length of National Trails - 0
Length of National Cycle Routes	Sustrans	In 2018: Length of National Cycle Routes – 49km
Number of uses of the AONB tramper	RSPB	In 2017: Number of uses of the AONB tramper - 100
Number of promoted tramper routes	AONB	In 2018: Number of promoted tramper routes - 3 : Gait Barrows/Hawes Water route , Leighton Moss, Arnside embankment path
Health and wellbeing		
<i>Population – Human Health</i>		
Health of population	2011 census	In the 2011 census: 95% of the AONB population were in very good, good or fair health
Number of health and wellbeing events	AONB	2018 - 0
Valuing the landscape		

Most visited and valued parts of the AONB	AONB/NE – Mapping your valued places project	Arnside Knott, Leighton Hall, Arnside promenade and shore, Leighton Moss nature reserve, Fairy Steps, Sandside, Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve, Middlebarrow/Eaves Wood, Haweswater, Silverdale, Jenny Brown's Point and Jack Scout, Woodwell, Warton Crag
Reasons for valued sites	AONB/NE - PGIS project	Top 4 reasons for valued sites: Views – 23% Recreation – 21% Wildlife – 19% Beauty – 17%

Appendix 1 – Landscape

NCA Landscape Change Database

NCA 20 Morecambe Bay Limestones

Source: (Developing Indicators and Thresholds for Monitoring the Landscape Impacts of Environmental Stewardship at the National Character Area Scale, Assessments, prepared by LUC in association with Julie Martin Associates, November 2013)

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score	Positive	4

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of: scrub management, conservation of traditional orchards and parkland, hedgerows, ditches and dykes and the highly characteristic limestone walls, retention of historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass, and conservation of wetlands and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on: broadleaved woodland management and protection, management of low input, wet and rough pasture, use of traditional mixed stock grazing, and conservation of upland and lowland species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

Detailed comments: in this NCA which falls partly within the Lake District National Park and two AONBs (together covering some 37% of the NCA) ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape and a strongly positive effect on field boundaries, the historic environment and coastal salt marshes, and is helping conserve the highly distinctive lowland raised bogs. ELS is the main driver in relation to hedgerows, ditches and walls, low input pastures and mixed stocking, retention of historic farm buildings, and archaeology on grassland. HLS is more influential in relation to scrub management, orchards and parklands, wet and rough pasture, and conservation of species-rich grasslands, wetland, and coastal salt marsh habitats. Increased uptake of measures for ditches and wet grasslands would be particularly helpful along with greater uptake to cover the range of different species-rich grasslands.

Countryside Quality Counts, Morecambe Bay Limestones NCA, 1999-2003, (2007)

Source: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219015512/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/jca/Consultation/Theme.aspx?CqcJcaID=20&CqcThemeID=2>

CQC Overall Character Assessment

CQC Overall Assessment, Morecambe Bay Limestones NCA, 1999-2003:

- Enhancing**
 - Agriculture
 - Semi-natural habitats
- Maintained**
 - Trees and woodland
 - Boundary features (fields are generally enclosed by limestone walls or hedges)
- Diverging**
 - Settlement & development
- Neglected**
 - Historic features

Trees & woodland - Maintained

CQC Assessment

Woodland character is stable, although there are opportunities for further enhancement. About 49% of the woodland cover is on an ancient woodland site. The proportion of these sites covered by a Woodland Grant Scheme agreement has increased since 1999 from 12% to 27%.

Key Characteristics

Some scrub and broadleaved woodland is found in the inland areas, with some areas of ancient and semi-natural woodland. There are relatively few trees on the coast. Traditional coppice woodlands.

Boundary features - Maintained

CQC Assessment

There appears to have been only limited uptake of management agreements that would enhance or restore quality of boundary features which have in the past suffered loss. The estimated boundary length for the JCA is about 2838km. Total length of agreements between 1999-2003 is equivalent to about 8% of this total. The resource has probably just been maintained.

Key Characteristics

Fields are generally enclosed by limestone walls or hedges.

Agriculture - Enhancing

CQC Assessment

Loss of grasslands observed up to 1998 has been mostly reversed. There has been a significant decline in grazing pressure since 1998. The most extensive annual Countryside Stewardship agreements in 2003 were for upland limestone grassland (387ha) and lowland pastures on neutral/acid soils (140ha). These data suggest some enhancement in character.

Key Characteristics

Sheep and cattle graze the coastal pasture and intertidal commons. Lowland raised mires surrounding the limestone outcrops have been reclaimed for agriculture. Rough grazing is a feature of the higher grounds on unimproved limestone grassland or rough fell vegetation.

Settlement & development - Diverging

CQC Assessment

Development outside the major settlements appears to be significant along major route corridors of the A590 and A5087 to the south and west of Ulverston, around Grange, Silverdale and Wharton, and to east of the M6 corridor around Nether-Kellet.

Key Characteristics

Settlements are generally dispersed and rural in character, having usually grown around large farmsteads. Larger centres include Grange-over-Sands, Arnside, Silverdale and Milnthorpe which have a seaside resort character, reflecting the growth in the use of the area for recreation from the 18th Century onwards.

Semi-natural habitats - Enhancing

CQC Assessment

The area of SSSIs is significant, and about 57% are favourable condition or recovering. The most extensive annual Countryside Stewardship agreements in 2003 were for upland limestone grassland (387ha) and lowland pastures on neutral/acid soils (140ha), but there is limited evidence of management of coastal habitats.

Key Characteristics

Semi natural areas include a mosaic of species rich grassland, limestone pavements, scrub, semi-natural coppice woodland, herb-rich grasslands, peaty fenlands and mosslands. The coastline consists of shifting intertidal sandflats and saltmarsh with minor channels and pools. Areas of scaurs and pebble patches, mudflats, sandy beaches, bedrock and pebble and shingle beaches are exposed at low tide.

Historic features - Neglected

CQC Assessment

In 1918 about 3% of the JCA was historic parkland. In terms of its share of the resource the JCA was ranked 84. By 1995 it is estimated that 32% of the 1918 area had been lost. About 24% of the remaining parkland is covered by an Historic Parkland Grant, and 23% is included in an agri-environmental scheme. While most existing historic farm buildings are intact structurally, only about 71% remain unconverted. These data suggest that the character of important aspects of the historic landscape is continuing to weaken.

Key Characteristics

Historic features include burial mounds and stone circles on higher grounds, prehistoric settlements and enclosures on Birkrigg Common and medieval field patterns. Coppice woodlands are a further feature of the area which reflect past traditional management practices.

River and coastal - Neglected

CQC Assessment

There has been limited evidence of Countryside Stewardship agreements for enhancement of coastal habitats, whose character has in the past been weakened. The biological river water quality in 1995 was predominantly average and it has been maintained. The chemical water quality in 1995 was predominantly good and it has also been maintained.

Key Characteristics

The Rivers Leven and Kent flow into Morecambe Bay.

Appendix 2 – Defra June Agricultural Survey

Defra Agricultural Survey – Land use, livestock and agricultural workforce on commercial holdings

This data is taken from the Defra statistical data set 'Structure of the agricultural industry at 1 June in England and UK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june> Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty 2016 June Agricultural Survey, accessed 1st June 2018.

These data series show land and crop areas, livestock populations and agricultural workforce estimates for England and the UK as at 1 June each year. The results come from the long-running June surveys of agriculture and horticulture that are carried out each year in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The information includes long-term trends or detailed results for different types of farm, farm size or geographical area.

Farm types (number of farms)

Year	Total Holdings	Cereals	General cropping ¹	Horticulture	Specialist pigs	Specialist Poultry	Dairy	Grazing Livestock (LFA)	Grazing Livestock (lowland)	Mixed	Other
2016	48	#	8	0	0	#	#	21	9	#	#
2013	46	0	6	#	0	#	#	23	11	#	#
2010	43	0	#	#	0	0	#	22	13	#	#

= suppressed to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings, LFA – Less Favoured Areas, established in 1975 as a means to provide support to mountainous and hill farming areas

Farm size in hectares (number of farms)

Year	<5	>=5 and <20	>=20 and <50	>=50 and <100	>=100
2016	8	10	10	7	13
2013	5	12	8	5	16
2010	6	14	6	7	10

Land use (area)

Year	Total area	Rented land	Owned land	Crops and bare fallow	Temporary grass	Permanent grass	Rough grazing (sole right)	Woodland	All other land
2016	4275	2150	1790	222	#	2270	#	474	137
2013	4089	2183	1488	139	198	2409	1065	262	17
2010	3105	1874	955	#	100	2547	#	125	14

Defra confirmed (email 1/06/2018) that rough grazing and temporary grass = 1171ha. Rented land – land rented for at least 365 days on either a Full Agricultural Tenancy, Farm Business Tenancy or other long term agreement.

