



Summary of West Cumbria Catchment Partnership Meeting

15th September 2023

Attendees:

24 people attended the meeting:

Angela Wakefield – Cumbria County Council
Caitlin Pearson – West Cumbria Rivers Trust
Dave Bechelli – Cumberland Council
Emmanuel Flecken – Cumberland Council
Mel Fletcher – Natural England
Naomi Lumsden – Natural England
Bethany Sykes – Natural England
John Gorst – United Utilities
Matthew Brown – National Highways
Dave Kennedy – Environment Agency
Ellyse Mather – Environment Agency
Nick Irlam – Environment Agency

Gary Waters – Cumbria Community Forest
Jack Abernethy – Derwent Owners Association
Steven O’Keefe – Cumberland Council
Andrew Harrison – Cumberland Council
Nick Hall – Lake District National Park Authority
Leanne Parr – Lake District National Park Authority
Harry Gavan-Major – Mitchell’s Land Agency
Sion Platts-Kilburn – United Utilities
Steven Hebblethwaite – Woodland Trust
Olivia Devan – Network Rail
Laura Teasdale – Catchment Sensitive Farming
Vikki Salas - West Cumbria Rivers Trust

Introduction

Vikki Salas welcomed everyone and outlined the purpose of the meeting as being to provide project updates and look at opportunities to fund future delivery, with a focus on water quality and habitat restoration.

See attached slides for details. The main points and any discussions are summarised below.

Project updates

Investigating designated Bathing Water status for Derwent Water – Caitlin Pearson, West Cumbria Rivers Trust

Many coastal areas are designated as bathing waters but until last year Windermere was the only freshwater site in England to have this designation. A community group in Ilkley successfully applied for a section of the River Wharfe to gain bathing water status and this has led to a proliferation of applications.

The advantage of a site being designated as a bathing water is that it will be monitored by the Environment Agency on a weekly basis through the bathing water season (May to September) for faecal bacteria (*Escherichia coli* and *Intestinal enterococci*). This information allows bathers to make an informed decision about where/when they swim. If a designated bathing water site fails to meet required standards, the Environment Agency have to produce a water management plan, which places legal obligations on to reduce inputs of faecal matter any polluters. Potential sources include agricultural runoff, waste water treatment works, private sewage systems and combined sewer overflows.

United Utilities highlighted that whilst a Bathing Water designation and its water management plan does provide a driver and revenue for them to deal with any assets that are inputting faecal bacteria to a bathing water site, this is not an instantaneous response. The required work, which is often addition of UV treatment at wastewater treatment works, will be scheduled into the next suitable 5-year Asset Management Plan (AMP).

Many of the applications that were submitted last year across England were unsuccessful in gaining bathing water status. DEFRA have now published guidance to say that there has to be at least 100 people in the water within a four hour period on at least two days during the bathing water season. West Cumbria Rivers Trust considered applying for bathing water status for both Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite Lake. After discussions with partners it was decided that Bassenthwaite Lake wasn't suitable due to its protected status and vulnerable shoreline and the lack of infrastructure around the lake, such as toilets and parking. A community group is also progressing an application with Cumberland Council for Harrington Beach but this area may not be well used enough to qualify.

To inform a potential application, WCRT have been undertaking surveys of users at Derwent Water and water quality sampling. Samples have been taken once per week from June to September, from three locations around the bay closest to Keswick/Crow Park. The samples are analysed for *E.coli* and *I. enterococci* by United Utilities labs. A water level logger was also installed in the bay to see if there were any correlations between faecal bacteria concentrations and rainfall.

Results are still being finalised but there appears to be issues with faecal bacteria, particularly at sample point B. The intention is to apply for bathing water status, with a deadline of November. Jodie Mills, WCRT, is working with partner organisations on this.

The potential for bird poo to influence results was raised. WCRT are working with a water quality expert and understand that the high levels of ammonia in bird poo mean the survival of faecal bacteria is low. This does however, warrant investigation. Natural England are currently producing a 'bird poo tool' to calculate the impacts of bird poo on water quality.

Thirlmere Resilience - John Gorst, United Utilities

Storm Desmond and the West Cumbria water supply project acted as catalysts for the Thirlmere Resilience project, which aims to improve the raw water quality in Thirlmere Reservoir, whilst improving the condition of the wider catchment and the resilience to weather extremes/climate change.

