

Strategies identifying the CNL Boards as a stakeholder

Landscape

	Strategy	Stakeholders
L1	Continue to develop understanding of the landscape, its natural and cultural capital and ecosystem services and the impact of climate change	CNL Board, LNPs, local authorities, Defra, CPRE, universities, NFU, CLA
L2	Improve understanding of the landscape changes likely to result from climate change and national and local policies and actions to mitigate and adapt	Local authorities, CNL Board, communities/residents (including in neighbouring areas), CPRE, universities, Cotswold Voluntary Wardens, schools, youth groups, DMOs, businesses dependent on the landscape, NE, FC, EA, and visitors.
L3	Engage communities in the conservation and enhancement of the Cotswolds and development of the future Cotswold Landscape	CNL Board, local authorities, town and parish councils
L4	Develop guidance to help farmers and land managers adapt to climate change and conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Cotswold landscape. Identify examples of good practice	CNL Board, FC, FarmEd, GREAT, agricultural universities and colleges, NFU, CLA
L5	Seek to ensure landscape, landscape character and the special qualities of the Cotswolds are part of the decision-making process and are taken into account within Climate Change Strategies, Local Nature Recovery Strategies, Woodland Strategies etc	Local authorities, NE, FC, EA, LNPs, LEPs, town and parish Councils, CNL Board
L6	Ensure decisions involving landcover change (especially tree planting) take account of how historic pattern of locations, scale and other key characteristics have shaped landscape.	CNL Board, local authorities, FC, NE, EA, Historic England

Farming

F5	Provide local guidance and support for ELM applicants to ensure local priorities are included and delivered	CNL Board, FWAG, wildlife trusts, land agents
F7	Encourage and support the formation of Farm Clusters across the Cotswolds to deliver benefits at a landscape scale	CNL Board, FWAG, wildlife trusts, FarmEd
F8	Provide advice and guidance to farmers and land managers on mitigating the landscape impacts of adapting to climate change e.g., agroforestry	CNL Board, FarmEd, FWAG

F11	Promote forms of farming business diversification appropriate to the Cotswolds National Landscape	CNL Board, NFU, CLA, FC, local authorities, FarmEd
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Biodiversity

B4	Promote the Cotswolds AONB Nature Recovery Plan Ensure connectivity across LNRS boundaries	CNL Board CNL Board, local authorities, LNPs
B5	Increase the understanding of the role of grasslands, wetlands and other non-woodland habitats have in carbon capture and storage	CNL Board, FWAG, wildlife trusts
B6	Work collaboratively to maximise the contribution of biodiversity net gain through development. Ensure the ecological impact of development is assessed and wider environmental benefits from nature maximized.	Local authorities, CNL Board, LNPs, developers
B7	Avoid habitat creation impacting on existing habitat or reducing potential connectivity.	CNL Board, LNPs, local authorities, FC, NE, EA

Woodland and trees

WT1	Extend the area of woodland actively and sustainably managed to increase resilience, optimize carbon sequestration and maximize benefits for biodiversity and people. Re-introduce coppice rotation, particularly in woodland with redundant coppice. Provide guidance on woodland management and assistance with management plans	NE, FC (via CS and ELM), Landowners, Farmers, NFU, CLA, Woodland Trust FC, NE, Small Woods Association, CNL Board FC, NE (via CS and ELM), agents/consultants, Woodland Trust
WT2	Provide information and guidance on tree planting and woodland creation ensuring the right tree in the right place for the right reason to conserve and enhance the landscape character and special qualities of the Cotswolds AONB, including historic patterns of woodland cover, designed planting, wood pasture etc., to enable trees and woodlands to play their part in	CNL Board, FC, NE, Woodland Trust, Tree Council, local authorities, Woodland Trust, NFU, CLA, CPRE, universities, communities, land agents, woodland contractors

	ensuring the CNL is resilient to climate change.	
WT3	Explore and promote appropriate alternatives to traditional woodland creation such as wood pasture and silvo-pasture.	CNL Board, FC, FWAG, Woodland Trust
WT4	Woodland creation and restocking after felling should comprise $\frac{1}{3}$ of trees from selected seed sources from the same Region of Provenance as the site to be planted (403 and 404 for the Cotswolds), $\frac{1}{3}$ from the region to the south (404 and 305) and $\frac{1}{3}$ from northern France to increase resilience to climate change as recommended by the Forestry Commission. Importing tree stock or seed should follow current biosecurity measures.	CNL Board, FC, NE, landowners, agents, nurseries
WT5	Support and encourage the restoration of conifer plantation, particularly PAWS, into broadleaf woodland	CNL Board, Woodland Trust, FC, wildlife trusts, Forest of Avon Trust.
WT7	Establish Deer Management Groups (DMGs) across the Cotswolds Monitor deer population and impacts	CNL Board, FC, landowners, Defra (ELM) FC, DMGs
WT14	Promote and support forms of forestry and woodland business diversification that deliver local energy production appropriate to the AONB	Gov, CNL Board, local authorities, NFU, CLA, FC, Woodland Trust, Confor, Energy Agencies
WT15	Encourage public participation and education in traditional forms of woodland management and crafts, raising awareness of historic values of woodland and recreational health benefits.	CNL Board, Woodland Trust, National Trust, wildlife trusts, local educational and environmental trusts e.g. Sladebank Woods

