

# Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

## Impact Assessment (IA)

*The integrated approach to support effective decision making*



This **Impact Assessment (IA)** toolkit incorporating Welsh Language, Equalities, Well-being of Future Generations Act, Sustainable Development Principles, Communication and Engagement, Safeguarding, Corporate Parenting, Community Cohesion and Risk Management supporting effective decision making and ensuring compliance with respective legislation.

**Please read the accompanying guidance before completing the form.**

**Draft versions of the assessment should be watermarked as "Draft" and retained for completeness, however only the final version will be publically available. Draft versions may be provided to regulators if appropriate. In line with Council policy IAs should be retained for 6 years.**

<b>Service Area</b>	Countryside Services	<b>Head of Service</b>	Stuart Mackintosh	<b>Strategic Director</b>	Ian Budd	<b>Portfolio Holder</b>	Cllr. Aled Davies
<b>Proposal</b>	To identify and assess the impact of reviewing the Rights of Way Improvement Plan.						
<b>Outline Summary</b>							
The Rights of Way Improvement Plan is a statutory decennial document that identifies, prioritises, and plans for improvements to local public rights of way but will also include open access land and green spaces. It was first published in 2007, meaning that it is now due to be reviewed. The review is to incorporate how the Service is to improve service provision, and to take more of an account of community demand where it has been identified and to facilitate this by providing professional advice and a more flexible volunteer workforce.							

### 1. Version Control (services should consider the impact assessment early in the development process and continually evaluate)

Version	Author	Job Title	Date
Version 1	Mark Stafford-Tolley	Countryside Access Officer	14.07.2017
Version 2	Mark Stafford-Tolley	Countryside Access Officer	18.08.2017
Version 3	Mark Stafford-Tolley	Senior Countryside Access Officer	19.02.2018
Version 4	Mark Stafford-Tolley	Senior Countryside Access Officer	15.05.2018
Version 5	Mark Stafford-Tolley	Senior Countryside Access Officer	06.02.2019

### 2. Impact on Other Service Areas

**Does Proposal have potential to impact on another service area? (Including implication for Health and Safety and corporate parenting)**  
**PLEASE ENSURE YOU INFORM / ENGAGE ANY AFFECTED SERVICE AREAS AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY**

Highways, Transport and Recycling  
Regeneration  
Active Travel Planners  
Planning and Development Control  
Health and Safety  
Legal Services

3. How does your proposal impact on the council's strategic vision?

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Council Priority	How does the proposal impact on this priority?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
<b>Residents and Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working more with interested community groups (community councils, walking groups), especially those with their own volunteers and funding could potentially either increase service delivery with existing resources or maintain delivery with a decrease in resources. It is currently not known how much interest there is, but there is a lot of untapped potential. Working with the Vale of Montgomery Rural Cluster group, for which there is already evidenced benefit and positive outcomes.</li> <li>Utilising volunteers more effectively using Volunteer Team Leaders, and appropriate training so a wider range of work can be undertaken without the need for direct supervision.</li> <li>Working more with externally funded projects to open and maintain public rights of way.</li> </ul>	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proactively work with community groups to attain and sustain interest.</li> <li>Do not provide grants for the installation of gates or stiles. Minimum statutory contribution of 25% of the maintenance and repair of structures will be met by the provision of structures that can be collected from a Council yard by the landholder responsible for the structure.</li> <li>A review to further reduce financial burden rather than provide 100% grants for gates is a Statement of Action</li> <li>Ensure that Full Cost Recovery principles are adhered to for non-statutory services.</li> <li>Develop the Vale of Montgomery Rural Cluster Group project and evaluate its potential for future work, allowing community volunteers to manage the public rights of way network to their own needs reducing the need for Council resources to negotiate and enforce the opening and maintenance of the public rights of way network.</li> </ul>	Choose an item.

