

North York Moors National Park Authority National Park Authority Meeting

19 December 2016

Management Plan Review

<p>1. Purpose of the Report</p>

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1.1 To gain the agreement of Members to adopt and publish an updated Management Plan.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2. **Introduction**

- 2.1 The National Park Management Plan for the North York Moors was last comprehensively reviewed in 2011 and adopted by the Authority in November 2012. It can be viewed on our website at: <http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/shared-publications/Final-Plan-26.11.12.pdf>
- 2.2 Although the Plan covers a 15 year period, National Park Management Plans have to be 'reviewed' on a five yearly basis to take account of any changes in circumstances, pressures or opportunities facing the National Park. The Management Plan is approaching its fifth year next year in 2017.
- 2.3 Officers' preliminary view was that the 2012 Management Plan, as a 15 year document, remained 'fit for purpose' and no major review was required. A light touch refresh, subject to consultation responses, was agreed by Members at the National Park Authority Meeting in March 2016. As part of this the Authority publicised the review and carried out consultation with key stakeholders from 14 June to 19 August 2016 to allow external parties to provide any views on whether this was the appropriate way forward or whether fundamental or material changes were needed. A summary of response from all stakeholders was reported to Members at the Authority's 3 October meeting and is attached at **Appendix 1**. Ten responses were received, and in officers' view this low level of feedback, together with the comments made indicated that only minor changes and updates were needed to the plan. Several suggestions and comments were received of a more immediate nature; however, it was considered these would be better pursued through the new Business Plan or through the next Local Plan.

3. **Amendments to the Management Plan.**

- 3.1 A full table of suggested changes is at **Appendix 2**. The bulk are updates or very minor changes for clarity. To aid readability, a separate table is included at the beginning of **Appendix 2** setting out the more material changes, although none are considered a significant amendment or change in policy.
- 3.2 An amendment sheet will be supplied to those with a copy of the current plan and we will update the version available through our website.
- 3.3 The main changes are:
- The Management Plan now makes clear that the North York Moors National Park is considered to have at least 28 special qualities. Previously qualities were grouped together, leaving the impression that there were 14.

- There is reference to natural capital at Section 1.6.
- For the avoidance of doubt, references to woodland planting now make it clear that it should be environmentally positive woodland.
- References to the 'This Exploited Land' project are included. (Section 2.2)
- A reference to the Slowing the Flow Project at Pickering is added to Section 2.8.
- An amendment is made to Policy E36 in Section 2.9 to confirm the importance of environmentally positive woodland creation and encouraging the sensitive management of woodland. Reference is also made to new planting meeting UK Forestry Standards.
- An amendment is made to Policy E38 in Section 2.9. to clarify the importance of retaining ancient woodland features when restoring PAWS woodland as per national policy.
- A reference to common land is included in section 3.2.
- The role of North Yorkshire County Council as highway authority in respect of Green Lanes is clarified in Section 3.2.
- Reference to the possible implications of BREXIT are acknowledged at Section 4.2.
- Reference to forestry tracks is added to Section 4.3.
- Acknowledgement of the risk to forestry from pests and diseases is added at Section 4.3.
- Reference to the National Marine Policy Statement is included in section 4.7.

3.4. No changes have been made to targets or indicators at this time, especially as key ones were set on a 15 year horizon. Officers suggest that the implications of the 'Brexit' decision and other potential changes such as changes to housing policy have introduced a degree of uncertainty for the time being that militates against our ability to sensibly amend definite targets for the longer term at this stage. Targets and indicators will therefore be reconsidered in the next full scale review of the plan or adjusted on a one-off basis if this becomes essential.

3.5 As noted in the October meeting, The RSPB raised issues about intensification of grouse moor management, associated infrastructure, burning patterns and persecution of raptors. Officers sought further comments from the RSPB on their views regarding moorland management and are due to meet with the RSPB on 12 December to discuss their response. A verbal update will be offered at the meeting to inform Members of the results of that discussion. A meeting has also taken place with the Forestry Commission to agree final changes and the Scarborough Tourism Advisory Board which did not result in any further changes to the text.

4. **Completion of Review of Monitoring Indicators**

4.1 The review of progress against the indicators in the Management Plan has now been completed. As Members will recall from the start of the Business Plan process, the most significant of these were considered early on in this process. There are over 40 indicators contained in the Management Plan which have 5 yearly targets. Many of these indicators are reported to Members on a regular basis via FRASC or Scrutiny Committee and these have formed an important element in shaping the new Business Plan and influencing thinking on this Management Plan review. However there are several indicators which are not reported on a regular basis and have not yet been fully considered therefore it is important to highlight these to Members in order to report on their progress, although we consider that there are no indicators which indicate a particular lack of progress against Management Plan objectives. These indicators are outlined individually below:

