

**Mid-Wales Conjoined Public Inquiry**  
**Electricity Act 1989 (Sections 36, 37, 62 (3) and Schedule 8)**  
**Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Section 90)**

**Application by RES UK and Ireland Limited, dated 27 March  
2009 for consent to construct and operate the Llanbrynmair  
Wind Farm, in Powys, Mid-Wales**

**Session 4 Cumulative/matters in common**

**Proof of Evidence of David Ian Stewart M.A. (Cantab.), Dip.T.P.,  
M.R.T.P.I.**

**in respect of tourism and socio-economic issues on behalf of the  
Applicant**

**David Stewart Associates**

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## **Section 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF MY EVIDENCE**

### **1.1 Qualifications and Experience**

1.1.1 I hold the degree of Master of Arts in Geography from Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, and the Diploma in Town Planning from the Central London Polytechnic, now the University of Westminster. I am a Chartered Town Planner, being a Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute.

1.1.2 I have been engaged in town planning work for forty-four years, the first nineteen of which were in local government. I held posts with County and District Councils in Surrey, Hampshire, Somerset, Cheshire and Wiltshire, dealing with development control, conservation and local plans work. My last local government post was as Director of Planning and Environmental Services with the Kennet District Council in Eastern Wiltshire, a largely rural area with an extensive AONB (Wessex Downs) as well as part of the Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Site. I moved to private practice in Truro in March 1989 and since May 1990, I have run my own practice firstly in Cornwall and now in Devon. My work in development control and local plans now covers projects across England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, from Antrim, Orkney and the Western Isles to Cornwall and Kent and from West Wales to Norfolk and Lincolnshire.

1.1.3 In terms of my involvement in wind energy, I have appeared as a planning witness at public inquiries in respect of applications for wind turbines, either on appeal or after a call-in, on 118 occasions since 1992 involving 18 sites in Wales 80 sites in England, and 20 in Scotland. 107 of these public inquiries have taken place since the middle of 2003 (ten of them involving applications for more than 50MW of installed capacity submitted under Section 36 of the Electricity Act). I have also provided the planning evidence for 30 written representations appeals involving wind farm developments since 2000. I am currently involved in 35 further wind energy projects at different stages of the planning process, from scoping studies to public inquiry stage, throughout England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. I have visited the site of virtually every operating wind farm

in England and Wales as well as sites in Scotland from Orkney and the Western Isles to Dumfries and Galloway and sites in Northern Ireland.

1.1.4 In terms of wind energy projects in North and Mid-Wales, I gave evidence at the inquiries into the schemes at Mynydd y Cemmaes B, Mynydd Clogau, Tir Mostyn and Gorsedd Bran (in Powys and Denbighshire), and have worked on the SSA Area D scheme at Nant y Moch (in Ceredigion and Powys) and the Area A scheme at Derwydd Bach. I am currently involved in one wind energy project in planning on Anglesey and a hydro scheme on the River Conwy within the Snowdonia National Park.

1.1.5 In addition to the sites where I have acted on ES work, planning applications or appeals I have also over the last twenty-two years advised clients and particularly would-be appellants on a significant number of wind energy proposals that it would not be appropriate to proceed with developments through to the application or appeal stage as appropriate, for a variety of planning grounds. I have not been asked to represent a Council or objectors' group in opposition to a wind farm at appeal.

1.1.6 I understand my duty to the inquiry and have complied, and will continue to comply, with that duty. I confirm that this evidence identifies all facts which I regard as being relevant to the opinions that I have expressed and that the Inquiry's attention has been drawn to any matter which would affect the validity of those opinions. I believe that the facts stated within this proof are true and that the opinions expressed are correct.

## 1.2 **Scope of my evidence**

1.2.1 My evidence in this session of the inquiry is limited to issues relating to socio-economic effects and tourism. I do not address directly matters relating to national energy policy, which were heard at the opening hearing session last June, nor to the Development Plan context and related supplementary guidance, which will be heard at the final evidence session for the inquiry in May.

2.0 **Background to the issue of socio-economic effects including tourism at this inquiry**

2.1.1 Despite the terms of their initial objections to the Llanbrynmair proposals, Powys County Council subsequently resolved that they would not be making submissions to the inquiry in respect of any alleged harm to the tourism and other business interests arising from the development. A similar stance has, it is understood, been advised to the Carnedd Wen developer. While there were issues raised about tourism at the site specific sessions for the Area C schemes by third parties to the inquiry, no such evidence was advanced against the two proposals in Area B in their discrete inquiry session.