CatchRev is a tool developed to identify high risk areas for water quality. It assesses the risk from all the impacts on water quality and layers these to create a risk heatmap. This will be used to target investment most effectively.

The CatchRev outputs led to a radical change in the farming model and a reduction in sheep numbers. The main two watercourses flowing into Thirlmere Reservoir, Wyth Burn and Raise Beck, have been restored. Working with WCRT, an assisted natural recovery approach was taken, removing rock armouring to allow the rivers to reconnect with their floodplains and create a diversity of in-stream features. The streams have become more dynamic and will continue to change over time.

New ponds have been created that are teeming with wildlife, including clouds of dragonfly. On the high fells, there have been multiple phases of peat restoration. Working with Cumbria Wildlife Trust and the National Trust, areas of peat on Ullscarf, Wythburn Fells and Armboth Fells have been restored. On Ullscarf there are 'peaty pockets' rather than expansive areas of blanket bog. These were carefully surveyed, with measurements of peat depth taken every 10 m, to inform restoration work. Peat restoration has multiple benefits including

biodiversity enhancement, water quality improvements, carbon sequestration and flood reduction. The next phase will start shortly, in partnership with Fix the Fells work on the path to reduce erosion.

The west side of Thirlmere is conifer forest. This was planted in 1890 with the aim to improve water quality by removing farming from the lake shore. At this time, timber production was also a key driver so conifer was planted rather than broadleaf. This has been susceptible to storm damage and *Phytophthora* disease so the project is transitioning to a more resilient mixed native woodland that will better withstand storms, floods, droughts and disease. The woodlands will extend further up the fell sides, feathering into low density scrub. Part of the project is increasing the populations of Downy birch, England's rarest tree, on the slopes of Helvellyn.

All interventions are based on scientific evidence. Vegetation change as a result of reduction in sheep numbers is being documented and compared to past surveys. The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology are monitoring raw quality to assess the impacts of the land use changes. Turbidity, dissolved organic carbon and flow rate are monitored continuously with readings taken every 15 minutes. CEH are able to use this data to model the predicted impact of future weather events.

Thirlmere Resilience is a partnership project. It is led and mostly funded by United Utilities but works closely with Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Cumbria Woodlands, the John Muir Trust and Natural England. United Utilities funding is likely to continue and the project team are looking at future agri-environment schemes to fund the ongoing management and land use changes. A Project Officer is now in post, Isaac Johnston. He is working across Glenridding Common and Thirlmere. One of his roles is to increase volunteer participation and hold corporate volunteering days. A next step will be to work with neighbouring Commons as sheep moving in from these areas is having a direct impact on Thirlmere.

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs raised concerns about the affordability of water company environmental investments and asked them to defer this investment until 2029. The focus for environmental improvements is reducing spills from combined sewers. This could be a potential issue for some water company projects but United Utilities intend to continue funding Thirlmere Resilience. The majority of funding comes from Natural England via agri-environment schemes so there is still potential to take a similar approach in other areas owned by United Utilities. This project is an exemplar to other areas that United Utilities own. The CatchRev methodology will be rolled out across other areas (but will be called LandRev).

Questions:

- How has heritage and culture been considered in the project? Thirlmere Resilience is managing land in a way that balances multiple drivers and the variety of societal needs. The statutory drivers are around protected sites and improving raw drinking water quality. World Heritage Site and landscape drivers are non-statutory but the project has still been very mindful of these. Heritage Impact Assessments have been done for all the landscape changes. Hefted flocks and the links to the traditional farming culture have been maintained.
- Are nutrients being monitored? No, nitrate and phosphate levels are very low and not an issue for drinking water quality. Sediment and dissolved organic carbon are the main issues.
- Considering climate change, are trees planted higher up the fell than they are currently found? No, trees are planted in the area that is most suitable for them now but the project will provide the conditions for species to move up slopes over time. The trees planted now will be the seed sources for the future. This fits with the assisted natural recovery approach that the project is taking.