- **The status of the landscape** - The target outline in the Management Plan was to maintain the status of the landscape as 'changing / enhancing'. This data used to be collected by Natural England. Due to reductions in grant the survey is no longer carried out and there is no equivalent information source.
- **Percentage of the area of the National Park classed as 'tranquil'** – The CPRE mapping carried out in 2006 identified that 90% of the National Park can be classed as tranquil. The Management Plan sought to have no decline in this level. Whilst there hasn't been a review of this data by CPRE and there is no indication that one will be undertaken, the Authority is in the process of commissioning work on this to help inform the upcoming new Local Plan and is a commitment in the new Business Plan. The outcome of this work however may not be directly comparable with the 2006 work.
- **Area of blanket peat** – The Management Plan sought to maintain the 4,100ha of blanket peat. Since 2011 peatland restoration projects have improved the condition of the most damaged peatlands. However some areas remain untreated and their condition could be declining. Whilst the information is not being collected, overall the area of blanket peat is considered likely to be maintained or improved and the Yorkshire Peat Partnership have aspirations to take forward further restoration work in the North York Moors in the coming years which should maintain a trajectory of improvement.
- **Percentage of visitors who enjoyed their visit** – A recent update was carried out through the 2016 Visitor Survey. The 2017 target has been met to maintain at least 95%, however the data is not directly comparable as the 2013 baseline data is unlikely to have included results from day trippers. No respondents rated their experience as poor or very poor.
- **Number of people employed in tourism** – The number has increased from 7,813 full time equivalent employees in 2010 to 10,642 in 2015.
- **Average length of stay** – The number has increased from 1.81 days in 2011 to 1.88 days in 2015.
- **Number of people employed in agriculture** – New data is to be released shortly by Defra (December 2016). Unfortunately the last two reported figures are not directly comparable as the most recent figure of 2,164 in 2013 only includes commercial holdings and therefore cannot be compared directly with the previous figure in 2010 of 2,220 which included all holdings.
- **Number of salmon and sea trout in the Upper Derwent** – This measure is based on rod catch data and is not a direct measure of the number of fish in the system or the population size. There were previously zero numbers however Environment Agency data shows that there were seven caught in the whole of the Yorkshire Derwent. Data for the Upper Derwent only is not available.
- **Number of vehicles passing traffic counters in the National Park** – This data was taken from the traffic counter at Saltersgate. The last reported figure of 2012 shows a decline in traffic numbers from 1.942m in 2006 to 1.74m in 2012. Work in this area is one where resources have been removed, but it would appear that the counter failed and officers' discussions with NYCC Highways did not lead to it being reinstated.
- **CO2 emissions attributed to the National Park** – The last report was carried out in 2010 as part of the Climate Change Group which used the 2006 baseline data of 396kt per year (using national data disaggregated to the National Park boundary). Subsequent information is only provided at a District/Borough level which is not considered to truly reflect the National Park as districts may contain higher sources of emissions in terms of industry and housing.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 Members are asked to agree the changes set out at **Appendix 2**.

6. Financial and Staffing Implications

6.1 The review of the Plan has been prepared at a corporate level, coordinated by the Policy and Strategy Team. There are no additional financial or staffing implications.

7. Contribution to the National Park Management Plan

7.1 The amendments make a direct input into the Management Plan, and update the plan itself.

8. Legal Implications

8.1 Section 66(4) of the 1995 Environment Act requires National Park Authorities to review its National Park Management Plan at intervals of not more than five years. This “refresh” of the existing Management Plan “A Wider View” fulfils that legal requirement.

9. Recommendation

9.1 That Members adopt the proposed changes.

Contact Officers:

Paul Fellows

Head of Strategic Policy

Andy Wilson

Chief Executive (National Park Officer)

Tel No. 01439 772700

Appendices to this Report:

Appendix 1 - Summary of responses from Stakeholders

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Changes

Appendix 1: Summary of responses from the key stakeholder consultation:

RESPONDENT	RESPONSE	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
Marine Management Organisation		
References made to the Marine Policy Statement and future North East Marine Plan should be maintained. For consideration, reference to the MMO and Marine Policy Statement may want to be added under the 'Coastal Fishing' section as this falls within the remit of the MMO.	No significant changes other than referencing the MMO and Marine Policy Statement to the Coastal Fishing section of the Plan on page 97.	Page 97 (Section 4.7)...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>
Aislaby Parish Council		
There is a need to re-look at criteria for affordable homes in light of the recent disappointment in Aislaby.	This relates to planning - Issues will be addressed through the new Local Plan and in the context of significant change introduced by the Housing and Planning Act 2016.	No change, issue will be covered in the new Local Plan
Whorlton Parish Council		
The vision and future management of the NP is largely predicated on European legislation, e.g. Habitats Directive, Bathing Water Directive, and Water Framework Directive. The Common Agricultural Policy has been significant in shaping land management practices, e.g. grazing levels to create the NPs distinctive landscape. Post Brexit, it is not clear whether this legislation is to be replaced or maintained. The NP should work in conjunction with Defra, EA and NE to ensure national measures are put in place to safeguard the Parks special qualities.	The Authority recognises that there could be significant implications for the National Park and this has been recognised in the Business Plan, however this could be added as a “challenge” in the review.	Page 82 (Section 4.2, Challenges, third bullet point) ...government grants...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>
Forestry Commission		
Support a light touch review rather than a more fundamental review.		

<p><u>Areas not progressed:</u></p> <p>Key area is desired rate of woodland creation as aim is to create 3,000ha of new woodland with short term target of 300ha by 2017.</p> <p>Woodlands and forests are being increasingly recognised for their natural capital benefits and therefore both the ambition and actual progress should be reviewed with fresh targets and clear delivery model (example provided). Useful to review progress on restoration of ancient woodlands given their prominence within the Plan whilst recognising need to work with landowners to ensure land management is sustainable and resilient.</p>	<p>This target needs clarification.</p> <p>Recent planting in North York Moors has been above national average (but which of this parkland planting). Agreed that delivery model needs consideration along with short term targets: these should be in Business Plan.</p> <p>We need to examine where there could be growth of good quality timber on better quality land than at present (i.e. on improved grassland rather than limiting to bracken banks). We need to ensure sites benefit commercial interests <u>and</u> improve biodiversity.</p>	<p>Amendment to text to state 300ha of native woodland (page 52 and page 55).</p> <p>To be considered as part of the Business Plan.</p>
<p><u>Gaps:</u></p> <p>Importance of natural flood management and role of trees and woodland is not fully recognised.</p> <p>Also the challenges associated with woodland resilience and the impact of pest and disease.</p>	<p>Agreed. There are parts of the National Park where planting trees would help with reducing run-off but we need to recognise the role of the right types of forestry and investigate opportunities. In the meantime the need to reduce the risk of flooding is covered at Policy E44. Slowing the Flow at Pickering and similar projects are also mentioned.</p> <p>The tree disease problem should be more fully mentioned.</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>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>”.</p>
<p><u>Joint working for next 3 years:</u></p> <p>To work with the Park to protect, improve and expand woodland resource, such as working with landowners to address challenges of pests and disease, increase level of active woodland management, significantly increase woodland creation levels and help to restore and connect</p>	<p>This joint working area is welcomed and detail will be included in the Business Plan</p>	<p>None, this will be covered in the Business Plan</p>

