

The Lyvennet Valley Community Plan



2009

LYVENNET VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN

It's seems like it's taken a long time to get this far. We started the process in March 2007 with a meeting of 15 folk. Since then we've had…
21 Steering Group meetings
2 Youth Focus consultation meetings,
280+ homes visited to deliver and collect questionnaires
many hours of form filling by you all
many hours of data entry by Sarah Leete & Carol Bousefield
Kimmie and Charles Paxton who organised, edited and illustrated the report
a red hot printer managed by Lisa Wilkinson at Crosby School
analysis of Housing Survey data by Cumbria Rural Housing Trust staff
Ted Relph, Eileen Risk and Mick Wragg for information regarding the history and context

However, it hasn't been all talk. Even at this stage things have begun to happen. We already have groups of people taking action in important areas….
affordable housing
investigating building an anaerobic digester
a Fuel Purchase Group

Thanks are due to many people and organisations…

Crosby Ravensworth Parish Council
Kings Meaburn Parish Meeting
ACT: formerly known as Voluntary Action Cumbria who provided most of our funding and advice from Anna Scamans & Carl Glynn
Cumbria Rural Housing Trust: especially Judith Derbyshire & Vicky Thirwell
Cumbria Association of Local Councils who introduced us to community planning

Particular thanks are due to all of the Steering Group volunteers…

Rob Addison
Gideon Booth (to March '08)
Gordon Bowness
Emma Brass
Pat & David Hayward (to March '08)
Sarah Leete
Maureen Newrick
Joan Raine
Kitty Smith
Ron Smith
Andrew Temple- Cox (to November '08)



New Housing in Crosby Ravensworth

At the minimum level we hope that we all enjoy reading about ourselves. At the maximum, we would hope that we can continue to work together to help to keep this place as special as it is: maybe to make it even better.

Annie Kindleysides

Steering Group Convenor.

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The Lyvennet

Verse 3

When I trodg'd ower Crosby fell
In t'rwoad towards heayme
I sat me doon beside t' Black Dub
Where t'Vennet taks her neay me

Verse 26

For becks an bairns are feckless things
When they're sae young an smo
But time an snacks will mak them strang
A powerful friend or foe

Verse 42

Then as I said wi double strength
She zigzags doon to t' Flass
Where stands a mansion grandly built
It cost a syte o' brass

Verse 46

By Meaburn Ho wi' sturdy strength
Through a girt Lord's domain
Where oft they tried to hem her in
Or send her back again

Verse 52

She turns his mill, an grinds his cworn
An watters aw his kye
Gives drinks to tramps as weel as Kings
Or any yan et's dry

The Lyvennet Valley Community Plan

What is the Lyvennet Valley Community Plan all about?

In November of the year 2000, the British Government published an important White Paper called 'Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal For Rural England.' According to DEFRA, the aim was "to deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside." A laudable goal, surely, but one that begs the question how do we get there from here? The Parish Plan is the first stage in an attempt to answer that question. DEFRA's initiative is guided by a "vision of:

- **a living countryside,** with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services;
- **a working countryside,** with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment;
- **a protected countryside** in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy;
- **a vibrant countryside** which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels."

This fits in with our own wishes, via our Parish Council and Parish Meeting.

As the title suggests, the Paper is concerned about management of the countryside to meet current and future needs of the communities that live there and use it. Amongst other things, it promises advice and grants to help rural communities such as ours to become more self-aware and self-determining in regard to issues that *local residents* feel are important in broad line with the government's vision as mentioned above. Grants of money for rural community projects are already available, but the process is "bid led", which means that if we don't draft a proposal with evidence of a well researched need and bid for the funding, then we won't get it. Other Cumbrian communities have already produced Parish Plans and are bidding for funding for projects that their residents say they want.

It is up to our rural community, where and whenever possible, to shape its own future development very like our predecessors used to. In short the Lyvennet Valley Community Plan (henceforth referred to as the LVCP) is about engaging as many people in the community as possible in an ongoing process of establishing community priorities and of development paths.

Whether we like it or not, we live in a rapidly changing world. Stasis is a hard-won illusion and comes at a cost. With society ageing fast, we are losing many of the "old guard" who have been keeping things running so smoothly and well for so long. We have gathered information about 30 local groups, clubs and societies which play an important part in our social life (See Appendix C). Some residents are active members of many of them, others are not involved at all. The survey

shows that there are opportunities to be sociable here on our doorsteps for many adult activities - perhaps less for younger folk, especially teenagers, but we aim to address that deficiency.

Change happens, and it is up to us ensure that as much of it is as desirable as possible! Those of us who want some things to remain the same may have to raise our voices as loudly as those of us who want to change them. If we aren't vigilant, we might find that changes spoil the things and traditions that we love. Changes don't have to be negative. Residents will be aware of recent development projects within the LVCP area, such as the refurbishment of Crosby Ravensworth's Village Hall, the work in progress on the Village Institute and the construction of a fish ladder at Mauld's Meaburn. If there is evidence that such work is important to sufficient numbers of us, Parish projects can protect and enhance features and services in the area that already exist as well as making innovations, as and when identified as needed.

What thoughts were behind the Lyvennet Valley Community Plan questionnaire?

In short, the 2007 LVCP survey by questionnaire was intended to inform the local and wider community, via this report, of the state and feelings of our community. This survey is the first of its type for the community and the information presented in the report is a time specific snapshot of how respondents answered at the time of asking in January and February 2008. The survey was a comprehensive attempt to yield an up-to-date insight into who we are as a community, where we live, what we do and what we value. It was intended to preserve respondents' individual rights to privacy and be broadly inclusive without being overly intrusive. The LVCP questionnaire was put together with the assistance of ACT (formerly known as Voluntary Action Cumbria); the survey was conducted under the aegis of the Crosby Ravensworth Parish Council and Kings Meaburn Parish Meeting with a Steering Group of community volunteers.

The purpose was threefold: for community self-knowledge and self-reflection, to inform a range of different resident interest groups - religious, secular, social and commercial, and to place more emphasis on forward planning rather than reactive work. We must plan today for the future that we want tomorrow. We need to determine demand for, direct and enable successful funding applications for popular community projects.

The Parish Council is grateful for the very high rate of return, no less than 200 questionnaires were returned, that is 72% of households in the LVCP area, and the scale of response shows a popular interest in community matters.

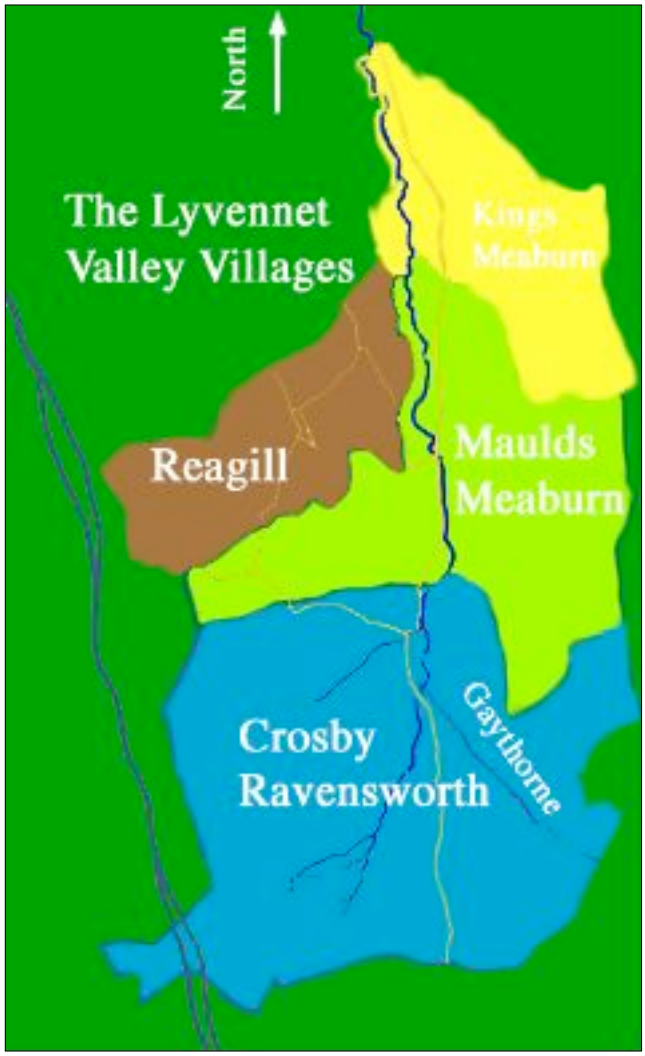
The information yielded was intended for publication in this report to return the findings to the community and to provide a baseline starting point for further examination and discussion which will hopefully result in greater realisation of our collective wishes for a future in this beautiful area.

Before the Parish Council can bid for project funding, they first need to know what our priorities and opinions are. The 2007 questionnaire was the first stage in what will hopefully become an ongoing process of community dialogue that will allow our community representatives to effectively represent our interests to a series of appropriate funding agencies. There are a range of organisations that could fund LVCP projects, including The Eden District and Cumbria County Councils, Age Concern and Help the Aged, the NHS North Cumbria PCT and English Nature and the North West Development Agency, as well as a range of topic specific charities. In most cases there is a requirement for match funding to be raised by local effort - something folk around here

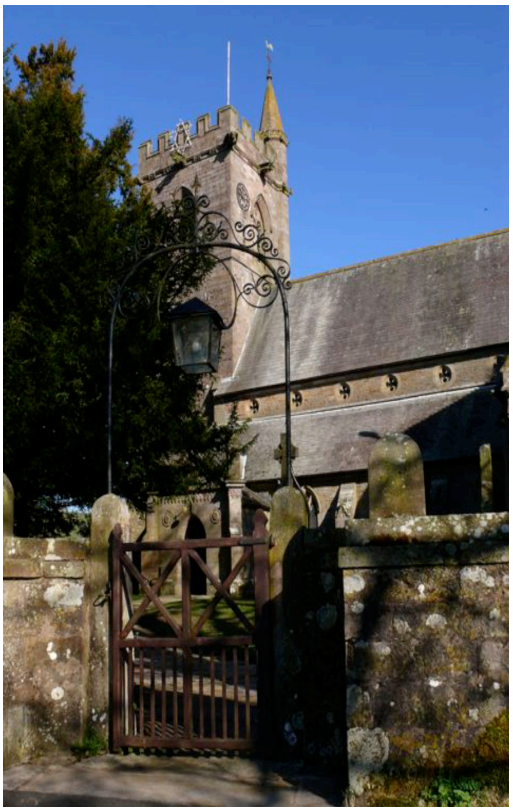
are very good at doing. Note the amounts raised by the annual Crocus Walk, the various Village Hall fund-raisers, the First Responders and even the restoration of the public clock on St.Lawrence's church tower.

The Lyvennet Valley Community Context

The Community contains four village territories with Crosby Ravensworth shown in blue, Maulds Meaburn shown green about 1m to the North, Reagill (Reynard's Gill - the fox valley) depicted in brown 2m to the NW of Maulds Meaburn and adjacent to them is Kings Meaburn at the northern edge, shown in yellow, that has its own Parish Meeting.



The Lyvennet Valley Community extends for about 27 square miles and includes The Shap Wells Hotel



St.Lawrence's Church, Crosby Ravensworth

The beautiful farmland is dotted with prehistoric remains and there are a number of distinguished and distinctive buildings in the villages.

Crosby Ravensworth's St. Lawrence's church is particularly lovely, parts of which date from Norman times. Reagill's Yew Tree Farm is famous for The Image Garden of Thomas Bland, an accomplished local sculptor. As Mick Wragg (aka Mauldy) tells us, Maulds Meaburn boasts two

great houses, “a Palladian style villa called Flass built in 1851 of white stone brought down from Orton Scar and set in about 15 acres of land. The building was recently a residential school of the performing arts,” and “Meaburn Hall, a Jacobean house built in 1610, although some parts appear to date from the late 1500's, - an early seat of the Lowther family. In 1750 the Lowthers outgrew Meaburn Hall and moved to Lowther Castle. Just to one side of the hall are two small square buildings which were built as summer houses by an ancient bowling green. It is rumoured that two Lowther brothers argued and fought a duel in one of the rooms, later leaving the house never to be heard of again.” The door to the room was sealed with wax “keeping, in the airless room, the hatred that festered between the brothers.”



Meaburn Hall , Parish Archive Photo

All four villages are very pretty linear settlements, and each is possessed of its own distinctive character and charm. Crosby Ravensworth has the atmosphere of a sheltered wooded river valley, farms and fine views of the Pennines are prominent in Reagill, Maulds Meaburn is built about its sheep clipped Green, King’s Meaburn lines a ridge that affords lovely views of the Pennines on one side and the Lakeland Fells on the other. Amongst other things, Gaythorne affords atmospheric walks, neolithic burial mounds and its moorland is reputedly haunted by a headless horseman! Our area supplies ravens to The Tower of London. For more information about the area and some nice photographs please see the Mauldy website[1] .



Kings Meaburn

[1] http://www.mauldy.supanet.com/



Crosby Ravensworth



Kings Meaburn



Parish History by Ted Relph

Where and when did our history begin? A convenient point would seem to be the end of the last ice age, about ten thousand years ago, but man had already been building simple structures in East Africa some 2 million years before that! After the ice receded, the Lyvennet valley would have had its present shape, but there were probably several small shallow lakes in the valley floor, which have since either filled up with sediment, or been drained as the beck cut itself a deeper course. As the climate became warmer the land was covered with scrub and later forest, especially in the sheltered valley, still recognisable in parts of Crosby Lodge Wood.

The first evidence of man in the area is to be seen in the number of worked flints, arrow-heads, knives and scrapers that can be found in disturbed soil, mainly on the higher ground. These have

been left by hunting parties who are thought to have come in from the coastal areas on a seasonal basis. Thousands of years passed before we have any proof of people settling in the area. This evidence is in the 'henges', such as Mayburgh, the possibly later "King Arthur's Round Table" near Eamont bridge and our own Stone Circle at Oddendale. The man-power needed to create these monuments seems to indicate a considerable local population.

At first, with plenty of timber, their houses or huts would be of wood, and have not survived, but gradually they used stone to build the lower walls, to support a stronger roof. Some of these earthworks survive as our so called British Settlements. These are mainly found on the higher ground now, such as Ewe Close, those on the lower parts would seem to have disappeared beneath continued occupation and cultivation. Even now it is the higher dwellings, like LaneHead and Slacks, that have become derelict within living memory.

No doubt the local tribes, such as the Carvetti, a branch of the Brigantes, had their minor scuffles and quarrels, but they do not seem to have offered much resistance when the Romans arrived, around 50 AD. Nor is there doubt that some of the locals were employed in building the Roman Road, which comes over the fell from Howe Nook, by the cattle grid, over Wicker Street, which gives its name to the road, and so by Wickerslack towards Brougham: a branch road to Kirkby Thore probably went past Crosby and Meaburn. There were some revolts against the Roman occupation, but it seems that, on the whole, farming prospered and the standard of living improved. This was the period when the first Christian missionaries came into the area.

Faced with problems nearer home, the Romans withdrew their army occupation and the Britons were left to take care of themselves. Those on our side of the Pennines seem to have formed a large state by the name of Rheged, which at one time stretched from Carlisle to Chester. This early Kingdom soon divided into a Northern and a Southern section. The Northern one, which included Cumbria, was ruled by a Christian king called Urien, who is believed to have had his 'palace' beside the Lyvennet. Urien is something of a legendary figure. He is said to have been the Grandfather of St. Kentigern, and to have been born about 470. Yet he was assassinated after defeating the Saxons, in 590, and this would have meant that he was leading his troops into battle when he was well over 100!

After Urien's death, the Angles and Saxons from Northumbria, who at that time were still heathens, seem to have gained the upper hand, and many settled in our area, where names like Hilton, Orton and Askham are said to be indications of their presence. It seems there had been a severe epidemic or famine in our counties, so there would be room for an influx of population. King Edwin of Northumbria was converted to Christianity by Paulinus, in 626, after his prayers had resulted in the defeat of his enemies, and there then followed a long period of peace.

The dreaded Norsemen began their attacks on the north-east coast, about 200 years later and eventually penetrated over Stainmore and into the Eden valley after establishing a Danish centre at York. Other Vikings came later, having come probably from Norway, via Ireland, and seem to have been comparatively peaceful settlers in the Lakeland valleys. Their Old Norse language was the basis of our Local Dialect [2] , though it still retains some Celtic or old British elements.

Everyone knows that William the Conqueror arrived in the South, with the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Yet when the Doomsday book was compiled some twenty years later, our area was not included in it; as John Burgess wrote in his 'Christians in Cumbria', 'the rest was either lawless or Scottish'.

[2] For more on the local dialect, please see www.lakelanddialectsociety.org

It remained so until 1092, when William II captured Carlisle, after which several castles were built and the whole land divided out among the Kings Barons, such as Ivo de Veteripont, and a few native leaders, with numerous 'manors'. The thirty or so years that followed saw our villages divided into parallel 'crofts', each with its separate dwelling house. Reagill, Crosby and Wickerslack had single rows, Maulds Meaburn has a croft system on each side of the green; this early 'town planning' can still be traced today.

Much land was also given to the Monasteries that represented the Church at this period. The whole of Reagill became the property of Shap Abbey. The parts of Crosby known as 'Bank' and 'Row', together with the wonderful Norman Church itself, belonged to Whitby Abbey. Other fields belonged to St Mary's Abbey at York. The Manorial system held sway for over 500 years, interspersed by at least two periods of Scottish 'occupation' and several major raids, as well as the 'Black Death' and other catastrophes. The woollen trade flourished, most cottagers had a spinning wheel and many had a loom. The finished cloth was hung out on 'tenters', hence the name 'Tenter Row' at Crosby.

As Mick Wragg puts it “Maulds Meaburn, described by Hunter Davies as "... one of the most beautiful villages in the country" and King’s Meaburn once formed part of a former medieval manor called Meaburn or Medburn (Anglian dialect of 'Old English' meaning "Meadow Stream"), and were held by a brother and sister Hugh and Maud de Morville. Hugh's portion was forfeited to the Crown when he became one of those held responsible for the murder of Thomas a Becket - so Kings Meaburn was distinguished from Maud's or Maulds. Maud was married to William de Veteripont. Sir Hugh's estates were later restored to Robert de Veteripont, Maud's son. Sir Hugh rode with King Richard I to the Holy Land where he died in 1202 and was buried in the porch of the Templar's church at Jerusalem (now a mosque - El Aksa). Maulds Meaburn passed from the Veteripont to the families of Frauncey, and Vernon. It was sold to Sir John Lowther in the rein of James I, and is now owned by his descendant the present Earl of Lonsdale.”

At the Reformation, in Henry VIII's time, all the monasteries were closed and their huge wealth was sold off or given away to the Kings favourites. In most cases the Lords of the Manor did quite well out of it. In the North , the tenants of the Manor were what was known as Customary Tenants; they had security tenure of their little farms, in return for customary duties. These included military service to help repel the Border raids, or 'boon' ploughing, mowing, raking, reaping etc. on the Lord's land. In its hay day this was quite a good arrangement, as the tenant could pass his holding down to his eldest son when he died. Gradually, however, tenants were able to buy the freehold of their property, and the present system of land ownership developed.

There have been more changes during the last 500 years than in any other period of history. Our fields were last ploughed by oxen in the seventeenth century, the open fields and many commons were enclosed in the eighteenth, railways arrived in the nineteenth, and the motor car, television and information technology transformed the 20th.

While the main employment of the working population of Crosby has always been connected with farming, or in traditional crafts connected with country life, there has been until recently a notable exception. About 1850 Rev. (later Canon.) G. F. Weston, the vicar, persuaded Robert Hogarth Parkin, a stonemason from Orton, who was of Crosby descent, to come and work at the rebuilding and beautifying of the Church. This developed over the years into a thriving family business, with quarrymen, builders, stone-dressers, polishers and monumental masons. After the family connection ended, it became known as ‘Cumbria Stone’ and towards the close of the 20th Century employed over a dozen people at the ‘stoneworks’ in the village and at various quarries.

Sadly, its success seems to have been its downfall; in effect, the firm was bought out by its competitors and promptly closed down, so the workers had to find other employment. Along with other recent problems, this has had a serious effect on what used to be a viable and thriving community.



'Cumbria Stone' once employed over a dozen residents, now the site is viewed as a possible solution to the affordable housing issue.

Only time will tell how the 21st Century will unfold for us, but if the past is anything to judge by, we can be sure that it will prove to be very interesting. Our participation in the community plan today will be recorded as history in the Parish Archive for all our descendants to see.





The Taylor Family circa 1912. Parish Archive Photo

Gordon Bowness representing The Parish Archive Committee; historical documents are stored safely here for our, and future generations to explore.

Important things that you value about living in this area

"Peace & quiet, scenery, workplace, family & friends"

" Community, plenty going on, scenery, peace & quiet & pace of life, low crime rate - feel safe, good friends, good access with motorways nearby, quiet roads, close to lakes but don't get too many tourists, good local food available thru 'farmers' market etc. & local shops"

"Scenery, friendly community, peaceful, no crime. good walking & wildlife, contented lifestyle, good local pub, community events - show, fund-raising events, well behaved & respectful children & young people"

"Peace & quiet, low crime rate, friendly and caring communities, the countryside and wildlife, less stressful than other areas of UK, family and friends, people's individuality encouraged and celebrated, more acceptance, less prejudice, less conformity"

"School quality @ Crosby Ravensworth, proximity of family, countryside and fell walks - river Lyvennet, good for motorway accessibility, access to lake district, but not congested by tourists"

The survey revealed that the peace, quiet and fine scenery of the villages within the Parish is valued as highly by those who have lived here all their lives as it is by those drawn here by the nearby fells, Yorkshire Dales, Pennines and Lake District. The vast majority of respondents concur on these points, The LVCP area residents value the area's tranquility and beauty. The absence of heavy traffic, industrialisation and cramped built-up areas was extolled.

The Lyvennet, a village green with its encircling houses of Cumbrian stone, "the clear unrestricted views of the night sky", the nearby "ancient stone circles and settlements" are treasured, as is the sense of community.

Residents testify, this is "an agricultural community with working villages", where they can "farm in an unspoilt area", a safe place for children who gain "independence at a relatively young age" and many of whom can walk to school, 'a place with neighbours you can trust to help and watch out for each other and yet where privacy is respected; there is "a kind of collective responsibility and cohesion" and, very importantly, a low level of crime: people feel safe here. One

respondent made special mention of the local youth who were described as “well behaved and respectful”.

There are those whose roots are in Westmorland: “I have lived here all my life and value the fact that I am part of a community which includes my family and lots of friends...” and those who came for other reasons: “My job brought me, but I now regard the area as home.”

There is an appreciation of the area’s many social activities: The Crosby Show, coffee mornings, The Maulds Meaburn Summer Fete, The Book Club, Women’s Institute, Ladies Group, Kings Meaburn Beer Festival, the Field Day and History Society are all mentioned, as are the recently renovated Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall and Parish Archive. The shops in Appleby and Shap, the mobile butcher and grocer, pubs with real ale and farmers’ markets are all subjects of favourable comment. See Appendix C for a list of local groups.

Good access to the national road network is mentioned, but this is balanced by a deep-felt appreciation of being close to open countryside. Respondents remarked on the ease of access to the river and being able to ‘walk from my doorstep’. They mentioned easy access to the high fells of the Lake District , Pennines and Dales, the abundant wildlife and commented upon the importance of maintaining the rural way of life and countryside pursuits. They conveyed a sense of privilege because our surroundings enable us to be “in touch with the land and the seasons”.

