

## **RURAL PROOFING OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OPTIONS – QE8: Forestry and Woodlands**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This paper presents the findings from rural proofing the suggestions for revised policy on the Quality of the Environment – Forestry and Woodlands 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 Forestry and Woodlands**

The Phase Three Revision seeks to promote the continued enhancement of woodland creation and management in the region with complementary but different priorities for trees and woodland in rural areas and in urban areas. There is stronger emphasis on the woodland and forestry policy which contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation; to woodfuel in terms of energy production; to the industry sector in terms of contributing to the rural economy; and to delivering a range of social, health and wellbeing benefits for all.

### **1.3 Analysis**

In reviewing how rural issues relate to the policy suggestions on forestry and woodlands 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?	√	Likely positive impact. The trees, woodland and forestry industry contributes to the rural economy and, in turn, the sustainability of rural services
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?	√	Likely positive impact. The number of service outlets is declining in peri-urban and rural areas. Again, through partnership funding and support for local wood products and supply chain development, the policy can improve availability and support local service outlets.
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?	√	Likely positive impact. Highly likely that there will be a strong private sector involvement – particularly from land owners and managers. Likelihood of extending the employment prospects in many rural areas – private and third sector involvement.
<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?	√	Preparation of action plans by Forestry Commission, Natural England, local authorities and others for managing the region's trees, woods and forests should allow for higher unit costs in funding formulae if applicable.

RP5: Local delivery	Rely on local institutions for delivery? Will the policy be as effective in rural areas.	√	Public, private and voluntary sector delivery likely and it will be important that all are able to compete fairly and equitably in terms of funds for delivery.
<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?	√	Travel options/modes are of necessity very limited, e.g. Work vehicles, purpose-built machines and timber wagons with the ability to access remote/isolated rural parts of the region rather than general purpose transport. No public transport alternative. There is a need to alleviate these additional travel costs through subsidy or in-building into work contracts.
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?	√	Some impact. Where existing infrastructure is weak e.g. narrow rural roads, forest roads, bridges with weight restrictions, culverts, etc. then additional thought must be given to getting machines, materials, structures for woodland management on to site and the removal of timber/timber transport.
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.	√	Unspecified. Trees, woods and forests generally span administrative boundaries but further work is needed in terms of identifying inter-regional or international (Wales) relationships/synergies/policy delivery. Where possible, encourage "postcode" blindness and reciprocal sharing of service provision (timber markets, preferred routing, secondary processing, etc) across administrative borders where this makes sense.

<p>RP9: New buildings or development sites</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Positive landscape, woodland creation and management should ensure high quality sustainable development.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Communications</b></p>			
<p>RP10: Communication</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>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 or felling/planting proposals and the opportunity of promoting community engagement in rural areas</p>
<p><b>Economies</b></p>			
<p>RP11: Impact on rural businesses</p>	<p>Impact on rural businesses, including the self-employed? Will it have a different effect on 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</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Positive effect – particularly on smaller businesses and those that typically employ a greater proportion of the workforce in rural areas. 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 – particularly for businesses which rely on a high quality environment in rural areas, e.g. farm woodland, forestry, tourism, leisure, renewable energy and other non-wood products.</p> <p>Lots of opportunities to identify “win-win” solutions which will deliver economic and environmental benefits. Maximise the use of incentives for environmentally friendly practices allowing for and 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>Likely positive impact.</p> <p>Additional employment opportunities particularly utilising high technology and 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>
<p><b>Disadvantage</b></p>			
<p>RP14: Disadvantaged Groups</p>	<p>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>	<p>√</p>	<p>Likely positive impact. Improved wooded landscapes, employment opportunities, enhanced access opportunities and the multi-benefits of trees and woodlands will likely contribute to a better quality of life for disadvantaged individuals and rural communities in particular.</p>