ancient woodlands.		
Historic England		
No comments to make at this stage.	No further action needed, though need to ensure name change is enacted.	Change 'English Heritage to ' <i>Historic England</i> ' in section 1.9 (page 17), section 2.1 (page 22), section 2.2 (pages 26- 28), the table on page 49, and section 3.4 (page 73),
RSPB		
The RSPB has serious concerns about the following issues which we believe should be addressed as a matter of conservation priority:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable management and damage to designated moorland from inappropriate burning. Intensification of moorland management inc. pressure on protected sites from additional grouse management; 	The Management Plan deals with these issues with policies designed to achieve suggested results. We have responded to seek further views.	No change at present, but we will liaise with the RSPB to seek further views. Any subsequent changes will then be taken forward in a future review.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal persecution of birds of prey, inc. SSSI citation species; 	Wildlife crime is mentioned in the Plan (on page. 32) but we acknowledge the need to ensure the Business Plan has appropriate action on this issue.	No change, however this is an important issue which will be taken forward in the Business Plan. We will also look to re-invigorate our support for the enforcement agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A decline in Merlin; 	Merlin is already a key indicator in the Plan and the data on declining numbers comes from volunteers. Further work is certainly needed on causes of this before actions can be established, decline possibly due to climate change effects causing shift northwards. Continued support for Merlin fieldworkers is necessary. Specific actions for the Authority should be included in the new Business Plan and discussions held with partners on this issue, including the RSPB.	No change, we recognise the issue and this will be taken forward in the Business Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertainty around agricultural policy and agri-environment schemes and the potential implications for farmland birds; 	The Authority recognises that there could be huge implications for the National Park and this has been recognised in the Business Plan. This could be added as a "challenge" in the Management Plan.	Page 82 (Section 4.2), Challenges, third bullet point) ...government grants...Delete the final sentence and replace with <i>The implications of the 2016 vote to leave the European Union may also have significant</i>

		<i>implications for farming subsidies and highlight the need for all relevant parties to monitor and help the transition.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and protection of the internationally important NYM Nightjar population. 	We will raise this issue with Natural England as the designating body and discuss forestry rotations with Forestry Commission. The National Park Authority has recently won a planning appeal on the basis of possible nightjar disturbance; we need to maintain appropriate attention to protected species in planning and other work. This is covered by existing Management Plan (and Local Plan) policies.	No change, but the issue will be raised with Natural England and the Forestry Commission.
Scarborough Tourism Advisory Board		
Acknowledge importance and focus of wildlife and tranquillity but there needs to be more information on the industrial dimension, i.e. fracking, potash and details about the key elements which will impact on the Park. In the last Plan Boulby and RAF Fylingdales were mentioned under 'Local Business'.	Importance of Boulby and RAF Fylingdales as key employers in the National Park fully recognised in current Plan. Planning policy issues being address through the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. We have offered to arrange a meeting to discuss in more detail if desired.	No change
The Park restricts quarrying and therefore aggregates needed for the Potash development will have to be transported in from further afield. The Park should be using its own mineral resources, inc. oil and gas and quarrying.	Issues are being addressed through the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan and offered to arrange a meeting to discuss in more detail if desired.	No change
Decline in tourism in 2010 was a direct result of Park policies. Need to ensure that we continue to attract visitors and promote the great attractions / features across the area.	We are not clear what this claim refers to. Since 2012 there have been incremental year-on-year increases in visitor numbers, from 6.731 million in 2012 to 7.613 million in 2015. We do need to ensure the new Local Plan aligns with the aspirations of the Management Plan. Tourism also forms part of the National Parks 8 point plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the Local Plan
Perception that the Park dislikes the Lyke Wake Walk and is hesitant to improve its conditions. Need more opportunities for long range walks across the Moors, north to south and east to west.	Noted. The Authority has a good working relationship with the new Lyke Wake Walk Society and recently worked to secure funding to repair and strengthen certain stretches. We also actively manage, improve and promote the Cleveland Way as well as investing in the	No change

	2000km of rights of way which cover the National Park. The Plan also already contains a policy on improvements to Rights of Way (U1) so it is not considered that any changes are needed, however we will take this point up with the Board should a meeting take place.	
Support the work done on Urra and efforts to stop motorbikes and 4x4 on Green Lanes and trods.	Noted.	No change
What are the 3 main tourism-based targets for the next 5yrs? Development of appropriate accommodation, i.e. log cabins to develop new dimensions. Mention the maze project and the Tour de Yorkshire.	Issues are to be addressed through the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
Mulgrave Estate		
Allow greater flexibility on alteration to traditional buildings, especially regarding changes to openings which restricts the ability to make them more suitable for agricultural and other commercial uses, and also alternative building materials to help make the maintenance of buildings more economic;	Issues to be addressed through the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
Allow afforestation and recognition of the need for supporting infrastructure;	Noted. The Management Plan already has targets for afforestation in Section 2.9. Supporting infrastructure is dealt with under planning policy.	No change.
Grant support from the National Park Authority and the Yorkshire Esk Rivers Trust to prevent soil erosion have been beneficial;	Noted	No change.
Managing coastal erosion and the provision of alternative access if existing tracks are damaged;	This is addressed through the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Forum's Coast Strategy and the Recreational Strategy,	No change.
Should encourage development of farm steadings in villages and provide greater flexibility to a variety of uses other than farm shops and offices, such as holiday and estate worker accommodation;	Issues to be addressed through the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
A more flexible approach to managing hedge removal where they provide little ecological value;	Noted. Our approach to managing hedgerow removal is set down in law through the Hedgerows Regulations which consider both the ecological and historical value of hedgerows. Whilst we attempt to be as pragmatic as possible in managing the	No change