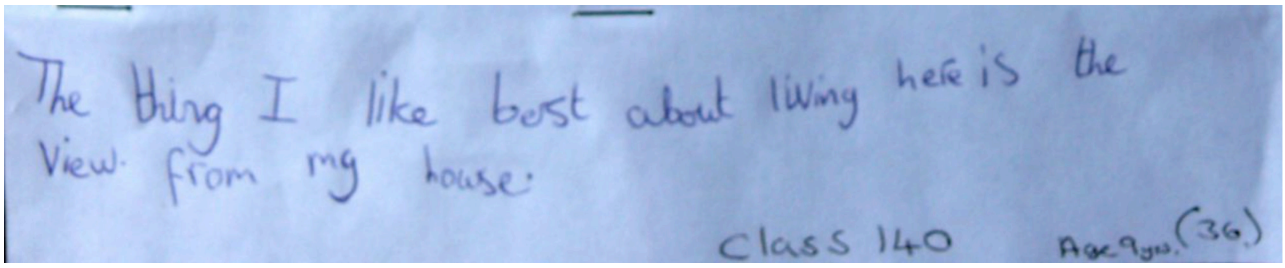
“beautiful valley, family roots here, safe community &
peaceful, little or no crime - please do not change it”

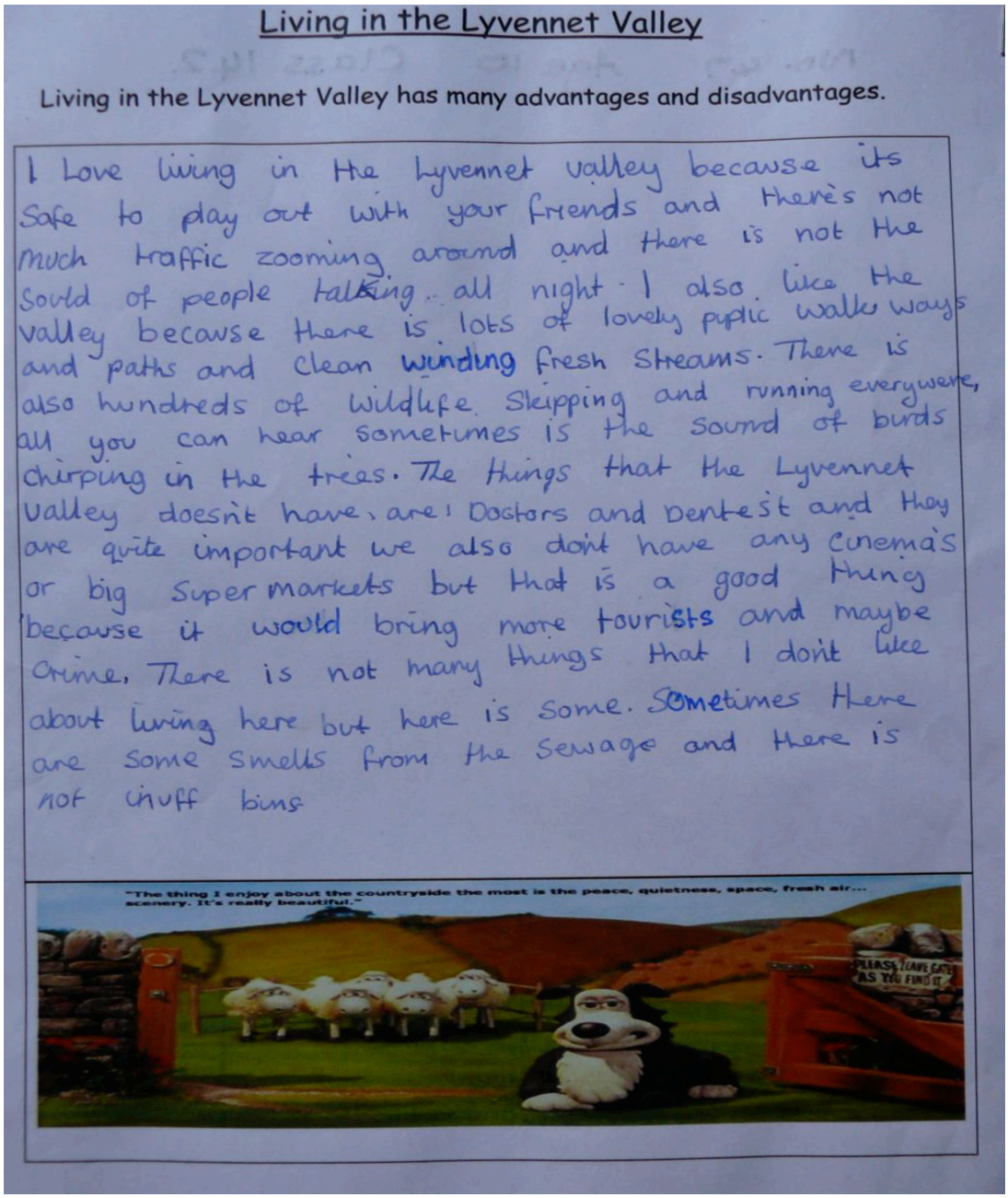


The Perspectives of Young People

Inclusion of young opnion is important. Special classes were sponsored at Crosby Show by the Steering Group to find out what primary school-aged children think, as exemplified below.

In their own words they say:





Two qualified youth workers assisted us in eliciting views from the local young people at two youth workshops that focused upon life in the Lyvennet Valley.

When eleven to twenty-four year-olds were asked the following questions, they responded as follows. They were also asked to think about how they might attain their desires.

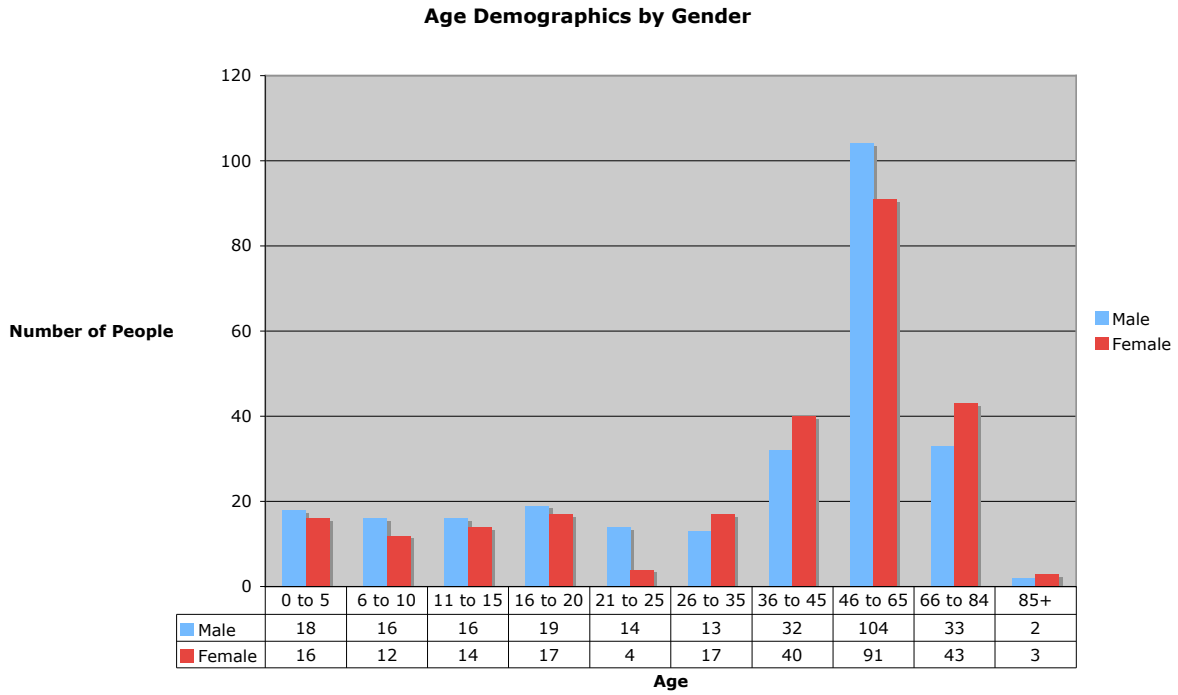
What is good about living here?
The Fells
Open Spaces for riding bikes, quads, go-carts etc.
The Pub
Fields are good for golf
Everyone knows each other
Near the lake district
You are never bored
Good non-polluted scenery
Everyone likes most people
No traffic
Cranston's food
Smells fresh
No stalkers
It snows
School is a long way away
It's cheap
Sledging
Orton Chocolate shop
No stoners
No gangs
No chavs
Its safe
Shiver Wells

What we miss out on living here?
Mobile phone signal
Bowling
Sports
Extra curricular activities
Astroturf
Sports hall
Parties
Friends in Appleby
Golf course
Social events
Good weather
Ice skating
Practical transport
BT phone boxes
Clubs
Shops
Centre 67
Youth Clubs
Newsagents
Penrith
A sane vicar
Young women

What we would like here
Newsagents
Transport to Appleby on friday
All weather sports pitch in Crosby
Place to socialise, hang out
Ice skating rink
cafe - maybe internet
Roller-skating
Good Summer, football goals with nets
Permanent Motocross track
Age restricted clubs and discos
More young women
Newsagents
Floodlit football pitch
Practical transport
Mobile phone signal
Concerts organised by us, for us
Youth club to run more often

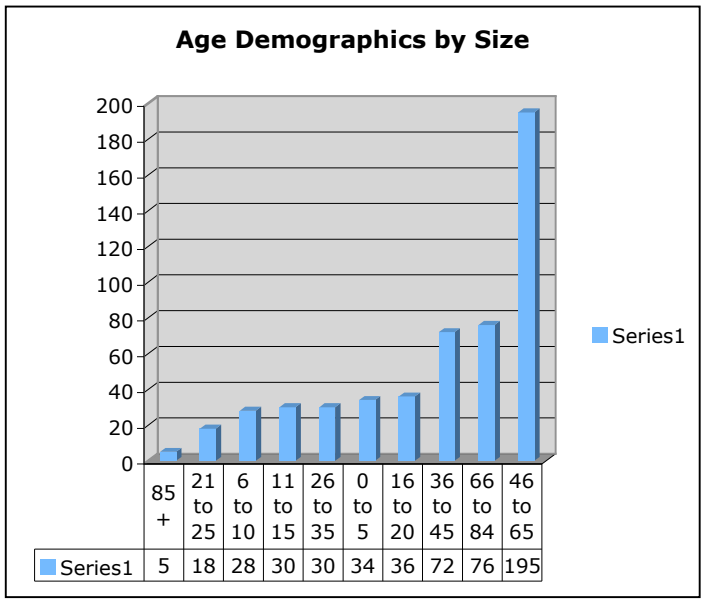
How can we get these things?
Partnership organisations
Council Funding
Youth Committees
What's On For You Website
Recruit more people
Grants Activities co-ordinator
Schools
School governors
Company sponsors
National Lottery
Youth Volunteers

The Parish Population



	0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 65	66 to 84	85+
Male	18	16	16	19	14	13	32	104	33	2
Female	16	12	14	17	4	17	40	91	43	3

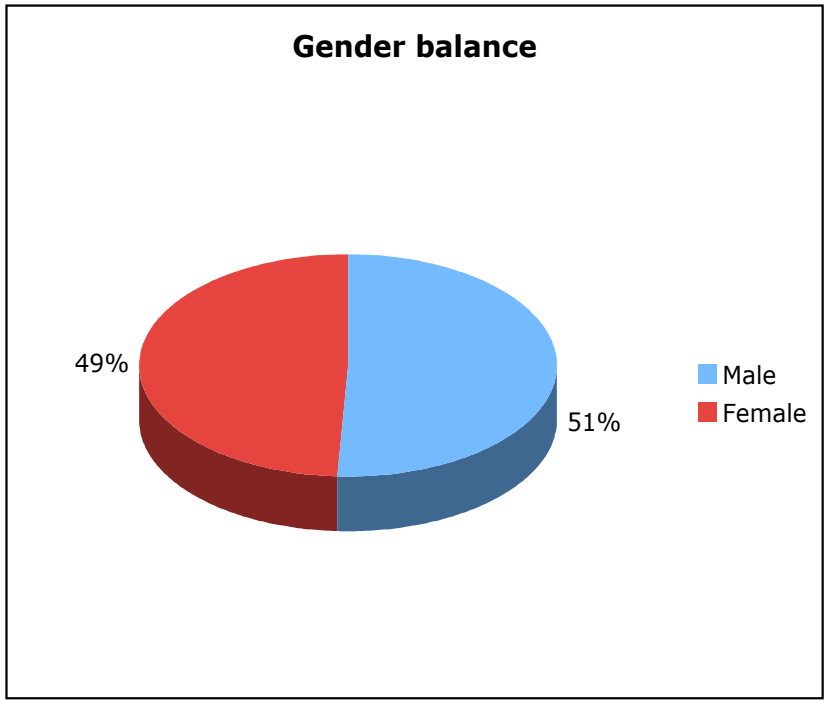
How old are we? The graph above represents the respondents' total of 524 household members grouped by age and gender. The few respondents who had obviously entered data incorrectly have been omitted. The graph below shows the respective age groups in ascending order of population size. Residents aged between 46 and 65 clearly form the largest single age group comprising a total of 195 people, with the 66 to 84 demographic ranking second with 76, and the 36 to 45 group coming a very close third with 72. The 85+ group is smallest.

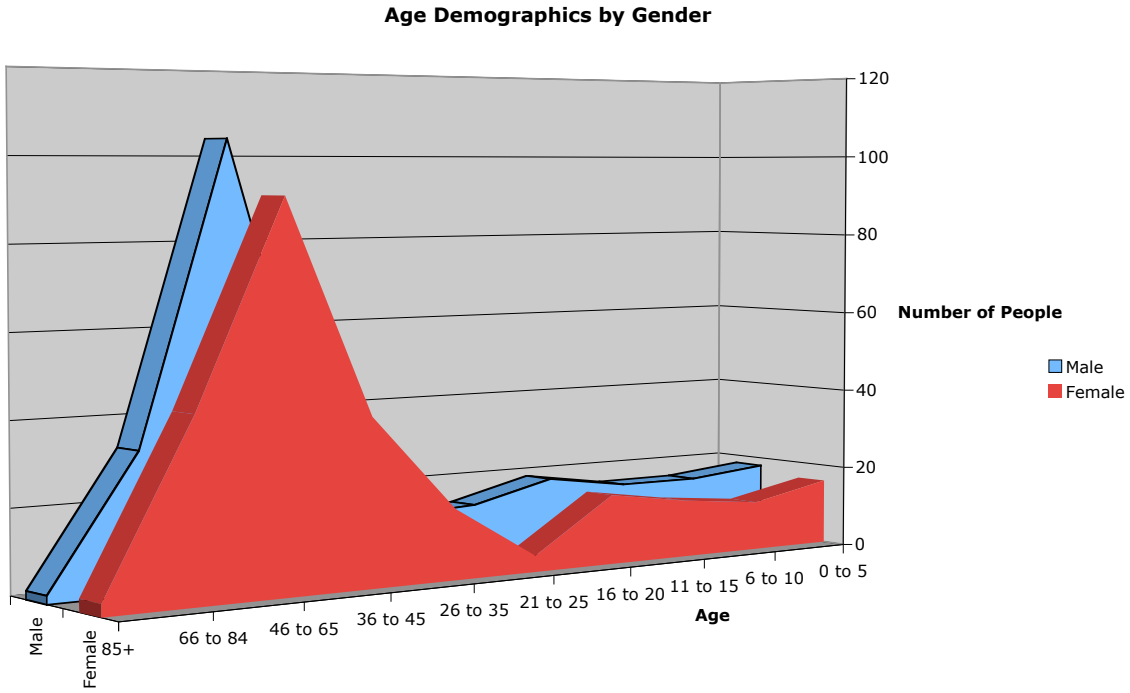


	85+	21 to 25	6 to 10	11 to 15	26 to 35	0 to 5	16 to 20	36 to 45	66 to 84	46 to 65
Series1	5	18	28	30	30	34	36	72	76	195

Jokes about middle-age spread aside, residents who have been concerned about an ageing populace are to some degree justified by the demographic bulge in the findings, though to balance this we should note that this bulge currently reflects a high proportion of comparatively productive and wealthy adults, cf. Employment descriptions (p.19) and Income data (p.21) in the Housing Steering Group Report.

Overall, the gender ratio is reasonably balanced, with one prominent anomaly in the 21-25 age group of just 4 females to 14 males.

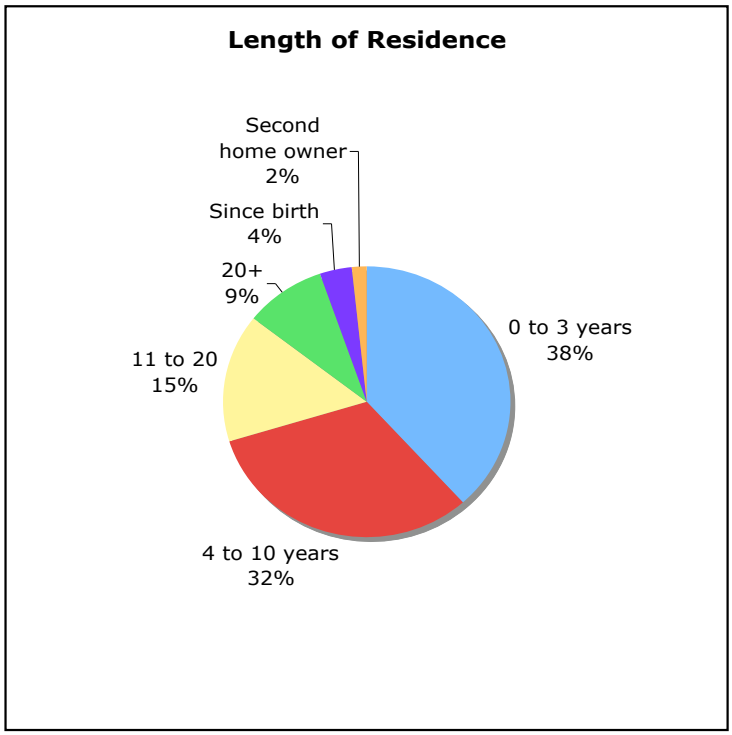




The dearth of 21 to 25 year old females may reflect the local emphasis on opportunities for employment in land based industries for young men and that more young ladies may leave the area for higher education, career development and marriage. Could these needs be met locally?

Length of residence in the area

This data may prove to be surprising. Returns showed that just 4% of the respondents have resided in their current home since birth and just 2% are second home owners. 70% of respondents have resided in their homes here for less than a decade. 38% have lived here only relatively recently, within three years. Those who have lived here for 20 years or more comprise 9% of the respondents and 15% have lived here for between 11 and 20 years. While many of us have commented on the change in population, especially notable since the completion of the local stretch of the M6 in 1970, old records from the second World War period also show a long list of family names that are no longer familiar. Please remember that these percentages refer to the return, not the whole population. Certainly, nobody need feel abashed about having settled here recently and those whose family have lived here for generations are important repositories of local knowledge.



"Personally we have had no problems from the 'natives' however, I find the fact that there is a term for people who are not born & bred here, quite insulting. We are all just people - no matter where you're from, please don't 'pigeon hole' people"

Employment



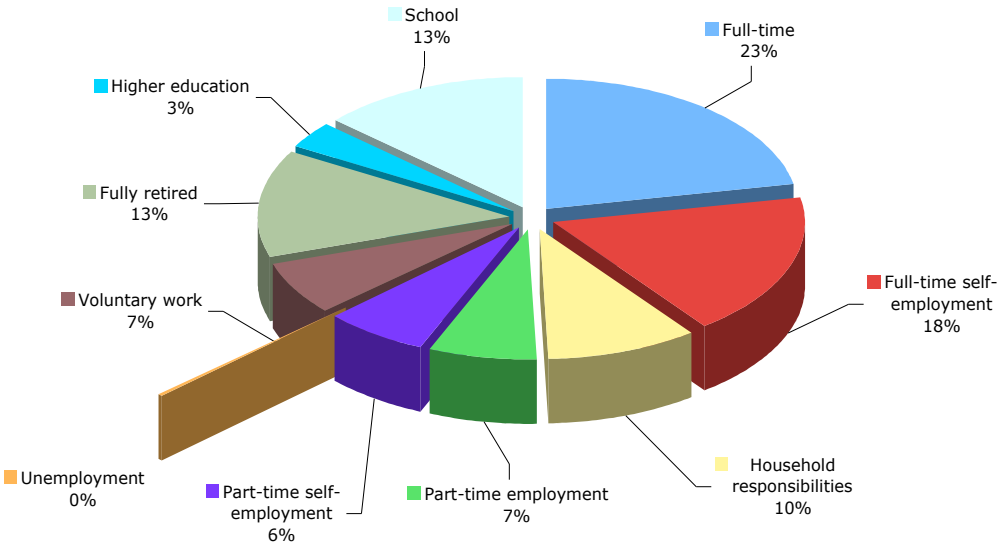
Cutting for silage, Gordon Bowness Photo

The findings suggest a high proportion of occupation. The returns showed a broad range of employment among responding residents, with just two listed as being unemployed. Out of the remaining 543, 72 were fully retired, 73 in school, 18 in higher education, 37 involved in voluntary work, 52 concerned primarily with household responsibilities, 120 in full-time employment, 39 in part-time employment, and of the 132 self-employed, 97 people were self-employed full-time and 35 part-time.



	Full-time	Full-time self-employment	Household responsibilities	Part-time employment	Part-time self-employment	Unemployment	Voluntary work	Fully retired	Higher education	School
Number of people	120	97	52	39	35	2	37	72	18	73

Our survey suggests an unemployment rate of just 0.36% of respondents, well below the national average, though it is possible that some other unemployed people were among those who didn't respond, it is also possible that they were too busy to get around to it.

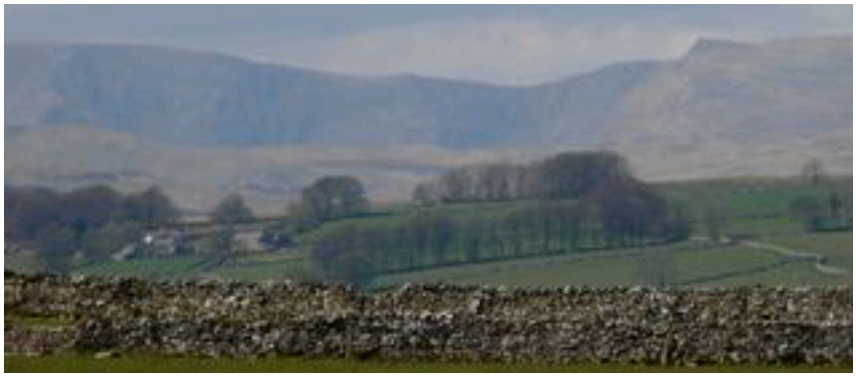


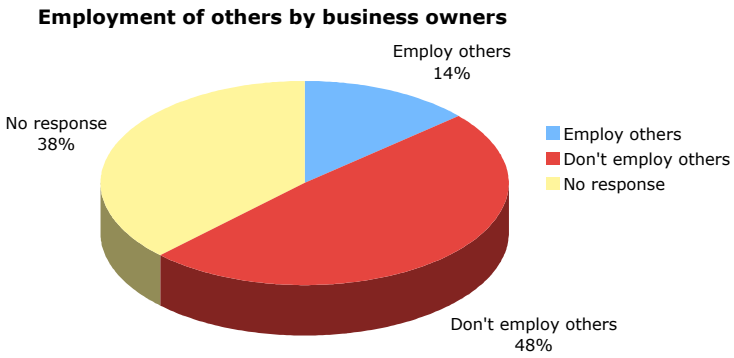
Respondents were asked whether they were employing staff at the moment and 27 said that they were, 98 said that they weren't and 75 no responses were recorded. One respondent commented:

"scope of questioning on employment could have captured more info & didn't reflect how some businesses operate & their impact & value in the wider economy"

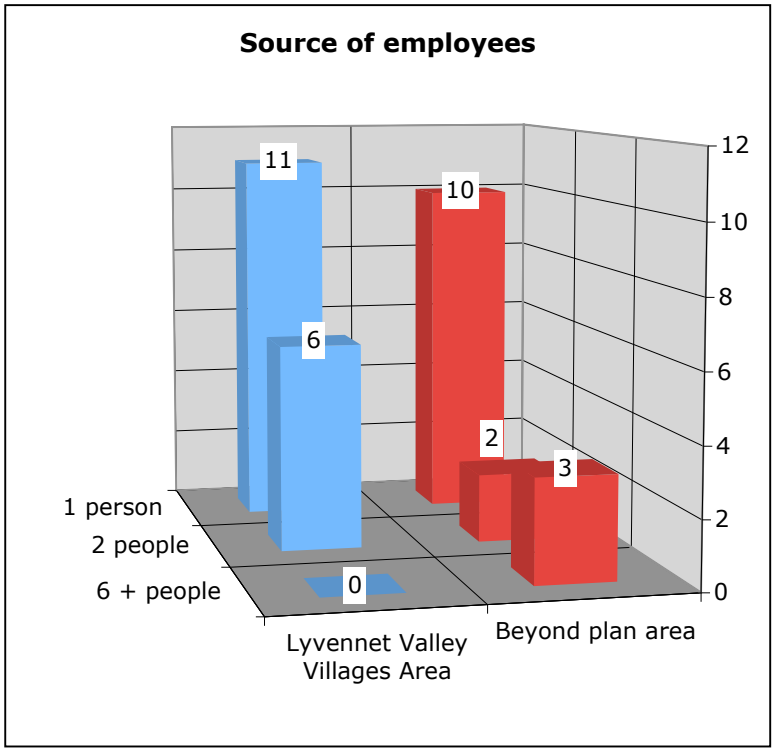
There may be a need to involve business folk in the preparation of a more targeted survey. Another respondent pointed out the potential for development in relation to the tourism industry.

"Tourist issues - very important as we are a periphery of the lake district & in a v good position for increase in prosperity of this area"





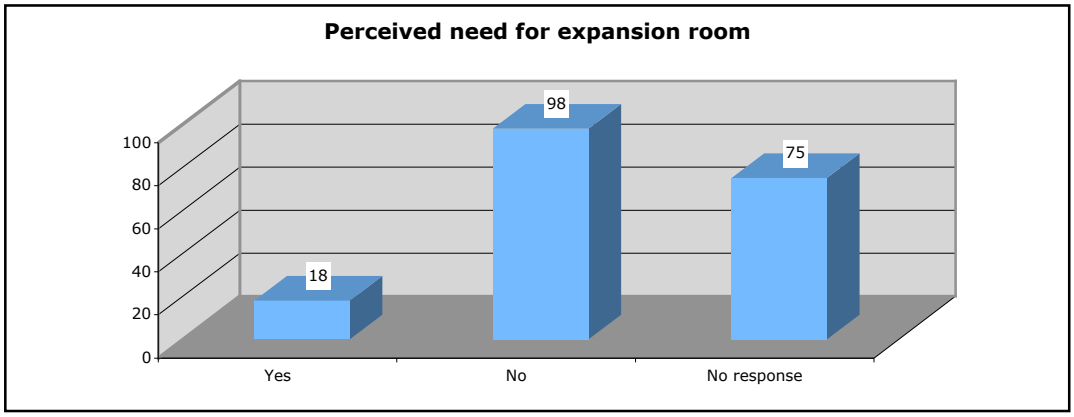
The next question followed-up by asking where those businesses sourced their employees, to establish the area where they lived. The results are graphed below.



It was found that 11 business owners employed 1 person from the LVCP area, 6 employed 2 and none employed 6 or more. From beyond the plan area, 10 resident business owners employed 1 person, 2 employed 2 and 3 employed 6 or more.

Is there a perceived need among these business owners for room in which they could expand their operations? The majority (98) indicated that their work space was sufficient, but 18 of them feel that they need expansion room. This is reflected elsewhere in the survey where 6 respondents

commented on the need for more workspace in their village.



What type of expansion space is needed? Clearly the type of work dictates the character of the workspace required and in business the ability to react quickly to changing requirements is important. There were 18 responses to indicate what type of expansion space was then needed. The types of space are listed as follows, with the number of people who need it following in parentheses. Office space (7), workshop (6), storage space (2), more land (2), cattle housing (2), a sheep shed, more outside space, sales/retail areas (2). There were single needs expressed for a meeting room, an educational area, a processing & warehouse area, more barns to convert, arable land & polytunnel, and a kitchen garden. One respondent indicated that expansion was already underway in their project, "we are converting the cow shed" .