Resilient Glenderamackin – Vikki Salas, West Cumbria Rivers Trust

The Resilient Glenderamackin project is a large scale blended finance project. It is currently in the development stage, identifying the potential for corporate income from various mechanisms to work alongside agri-environment payments to create a bespoke funding mechanism for farmers. Private finance opportunities include selling natural flood management benefits, carbon credits, water stewardship and catchment nutrient balancing. Mechanisms for applying, bank-rolling and blending public and private finance are difficult. DEFRA have advised that the only way to do this is through Landscape Recovery so the project team are now applying for Landscape Recovery, with a deadline of 21st September. The Permanent Secretary for DEFRA visited the site over summer and was positive about the project.

West Cumbria Rivers Trust Project Updates – Caitlin Pearson, West Cumbria Rivers Trust

West Cumbria Rivers Trust are delivering a wide variety of projects. As it has been some time since the last meeting, a quick update of all the projects was provided to remind/make partners aware of where there is ongoing work. If anyone would like further detail on any of the projects, please get in touch.

See attached slides for details of each project. Of particular note:

- WCRT has four apprentices starting this month under the Wilder Walkmill Heritage Lottery Funded project. They will be working towards their Countryside Worker qualification but will have the opportunity to get involved in work across partner organisations so if anyone has anything suitable for them to get involved with, please get in touch.
- Invasive non-native species (INNS) strategies have been published for the Derwent & Ehen, in partnership with the Environment Agency and National Trust. A large amount of INNS control and biosecurity work has been undertaken this summer, but further funding is required to continue this next year.
- Through the Cocker Catchment Project 14 farms have received a carbon audit. Individual farm reports cannot be shared but a catchment-wide report is available. One of the main findings was that soil compaction and elevated nutrient levels were reducing the amount of carbon stored in the soil. The project will now look to undertake soil nutrient testing and nutrient management plans.
- WCRT are seeking ongoing funding for the Cocker catchment project, after March 2024.
- WCRT and the FBA received funding from the Species Recovery Program for freshwater pearl mussel work in the Rivers Irt and Ehen including habitat improvements and reintroductions of juvenile mussels.

Cumbria Community Forest – Gary Waters, Cumbria Community Forest

The Cumbria Coastal Community Forest is one of 13 community forests across England, funded by the Trees for Climate Fund. Although this still forms the core of the work in Cumbria, the project is currently undergoing a rebrand and will become 'Raise – Cumbria Community Forest'. Raise manages Cumbria's Community Forest but has the capacity to be more flexible in its geography, activities and funding streams. The project has drawn in a range of other funding sources and specialises in community engagement within woodlands. The team are trying to diversify funding streams including bids to arts councils to expand community engagement.

The focuses is on the urban communities of the north and west coast of Cumbria, but there is a large area around these target communities that provide social, economic and environmental benefits to these areas and so Raise is working across a large area of Cumbria. Two new members of staff start this month, doubling the size of the project team.

Raise aims to understand communities. Buy-in from the community in both the short term and long term is essential to successfully establish woodlands. There have been issues of vandalism in some of the early projects, highlighting the need to ensure local understanding and ownership.

There is the possibility of 2,000 Ha of planting but Raise is focusing on the number of people that are engaged and enthused by the projects as this will lead to wider environmental benefit.

Initially the Community Forest was giving grants to landowners to do planting but landowners did not always know where to source trees from, where to find planting contractors, how to plant etc. Raise is now looking to work with delivery partners, either contractors or NGOs, to manage the tree planting. It is important that projects are landowner led, but learning has shown that more expertise and resource is needed to deliver projects on the ground.

Network Rail asked if there was potential to fund trees in upper catchments that contribute to natural flood management and help protect the railway. The Community Forest looks to facilitate all social and environmental benefits so would support this work. There is potential for Raise and Network rail to work together on this. The opportunity to link Raise's work to nutrient neutrality was also highlighted by partners.

Restoring Resilience to Bassenthwaite Lake – Mel Fletcher, Natural England

Lakes are a product of their catchment and catchment restoration is an important part of lake restoration, but there can be a long lag time between changes in the catchment and a response in lake water quality. Working on lake margins can bring more immediate resilience to the shoreline. This piece of work was focused on the shorelines of Bassenthwaite Lake and trialled different methods of restoration.