	process with respect to the regulations we are limited in this by the legislation.	
A more positive approach towards providing and managing proper car parking facilities for new businesses in order to avoid 'fly parking' which is unattractive and a nuisance to locals;	The issue of car parking will be looked at as part of the business planning process. It is also covered in the recreation strategy.	No change, but we will continue to liaise with other providers and landowners. The issue has also been raised and discussed at a recent Parish Forum meeting.
Need for super-fast broadband to benefit businesses;	The Management Plan recognises of the importance of broadband and some progress has been made. The Authority will continue to push this issue and deliver improvements through its planning role.	No change, but issue will be pursued through liaison with providers
More explicit recognition of the role of shooting to the local economy;	Its role is acknowledged in the Management Plan and covered by policies B16 and B18. Any additional evidence on the value of shooting would be welcomed.	No change.
Need to encourage young people to stay and work in the NP and therefore a positive approach to small scale developments at the edge of villages for both market and affordable homes, as well as estate / countryside worker accommodation;	Issues will be addressed through the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
The Estate is working up its Strategic Plan for the next 15yrs and would be keen to meet Officers and Chairman of the Authority to discuss how shared ambitions can be achieved.	This is welcomed and will be actioned	No change, but an invitation to meet will be made.
NYCC Highways		
NYCC will continue to prioritise road safety across the county.	Noted	No change.
Consideration to the impact of installing signs and other infrastructure in the highway given NPs.	Acknowledged and will be actioned through close liaison with NYCC on signing proposals	No change.
LTP4 acknowledges need to minimise impact of traffic and the environment by providing minor highway improvement schemes to reduce congestion and promote sustainable and environmentally friendly forms of transport, including provision for ultra-low-emission vehicles. Where appropriate more environmentally alternatives to the private car will be supported but recognise the private car is likely to remain the only means of transport for many.	Noted	No change.

<p>Exploration of external funding to promote sustainable travel choices including safe cycling and walking routes. NYCC to produce design guidance on minimising the impacts of highway improvements or replacement infrastructure.</p>	<p>This approach is supported</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>Bus services will be prioritised to meet the day to day transport needs of local communities. Community transport will be considered where it contributes to our overall objectives. Consideration of duties on whether the commercial network caters sufficiently for elderly and disables members and whether there is a need to procure additional services.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>Highlight planned changes on the Esk Valley Railway and all year round Sunday service and doubling of train service. We would hope that the NYMNPA will work with the rail industry and partners on ways to promote and support the additional services.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>Continue working through NY Timber Freight Quality Partnership to meet aims.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>Request amendment on the management of green lanes from "in all other cases, the Highways Authority will act" to "other cases will be passed to the Highways Authority for action".</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Proposed amendment: Unsurfaced, Unclassified Roads, some of which are referred to as "Green Lanes" are part of the highway network and therefore the duty to maintain them lies with the Highway Authorities: North Yorkshire County Council and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council. In all cases, the Highway 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). In making this decision they will pay special regard to the impact that use of the route is having upon the National Park's 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 Highway Authority.</p>

The NYMNPA may wish to consider adding planning conditions to ensure new developments seek to install superfast broadband.	To consider as part of the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan.
More emphasis on sustainable tourism as a visitor product experience in its own right. Seasonality remains an issue - products can be developed that exploit the natural attractiveness of the Park in winter and autumn, thereby enabling a more sustainable and dispersed influx of visitors through the year.	Agreed. This is already being tackled through our wider work on promoting the North York Moors including through the Coastal Communities Fund project, our work with the businesses of the North York Moors Tourism Network, our assistance through the Tourism and Local Distinctiveness Fund and our work with other tourism agencies and organisations.	No change, but we remain keen to work with the County Council and other organisations on this issue.
Food and more could be made of the NYM brand; a revised plan should recognise potential of the upland and lowland farming, game, fishing, heather honey, beer etc.	Agreed, as above... This issue is also being pursued through initiatives such as the 'Capital of Cake'.	No change.
Business support elements are still sound. Farming and timber industries may develop further and perhaps low level sustainable energy generation should be considered.	Noted	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
The revised plan will need to reference York Potash mine and recognise the opportunity for employment and the need to provide appropriate skills and housing for workers.	To be considered as part of the new Local Plan.	No change, but policy will be developed through the new Local Plan
NYCC Stronger Communities would be interested in exploring opportunities for future joint working with the Park and Parishes on issues of mutual interest, e.g. loneliness and isolation, volunteering etc.	This is already taking place	No change
NYCC would be interested in sharing good practice and explore potential for joint recruitment and training.	Noted and welcomed	No change
NYCC Stronger Communities are interested in supporting social enterprise and community shops in order to retain local services.	Noted and welcomed	No change
Howardian Hills AONB		
No major comments other than the linkages between the National Park and surrounding areas in terms of habitat connectivity and ecosystem services could be strengthened within the Plan. The NP forms an important part of strategies to manage issues on landscape scale, e.g. water level management, as well providing a potential area for species to migrate into as a result of climate change. The NPA has	Importance of wider landscape partnership working and better coordination of projects across the protected landscape is acknowledged and is a part of the Authority's approach e.g. the Ryevitalise Project and Slowing the Flow.	No change, but this issue will be addressed in numerous ways in the Business Plan. We look forward to further strengthening our relationship with the AONB.