2.1.2 Indeed, the position of the County Council as set out in their Statement of Case for this session reflects their view, following detailed investigation, that there is insufficient evidence that socio-economic effects likely to arise are of such a magnitude to justify refusal of the applications on these grounds given that the proposals are for nationally significant infrastructure projects within the Strategic Search Areas (at least this is the case for the Area B proposals).

2.1.3 It remains the case that there are Third Party submissions for the cumulative session of the inquiry in relation to socio-economic effects, and my evidence addresses this topic. Clearly in the absence of a particular challenge to the Area B proposals on their own in Session 2 by the Third Party, the main issue for Llanbrynmair and Carnedd Wen is whether the addition of one, two or three of the Area C schemes with the grid connection line in the sixth proposal before the inquiry creates a degree of harm in socio-economic terms that warrants the rejection of all or at least some of the schemes. Of course, if one or more of the Area C schemes does not succeed in securing consent, this dilutes progressively the cumulative effect in totality for the combination of proposals. The logical conclusion of this is that if all three of the Area C schemes were to be rejected, then the rejection of the Area B schemes on socio-economic grounds would not be justified, given the lack of objection to them on this topic in Session 2.

3.0 **Recent studies into effects of wind farms on tourism**

- 3.1 It is important that the aspects of an area which are significant in attracting visitors are not seriously undermined by insensitive developments. The landscape is clearly an important element contributing to that which attracts visitors to this area, but there is no evidence at all from other parts of the country that the presence of wind farms in open countryside, often with at least local landscape designations, has resulted in harm to the tourist industry of that area.
- 3.2 There are often fears expressed in surveys about what the visual impacts of wind power developments may be, but those fears have not been translated into loss of visitors once the development has been carried out. Studies into tourism numbers and directly involving accommodation providers in areas with a number of wind farms have shown that visitor numbers in these areas have continued to grow even after the wind farms were developed, and adverse reactions from guests have been negligible.
- 3.3 There have been claims coming forward since the mid 1990s that wind farms damage tourism, especially given the reality that almost all sites are in the countryside and rural tourism is now a common element of the local economy, and yet despite the continued development of wind farm sites across the country, no evidence has come forward of effects in terms of a decline in numbers. Indeed, in the most recent statistics published by Visit England for a series of rolling three year averages from 2006 to 2012, in three of the Council areas with the highest numbers of wind farms (East Riding of Yorkshire, East Lindsey in Lincolnshire and Allerdale in Cumbria) there has been a continued rise in tourist numbers and spending (extracts from the Report are at RES/CD/TOU-016). East Lindsey as a whole has seen that since the first of the set of figures for 2006-2008 in the Visit England statistics, total number of holiday trips (+22%), total number of holiday nights (+18%), and total holiday spend (+18%) have all reflected healthy increases by the time the 2010-2012 period is reached. East Riding, which has had wind farms since 2002 and now has ten operational sites, saw an increase in holiday trips of 78%, holiday bed nights of 80% and holiday spending of 83% when comparing the 2006-2008 and the 2010-2012 figures. For Allerdale, which

now has twelve operating wind farms, the comparable increases in the same period are more modest at 10%, 18% and 7%. In the case of both East Lindsey and Allerdale there are also off-shore wind farms which come into the equation.

3.4 Rather than go into great detail in this proof into the material available to date on this topic, reference can be made to a number of studies and research papers which have been prepared over the last eight years. First is a submission made by the British Wind Energy Association to an All Party Parliamentary Group Meeting on Tourism at the House of Commons (RES/CD/TOU-002), which set out a number of findings of studies and surveys into effects on tourism from wind farm developments. Next is a report prepared by Biggar Economics (RES/CD/TOU-003) on the potential effects of the Clyde wind farm on tourism in the Clyde Valley, subsequently consented by the Scottish Ministers, and of particular note as the wind farm comprising 157 turbines stands on either side of the M74 which is the only motorway link to Scotland from south of the border. This is followed by a study carried out by Professor Cara Aitchison of the University of the West of England for the Fullabrook wind farm inquiry (RES/CD/TOU-004).