Livestock (numbers)

Year	Cattle (number)			Pigs (number)	Sheep (number)	Poultry (number)	Other Livestock (number)	
	Dairy herd	Beef herd	Total cattle	Total pigs	Total sheep	Total poultry	Goats	Horses
2016	621	257	2570	#	12047	10580	#	62
2013	725	215	3231	#	13116	9682	#	81
2010	568	177	2935	#	12 157	296	#	82

Labour (numbers)

Year	Farmers Full time	Farmers Part-time	Employees Full-time	Employees Part-time	Casual workers	Total labour
2016	28	37	13	13	#	107
2013	30	43	9	11	6	104
2010	25	39	7	6	5	87

1. Noticeable changes in the June Survey

The substantive increase in the number of general cropping holdings under Standard Output typology is not as a result of holdings having changed type, it is mainly due to 'Specialist Grass and Forage' holdings under the Standard Gross Margins typology (12,533) now being classified as general cropping. In terms of their robust type these 'Specialist Grass and Forage' holdings were grouped as 'Other' under SGM typology. Since these holdings do not have any other enterprises, particularly grazing livestock enterprises, the grassland is considered as being "forage for sale" which under the standard output typology is treated as a general cropping product.

June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture: Methodology

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/182206/defra-stats-foodfarm-landuselivestock-june-junemethodology-20120126.pdf

'5.2 Farm type classification

As part of the production of the holding level dataset, we also assign each holding to a farm type to indicate the main type of activity on the holding. To meet EU requirements, from 2010 the methodology employed to do this has changed to using "Standard Outputs" rather than "Standard Gross Margins". The Standard Output (SO) is a measure of the total value of the output costs on a farm based on standardised coefficients, whereas Standard Gross Margins (SGM) are a measure of the profitability. Full details of these changes and an explanation of the impact on farm type classification can be found in the June standard output typology document available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/landuselivestock/junesurvey/junesurveyresults/>.

General cropping

Holdings on which arable crops (including field scale vegetables) account for more than two thirds of the total SO and also holdings with a mixture of arable and horticultural crops which again account for more than two thirds of the total SO. In a change to the previous classification system, holdings without livestock that also have grassland and forage crops accounting for more than two thirds of the total SO are assigned to general cropping.'

Appendix 3 - Biodiversity

Local Wildlife Sites

Lancashire – Biological Heritage Sites (44)
Lambert's Meadow
Sixteen Buoys
Challan Hall Allotment Limestone Pavements outside SSSI
Gait Barrows Limestone Pavement, Grassland and Woodland outside the SSSI/NNR
Thrang Coppice
Yealand Storrs Fields
Thrang Fields
Thrang End and Creep-a-Crawl Woods
Post Office Lots
Woodwell (Including Bottoms Wood, Scout Wood, Pointer Wood and Long Wood)
Hazelwood Farm Grasslands
Heald Brow (Including Fleagarth Wood and Magstone Wood)
Warton Crag Quarry and Cliffs
Warton Crag North of Occupation Road (Including Grisedale Wood and Stoney Wood)
White Moss
Hyning Scout Wood and Adjoining Land
Crag Road Verge
Chapel Lane and The Row Roadside Verges
Moss Lane Roadside Verge
Red Bridge Lane Roadside Verges
Burton Well Scroggs
Eaves Wood Limestone Pavement and Woodland Outside SSSI
Burton Well Limestone Pavements and Woodlands (Including Burton Well Scar and Hagg Wood)
Silverdale Golf Course
Silverdale Golf Course East
Myers Dyke
Red Bridge Railway Cutting
Ford Lane Bridge Railway Cutting
Silverdale Moss
Trowbarrow Quarry and The Trough Plantation
Alders Watering Hole
Coldwell Farm Limestone Pavement and Grassland
Thrang end Fields
Trowbarrow Pasture
Bank Well
Silverdale Coastal Cliffs and 'The Lots'
Cow Close Wood
Outflow from Leighton Moss to Morecambe Bay
Barrow Scout
Warton Crag South of Occupation Road
Ings Point Cliff
Ings Point Railway Cutting
Morecambe Wood, Flat Wood and Storrs Brow
Dykedale Wood and Summerhouse Hill

Cumbria – County Wildlife Sites (20)
Grubbins Limestone Plateau
Grubbins Wood
Dobshall Wood
Hare Parrock
Hollins Farm Verges
Middlebarrow Plain
Middlebarrow Wood
Hagg Wood (Arnside)
Storth Corner Pasture
Creep-i'-th'-Call Bridge Wood
Longthroughs Wood
Dolly Wood
Whinscar Fieryhouse and Longtail Woods
Major Woods
Slack Head Wood
Red Hills Wood
Red Hills Pasture

Haverbrack Bank
Crow Wood (Dallam)
Hale Fell

Habitats

Unfavourable declining and unfavourable no change sites (Natural England, Designated Sites View, accessed 13th August 2018)

Unfavourable declining

Hawes Water SSSI unit 8, 2.8ha, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland - last assessed 21/03/2017

Condition assessment comment: 'This unit has been changed from UR to UD because of the need to remove around 1ha of beech plantation. This is an action of the MB Limestones SIP and a recommendation from Iain Diack (NE Wetland Specialist). Removing the trees from the mainly marl and peaty substrate will allow restoration marl grassland and base-rich fen priority habitat (and SAC qualifying features). It will also reconnect grazing of the lakeside habitat at Hawes water back to the pastures at gait barrows.'

Reason for adverse condition: Forestry – forestry and woodland management

Middlebarrow SSSI unit 3, 7.35ha, Inland rock – last assessed 20/10/2010

'Middlebarrow unit 3 was assessed for limestone pavements and VPA. There is no evidence of loss of pavement. Non natives are present- Cotoneaster which occurs on the margins of grassland, woodland & pavement clearings. This is locally well above below the 1% threshold and this urgently needs attention. There is also local Buddleja and occasional pine. There are no agricultural weeds and bracken is rare. Structure in pavement vegetation is good with a mixed mosaic of open and wooded pavement, clearings and scrub edge. Pavement vegetation is emergent but evidence of deer browse on yew (and occasionally ash) is marked. The yew skirts are no worse than in 2005 but have not improved and are still degraded by deer. Juniper is occasional. The VPA is favourable with Sorbus lanc, Sesleria, Cx digitata, & Epipactis all evident. Dryopteris submontana was not seen on this visit. Condition is assessed as unfavourable with cotoneaster removal being the required action and deer control needing addressing.'

Reason for adverse condition: Forestry – deer grazing/browsing, Forestry – forestry and woodland management, Other – other – specify in comments

Unfavourable no change

Gait Barrows SSSI merger of units 16-18, 20-21 and 27), 16.41ha, Fen, marsh and swamp – last assessed 21/03/2017

'This unit has been changed from favourable to unfav no change because it has been agreed with national wetland specialist (Ian Diack) that the extent of the priority habitat (marl lake and base-rich fen) is greatly reduced due to the modified state of Little Hawes Water. A bid has been made to WEIF for 17/18 to restore the hydrology by blocking the channel between Hawes Water and Little Hawes Water to increase the extent of the open water and surrounding base rich fen (features of MB Limestones SAC).'

Reason for adverse condition: Freshwater – inappropriate water levels

Warton Crag SSSI unit 6 (Three Brothers Allotment), 10.32ha, Inland rock – last assessed 06/06/2016

'The unit has woodland and very small amounts of calcareous grassland and semi-open pavement. Non designated parts are the bracken/neutral grassland and wooded pavement. The unit fails as the woodland is largely grazed (though with small areas fenced off) - resulting in loss of ground flora and is bramble/grass dominated. Dead wood is also sparse. Sycamore is about 10% cover - just acceptable as not regenerating strongly.