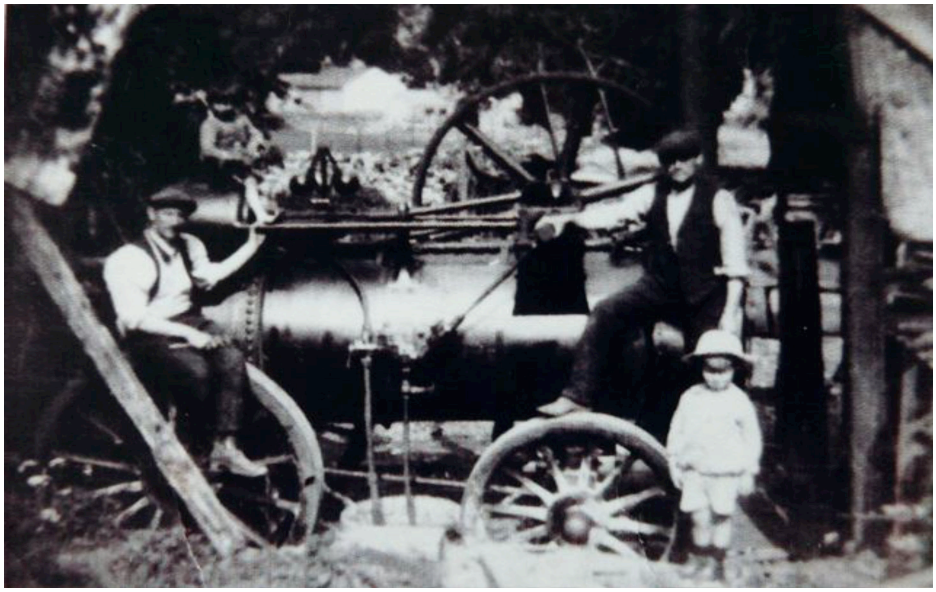
Passing on the heritage of traditional skills



It is feared that our region's traditional skills are gradually being lost to us, as those skilled in them retire or pass on. These skills are important not just for nostalgia's sake, but because they are time-tested, useful techniques for living in this context. The survey revealed not only a wealth of traditional skills among the respondent residents, but also a laudable desire to pass on that heritage of essential local cultural knowledge.



John Relph, at Sawmill, 1925. Parish Archive Photo



The Relphs with new steam engine to power sawmill, 1925. Parish Archive Photo

Another fascinating outcome of this study is an insight into the broad extent of local skills - traditional and modern, within the community. Please see appendix A to view the sheer wealth of talent that exists in the area. The 89 respondents provided a comprehensive list of no less than 178 distinctive skills, both traditional and modern. It wouldn't be idealistic to suggest that these skills, if properly compiled with contact details could form a useful directory of local contacts for these services and someone has declared themselves to be up for the task. Who wouldn't prefer to hire someone local for a job rather than seek help from further afield? There are a whole range of advantages to sourcing local talent: the convenience, the local adaptive knowledge, the fuel economics and not least the customers' knowledge that locals are proud of their work and will apply themselves without reserve. Word of mouth has clout and each job well done is a permanent advertisement of the worker.

Dry stone walling	23	Handmilking	2	Lace making	1
None	7	Boat building	1	Laying cobbles	1
Preserve/jam making	9	Car repairs	1	Prepare and cook game	1
Baking	3	Carpentry	1	Sausage making	1
Bread making	3	Cordial making	1	Sharpening Tools	2
Dialect speaker	4	Cross stitching	1	Simple remedies	1
Hedgelaying/dyking	6	Fencing	1	Skin preparations	1
Rag rug making	4	Fletching	1	Soap making	1
Stone walling	4	Flower arranging	1	Stone mason	1
Cooking	2	Fly fishing	1	Tree planting	1
Crafts	2	Horse ploughing	2	Walker	1
Gardening	2	Knitting	1	Wood working	1

Furthermore there are opportunities for organising informal training courses in some of these subjects that cannot be overlooked. Use of our community buildings for lectures and education was a popular selection and there were 90 requests for evening classes! We could start-up our own Lyvennet Valley Community College for training in subjects that are contextually useful!

Community Services



High quality education in a supportive, friendly atmosphere



Education and Recreation

Access to an excellent primary school is one of the LVCP area's key strong points. In today's hyper-competitive world a good start in education is at least as important now as it ever has been.

Crosby Ravensworth Church of England School is a thriving and successful school with extensive grounds, situated in a lovely location near the Lyvennet river as it leaves the village. Serving Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn, Reagill, Kings Meaburn and the surrounding area, there are 43 pupils on roll. It is constantly developing and has just added a new Key Stage 1 classroom, with a new Key Stage 2 classroom being built at present. This project is due to be completed in June 2009.

The school has a talented, experienced and highly committed staff and Governing Body, and offers a superior education in a supportive, friendly atmosphere. The school newsletter, written by pupils, won a national competition run by the DCSF magazine 'Teachers' in January 2007, and illustrates the breadth and variety of the pupils' day-to-day experiences in school.

The most recent OFSTED inspection summarised the school as good with some outstanding areas. It has an on-site kitchen producing meals that are both healthy and tasty, and 90% of the pupils eat a school dinner every day.

Staff and governors work closely to meet targets set out in the School Improvement Plan and are supported by the Friends of the School who organise after school activities that enrich the pupils' lives (e.g. French club, crafts and various sporting activities to name but a few) as well as

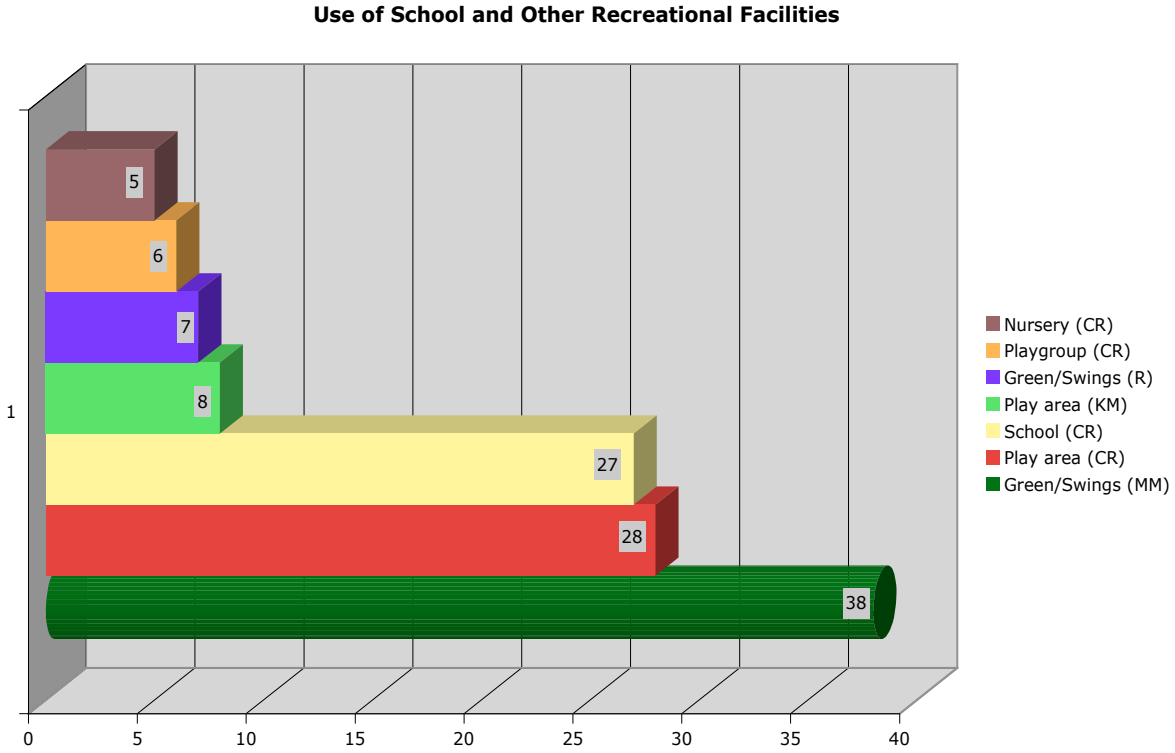
funding many other activities for the pupils.

We are also fortunate that there is a very good nursery, "Lyvennet Nursery", on site at the school, offering 4 sessions per week to children from the age of 2. The children are encouraged to participate in a range of indoor and outdoor activities and join the main school on occasion for trips and events. This obviously facilitates a smooth transition from nursery to school, further aided by the older nursery children's' inclusion within the Reception class one morning per week during their final term before starting school.

> "car parking for parents picking school children up [is needed]"

Community Recreational Facilities

The LVCP area is blessed with some well-situated play areas, the Kings Meaburn gated play area has delightful views of the Pennines, Maulds Meaburn's Coronation swings are on the Green overlooking the Lyvennet. Even in cases where the facilities are basic, the locations are very pretty. When questioned about use of the school's and other local recreational facilities 119 people responded, while 137 people chose not to. The pattern of use as shown by the bar graph below indicates that access to play areas is important to local parents and children, 38 respondents use the Maulds Meaburn swings, 28 use Crosby Ravensworth's Play Area and 27 use the school's. Kings Meaburn's Millennium play area is used by 8 respondents, Reagill's Coronation swings by 7, Crosby Ravensworth's Play Group's and Nursery's facilities by 6 and 5 respondents respectively. Interpretation of these figures should acknowledge that many respondents have more than one child.



Forty residents whose children use school and leisure facilities outside the LVCP area expounded further upon the subject with comments. For the purpose of clarity we have separated the answers in terms of schooling and recreational activities.

For schooling, it seems that 15 respondents send an unspecified number of children to:
Penrith Nursery Kiddiwinks (1)
Penrith leisure centre - music sessions there 'Rhythm time' on Mondays (1)
Bolton Primary (1)
Bolton Nursery(1)
Nutkins Nursery (1)
Appleby Grammar/secondary (4)
Boarding schools (1)
Hunter Hall (1)
Unspecified private school (1)
UCC Penrith (1)
Milburn (1)
Kirkby Thore Nursery (1)



In terms of recreational activities, popular locations were:

Appleby for The Young Farmers (1), Centre 67 Youth centre (2), football (8)and swimming pool (11), Appleby leisure centre for indoor football and Appleby Golf Club for "a good course"(1) and cricket (3), Unspecified sport (1).

Penrith for the skate park (1), dancing (1), swimming (5), climbing (2)and the cinema (2), cricket (3)

Shap for Playgroup (1), Unspecified sport (1)

Carlisle for the cinema (1).

Keswick for a spa (1), swimming (1) and 'younger' climbing wall (1),

Kendal Brewery Arts Centre for "good theatre, music"(1), Soft play (1)

Rheged for soft play(1) Rheged's outdoor play centre(1).

Kirkby Stephen for rugby (3)

Morland for Brownies(2) Unspecified sport (1)

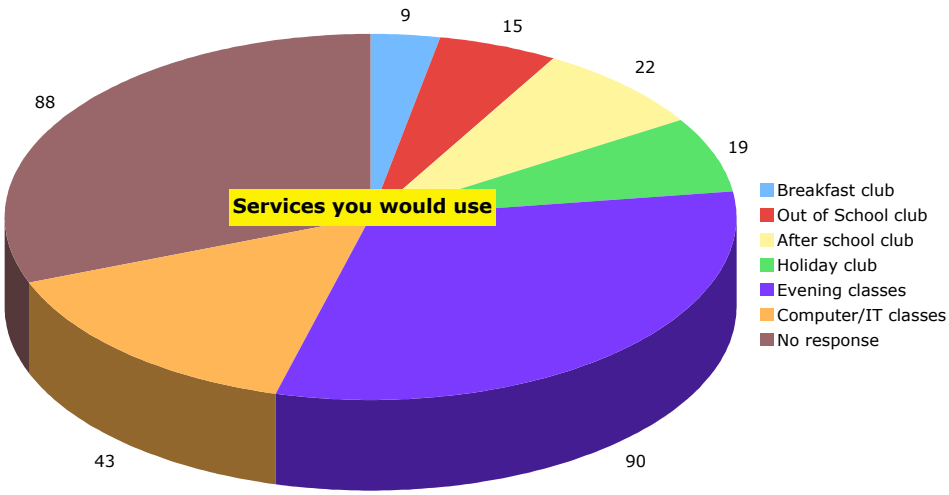
Wigton for cricket (1)

The Upper Eden Club (1) for Rugby

The Lake District for sailing (1) and walking (1) and various village halls for cultural events(1)

When asked which additional recreational/educational services people would provisionally like to use, there were 192 responses and 88 didn't respond. As the 'Services you would use" pie chart shows, there were strong indications of demand: for evening classes (90) and Computer/IT access (43), After school club (22), Holiday club (19), Out of School club (15) and Breakfast club (9)





The table below shows the number of households that expressed an interest in having access to play areas suitably equipped for the following activities.

Facilities	In your village	In the LVCP area	Both village and LVCP area ticked
Football/Rugby	13	15	10
Golf driving	3	7	9
Practice putting greens	3	7	7
Skateboard/Roller skating	5	11	7
Mountain bike track	4	19	7
Hockey	1	3	5
Cricket	4	10	5
Netball/basketball	8	9	6
Tennis	18	18	7
Others	3	5	4

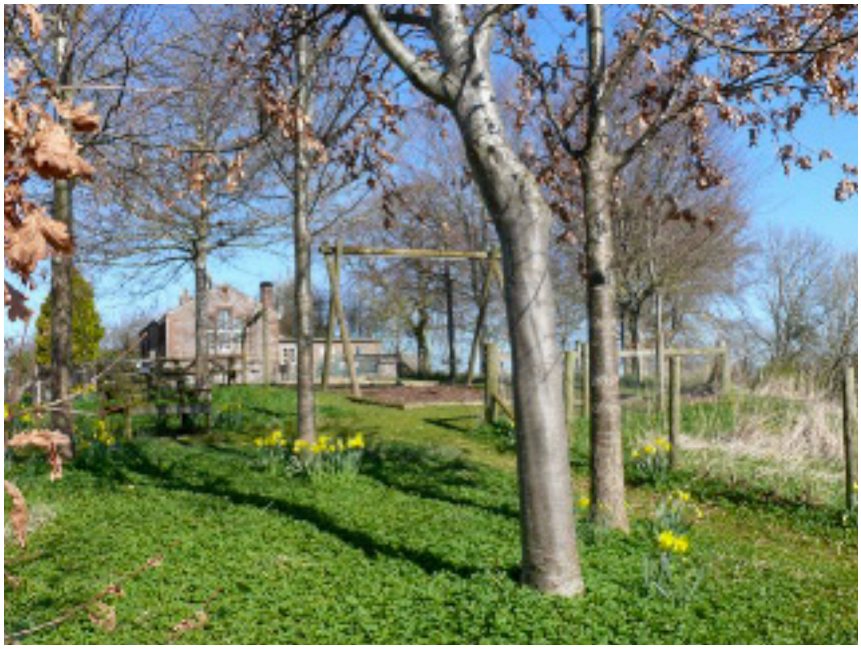
Comments made to support the 'Others' category were: baseball/softball (1), "we just need more simple sports for adults like walking & cycling" (1), horse riding (1), youth centre with pool table, table tennis, playstation so children 11+ have somewhere to hang out (1), badminton (1), gym (1), crazy golf (1), "50+ play park as in manchester!"(1), "any sporting facilities/play facilities would be welcomed" (1), table tennis (1), badminton (2) and swimming (1).

When asked whether there was one thing people could change about children's facilities in the villages, what that would be, there was a flood of suggestions, 53 in all. Sentiment that there were too few of them was expressed (1), there were requests for more of them (3). There were a comparatively large number of calls for a youth club and organised indoor youth activities (11) and outdoor ones (1), plus calls for youth excursions (2) with a suggestion that they should change seasonally: canoeing, swimming and Go Ape were mentioned. There were no less than 9 requests for a sports field with goals for soccer (9). There were also requests for indoor soccer facilities (2).

There were plenty of suggestions for improving children's play areas. There was a call for "provision of a well equipped modern playground"(1). Two respondents wanted an indoor and outdoor play facility in each village (2). Kings (2) and Maulds Meaburn's (2) play areas were singled out as named areas for improvement. One person called for facilities in Crosby Ravensworth for children aged 11+ (1).

There were calls for more swings (4), and of varied sizes (1), one of these suggesting the addition of a covered seating area and for the litter bins in play areas to be emptied (1). A paved over area for skating was suggested (1) and a safe cycle route from Kings Meaburn to Maulds Meaburn and to Crosby Ravensworth was requested (1). There were other unique suggestions for traffic calming (1), a Saturday minibus to Appleby(1),Schooling(1), Adventure playground (1), Christian teaching(1), music (1) and nature education and in the nutritional values of plants (1). one said that children should play in the countryside(1). There was also a call to reopen the school for recreational purposes(1).

Three respondents said no changes were required (3), one deferred judgement on grounds of their advanced age (1)and one expressed uncertainty (1).



Kings Meaburn's Millennium gated play area

"the 30 miles an hour speed limit
should continue between
Maulds Meaburn & Crosby
Ravensworth - Hopper Hill has
children too"



"it feels a really important part of community life"

The Crosby Ravensworth Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial, Poultry and Horse Show and Vintage Rally

Always a red letter day, "T't Show" has been *the* social event of the year for the Parish since its inception in 1856. Though much has changed through the 152 years, this is still true in this, its 139th year, the gap years were due to disruption by W.W.II and Foot and Mouth Disease . Originally held in Crosby Ravensworth, beside the Lyvennet, recently the event has been sited in a broad, flat field between Mauld's and King's Meaburn that is in many ways an ideal site. "Cumberland & Westmorland wrestling used to be popular and attract the crowds", but it has been many years now since we heard the cry "Tak Hod!" (Take Hold!).



There are four main marquees, one for exhibiting comprehensive collections, one for produce, crafts and art (the Industrial and Horticultural Tent, one for refreshments and one for as fine a selection of poultry as you could hope to see gathered under canvas. Beside the parking area, vintage tractors, lovingly maintained, gleam in ordered ranks as a steam powered engine chugs with the throaty vitality of its distant youth. It's lovely to see people caressing the green, blue and red paint work, rapt in earnest conversation about horsepower , gearing, and who used what, back when.

Crosby show is a delightful event that epitomises and encapsulates all that is worth celebrating in English rural life, and it can be enjoyed on a variety of levels. On the simplest level, for the visitor , the show allows a chance to see the fruits of everybody's engagement in the celebration of all that they do best. This is a bewildering array of productive activity that ranges from growing our own flowers, fruit and vegetables to baking, jamming and flower-arranging to equestrian events and to the fine breeding of livestock.

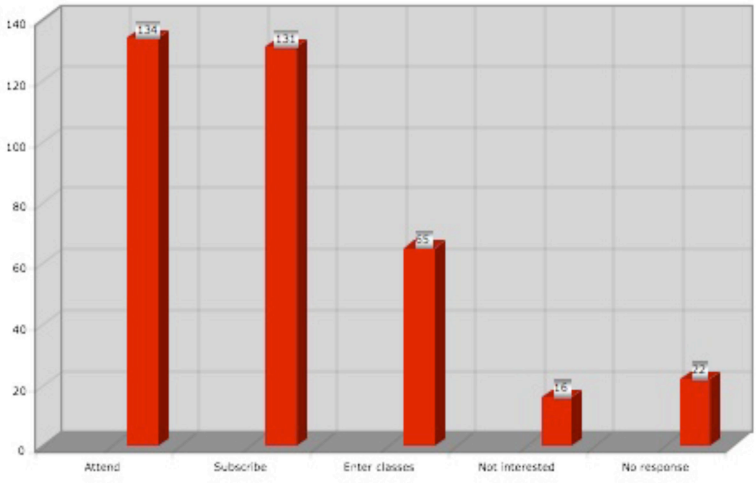






There is a row of stalls and a jolly bouncy castle for the youngsters, then an equestrian arena for the pet show and of course the equestrian assessments and events themselves which show off the horses and riders very admirably.





The stock pens are always worth a close look, for here you can meet the cream of the local livestock. Even those who are ignorant of the finer points can recognise true class when they see it - and here it is, washed, combed and crowned with rosettes. The proud aristocracy of Border and Blue-faced Leicesters, the top Texels, the supreme Swaledales and prize bullocks. In the poultry tent one is confronted by the sheer variety and true graceful majesty of domestic fowl and some rabbits.

If you have never experienced onion-envy then it is possible that the Crosby Ravensworth Show's produce tent will introduce you to the emotion. It's not just the very high standard of everything on display that is breathtaking, but the painstaking organisation of the produce on the trestle tables and the artwork on the display boards is itself a wonder of tessellation and diplomacy. It is very inspirational and great fun. For contributors the show offers all the aforementioned enjoyment, plus the pride of display and studied appraisal of the current and future competition!

There were 61 comments made regarding The Show and these have been forwarded to the Show Committee for due consideration in planning this year's event. The responses confirm that it isa treasured and much enjoyed tradition. Some respondents suggested major changes, such as holding the event on a weekend to enable more attendance and others suggested additions or adjustments (some retrospective) for improvement, i.e. "bring back wrestling/greasy pole, have a

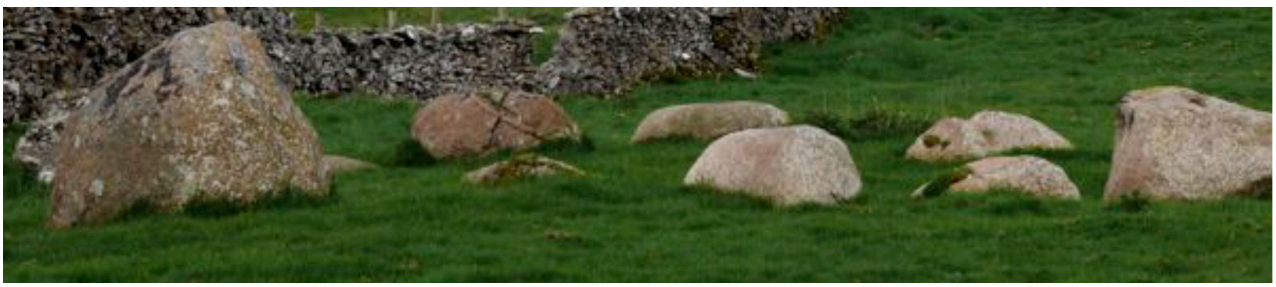
party or bbq int the big tent at night after the show, there used to be years ago!", also "scrapheap challenge type competition & race, farmer's market, live music at the event." "More helpers required to assemble & dismantle the show, show should be back in crosby ravensworth." "Maybe have cars etc. going in far gate directly to the car park, so traffic isn't getting in the way of the walkers on the showground itself" and more involvement of young people was requested, for example "workshops for children's classes in the summer holidays" to prepare for the event and "sports activities for children."

Use of Public Footpaths and Bridleways



The 2009 walk saw over 240 people join together, in Crosby Ravensworth, to raise money for breast cancer research. The event, now in it's forth year, has grown in popularity and this year has raised in excess of £2860. Organisers are already looking forward to 2010!

Residents and visitors alike enjoy getting out into the fresh air and beautiful countryside. Our area is blessed with a lot of public paths and bridleways and these pass though some truly gorgeous and varied countryside, through woodland, meadows, high moors and limestone pavement. It's a strikingly attractive area and its southern boundary is crossed by the highly esteemed Coast to Coast route.



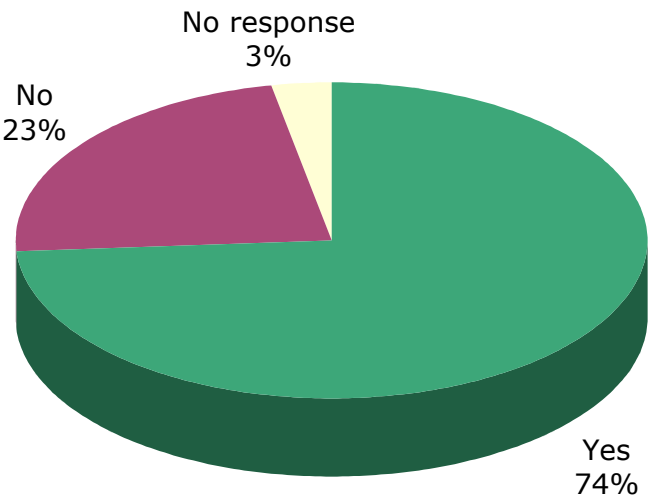
From the high points we have some of the finest long views imaginable, in addition to seasonal wildlife and perennial geological interest. With such lovely options, it is not surprising that use of these rights of way is exercised by no less than 74% of respondents.



Fairy-tale fungi and Red squirrels await the walker at Morland Bank

Use of Footpaths and Bridleways







The high incidence of use has enabled detailed feedback about areas for possible improvement. These are tabulated below. An initial analysis suggests that signs could be improved (34) as a priority, path maps have been suggested as a useful inclusion in the Welcome Booklet. Soft mud (32) and overgrowth (31) have also been identified as problematic. The presence of livestock (25) is also seen by some as a source of difficulty. Bullocks can be boisterously inquisitive and all cattle can take an actively defensive stance regarding dogs in their perceived territory. Walkers with dogs need to be strategic about leashing. Owners of large dogs (13) have accessibility trouble. Some broken gates or stiles need attention (21) and some users have reported blockages (14). There could be some investigation into the possibility of making at least one attractive route wheelchair or pushchair friendly as 13 respondents have identified this as a barrier to use. Twelve other problems were identified including: intimidating dogs (2) one in connection to the path from "Haber to top of Haberwain hill", dog waste (2), awkward stiles, sometimes slippery (2), barbed wire uncovered over styles, (lack of?)horse access, thistles, low visibility of "the signs on routes not previously taken."

Many land-owners are conscientious about conducting maintenance on public rights of way, from mowing and brush clearance to style and gate repair. Seven land owners reported no problems at the current time and seven mentioned gates being left open. Farmers have rights to enclose their land to control stock movement. An open gate can allow stock to stray, sometimes

on to roads which endangers their lives and drivers', in other cases into fields where they can mix with other stock.