3.5 Following that study, the Scottish Executive commissioned a study from a group of academics including Caledonia University and the Moffat organisation (now generally referred to as the Moffat Study) into the potential effects of wind farms, at the level of development now being pursued in Scotland, on its tourism industry (RES/CD/TOU-005). This included an assessment of the possible results of major wind farm developments in four separate study areas with particular emphasis on effects on areas that might be considered more fragile as regards their dependency on tourism. One of the key features of this Study was that it examined a series of previous bodies of work carried out over the previous few years and highlighted in particular two anomalous studies which had suggested that there was a serious risk of tourist numbers being threatened by wind farm developments. It pointed out that the findings did not even come close to other independent studies and that there was some serious doubt about the survey methods which had been employed, including not just the small size of the sample but the way in which interviewees had been chosen and the questions that

had been out to them. The two studies had been carried out by the same firm for the Welsh Tourist Board and Visit Scotland, and it is notable that Moffat found it not possible to place any weight at all on their findings. The contrast with a later study for Visit Scotland published in 2012 (RES/CD/TOU-006) could not be clearer. Their Chief Executive has stated in response to the study that they are both reassured and encouraged by the findings of the survey which suggest that at the current time the overwhelming majority of their customers do not feel that wind farms spoil the look of the countryside. It may also be taken in the context of the fact that tourism numbers in Scotland are continuing to grow despite the presence of over 2200 onshore turbines. Finally there has been a very recent study by Biggar Economics (Economic Impact of Wind Energy in the Scottish Borders 2013)( RES/CD/TOU-007) which has looked at a wide range of matters related to effects on the economy of the Borders including tourism, and again found no evidence that tourism was under threat in that Council area from the current and planned wind energy projects. This Report is also relevant to wider socio-economic issues, as it looks at the contribution that a wind energy development can make to the economy of a predominantly rural area.

4.0 **Material from the Applicant already before the inquiry and the Inspector in respect of socio-economic issues**

4.1 The Supplementary Environmental Information produced by the Applicant in August 2013 (RES/CD/TOU-001) drew together a number of matters related to the socio-economic issues before the inquiry. I do not propose to repeat that material here but adopt it for the purposes of my evidence. It sets out a number of matters relating to the wider economic benefits of wind energy development, and the policy background for this aspect of the approach to sustainable development has already been explored in the Hearing Session last June. Challenges to the role of onshore wind in the energy mix, matters such as the level of emissions savings and the efficiency of wind turbines are not issues which can form part of this current session of evidence.

4.2 Section 12 of the SEI examines a number of other matters including job creation in the renewable energy market, local economic effects during development and operation, and the community fund. It is recognised that the latter is not currently regarded as a material consideration in the decision-making process, but the approach of the Applicant in 12.4.31 to 12.4.36 is commended to the Inspector.

4.3 Section 12.5 of the SEI addresses matters related to recreation and explores in particular the potential for effects on the Glyndwr Way and horse-riding. However, these are site-specific to Llanbrynmair Wind Farm and as such not relevant to the remit of this Session of the inquiry.

4.4 The SEI draws attention to the Report undertaken for the Applicant by Professor Aitchison of Edinburgh University (Tourism Impact Analysis – Llanbrynmair Wind Farm Proposal – June 2012). Clearly this Report is into the effects of Llanbrynmair on its own and will need to be read alongside other similar assessments by other Applicants at this inquiry. However, from the very robust conclusions that Professor Aitchison reaches at Section 7 of her Report, and specific attention in this regard is drawn to paragraphs 7.5 and 7.7., I have no reason to believe that the general findings in this report would in any way be

invalidated by the possibility that there may be further wind farms developed in the northern part of Powys as a result of this inquiry.

5.0 **Planning appeal or Section 36 inquiry decisions**

5.1 Issues relating to tourism have been debated at scores of wind farm inquiries in recent years, examining the issues raised in the various reports referred to above. In case after case, Inspectors have not considered that there is a risk to the tourism of the area affected, whether this be coastline, countryside or upland. A recent example from 2013 is Fraisthorpe near Bridlington in East Riding (RES/CD/TOU-008), in an area struggling to cope with the changing nature of its tourism industry following the decline of its traditional markets after the war. The Inspector in that case was satisfied that a nine turbine wind farm a couple of kilometres to the south of the town would not undermine attempts to redress the issues. Even in the rare case where the decision-maker on appeal has adopted a precautionary approach to a wind farm's potential effects on tourism alongside particular concerns about the effects on landscape and visual interests, this is offset by another case in the same area where the decision-maker has taken the opposite view (examples are Corlarach in Argyll and Bute and Kelburn in North Ayrshire).

