

## **RURAL PROOFING OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OPTIONS – QE5: Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This paper presents the findings from rural proofing the suggestions for revised policy on the Quality of the Environment – Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment and is a key component for influencing the authors of the draft preferred RSS Spatial Option. In pro-actively assessing the development of the Policy Options for the RSS Phase Three Revision the following has been considered:

- Whether the various options are likely to have a potential different impact for rural areas/people or uncertainty from that elsewhere, because of the particular characteristics of rural areas; and
- Where necessary, exploring what adjustments or compensations might be made to reflect rural needs and circumstances and produce the desired outcomes in rural areas or avoid/mitigate any undesirable impacts. Where appropriate rural proofing may also highlight opportunities to maximise positive impacts in rural areas

The explanatory text has been appraised against the Commission for Rural Communities Guidance [published May 2009] and is designed to be used alongside other appraisal systems including the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Please note that the checklist is designed to complement and not substitute consultation with rural communities, businesses and organisations. It is meant to be applied from the early stages of policy making although it may also be used during implementation and evaluation.

### **1.2 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment**

The Phase Three Revision seeks to promote greater emphasis on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment mindful that it is a finite and non-renewable resource. It is important to recognise the benefits in terms local distinctiveness and sense of place to tourism, leisure, educational and cultural activities as well as to the economy and to sustainability. Managing change and the provision of necessary tools and guidance is advocated.

### **1.3 Analysis**

In reviewing how rural issues relate to the policy suggestions on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment, i.e. setting out the questions to be explored by the Rural Proofing process, the suggestions have been considered. The table overleaf highlights which issues are likely to be relevant.

**Table: Rural Proofing**

RP Topic	Will the option/proposal.....	Policy	Comments
<b>Availability &amp; Provision</b>			
RP1: Availability of services	Affect the availability of public and private services?	√	<p>Rural communities are particularly vulnerable to service cuts as they are already reliant on a limited number and have reduced access to alternatives in terms of the historic environment, education, leisure and tourism.</p> <p>Consider in particular the difficulties of transport/accessibility for rural communities to ensure equitable access.</p> <p>Improve transport/accessibility to compensate and encourage alternative access/transport solutions and encourage alternative funding streams</p>
RP2: Service Delivery	Be delivered through existing service outlets and how will you ensure rural residents can access services in areas where outlets are few and far between?	√	<p>Consider the use of mobile and outreach opportunities or the use of ICT to link up individuals/communities with the opportunities and experiences available.</p> <p>Deliver effective public and community transport solutions: Possibility of delivering more effective public and community transport solutions</p>
RP3: Private sector involvement	Be delivered by the private sector or through a public-private partnership? Will the smaller and scattered population in rural areas provide a sufficient market to attract the private sector?	√	<p>Positive impact.</p> <p>Highly likely that there will be a strong private sector involvement – particularly from land owners and managers in terms of protecting and enhancing the historic environment in rural locations</p>

<b>Delivery Costs</b>			
RP4: Cost of delivery	Be more expensive to deliver in rural areas where people are more widely dispersed or economies of scale harder to achieve?	√	<p>Allow for higher costs of implementation</p> <p>The encouragement of economies and efficiencies through supporting local supply chains/just-in-time deliveries would be welcomed in rural areas – supporting local employment too</p> <p>Further encouragement to allow for higher unit delivery costs in funding formulae (e.g. a ‘sparsity’ factor) or when specifying cost efficiency criteria; and encouragement towards joint provision to reduce costs is advocated.</p>
RP5: Local delivery	Rely on local institutions for delivery? Will the policy be as effective in rural areas.	√	<p>Specific support may be required in terms of capacity building and encouragement for private and voluntary sector input</p> <p>Clearly important to see policies embedded in county and district LDDs</p>
<b>Accessibility &amp; Infrastructure</b>			
RP6: Travel Needs	Affect travel needs or the ease and cost of travel? Will the impact be different in sparsely populated or remote rural areas, where typically journey times are longer, public transport is poor, and travel options are limited or expensive, especially for low income groups?	√	<p>The policy does not set out specific proposals to address these needs.</p> <p>Rural solutions might include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reduce the need to travel by using mobile services, local delivery or telephone/internet;</li> <li>2. ease travel by co-ordinating or improving transport links</li> <li>3. alleviate the costs of travel by subsidising services or individuals</li> </ol>