The issue of dog delinquency was raised by three land-owners, "dog mess & pooper scooper bags left behind!" , not just an irritant, their potentially pathogenic waste is a health and safety issue. Furthermore, livestock has been negatively impacted by physical assault - as one respondent mentioned the complexities that can arise - "problem with dog walkers allowing dogs to eat our chickens! problems with dog walkers leaving gate open - have had to padlock it due to horses getting out (the gate is not on the footpath or near it but (there) was easy access to field for those with heavy dogs!) - also stone stile (doesn't belong to us) is too steep for dogs."

Walkers misguided by poor or absent signs impact land-owners too, as one reports "abuse of footpaths during animal health restrictions, confusion for walkers regarding routes leads them being in wrong areas." A map of the local ways might help keep folk on track.



Evidence of delinquent Pooper-scooper.
Poop bag tucked into a wall cavity near Flass

34	Missing or poor signs
32	Too muddy
31	Too overgrown
25	Presence of livestock
21	Broken gates and/or stiles
14	Blocked
13	Can't be used with push/wheelchairs
12	Other
11	Inaccessible for large dogs

Potential barriers to walkers

A list of named public rights of way with their associated issues and a list of people wo are willing to help maintain them (54 respondents) was also gleaned from the survey and this will enable organised remedial activity which, if the volunteers will identify themselves) should result in happier shared use of this glorious countryside. There is now a complete map of all footpaths in Crosby Ravensowrth Parish available for consultation in the Crosby Ravensworth Parish archive.

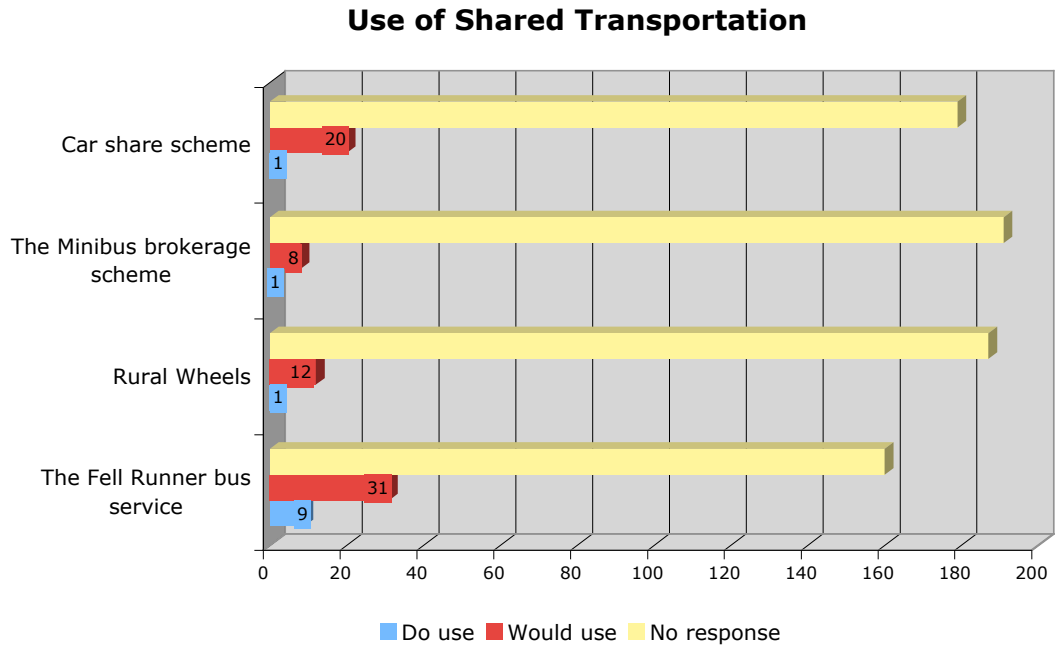
Public Transportation

For various reasons, ranging from the pragmatic and economic to the environmentally considerate, shared transportation is a very valuable community resource; it is particularly important facility in rural areas. Within the LVCP area, there are four organised providers of shared transportation, The Car Share scheme, the Minibus Brokerage scheme, Rural Wheels and The Fell Runner Bus Service.

Currently the services are geared to serve particular needs and don't support commuting. The Fell Runner suits a weekly shopping expedition to Penrith for example, riding in comfort, higher than in a car seat, the passengers are afforded pleasant views over drystone walls and hedges and a chance to chat with fellow passengers. Rural Wheels is geared to connect people with essential services or in emergencies, it's ideal for disabled-friendly visits to Penrith Hospital, the Appleby Dentists, Care homes, Medical Centre, etc. Usually there is time for visiting the library and shops.

The Minibus Brokerage is a scheme that enables accessible and affordable small group not-for-profit excursions, it is also disabled-friendly, but currently local organisations report its mileage rates are more expensive than private hire minibuses.

The bar chart below shows use of shared transportation in this area. Only 12 respondents declared use of these services, while 71 stated that they thought that they would use them. Just one respondent was using the Car Share scheme, The Minibus brokerage scheme and Rural Wheels respectively, while 9 people used The Fell Runner (for which the Parish Council and Parish Meeting pay an annual subsidy).



The question of whether people experienced difficulties making particular journeys yielded interesting responses that have some bearing upon the degree of their interaction with the wider community and their quality of life.

Though 38 respondents said that they experience no difficulties making particular journeys at the moment, some admittedly by being reliant on family members, or multiple cars, nineteen respondents said that they do experience difficulty. The reasons vary, but highlight a variety of issues such as going up "steep, unsalted roads out of the village"(1), problems driving at night (1), being disabled (1), being teenagers and children (3)- to quote one resident for example,"children are very dependent on parents for transport, even activities within the community can be difficult to get to for them".

Furthermore, problems are experienced by adults wanting to get to and from pubs and events and wanting to visit nearby towns at "practical times".

Even people with cars would like the option of using shared transport at times. One respondent stated "need a car for all journeys, would help to have some bus trips, could the Penrith - Shap bus extend to Crosby, or return via Crosby, Morland \ Gt. Strickland once or twice a day?"

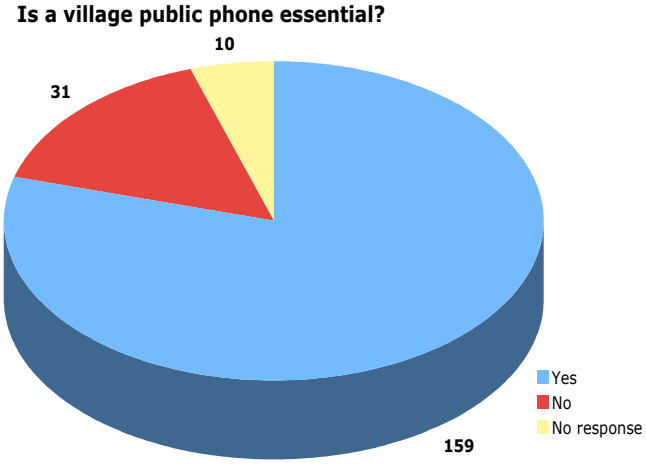
This could be worthy of follow-up. We can expect that increasing numbers of people will want to drive less as they age and it is possible that there could be a favourable correlation between regular service and popular use as trust in the service develops and habitual use becomes established. Presently the point at which the household driver becomes aware of driving difficulties is often the point where a move out of the villages is considered or planned. There should be a way that our older folk can remain near friends and life long acquaintances for social and physical support not always available from the state.

Communications



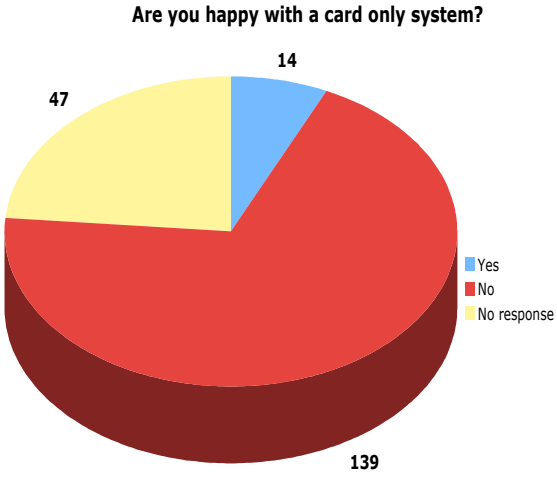
Good communications facilitate a community's cohesion as well as its interaction with the wider world, and therefore can be considered an important service sector.

The pie chart below shows that the respondents' perceived need for a public telephone in their village is very high, in spite of the facility being removed from Reagill in recent years and under threat of removal in Crosby . This is at least partially due to the limitations of mobile phone reception in relation to the LVCP area's visually attractive hill and vale topography.

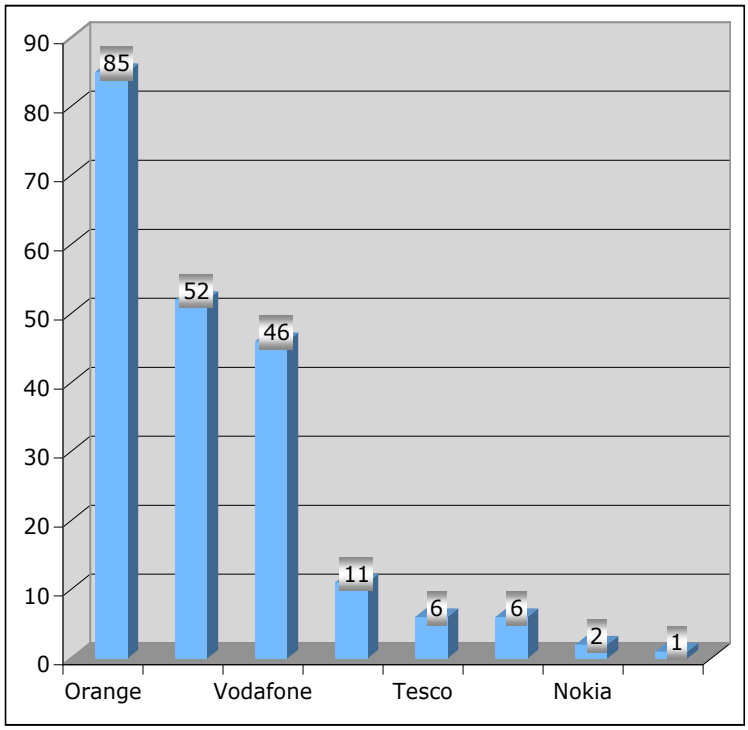




Strong sentiment against a card only type of pay phone, as recently installed in Crosby, was expressed, with 139 respondents (69.5%) declaring unhappiness with such a limitation and only 14 respondents stating their satisfaction with exclusive use of phone cards.



Mobile phones are popular communication tools in the community and some families use more than one provider, but reception can be erratic or non-existent in many parts of the area. The bar graph below shows the number of people who use each Mobile phone service provider. The survey revealed that out of a total of 206 responses, Orange emerges as the single most popular provider with 84 occurrences. O2 follows with 51 users and Vodafone ranks a close third with 45. The next most popular provider is Virgin, with significantly less users, just 11, and then Telco and T-Mobile are ranked joint fifth with 6 users each, Nokia and Toucan bring up the rear with just 2 and 1 users respectively. The comments showed some frustration at the problems of getting good reception. Some respondents have helpfully indicated that they could not get a good signal from their home alongside the name of their provider, O2 (2), Orange (1) and Vodafone (1). Nobody actually commented that they had good reception from their home.



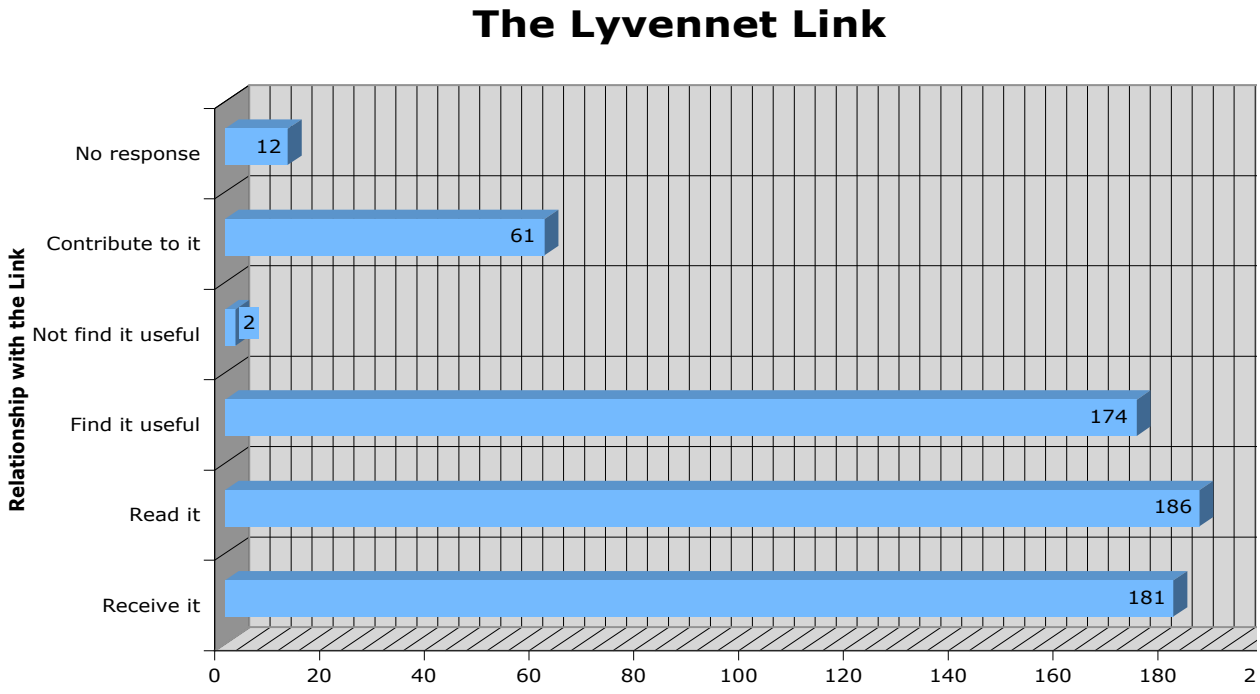
Mobile Phone Providers arranged in order of Popularity

The Newsletter

Our monthly local newsletter, *The Lyvennet Link*, informs and entertains households within the LVCP area and as the principle source of local announcements on the subjects of events, activities and news within the area facilitates the community's sense of connection and cohesion. The 2008 survey reveals the community's relationship with its newsletter.

Less than 1% of the respondents declared that they did not find it useful to them. Only 2 % chose not to respond. Almost a third of respondents claim to read it and 10% of those who answered actually contribute to it. The 98% response to this question seems to indicate the relative importance of the publication within the community. This includes the circulation to Kings Meaburn which was temporarily funded during the survey period in order to keep residents there up to date with the survey and the reasons for it. Kings Meaburn Parish Meeting have subsequently determined to to continue to fund their involvement.

There were 42 comments regarding regular items or suggestions for inclusion in future editions of the newsletter. Nine people commented that they had no particular suggestions, one added that it was already useful. One said that inclusions should be confined to Parish matters. Four people said it was very good, one of these saying "I like it as it is - it's very informative and well set out!! - well done." A tribute paid to the previous Editor, the late George Robson. One commentator missed his Editorial and another expressed having had difficulties of getting articles published since George had handed over the reins.



However there was also a flood of new ideas and creative suggestions. There were calls for: poetry (1), details of local service providers and suppliers ranging from the King's Meaburn Woodyard to Jennywell Antiques, plumbers, builders, electricians etc.(4) and a call for profile

features on local business figures and their activities (1), also for "short stories from residents about village life in the past" (3), historical information about the villages, houses and individuals (1). There was also demand for unspecified people profiles (2) and "A day in the life of ... features (2), also short stories from 'new' residents about their previous experiences (1).

People wanted to read "More announcements about births, obituaries & special occasions of celebration" (1), short pieces from the Brownies, Young Farmers, the school (1), details of local groups and clubs (1), and features on local walks (2) - with maps and highlights pointed out. It was suggested to include a map with house and family names marked (1), information regarding events at village halls(2), and how to book them for events (1), a Country Notes section featuring the weather, plantlife, birds and animals similar to 'The Raven' newsletter (for Kirkoswald & Renwick) (1), an Energy Watch feature to track fuel prices (1), dates of Parish Council meetings for the next 6 months (1), recommended places to eat out (1), a regular quiz (1), a job opportunities section (1), a quarterly Freecycle list of give-aways, and a feature on twin communities in the EU and USA (1).

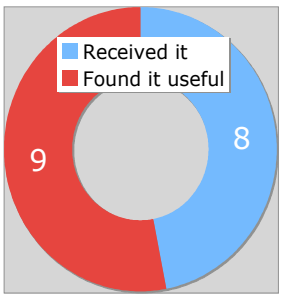
As a service to the farming community, a "farming page - a farmers diary" was proposed (2) as was a farming report giving prospects based on the weather and on financial matters (1).

Carol Cross, the King's Meaburn WI president declared that she should be contacted at 714 607 regarding the booking of King's Meaburn Village Hall.

"I think its important that people are made aware of the various
groups/clubs that meet in the parish
(for children & adults) so that everybody can become involved in village life"

Another local publication that serves the Crosby Ravensworth Parish is particularly aimed at a readership of newly arrived residents, this is The Welcome Booklet. It is a compact alphabetised directory of local services with contact numbers produced by Kitty Smith and Val Winterburn in 2002, which at the time of survey only covered Crosby Ravensworth and was a few years out of date. On behalf of Crosby Ravensworth Parish Kitty has already produced an updated version, which in addition to listing local tradesmen and services, the booklet also lists social activity clubs' meeting times and contact numbers and the names and phone numbers of the Parish Councillors. It details such a very broad range of local services on offer that the Parish could practically be considered self-sufficient in this respect! It may be that Kings Meaburn residents would want to develop a similar publication.

The Welcome Booklet



The responses indicated that 8 households had received it and 9 found that it was useful - suggesting that one booklet had been shared. The LVCP residents were asked what information they thought would be useful if included in The Welcome Booklet and there were 34 comments with suggestions, and 4 respondents who said that they didn't know about it. It was generally agreed that the newly arrived folk need to know "where to get what." It was ironic that one departing resident after three years) only found out about the helpful listing as she left the area.

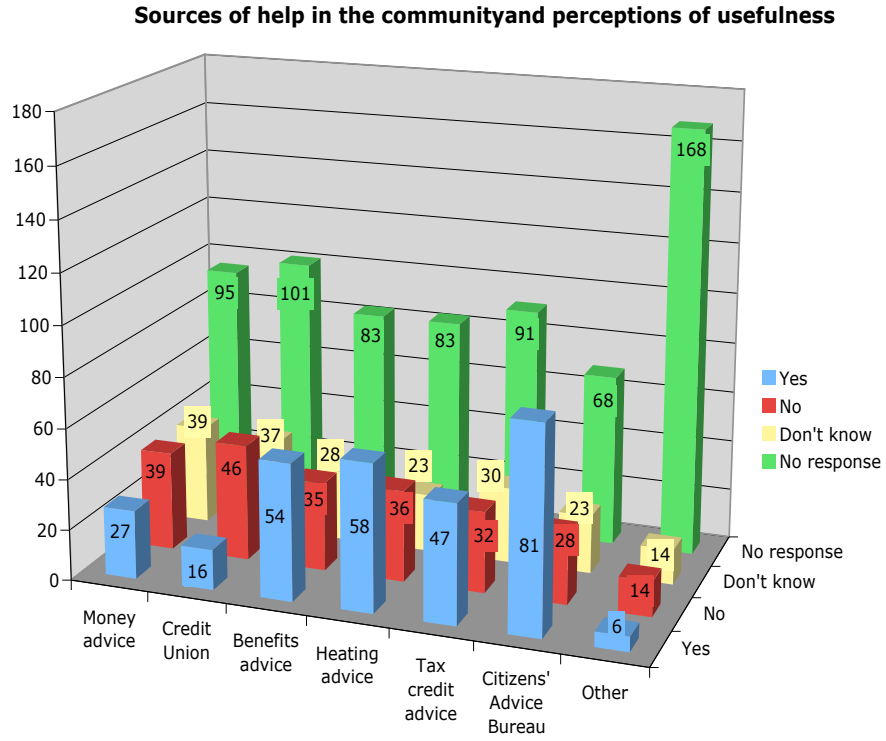
The host of useful suggestions described much material that is already included in the 2009 booklet, but there were some new ideas including provision of full information regarding any delivery services, e.g. newspaper delivery, milk delivery, coal, groceries, milk, refuse and recycling

collection, the local recycling bank, the location & times of the village post office and local libraries, a list of recommended and reliable tradesmen and services, local doctors and dentists, parish councillors, churches, chapels, schools, transport, garages, and sports and recreation facilities - all with phone numbers. A list of village hall activities and a calendar of events within the Parish plus brief descriptions was also suggested; as was a calendar of delivery and collection services - including the Vistaveg organic vegetable box scheme. Publicity material from local pubs and welcome messages from groups that meet regularly in the villages or in local towns and their contact details were also suggested, alongside "the suggested telephone directory" and road gritting information. The booklet would also serve short-term visitors to the area well.

Furthermore, it was proposed that information about the village conservation area, including the village green and all such related groups should be included. One respondent suggested that a map of Mauld's Meaburn - showing who lived where and what they do would be a helpful orientation tool, another suggested such a map too (we could also consider maps of the other villages) - showing the Post office and its hours, and the recycling centre. A copy of the relevent village map is posted in each bus shelter for reference by emergency services and delivery drivers. Extra copies are available for a small fee from the Parish Clerk.

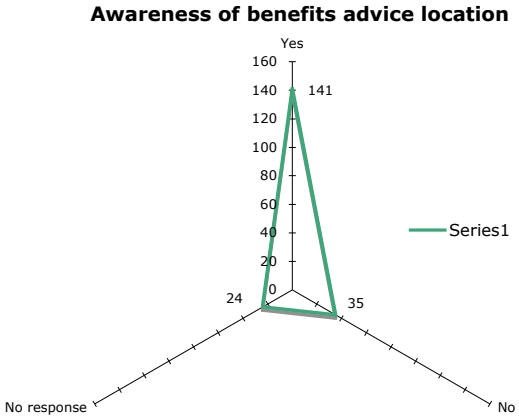
Community Assistance

It is important that residents can access the kind of help that they feel they need, when they need it, and the survey revealed some public perceptions of how helpful they feel various aid and advisory organisations would be if they were available in the community, as graphed below.



Under the 'Other' category, the six affirmative responses respectively listed the following sources of help they perceived to be useful: travelling banking , help and support for OAP's, a job network, help with council tax, honest people, mediation services/youth counselling/youth work provision and after school clubs and advice on the issue of whether or not the NHS should be paying for care-home and caring fees.

The survey suggests that the vast majority of respondents (141) are aware of where they can find benefits advice should they feel that they need to seek it. This compares with 35 respondents who indicated that they were unsure of where to get such advice, while 24 did not respond either way. It is of concern that those most unsure of sources of advice may be those most in need or with least mobility.



Voluntary work



There were an impressive 227 responses to the question "Would you be interested or able to do some voluntary work in any of the following categories?" People could make multiple selections. The subtotal for each type of voluntary activity is shown in parentheses. Activities that would particular help the infirm, such as shopping for others (44) and visiting the elderly or housebound (35) elicited the highest responses. There was also plenty of evidence of willing support for youth activities (25), helping at school, nursery or playgroup (21) and sports coaching (11). No fewer than 49 people evinced interest in helping with the popular local newsletter, The Lyvennet Link, helping with delivery (32) and writing a regular slot (17). There were 25 people interested in volunteering

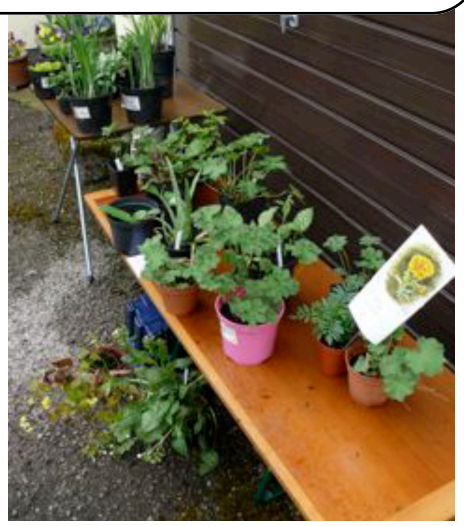
with other community projects, the Neighbourhood Watch (13) being concerned with security and also The Parish Archive (12) to preserve and share the local cultural and historical heritage. Furthermore, there were no less than 17 other types of activity offered and 16 comments made. Three of these involved the Church: offering prayer (1), fund-raising (2) and general assistance (1). Two involved the first responders, one deferring involvement until retirement. There were also individual offers of help with: proof reading, printing, assembling & delivering publications to various volunteer groups for specific area deliveries, baking, charity collections and garden party/coffee mornings, village hall committee and village show committee, eden community alarm systems, helping a neighbour, and talks on 'third world' development methodology and ideology and on waste disposal issues, and one person offered help with the river. Two respondents indicated that they were already very involved and another promised to become involved upon retirement.

It is now important for those potential volunteers to stand up and be identified so that their support can be directed to those areas of need.