Bassenthwaite Lake has a diverse fringing habitat and some excellent natural habitats that need protecting and expanding. Shingle beaches is what people expect to see at a lakeshore but in many cases this is not natural, it shows a loss of soils and vegetation. Natural shorelines are more resilient to erosion and better protect infrastructure such as roads. An increase in storms and wave wash is expected with climate change so it is important to better understand and implement actions to increase shoreline resilience. Unlike river restoration, lakeshore restoration is not well established, but many of the issues and techniques are the same. A report by CEH showcased techniques, which now need to be trialled.

Last year brash and hinged willow were used to block desire lines to vulnerable areas of the shore, such as where there is rare globe flower. Lots of signage is needed to explain what is happening and why. The Lake District National Park Authority also undertook some willow staking but this has since been pulled out or had copper nails hammered in to them. This is deliberate vandalism. Greater public engagement and understanding is needed to prevent this happening again.

Funding is needed for both physical works and engagement, there are multiple potential ways to fund this work but the current funding landscape is complex. The LDNPA have funding for citizen science water quality sampling. They are currently finalising the Bassenthwaite Management Plan, which will go out to consultation in the next month. This will be circulated to partners.

Cumberland Council – Steven O'Keefe, Cumberland Council

Cumberland Council was formed in April 2023. Health and wellbeing is at the core of the Council's work and environmental resilience and the climate emergency is a theme within this. The Council has a plan for 2023-2027 and is keen to partner on projects that help deliver its objectives.

Community Panels are a new part of the Council's structure. There are eight community panels across Cumberland, which form the hub of local work. These panels can receive resources and power from the Council. There is huge potential to build networks around these panels for collaboration.

Cumberland Council is currently consulting on what the priorities for these panels should be. Partners are encouraged to fill out the survey, sign up to the newsletter and to share this with their communities:

<https://www.cumberland.gov.uk/news/2023/communities-invited-set-priorities-investment>

Funding Opportunities

Medium Term Plan – Angela Wakefield, Environment Agency

The Medium Term Plan is the Environment Agency's six-year programme of projects for improving water environments. This is refreshed annually and Angela encouraged partners to get in touch if they had ideas for projects. Currently the projects receiving funding are: the River Corridors Group, River Irt high status work, Waver-Wampool project and the River Restoration Strategy. Projects that have been put forward for funding next year are: Derwent INNS control and biosecurity, Cumbria Community Forest (Raise), Riverlands and revenue funding to use the results of electrofishing surveys and walkovers to create a pipeline of River Corridor Group style projects to facilitate applications for future funding bids.

United Utilities- Water Industry Natural Environment Programme – Sion Platts-Kilburn

The Water Industry Natural Environment Program (WINEP) is an Environment Agency regulated programme of all projects across water companies with links to environmental quality, including raw water quality improvements and drainage and wastewater.

The next WINEP will cover the period from 2025-2030. United Utilities business plan is being submitted in the next two weeks. By the next Catchment Partnership meeting this will have been finalised and more details about what is planned for West Cumbria will be shared with partners. This WINEP cycle has an advanced WINEP and an accelerated programme. The advanced WINEP is for innovative projects that will take longer than the five year cycle to deliver but provide the opportunity for learning that could be scaled up for future projects. The accelerated programme is bringing forward investment that would be made in 2025 to fast track priority projects. These will mostly be addressing frequent combined sewer overflows.

A meeting of Catchment Hosts and key partners across Cumbria was held in June to feed into WINEP and identify areas where planned WINEP actions cross over with partners projects. The WINEP is an ambitious programme and a step change in scale from previous cycles. United Utilities would like to include as much partnership working and nature based solutions as possible. This will be fundamental to the success of the programme.

The types of schemes that are being put forward for Cumbria include:

- Catchment Nutrient Balancing – investments to reduce phosphates from wastewater treatment works serving over 2,000 people in nutrient neutrality catchments;
- Bathing water drivers – adding UV treatment to wastewater treatment works that are contributing faecal bacteria to designated bathing waters;
- A specific programme of work around Windermere;
- Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) – Bringing CSOs that frequently spill below 10 spills per year. The WINEP won't address all CSOs but there are over 100 on the programme for West Cumbria and the total CSO programme is over £3 billion, so this is a very significant programme of work. Surface water management to reduce the amount of rainfall getting into combined sewers will be key to this work

and can also contribute to natural flood management and restoring biodiversity. Multi-benefit nature based solutions are preferred but they may be used alongside engineered solutions.