The small calcareous grassland patches are rank and with low herb cover apart from small area around the Brothers stones. Grassland along the rides is mostly semi improved and not calcareous and is bracken dominated in many places despite some past treatment.

Most of the pavement is wooded but small areas in the west are semi-open but the best area in the NW where it is fenced has over 30% scrub cover and fails on this. A good patch of lily of valley occurs next to pavement.

The allotment has potential for butterflies but is not designated for them. Only whitebeam out of the vascular plant assemblage occurs here’.

Reason for adverse condition: Agriculture – overgrazing

Hawes Water SSSI unit 12, 0.7258ha, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland – last assessed 08/03/2012

‘The unit is assessed as remaining in unfavourable no-change. Although it would appear that positive action has been taken in the felling of non-natives in the Northern part of the unit, this has unfortunately created a significant area with very low canopy cover (<10%), there is also evidence of recent die back of all ash saplings / young trees in the Northern Part of the unit (cause unknown) and dense bramble cover across the entire area. The loss of canopy cover has allowed the bramble to become established and could possibly make it difficult for natural regeneration of to occur (although it may in fact protect any regen from deer browsing). It may be necessary to encourage re-establishment of tree cover by securing natural regeneration with tree shelters. Discussion is needed with the site owner to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to aid recovery. The Southern half of the unit (NNR) was in better (unfavourable recovering) condition, but still failing some of the FCT targets, most notably on the lack of understory cover, however, ash regeneration was present and deer browsing did not appear to be a problem.’

Reason for adverse condition: forestry – forestry and woodland management

Condition of broad habitats within SSSIs (ha)

Broad habitat	Favourable and recovering condition		Unfavourable no change	Unfavourable declining
	Ha	% of total broad habitat area		
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland	315	98.7	<i>Hawes Water SSSI unit 12</i> , 0.7ha	<i>Hawes Water SSSI unit 8</i> , 2.8ha
Calcareous grassland - lowland	142	100		
Calcareous grassland - upland	19	100		
Earth heritage	30	100		
Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	144	90	<i>Gait Barrows SSSI merger of units 16-18, 20-21 and 27</i> , 16.4ha,	
Inland rock	205	91.9	<i>Warton Crag SSSI unit 6</i> (Three Brothers Allotment), 10.3ha,	<i>Middlebarrow SSSI unit 3</i> , 7.35ha, Inland rock
Littoral sediment	3144	100		
Standing open water and canals	6	100		

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Area of Priority Section 41 habitats within the Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB and proportion of AONB each covers

Source: G Skelcher, Priority Habitat Survey, 2016

Broad habitat	Habitat name	Area (ha)	% cover of AONB (7561 ha)
Arable and horticulture	Traditional orchards	3.41	0.05
	Total Arable & Horticulture	3.41	0.05
Boundary	Hedgerows	<i>Not assessed</i>	
	Total Boundary	n/a	
Coastal	Coastal saltmarsh	378.82	5.01
	Intertidal mudflats	2474.69	32.73
	Maritime cliff and slopes	3.58	0.05
	Total Coastal	2857.09	37.79

Broad habitat	Habitat name	Area (ha)	% cover of AONB (7561 ha)
Freshwater	Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes ¹⁰	4.45	0.06
	Ponds	1.92	0.03
	Rivers	3.12	0.04
	Total Freshwater	9.48	0.13
Grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland	126.85	1.68
	Lowland meadows	50.69	0.57
	Purple moor-grass and rush pastures	5.67	0.08
	Total Grassland	183.22	2.42
Heathland	Lowland heathland	0.07	0.001
	Total Heathland	0.07	0.001
Inland rock	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	161.02	2.13
	Limestone pavements	56.31	0.74
	Total Inland Rock	217.33	2.87
Marine	Estuarine rocky habitats		
	Total Marine		
Wetland	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	308.78	4.08
	Lowland fens	51.66	0.68
	Reedbeds	134.73	1.78
	Total Wetland	495.15	6.55
Woodland	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	220.58	2.92
	Upland mixed ashwoods	775.13	10.25
	Wet woodland	14.43	0.19
	Wood-pasture and parkland	3.95	0.05
	undefined deciduous woodland	316.03	4.18
	Total Woodland	1330.11	17.59
Total Priority Habitats		5095.85	67.4

Nature Reserves within the AONB

	Site Name	Area (ha)	Data Source
National Nature Reserve	Gait Barrows NNR	121.6	LCiC, 2018
Local Nature Reserves	Trowbarrow	15.8	LCiC, 2018
	Warton Crag	18.7	
	Warton Crag Quarry	6.8	
National Trust	NT land within the AONB	278	NT, 2017
Wildlife Trust (Lancashire and Cumbria)	Warton Crag	35	https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/nature-reserves , Feb 2019
	Hale Moss	3	
	Grubbins Wood	9	
RSPB	Leighton Moss	132.6	https://opendata-rspb.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/rspb-reserves , Feb 2019
	Silverdale Moss	70.2	
	Warton Crag	32.5	
	Barrow Scout	9.1	
	Morecambe Bay (part within the AONB)	1862.4	
Butterfly Conservation	Myers Allotment	7.2	https://butterfly-conservation.org/our-work/reserves/myers-allotment-lancashire , Feb 2019
Woodland Trust	Crossfield Wood	0.08	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/map/Arnside,%20Cumbria,%20United%20Kingdom/54.1978454589844/-2.83351898193359/?newTemplate=true , Feb 2019
	Dobshall Wood	3.87	
	Hynning Scout Wood	20.86	
Arnside & Silverdale AONB Landscape Trust	Teddy Heights	4.98	AONB
	Coldwell Parrock	2.55	
	Coldwell Meadow	1.89	
Total		2,636.13	
RSPB	Warton Mires	32.5	Land bought in 2018
Arnside & Silverdale AONB Landscape Trust	Coldwell – new land	3.95	Land bought in 2018

¹⁰ Oligo-mesotrophic lakes, NE, 18/10/2018

Fell End Holiday Park, Pure Leisure	Fell End	c. 12	'just under 30 acres' https://www.pure-leisure.co.uk/nature-reserve/history/ Reserve created in 2018
Total		48.45	
Grand Total		2,684.58	

Species

RSPB data

Total counts from Leighton Moss, Silverdale Moss, Barrow Scout and Saline Lagoons

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Bittern											
Booming	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nests	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bearded Tit											
Pairs	25	26	20	18	24	18	18	12	30	26	18
Young	29	33	33	24	69	49	17	32	104	103	51
Marsh Harrier											
Nests	3	2	3	4	4	7	6	4	4	5	4
Young fledged	6	7	7	6	11	14	8	8	10	14	9
Avocet											
Pairs	29	22	9	38	30	30	19	12	0	12	12
Fledged young	20	1	0	1	9	31	48	9	0	1	1

Butterflies of RSPB Warton Crag

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
High-brown fritillary	0	0	0	31	7	77	55	135	240	251	41
Pearl-bordered fritillary	0	3	2	2	2	8	23	40	21	31	87
Small pearl-bordered fritillary	73	156	20	47	56	152	81	129	97	71	47
Northern Brown Argus	49	72	32	207	59	87	88	247	145	171	71
Dingy Skipper	41	13	22	14	4	65	27	27	48	16	1

Appendix 4 Water Environment

Water Resources

Licensed Abstractions within the AONB (Environment Agency)

Site Operator	Location	Permit Number	NGR	Volume	Source	Use
Tarmac Trading Ltd	Sandside Quarry, Milnthorpe	2673619005	SD 4813 8089	Not Exceeding 4.5 m3/hour 85 m3/day 28,000 m3/year	Underground Strata/ Carboniferous Limestone	Dust Suppression/ Mineral Washing
John Dobson (Milnthorpe) Ltd	Bela Mill, Milnthorpe	2673615001	SD 4960 8110	Not Exceeding 2631 m3/hour 31582 m3/day 1646743 m3/year	River Bela	Power Generation/ Cooling
Heron Corn Mill (Beetham) Ltd	Heron Corn Mill, Beetham	2673614008	SD 49608 79944	No abstraction until minimum flow depth above weir is met (52mm)	River Bela	Power Generation
Billerudkorsnas Beetham Ltd	Waterhouse Mills, Beetham	2673614001	SD 4960 7990	Maximum 197 m3/hour 4733 m3/day 1727480 m3/year	River Bela	Paper Production
Pure Leisure Group	Fell End Caravan Park, Hale	2673619006	SD 50090 77890	Maximum 4.64 m3/hour 55.71 m3/day 20278 m3/year	Underground Strata/ Carboniferous Limestone	Private Water Supply
Lakeland Wildlife Oasis	Lakeland Wildlife Oasis, Hale	2673614005	SD 5090 7780	Maximum 2.5 m3/hour 25 m3/day 7500 m3/year	Underground Strata/ Carboniferous Limestone	Agriculture
Pure Leisure Group	Lakeland Leisure Village, Warton	NW/073/0622/001/R0 1	SD 51334 72729	Maximum 4.32 m3/hour 90 m3/day 32760 m3/year	Underground Strata/ Carboniferous Limestone	Use in Holiday Complex
Warton Stock Car Club	Warton Stock Car Club, Warton	2673600002	SD 4830 7080	Maximum Dust Suppression 10.02 m3/hour 127.64 m3/day 2553.70 m3/year Domestic 1.8 m3/hour 14.2 m3/day 283 m3/year	River Keer	Dust Suppression/ Domestic