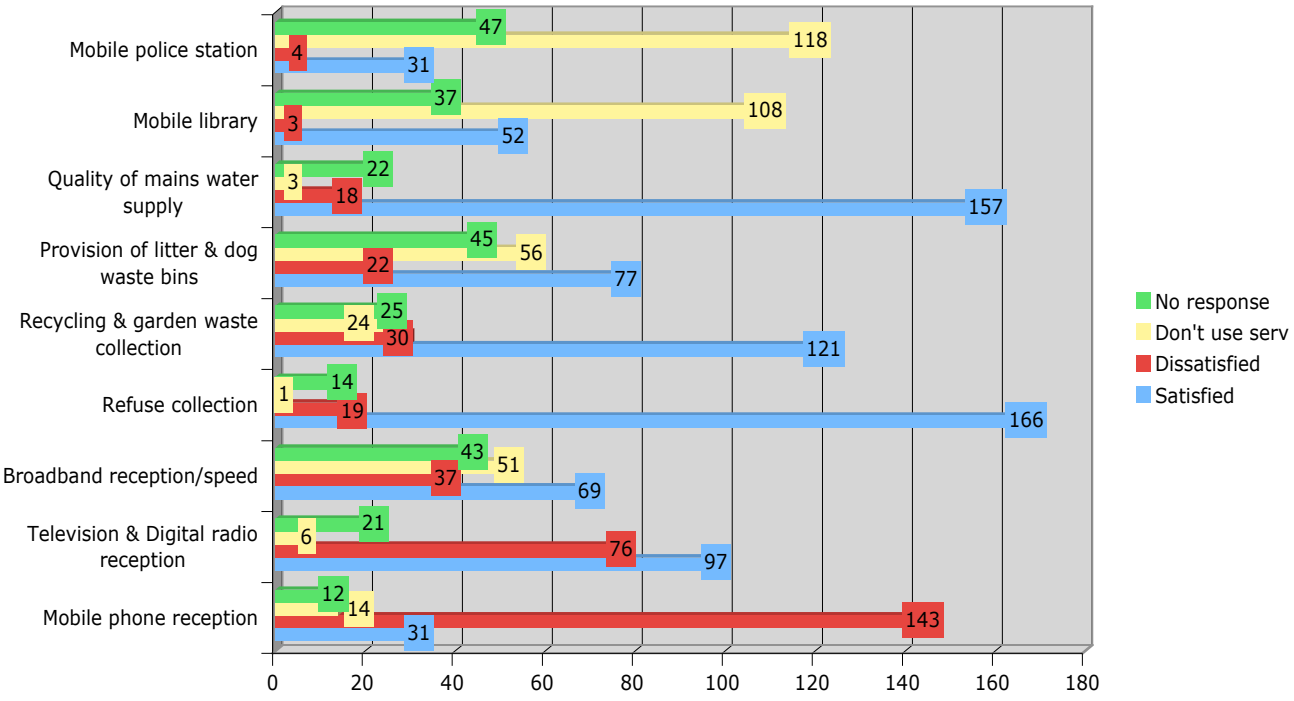


Volunteers raised funds on May 4th, by hosting a successful charity coffee morning in aid of the new Maulds Meaburn Village Institute.



Other Local Services

Use of, and satisfaction with, other local services was also examined in the survey by questionnaire. As an overview, the graph below shows a lot of the blue colour that denotes satisfaction! It shows that there were relatively high proportions of satisfied residents in regard to refuse collection (166), the quality of mains water (157), recycling and garden waste collection (121), provision of litter and dog waste bins (77) and broadband reception and speed (69).



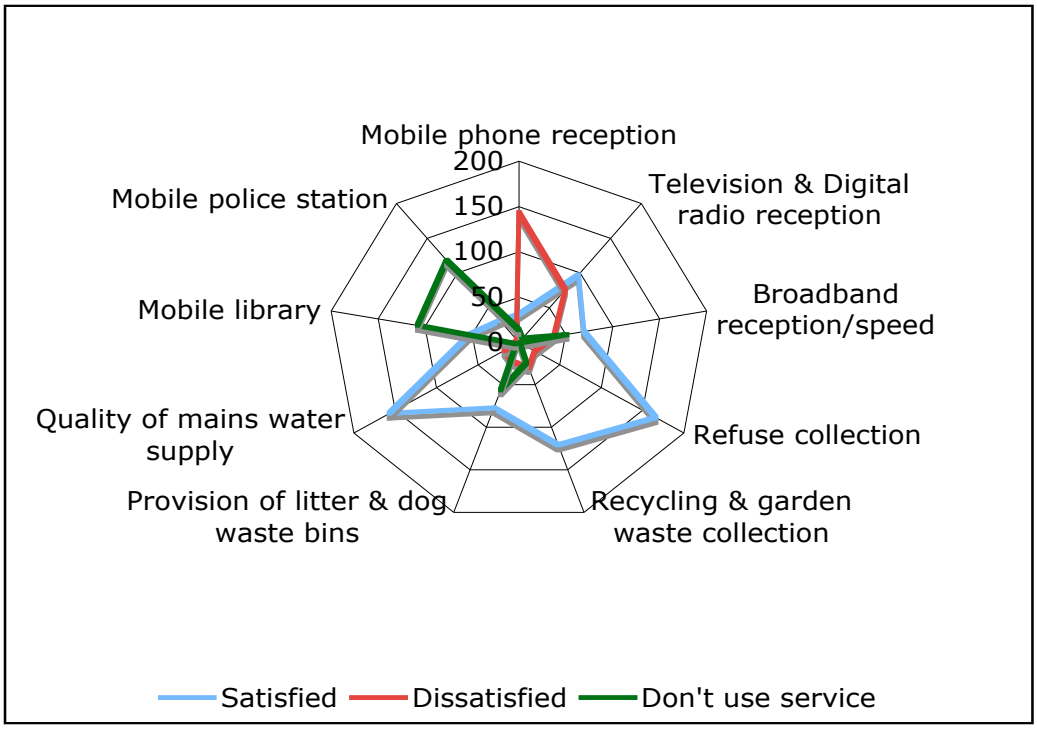


Focusing upon those services with proportionately high numbers of dissatisfied residents, it is clear that mobile phone reception is an area of service weakness with a satisfaction to dissatisfaction ratio of just 31:143 and TV and digital radio reception with a satisfaction to dissatisfaction ratio of 97:76.

Services where satisfied responses were significantly outweighed by respondents who didn't use the services included the mobile Police station, which 119 people didn't use (and it could be

construed as a good thing that they didn't need to use it) and the mobile library which wasn't used by 109 respondents.

The Radar diagram below , graphically represents responses of satisfaction in blue, dissatisfaction in red, and non-use in green.



Delivery Services

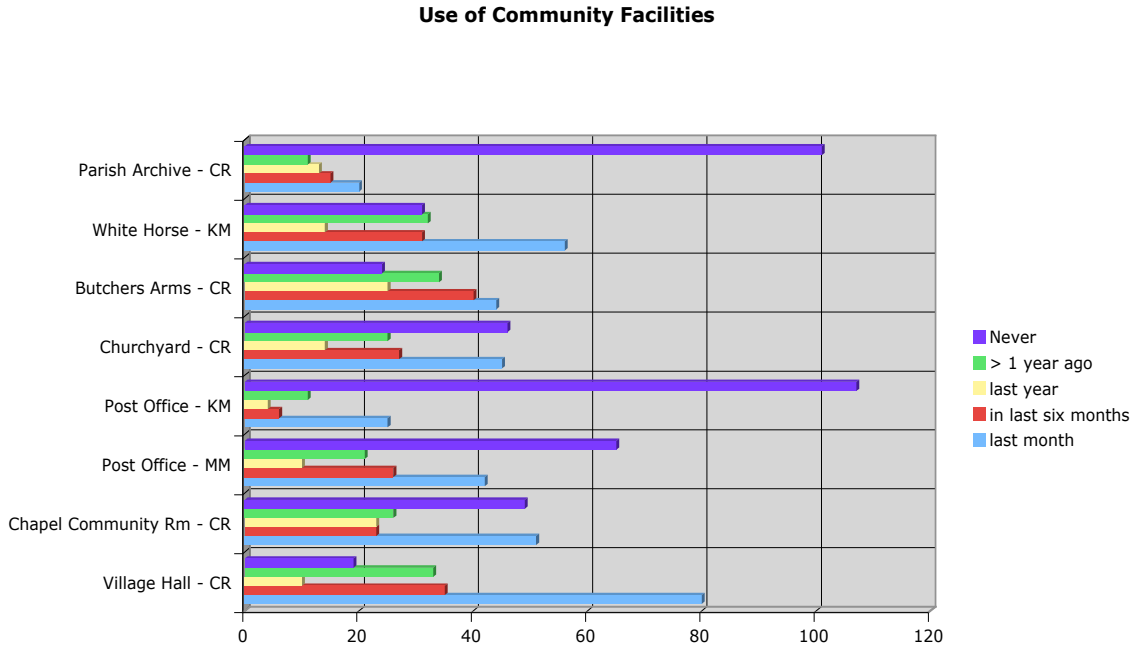
It's nice to wake up to find a fresh pint of local milk on the doorstep! Delivery services can be very convenient and have traditionally been important assets in the parish and the table below gives some insight into patterns of local awareness and potential use. The van services are particularly useful for households where a family member is at home to interact with the merchant. Apparently only 5 people in Reagill need to sign up for that village to also be included in the milk round, call Susan Drake at 01931714478 to be included.

Delivery service	Aware of	Would Use	No response
General Groceries eg. Phillip Brown, Stuart's van	77	11	112
Slee's of Windskill - Ice cream and sweets	53	72	75
Butcher eg. Ewbank's, Dowdings	73	51	76
Stephenson's - Fruit and Vegetable	50	8	142
Shap Co-op - Groceries	88	25	87
Milk delivery service	49	12	139
Orton Village Store - general groceries	57	17	126
Newspapers (at MM bus shelter)	89	42	69
Newspapers (Sat only at Crosby)	36	23	141
Others	6	12	182

Visitation and use of community facilities

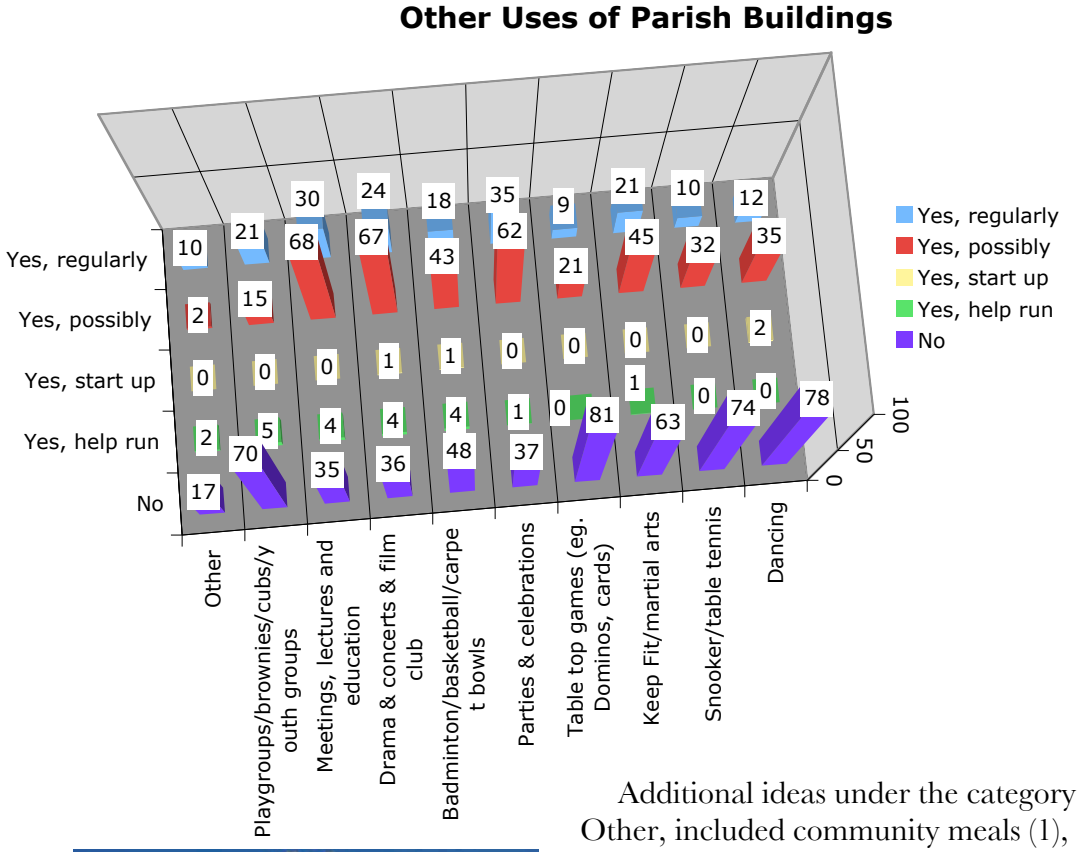
The table shows the respondents' most recent visitation and use of our community assets, such as pubs, post offices, the Village halls and Parish Archive. Crosby Ravensworth's Village Hall has had most use recently, closely followed by The White Horse pub. Note that the use of these community facilities within the last month is higher than the other categories, for all but the Post Offices and Archive.

There is now hope that the new Village Institute in Maulds Meaburn will be completed and added to this list. It will have a lovely view of the Green and Lyvennet from its meeting room.



Respondents used ...	last month	in last six months	last year	> 1 year ago	Never	No response
Village Hall - CR	80	35	10	33	19	23
Chapel Community Rm - CR	51	23	23	26	49	28
Post Office - MM	42	26	10	21	65	36
Post Office - KM	25	6	4	11	107	47
Churchyard - CR	45	27	14	25	46	43
Butchers Arms - CR	44	40	25	34	24	33
White Horse - KM	56	31	14	32	31	36
Parish Archive - CR	20	15	13	11	101	40

Recreational activities that respondents already do use community buildings for, or would like to, are portrayed in the next graph. As you can see, in almost all categories there was a greater response for possible than definite use, which shows some potential for continued existence and development. First, looking at a ratio of confirmed regular users to potential users: Youth groups such as playgroups, Brownies and Cubs have a ratio of 21:15, meetings, lectures and other educational use - 30:68, performance clubs- 24:67, badminton, basketball and carpet bowls -18:43, parties and celebrations 35:62, table-top games 9-21, fitness and martial arts 21-45, snooker and table tennis -10:32 and dancing - 12:35.





Kings Meaburn Village Hall

Additional ideas under the category Other, included community meals (1), singing (1), art club (2), first responders meetings (1), unspecified church or village hall activities (1), bingo (1), fund-raising events (auctions/fetes & fairs)(1), farmers and food market (2), Young Farmers' Club (1) and someone suggested that "pilates with Carol Westmorland would be great". There may well be potential for the establishment of something along the lines of the regular Bolton Exchange, a popular weekly event where people can eat, chat, purchase goods and see a chiropodist. As it is a regular event people can plan to include it in their lives as a regular multifaceted feature. The nature of some of the facets may change slightly from week to week, but there are others that don't change.



Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall



Mauld's Meaburn Village Institute



Reagill Village Hall

Additional services

When asked what other community services people would like to see in their village, there were a lot of different suggestions. A village shop and newsagent was the most popular choice with 56 selections. A milk round was the second most popular with 16, then a cash dispenser 12, a cafe 7, work spaces 6, Post Office 4, Farmers' market, Barter exchange system, Pub and 'all of them' were each selected by 2 respondents

"central place for multiple activities e.g. dry cleaning, post office, cab, support services, business services, library, market place, charities, networking, farmers' wholesale mkt., police, banks might help to keep villages from becoming dormant"

Additional Service	Number
Shop/newsagent	56
Cash dispenser	12
Milk round	16
Café	7
No	8
Work spaces	6
Post office	4
Farmer's Market	2
Barter/exchange system	2
Pub	2
All of them	2
Local care team	1
Sheltered housing	1
Affordable rented homes	1
Plastic/tins recycling	1
Village hall	1
Petrol pump	1
Lottery m/c	1
Baker	1
Eco camp	1
Mains sewerage	1
Heat and power scheme	1
Knocking shop Penrith	1
Indoor playground	1

Use of Religious Buildings



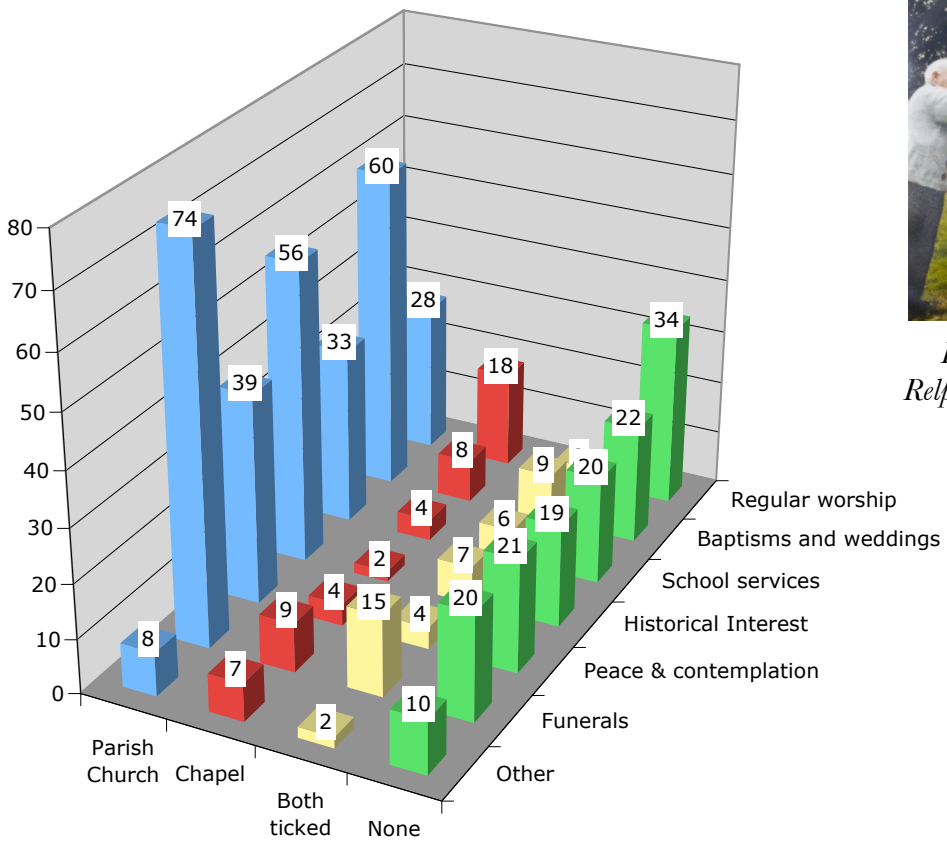
View from St.Lawrence's Tower (Parish archive)

One section of the questionnaire concerned the respondents' use of Church and Chapel buildings. They could select more than one type of building for each purpose. The graph below illustrates the respondents' preferred use of the buildings. Additional answers were made in comment form, one respondent wrote " I am surprised at funding for village halls when churches are virtually unused." There was suggested use as a meeting room (1), occasional worship (1), child friendly services (2), choral concerts (1), organ recitals (1), for Christmas services (1) and as a youth club (1).

The graph below shows the respondents preferred use of religious buildings within the area, the X axis labels indicating the number of respondents, the Y axis the particular buildings and the Z axis shows the preferred purposes ranging from Regular worship to Other. Overall, there is a clear preference for use of Religious buildings for spiritual purposes when compared with the none-use category of answer.



Local Historian, T. Relph in Churchyard

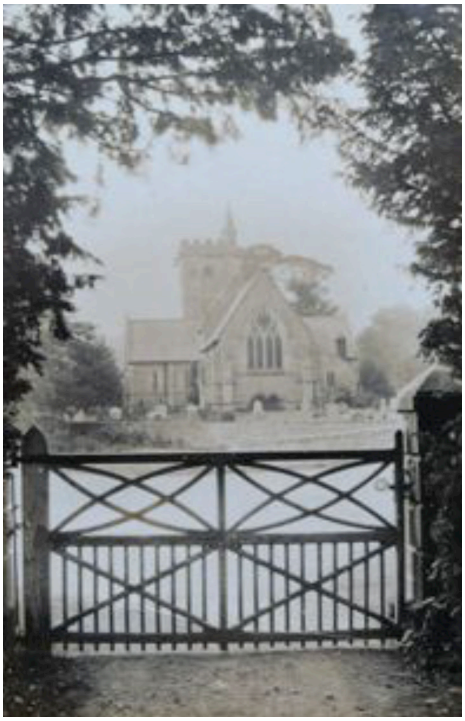


Here follows a brief break down of the figures in descending order of popularity. Answers for the Parish Church listed Funerals, Baptisms and Weddings, Peace and contemplation, Historical interest, School services and Regular worship.

For Chapel, the pattern of preferred use was different, with Regular worship the most common preferred use, followed by Funerals, Baptisms and Weddings, Other, School services and Peace and contemplation with Historical interest being selected least.

Of the respondents who checked events in both Church and Chapel, Funerals ranked first, Baptisms and Weddings second, then Historical interest, School services, Peace and contemplation, with Regular worship and Other being the least commonly selected purposes. The Church yard was used by 45 respondents within the month preceding the survey, for other use please see the green table on p.43.





St. Lawrence's Church now, and then. Parish Archive Photo



Methodist Chapel, Kings Meaburn



The beautiful countryside is also home to a diversity of wild animals and plants

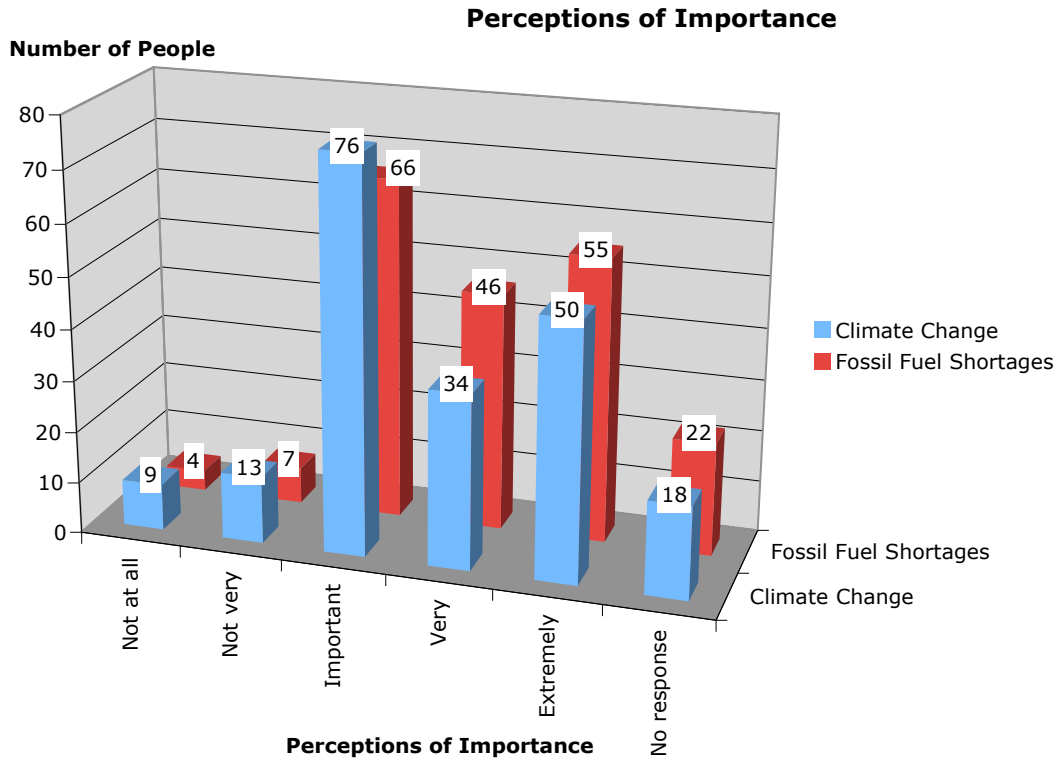
The Environment

Ever since we saw the astronauts' first photographs of Earth viewed from space there has been a growing recognition of the preciousness and fragility of our biosphere. Environmental awareness is now more widespread in the UK than ever before, in large part thanks to the work of the BBC. Environmental considerations are a key area of interest in planning today to sustain an optimum quality of life into the future. The Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change has proved beyond reasonable doubt that climate change is real and their scientists agree that increased emission of warming gases from human activity systems since the industrial revolution is responsible for the recent changes. Though natural fluctuations in temperature due to the Milankovitch cycle (of sun spots) and geological influences play their part, an unequivocal correlation between the increase in CO2 and global average temperatures has now been established.

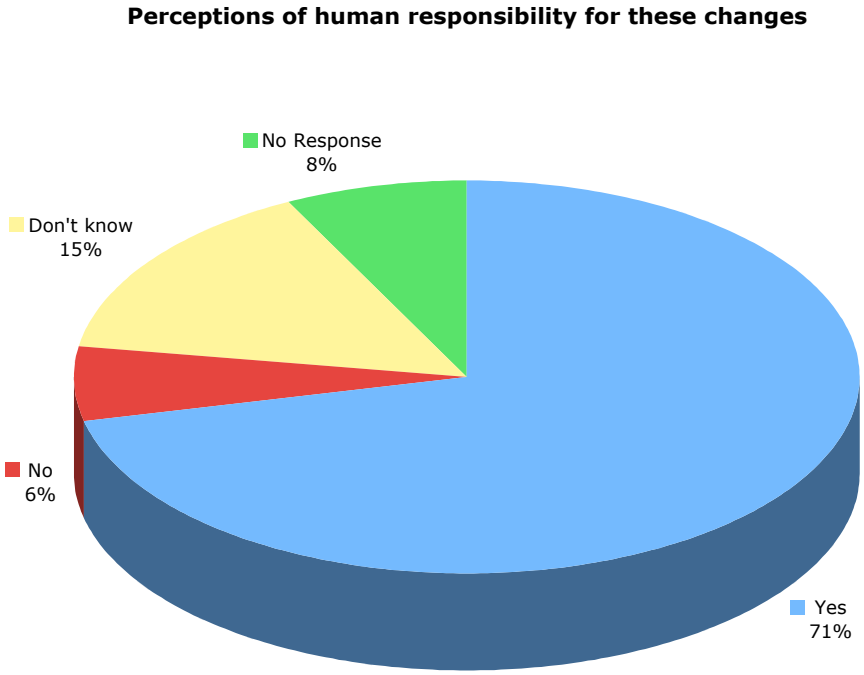
Our questionnaire explored public perceptions of the importance of two key issues: climate change and fossil fuel shortages. The bar graph below illustrates the respondents' opinions. Clearly the importance of both issues is not lost on the community, with 160 (80%) of the respondents acknowledging the importance of climate change and 177 (88.5%) acknowledging the importance of fossil fuel shortages, it is fair to expect community readiness to support energy savings measures and the exploration of environmentally sensitive alternative sources of energy. About a quarter of the respondents rated these issues as extremely important.