The opportunity for the Cumbria Innovative Flood Resilience Project (CIFR), led by Westmorland and Furness Council, to link up with United Utilities WINEP CSO projects above communities at risk of flooding to provide natural flood management benefits was highlighted.

Nutrient Neutrality and Biodiversity Net Gain – Leanne Parr and Nick Hall, Lake District National Park Authority

There is a Cumbrian project board for Nutrient Neutrality (NN) comprised of the Lake District National Park Authority, Cumberland Council, Westmorland and Furness Council, Natural England and the Environment Agency to facilitate delivery across the four NN catchments in Cumbria. The catchment area of Bassenthwaite Lake and the River Marron are one of the NN areas within Cumbria.

Nutrient Neutrality has been in place since 2022 but last week the Government brought forward an amendment to the Levelling Up Bill that meant there would be no requirement for nutrient mitigation from developments but that nutrient pollution should be dealt with at a strategic catchment scale. This would mean wastewater inputs were viewed collectively at a catchment scale rather than from individual sources. This amendment wouldn't come into law until the bill was passed but suggested that NN would not be in place long term. Instead there would be a Natural England led mitigation scheme, looking at strategic habitat site restoration and protected sites strategies. The amendment would have impacts on both water companies and the agricultural sector, as set out on the slides.

However, as of two days before the Catchment Partnership meeting, the House of Lords rejected the amendment to the Levelling Up Bill. This would mean NN remained in place. It is understood that the amendment cannot be 'ping-ponged' back and forth between the House of Commons and House of Lords. There remains a lot of uncertainty about the future of NN.

Because of the uncertainty, there has been no announcement about whether Local Authorities who made bids to the Local Nutrient Mitigation Fund have been successful. The package sewage treatment plant replacement grant scheme has also been put on hold.

Biodiversity Net Gain is coming into force in November 2023 for large development sites and April 2024 for small development sites. It provides opportunities for delivering the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and is a big funding opportunities for environmental delivery organisations and land owners. A qualified ecologist needs to do a baseline survey and a 30 year management plan. The landowner enters into a legal agreement with the Local Authority through a Section 106 agreement or a Conservation Covenant. The site then needs to be registered with Natural England. The units can then be sold to developers.

Farming in Protected Landscapes funding has been used to fund West Lakes CIC and Ullswater CIC to do baseline habitat surveys to see where BNG opportunities could fit alongside farming. The LDNPA have put out a call for sites for the whole of Cumbria. This is on behalf of all the planning authorities and projects will be shared with the relevant authority. All sites put forward will be reviewed and Local Authorities will begin to work up sites that are suitable as there is a need for credits to be available by November. Currently there have not been many sites put forward but there is expected to be a demand from developers.

The Responsible Body status allows an organisation to sign Conservation Covenants. The LDNPA are considering applying for this. A responsible body can be involved in delivery, management and monitoring and could charge a management fee as part of the BNG agreement. Alternatively, a responsible body could just be responsible for enforcement, ensuring the site is managed in accordance with its adaptive management plan. Involvement

of an NGO is likely to make the credits more attractive to a developer as they will be managed by a reputable organisation on behalf of the landowner. The LDNPA are keen to support environmental NGOs such as Cumbria Wildlife Trusts and Rivers Trusts to become responsible bodies. This could provide a funding stream for delivering projects.

Points raised by partners and discussed:

- BNG can be done where there is a landowner and a tenant, the agreement will need to be between all three parties.
- BNG is stackable with nutrient neutrality but not with carbon credits.
- Public money cannot be used to fund the capital interventions.
- Some issues with the calculator were raised, such as the conversion from upland acid grassland to blanket bog or heath aren't able to be calculated. A new iteration of the metric and spreadsheet will be available in November and will hopefully address these issues.
- There needs to be clarity on boundaries between LDNPA and neighbouring councils. Generally there is a fee to buy credits in different local authorities to the development site but this can be waived by the Local Authority. This waiving may be appropriate on development/offsetting across the national park boundary.
- The implementation needs to be consistent across Local Authorities within Cumbria. There is a working group trying to ensure this consistency.

Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) – Steven O’Keefe, Cumberland Council, on behalf of Beth Middleton and Nicola Jordan.