Private water supplies within the AONB

Within SLDC area there are 8 private water supplies in total. 4 of these are boreholes. 4 of these are private distribution systems. This is where water is supplied by a water undertaker or licensed water supplier (United Utilities), and is then further distributed by a person other than a water undertaker or licensed water supplier. These are caravan parks in this instance. There are no springs or surface water supplies within this area. Source: SLDC

Within Lancaster District area there are 5 in total, 4 considered to be groundwater sources and one rainwater harvesting. Source: LCiC

Water Quality

Bathing water annual classifications

Bathing Water Profile for Morecambe North, SD 43781 64956

(results from water quality assessments under the Bathing Water Directive)

2017 - Current water quality classification is **Good**, based on samples taken from 2014 through to 2017.

2017 classification good

2016 classification good

2015 classification sufficient

2014 classification sufficient*

Samples taken weekly between May 1st 2017 and Sep 30th 2017

Bathing Water Profile for Morecambe South, SD 42746 64454

2017 - Current water quality classification is **Good**, based on samples taken from 2014 through to 2017.

2017 classification good

2016 classification good

2015 classification sufficient

2014 classification sufficient*

Samples taken weekly between May 1st 2017 and Sep 30th 2017

Classification for each bathing water is calculated annually, based on samples from the previous four years. These classifications, from best to worst, are "excellent", "good", "sufficient" or "poor".

From 2015 there are new, tighter standards. The first official classification under these new standards was published towards the end of 2015, when a full four-year dataset was first available.

*A classification from before 2015 indicates the class that the bathing water would have achieved if the new bathing water quality standards had been in force.

Source: Environment Agency, 2018

2018 Final Bespoke AONB WQ Data Set (Source: Environment Agency)

Table 1

River WB Name	River WB ID	Length (km) in Cycle 2	Overall Waterbody WFD Classification 2016	Biology WFD Classification 2016	Comments
River Keer (Lower)	GB112073064430	0.65	Moderate	Inverts = Mod	Inverts classification confidence = uncertain
Leighton Beck	GB112073071040	5.76	Bad	Fish = Bad Inverts = Mod	Inverts classification confidence = uncertain. If correct then likely that site habitat/morphology limits fauna. Further investigation planned into fish to check whether "Bad" is truly reflective and if so why.
Leighton Moss and the Pool	GB112073071032	4.90	Moderate	Inverts = Mod	Inverts. Site habitat (sandy/silty substrate) likely to limit fauna
River Bela	GB112073071070	3.02	Good	Fish = High Inverts = Good	
Total Length (km) in Cycle 2		14.33			

Table 2

River WB Name	Official Phys-Chem WFD Classification 2016 by element	Underlying* Phys-Chem WFD Classification 2016 by element	Comments
River Keer (Lower)	Amm = High DO = Good pH = High P = High Temp = High		
Leighton Beck	Amm = Good DO = Bad pH = High P = Mod Temp = High	DO = Good P = Good	2016 classification based on data from unsuitable WQ sample point (tidally influenced). Data from more suitable sample point gives classification of Good for DO and P. Request made to alter WQ sample point used for official classification for future years.
Leighton Moss and the Pool	Amm = High DO = Mod pH = High P = High Temp = High	DO = Good	DO only Mod due to a single outlying (and obviously erroneous) value
River Bela	Amm = High Acid NC = High BOD = High DO = High pH = High P = Good Temp = High		

Table 3

Standing WB Name	Standing WB ID	Overall Waterbody WFD Classification 2016	Biology WFD Classification 2016	Phys-Chem WFD Classification 2016	Comments
Hawes Water	GB31229647	Moderate	Good (all elements either High or Good)	Moderate (due solely to DO at Bad, all other elements at High)	Confidence in DO classification uncertain – due to uncertain nature of the method used to derive DO classification in lakes. DO consistently classified as being at High until 2016

Table 4

TraC WB Name	TraC WB ID	Overall Waterbody WFD Classification 2016	Comments
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Kent	GB531207312000	Bad	The only element not at either Good or High is Phytoplankton – which is at Bad and gives rise to the Overall Classification of Bad. On CPS under reason for failure it suggests “suspect data”
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Water quality monitoring at Wood Well, Burton Well and Bank Well, Silverdale

DATE	TIME	COMMENTS	PRN	BOD ATU mg/l	COD as O2 mg/l	Ammonia (N) mg/l	Nitrogen Total Oxidised mg/l	Nitrite - N mg/l	Suspended Solids mg/l	Chloride Ion mg/l	Ortho-phosphate mg/l	E-Coli Confirmed NO/100ml	IE Confirmed CFU/0.1l	MST Filter	Grid Ref
20/03/2018	10:50	WOOD WELL SILVERDALE	90192011									< 10	< 10	yes	SD 46480 74393
20/03/2018	10:51	WOOD WELL SILVERDALE	90192015	< 1	< 10	< .03	2.41	< .004	3.83	23.7	< .01				SD 46480 74393
20/03/2018	11:15	BURTON WELL SILVERDALE	90192010									< 10	< 10	yes	SD 47105 75158
20/03/2018	11:16	BURTON WELL SILVERDALE	90192014	< 1	< 10	< .03	1.87	< .004	< 3	29.1	< .01				SD 47105 75158
20/03/2018	11:45	BANK WELL SILVERDALE	90192012									< 10	< 10	yes	SD 47198 75417
20/03/2018	11:46	BANK WELL SILVERDALE	90192013	4.65	24	< .03	< .2	< .004	3.23	17.7	< .01				SD 47195 75417

Source: Natural England, Environment Agency

Appendix 5 Historic Environment

Scheduled Monuments

Monument Name	Listed building	At risk
Arnside Tower	Grade II*	Y
Beetham Hall (curtain wall and uninhabited portion)	Grade II*	Y
Hazelslack Tower	Grade II	Y
Ringwork in Dallam Park 380m south east of Dallam Tower		
Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag		
Badger Hole, Barrow Scout, Warton		
Warton Crag Hillfort		Y
Round cairn on Summerhouse Hill, Yealand Conyers		
Old Rectory, Warton	Grade I	
Stone circle on Summerhouse Hill, Yealand Conyers		
Total No.	10	4

Historic England, 2018

Grade I and II* Listed buildings

Grade	Name/Address of buildings	Scheduled Monument	At risk
I	Dallam Tower		
	Orangery attached to south of Stables to north of Dallam Tower		
	Statue approximately 5m south of Orangery to Dallam Tower		
	Church of St Michael, Beetham		
	St Oswalds Vicarage, Main Street, Warton		
	Old Rectory, Warton	Y	
II*	Arnside Tower	Y	Y
	Beetham Hall and attached outbuildings		
	Curtain wall approximately 30m north of Beetham Hall	Y	Y
	Ashton House, Beetham		
	Heron Corn Mill and attached Mill Race, Beetham		
	Leighton Hall, Yealand Conyers		
	Quaker Meeting House (formerly listed as Friends Meeting House)		
	Slackwood Farm, Slackwood Lane, Silverdale		
	Church of St. John, Emesgate Lane, Silverdale		
	The Castle, 15 Silverdale Road, Yealand Redmayne		
Total No.	16	3	2

