



Management Plan Review 2017 – Amendment Sheet

In the summer and autumn of 2016 the National Park Authority carried out a ‘light touch’ review of the Management Plan, as the plan was still deemed fit for purpose and not in need of any significant or substantial amendments. Following consultation with stakeholders the following textual amendments were approved by the National Park Authority Committee on Monday 19 December 2016. These have been incorporated into the electronic version of the plan available on the North York Moors National Park Authority website at:

<http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/about-us/how-the-authority-works/management-plan>

Main Textual Updates

For ease of readability the following table shows the main textual updates – all other changes are considered to be updates or minor changes.

Location	Amendment	Reason for amendment
Page 2 – list of the special qualities.	28 special qualities were originally identified and were grouped together in the original document to form 14. Text is amended to read ‘The 28 Special Qualities.’	For clarity
Section 1 – Context		
Section 1.6, Benefits from Moorland, Woodland, Farmland and Coast, page 12, para 1, insert as second sentence:	...benefit people. <i>“They can also be defined as ‘natural capital’ which is the elements of nature that directly or indirectly produce value to people, including ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and functions.”</i>	Following a suggestion by Natural England
Section 1.9, How The Management Plan Will Be Delivered?, page 19, figure 2, amend:	Reference to woodland to refer to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland: Area of Aspirational Change and Target: 300 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland. Reference to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland inserted in the benefits and mitigating climate change columns.	For clarity
Section 2 – Environment		
Section 2.2, Historic Environment, page 26, delete penultimate sentence and replace with:	<i>Work is also continuing on the ‘This Exploited Land of Iron – The Trailblazing Story of Ironstone and Railways in the North York Moors’ initiative, a Heritage Lottery Fund backed series of projects undertaken with partners through a Landscape Partnership Scheme which aim to protect and widen knowledge of the past history of ironstone working and early railways that pre-date the designation of the National Park. It will involve further conservation of a number of valuable heritage sites including the Grosmont ironworks site, the calcining kilns at Rosedale, mining sites at Beck Hole, the Esk Valley and Kildale and railway features on the Whitby to Pickering line and at Rosedale.’</i>	To update
Section 2.8, Moorland, page 48, seventh paragraph, update	The ability of the moorland to store water as part of <i>Natural Flood Risk Management</i> is becoming increasingly important. Measures such as the creation of woody debris dams and blocking moorland drains have been put in place on some parts of the moors which will help to reduce the effects of run-off on surrounding communities during heavy rainstorms. <i>The ‘Slowing the Flow’ scheme north of Pickering is a good example of how work on the North York Moors can help protect communities from flooding.</i>	Following a suggestion by Natural England

Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert reference to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland and woodland habitat networks.	It is considered that an additional 3,000 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland could be accommodated in the National Park, taking the total proportion of woodland in the National Park from around 22% to around 24%. It is thought that this could be accommodated on land of low productivity, including on bracken covered slopes but also through extending existing ancient semi-natural woodland which will better connect existing habitats. New <i>environmentally positive</i> planting may comprise new tracts of woodland, wood pasture and associated natural colonisation which will contribute to the creation of better woodland habitat networks. Further work is required to ascertain precisely where this may be feasible and to avoid conflicts with other environmental and land use interests.	For clarity
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert footnote	<i>It is considered that 3,000 hectares of environmentally positive woodland meeting UK Forestry Standards could be accommodated in the National Park...</i>	For clarity, and at the suggestion of the Forestry Commission
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 53, Policy E36, insert:	E36. Better connected and more resilient woodland habitat networks will be created through appropriate planting of <i>environmentally positive woodland</i> , <i>sensitive woodland</i> management, management , restoring PAWS and <i>environmentally positive</i> management of other woodlands and of veteran trees.	For clarity and to emphasise the positive aim of getting woodlands into appropriate and sensitive management
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E38, insert:	E38. When felled, PAWS will be replanted with species that support the restoration of ancient woodland, in most circumstances <i>and so that ancient woodland features are not lost</i> .	For clarity
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E40, insert:	Individual and groups of trees that are of amenity and conservation value will be protected and new <i>environmentally positive</i> tree planting will be encouraged, where appropriate	For clarity
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 55, first indicator, insert:	Area of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland and wood pasture planted.	For clarity
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams – page 56, fourth bullet at ‘challenges’ section, add:	...affect water levels <i>and flows</i> , quality and wildlife.	Following a suggestion by Natural England
Section 3 – Understanding and Enjoyment		
Section 3.2, Enjoying the Park, page 64, first paragraph, end of second sentence, insert:	<i>The National Park’s character and history is also influenced by the large amount of common land. Around half of all moorland is also common land on which people have certain traditional rights including a right to roam.</i>	To acknowledge the value of Common Land
Section 3.2, Enjoying the Park, Page 66, Thirteenth paragraph amend	In all cases, the Highways Authority is the first point of contact for issues relating to the management of these routes and they will decide what action to take (including in relation to TROs). <i>In making this decision they will pay special regard to the impact that use of the route is having upon the National Parks special qualities and the ability for the public to enjoy them. This agreed division of responsibilities reflects the statutory position and the fact that the National Park Authority continues to make a very considerable investment in maintaining the wider rights of way network on behalf of the Highways Authority.</i> In exceptional circumstances, where vehicular use of these routes is having a significant impact on conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the National Park and its enjoyment by the public, the National Park Authority may consider taking action including the use of Traffic Regulation Orders. In all other cases, the Highways Authority will act. <i>This agreed division of responsibilities reflects the statutory position and the National Park Authority’s very considerable voluntary contribution focussed on the maintenance of the wider rights of way network.</i>	Following a suggestion by North Yorkshire County Council
Section 4 – Business and Land Management		
Section 4.2, Agriculture, Challenges, page 82, third bullet point	Delete the final sentence and replace with <i>The implications of the 2016 vote to leave the European Union may also have significant implications for farming subsidies and highlight the need for all relevant parties to monitor and help the transition.</i>	To update, following suggestion by Whorlton Parish Council and the RSPB.
Section 4.3, Forestry and Woodland, page 88, add to the second bullet point in the challenges section	...network <i>and requirements for new tracks</i> .	Following a suggestion by Natural England
Section 4.3, Forestry and Woodland, page 88, add a further bullet point:	<i>“There is a risk that pests and disease can and could lead to damage and loss of trees”.</i>	Following suggestion by the Forestry Commission.
Section 4.7, Fishing, page 97, first paragraph:	...especially for crab and lobster. <i>It is therefore important that potential social and economic impacts of other developments on fishing activity is considered, as well as potential environmental impacts, in accordance with the National Marine Policy Statement. In recent years...</i>	Update following suggestion by the Marine Management Organisation.