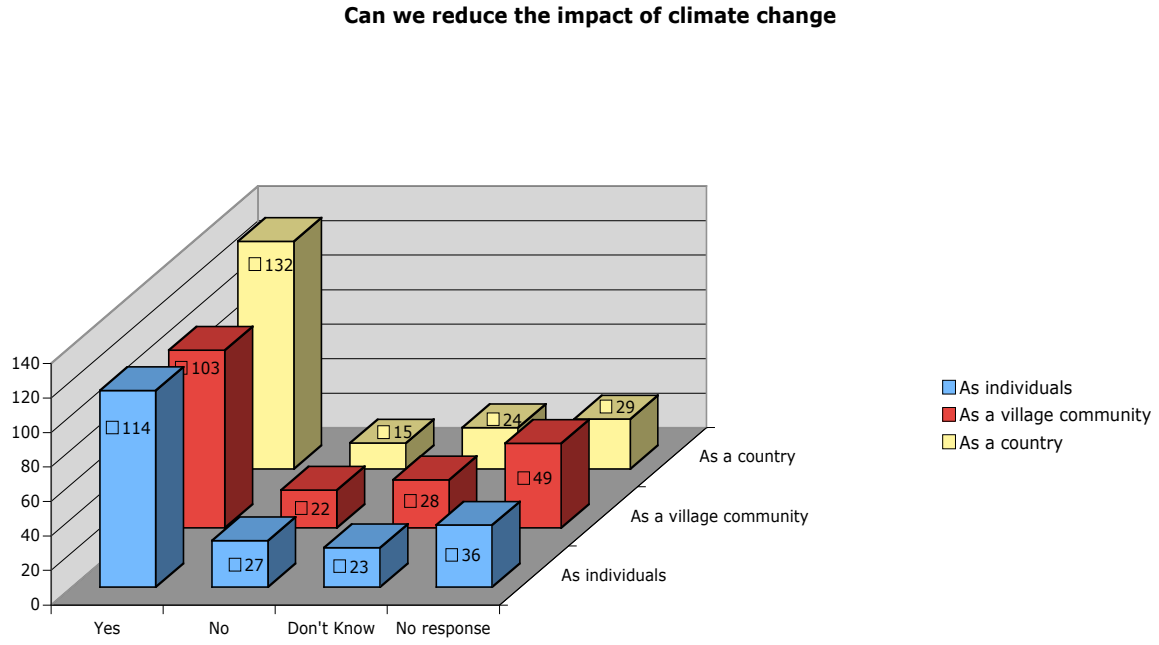
Limestone Pavement is special habitat



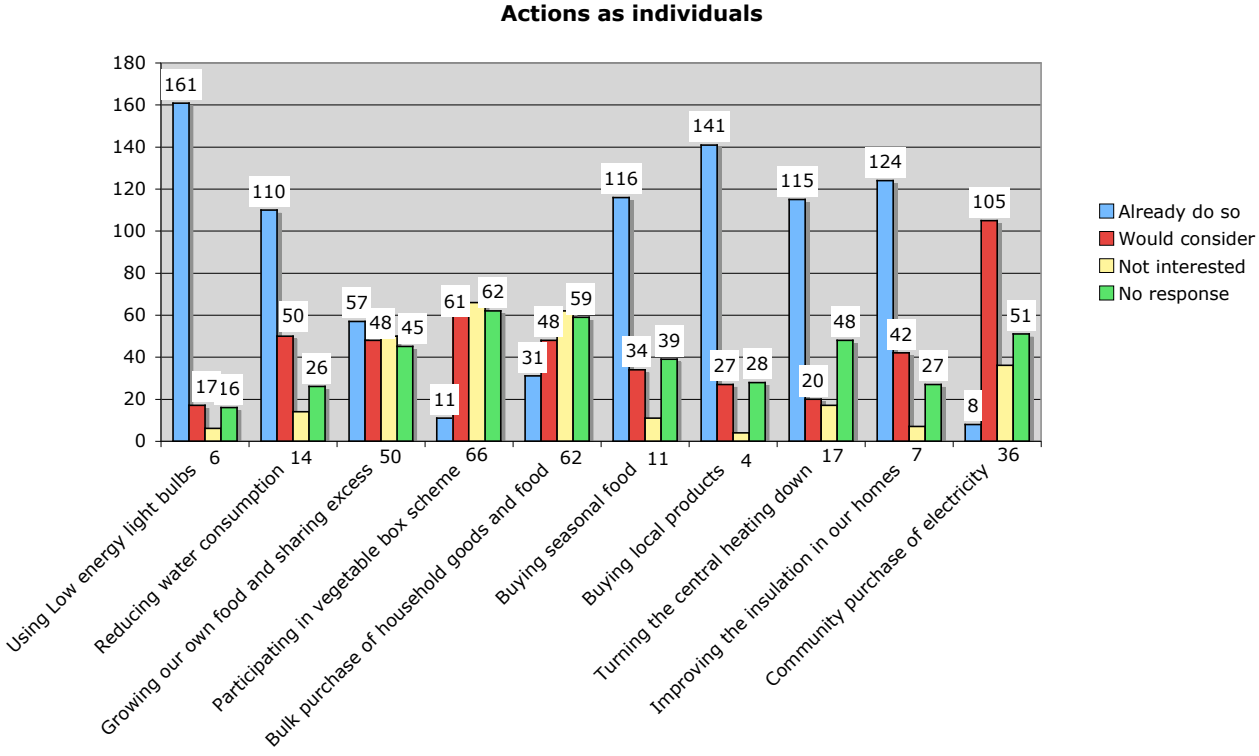
Perception of human responsibility for the aforementioned changes was also high as the pie chart below shows, with 71% of respondents declaring human responsibility, 15% being uncertain and just 6% stating that humans are not responsible for these changes.



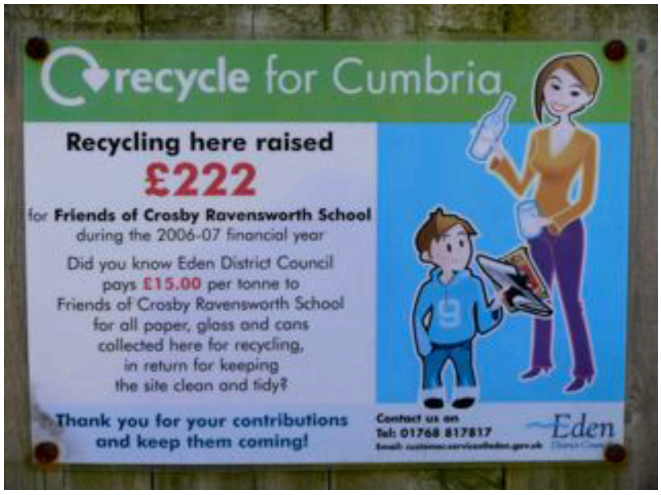
The community displays an encouraging belief that we can reduce the impact of climate change, 349 responses were positive in contrast with 64 negative answers and 74 responses of uncertainty. Greatest faith was placed in our ability to reduce the impact by means of action at national level (132), then followed belief in our ability to act as individuals (114), closely followed by faith in our capacity to reduce impacts at village community level (103).



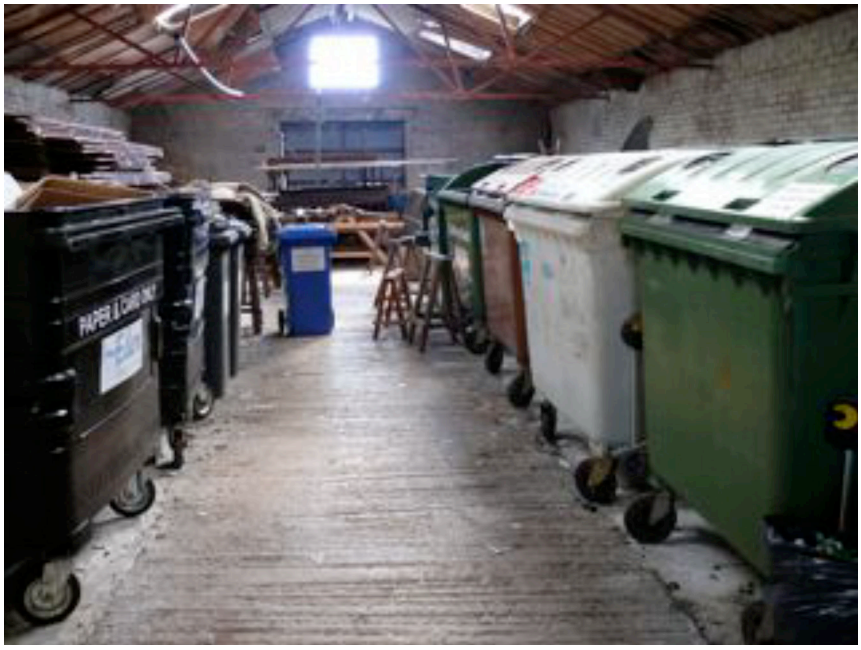
The bar graph below displays which eco-friendly activities the respondents do. In further exploration of our current and potential action as individuals to help reduce climate



change and its impacts, residents were asked to indicate which eco-friendly activities they already do, which they would do, and in which activities they were not interested. The analysis of the figures as a general statement of community interest in personal action for the environment, in the respective categories mentioned, is very encouraging overall. The blue bars represent residents who demonstrate associated values in use, while the red bars represent those who espouse values but have yet to practice them, the cream bars denote those who profess a disinterest and the green represent a potential swing group of, as yet, uncommitted residents.

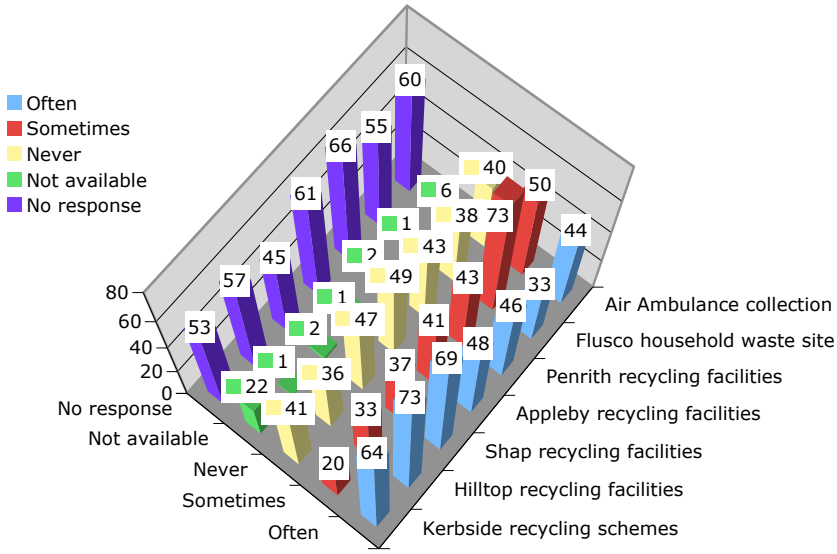






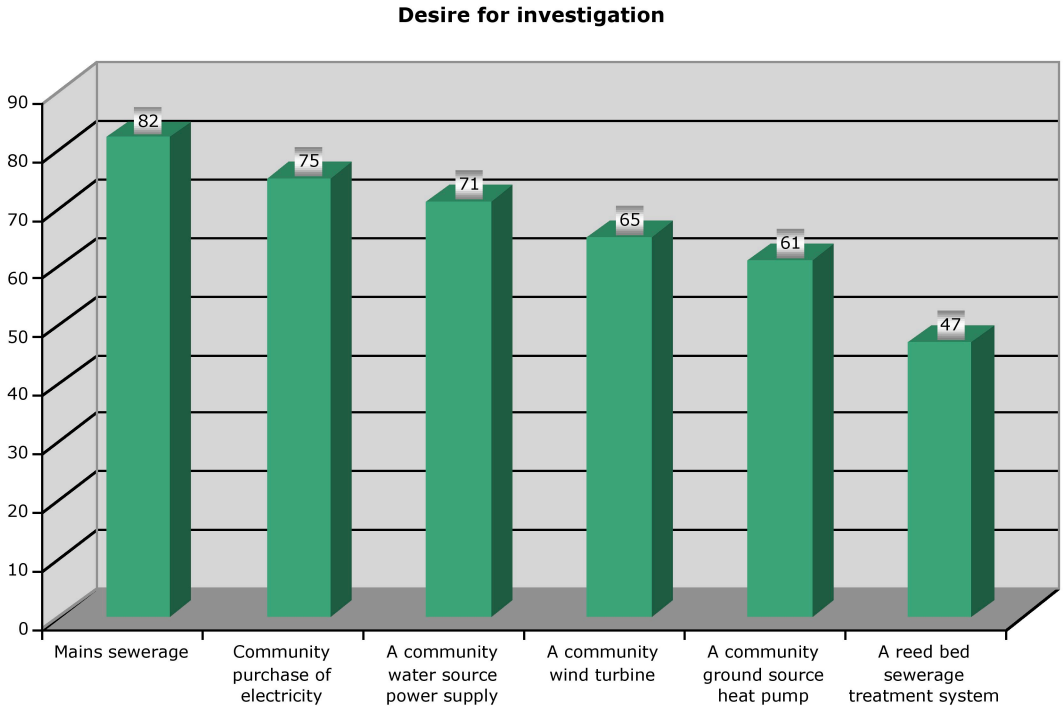
The Hilltop Farm Recycling Centre's proceeds benefit our school

For environmental benefit in day to day life we are advised to consider the three R's - to Reduce our resource use, Reuse and Recycle our resources. Reuse is evidenced by the collection of used clothing from Maulds Meaburn bus shelter in aid of The Air Ambulance. Residents can separate waste by type for recycling and there are pickup recycling schemes for paper and card, and garden waste. The following bar graph and table show the respondents' frequency of use of the respective facilities.



	Kerbside recycling schemes	Hilltop recycling facilities	Shap recycling facilities	Appleby recycling facilities	Penrith recycling facilities	Flusco household waste site	Air Ambulance collection
Often	64	73	69	48	46	33	44
Sometimes	20	33	37	41	43	73	50
Never	41	36	47	49	43	38	40
Not available	22	1	2	1	2	1	6
No response	53	57	45	61	66	55	60

There is some interest in projects that lighten the community's environmental footprint, but in percentage terms, interest in investigating any of these projects can not be said to have been particularly high at time of survey, even though residents were allowed to indicate interest in multiple investigations. Divide the numbers in brackets by two to see the percentage of respondents interested in investigation into each of the community eco-projects. It is possible that people cannot see how implementation of the projects would suit their village particularly or they may need further explanation of the pros and cons of the various initiatives with a particularly emphasis placed upon the potential damages before they want to call for an investigation.



As the previous graph indicates, mains sewerage (82) was the most popular scheme of the selection, community purchase of electricity was second most popular (72), a community water source power supply was a very close third (71), a community wind turbine ranked fourth (65), a community ground source heat pump came fifth with 61 respondents, and a community reed bed sewerage treatment plant was least popular, but still piqued the interest of 47 respondents. Mains sewerage is coming to Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn soon, the proximity of these communities to the river makes them a priority, but the other villages may be researched at a later juncture.

Would respondents give of their time and money to establish any of these community energy projects? The table below shows the various responses.

Community Project	Both	Time	Money	None	Non-commital
Community purchase of electricity	8				
Mains sewerage	9				1
All	13	10	6	20	6
Maybe		6	1		
Wind turbine	11				
Water source	5	2	1		
Heat pump	2		1		

In addition, one respondent said "I pray the plague of wind turbines will end, amen." Another said that they were "willing to pay the connection charge", yet another that "they all would cost money, of which we have none" and another said that they could "make land available for a wind turbine, water source power supply and ground source heat pump." The scope for realisation of these projects depends upon our levels of engagement.



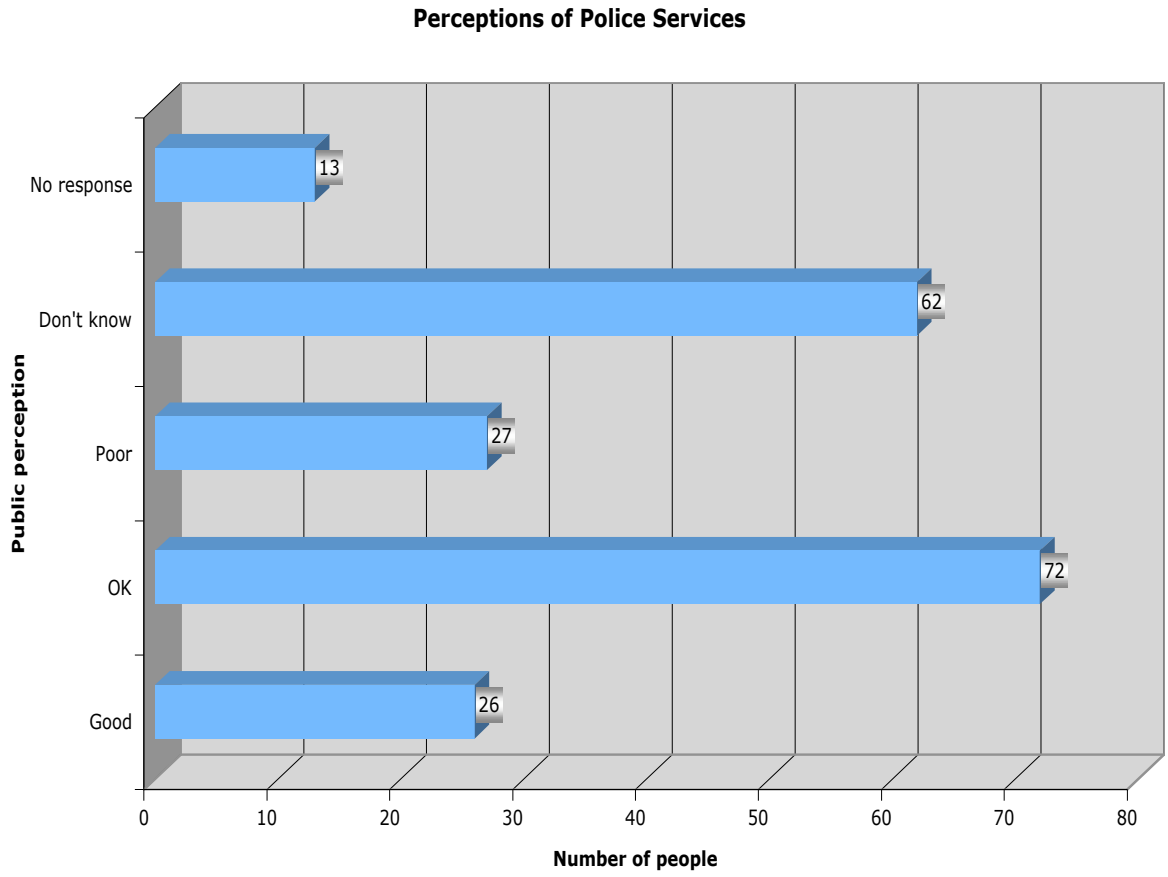
Residents recently gathered in Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall to hear about Sewerage

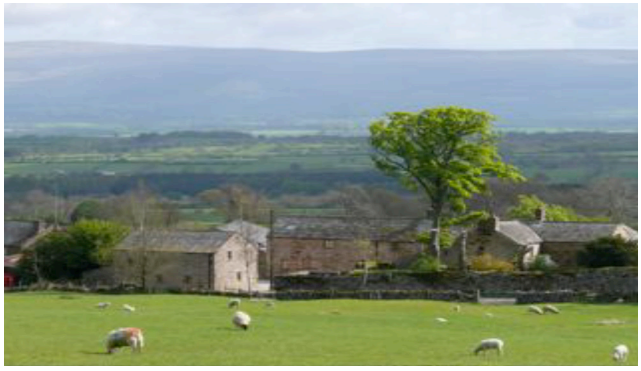
First time sewerage connection is indeed coming to Crosby and Maulds Meaburn in 2010 and this is expected to significantly lighten the pollution load in the Lyvennet river from septic tank drainage. Toxic influence of cleaning agents and hormones aside, excessive nitrogen and phosphate run-off can cause unnatural enrichment of the river bed resulting in eutrophication conditions in river systems that can, in some instances, increase biological oxygen demand to levels dangerous for fish and other animal life.

Crime and Public Nuisance

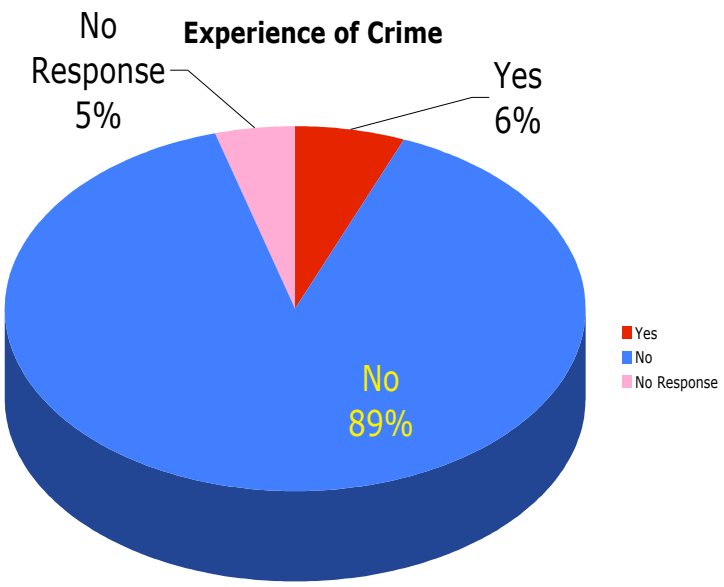
This section of the questionnaire confirms how very safe the Parish is. Just 6% of respondents have experienced crime within the Parish and almost 90% have enjoyed totally crime-free conditions.

This ties in with the high value that many residents place upon safety and peace within the area and the low use of the mobile Police van. Perceptions of Police Services as portrayed in the following graph are a mixed picture, with a high number of positive answers (98), broken down to 26 good and 72 OK. Only 27 perceptions were of a poor service and perhaps a surprisingly high number of "Don't know" answers (62). This could be further explored.

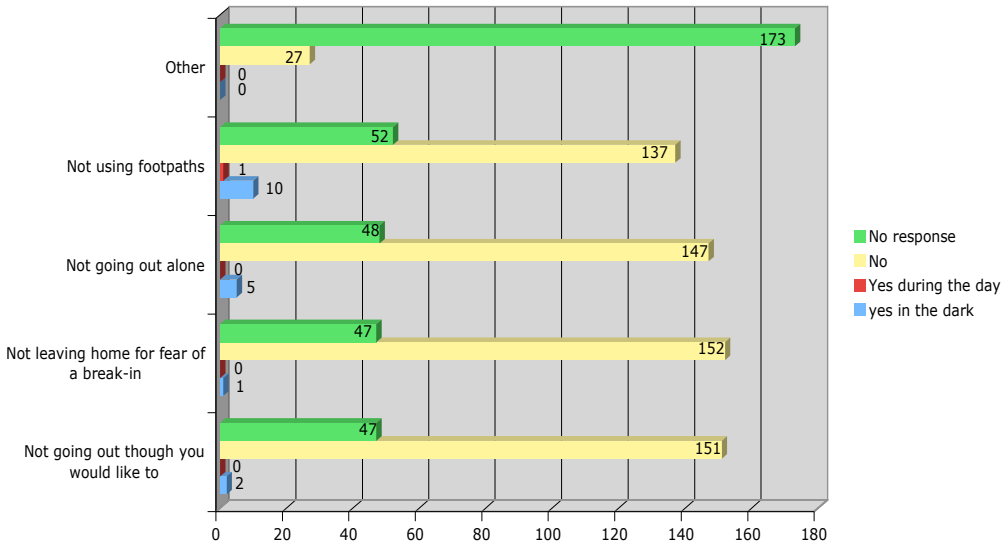




A beautiful view of Reagill and the Eden Valley from just one of the area's many safe footpaths

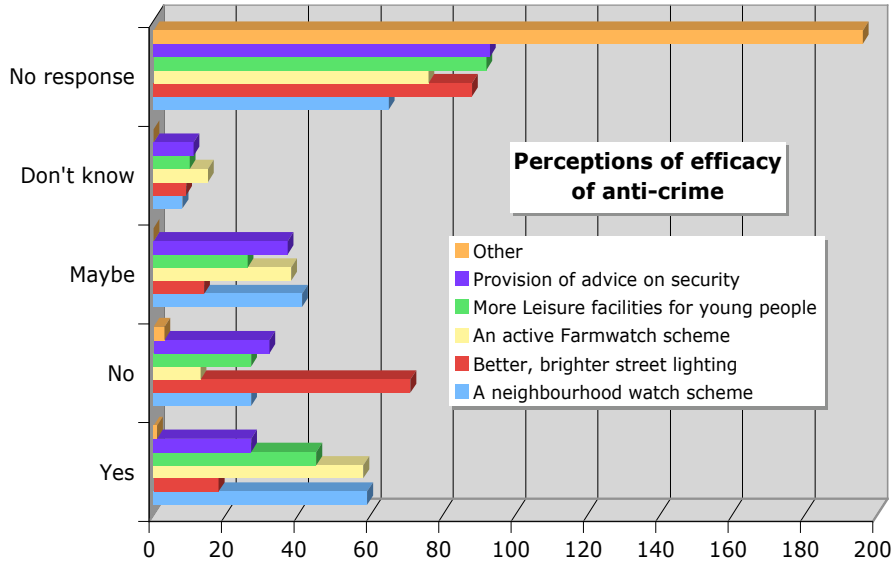


Perhaps due to the above-mentioned improbability of becoming a crime victim in the area, only a small minority of residents modify their behaviours due to fear of crime. Less than 3% of the respondents are nervous about going out alone in the dark., for example. As the graph below illustrates, the vast majority of respondents do not modify their preferred behaviour from fear of crime, by day or night. Among the minority of cases where respondents have indicated that they do avoid certain activities for security reasons, there is a clear perception of greater risk in the hours of darkness. During daylight hours for example, only one resident avoids using footpaths for fear of exposure to crime, while ten would avoid using footpaths in the dark for the same reason and one hundred and thirty-seven would not avoid using footpaths from fear of crime.