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<b>Health and Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large number and proportion of Countryside Services' volunteers are retired. Creating a diverse volunteer workforce and increasing the number of volunteers and keeping them active leads to prolonged well-being.</li> <li>• Public rights of way and Access land is an asset for the use of walking, cycling and horse riding amongst others and will facilitate tourism, healthy lifestyles and mental well-being.</li> <li>• Outdoor recreation makes a significant contribution to the physical and mental health of the population. It has been estimated that the cost of physical inactivity to Wales is around £650 million per year (<i>Climbing Higher: Creating an Active Wales, Welsh Government 2009</i>).</li> <li>• As well as the physical and mental benefits, the social benefits of participating on outdoor recreation, especially in rural isolated communities is clearly evidenced.</li> <li>• Within the Getting Wales Moving document March 2017 (Public Health Wales), it is an aspiration for all communities to have access to quality facilities and spaces for people to come together and to be active.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Service will work closely with the Powys Teaching Health Board and attend and contribute to the Healthy Weights Steering Group.</li> <li>• The Community Council and or various user group communities will be engaged prior to developing a "Priority Project Approach" for a three year work programme.</li> <li>• Liaise with Active Travel planners to develop and utilise public rights of way to provide for safe and appropriate active travel networks.</li> <li>• The existence of active community volunteers and a proactive community council will be a variable to the prioritisation of resources to provide and or improve public access.</li> </ul>	Very Good

<p><b>The Economy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public rights of way and access land is a valuable asset for walking, cycling and horse riding, and what it brings to the rural economy.</li> <li>• An important variable in prioritising resources of the Service is where communities show an interest to develop public access whether it is for economic or well-being benefits.</li> <li>• Walking alone as an activity generated £562 million of additional demand to the Welsh economy and around 11,980 person-years of employment (<i>Economic Impact of Walking and hill walking in Wales – Cardiff Business School 2011</i>).</li> <li>• Proximity to high quality green space, like parks, increase property values by 2.6%-11.2%. Additionally every £1 of public spend on green space projects levers in £4.20 of private investment boosting regeneration. (<i>Forest Research (2012) Economic Benefits of greenspace A critical assessment of evidence of net economic benefits</i>).</li> <li>• In total, £5.6bn was spent during visits to the outdoors for recreation by people living in Wales. (<i>NRW Welsh Outdoor recreation Survey 2014/15 Keys Facts</i>).</li> <li>• Peter Midmore’s 2000 report into the ‘Economic Value of Walking in Wales’ estimates the income from walking in rural Wales at £55 million and concludes that this supports 3,000 jobs.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain statutory minimum provision as Cabinet have stated for public rights of way and work with volunteers to enable this.</li> <li>• Develop a 3 year rolling programme for the Priority Project Approach to develop a network that is fit for the needs of the community, but also to support tourism and diversity in the local economy.</li> <li>• Provide an electronic version of the Definitive Map on the Council’s website to better promote and provide freely available information on public access, specifically public rights of way.</li> <li>• The lack of resources means that any positive benefit that public access can bring to the local economy is mitigated.</li> </ul>	<p>Poor</p>
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<p><b>Learning and Skills</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public rights of way are an important asset to enable learners to travel to school safely, which could also be active travel routes but not exclusively so. This might improve the learner’s health and mental well-being as well as possibly increase educational attainment.</li> <li>• Access to the countryside could be utilised as part of the educational curriculum as the Donaldson review suggested (by increasing physical activity during the school day) and reinforced by the “Getting Wales Moving” document (Public Health Wales) in Chapter 6.5.</li> <li>• The benefits to the environment of encouraging responsible access to the outdoors are that people, especially those with no day to day contact with nature, learn to appreciate the natural environment and the need to protect it. The majority of Wales’ population live in urban areas, and it is important that through outdoor recreation they have opportunities to learn about and experience our cultural and natural heritage; and appreciate and understand the nature of farming, forestry, fishing and other rural land and water uses. <i>Improving opportunities to access the outdoors for responsible recreation, Welsh Government Green paper, July 2015.</i></li> <li>• Provide learning and new skills for volunteers and Volunteer Team Leaders.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with Active Travel planners to develop and utilise public rights of way to provide for safe and appropriate active travel networks.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>
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<b>Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements</b>				
Already referenced.				