- Beth Middleton and Nicola Jordan are now in place as a job share for the LNRS Manager role.
- Beth is lead for engagement; Nicola is the Project Manager.
- Megan Lindeman has now joined the Core Team as the Technical Officer.
- The Core Team has only been in place for a couple of weeks.
- Work on governance is aiming to re-establish the Board and Steering Group, each with a schedule of meetings.
- A review of the LNRS Pilot is underway, through the Steering Group, to identify the lessons that can be learnt.
- A data audit is also underway led by Paul Evans, the Local Nature Partnership Manager.
- A work package on Priorities & Measures, in the new format required by the guidance, is also being developed with the Steering Group.
- Work on species is being prioritised as there is a requirement to produce a long list, which in turn will be shortlisted.
- Early work is also underway on branding and design concepts for communications and engagement.
- The development of the subgroups and engagement of key partners in technical work will be programmed into the project, this is a resource intense area and you'll appreciate the need to take a project management approach.

Three asks from the Core Team:

1. Data Audit, if you have worked up new data or reworked any Pilot data please let Paul Evans know, this is a formal process so that data quality assurance can be provided alongside the strategy development.
2. Engagement can become costly so the team are looking for existing forums or events that the LNRS can be showcased at? The Catchment Partnership meetings will continue to provide a platform for LNRS updates but if partners have any other suggestions, please contact Beth.
3. A Stakeholder Engagement Group is being established shortly so if anyone is interested in joining then Beth & Nicola would like to hear from you.

The LNRS Pilot provided a good base and the review will strengthen the development of the new strategy. Re-engagement with partners will be programmed into the project, as the technical groups are formed up.

Partnership Planning and Working Together

The Catchment Partnership exists to coordinate work and funding opportunities. This relies on knowing where people are working and what projects are in development. The Catchment Hosts can feed this data into various funding streams and initiatives such as WINEP and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

The project pipeline Google spreadsheet can be accessed at any time and partners are reminded to keep it updated. The spreadsheet and the online map it populates are useful resources to see what is happening across the area.

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/15SKBeMte6kpiH_v5XimW8QM3NWQfmTwNIndMFsl4Qk/edit?usp=sharing

www.westcumbriacatchmentpartnership.co.uk/projects

The West Cumbria Catchment Partnership has several working groups but many of these have not met for some time. The River Irt high status group and the Waver-Wampool working group are currently active. The River Corridors Group also continues to meet frequently and deliver a programme of river and riparian habitat improvements across the Derwent catchment.

The Cocker and Glenderamackin catchment groups were active until 2021 but have not met since then. These groups will be restarted to coordinate activity within these areas across partner organisations and to act as a steering group for the Resilient Glenderamackin project.

Water Governance role

At the Cumbria-wide Catchment Partnership meeting, held in March 2023, Elizabeth Radford outlined new proposals for a water governance structure in Cumbria. The formation of a new Local Water Partnership, which would sit alongside the Local Nature Partnership would help to coordinate strategy and integrate existing plans. Local Catchment Partnerships and other partnership groups would escalate blockers to delivery to the Local Water Partnership.

United Utilities had secured partial funding towards a Water Governance role (through Natural Course) that would coordinate the Local Cumbria Water Partnership. West Cumbria Rivers Trust offered to host this role. [United Utilities are trying to secure match funding from DEFRA and other sources towards this role.](#)

Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on 29th November 2023 at Braithwaite Institute. This meeting will focus on flood risk, natural flood management and water resources.

AoB

Friends of the Lake District are hosting a public webinar on 'Investigating the Public Benefits of Little Asby Common Using a Multiple Capitals Approach'. The webinar will set out new and innovative research into the first ever multiple capital assessment, which evaluated the true value of Little Asby Common, near Orton. This

provides financial valuations for all the capitals the common delivers – natural, cultural, social, human and financial and the assessment, done by Prof Lois Mansfield, gives us a total value for the common of up to £61 million.

The webinar will explain the methodology and new tools to understand the total value of land as well as the relative value the public put on the various types of capital. This work was funded by Natural England.

This event will be held on 12th October 3-4pm

Book a place at: [A Multiple Capitals Approach to Valuing Little Asby Common - WEBINAR | Friends of the Lake District](#)

You can view the summary report at [Valuing Rural Life and Landscapes | Friends of the Lake District](#)

Partners were asked to circulate this invite to colleagues or anyone you feel maybe interested.