increasingly involved in partnership projects involving land management beyond its boundary and therefore the MP could benefit with some updating to recognise this important trend.		
Natural England		
Natural England should be added as a delivery partner at policies E5, E10,E13, E25, E30, E42-44, E46, B16.	Welcomed and agreed.	Natural England will be added
Numerous comments requesting that references should be updated or amended: <i>Update:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Heritage (various sections) The Coastal Forum (2.11) <i>Amend:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old trees to veteran/ancient trees 	Agreed.	References will be updated/amended
Numerous comments that references should be added <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the Humber River Basin Management Plan and Catchment Management Partnerships (2.10) The <i>This Exploited Land</i> Initiative (2.2.) Peatland Carbon sequestration benefits (2.3) Turtledove and Nightjar (2.3) To various Partnership initiatives such as the River Derwent partnership and/or the Rye bid (E12) Latest CPRE Research on Dark Skies (E20) 	Agreed.	References will be added
There is a sense that some priority habitats received more attention than others - may have been intentional due to their prevalence and importance. It may be worth reviewing section 2.3 and others addressing habitats to ensure that non-designated priority habitats are given the intended emphasis, such as mire and transitional habitats.	Agreed, this is intentional – the Management Plan does focus on woodland and grassland as priority habitats and in terms of connectivity and maximising benefits to wildlife. We do however recognise the importance of other habitats and will further liaise with Natural England on this issue.	No change.
Encourage the continued emphasis on eco-system services as part of revisions and integrate the concept of 'Natural	This should be an ambition for the next full review when the methodologies are better	Insert at Section 1.6 on page 12 ...benefit people. "Ecosystems services can also be

<p>Capital' with at least an outline description which would help to strengthen the Plan, providing a greater link between the environment and the economy.</p>	<p>advanced, but extensive work on this area at the time of the last review revealed the limitations of quantified approaches over an area the size of a National Park. The one specific area suggested for inclusion (recreation opportunities/health benefits) is already mentioned.</p>	<p><i>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></p>
<p>The areas for development and opportunities highlighted in the Outcome 1C self-assessment might be incorporated into the revised Plan.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>The Plan could be more ambitious in some areas, such as seeking an increase in birds of prey or being more specific about the potential and benefits of blanket bog restoration.</p>	<p>The populations of many birds of prey species have increased in recent years (e.g. buzzard and red kite amongst others) and there is an aim for the National Park to continue to support a diverse range of priority species.</p> <p>Blanket bog restoration is already picked up in several places within the Plan for example Section 2.7 and is covered by Policy E30 and an associated indicator regarding the restoration of these areas.</p>	<p>No change, but we would very much welcome a detailed discussion with Natural England about the locations and practicality of blanket bog restoration.</p>
<p>Monitoring approaches could be made clearer, or the absence of holistic monitoring may need to be highlighted as a challenge and risk.</p>	<p>Further consideration can be given to how we monitor and review specific areas of the Plan through the new Business Plan, through largescale project work (e.g. linked to This Exploited Land) and through bi-lateral agreements with partners including Natural England. The new Local Plan is also likely to consider how the monitoring framework can be improved, including links to the Management and Business Plans.</p>	<p>No change, but we will consider how the monitoring framework can be simplified and made clearer as part of the Business Plan, and Local Plan monitoring regimes and through the State of the Park Report.</p>
<p>1.8 Pressures to change The Water Framework Directive could be emphasised as an umbrella approach to addressing issues on relevant N2K sites.</p>	<p>More detail on the proposal to use the Water Framework Directive as an umbrella approach to addressing issues on European Designated Sites (Natural 2000 Sites) would be needed if this were to be considered. There is also uncertainty on the future of the Framework following the EU Referendum</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>1.9 How the Management Plan will be Delivered</p>		

<p>An evaluation of progress made on targets since the plan was originally drafted could be informative</p> <p>What underpins the aspiration for 6,000 additional sheep? Evaluate whether this has changed.</p> <p>Several aspirations focus on increasing particular habitat types. However, in section 2.3 the case is made that it is the connectivity between important existing habitats is key to their resilience. Should there be target to improve connectivity and a mechanism for evaluating this?</p> <p>Also in section 2.3 should there be an aspiration for an increase in raptors or measures to decrease persecution incidents?</p>	<p>Review of progress against the Plan has been undertaken throughout its first five years, subject to resources and the ongoing budget reductions, through various topic specific reports to Members, through the annual scrutiny meetings and topic specific discussions with Members and external partners.</p> <p>Evaluating change against the aspiration of additional sheep in the park is required but there is currently no reason to assume that assumptions have changed.</p> <p>There are clear targets for improving habitat connectivity in the Authority's Business Plan and there will be a continuation of these into the new Plan.</p> <p>The Plan covers illegal persecution of protected species (which is not confined to birds) and commits the Authority to continue supporting the enforcement agencies in action against these crimes. Officers are not therefore proposing changes to the Management Plan text on this but do believe that more specific (and vigorous) action in some areas is needed and that this should be identified in the Business Plan.</p>	<p>No change, but we will carry out a review of indicators in time for December committee.</p> <p>No change</p> <p>No change, will be covered in the business plan.</p> <p>No change, will be covered in the business plan.</p>
<p>2.1 Landscape E1; Have the Landscape Conservation and the Joint Action Plans been put together with NE? If so, we need to review these as a part of this refresh. If not, need to review the relevance of such plans and set out a timetable to compose.</p>	<p>Further work is needed on Landscape Character Assessment to inform the development of the new Local Plan and working with Natural England on this will be essential.</p>	<p>No change. We will look to renew a mutually agreed joint action plan with Natural England.</p>
<p>2.2 Historic Environment Update figures specifying condition classifications of scheduled monuments and listed buildings</p>	<p>The figures will be updated to reflect the significant positive progress that has been made with At Risk monuments through the</p>	<p>Figures will be amended.</p>