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4. How does your proposal impact on the Welsh Assembly's well-being goals?

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<b>Well-being Goal</b>	<b>How does proposal contribute to this goal?</b>	<b><u>IMPACT</u></b> Please select from drop down box below	<b>What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?</b>	<b><u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u></b> Please select from drop down box below
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<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b>          An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public rights of way are public highways, and can be utilised as part of the transportational network as well as the recreational network. An example of this is to include public rights of way as part of the Active Travel network. Active travel can assist with increasing physical activity and reducing car journeys, and therefore cost of fuel and Co2 emissions and possibly therefore increase opportunities to attain employment without the need for a vehicle.</li> <li>Walking alone as an activity generated £562 million of additional demand in the Welsh economy and around 11,980 person-years of employment (<i>Economic Impact of Walking and hill walking in Wales – Cardiff Business School 2011</i>). Powys is approximately one-quarter of the landmass of Wales, and being a largely rural authority the economic leverage from walking, as well as cycling and horse riding is very important.</li> <li>Giving the community the facility and provide professional advice to develop public access for their own advantage to maximise the socio-economic benefits of walking, cycling and horse riding as well as any other lawful public access.</li> </ul>	<p>Very Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain statutory minimum provision as Cabinet have stated for public rights of way and work with volunteers to enable this.</li> <li>Develop a 3 year rolling programme for the Priority Project Approach to develop a network that is fit for the needs of the community, but also to support tourism and diversity in the local economy.</li> <li>Provide an electronic version of the Definitive Map on the Council's website to better promote and provide freely available information on public access, specifically public rights of way.</li> <li>It is part of the Council's statutory duty to keep open and maintained public rights of way and to keep the Definitive Map under continuous review. The Council has taken account of the findings from the ROWIP survey to determine how resources are to be prioritised and to maximise the potential for using public access as an enabler for economic prosperity.</li> <li>Community groups and external projects looking to develop public access will be one of the criteria for determining the next priority project for Area Officers.</li> <li>Working closely with Active Travel planners and utilising public rights of way in the active travel network.</li> <li>Procurement of path furniture as part of the work of the Service will be using local producers and fabricators as much as possible.</li> <li>The lack of resources means that any positive benefit that public access can bring to the local</li> </ul>	<p>Neutral</p>
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Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
			economy is mitigated and therefore the impact would not be so great.	
<p><b>A resilient Wales:</b>                      A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving the community the facility and provide professional advice to develop public access for their own advantage to maximise the socio-economic benefits of walking, cycling and horse riding as well as any other lawful public access.</li> <li>• Work with externally funded projects, such as projects that relate to developing an integrated landscape and contributing to Area Statements with the Environment (Wales) Act 2015.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse the effectiveness of the Vale of Montgomery Rural Cluster Group (VMRC) – Public Access project that will facilitate community volunteers to directly manage and maintain their public rights of way to meet their needs. Identify any other cluster groups, or community councils looking to do the same and provide the project’s framework.</li> <li>• Priority Project Areas will be developed on a three year rolling programme to prioritise paths to be reinstated to develop a public rights of way network in a geographic area.</li> </ul>	Good

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
<p><b>A healthier Wales:</b>                      A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is well understood that physical exercise is good for your physical and mental well-being.</li> <li>Based on figures for 2007-08, the annual cost of mental ill health in Wales is estimated to be £7.2billion. <i>Together for Mental Health A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales by the Welsh Government (October 2012).</i></li> <li>Passive or less strenuously active contact with green spaces can be psychologically and physiologically restorative, reducing blood pressure and stress levels. <i>Preference for Nature in Urbanized Societies by Van den Berg et al, cited in Benefits of Green Infrastructure by Forest Research, October 2010.</i></li> <li>It has been estimated that the cost of physical inactivity to Wales is around £650 million per year. <i>Climbing higher: creating an active Wales by the Welsh Government 2009.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provision of public access, specifically public rights of way is a statutory duty, and it is therefore determining the best way to apply the resources that are available to maximise potential.</li> <li>Providing the definitive map on the Council's website will better promote where public rights of way are so the public can understand where they can walk, cycle etc.</li> <li>Facilitate communities to identify and develop public access as to their own demands for their residents or to develop the local economy such as promoting walking festivals, or for a horse riding centre for example. The community could either be a community council, or a community of walkers, cyclists etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Very Good</p>