Historic England, 2018

Historic Parks and Gardens

Name	Grade
Dallam Tower	II
Total No.	1

Historic England, 2018

At Risk sites (Heritage at Risk Register 2017 – North West, Historic England)

	Arnside Tower, Arnside	Beetham Hall (curtain wall and uninhabited portion), Beetham	Hazelslack Tower, Beetham	Warton Crag small multivallate hillfort, Warton
Designation	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building grade II*	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building grade II*, LB grade II	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building grade II	Scheduled Monument
Condition	Very bad	Poor	Very bad	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems
Occupancy	N/A	Occupied/in use	Vacant/not in use	-
Priority Category	C (C)	F (F)	C (C)	-
	Fortified tower house, probably C15. Burnt 1602, repaired probably mid C17. One wall has completely collapsed and there are cracks in some lintels. Historic England has recently entered into discussions with the owner about developing a sustainable management solution as part of a strategic South Lakeland tower houses project.	Fortified manor house, mid C14. Hall block and cross wings with an extensive courtyard enclosed by defensive curtain wall. A conservation plan was produced in 2004. Plans to reuse the remaining medieval buildings, including the Hall, were approved in 2016.	C14 pele tower, probably in ruins since C17. Recent stone collapse within the interior and cracks on the outside. Saplings growing through the walls. Historic England has recently entered into discussions with the owner about developing a sustainable management solution as part of a strategic South Lakeland tower houses project.	-
Principal vulnerability				Scrub/tree growth
Trend				Improving
Condition in 2012	Very bad	Poor	Very bad	Trend - declining

Historic Landscape Characters

Cumbria Historic Landscape Character Types within the AONB

(Source: Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation – final report, July 2009)

Woodland: ancient and plantation

Ancient Enclosure: fields that were created before the period of planned enclosures, and many are medieval in origin

Planned enclosure: fields that were enclosed mainly from the end of the 18th century.

Former common arable: Former cultivated common fields. They are relatively easy to recognise by their slightly curving boundaries, regular, or semi-regular shapes, and are sometimes found in groups of long, parallel fields.
Intake

Designed Landscape: the landscape park owned by Dallam Tower Estate

Settlement: individual dwellings, hamlets, and towns. The difference between dispersed (individual) and nucleated settlements is identified: discrete, nucleated

Extractive Industry: Middlebarrow, Sandside quarries and near Marble quarry

Built Environment: records areas of non-domestic development - Sandside (previous railway station)

Recreation: a wide field that includes public amenities, as well as holiday sites, golf courses and sports grounds.

Water: Natural features such as rivers, streams, lakes and tarns - Arnside Tower Farm, Haverbrack

Arnside and Beetham Character Area is a small character area which lies almost wholly within the AONB.

Dominated by large areas of woodland and nucleated settlements of largely 19th/20th century. The field pattern is dominated by ancient enclosures, some of which include enclosures on former mossland. There is some planned enclosure of low limestone fells, but these are largely overlain by more recent woodland. Field boundaries are mixed consisting both dry-stone walls and hedgerows. The woodland is a mixture of ancient woodland and more recent plantations with the majority of both being deciduous. Limestone quarries and limekilns are notable features

Lancashire Historic Landscape Character Types within the AONB

(Source: The Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Report, December 2002)

Sand and mudflats: Communication across the type continued until the early 19th century when horse-drawn coaches would regularly traverse the mudflats of Morecambe Bay between Lancaster and the Furness peninsula. Salt production, or sleeching, took place on the flats off Silverdale and may have been a significant industry locally.

Saltmarsh: an important resource for grazing since the medieval period, if not earlier.

Lowland Moss & Grassland/Scrub: This represents the last remaining vestiges of a once widespread landscape which, three hundred years ago, extended over many thousands of hectares. The area has been reduced through the cutting of peat for fuel and the improvement of land through drainage. Today most of the former mossland is used for agriculture

Ancient & Post-medieval woodland: There may be coppice and pollarded trees indicating such earlier (or continuing) management regimes. There may also be wood boundaries and other ditch and bank boundaries for coppice compartments, saw-pits, drainage grips and evidence for charcoal production.

Modern woodland: includes planted woodland dating from some time since the 1st edition O.S. mapping of the mid-19th century.

Water: Hawes Water natural lake

Ancient enclosure (Pre-AD1600): The type is characterised by an irregular enclosure pattern with sinuous or wavy-edged field boundaries and winding lanes or tracks connecting a dispersed settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads and small villages/hamlets. Fields are irregularly shaped.

Post-medieval enclosure (AD1600 – 1850): type comprises a variety of field forms. Size tends to be medium (4 to 16 hectares) but with a significant percentage of small enclosures. Mainly an irregular layout with some showing a more regular, planned pattern. There is very little wavy-edged enclosure, most enclosures being bounded by straight edges.

Modern enclosure (after AD1850): have been so altered in the last 150 years that any underlying pattern from before AD1600 has been largely destroyed.

Ancient & Post-medieval ornamental: includes mainly later 18th and 19th century designed landscapes, created to look 'natural' with lakes, stands of trees and particular vistas.

Modern recreation: amenity, golf courses, caravan parks

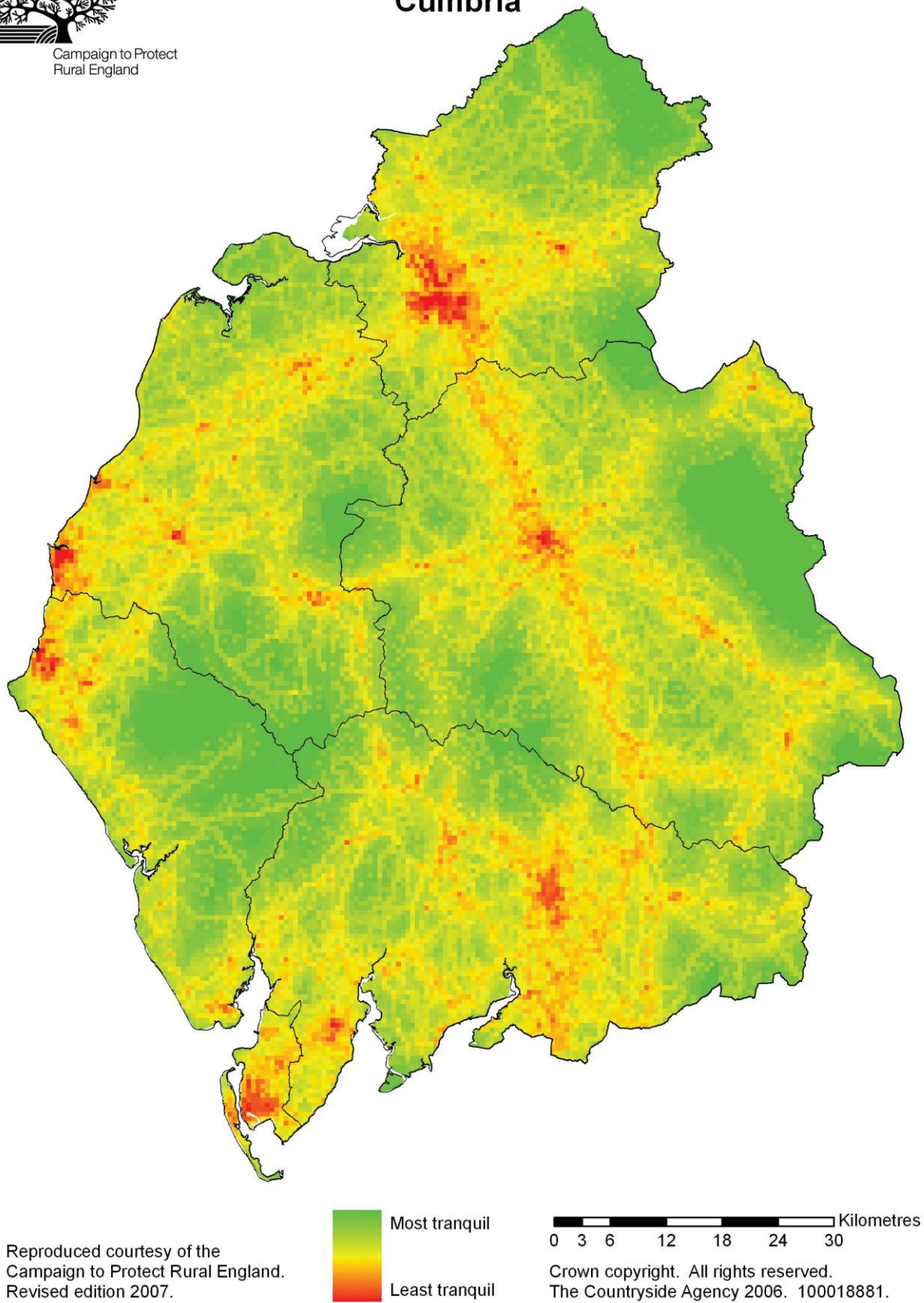
Ancient & Post-medieval industry: limestone quarries and limekilns

Ancient & Post-medieval settlement: These historic settlements represent a past history when the main economy of Lancashire was agricultural.