Historic and cultural environment

	Strategy	Stakeholders
H1	<p>Promote and support the reduction of carbon emissions from traditional Cotswold buildings and adaptation to a changing climate whilst retaining and enhancing their special characteristics by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing guidance for building owners • Promoting and further developing conservation-led approaches and solutions to re-purpose, refurbish and retrofit traditional buildings. • Avoiding replacement where encapsulated carbon benefits can be sustained into the future • Promoting traditional building materials and techniques that are resilient and/or adaptable to climate change 	<p>Planning authorities, HE, CNL Board, Property owners and managers,</p> <p>Government (national policy and guidance)</p>
H5	<p>Improve data and evidence on the climate change impacts on heritage and cultural assets in the Cotswolds and their contribution to climate change mitigation</p>	<p>HE, CNL Board, local authorities,</p>
H6	<p>Improve awareness of the risks of erosion and crop changes on archaeological sites under cultivation in the Cotswolds, map areas of highest risk encourage farm partnerships to invest in means to combat problems such as no till cultivation methods.</p>	<p>HE, DEFRA, CNL Board</p>
H8	<p>Develop historic landscape guidance on suitable locations for woodland planting to reflect long terms patterns of woodland</p>	<p>CNL Board (FC)</p>
H9	<p>Develop guidance on inherently sustainable historic patterns of settlement, building materials and construction that reflect the historic character of the Cotswolds</p>	<p>CNL Board, HE, local planning authorities, architects, landscape architects</p>
H10	<p>Collate and disseminate case studies that illustrate key recurrent issues and best practice in addressing them</p>	<p>HE CNL Board NT other property owners and managers, Historic Houses Association</p>

Transport

	Strategy	Stakeholders
T6	<p>Seek to ensure that transport infrastructure is resilient to the impacts of climate change, particularly extreme weather events.</p> <p>Ensure design and materials are as far as possible bespoke and conserve and enhance the Cotswolds AONB.</p>	<p>National Highways, Network Rail, highway authorities (LTPs), planning authorities, developers, architects,</p> <p>CNL Board.</p>
T16	Promote the use of public transport and reduced use of the private cars	Local authorities, Dept for Transport, CNL Board, tourist attractions, accommodation providers, bus and rail companies
T18	Encourage visitors to explore the Cotswolds using 'active travel' and low/no emission transport through well designed and well publicised information on walking and cycling routes, public transport, cycle, electric cycle and EV hire	CNL Board, DMOs, local authorities, accommodation providers, attractions, bus and rail operators
T26	Engage with Network Rail at an early stage when further rail line electrification is proposed	CNL Board, local authorities

Energy

E1	Promote opportunities for low carbon energy and heat, taking a landscape led approach to ensure consistency with the purpose of AONB designation and CNL Board purposes and objectives	Local authorities, CNL Board
E2	Provide guidance and support for local communities interested in local low carbon energy and heat generation to ensure consistency with AONB designation	Local authorities, CNL Board
E3	Explore and develop potential for more use of traditional sources of low carbon power at community level where compatible with CNL character (eg water, biofuels etc) especially where this may also indirectly encourage better management of landscape resources and/or help reduce other climate risks	Local authorities, CNL Board, energy companies and consultants
E5	Oppose large scale energy production inconsistent with AONB designation.	Local authorities, CNL Board
E6	Support increased biomass production where it is consistent with CNL and	Local authorities, CNL Board, FC, NFU, CLA

	Board objectives. Priority should be given to biomass from existing woodlands	
E7	Oppose proposals for biomass energy systems that rely on crops that diminish food production capacity, not least due to the ancillary traffic movements created and impacts on soils and water quality from winter harvesting	Local authorities, CNL Board
E9	Promote energy conservation in traditional stone-built buildings whilst retaining visual and architectural quality	Local authorities, CNL Board, Historic England
E10	Encourage significant reduction in artificial lighting where not essential to save energy and enhance Dark Skies	Local authorities, CNL Board Commission for Dark Skies, IDA, local communities
E11	Review and if necessary, revise CNL position statements and guidance on Renewable Energy and the Energy Guide.	CNL Board