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<p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b>                      Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected Communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community groups will be able to be more involved in developing public access in their area, and this will mean that the community will have public access fit for their needs.</li> <li>Public rights of way and Access land is an asset for the use of walking, cycling and horse riding amongst others and will facilitate tourism, healthy lifestyles and mental well-being.</li> <li>Liaise with Active Travel planners to develop and utilise public rights of way to provide for safe and appropriate active travel networks.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with and contribute to externally funded projects, such as Monty-Trax, Ride mid Wales and the Vale of Montgomery Rural Cluster Group. The Service recognises that it is important to work with communities and partners to provide better public access, which can be used for recreational as well as transportational purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>

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<p><b>A globally responsible Wales:</b>                      A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public rights of way will contribute to active travel goals that will in turn reduce Co2 levels by reducing the need or demand for the use of the car.</li> <li>Procuring local produce where it is appropriate to do so will reduce carbon footprint and keep economic prosperity within Powys.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide at least three yards across Powys so that landholders can pick up structures such as stiles and gates so they can install them. The provision of structures ensures structures meet BSI: 5709, or at least to the specification that the Council requires. It also ensures that the Council at least meets the 25 per cent contribution to the maintenance and repair of structures as provided for under the Highways Act 1980.</li> <li>The above will only be on the basis that any public subsidy paid to farmers includes the keeping of public rights of way free from obstruction. If this is the case, then it is expected that farmers will be requesting assistance and advice on providing suitable and adequate structures necessary to control stock on a public right of way.</li> </ul>	<p>Very Good</p>
<p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:</b> A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.</p>				
<p><i>Opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and treating the Welsh language no less favourable than the English language</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ROWIP will be produced bi-lingually.</li> <li>Any destination way-marking will be produced bi-lingually.</li> <li>Any promotional material produced will be bi-lingual.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any promotional material produced will be bi-lingual.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>

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<i>Opportunities to promote the Welsh language</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ROWIP will be produced bi-lingually.</li> <li>Any destination way-marking will be produced bi-lingually.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any promotional material produced will be bi-lingual.</li> </ul>	Good
<i>Welsh Language impact on staff</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral	N/A	Neutral
<i>People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The availability of public access, and for public access to be used as a “green gym” has been legally available for many years. By prioritising resources and utilising volunteers to their maximum effectiveness, then if public rights of way are promoted and more available then this could lead to an increase in recognition for their benefit as a recreational resource.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working closer with Sports development and Public Health Wales colleagues to develop more health walks and to use the outdoor recreational assets within the responsibility of Countryside Services.</li> </ul>	Good

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<b>A more equal Wales:</b> A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).														
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anecdotally, public rights of way are traditionally used more by people who are middle-aged or have retired as they have surplus time and finance. This is backed up by the survey age profile (see table below) showing that more people aged between 45 – 64 years responded to the survey but overall there is a decent spread of age groups although it's likely that younger people may not have seen the survey via the channels by which it was publicised – hence the number being just over 30.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="577 874 1111 1066"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under 45</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 – 64 years</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65+ years</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>184</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>105 respondents chose not to give any details of their age.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Otherwise public rights of way and public access is an asset available for all ages, it is more a question of re-balancing and promoting its use to the younger generation.</li> </ul>	Age	Number	Under 45	34	45 – 64 years	93	65+ years	57	Total	184	Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is certainly scope to target a younger audience to use public access as a recreational resource. The provision and improvement of public access does not inherently it any less equal, other than perhaps that people who are time poor, or cannot travel by car are less likely to use the “green gym” as a recreational resource.</li> </ul>	Neutral
Age	Number													
Under 45	34													
45 – 64 years	93													
65+ years	57													
Total	184													