5.2 Cumbria has seen a large number of wind farms developed over the last twenty years especially on the western flank of the County, and as noted earlier the numbers of tourists in the District with the most wind farm developments (Allerdale) has continued to see rises in its visitor numbers and spend in the last six years. An example of a recent appeal allowed here (RES/CD/TOU-009), again in a part of the County which had suffered from the loss of its main visitor source over the years, was at Hellrigg, near the town of Silloth, while there have been other appeals allowed closer to the Lake District National Park over the last ten years at sites like Wharrells Hill and High Pow.

5.3 In the south-west of England, reference has already been made to the Fullabrook Wind Farm in the context of the Aitchison Study and it is worth looking in a little more detail at the use of this document at that inquiry. Here the Inspector's report starting from 8.184 (RES/CD/TOU-0015) assesses the detailed material presented to him on tourism from both sides. The North Devon Marketing Bureau

argued that up to a third of the visitors to the area could be dissuaded from returning, using the same Visit Scotland material referred to in the Moffat Report, and their own surveys. The applicants produced detailed survey material from both the North Devon area and other sites, prepared by the University of the West of England (UWE). The Inspector made the point that prospective concerns were almost impossible to predict accurately when no turbines had been built, but he was highly critical of the objectors' attempts to portray wind farms as likely to decimate the local tourist economy. In his conclusions he gave far greater weight to the UWE material provided by Professor Cara Aitchison and came to the view that there was no evidence to suggest that tourist numbers would be significantly affected and that even for businesses close to the application site, there was not likely to be material long-term harm. That has been followed more recently by the decision to allow the Batsworthy Cross Wind Farm (RES/CD/TOU-010), also in North Devon but this time south of the spine North Devon Link Road, with the Inspector again being satisfied that there was no real evidence to suggest that the pattern of small tourism businesses in that part of the Devon countryside would be at risk. It can be noted that in the case of both of these North Devon cases, the decisions were challenged by the Council in the High Court where the decision to permit was confirmed.

5.4 In the Carland Cross case involving the repowering of a twenty year old wind farm (RES/CD/TOU-013, the Inspector concluded that:

*“28..Sections of the National Cycle Network traverse part of the site and continue across the surrounding countryside, and there is also an extensive local network of footpaths from which the turbines would be visible. The National Trust further observes that the proposed turbines would be seen from its property at Trerice (3.8 km away). These and other attractions contribute to the high level of tourism activity long associated with the County and in turn to the local economy. However, visitors will inevitably pass through a range of different environments while on their way to and from as well as during their vacation, as will local residents in going about their daily lives. I find no reason why a wind farm would be incompatible with that general experience or should be regarded as harmful to it. Indeed, as at the Lappa*

*Valley railway, it may well be that visitors could find the juxtaposition of tourism attractions with a visible and accessible manifestation of Cornwall's stated commitment to continuing renewable energy development to be both informative and opinion forming."*

- 5.5 The most directly comparable situation to that in Wales is provided by the experience in Scotland because it is there that there have been large numbers of turbines erected in remoter upland areas as compared to the position in England where the scarcer upland and mountainous areas tend to have the highest degree of landscape protection. The appeal/Section 36 decisions to approve Green Knowes, Drumderg, Lochelbank, Calliacher and Griffin (all in Perth and Kinross), Longpark, Drone, Penmanshiel and Toddleburn (Scottish Borders), Carscreugh, Glenchamber, Barlockhart Moor and Harestanes (Dumfries and Galloway), St. Johns and Kildrummy (Aberdeenshire), Baillie, Stroupster, Achany and Moy in Highland, and Dorenell and Drummuir in Moray were all in areas where the tourism part of the economy might be argued as being fragile to a greater or lesser extent due to the distances that tourists have to travel to reach them. That applies especially to a site like Stroupster which is only a few kilometres south of John O'Groats. Here, the Reporter dealt with concerns which had been raised about the perceived impact of the proposal on a fragile local economy and attempts to attract more tourists to the area. He noted the absence of independent evidence to support the Council's submission that there was a substantial risk to the local tourism economy, and found that the presence of the turbines would not deter visitors or indeed investment from the area (RES/CD/TOU-011).
- 5.6 It has been suggested in a number of appeals that it is desirable to canvass local tourist accommodation providers and facilities to find out their views on the proposed development and hence the possible effects that they consider the wind farm might have on them. However, it is perhaps inevitable that those who have apprehensions about what effect a wind farm might have will express those, and the mere concerns about what might happen - in the absence of any objective assessment of what has happened elsewhere - cannot produce a helpful analysis of what is likely to occur once the wind farm is built. That is an issue which