Modern settlement: mainly an expansion of previously existing settlements so, often, the Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement type is to be found at its core. Even where the earlier settlement type has not been mapped, Modern Settlement is likely to focus on a small pre-1850 core comprising a farm building, hamlet or small village.

Appendix 6 Tranquillity

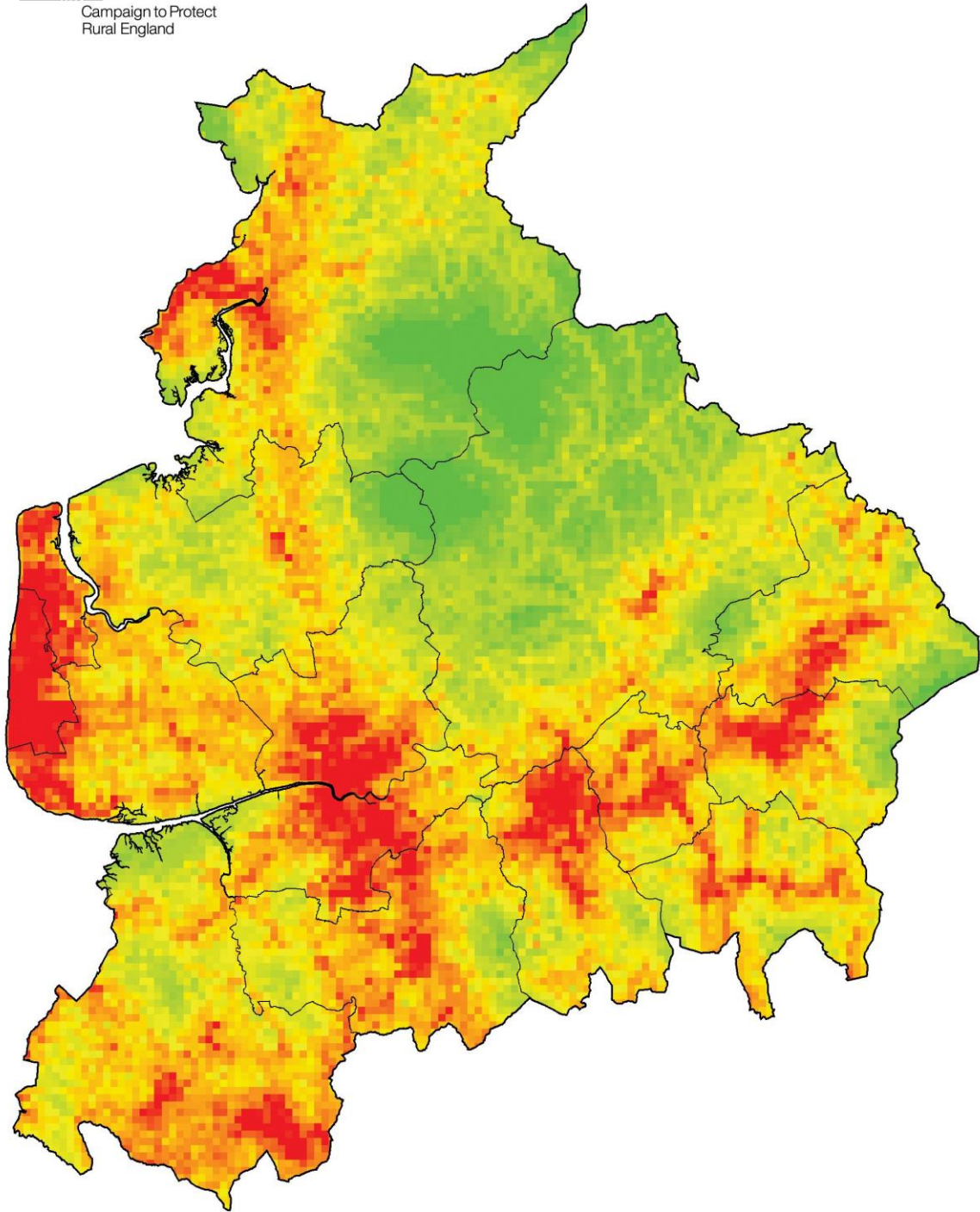
Cumbria



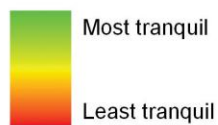


Campaign to Protect
Rural England

Lancashire



Reproduced courtesy of the
Campaign to Protect Rural England.
Revised edition 2007.

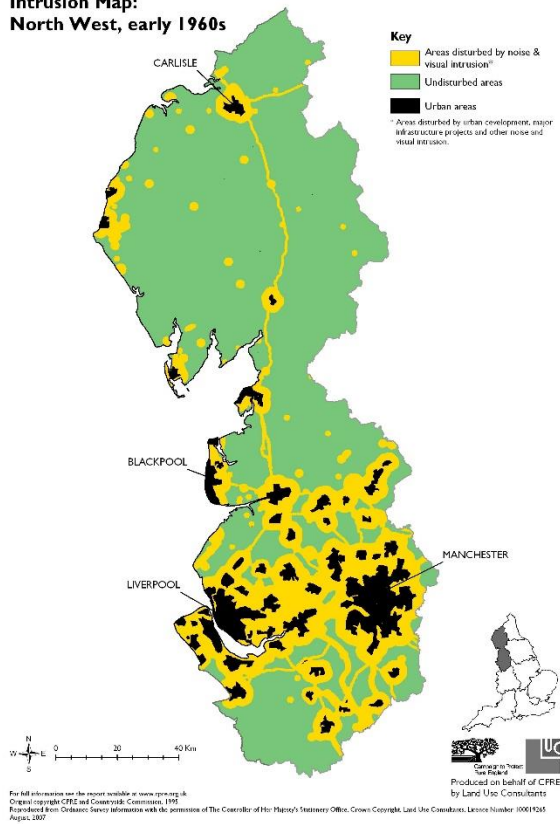


0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Kilometres

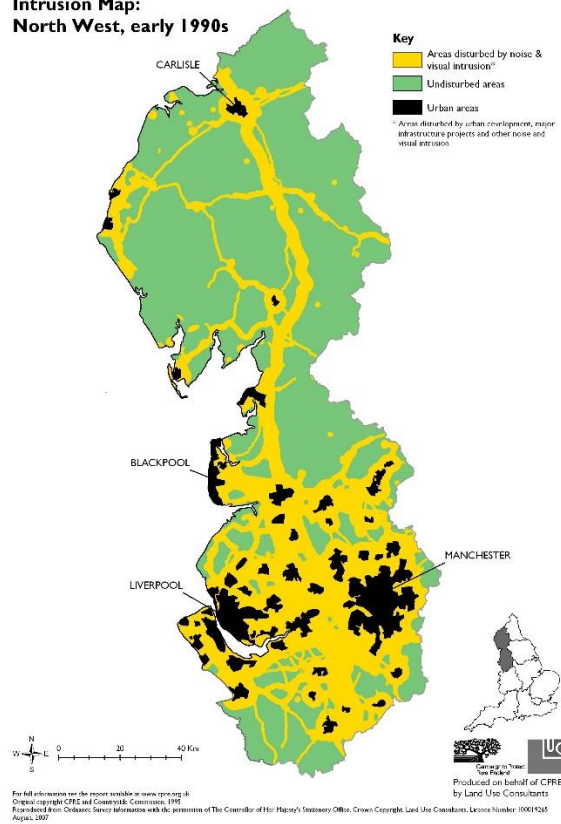
Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
The Countryside Agency 2006. 100018881.