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<i>Disability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the adopted Least Restrictive Approach, stiles are not authorised as a structure where a new fence is required for the purposes of stock control. Stiles are inherently more difficult to use than a gate, so a stile being authorised would need to be justified.</li> <li>• Ramps of no more than 1:12 are used for promoted routes for bridges and water crossings.</li> <li>• 15% of respondents who answered this question in the survey had a specific condition. Of these, 2 said it affected their ability to carry out day to day activities a lot, 14 said it impacted on this a little and nine residents said it didn't do so at all.</li> <li>• The top two conditions that people had listed were hearing loss (13 respondents) and stamina, breathing loss and fatigue (12 respondents). A few other respondents had ticked mobility, mental health and visual impairments.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All recreational trails will be surveyed. National Trails are surveyed on an annual basis.</li> <li>• Seek representation for somebody with mobility difficulties on the Local Access Forum. It has been difficult to do this, even after engagement with Disability Powys.</li> </ul>	Good
<i>Gender reassignment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No positive or negative impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral		Neutral
<i>Marriage or civil partnership</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No positive or negative impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral		Neutral
<i>Race</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No positive or negative impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral		Neutral
<i>Religion or belief</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No positive or negative impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral		Neutral

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Sex	<table border="1" data-bbox="584 437 1133 587"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>178</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>111 respondents chose not to give details of their gender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the above chart it is clear that more men than women have responded to the survey. This does not mean necessarily that more men use the network but this could be the case. Reasons why women may not access the network as frequently as men could be down to a number of reasons including safety and confidence.</li> </ul>	Gender	Number	Male	110	Female	68	Total	178	Neutral		Neutral
Gender	Number											
Male	110											
Female	68											
Total	178											
Sexual Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No positive or negative impact.</li> </ul>	Neutral		Neutral								
Pregnancy and Maternity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation was carried out with Mother's and Toddler's Group in Builth Wells. Most of the Mother's would use the rights of way network if they felt it was accessible and they knew the condition of the network was good and that there were potentially some shorter circular walks that they could do.</li> <li>The group also provided specific issues they would like to see addressed.</li> </ul>	Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a blog called Wild Child Wanderings which lists around 5/6 local walks which are child friendly. Liaise with PtHB about doing a joint buggy friendly walk digital story in liaison with Healthy Weights Steering Group or other appropriate forum.</li> </ul>	Neutral								

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Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements				

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5. How does your proposal impact on the council's other key guiding principles?

Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
Sustainable Development Principle (5 ways of working)				

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<p><b>Long Term:</b> Looking to the long term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been estimated that the cost of physical inactivity to Wales is around £650 million per year. Climbing higher: creating an active Wales by the Welsh Government 2009. Public access provision is instrumental in providing this. Preventative medicine is in the long term the most viable option, and with the increasing elderly population ever increasingly important to ensure a physical and mentally active population.</li> <li>• Active travel is a long term aspiration of Welsh Government to increase opportunities for walking and cycling, and public rights of way will be really important especially within or on the fringes of urban areas.</li> <li>• Public rights of way and access land is a valuable asset for walking, cycling and horse riding, and what it brings to the rural economy. These forms of recreation are essentially the bread and butter of our tourism industry, and any provision to meet demand would have a positive impact.</li> <li>• For example, walking alone as an activity generated £562 of additional demand in the Welsh economy and around 11,980 person-years of employment (Economic Impact of Walking and hill walking in Wales – Cardiff Business School 2011). The ability to employ and retain the young population of Powys for walking, cycling and horse riding related tourism should not be underestimated.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise resources to reinstate and maintain public rights of way and public access provision to provide an asset to prevent mental ill-health and reducing the cost of physical inactivity.</li> <li>• Utilising volunteers to undertake the above, which also provides a volunteer workforce being kept mentally and physically active in the maintenance and upkeep of public access provision.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>
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Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
<p><b>Collaboration:</b> Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internally, working with key partners such as active travel planners, Legal Services, Regeneration Services (Tourism Officers), Planning Department and Public Health Wales.</li> <li>Externally, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Government and Brecon Beacons National Park Authority and neighbouring authorities.</li> <li>Additionally, working with Community Councils and groups and actively listen to their priorities to assist with the allocation of resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with Community Councils and groups is a proposed positive impact, and there is an element of this already happening within the 2007-2017 ROWIP. However, engagement with Community groups was only after the area was being assigned as a priority under the "Priority Community Approach". Under the new approach, engagement with the communities will be a factor when prioritising resources and so this is regarded as an increase in collaboration.</li> </ul>	<p>Very Good</p>