Professor Aitchison highlights in her Llanbrynmair Report (see paragraph 7.5). Overall, the reality is that there is no information showing there have been any significant effects to date of wind farms on tourism, and objections are based on a perception or apprehension rather than on objective data.

- 5.7 Given the length of time over which wind farms have now been a feature of the landscape in the United Kingdom, and the number of times the possible effects on tourism have been raised, one would expect by now that substantial evidence would be available to demonstrate if there had indeed been a significant negative effect on the numbers of tourist visiting an area. No such material has been coming forward and indeed the most recent survey data from Visit England serves to show a generally healthy growth in numbers of tourists in the areas where there are numerous wind farms.

6.0 **The position in Wales**

6.1 The development of wind energy in the United Kingdom found an early expression in Wales and especially in mid-Wales and on Anglesey. Only one of the three Anglesey wind farms (all of which are in the northern third of the island) was allowed on appeal with the other two being local consents. I am not aware of any subsequent research material in the last twenty years that has come forward from this area to suggest that the presence of three significant wind farms at Rhyd-y-Groes, Trysglwyn and Llyn Alaw has had any material effect on the attractiveness of Anglesey for tourism.

6.2 At Tir Mostyn, in Denbighshire, which is another large wind farm of 25 turbines (albeit smaller at 76m to blade tip), and which lies in what is now SSA A in the TAN8 provisions, the Inspector described it as being in a forested area, relatively large-scale on the edges of moorland with recent large-scale man-made features (the conifer planting and the Llyn Brenig reservoir). The Inspector saw that that wind farm would represent one more large-scale, man-made feature in the area and a feature that might well attract visitors in its own right just as it might discourage others (paras 152-155)( RES/CD/TOU-012).

6.3 More recently, in another SSA in South Wales at Fforch Nest (SSA F in Rhondda Cynon Taf)( RES/CD/TOU-014), the Inspector dealt with recreation and tourism together as follows:

*“20. It is clear from many of the representations made by local residents that the upland areas of the valley sides and plateau ‘tops’ are highly valued as the ‘green lungs’ of the densely settled valley bottom communities. They are also attractive to visiting walkers, and so add to the tourism potential of the area. To promote health and wellbeing and the enjoyment of the uplands, a number of circular walking routes are now promoted. When seen from the sections of these routes close to the appeal site the proposed turbines would be dominant. Within and immediately adjacent to the appeal site they would be overwhelming. I accept that as a consequence many people would plan walks*

*to avoid the appeal site, or would choose not to linger if they do decide to pass through. However, other nearby areas of upland would remain accessible, and access to and through the appeal site would remain available to those wishing to visit or pass through. There is no firm evidence that the proposed development would harm economic regeneration or tourism. Although the proposed turbines would be prominent in views from large sections of these routes the same is true of other wind farms near public rights of way. In these circumstances I do not consider that the effect of the proposed development on the enjoyment of the countryside would be so significant that it should be an overriding consideration in this appeal.”*

6.4 In Mid-Wales, Mynydd y Cemmaes was initially developed after a public inquiry which took place some 23 years ago, and despite the proximity to the Snowdonia National Park a repowering of that wind farm was consented at the local level with the evident conclusions being drawn that the presence of the wind farm there had not had a significant impact on the local tourist economy. Mynydd Clogau was also consented after a recovered appeal decision in 2000 on land to the east, with again there being no material harm being found to the tourist industry in that area (near Adfa).