Full list of amendments and updates

Location	Amendment
First page	Insert date: 'Adopted November 2012. First review: December 2016.'
Page 2 – list of the special qualities.	28 special qualities were originally identified and were grouped together in the original document to form 14. Text is amended to read 'The 28 Special Qualities.'
Various	Natural England are added as a delivery partner at policies E5, E10,E13, E25, E30, E42-44, E46, B16.
Section 1.9, page 17, fourth paragraph, Section 2.1, page 22, third paragraph, Section 2.1, page 24, Key Partner on Policy E2, Section 2.2, page 26 fourth, eleventh, sixteenth and seventeenth paragraphs, and amend references in key partners section of the tables, Section 2.8, page 49 Moorland, amend reference in table, Section 3.4, page 73, Understanding the Park, third paragraph.	Amend references – English Heritage to read 'Historic England'.
Section 1 – Context	
Section 1.1, The North York Moors National Park, page 6, first paragraph, update:	It is home to around 23,000 25,000 residents who contribute to...
Section 1.2, Special Qualities, page 8, bullet points	28 special qualities were originally identified and were grouped together in the original document to form 14. Text is amended to separate out the special qualities.
Section 1.4, How the Management Plan Relates to other Plans and Strategies, page 10, first para, second sentence, amend:	It sets the context for other documents relating specifically to the National Park such as the <i>Local Plan Development Framework</i> .
Section 1.4, How the Management Plan Relates to other Plans and Strategies, page 10, add a third para after the bullet points:	<p><i>In March 2016 DEFRA also produced an '8 Point Plan for England's National Park's. The eight points aim to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Connect young people with nature</i> • <i>Create thriving natural environments</i> • <i>National Parks driving growth in international tourism</i> • <i>Deliver new apprenticeships in National Parks</i> • <i>Promote the best of British food from National Parks</i> • <i>Everyone's National Parks</i> • <i>Landscape and heritage in National Parks</i> • <i>Health and wellbeing in National Parks</i>
Section 1.4, How the Management Plan Relates to other Plans and Strategies, page 10, fourth para, second sentence, delete:	<p>Strategies and plans on specific topics have also been published by the Authority since the last Management Plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North York Moors Local Development Framework • Recreation and Access Strategy • Communications Strategy • Biodiversity Action Plan • Education Strategy
Diagram, page 11, update box 7	Regional Sub Regional and local plans and strategies, e.g. Local Transport Plans, <i>Sub-Regional Spatial Strategies</i> Sustainable Community Strategies
Section 1.5, Why Review the Management Plan, page 12, first para, update:	The A new Management Plan was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2016 to take...
Section 1.6, Benefits from Moorland, Woodland, Farmland and Coast, page 12, para 1, insert as second sentence:	...benefit people. <i>They can also be defined as 'natural capital' which is the elements of nature that directly or indirectly produce value to people, including ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and functions.</i>
Section 1.8, How The Management Plan Will Be Delivered. page 14, update	...since the publication of <i>the last full review of the Management Plan in 2004</i> and it is important that these are identified and taken forward within the policies in the new <i>this</i> Management Plan.
Section 1.8, Tourism and Branding, page 15, first sentence, update and insert:	Tourism is important to the economy of the National Park. <i>In 2015 tourism was worth £608 million and generated 11.7 million visitor days p.a. (up from 10.8m in 2012.) and was estimated to support 10,642 full time equivalent jobs in the area. bringing in £416 million in 2010</i>
Section 1.8, Tourism and Branding, page 15, first sentence, delete fourth para:	There is evidence that the value of tourism to the local economy has declined since 2007 and this Management Plan proposes an increase in visitors and visitor spending in order to reverse this decline. However
Section 1.8, Health through Nature, page 15, fourth para, update	In 2009, almost <i>In 2014, more than</i> a quarter of adults in the UK were classified as obese. Amend the footnote to read April 2016.
Section 1.8, Pressures for Change, eleventh paragraph (Tourism and branding), page 15, update, as spending from tourism has increased in recent years.	Tourism is important to the economy of the National Park, bringing in <i>£608 million in 2015</i> . Amend the sentence: There is evidence to suggest that the value of tourism to the local economy has declined since 2007 and This Management Plan proposes an increase in visitors and visitor spending. in order to reverse this decline.