	<p>Monument Management Scheme (MMS).</p> <p>Further work is needed to set out targets for At Risk heritage moving forward and this work will be done as part of the new Business Plan reflecting important projects such as the MMS and TEL</p>	<p>To be taken forward as part of the Business Plan</p>
<p>2.3 Habitats and Wildlife</p> <p>SPAs are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. SACs are strictly protected sites designated under Article 3 of the EC Habitats Directive but this it is not clear in the text (pg. 32).</p> <p>Mire habitats not mentioned as part of the designated features but are very important in a national and international context. Small mention of the Dalby sites (where the whorl snail is referenced) but this perhaps misconstrues these areas as isolated relicts rather than as an integral part of complex habitat mosaics.</p> <p>Degraded deep peat may warrant some discussion.</p> <p>The River Esk discussion omits mention of sea trout. The River Esk is largely a sea trout river that supports salmon too. Both species are contributed to an important life stage of the Pearl Mussel.</p> <p>Need to understand more about important habitat connections, their evaluation and what a successful habitat connection may entail in this context.</p> <p>'No decline in Merlin population' may not be realistic if climate change is a factor and other causations are not better understood. Should there be an ambition to better evaluate the current causes of decline and/or to ensure that appropriate habitat is in place to ensure the maximum</p>	<p>We will clarify reference to the EU Nature Directives.</p> <p>See comment on priority habitats at the start of this response to Natural England's comments. We do recognise the importance of other habitats and will further liaise with Natural England on this issue</p> <p>See comment above regarding blanket bog.</p> <p>Section 2.10 paragraph 5 of the Plan mentions the Esk as a sea trout and salmon river.</p> <p>As mentioned above the Business Plan covers more detail about the delivery and evaluation of habitat connectivity and more work on this will be done through the new Business Plan.</p> <p>More work is needed to understand the situation with the worrying decline in Merlin, although there is a strong suggestion that Climate Change is a key factor. Please also see our response to similar comments made</p>	<p>Section 2.3 page 32 first paragraphunder the Habitats <i>and Birds</i> Directives</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change</p> <p>No change</p> <p>To be covered in the Business Plan.</p> <p>No change at present, further work is needed to understand the issue. This will be taken forward as part of the business planning process.</p>

<p>potential for Merlin populations can be realised whilst allowing natural changes to occur.</p> <p>E10; Marine Plan - it may be important to review or refresh this plan. May need to consider the current status of LBAP and the importance of external funding sources.</p> <p>E13; the Joint Action Plan should be reviewed or refreshed where appropriate.</p>	<p>by the RSPB above.</p> <p>The development of the Marine Plan for the North Eastern area which covers two marine plan areas is ongoing and is being led by the Marine Management Organisation. We recognise Natural England's role in this. Beyond this strategic planning document it is felt that the marine and coastal environment should be put forward as a priority for our new Business Plan through our work to generate external funding.</p> <p>With regards Policy E13 we recognise Natural England are an important and valued partner in delivering WFD improvements and work is necessary to review the joint action plan.</p>	<p>No change. To be covered in the Business Plan.</p> <p>Noted, no change.</p>
<p>2.4 Tranquillity</p> <p>Any thoughts about re-wilding and where this could add value?</p>	<p>We welcome the positive comments on the Plan's coverage of tranquillity.</p> <p>Much of the work going on in the National Park through the work of partners, agri-environment and the Authority contributes to the principles behind rewilding and the Plan's ambitious targets for woodland creation are one key example of what we're working towards in this area.</p> <p>We also need clearer definitions of the concept before we can consider how it will be taken forward and that we'd welcome any input Natural England may have on this.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>No change</p>
<p>2.5 Geodiversity</p> <p>It would be good to separately review what this might entail and so that we might enlist the assistance of appropriate advisers to assist as appropriate.</p>	<p>Proactive work on Geopark status has been deprioritised as a result of the previous reductions to resources the Authority has experienced. Should this be prioritised again partnership input from Natural England would</p>	<p>Noted, no change</p>

	be welcomed.	
<p>2.7 Soils Bare soil and resultant siltation can be exacerbated by dieback of Himalayan balsam. Another risk to soils is poor forestry practice, particularly relevant in the ambition to remove pine plantations as indicated elsewhere in the document.</p>	<p>We agree Himalayan Balsam is an issue in the National Park and this is recognised in a number of places however we don't directly mention its role in sediment loading to rivers. Neither do we mention that badly managed forestry work can also create sedimentation issues. We will review the challenges in Section 2.7 for potential mention of these</p>	<p>References will be added</p>
<p>2.8 Moorland In recent times, control of <i>Strongyle</i> worms and reducing the occurrence of <i>Strongylosis</i> has enabled higher red grouse densities and reduced, to an extent, their cyclical population dynamics. This has enabled a more intensive system to operate which have further impacts on moorland management practices, infrastructure demands, etc.</p> <p>Bracken is of value to Whinchat, both distinctive characteristics of the moors.</p> <p>Specifically reference natural flood risk management as a term?</p>	<p>We understand the reference to <i>Strongylosis</i> we feel it is an unnecessary level of detail for the Plan as a strategic document. Intensification is regulated by Natural England with regard to burning, most development is regulated by the Park Authority.</p> <p>We recognise that Bracken does have some environmental value for Whinchat and for other species (e.g. chickweed wintergreen) but bracken areas need to be managed and although the Plan commits to controlling and reducing bracken it will not eradicate it from the landscape.</p> <p>Although the principles that underpin Natural Flood Risk Management (NFRM) as a concept are well covered in several parts of the Plan mention of the specific term is omitted. We will include this as appropriate and also consider how the nationally and locally regarded project Slowing the Flow can be included.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Reference will be added</p>
<p>2.9 Trees and Woodland Nightjars may be preferentially present in the first 7-10 years after woodland planting as the deep heather is gradually overtopped with trees.</p>	<p>Please see above regarding nightjar.</p>	<p>No change</p>