CPRE Intrusion maps

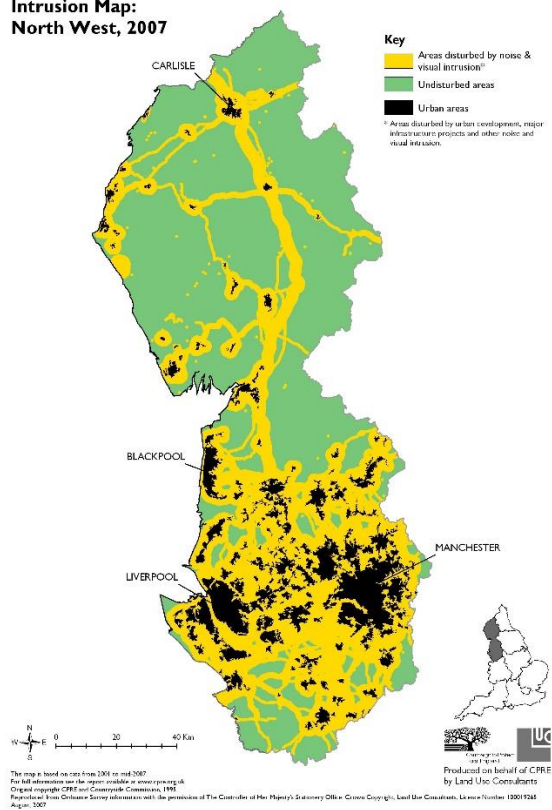
**Intrusion Map:
North West, early 1960s**



**Intrusion Map:
North West, early 1990s**



Intrusion Map: North West, 2007



Appendix 7 Demographics and Health

Demographics

This data is taken from the Office for National Statistics (mid 2016 estimates) using 'wards' which are partly within the AONB boundary. This data is not exactly cut to the AONB but, assuming 96% of Arnsdale & Beetham ward and 82% of Silverdale and Warton ward populations reside within the AONB (% provided by SLDC and LCiC respectively), provides approximate figures.

Population of Wards, Mid 2016 Estimate

Ward	Total Population	AONB Population
Arnsdale & Beetham	4016	3855
Silverdale	1889	1549
Warton	2031	1665
		7069

Source: Cumbria Observatory, Office for National Statistics

Age group breakdown estimates (2016)

Age range	% of population						
	Arnsdale & Beetham	Silverdale	Warton	AONB	Cumbria	Lancashire	England
0-4	2.4	2.4	3.5	2.8	5	5.7	6.2
5-14	7.5	7.8	9.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	11.8
15-24	6.4	7.8	9.4	7.9	10.4	12.5	12.2
25-44	11.9	12.7	15.9	13.5	21.3	23.5	26.5
45-64	29.7	31.3	32.5	31.2	29.4	26.7	25.4
65-74	22.3	21.9	16.8	20.3	13.0	11.2	9.8
75+	20	16.1	12.9	16.3	10.5	8.9	8.1

Source: Cumbria Observatory, Office for National Statistics

Health (2011)

This data is from the 2011 census.

Health	% of population						
	Arnsdale & Beetham	Silverdale	Warton	AONB	Cumbria	Lancashire	England
Very bad health	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Bad health	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.7	5.0	4.3
Fair health	16.7	14.9	13.9	15.2	14.4	14.3	13.2
Good health	36.7	34.1	35.2	35.3	34.6	33.7	34.1
Very good health	42.3	46.5	44.8	44.5	45	45.6	47.1

Source: Cumbria Observatory Self-reported health per 100 persons (2011 Census, ONS), Local Government Association

<http://reports.esd.org.uk/reports/516?pat=LA&pa=E07000121%3AAdministrativeWard>,

Lancashire CC <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/897688/cen2011-health.pdf>, Lancaster City Council (2011 Census, nomis, official labour market statistics

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks of the 6 LSOAs covering the AONB (2015)

LSOA	Rank out of 32,844 small areas (LSOA) in England	%
South Lakeland 011A (Arnsdale & Beetham: South West)	30,645	90 – 100% (least deprived)
South Lakeland 011B (Arnsdale & Beetham: Central)	26,962	80 – 90%
South Lakeland 011C (Arnsdale & Beetham: East)	25,245	70 – 80%
Lancaster 001E	28,383	80 – 90%
Lancaster 001F	19,463	50 – 60%
Lancaster 001G	22,101	60 – 70%

There are 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks in the table above, show that the overall deprivation of the AONB is low, with none of the six LSOAs in the bottom 10% for overall deprivation.

The small area 011A in South Lakeland, covering from Far Arnside to Carr Bank and including outer parts of Arnside, is ranked 30,645 out of 32,844 small-areas in England, where 1 is the most deprived. This means that 011A is in the upper 10% of least deprived areas of the country. 011B, covering the main part of Arnside village , and 001E in Lancaster City, covering part of Warton, are ranked 26,962 and 28,383 respectively and are amongst the 80% least deprived small areas of the country. In contrast, the small area 001F within Lancaster City Local Authority area, including Silverdale and the Yealands, is ranked 19,463. This means area 001F is above the 50 per cent least deprived small areas in the country. The areas covering the rest of Warton and the Beetham and Hale area are between 60 and 80%.

Appendix 8 Housing and Local Services

Housing

Arnside and Beetham

Median price all house types Q2-2017 Cumbria £155,000 (Q3-2014, £147,000); Source: Cumbria Observatory/ONS. There has been a gradual increase over last three years.

Q2 – 2017 Arnside & Beetham £257,500, (Q3-2014, £225,000); Source: Cumbria Observatory/ONS. Variable over last 3 years, peak of £273,000 in Q1 2016.

House prices are significantly higher in Arnside & Beetham ward than in Cumbria as a whole.

Median price (all house types) for Silverdale and Warton

Silverdale Ward				
	90th percentile	Upper Quartile	Average	Lower Quartile
Jun 2013	361,000	355,000	259,497	219,000
Dec 2013	435,000	300,000	275,525	190,000
Jun 2014	312,500	275,000	259,621	233,000
Dec 2014	425,000	390,000	312,978	256,000
Jun 2015	358,500	325,000	280,354	164,000
Dec 2015	415,000	375,000	300,187	230,000
Jun 2016	485,000	420,000	337,811	235,000
Dec 2016	510,000	370,000	346,046	288,000
Jun 2017	385,000	325,500	249,450	195,000
Dec 2017	380,000	375,000	294,112	250,000

Source: Lancaster City Council, 7th March 2018

Warton Ward				
	90th percentile	Upper Quartile	Average	Lower Quartile
Jun 2013	285,000	275,000	215,000	160,000
Dec 2013	360,000	300,000	256,286	185,000
Jun 2014	263,675	263,675	211,239	197,000
Dec 2014	280,000	220,000	207,406	180,000
Jun 2015	485,000	367,500	258,278	120,000
Dec 2015	332,500	310,000	294,233	200,000
Jun 2016	430,000	260,000	240,113	159,000
Dec 2016	351,000	275,000	239,577	170,000
Jun 2017	280,000	250,000	214,458	166,000
Dec 2017	190,000	190,000	185,000	180,000

Source: Lancaster City Council, 7th March 2018

Silverdale Ward: Average price Q2-2017 £249,450, (Q2 -2014, £259,621), *variable of last 3 years, peak of £346,046 in Q4 2016.*

Warton Ward: Average price Q2-2017 £214,458, (Q2 -2014, £211,239), *variable of last 3 years, peak of £294,233 in Q4 2015.* Source – Lancaster City Council

Affordability ratio

Source: Lancaster City Council, 7th March 2018 - Affordability ratio for each ward : unfortunately data does not exist on this, as ONS only looks at this at district level, however, the SHMA Part II did identify the % of households in need. This can be compared against a district affordability ratio of 5.36 median gross annual wages of residents 2016 = £28,004. If we take the average wage of the district and apply this to average (not median as in the district) house prices in Warton (taken as 240,000 in 2016) this would equate to a ratio of 8.57 and Silverdale on the same basis would be 12.10 (average house price £339,000).

Data from CACI Ltd (SLDC 19th February 2018) provides an affordability ratio of 7.8 for the Arnside and Beetham ward, with median house price of £283,059, and median earnings of £36, 514.