Section 1.8, Pressures for Change, page 17, eighteenth (and final) paragraph, update:	The National Park Authority and most of its public sector partners have faced are facing a period of change and a shrinking of staff resources since the publication of the last full review of the Management Plan in 2012. This is a significant change since the publication of the last Management Plan and This affects the projects and activities...
Section 1.9, figure 2, page 19/20, amend to title of the first column:	Area of Aspirational Change (15 years)
Section 1.9, figure 2, page 19/20, woodland target, amend:	300 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland. Land of lower agricultural productivity, <i>bracken, covered slopes, etc.</i>
Section 1.9, figure 2, page 19, amend:	Reference to woodland to refer to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland: Area of Aspirational Change and Target: 300 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland. Reference to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland inserted in the benefits and mitigating climate change columns.
Section 2 – Environment	
Section 2.1, Landscape, page 23, seventh paragraph, update:	The Assessment will undergo a refresh in 2016/17 underwent a refresh in 2010 to provide...
Section 2.1, Landscape Challenges, page 23, first paragraph, update:	The main, potentially damaging pressures for change in the landscape over the next 15 years identified by <i>work on the</i> refreshed Landscape Character Assessment are <i>likely to be</i> :
Section 2.2, Historic Environment, page 26, fourth paragraph, update:	Of the Scheduled Monuments, 328 96¹ are currently judged to be at medium or high risk although work is being undertaken to address this through the Monument Management Scheme supported by <i>Historic England</i> English Heritage . Of these 328 96 there are 136 46 Scheduled Monuments as well as five listed buildings identified in English Heritage's <i>Historic England's</i> Heritage at Risk Register 2011 2016 . Amend footnote 21 to read 'As at May 2016'
Section 2.2, Historic Environment, page 26, twelfth paragraph, update:	Of these, 160 95 are on the Authority's Buildings at Risk register <i>in 2016</i> , and three five of the...
Section 2.2, Historic Environment, page 26, twelfth paragraph, update:	Work is ongoing to reduce this number and between 2012 and 2016 52 41 buildings were removed from the 'at risk' register.
Section 2.2, , Historic Environment, , Archaeology page 26, sixth para delete penultimate sentence " At the time of writing...") and replace with:	<i>Work is also continuing on the 'This Exploited Land of Iron – The Trailblazing Story of Ironstone and Railways in the North York Moors' initiative, a Heritage Lottery Fund backed series of projects undertaken with partners through a Landscape Partnership Scheme which aims to protect and widen knowledge of the past history of ironstone working and early railways that pre-date the designation of the National Park. It will involve conservation of a number of valuable heritage sites including the Grosmont ironworks site, the calcining kilns at Rosedale, mining sites at Beck Hole, the Esk Valley and Kildale and railway features on the Whitby to Pickering line and at Rosedale.'</i>
Section 2.2, page 28, final para (In 15 years' time, update:	Historic England's English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' Register (2016) (2012)
Section 2.3, Habitats and Wildlife, page 28, insert::	E5, page 28, and E8, page 29 Under 'Means to Achieve' – <i>This Exploited Land of Iron</i> Heritage Lottery Fund Scheme 'Key Partners' – add <i>Heritage Lottery Fund, David Ross Foundation</i> . E13, page 35 Under 'Means to Achieve', add: <i>River Rye 'Ryevitalise'. Bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund.</i> 'Key Partners' – add <i>Rye Catchment Landscape Partnership</i> Add <i>River Derwent Partnership</i> 'Key Partners' – add <i>East Yorkshire Rivers Trust</i>
Section 2.3 Habitats and Wildlife, page 32, first paragraph, insert:	...under the <i>Habitats and Birds</i> Directives
Section 2.3 Habitats and Wildlife, page 34, Policy E10, insert:	New 'Means to Achieve; <i>Site Improvement Plans</i> . Key Partners: <i>Natural England, Environment Agency</i> .
Section 2.4, Policy E19, Tranquillity, page 40, insert:	Under 'Means to Achieve' – <i>Tranquillity Mapping</i> Under 'Key Partners' – <i>Campaign to Protect Rural England</i>
Section 2.6, Air Quality, page 44, amend:	...since the publication of the last Management Plan in 1998
Section 2.8, Moorland, page 48, seventh paragraph, update	The ability of the moorland to store water <i>as part of Natural Flood Risk Management</i> is becoming increasingly important. Measures such as the creation of woody debris dams and blocking moorland drains have been put in place on some parts of the moors which will help to reduce the effects of run-off on surrounding communities during heavy rainstorms. <i>The 'Slowing the Flow' scheme north of Pickering is a good example of how work on the North York Moors can help protect communities from flooding.</i>
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 51, final paragraph, second sentence, amend:	They also play an important role in mitigating helping with adaption to the effects of climate change through intercepting rain water...