<p>Old tree resource could be part of a ‘tourist trail’ – especially if linked to other trees in the Ancient Tree Hunt (ATH) run by the Woodland Trust.</p> <p>Threat from new diseases requires more discussion, and the issues arising from clear fell of larch, including replanting with other conifer species and sedimentation. Provide a general approach to take, or a plan to be developed which would manage these issues amongst key partners across the Park.</p>	<p>The tree trail idea is an interesting one but is more operational than is appropriate for the Plan.</p> <p>We agree that further discussion is needed regarding new diseases, including tree disease and pest that will likely increase as a result of climate change. This will be covered in greater detail through the new Business Plan.</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>Noted, to be taken forward through the Business Plan</p>
<p>2.10 Rivers and Streams</p> <p>Water body condition figures may need to be updated.</p> <p>Rewording of the 3rd bullet in Challenges about reducing the diffuse pollution may help in understanding the meaning. 4th bullet point to state water levels <i>and flows</i>.</p> <p>Updated information about the occurrence of flooding and specific Natural Flood Risk Management approaches.</p> <p>The indicator / target table could more specifically reference prioritised water bodies and measures in RBMP2, particularly for the Esk and coastal streams or add this to the footnote.</p> <p>A healthy environment that is resilient will better manage and respond to the impacts of climate change, i.e. to infiltrate and attenuate increased rainfall and runoff. This section provides an opportunity to elaborate on these connections.</p> <p>Reference to Priority river habitats –worth highlighting that Priority habitat for rivers has recently been extended and the NYMNP headwaters are a significant resource. A target or measure of progress from the BAP included in the Plan may add value.</p>	<p>We agree water body condition figures will be updated.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>The information on flooding appears up to date but we will investigate further.</p> <p>More detailed information is presented in monitoring documents</p> <p>The links between a healthy environment and climate change adaptation capacity is something that would require more detailed consideration and rewriting and is suggested as something for the next new Management Plan in the same way as for natural capital concepts. There is however already broad recognition of these concepts in Plan.</p> <p>References to the revised Priority Habitat Status and the Natural England Site Improvement Plan for the area can be added to any new annex document to the Plan linked to this review.</p>	<p>Figures will be updated.</p> <p>Section 2.10 fourth bullet: ...affect water levels <i>and flows</i>, quality and wildlife.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>References will be added.</p> <p>This will be considered as part of work on</p>

<p>Could it be relevant to include reference to SIP action plans as a measure of progress in the table on page 37/58?</p>		<p>reviewing monitoring frameworks.</p>
<p>4.3 Forestry and Woodland Timber traffic/ size of vehicles need to be tailored to an appropriate and sustainable size for other environmental and built features, and at scale to create less damage to buildings and road infrastructure.</p>	<p>Noted. The broad issue regarding impacts of extraction is covered in the Plan. We agree that the plan should cover the issue of the careful planning of new tracks</p>	<p>Add to the end of the second bullet on page 88 ...network <i>and requirements for new tracks</i>.</p>
<p>4.4 Moorland Shooting Would be useful to have an estimated 'income' for the area as with the farming section.</p> <p>No mention of avoiding birds of prey persecution or the impacts of predator control, though briefly mentioned elsewhere.</p>	<p>We will look into the evidence that is already available regarding the positive economic value of the shooting industry to the local area, which the Plan recognises.</p> <p>See above regarding wildlife persecution in response to the RSPB comments.</p>	<p>This will be added if information if available.</p> <p>No change, will be taken forward in the business plan.</p>
<p>4.7 Fishing An additional challenge is the need to improve spawning habitat quality for fish for a more sustainable life cycle, which is effected by impacts of diffuse pollution from siltation and poor riparian management.</p>	<p>This issue is picked up in Section 2.10.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

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:

Updates

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

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 – 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

<p>Section 2.8, Moorland, page 48, seventh paragraph, update</p>	<p>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></p>	<p>Following a suggestion by Natural England</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert reference to environmentally <i>positive</i> woodland and woodland habitat networks.</p>	<p>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 <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.</p>	<p>For clarity</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert footnote</p>	<p>It is considered that 3,000 hectares of <i>environmentally positive</i> woodland <i>meeting UK Forestry Standards</i> could be accommodated in the National Park...</p>	<p>For clarity, and at the suggestion of the Forestry Commission</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 53, Policy E36, insert:</p>	<p>E36. Better connected and more resilient woodland habitat networks will be created through appropriate planting of <i>environmentally positive woodland, sensitive woodland management, management</i>, restoring PAWS and <i>environmentally positive</i> management of other woodlands and of veteran trees.</p>	<p>For clarity and to emphasise the positive aim of getting woodlands into appropriate and sensitive management</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E38, insert:</p>	<p>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></p>	<p>For clarity</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 54, Policy E40,</p>	<p>Individual and groups of trees that are of amenity and conservation value will be protected and new <i>environmentally</i></p>	<p>For clarity</p>

insert:	<i>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.	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 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 (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. 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.	Following a suggestion by North Yorkshire County Council
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	...network <i>and requirements for new tracks.</i>	Following a suggestion by Natural England

second bullet point in the challenges section		
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:	<i>...especially for crab and lobster. 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: 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, twelfth, 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 'A 8 Point Plan for England's National Parks. 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 Sustainable Community Strategies</i>
Section 1.5, Why Review the Management Plan, page 12, first para, update:	The A new Management Plan is being reviewed <i>was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2016 to take...</i>
Section 1.6, Benefits from Moorland, Woodland, Farmland and Coast, page 12, para. 1 insert as second sentence:	<i>...benefit people. 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	<i>...since the publication of the last full review of the Management Plan in 2004 and it is important that these are identified and taken forward within the policies in the new this Management Plan.</i>
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	There is evidence that the value of tourism to the local economy has declined since 2007 and this