The Cotswold economy

CE1	Further develop CNL approaches to Cultural and Natural Capital to demonstrate the multi-stranded cultural and economic and social benefits	CNL Board with Historic England, Natural England LEPS, local authorities, Conservation NGOS, CLA, NFU, Confederation for Small Businesses, Tourism Boards
CE2	Ensure LEPS support the rural green economy in the Cotswolds through grants and advice enabling business diversification and new business start-ups	LEPS, local authorities, CLA, NFU, CNL Board, local businesses and entrepreneurs, Confederation for Small Businesses
CE3	Ensure businesses in the Cotswolds have access to green business networks, training and skills development	LEPS, local authorities, CLA, NFU, CNL Board, local businesses and entrepreneurs, Confederation for Small Businesses
CE4	Train and upskill contractors to fit/retro fit low carbon energy systems and energy efficient measures into existing buildings	LEPS, local authorities, CLA, NFU, CNL Board, local businesses and entrepreneurs, Confederation for Small Businesses.
CE9	Provide advice and support to the farming sector to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in a way that that supports the conservation and enhancement of the Cotswolds National Landscape.	Defra (ELM SFI) CNL Board, FWAG, NFU, CLA, FarmEd, RAU, Farm Carbon Toolkit, Farm advisers/consultants
CE15	Partner with other National Landscapes to “pool” natural capital assets and thereby enhance	CNL Board and other national landscapes, NAAONB, NPE, Big Chalk

	investability or expand the investor universe	
CE18	Promote sustainable tourism	Local authorities, DMOs, VisitEngland, CNL Board
CE19	Work with partners to seek to ensure the provision of affordable housing to reduce the need to commute into the Cotswolds for work	Local authorities CNL Board

Tourism, recreation and access

TA1	Through effective messaging and storytelling help visitors understand how they can help care for the Cotswolds and how they can reduce their carbon footprint	CNL Board, DMOs, Green Tourism, local authorities, accommodation providers, attractions,
TA2	Seek to ensure visitors across the Cotswolds have consistent and integrated information and access to services to make it easier to adapt and change behaviours.	DMOs, local authorities, attractions, accommodation providers, CNL Board
TA6	Work with partners to ensure changes in land management and use are consistent with the special qualities of the Cotswolds, the primary asset of the tourism sector.	CNL Board, ELM delivery body, FC, EA, farmers and land managers, local authorities, environmental charities e.g., Woodland trust, Avon Needs trees and Protect Earth.
TA8	Encourage investment in the landscape, access and access management by the tourism sector through a visitor Giving Scheme ¹	CNL Board (Caring for the Cotswolds), DMOs, Green Tourism, local authorities
TA11	Raise awareness of the need for better biosecurity to prevent the spread of disease and problem species.	Local authorities, CNL Board, DMOs, VisitEngland, FC
TA12	Work with partners to develop a robust and high quality access network which is resilient to the impacts of climate change, including increased usage and demand for new activities. E.g., increasing height and span of bridges across water courses and drainage ditches to prevent loss or damage in flood events.	Local authorities, farmers and land managers, CNL Board,
TA13	Move towards smaller, pre-emptive type works on public rights of way and access land to avoid the need for	Local authorities, CNL Board, farmers, landowners and land managers

¹ A Visitor Giving or Payback Scheme is where visitors voluntarily donate money to assist the conservation or management of a place

	larger maintenance projects in the future	
TA14	Work with farmers and land managers to understand their concerns about access and help them manage the impacts of tourism and access and create a climate change resilient access network.	Local authorities, CNL Board, farmers, landowners and land managers
TA15	Seek improvements to access provision through ELMs where it will be beneficial.	Defra, ELM delivery body, farmers and land managers, Local Authorities, CNL Board
TA16	Provide training and development for all public rights of way/access staff, volunteers and contractors	Local authorities, CNL Board, National Trust, Wildlife Trusts

Health and wellbeing

HW1	More fully research and promote the value and availability of access to the Cotswolds for health and wellbeing	CNL Board, NHS, health and wellbeing Boards, NE, HE, NT, managers of heritage and wildlife sites, county volunteer co-ordinators, green gyms and organisations supporting public participation
HW2	Encourage and support the health sector to make greater use of accessing nature and heritage in the Cotswolds e.g., Green Prescriptions	CNL Board, health and wellbeing Boards, NHS
HW3	Engage with communities within and adjacent to the AONB to help them overcome the barriers preventing them from receiving the health benefits of the Cotswolds	CNL Board, NE, community leaders, disability groups, local authorities
HW4	Develop and promote the Guided walks programme to encourage new, non-traditional and hard to reach groups.	CNL Board
HW5	Work with partners to reduce physical barriers to access by expanding the network of 'walks on wheels' and Trumper routes etc.	CNL Board, highway authorities, farmers, landowners
HW6	Promote awareness of ticks and Lyme Disease	PHE, CNL Board, National Trust, wildlife trusts
HW8	Provide guidance for planting trees for shade in green spaces, along recreational routes and for outdoor workers.	CNL Board, local authorities, NFU, CLA
HW9	Promote 'Active Travel' as an alternative to the car.	CNL Board, NHS, health and wellbeing Boards, local transport authorities, NE