The community's varied perceptions of anti-crime measures in terms of efficacy is displayed in the next bar graph and table. The surveyed were asked to evaluate a range of given anti-crime

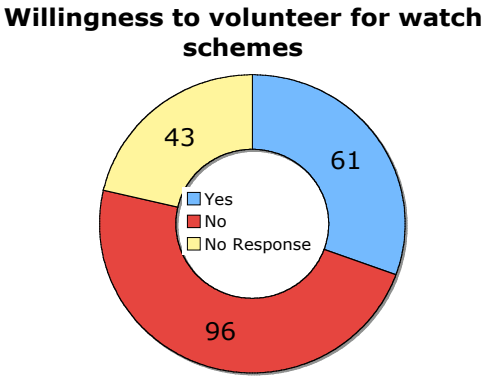
measures and given the optional 'Other' category for their alternative suggestions. The options, listed in order of greatest number of positive responses were "a neighbourhood watch scheme"(59), "an active Farmwatch scheme"(58), "More leisure facilities for young people" (45),"Provision of advice on security" (27), and "Better, brighter street lighting" (18). One respondent commented under the other category that "a more pro-active police force & enforcement" would help reduce crime.



	Yes	No	Maybe	Don't know	No response
Other	1	3	0	0	196
Provision of advice on security	27	32	37	11	93
More Leisure facilities for young people	45	27	26	10	92
An active Farmwatch scheme	58	13	38	15	76
Better, brighter street lighting	18	71	14	9	88
A neighbourhood watch scheme	59	27	41	8	65

Better, brighter street lighting doesn't have much breadth of support overall, just 18 affirmative answers to 71 negative, but there may be some validity in some parts of the area for the sort of motion detecting light that can turn itself on and off. Alas, we shan't win any Turner prizes for installing such functional equipment.

Further questioning revealed that there was a willing volunteer resource base for the Watch Schemes with 61 respondents prepared to volunteer their time and energy to help make the community safer for us all.



The Neighbourhood and Farm Watch schemes are seen by 59 and 58 respondents respectively, to be effective anti-crime measures. Some insurance companies offer discounts on home insurance for properties within neighbourhood watch areas, which suggests that such organisations do dissuade criminal activity to some degree.

Public Nuisances

The chief public nuisance is perceived to be traffic travelling too fast through the villages (93). There is a mandatory speed limit of 30 mph in the villages, but obviously people don't have to drive that fast. Use of the roads by livestock, cyclists and pedestrians, plus tight bends and narrow bridges necessitate sensitive driving in the area.

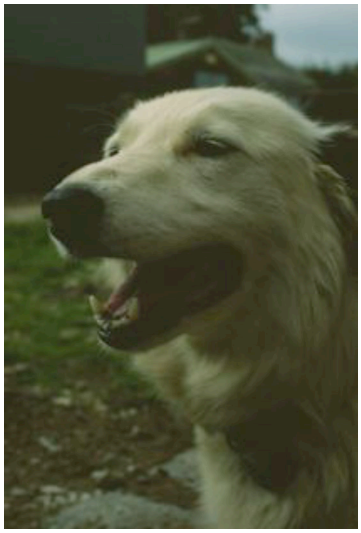
Nothing for young people to do is perceived as the next most serious nuisance (43), not least one imagines, for the young people themselves! Though acts of delinquency are very rare, there have been break-ins at the deserted Crosby Ravensworth Stone works recently, but gangs of youths hanging around (0) are definitely not a local problem! Respondents have volunteered praise of the good behaviour and respectful manners of local youth - it is one of the valued aspects of living in the Parish. Needless to say, other age groups are well-behaved too!

Dog ownership and country living go hand-in-hand, both household security and country walking is enhanced by canine company. However dog noise and fouling of public spaces was perceived as the next most serious nuisance to the respondents (35). Dog waste bins are provided for the purposes of sanitary disposal, but we can't leave it up to Man's best friend to clean up after himself. A recently published leaflet has helped publicise the hazards related to dog leavings. They aren't just a powerful irritant when entrenched in your shoe waffle; the faeces can contain pathogenic organisms that threaten our livestock and people, particularly children who play on the green and have frequent hand-mouth contact. Enough said.

As responsible local dog-owners are assiduous in 'scooping the poop' on walks, perhaps poop crime is most likely to be perpetrated when dogs run free unattended, or when visitors to the locality let their dogs out of the car for a quick romp? Free roaming dogs then expose their owners to large fines. Free roam should never happen during the spring lambing. Farmers are within their rights to shoot dogs that worry sheep, and if sheep are worried while your dog is seen free roaming - then accusations, if not shotguns, may be levelled at your dog.

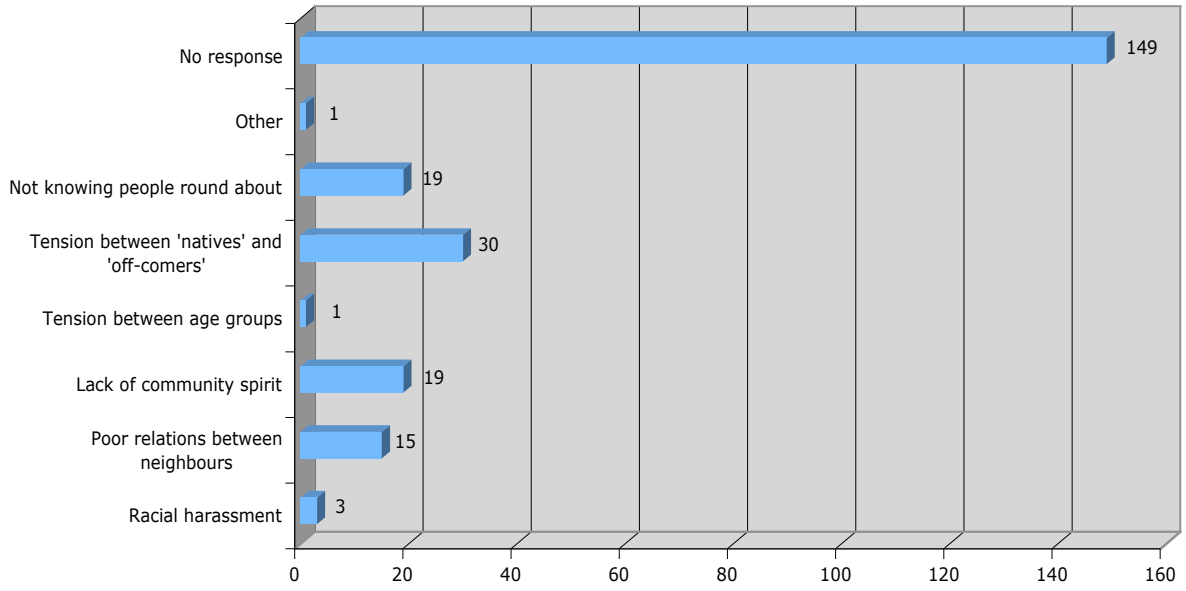


" some of the roads in & around reagill are in a very bad state of repair & need attention"



Public Nuisance	No.of people
Noise and/or fouling by dogs	35
Traffic travelling too fast	93
Gangs of youths hanging around	0
Too much street lighting	13
Too little street lighting	22
Nothing to do for young people	43

Problems perceived as serious in the area



When it comes to other problems that are perceived by some people to be serious, only seven issues were declared and only 88 people responded, while 149 people didn't respond. The graph below shows the responses.

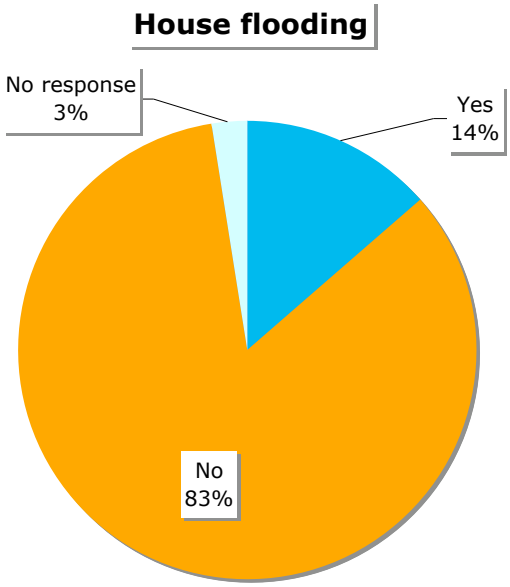
Here the problems are listed in descending order of selection frequency and marked alphabetically for purposes of identification. A) Tensions between residents who are 'native' born, with those who were born elsewhere (sometimes referred to locally as 'off-comers') was the commonest issue selected (30), followed by B) "Not knowing people round about" (19) and C)"Lack of community spirit" (19). Then D)"Tensions between neighbours" (15), E)"Racial harassment" (3), F)"Tensions between age groups" (1) and G)"Use and misuse of fireworks (1). There could well be important causal correlation between issues A,B,D,E and F and issue C, "Lack of Community Spirit".

Harmony within the community is obviously desirable, as mutual respect and amiability bring about their own rewards while the opposite tends to be true of hostility and mistrust. It could certainly be suggested that any opportunities for rapprochement and civility between disaffected parties should be encouraged.

Flooding

Flooding wasn't mentioned by anyone in the previous section of the survey as a serious problem, but occasionally, prolonged and heavy rains do flood some roads locally and even on rare occasion, some properties.

As the pie chart on the next page illustrates, a small minority of homes (27) have at some time experienced flooding, while 83% have not (168). There were 28 suggestions regarding flood control measures, 23 of them were constructive. Culverts and drains need regular clearance (13), rivers need to be kept unclogged (3), river banks should be strengthened in places (3) and reed beds planted along the river (1), drainage off some fields needs to be improved (3), the council should supply sandbag sat flooding hot-spots (3) or Flood barriers (2), some folk improvised their own defences(2), it was suggested that most drain pipes were too small (1) and that we should clean out cattle grids more often (1) and "Get the M6 to be drained up to present-day standards, as run-off is left to drain down fell (1)". It was also suggested to "stop draining fields and to allow spagnum moss to regulate the flow (1) and to "Prevent land-owners from building up riversides with builder's rubble, thereby preventing water spreading into water meadows & wide fords to stop flow building up." (1)



Parking

Also not cited as a serious problem in the earlier section of the survey, but a perennial problem for some residents nonetheless, is the issue of suitable parking space at their property. Many homes were built before the advent of the automobile and so space wasn't factored-in for the family car or cars, let alone visitors'. As one respondent commented " adequate provision for parking does not exist, therefore the green gets damaged by various vehicles, grass crete/similar hard standing which does not compromise the integrity of the green would be the best solution." Furthermore, most households are periodically visited by multiple cars and sometimes the verges of the green

can get quite mangled by lorries - especially when the ground is very soft and they are forced off the narrow road by obstacles.

As the pie chart overleaf shows, just 2% of respondents were experiencing difficulties at point of survey, while over 91% were happy with their parking facilities. One resident complains that their space is being "used by others." This hardly seems fair.



A different respondent suggested that the parish Council should "screen - block extension to 'parking' area along lane" and in another case somebody commented "when the road is flooded, the water is part way up the wheels, solution - looking at the drainage, road engineer studying the problem." There was a suggestion for "holiday cottage Thwaites cottages - suggest drainage & grasscrete strip alongside road/green verge".

Another respondent, possibly in a different context, said problems were experienced "only when holiday makers around", this suggests that perhaps looser city parking ethics are being misapplied to country parking. Referring to another context, another person commented "people can be very thoughtless when visiting the pub by parking right outside gate." In the interest of public harmony and as a basic courtesy, it might be best if people ask residents for permission before they park in front of their property.

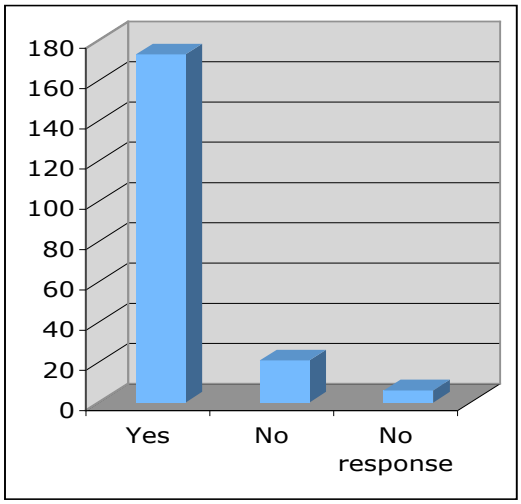
Health Section

The health of the individual bears an important relation to the health of the community. The demographic age curve in graph one shows that our society is ageing - that is something to be proud of, is it not? People are living longer nowadays and if there is a corresponding increase in need for elderly care that should not come as much of a surprise.

Retirement should be something worth looking forward to. Maintaining and in some cases improving the quality of elderly life is an area worthy of attention. As money spent by one party is money earned by another, it makes sense for a community to approach the issue constructively, with an eye to maximising local benefit. Is there a willing volunteer base for care? The section on volunteering suggests that there is, with 79 respondents offering services that would help the infirm.

Is there scope for employing some of our younger people to help care for our elderly, sick and disabled? Very possibly.

As the Lyvennet Valley Community is about 15 miles from the nearest hospital, the first response to a medical emergency can make all the difference between life and death. Volunteers gather once per month at Crosby Ravensworth Village hall to train in the delivery of bottled oxygen, CPR and defibrillation. Periodically, members get certified by The St.John's Ambulance service and can then be called out to the scene of an emergency while the ambulance is on its way. Awareness of the first responders is high, with 173 households aware and just 21 unaware of their activities.



Awareness of The First Responders

Currently, the First Responders are fund-raising to pay for defibrillator packs to be placed in various locations to speed up their response times. There is now an emergency box in Crosby Ravensworth and Mauld's Meaburn. There was a lot of support for the group and several different ideas regarding fund-raising were suggested: a promissory auction, a coffee/tea party to raise funds, door to door collection with offers to give to it, "parties or bake sales or straight donations as its a worthy cause, this is the most valuable community initiative in the area, we try therefore to support all of their fund raising efforts". One commentator wrote,"excellent - one in each village would be great, but even now they offer an excellent service".



This box contains an emergency pack with everything that a first response team need to rescucitate and sustain life in that crucial interim between the dispatch of an ambulance and its arrival on the scene -defibrillator, oxygen and masks, suction pump for clearance of airways, bandages and documentation.

"Get one for Kings Meaburn"

"if this is meant to be important then it should be funded through e.g. NHS - shaking cans isn't good enough"



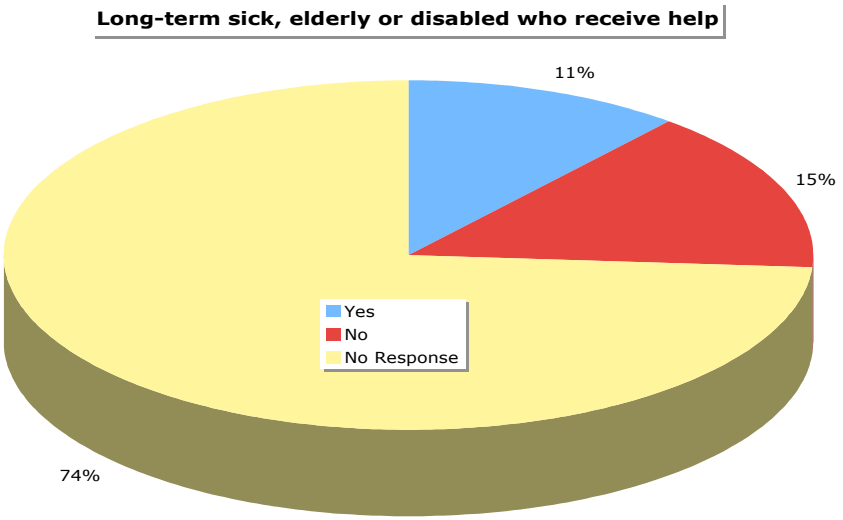








"good idea to have defibrillator packs at various locations, it is reassuring to know there are people nearby who can help in an emergency"

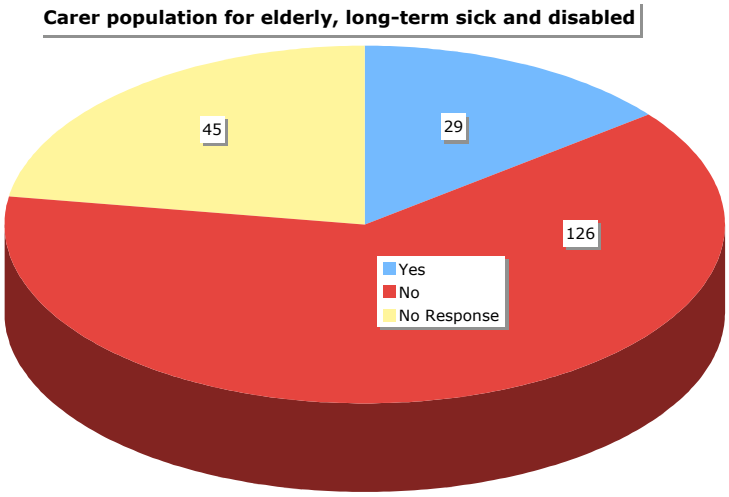


However, Caring has a transformative impact on the lives of those involved and it can be a trying business on multiple levels: physically, psychologically and economically. As time goes by we can expect more of us to be involved in the Care field to some degree and it is important to prepare ourselves, individually and as a community for that eventuality. Everyone, while still healthy, should go to their lawyer and have Lasting Powers of Attorney (LPA) drawn up for us, they should be as comprehensive and detailed as possible in the expression of our known wishes, and very crucially, also empower our chosen attorneys to write in additional discretionary powers to allow our loved ones to be able to act appropriately to unforeseen contingencies.

The pie chart above shows that 11% of households have declared someone within who receives help for being chronically sick, elderly or disabled, while 15% do not and 74% did not respond either way, possibly because they were unsure how much help justified an affirmative answer, or how little, a negative answer.

The kind of help that people receive was also highlighted by the survey: housework (13), cooking (9), shopping (16), trips out (6), friendship (7) and support (5), help with dressing (2) and regulation of medication (1) were all mentioned, as was carer visiting, four times per day (1) and (12) "Everything to do with living" (2).

Next we look at the Carer population and the research yields figures as portrayed overleaf. There were 29 respondents who considered themselves to be Carers and 126 who did not and just 45 non-respondents. There were 26 comments regarding the kind of care that the respondents gave and the amount of activities conducted by the Carers varied from the most intensive work involving "everything day & night - wife" to the lightest, "visiting, take to appointments when work allows".



When it came to establishing those who received support for Caregiving, 5 said that they did receive it and 24 said that they didn't. There were 171 non-respondents. The next stage was to investigate what kind of support our Caregivers would like to receive, if possible. The results are shown in the table below.

More money	10
Greater recognition of the work involved	7
Someone to share the work with	4
More time off from caring	4
Better advice and information	4
More support from social services	3
More aids and adaptations	3
None	3
Carer support group	1
Other	1

Viewed as percentages ranked in descending order of selection frequency the single most common perceived need (24%) was for more money and the second (17%) was for greater recognition of the work involved. This may well be because the transition from career to carer comes at the cost of salary, social status and self-esteem. Third equal (10% respectively) was the desire for better advice and information and more time off from caring. This is also to be expected, as people can find themselves projected from jobs that they know very well into a complex caring role that they know not at all. Furthermore, time off from caring is as important as time off from any other work. More support from Social services, more aids and adaptations, and no help (8% respectively) were next most commonly selected and one respondent each selected Carer Support Group and Other.

Healthier school meals bear long-term dividends both by giving a firm foundation for healthy growth and the energy for learning, and furthermore by instilling good eating habits at an early stage, thus promoting the life-long well-being of our children. Hail to the chef!

The production and consumption of locally produced and organic food (as sold through

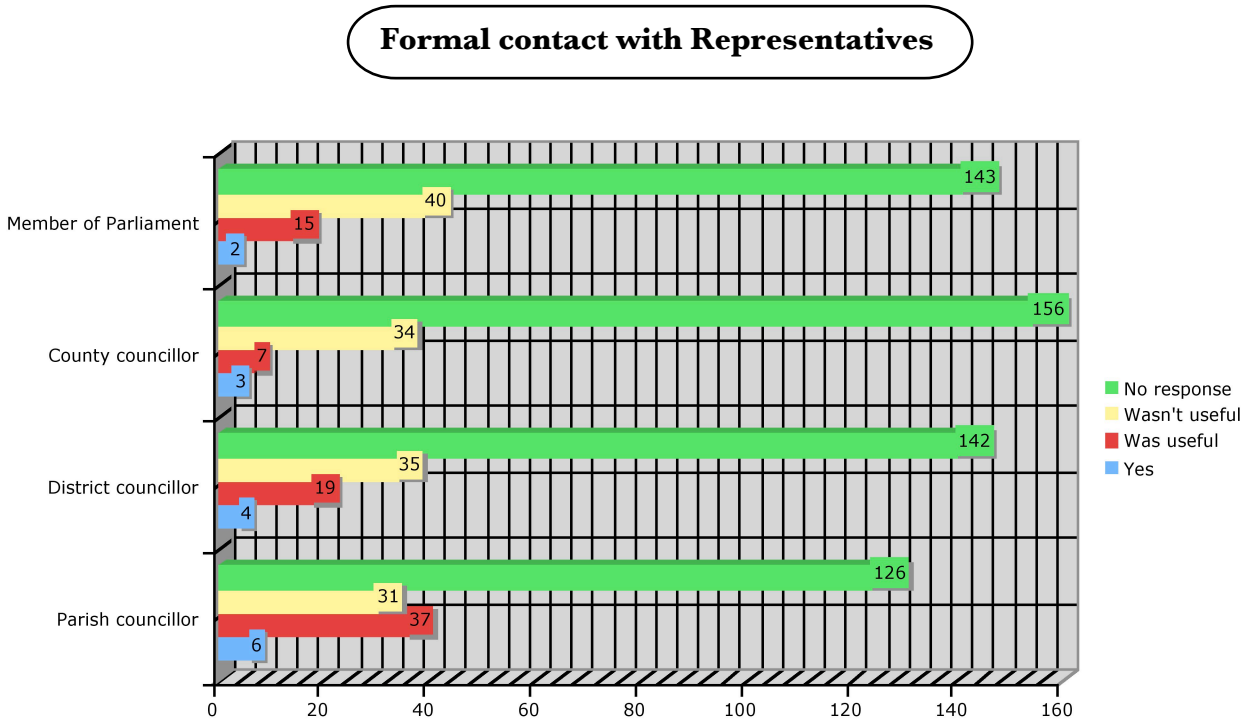
Vistaveg and farmers' markets for example) is also important to the health of residents of all ages.

The demographic curve in graph 1 shows how our society is ageing and local health policy needs to reflect the needs of the populace as they change with age. There are opportunities for greater co-operation and co-ordination with the NHS Primary Care Trust regarding care in the community. The Bolton Exchange has shown how weekly visits by a Chiropodist can be combined with exercise sessions,mobile library visits and fair trade food stalls to make a very nice social event! It is possible that we could investigate something similar here.

Community Representation

How is the perceived state of our democracy? An important part of the democratic process is personal contact with our democratic representatives. The bar graph below shows how many of us have formally contacted our representatives at various levels of government from our member of Parliament at national level to our Parish council at the most local level. There is known to be much more informal contact.

Different representatives have different spheres of influence and authority and we should bear this in mind when viewing the data. For example, residents are unlikely to be contacting their MP about matters of Parish governance unless they feel that their concerns haven't been handled well by the Parish Council. Likewise, if you want a question raised in Westminster, you would certainly want to contact your MP about the issue directly.



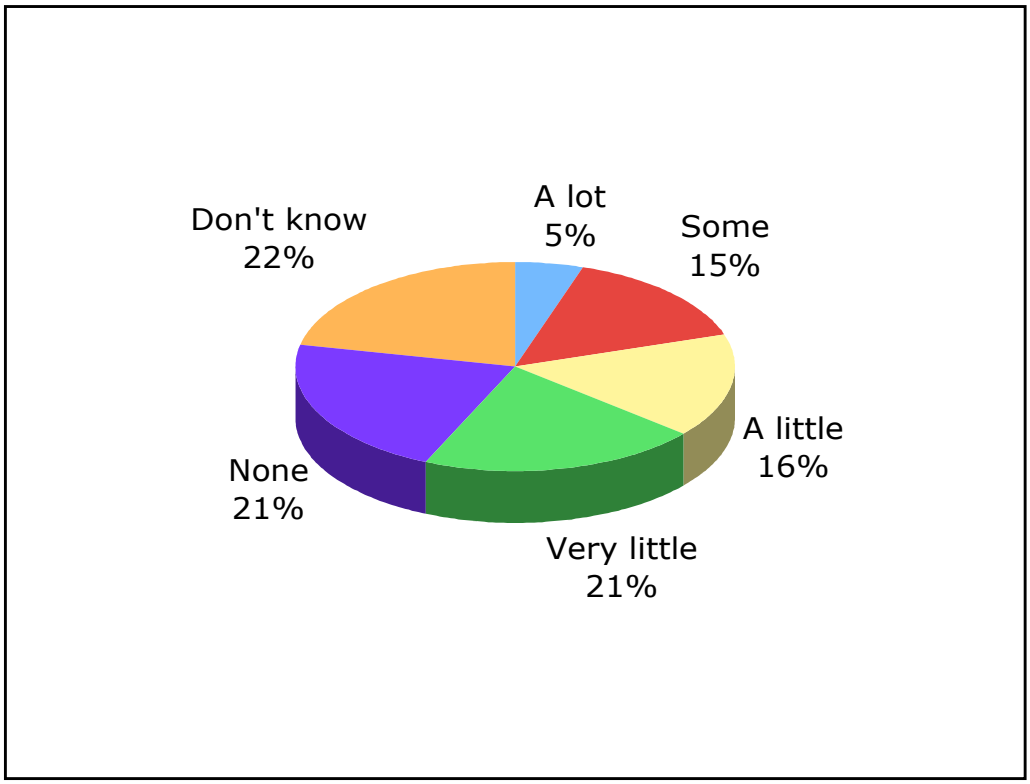
In each category, perceptions of usefulness were indicated by more folk than the number of us who state that we have actually contacted a representative. It is possible that more people would contact their representatives if they thought that it would be useful, or if they feel that they have sufficient cause, or if they knew how to do it. It is also possible that the low numbers of contact reflect a broad state of contentment.