¹ As at May 2016

Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert reference to <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland and woodland habitat networks.	It is considered that an additional 3,000 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland could be accommodated in the National Park, taking the total proportion of woodland in the National Park from around 22% to around 24%. It is thought that this could be accommodated on land of low productivity, including on bracken covered slopes but also through extending existing ancient semi-natural woodland which will better connect existing habitats. New planting may comprise new tracts of woodland, wood pasture and associated natural colonisation which will contribute to the creation of better <i>woodland</i> habitat networks. Further work is required to ascertain precisely where this may be feasible and to avoid conflicts with other environmental and land use interests.
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert footnote	<i>It is considered that 3,000 hectares of environmentally positive woodland meeting UK Forestry Standards could be accommodated in the National Park...</i>
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, fourth bullet point, insert:	<i>...including on better sites.'</i>
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 53, Policy E36, insert:	E36. Better connected and more resilient woodland habitat networks will be created through appropriate planting of <i>environmentally positive woodland</i> , <i>sensitive woodland</i> management, management restoring PAWS and <i>environmentally positive</i> management of other woodlands and of veteran trees.
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E38, insert:	E38. When felled, PAWS will be replanted with species that support the restoration of ancient woodland, in most circumstances <i>and so that ancient woodland features are not lost.'</i>
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E40, insert:	Individual and groups of trees that are of amenity and conservation value will be protected and new <i>environmentally positive</i> tree planting will be encouraged, where appropriate
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 55, first indicator, insert:	Area of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland and wood pasture planted
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams , page 56, fourth bullet at 'challenges' section, add:	affect water levels <i>and flows</i> , quality and wildlife.
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams, page 55, second paragraph, update	Update the water quality statistics: Under the criteria of the Water Framework Directive <i>in 2015 only 23.5%</i> of the National Park's 79 water sources are classified as 'good', with 66.2% moderate and 16.3% in 'poor' condition.
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams, page 55, second paragraph, new second sentence	<i>River Basin Management Plans have been prepared for the Northumbria and Humber Catchments to help implement the Water Framework Directive. In 2015 the second in a series of six-year planning cycle documents was published.</i>
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams, page 55, add to the end of the second paragraph:	<i>However, in 2014 a map of priority river habitats was produced by Natural England (and updated in 2015). This sought to identify watercourses that are sufficiently natural to be close to the concept of high ecological status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD), considering the key components of habitat integrity (physical, hydrological, chemical and biological). Headwaters in the North York Moors National Park form a significant resource.</i>
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams, page 55, insert at end of fourth para:	<i>Catchment Management Partnerships such as the Esk and Coastal Streams and River Derwent Catchment Partnerships are also working to see how local river catchments can be managed for the interests of wildlife, habitats and people.</i>
Section 2.10, Rivers and Streams, page 57, Policy E42, amend:	<i>Humber and Northumbria River Basin Management Plans</i>
Section 2.11, Coastal and Marine Environment, page 59, add to first bullet	<i>...achieve sufficient status by 2015. Both designated beaches were identified as 'excellent in 2015.</i>
Section 3 – Understanding and Enjoyment	
Section 3.1, A Sustainable Growth in Visitors for the National Park, page 63, first paragraph, update:	During 2015 11.7 million visitor days were spent in and around the National Park, comprising 7.3 million visitors. Delete the second and third paragraphs and replace with: <i>There was a decline in visitor days over the period 2007-12, however numbers increased in the period 2012-15 by 1.1 million visitors over those three years. Since the publication of the last Management Plan in 1998, there has been an average growth in visitor days by approximately 1-2% each year. During this period, there have been fluctuations both up and down, however, the most recent period from 2007-2010 has seen a drop of 5% (half a million) in visitor days and 5% (350,000) in visitors. Current estimates indicate that if this trend were to continue a further 4.5% of visitor days and 5.5% of visitors would be lost from 2010 through until 2015². In contrast, the number of visitors to the Yorkshire and Humber region has increased over recent years by around 6%.</i>
Section 3.1, A Sustainable Growth in Visitors for the National Park, page 63, fourth paragraph, remove fourth paragraph and add to the third:	<i>This ambitious growth rate was achieved for England and mirrored in an increase in the value of tourism for the North York Moors over the period 2012-15. We anticipate that this might mean an increase on 2010 figures of 1.6 million visitor days (to 11.9 million) and around 1 million additional visitors (to 7.5 million) between 2010 and 2015 in the National Park. The National Park has already experienced a peak of 10.8 million visitor days in 2007 without major impact on the special qualities. Any further growth aspirations for the latter years of the Management Plan period will need to be considered prior to 2020 in line with the circumstances at the time.</i>