6.5 It is of course inevitable that the Welsh Government policy which seeks to place strategic wind farm developments into seven strategic search areas will lead to a concentration of such developments in relatively small parts of the country and it is the case that every one of the SSAs is on more elevated ground which will have a degree of attraction to a section of the tourist clientele. That was recognised from the outset in the process by which the SSAs were identified and then refined to give us the boundaries of the search areas that are the subject of attention at this inquiry. Published policy recognises the inevitable consequences of considerable change to the landscape and further than that from the cumulative effects of a series of such proposals to reach the overall figures set out firstly in TAN8 in 2005 and now amended by Mr John Griffiths in his role as a Welsh Government Minister in July 2011. A series of statements from PPWales and

TAN8 in the context of this have already been the subject of discussions at the hearing session for these proposals last June and do not need to be repeated here.

6.6 It is no part of my remit to make the case for or against the potential effects on tourism in Area C even though all five wind farms are being considered in the cumulative session. This is because there is no issue that the combined Carnedd Wen and Llanbrynmair proposals will fall well short of the capacity figure set out in the Griffiths letter of July 2011 for Area B (whatever the parallel position may be in Area C), and which must as a starting point be the level of development in Area B which the Welsh Government anticipates will need to occur if their aspiration/target for 2015-2017 is to be approached. That is a conclusion which has also been reached by the County Council in their Statement of Case for this Session of the inquiry. That there will be significant effects on the landscape character of the area of the combined schemes is not at issue and the effects of such developments on the wider perception of the area, as one which enjoys a level of current tourism activity, are a part of the balancing exercise which has to be undertaken in due course. However, I am not aware of any specific evidence that the Llanbrynmair proposal, on its own or in combination with Carnedd Wen, raises any particular tourism issues that would not occur on any other site within the refined Area B. In my opinion, the two sites are sufficiently far away from the proposals in Area C that a cumulative effect in respect of tourism would not occur as a separate issue from that of the effects of the two Area B proposals on their own.

6.7 On the positive side, the material submitted in the SEI demonstrates that there are benefits from this development in economic terms which go into the planning balance to be weighed against any harm that might be claimed in the context of both tourism and wider socio-economic interests. That balancing exercise also arises in the assessment of the benefits and harm when the different combinations of schemes fall to be considered.

7.0 **Conclusions**

7.1 So much of what has been said about the effects on tourism and other socio-economic effects appears to be based on the personal views of the writer as to fears about what might happen. Recent studies into the potential effects of wind farms on tourism do not bear out such concerns and if there had been direct links between visitor numbers and the development of wind farms it would by now be showing through in statistics and surveys across the UK. Wind farms will be a feature of major parts of the Welsh countryside for a considerable period of time as the Government tackles climate change issues and I do not consider that utilising the wind resource at Llanbrynmair will have any materially different effect or indeed an additional adverse effect on tourism in this part of Powys compared to the developments that have already been permitted.

**Document reference list**

RES/CD/TOU-001	SEI for Llanbrynmair August 2013
RES/CD/TOU-002	BWEA presentation to House of Commons Tourism Committee 2006
RES/CD/TOU-003	BIGGAR report into effects of the Clyde Wind Farm on tourism 2006
RES/CD/TOU-004	Evidence of Professor Aitchison to the Fullabrook inquiry 2006
RES/CD/TOU-005	Moffat Report on wind farms and tourism in Scotland 2008 (Summary only)
RES/CD/TOU-006	Summary of report for Visit Scotland 2012
RES/CD/TOU-007	BIGGAR report on wind farms and tourism in Scottish Borders 2013
RES/CD/TOU-008	Planning appeal decision - Fraisthorpe, East Riding
RES/CD/TOU-009	Planning appeal decision - Hellrigg, Allerdale
RES/CD/TOU-010	Planning appeal decision - Batsworthy, North Devon
RES/CD/TOU-011	Planning appeal decision - Stroupster, Highland
RES/CD/TOU-012	Planning appeal decision - Tir Mostyn, Denbighshire
RES/CD/TOU-013	Planning appeal decision - Carland Cross, Cornwall
RES/CD/TOU-014	Planning appeal decision - Fforch Nest, Rhondda Cynon Taf
RES/CD/TOU-015	Section 36 decision - Fullabrook, North Devon
RES/CD/TOU-016	Extracts from Visit England statistics from 2006 to 2012