In descending order of frequency of contact, Parish councillor comes first, with 6 incidences of contact, 37 respondents believing that contact at such level is useful and 31 believing otherwise for the most positive ratio of the graph 37:31.

Then District Councillor with 4 contacts and a ratio of 19:35 follows, then County Councillor with 3 contacts and the lowest ratio of 7:34 . Finally our Member of Parliament with 2 contacts and a better 15:40 ratio.

There is clearly an inverse correlation between the regionally hierarchical level of government and the incidence of contact. The more local the level of government, the greater the incidence of contact.

The respondents' perceptions of personal influence over decisions made at Parish Council meetings is shown below. Only 9 respondents stated a belief that they had a lot, 27 felt that they had some influence, 29 felt that they had a little, 37 felt that they had very little, 39 felt that they had none and another 39 said that they didn't know. There were just 20 non-respondents.



Fuller analysis without comparable data of Parish Council Meeting attendance would be speculative. However the high incidence of "Don't know answers" sheds important light on the curious nature of power. Some people may not perceive much influence because they have not exercised it. It is possible that perceptions of influence would improve alongside more attendance at the Parish Council meetings. It can also be said that popular democracy dictates that whenever decision making takes place on issues where our own opinions are minority ones, our individual power to effect change is less consequential. It is a truism, though, that two heads are better than

one and informed, inclusive debate is a sound way to steer policy. Establishment of more trust in grassroots democracy could have wide-ranging benefits. Local Parish Councillors and regular attendees are often disappointed by the low turn out, we would like to encourage greater attendance at Parish Council meetings so that everybody has a chance to have their say in the running of our community.



The 2009 Crosby Ravensworth Parish Council Annual General Meeting

Appendix A

Skills that residents are proud of ...

Skills	No. of people	Skills	No. of people
DIY	18	Lambing	2
Decorating	12	Machine Operator	2
Painter	12	Making soft furnishings	2
Cooking	10	Mother	2
Photography	10	Musical instruments	2
Cake bakery	8	Rugby coach (level 1)	2
HGV Driver	8	Sound recording	2
sheep sheering	7	Sugarcraft	2
Farm skills	6	Swimming coach	2
Arts & Crafts	5	Tapestry	2
Dry stone wall	5	woodworking	2
Fund raising	5	Abseiling	1 each
Sewing	5	Animal husbandry	
Bicycle maintenance	4	Bonsai	
Bookkeeping	4	Beautician	
IT	4	Building	
Training	4	Business planning	
Writing	4	Caligraphy	
Animal husbandry	3	Camp skiils	
Child care	3	Canoeing	
Computers	3	Car maintenance	
Farm Repair	3	Carpentry	
First aid	3	Cattle foot trimming	
Fish keeping	3	Cert.to handle livestock	
Mechanic	3	Chainsaw	
Music	3	Chess	
Shooting rabbits	3	Childrens' occupational therapy	
Teacher	3	Civil engineering skills	
Teaching painting	3	Cleaner	
Accounting	2	Climbing	
Badminton	2	Co-counsellor	
Card making	2	Commercial brewing	
Driving	2	Computer graphics	
Electrician	2	Construction	
Embroidery	2	Craft sewing	
Fencing	2	Crafts	
Flower arranging	2	Creating labour-saving devices	
Knitting	2	Creating village telephone directory	

Skills continued....

Skills	One person each	Skills	One person each
Crochet		Milking cows	
Cycle maintenance		Needlework	
Cycling		Netball coach	
Dairy farmer		NVQ in argriculture	
Dance teacher		Observing wildlife	
Desktop publishing		Old farm skills	
Discos		Organisational fund raising	
Drama		Organising public events	
Drawing		Pest control	
Editing		Pilates	
Engineering		Playing guitar	
Farming on traditional hill farm		Plumbing	
Firelighting		Poetry	
First level gymnastic coach		Pottery	
Fishing		Powerpoint presentation	
Football		Production of pantomimes & plays	
Forum secretary		project management	
Friendly		project management in construction	
Fungi safari		Project/business management	
Golf		Public speaking	
Good at explaining "country life/farming" to		Rag rug making	
Good with cattle		Reading skills	
grass tracking		Referee	
Growing vegetables		Sailing	
Guiding		School governor	
Hairdresser		Science (a level)	
Helping things happen		Scouting	
Horsemanship		sheep dipper	
Horseriding		Shepperd	
Housewife		Socialising	
Interior design		Soldering PCBs	
Jam making		Space cleaning	
Joinery		Stonework	
Judge stock		Teaching cookery	
Karate		Tefl	
Knowledge of bus routes & roads		Tidal energy	
Knowledge of H&S legistation		Tractor driving	
L/rover & trailer test		Trained soul coach	
Languages		Tree felling	
Lawn mowing		Typing	
Management and organisation		Umpire for netball/hockey	
Manning stalls		Visiting elderly	
Marketing		Volunteer jobs	
Maths (a level)		Website design	
Maths management		WI member	
metalwork		Working with people with disabilities	
Meteorology		Yoga	
Microlight pilot			

Appendix B

A History of Schooling in This Area

Crosby Ravensworth (C of E assisted) Primary School flourishes to this day in 2009

Crosby Ravensworth school absorbs students from Kings Meaburn School 1983

Closed in 1983

Crosby Ravensworth Mixed school absorbs students from Reagill and Maulds Meaburn

Closed in 1963

Closed in 1963

Enlarged to twin teacher school in 1907

Crosby Ravensworth Boys and Dame's School merged in 1898, with 13 boys and 10 girls

Crosby Ravensworth Dame's School Established in 1831

Maulds Meaburn School Established in 1834

Kings Meaburn School Established in 1834

Reagill School Established in 1684

Moved to Monksbridge 1666

Crosby Ravensworth Boys School Established around 1600









Parish Archive Photos

Appendix C
Groups and Societies

Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall

1. Purpose of the organisation

The Village Hall Committee has a clear objective set out in the Charity Registration document. It is:

"To provide a village hall and maintain it so that it meets the needs of the people of the Parish with the objective of improving their quality of life"

With this objective in mind, the committee consulted with the community and regular user groups, drew up plans, secured grants and brought the Village Hall into the 21st century through an exciting building programme.

The Village Hall is now on one level allowing access for all users.

It now offers in terms of premises:-

A large main hall with its own entrance.
A smaller carpeted room divided off from the main hall by a soundproof moveable screen. This room has its own entrance.
A bar that can be booked through discussion with the booking committee member.
A new kitchen, fully equipped, including fridge, electric cooker with oven, microwave etc.
New toilets including disabled toilet and baby changing facilities.
A storeroom.
An attic room (see later)

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

To encourage past user groups to return to the hall
This is happening.

To encourage new groups to use the hall through publicity.
This is beginning to happen.

To encourage large event holders to use the hall.
An example of this was the Food Fair and due to its success, others are planned. Careful advertising using newspapers, local magazines, local radio and posters are the key, and also

personal recommendation.

We are working on a clear booking form that includes booking policy and hire charges.

We appointed a paid worker funded through the Lottery.
This appointment finishes in March 2008.
The worker has been able (and is continuing) to do a lot of 'leg work', following up ideas, running with spontaneous ideas and bringing choices back to the committee for consideration.
Part of the job description is to put the village hall on the map and promote it in as many ways as possible.

Social and Entertainments sub group
This is a small, enthusiastic group who are developing an exciting programme of events to take place in the village hall. It is made up mainly of friends of the hall who do not want to sit on the main committee but want to be actively involved through this way of supporting their hall.

Links with Crosby Ravensworth Primary School
The School has booked the hall for some P.E. lessons and 2008 Speech Day. We are encouraging this link.

Development of the upstairs attic space
This is being developed into storage space with Velux windows to allow more light. There is already an access staircase in place.
It may be possible/desirable to use this large space in a different way in the future. The work on this development has started and is funded by a lottery grant.

A moveable stage facility of rostrum blocks is planned for the future. This will allow flexibility of performance from professional groups, for primary school events, bands etc

A publicity leaflet is in process and will contain not only details of the hall but also local bed and breakfast establishments, places to eat etc., so promoting the area and with an eye to organisation further afield using the village hall as a venue.

We are in touch with the Rural Touring Company and working at being a venue for some of their performing events possibly from 2009 onwards.

Crosby Ravensworth Local History Society

Secretary: **Eileen Risk**
Telephone: **01931 715324**

1. Purpose or Objective of your Organisation

To encourage interest in the History of Crosby Ravensworth and the former County of Westmorland, to increase knowledge of Local Customs, Traditions, Historic Sites, Architecture and Families, to carry out research and add to the body of knowledge; when appropriate to publish literature based on research projects.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year.

Interests vary and research projects tend to be pursued by individual members. However, on completion, these are usually shared with members in the form of a talk at one of our meetings.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

a) To survey and chart old tracks and roads in the parish and to discover their origins and purpose.
b) Members are concerned that although well documented, monuments, historic sites and earthworks need, if possible, to be preserved from further deterioration. This is not something which we as a Society can facilitate.
c) Explore the possibility of restoring some of the lime kilns in the parish. The most recent survey and photographic record were made in 1999 during the LH1 Parish Project. To do this, financial assistance would be required.
d) Discover and record name changes of fields, becks, houses and other buildings in the parish.
e) Field Walking. Under expert supervision to learn the skills of Field Walking (including proper recording), searching for evidence of past land uses across the landscape. This project would also require financial assistance to pay for an expert.

Crosby Ravensworth School Trustees

Secretary to the Trustees: **Kay Whitehead**
Telephone: **017683 51520**

I refer to your recent letter to Wendy Addison which was discussed at a meeting of the Trustees on 13th November. I have been asked to reply to that letter on behalf of the Committee.

The Trustees' position is essentially that any measures which can be taken to increase the number of children attending Crosby School will receive its support. The Committee exists to provide financial support to the school and its members, and it feels that the loss of such a school would impoverish the whole community. The main problems in attracting young families to the Parish would seem to be the lack of affordable housing and the isolated geographic location. Be that as it may, Crosby School is a thriving and highly regarded establishment which enjoys the confidence of the Diocese and local authority, as witnessed by the new Key Stage One classroom, reception and office areas. If the Steering group receives any feedback from the community with regards to progress at the school, we would be delighted to hear from you.

Lyvennet Young Farmers' Club

Contact: **Jenny Kindleysides**
Telephone: **01931 715248**
Email: **jkindlyesides@yahoo.co.uk**

Purpose or Objective of your Organisation?

Our purpose is to bring the younger members of the community together so they can socialise (not only with the local community but also with other young farmers clubs) in a safe environment and hopefully to learn new skills.

Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year?

Our main plan is to gain more members and to increase our funds. We will hopefully achieve this by putting on various events throughout the year.

Do you have any longer terms plans that could be included in the Community Plan?

Our main long-term plan is to keep the club going, and try to ensure that the club is well supported not only by its members but also the whole community.

The community plan could help us in this by trying to keep the young, local residents in the villages.

Crosby Ravensworth Parish Archive

Chairman: **Gordon Bowness**
Telephone: **01931 715382**
Email: **gordonbowness@aol.com**

1. Purpose or Objective of your Organisation?

The collection, secure storage and dissemination of historical documents, loaned or donated.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year?

Currently we are extending references through links with the County Archive service. We intend to add to our stock of Westmorland and Cumberland Census pm CD as they become available.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan?

To raise awareness of the facility and to encourage further deposits of local documents, records, photographs etc.

To promote the Archive as a Research, Educational and Tourist facility.

To continue our programme of occasional exhibitions with a specific focus.

Maulds Meaburn Village Society

Contact: **Maureen Newrick**

The Maulds Meaburn Village Society was formed in 1999; local people were seeking a forum where matters pertinent to the life if the village could be discussed. From the start it was seen to be important to include a social aspect to meetings. Business – yes, but the Society should also enable resident to meet, get know others and enjoy themselves.

Skimming through the carefully documented Minutes and Notes from 1999 to the present day, it became apparent that enthusiasm for living in the village and a concern for all aspects of village life remained undimmed. Although a strong core of long established villagers remains, the names of those attending meeting and holding position of responsibility within the Society have changed; a reflection of movement both in and out of the community but also of the enthusiasm people feel as they put down their own rots in the village.

As to the future, the consensus at the recent A.G.M. was that, for the time being, a formal village society was perhaps no longer needed. Interest in the village matters continues and there is a positive link between the village and the Parish Council. Villagers are well represented in most of the other clubs and groups within the Parish and make lively contributions to them. Regular coffee mornings not only raise funds for our future village hall but are happy social occasions when village matters are discussed over a cup of coffee. Residents plan and support the annual summer fete, carol singing on the Green and have taken responsibility for the caring for the trees and benches on the Green.

As a community we seem to have the ability to respond to village and individual needs. The time will no doubt come when it will be necessary to re-establish the formal Village Society but until that time it will remain in abeyance and those of us fortunate enough to live in such beautiful surroundings will continue to enjoy the friendly, stimulating and responsive community within which we find ourselves.

Governing Body, Crosby Ravensworth CE (Aided) Primary School

Chair of Governors **Nick Thomas**
Telephone: **01931 715010**
Email: **nickthomas@macace.net**
Head teacher: **Tim Ayre**
Telephone: **01931 715265**
Email: **admin@crosbyravensworth.cumbria.sch.uk**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

The school is a Church of England aided primary school serving the villages of Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn, Kings Meaburn and Reagill and the surrounding hamlets and farms. It provides education for children of compulsory school age within the Reception to Key Stage 2 age groups.

The Governing Body has the legal responsibility to conduct the school with a view to promoting high standards of educational achievement. The governors work in partnership with the head teacher and other school staff to promote high standards of educational achievement at the school and direct the strategic direction of the school in a way that is accountable to pupils' parents and the wider community. The governing body has a wide range of specific responsibilities that in turn require it to establish and work to a range of procedures.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

The governors and staff very much see the school at the heart of the local community. As such the school's pupil base reflects the community and conversely the societal make up of the community results in the school's success. The governors and staff see the presence of the school as one of, if not the, prime reason that a good number of families with young children still remain in the immediate area. The fact that the school has, within its buildings a pre-school nursery is also seen as critical in supporting a balanced community.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

There are a number of longer-term priorities for the school that are relevant to the community plan. They include:

a) A planned 'Phase 2' to the school's buildings remodelling. This is planned to include the building of a School Hall and improvement and relocation of the KS2 classroom. The creation of a school hall is an important strategic objective in securing the long-term viability of the school against a background of closures, amalgamations and federation of smaller rural school schools in Cumbria. Such a development will be seen as a development to be of benefit to the whole community as well as securing improved teaching and learning opportunities for the school.
b) The governors will continue to support appropriate proposals for sustainable housing and social infrastructure in the local area.

Maulds Meaburn Village Institute

Registered Charity No:

Chairman:	**Mike Tuer**	**Treasurer:**	**Joanna Backhouse**
Telephone:	**01931 715 205**	**Telephone:**	**01931 715 325**
Secretary:	**Caroline Harbot**		
Telephone:	**01931 715 323**		

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To manage a public hall within the village of Maulds Meaburn, to serve as a focus for the social, cultural and educational benefit of village residents of all ages.

To offer a meeting place in conjunction with other public facilities in Crosby Ravensworth Parish to all Parish Residents.

To offer a meeting place on a commercial basis to groups, families and organisations outside the parish in order to subsidise local usage.

The above objective has been very difficult to maintain during the period from 1999 when the original Institute building was condemned and there has been serous problems in completing the replacement Institute. The Social and Fund Raising Committee was set up in 2002 in order to maintain village social contact and commitment to the Village Institute to ensure social meetings continued and a Maulds Meaburn basis.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year.

a. The Trustees continue under professional legal advice to pursue the individuals and companies they hold collectively responsible for the problems with the design and build of the replacement Institute.
b. The Social and Fund Raising Committee continues to arrange monthly coffee mornings a the

homes of supporters to provide an opportunity for a social gathering and to fund raise.

The committee and Trustees are hopeful of reaching a settlement which will allow the completion of the Institute and look forward to working with villagers and parish organisations to restart the great plans made when we received lottery millennium funding which considerably extended that hard work contribution raised by the committee prior to 2000.

Until we have a usable hall it is hard to plan ahead on possible uses, but we are committed to involving as many village residents in those plans, especially our young people, who have very little public provision at present.

Lyvennet Gardeners' Group

Contact: **Brian Morris**
Telephone: **01931 715168**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation?

To share information and increase knowledge about growing flowers, fruit and vegetables. The Group is open to anyone in the Lyvennet area.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year?

We intend to add to our activities by establishing a co-operative growing. This will involve joint ordering of seeds. Creating joint approaches to growing flowers, fruit and vegetables. We will also organise events for plant and produce exchange.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan?

Please refer to 2. above

Crosby Ravensworth Relief in Need Charities

(Crosby Ravensworth Charities)

Clerk: **Gordon Bowness**
Telephone: **01931 715382**
Email: **gordonbowness@aol.com**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To administer and manage in conformity with the provisions of the Crosby Ravensworth Relief in Need Charities the income of the various amalgamated charities to the elderly or infirm persons generally or individually resident in the Parish of Crosby Ravensworth.

Also, to maintain and insure all properties to full value in respect of public liability.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year.

Having lately built a bungalow for the elderly or infirm the organisation must now recoup finances, as well as continuing to fulfil annual distribution of revenue within the Parish, before embarking on further projects.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

No.

Reagill Village Hall Committee

Contact: **Nigel Jackson**
Telephone: **01931 715236**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

Social – primarily – to increase the opportunity for social interaction between members of Reagill community.

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

Refurbishment of Reagill Village Hall

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

Development of other potential uses.

Kings Meaburn Chapel

Secretary: **Annie Collinson**
Telephone: **01931 714571**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

The Chapel is the only place of worship in the village. There is a service every Sunday at 10.30am

Exception – Harvest Thanksgiving and Chapel Anniversary when it is at 2.00pm

It is a witness in the village and place of worship

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

Special Mothers' day service with posies
Chapel anniversary. "Kidd Alive"
Harvest Thanks Giving. "The Shepherds Choir"
Special Carol Service

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

To keep the building in good repair and have more people coming to services.

Crosby Ravensworth Methodist Church

Contact: **Ann Harris**
Telephone: **01931 715252**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To further the work of God

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

We already have the Community Room built onto the south side of the Chapel, which is greatly appreciated by members of the congregation and young people. This is also available for hire to other community groups, including the small kitchen.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan

Not at present

Friends of Crosby Ravensworth School

Secretary: **Gwyn Taylor**
Telephone: **01931 715504**
Email: **gwyn@bigbludaisy.co.uk**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

Fund raising for the School

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

None other than supporting those planned by the School

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan

None

First Crosby Ravensworth Brownies

Guider: **Anne Longbone**
Telephone: **01931 715243**
Email: **anne@longbone-fsnet.co.uk**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

Girl guiding UK, as part of a worldwide movement, enables girls and young women to fulfil their potential to take an active and responsible role in society through its distinctive stimulating and enjoyable programme of activities delivered by trained volunteer leaders

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

The girl guiding Association is planning a series of events through the county to celebrate the 100th anniversary of guiding in 2010.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan

We would like to move our unit back into Maulds Meaburn Village Institute as this was our base and the new hall has been designed to provide us with the facilities we need.

Lyvennet Nursery

(Crosby Ravensworth C of E (Aided) Primary School)

Chair: **Trisha Jackson**
Nursery Manager: **Anne Curr**
Telephone: **01931 715265**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To provide pre-school education

2. Any Plans or Projects you are pursuing or considering at the moment/over the next year

Try to encourage more children to attend the nursery by providing a stimulating environment.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan

To encourage more advertising and encourage more affordable housing to bring families with young children into the area.

Crosby Ravensworth Playgroup (Under 5's)

Contact: **Nicola Simpson**
Telephone: **01931 7155440**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To provide social interaction for under 5's and their parents

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future

Recruitment of more members

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan

To sustain existing group and to encourage new members.

We feel that affordable housing for families with young children is vital to this parish.

Kings Meaburn W.I.

President: **Carol Cross**
Telephone: **01931 714607**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

Educate women to enable them to provide an effective role in the community, to expand their horizons and develop and pass on important skills.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

Increase membership by personal invite to all women in the parish not currently members.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

None

Kings Meaburn Village Hall Committee

Secretary: **Carol Cross**
Telephone: **01931 714607**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To provide and maintain an institution to enable social, education and sporting events within the parish.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

Fundraising and grant application to replace existing heating with more efficient system redecorate and provide more chairs.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

None at present

Lyvennet Book Club

Contact: **Maureen Newrick**
Telephone: **01931 715370**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To Share our enjoyment of books by meeting in each other's homes and exchanging our thoughts and opinions in a happy, relaxed social atmosphere.
To read books we otherwise would not have chosen to read, thereby challenging our personal assumption about both fictional and re-life situations;
To enjoy each other's company (we really look forward to Book Club Mornings) and to continue to exchange book informally.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

To repeat last year's successful visit to Keswick Theatre by the Lake.
To continue pursuing the objectives mentioned about.
When/where appropriate to try to encourage the development of other book groups in the area.
As individuals to try and support the mobile Library Service when it visits our villages.
To suggest to the mobile Library service that they publish a calendar of their visiting dates.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

To consider a way of setting up a mini book exchange in the village (site: the MM Village Institute was mentioned). We would not want to cut across the mobile lending service.

To try and find out more about the Booker Prize system e.g. how/why are books chosen and decisions reached.

To think about inviting a local author either to one of our meetings or to an open meeting to which other local groups would be invited.

Lyvennet Ladies Group

Contact: **Sarah Rogers** **Jane Owen**
Telephone: **01931 715575** **01931 715570**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

An opportunity for the 'Ladies' to meet up once a month for a drink and a chat, with trips out or speakers invited to talk to us, about a range of topics as chosen by our members at a planning evening. It is an opportunity to make new friends. We also, as a group, provide assistance to local fund raising events.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

No, other than those already scheduled.

We always, hope to encourage new members and there are a couple of meetings, when we have social gathering to which partners are also invited.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

Naturally, we hope that the group will continue. We hope to increase our numbers, which will also increase the group's funds, which will then lead to a wider range of activities being available.

Crosby Ravensworth First Responders

Contact: **Richard Backhouse**
Telephone: **01931 715325**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

To provide basic life support under direction of ambulance service in an area remote from emergency services.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

To increase the number of defibrillators and emergency equipment available in Parish. Continuous recruiting and training new members to ensure a good cover in each community.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

To improve mobile phone/pager reception.

To ensure reliable communication in the event of a call out.

Youth Club at Crosby Ravensworth Chapel

Contact: **Bridget Brewer**
Telephone: **01931 715310**

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

Safe and welcoming place for young people to meet in winter months.

Key Stage 2 upwards to Eighteen years.

Minister and Youth worker visiting regularly.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

Day trips in the summer – Go Karting, Paint balling etc with youth worker

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.
No plans at the moment

St Lawrence Parish Church

Contact:	**PCC Secretary**	**or**	**Church Warden**
	Alex Barbour		**Carol Bousfield/Ted Relph**
Telephone;	**01931716001**		**017683 51249/715359**
	alex@ydfc.co.uk		**carol@trainlands.co.uk**
			tedrelph@aol.com

1. Purpose or Objective of your organisation

St Lawrence is the ancient Anglican parish church for CR, Reagill and M.Meaburn. Our purpose is to provide a place of worship for all in the parish, a haven of quiet in a busy day and where Christian folk can celebrate communion, be married and buried in line with the faith of Church of England.

2. The plans/projects we are pursuing or considering at the moment and into the future.

Update May 2009: The PCC of **2007** decided after public consultation and questionnaires that apparently there wasn't sufficient support for St Lawrence and so regretfully started the legal process of seeking redundancy in March 2008.
The church doors were already closed due to fears about public liability and dodgy electrics. The legal process is still in process. But at least the PCC of **2008** were able to open the church again for April 9th 2009 Maundy Thursday by putting in temporary electrics which by- pass the poor parts. This took much time, negotiation and a special Archdeacon's faculty to see it though. We have it until August but can reapply if necessary.
The PCC of **2009** has decided that from May 24th the church will be used for all our services held in CR until further notice.
Meanwhile there is to be a crucial meeting of the Pastoral Committee of the C of E in Jun 2009. Here the letters and representations of those in the parish- both those who wrote in support of the redundancy and those who opposed it- will be considered and a way forward to redundancy or not decided upon.

3. Do you have any longer terms plans (e.g. next five years) that could be included in the Community Plan.

This is difficult to say in the circumstances.
If the church is made redundant, a group called the Conservation Churches Trust may help with advice, but not necessarily funds, to get the church water-proof and heated. The space may then be used for heritage displays/concerts/open days and also services for about 6 Sundays. Burials and weddings will be able to be held at the discretion of the incumbent and CCT.
The ancient parish may then disappear or the PCC may decide to remain as an Anglican parish without their own church building as such, but with special licence to worship in other spaces such as the village hall or the Methodist Chapel who have been so kind to us in the past. On the other hand they may decide to align with another parish instead.
What would happen to the lovely church if she and we were made redundant but the CCT did not take on St Lawrence is unthinkable.



Cumbria Rural Housing Trust

Cumbria County Council

Eden District Council

ACT action with communities in cumbria

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