² To project further than a 5 year period is not deemed accurate enough, hence revised projections will be calculated in around 3 years for the following 5 year period of the Management Plan

Section 3.2, Enjoying the Park, first paragraph, page 64, end of second sentence, insert:	<i>The National Park's character and history is also influenced by the large amount of common land. Around half of all moorland is also common land on which people have certain traditional rights including a right to roam.</i>
Section 3.2, Enjoying the Park, page 64, thirteenth paragraph, amend:	In all cases, the Highways Authority is the first point of contact for issues relating to the management of these routes and they will decide what action to take. <i>In making this decision they will pay special regard to the impact that use of the route is having upon the National Parks special qualities and the ability for the public to enjoy them. This agreed division of responsibilities reflects the statutory position and the fact that the National Park Authority continues to make a very considerable investment in maintaining the wider rights of way network on behalf of the Highways Authority. In exceptional circumstances, where vehicular use of these routes is having a significant impact on conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the National Park and its enjoyment by the public, the National Park Authority may consider taking action including the use of Traffic Regulation Orders. In all other cases, the Highways Authority will act. This agreed division of responsibilities reflects the statutory position and the National Park Authority's very considerable voluntary contribution focussed on the maintenance of the wider rights of way network.</i>
Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 73, first paragraph, last sentence, replace:	<i>In 2016 34% of people asked as part of the visitor's survey at three locations could name more than three of our identified special qualities compared to 18% during the previous survey in 2011, and 51% could do so based on a wider sample of seven locations.</i>
Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 73, fourth paragraph second sentence, replace with:	<i>The National Park's Education Service engages with around 12,000 young people a year (5 year average 2011/12 to 2015/16) including over 2,000 children a year through our targeted transport scheme which provides free transport for schools in disadvantaged urban areas around the Park.</i>
Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 74, fourth paragraph, update:	The two National Park Visitor Centres receive on average up to 240,000 visitors per year, with 225,000 visiting in the year 2015/6.
Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 74, final bullet point, amend:	Ensure understanding of all 28 44 special qualities
Section 4 – Business and Land Management	
Section 4, Business and Land Management, page 78, second para	The tourism industry employed 4,485 people supported the equivalent of 10,642 full time jobs in 2015...whilst 2,164 2,220 were employed in commercial agriculture in the National Park in 2013. Amend footnotes to change dates (51: 2015, 52: 2013).
Section 4.1, Tourism, page 78, first para	In 2015 tourism was worth £608 million to the local economy and supported 10,642 full time equivalent jobs in the area, including over 5,400 4,000 in the National Park itself. However, tourism is particularly seasonal and in 2015 2010 tourism revenue in January was only 33% 49% of that in August.
Section 4.1, Tourism, page 78, third para	Recent trends have shown that the value of tourism in the National Park is <i>fluctuating decreasing</i> – between 2007 and 2010 the value of tourism declined by 4.4% in real terms. Employment in tourism related sectors has also declined by around 4.4% over this time, <i>with</i> the decrease in tourism numbers <i>playing</i> a big part in this decline. <i>However, there was a 7% increase in the value of tourism and a 4% increase in jobs over the period 2011-15. It appears that a decrease in the number of tourist days has played a large part in this decline. If this decline were to continue it is projected that there would be a further real terms decrease in the economic value of tourism of 6.7% and a further loss of around 400 jobs between 2010 and 2015³. It is difficult to predict further ahead due to the variables involved.</i>
Section 4.1, Tourism, page 78, third para	Alternatively, if the VisitEngland 3% year on year growth target is achieved this will result in a growth of around 15% (£79 65 million) in the economic value of tourism by 2020 15 (compared to 2015 10 values) and around 1,375 1,200 additional jobs.
Section 4.2, Agriculture, page 82, fourth para	...were are provided by the employment of 2,164 2,554 in 2013, just under less than half of which were employed on a part time basis. Insert reference as a footnote: <i>Food, farm, livestock and land use statistics, DEFRA , November 2014.</i>

³ Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor Projections (Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd, 2015)

Section 4.2, Agriculture, page 82, fifth paragraph, fourth sentence	The farming sector relies heavily on payments provided via the Common Agricultural Policy, which at the time of writing is currently under review. These take two forms, direct payments from the Basic Single Payment Scheme and agri-environment payments made in return for committing to varying levels of environmental management. These are currently the national Mid Tier, Higher Tier and Capital Grants Entry Level, Upland Entry Level, Organic Entry Level and Higher Level elements of the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. Access to the Higher Tier Higher Level Stewardship scheme is restricted to farms of high environmental quality. The financial viability of most farms in the North York Moors is dependent on the Basic Single Payment Scheme and in some cases on access to agri-environment monies. Current estimated receipts from the Basic Single Payment Scheme to agriculture in the National Park have been estimated at is around £16 million annually. There are currently around 634 Environmental Stewardship Scheme agreements active covering some 74,000 hectares of farmland and moorland, plus a further 90 Countryside Stewardship Schemes. Farm income is also often supported through diversification.										
Section 4.2, Agriculture, Challenges, page 82, third bullet point	Delete the final sentence and replace with <i>The implications of the 2016 vote to leave the European Union may also have significant implications for farming subsidies and highlight the need for all relevant parties to monitor and help the transition.</i>										
Section 4.3, Forestry and Woodland, page 88, add to the second bullet point in the challenges section	Add to the end of the second bullet on page 88 ...network and requirements for new tracks.										
Section 4.3, Forestry and Woodland, page 88, add a further bullet point:	<i>“There is a risk that pests and disease can and could lead to damage and loss of trees”.</i>										
Section 4.6, Local Businesses, page 94, third bullet, amend:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to good broadband speeds –at the present time <i>In 2012 25% of households were are still reliant on dial up internet access. In the 2015 Community Facility survey, 74% of Parishes (62 out of 84) had access to high speed broadband.</i> 										
Section 4.6, Local Businesses, page 96, second indicator, update:	Percentage has reduced (from to 0.5% in 2016) from the current 0.9%										
Section 4.7, Fishing, page 97, first paragraph:	...especially for crab and lobster. <i>It is therefore important that potential social and economic impacts of other developments on fishing activity is considered, as well as potential environmental impacts, in accordance with the National Marine Policy Statement. In recent years...</i>										
Section 5 – Communities											
Section 5.3, Facilities, page 104, replace table:	<p>Change in community Facilities (2006-2015) 1995-2009</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="616 1111 1038 1317"> <tr> <td>General Store</td> <td>-3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post Office</td> <td>-9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village Hall</td> <td>+12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pub</td> <td>+5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children’s Play Area</td> <td>+10%</td> </tr> </table>	General Store	-3%	Post Office	-9%	Village Hall	+12%	Pub	+5%	Children’s Play Area	+10%
General Store	-3%										
Post Office	-9%										
Village Hall	+12%										
Pub	+5%										
Children’s Play Area	+10%										
Section 5.3, Facilities, page 104, fourth para, update:	Superfast Connecting North Yorkshire aims to bring the advantages of high speed broadband to 100% of businesses by 2019 2015.										
Section 5.3, Housing and New Development, page 106, third para, update:	There has been a significant increase in house prices over the life of the current Management Plan from an average of £119,000 in 1998 to a peak of £265,197 in 2014. £250,879 in 2010, although prices have dropped slightly following a peak in 2008. Affordability is an acute issue for newly forming households and young people many of whom move away to find more affordable properties. This is leading to an imbalance in the age and social structure in rural communities with less support for services such as schools and shops and a loss of social networks. The Local Development Framework makes provision for affordable housing and since between 2008 and 2015 124 2006, 77 affordable houses have been built through partnership working between the National Park Authority, Rural Housing Enablers, Housing Providers and the constituent Housing Authorities.										