15, first sentence, delete 4 th para:	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 In 2014, more than 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 £604 million in 2015. 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 <i>are facing</i> 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 Aspiration 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, bracken, covered slopes, etc.
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 <i>underwent a refresh in 2010</i> 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, twelfth paragraph, update:	Of these, 41 95 are on the Authority's Buildings at Risk register <i>in 2016</i> , and one 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 <i>52 44</i> buildings were removed from the 'at risk' register.
Section 2.2, , Historic Environment, page 26, delete penultimate I sentence and replace with:	<i>Work is also continuing on the 'This Exploited Land – 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)

<p>Section 2.3, Habitats and Wildlife, page 28, insert::</p>	<p>E5, page 28, and E8, page 29 Under 'Means to Achieve' - <i>This Exploited Land Heritage Lottery Fund Scheme</i></p> <p>'Key Partners' – add <i>Heritage Lottery Fund, David Ross Foundation.</i></p> <p>Delete the reference to Heritage Lottery Fund under E8.</p> <p>E13, page 35 Under 'Means to Achieve', add:</p> <p><i>River Rye 'Ryevitalise'. Bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund.</i></p> <p>'Key Partners' – add <i>Rye Catchment Landscape Partnership</i></p> <p><i>River Derwent Partnership</i></p> <p>'Key Partners' – add <i>East Yorkshire Rivers Trust</i></p>
<p>Section 2.3 Habitats and Wildlife, page 32, first paragraph, insert:</p>	<p>....under the Habitats <i>and Birds</i> Directives</p>
<p>Section 2.3 Habitats and Wildlife, page 34, Policy E10, insert:</p>	<p>New 'Means to Achieve; <i>Site Improvement Plans. Key Partners: Natural England, Environment Agency.</i></p>
<p>Section 2.4, Policy E19, Tranquillity, page 40, insert:</p>	<p>Under 'Means to Achieve' - <i>Tranquillity Mapping</i></p> <p>Under 'Key Partners' – <i>Campaign to Protect Rural England</i></p>
<p>Section 2.6, Air Quality, page 44, amend:</p>	<p>...since the publication of the last Management Plan in 1998</p>
<p>Section 2.8, Moorland, page 48, seventh paragraph, update</p>	<p>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></p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 51, final paragraph, second sentence, amend:</p>	<p>They also play an important role in mitigating <i>helping with adaption</i> to the effects of climate change through intercepting rain water...</p>
<p>Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert reference to environmentally <i>positive</i> woodland and woodland habitat networks.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 52, first box, insert footnote	It is considered that 3,000 hectares of <i>environmentally positive woodland meeting UK Forestry Standards</i> could be accommodated in the National Park...
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, sensitive woodland management, management</i> restoring PAWS and <i>environmentally positive management</i> 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 tree planting</i> will be encouraged, where appropriate
Section 2.9, Trees and Woodlands, page 55, first indicator, insert:	Area of <i>environmentally positive woodland</i> 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</i> only 23.5% 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,	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</i>

<p>first paragraph, update:</p>	<p><i>visitor days over the period 2007-12, however numbers increased in the period 2012-15 by 1.1 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 2015¹. In contrast, the number of visitors to the Yorkshire and Humber region has increased over recent years by around 6%.</i></p>
<p>Section 3.1, A Sustainable Growth in Visitors for the National Park, page 63, fourth paragraph, remove fourth paragraph and add to the third:</p>	<p><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></p>
<p>Section 3.2, Enjoying the Park, first paragraph, page 64, end of second sentence, insert:</p>	<p><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></p>
<p>Section 3.2, , Enjoying the Park, page 64, thirteenth paragraph, amend:</p>	<p><i>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. 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></p>
<p>Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 73, first paragraph, last sentence, replace:</p>	<p><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></p>
<p>Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 73, fourth paragraph second sentence, replace with:</p>	<p><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</i></p>

¹ 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

	<i>Park.</i>
Section 3.4, Understanding the Park, page 74, fourth paragraph, update:	The two National Park Visitor Centres receive on average <i>up to 240,000</i> visitors per year, <i>with 225,000 visiting in the year 2015/6.</i>
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 <i>supported the equivalent of 10,642 full time jobs in 2015...</i> whilst 2,164 2,220 were employed in <i>commercial</i> agriculture in the National Park in 2013. Amend footnote to change date.
Section 4.1, Tourism, page 78, first para	In <i>2015</i> tourism was worth £608 million to the local economy and supported <i>10,642 full time equivalent</i> jobs in the area.
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 2% increase in the value of tourism and a 4% increase in jobs over the period 2011-14. 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 2015². It is difficult to predict further ahead due to the variables involved.</i>
Section 4.2, Agriculture, page 82, fourth para	...were are provided by the employment of 2,164 2,554 in 2013, <i>just under less than</i> 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>
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 <i>Basic Single</i> Payment Scheme and agri-environment payments made in return for committing to varying levels of environmental management. These are currently the national <i>Mid Tier, Higher Tier and Capital Grants Entry Level, Upland Entry Level, Organic Entry Level and Higher Level elements of the Countryside</i> Stewardship Scheme. Access to the <i>Higher Tier Higher Level</i> 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 <i>Basic Single</i> Payment Scheme and in some cases on access to agri-environment monies. Current estimated receipts from the <i>Basic Single</i> Payment Scheme to agriculture in the National Park <i>have been estimated at is</i> around £16 million annually. There are currently around 634 Environmental Stewardship Scheme agreements

² Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor Projections (Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd, 2011)
2011

	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 ... <i>network and requirements for new tracks.</i>										
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:	<i>...especially for crab and lobster. 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"> <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.										