2017 data:

	Mean	Median
House Prices and Housing Affordability Ratios, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory¹¹		
Great Britain	7.5	6.5
Cumbria	5.3	5.4
South Lakeland	7.0	6.9
House price to earnings ratios, 2005 to 2017, Lancashire County Council¹²		
Lancaster		5.43
Lancashire		5.60
England		7.91

Number of new affordable homes within the AONB over 5 years, 2013 - 2017

Not aware of any from the completions record; Source: Lancaster City Council, 7th March 2018

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Affordable housing completions within AONB	0	0	0	0	0

Source: SLDC: 20th February 2018

Local Services

Services	Schools	Post Offices	Convenience Stores	GPs	Village halls	Libraries
Locations	Arnside Beetham Silverdale Storth Warton Yealand	The Promenade, Arnside Emesgate Lane, Silverdale Storth Road, Storth Main Street Warton	Premier – Anthony's Village Store, Arnside Londis, Arnside Beetham Stores, Beetham Co op Silverdale Storth village Shop, Storth Warton Post Office	Arnside Medical Practice Silverdale Surgery	Arnside - WI Storth – Village Hall Silverdale – Gaskell Hall Warton – Village Hall Yealand - Village Hall	Arnside Silverdale
Numbers	6	4	6	2	5	2

Source: Lancashire County Council, Cumbria County Council; NHS Choices: <https://www.nhs.uk/Service-Search/GP/LocationSearch/4>

Bus routes

Cumbria - <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/publictransport/busserv/busservmap.asp>

552 – Arnside, Silverdale, Milnthorpe

Lancashire - <http://lancsbus.blogspot.com/p/local-bus-t.html>

49, 55 – Warton, Carnforth

51 – Carnforth, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale Station, Silverdale village (and Holgates Caravan Park).

Train passenger numbers travelling from or to the station (entries and exits)

Station Name	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
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¹¹ <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/671/4674/17217/17221/43109113524.pdf>

¹² <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/898478/housepriceearnings.pdf>

Arnside	110,032	115,464	114,090	109,736	110,610
Silverdale	45,818	50,404	59,352	54,872	55,892
Carnforth	196,470	206,590	204,196	206,572	198,270

Source: Estimates of station usage, Office of Rail and Road, <http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates>, Accessed 21/09/2018

Appendix 9 Employment

Economic activity

Ward	Arnsdale and Beetham		Silverdale		Warton		AONB		Cumbria	Lancs
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	2,872	100%	1,460	100	1,733	100	6065	100	100	100
Economically active	1,768	61.6	881	60.3	1,184	68.3	3,833	63.4	69.7	68.1
In employment	1,677	58.4	832	57.0	1,105	63.8	3,614	59.6	63.9	60.7
Unemployed	36	1.3	22	1.5	38	2.2	96	1.6	3.3	3.8
Economically inactive	1,104	38.4	579	39.7	549	31.7	2,232	36.6	30.3	31.9
Retired	888	30.9	440	30.1	400	23.1	1,728	28.5	18.1	16.2

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (Other economically inactive – students, looking after home or family, long term sick or disables, other)

Unemployment

Claimant Count (the stock of Universal Credit and Job Seekers allowance claimants):

Claimant Count	% of population			
	Arnsdale & Beetham	Cumbria	North West	England
Age 16+ total – claimant count 2017, Dec	0.5	1.8	2.4	1.9

Source: Cumbria Observatory

Unemployment (Apr 2017 – Mar 2018)

	South Lakeland	Lancaster	Cumbria	Lancashire	Northwest	Great Britain
% of economically active people 16-64	2.0	4.5	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.3

Source: Nomis

Occupation by industry

	Persons						
	Arnsdale and Beetham		Silverdale		Warton		AONB
	2011 Census Ward		2011 Census Ward		2011 Census Ward		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,725	100	856	100	1,140	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	34	2	17	2	20	1.8	2
Mining and quarrying	9	0.5	2	0.2	7	0.6	0.4
Manufacturing	118	6.8	43	5	75	6.6	6.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	1	19	2.2	27	2.4	1.9
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10	0.6	6	0.7	6	0.5	0.6
Construction	151	8.8	64	7.5	107	9.4	8.6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	222	12.9	119	13.9	159	13.9	13.6
H Transport and storage	42	2.4	33	3.9	73	6.4	4.2
I Accommodation and food service activities	153	8.9	57	6.7	60	5.3	7.0
J Information and communication	48	2.8	21	2.5	28	2.5	2.6
K Financial and insurance activities	29	1.7	19	2.2	21	1.8	1.9
L Real estate activities	26	1.5	10	1.2	17	1.5	1.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	114	6.6	78	9.1	48	4.2	6.6

Administrative and support service activities	67	3.9	26	3	53	4.6	3.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	92	5.3	43	5	41	3.6	4.6
Education	262	15.2	132	15.4	167	14.6	15.1
Human health and social work activities	245	14.2	125	14.6	171	15	14.6
R, S, T, U Other	85	4.9	42	4.9	60	5.3	5.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)
provided by SLDC

Employment types, 2011 Census

	% of population				
	Arnsdale & Beetham	Silverdale	Warton	Lancashire	England
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	100	100.0	100.0		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	2.0	1.8	?	1.0
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	6.8	5.0	6.6	13.9	7.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.4
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6
Construction	8.8	7.5	9.4	5.6	6.5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	12.9	13.9	13.9	15.9	14.2
H Transport and storage	2.4	3.9	6.4	4.2	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	8.9	6.7	5.3	7.8	6.7
Information and communication	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.3
Real estate activities	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.6	9.1	4.2	6.6	9.2
Administrative and support service activities	3.9	3.0	4.6	7.0	9.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.3	5.0	3.6	4.6	3.9
Education	15.2	15.4	14.6	10.0	8.4
Human health and social work activities	14.2	14.6	15.0	14.3	11.9
R, S, T, U Other	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.2	5.8

Source: Lancaster City Council – Nomis, official labour market statistics1.4

Employment by sector (ONS- Neighbourhood Statistics)

geography	Arnsdale and Beetham		Silverdale		Warton		South Lakeland		Cumbria		NorthWest		England	
Occupation	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
Industry														
All categories: Industry	1725		856		1,140		52,190		245,045		3,244,687		25,308,888	
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	71	4%	44	5%	60	5%	2,350	5%	14,484	6%	72,255	2%	573,232	2%
C Manufacturing	118	7%	43	5%	75	7%	4,685	9%	32,456	13%	334,000	10%	2,242,259	9%
F Construction	151	9%	64	7%	107	9%	4,418	8%	21,448	9%	239,690	7%	1,941,767	8%
G, I Distribution,	375	22%	176	21%	219	19%	15,232	29%	60,426	25%	734,044	23%	5,438,290	21%

hotels and restaurants														
H, J Transport and communication	90	5%	54	6%	101	9%	2,574	5%	14,472	6%	259,321	8%	2,294,687	9%
K, L, M, N Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative activities	236	14%	133	16%	139	12%	6,258	12%	26,280	11%	497,135	15%	4,421,878	17%
O, P, Q Public administration, education and health	599	35%	300	35%	379	33%	13,735	26%	64,271	26%	959,286	30%	7,129,531	28%
R, S, T, U Other	85	5%	42	5%	60	5%	2,938	6%	11,208	5%	148,956	5%	1,267,244	5%
		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 20 February 2018] Provided by SLDC

Appendix 10 Enjoyment and Understanding

AONB Partnership events and visitor numbers

Annual Conference

Conference 2019 100
Conference 2018 64
Conference 2017 84
Conference 2016 81

Festivals

2014

Wet & Wild Festival

Over 700 people introduced to some spectacular wildlife and helping them gain a greater understanding of the landscape during the AONB Wet & Wild Festival.

2015

Bitter and Butterflies 21
Herbal Ramble 22

Generally the Taste of the Landscape Festival in 2015 attracted over 800 people to events (including the ones run by the AONB). A series of over 25 different events were held to celebrate the fantastic range of locally made produce and help support the local economy.

2016

Orchard Ramble 8
Family Herbal Ramble 15
Bitter and Butterflies 5
Herbal Ramble 9

More than 25 different events (AONB Partnership and other organisations) were held over a 2 week period in May/June.

Wild 2017

Brilliant Butterflies 18
Woodland Family Fun Day 120

Wild 2018

Woodland Family Fun Day (May) 100
Woodland Family Fun Day (July) 100

Landart (across 6 events in Easter/September) 82