RP7: Infrastructure	Rely on infrastructure (e.g. broadband ICT, main roads, utilities) for delivery? How will the policy work in rural areas, where the existing infrastructure is typically weaker (e.g. roads, electricity grid), some infrastructure doesn't exist (e.g. cable TV, mains gas) and upgrading of infrastructure may be difficult or expensive?	√	It may be necessary to consider using regulation or licences to encourage the development of improved infrastructure; encouraging or co-ordinating demand to make supply viable; using the public sector's collective demand to stimulate supply; or providing alternative means of accessing the historic environment
RP8: Administrative Areas	Delivery of the policy be challenging at the edges of administrative areas? Many rural people find it easier to cross an administrative boundary to access facilities.	√	Encourage "postcode" blindness and reciprocal sharing of service provision across administrative borders where this makes sense.  Note: additional needs of rural communities either side of the Welsh Border: Border Proofing Welsh and English policies and delivery to ensure minimal impact.
RP9: New buildings or development sites	Depend on new buildings or development sites? Where will these be located in rural areas, given that there are few brownfield sites and fewer locations where housing or other development will be acceptable?	√	Clearly important to see policies embedded in county and district LDDs and sites/areas defined ensuring any development will contribute to local character and distinctiveness. Ensure high quality sustainable development that will contribute to local character and distinctiveness
<b>Communications</b>			
RP10: Communication	Rely on communicating information to individuals and communities? How will they access information in rural areas, where there are fewer (formal) places to obtain advice and information?	√	A clear communications policy encouraging the support from rural communities is essential. Failure to properly manage the communications process will have implications for securing buy-in for planning proposals and the opportunity of promoting community engagement in rural areas

<b>Economies</b>			
<p>RP11: Impact on rural businesses</p>	<p>Impact on rural businesses, including the self-employed? Will it have a different effect on smaller businesses (which employ a greater proportion of the workforce in rural areas) or those sectors which are typically more significant in rural areas - farming and construction? Will the higher proportion of self-employed people in rural areas be affected by the policy (including women running part-time businesses)?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>A positive effect – but where possible the policies should avoid imposing additional regulatory or other burdens that will disproportionately affect small firms and micro-businesses</p>
<p>RP12: Impact on land-based industries</p>	<p>Have a particular impact on land-based industries and therefore on rural economies and environments? How will the policy affect the agricultural sector and the mining, extraction and water industries, which have a particular importance in many rural areas? Will there be a knock-on effect on the environment (given that 70% of the land is farmed)? Conversely, if the policy affects the environment, what are the implications for businesses based on natural resources such as tourism, leisure, renewable energy and food production?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Positive Impact. Lots of opportunities to identify “win-win” solutions which will deliver economic and environmental benefits – promoting local supply chains where possible and allowing/ encouraging a diverse range of rural enterprises.</p>
<p>RP13: Impact upon those on low income</p>	<p>Affect those on low wages or in part-time or seasonal employment? For those who work in rural areas, wages tend to be lower on average and a higher proportion of the workforce is engaged in part-time or seasonal employment. Will your policy implementation affect wage levels or people’s access to quality employment? Will it affect the type of businesses that tend to pay low wages or offer seasonal/part-time work (e.g. agriculture, tourism)?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>A probable positive impact. Additional employment opportunities particularly utilising traditional skills could increase or extend the availability of jobs. Consider measures to improve the choice of work (e.g. increasing skills, improving local childcare, improving transport to work).</p>

Disadvantage			
RP14: Disadvantaged Groups	To be targeted at the disadvantaged? How will it target disadvantage in rural areas, which is not usually concentrated in neighbourhoods? Do the indicators to be used for identifying need measure deprivation issues that are particular rural features (e.g. access to services, access to job opportunities, low earnings and housing affordability)?	√	<p>Not directly relevant but increased access to the historic environment may improve health &amp; wellbeing – particularly for low income disadvantaged groups or families are likely to be welcomed.</p> <p>Consider targeting population groups rather than deprived areas – aimed at increasing participation and improving the quality of life</p>