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<p><b><i>Involvement (including Communication and Engagement):</i></b>  <i>Involving a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with Community Councils and groups and actively listen to their priorities to assist with the allocation of resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with Community Councils and groups is a proposed positive impact, and there is an element of this already happening within the 2007-2017 ROWIP. However, engagement with Community groups was only after the area was being assigned as a priority under the “Priority Community Approach”. Under the new approach, engagement with the communities will be a factor when prioritising resources and thereby provide an increase in collaboration and communication.</li> <li>Local Access Forums are statutory advisors to the Council on open air and recreation as well as local rights of way. The LAF, although have been in existence for a number of years have not been utilised in this way. The engagement with the LAF to assist the Council in prioritising resources is going to be a positive impact.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>

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<p><b>Prevention:</b> <i>Understanding the root causes of issues to prevent them from occurring.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on figures for 2007-08, the annual cost of mental ill health in Wales is estimated to be £7.2billion. Together for Mental Health A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales by the Welsh Government (October 2012).</li> <li>Passive or less strenuously active contact with green spaces can be psychologically and physiologically restorative, reducing blood pressure and stress levels. Preference for Nature in Urbanized Societies by Van den Berg et al, cited in Benefits of Green Infrastructure by Forest Research, October 2010.</li> <li>It has been estimated that the cost of physical inactivity to Wales is around £650 million per year. Climbing higher: creating an active Wales by the Welsh Government 2009.</li> <li>Recreational use of motor vehicles on byways open to all traffic is an emotive subject, and has its own management issues. As such an informal advisory group called the Powys Byways User Group exists that involves user groups</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise resources to reinstate and maintain public rights of way and public access provision to provide an asset to prevent mental ill-health and reducing the cost of physical inactivity.</li> <li>Utilising volunteers to undertake the above, which also provides a volunteer workforce being kept mentally and physically active in the maintenance and upkeep of public access provision.</li> </ul>	<p>Good</p>

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<p><b>Integration:</b> Taking an integrated approach so that public bodies look at all the well-being goals in deciding on their well-being objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Board 2040 short-term vision for well-being includes public rights of way, and that they are not that accessible. This is the statutory body looking to integrate services and organisations.</li> <li>The 2040 vision also aspires to utilise and harness adventure tourism, which includes walking, cycling, etc. which Powys has a huge potential for growth.</li> </ul>	Choose an item.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration with PtHB and Public Health Wales.</li> <li>Continue to meet and liaise with the above two organisations through the Health Weights Steering Group, and any other forum.</li> <li>Continue and strive to undertake the statutory duties and work more with volunteers.</li> </ul>	Choose an item.
<p><b>Preventing Poverty:</b> Prevention, including helping people into work and mitigating the impact of poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking alone as an activity generated £562 of additional demand in the Welsh economy and around 11,980 person-years of employment (Economic Impact of Walking and hill walking in Wales – Cardiff Business School 2011).</li> <li>Should public rights of way be invested, that it will have a positive impact for tourism and develop job opportunities.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be as efficient as possible with the resources available to increase the potential for job growth in adventure tourism across Powys.</li> </ul>	Good
<p><b>Unpaid Carers:</b> Ensuring that unpaid carers views are sought and taken into account</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is not deemed to be an impact, other than perhaps for carers to be aware of what walks are available, especially ones that the person being cared for is physically able to use.</li> </ul>	Unknown		Unknown

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<b>Safeguarding:</b> Preventing and responding to abuse and neglect of children, young people and adults with health and social care needs who can't protect themselves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguarding is not the primary responsibility of Countryside Services' staff, but it is of course a responsibility of any member of staff to respond to suspected or actual neglect for those who cannot look after themselves.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and risk assess whether staff should attend safeguarding awareness course.</li> </ul>	Neutral
<b>Impact on Powys County C Workforce</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potentially improve access opportunities to either commute to work, or increase physical activity during lunchtime and breaks. The improvements to the Lake and the woodland has been provided partly to enable this to provide a positive impact for the workforce that work in Llandrindod Wells.</li> </ul>	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering many of Powys Cc as well as the Powys tHB workforce live in Powys, then improving public access within the communities and facilitating the communities to improve and maintain public access will also have a positive impact on their health and well-being.</li> </ul>	Good
<b>Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey results taken from ROWIP 2017 survey.</li> <li>Consultation with Local Access Forum</li> <li>Internal partners.</li> <li>Stakeholder Working Group (a mix of various user groups).</li> <li>Other evidence is sourced within the ROWIP itself using Harvard referencing.</li> </ul>				

### 6. Achievability of proposal?

Impact on Service / Council	Risk to delivery of the proposal	Inherent Risk
Medium	Low	Medium

### 7. What are the risks to service delivery or the council following implementation of this proposal?

Description of risks

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Risk Identified	Inherent Risk Rating	Mitigation	Residual Risk Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal notice served upon the Council for not meeting statutory duties.</li> </ul>	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ROWIP although is a bidding document, and a strategic document to prioritise resources; it is also a defence to legal notice and or proceedings in how and why it has not met its statutory duties.</li> </ul>	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accident happening with volunteers and contractors</li> </ul>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe systems of work in place with appropriate risk assessments and training.</li> </ul>	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuing motorsport events are lawfully run on public highways (s.33 Road Traffic Act 1988)</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current policy is being reviewed to take into account Queen's Counsel opinion and concerns from Officers and motorsport organisers.</li> </ul>	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of byways and general "off-roading" issues with a continual threat of judicial reviews on any traffic regulation order or matter that motorised user groups disagree with.</li> </ul>	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powys Byways User Group and expert professional knowledge already developed within the Service.</li> </ul>	High
	High		High
<b>Overall judgement (to be included in project risk register)</b>			
<b>Very High Risk</b>	<b>High Risk</b>	<b>Medium Risk</b>	<b>Low Risk</b>

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8. Overall Summary and Judgement of this Impact Assessment?

<b>Outline Assessment (to be inserted in cabinet report)</b>	<b>Cabinet Report Reference:</b>	
The ROWIP is a statutory decennial management plan, for which this is the first review since the first ROWIP was published in 2007. The Council has a number of duties and powers with regard to public access, and the ROWIP sets out how the Council is to maintain and improve public access.		

9. Is there additional evidence to support the Impact Assessment (IA)?

<b>What additional evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?</b>
Nil.

10. On-going monitoring arrangements?

<b>What arrangements will be put in place to monitor the impact over time?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly team meetings.</li> <li>• Quarterly performance indicators on the kilometres opened, repaired and improved.</li> </ul>
<b>Please state when this Impact Assessment will be reviewed.</b>
At any time when the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (not the Delivery Plan) is reviewed.

11. Sign Off

Position	Name	Signature	Date
<b>Service Manager:</b>	Nina Davies		
<b>Head of Service:</b>	Stuart Mackintosh		
<b>Strategic Director:</b>	Ian Budd		
<b>Portfolio Holder:</b>	CLlr Aled Davies		

# FORM ENDS

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