A study of the social and economic impacts and benefits of traditional farm building and drystone wall repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

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A Socio-economic study of grant-funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report evaluates the social and economic impacts of grant-funded traditional farm building and drystone wall restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The research was funded by English Heritage, Defra and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), and carried out by the University of Gloucestershire's Countryside and Community Research Unit and ADAS.

The research examines six schemes, under which landowners and farmers were eligible to apply for grant funding over the period 1998 - 2004. The schemes considered in the research include Defra's Pennine Dales Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme, the Countryside Stewardship scheme and the Rural Enterprise Scheme, as well as the National Park Authority's Barns and Walls Conservation and Farm Conservation Schemes, and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust Scheme, which is administered by a separate charitable trust.

Core data relating to the grant schemes awarded during the study period was collated from the agreement holder files held by Defra, the National Park Authority and the Millennium Trust. This enabled summary statistics on the nature and distribution of the grant schemes to be produced.

This initial data analysis was followed by a more detailed study of 53 agreement holders, which were broadly representative in terms of the cross-section of schemes used. The interviews were designed to collect information about: the grant and spatial distribution of expenditure arising from it; the farm business and the impact of the grants upon it; the building and walling restoration and public benefits of the restored features. A site visit was made to each of the agreement holder's restored buildings and walls to verify the interview data, take photographs and make notes of their prominence in the landscape and from public viewpoints, such as footpaths and roads.

Interviews were also carried out with 10 building contractors and 6 walling contractors reported to have been actively involved in grant-funded restoration work, along with 6 of their suppliers. Data collection focused primarily on obtaining sufficient information to carry out a local economic impact analysis using an adapted Local Multiplier 3 (LM3) model to estimate the income and employment effects of the grants.

Grant Statistics

A total of 619 agreement holders were identified as having used one or more of the schemes during the period 1998 – 2004. Of these, 88% had used a single scheme, and 12% had used two or more schemes. The Defra Pennine Dales ESA Scheme was the most widely used. Defra schemes in general were more widely used than YDNPA and Millennium Trust schemes; 76% of agreement holders had used a Defra scheme, while only 30% had used a non-Defra scheme and 6% had used both types of scheme. The majority of agreement holders across all the schemes were farmers who operated traditional agricultural enterprises (sheep, beef and dairy) although a significant proportion of the funding from the Millennium Trust scheme went to non-farming land managers (e.g. rail company and wildlife trust).

Useable financial data was obtained for 533 agreement holders (86%). Drawing on this sample, the research identified that 445 buildings, with an estimated usable floor space of over 40,000 m^2, and 165 km of walls had been restored during the study

period. The gross cost of this work was estimated at £7.98m, with an average grant rate of 72%.

Around half the farm holdings within the Yorkshire Dales National Park had used one or more of the schemes. The number of restored buildings per holding ranged from 1 to 10, with a mean of just under 2 per holding. The average payment (inclusive of building and walling work) per agreement holder was £10,844. The mean payment per building was £7,940. Payments received for walling work ranged between £48 and £49,311. The mean walling payment per agreement holder was £5,189.

It is estimated that during the study period the 619 agreement holders were paid a total of £6.71m in grants across all schemes for the restoration of 517 traditional farm buildings and 191km of drystone walls. The gross cost of all the building and wall restoration work is estimated to be £9.34m.

The grant schemes have played a very important role in preserving the 'barn and wall' landscapes that define the character of such a large part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The interview survey of agreement holders found that without this injection of funding over three quarters of the traditional farm buildings (76%) would have become derelict through lack of maintenance. The survey also found that much of the drystone wall restoration work would not have been undertaken if the grant-aid had not been available. It is estimated that in the absence of the schemes over 350 traditional farm buildings would have become derelict.

Prior to restoration, a third of the buildings were not used. After restoration this figure fell to 5%. The main types of use are related to agriculture, especially the housing of livestock and fodder crops, although 7% of buildings are now used for non-agricultural purposes.

The survey also showed the importance of the schemes in ensuring that repair work was undertaken using traditional materials and techniques and to high standards of workmanship. Although some works would have been carried out in the absence of grant funding it is clear that many of such buildings would have been 'patched up' using non-traditional materials, and that post and wire fencing would have replaced many of the drystone walls. The grant schemes have evidently played a crucial role in conserving the character of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls in the National Park.

Economic Impacts

Significant local economic benefits of the grant schemes for the construction industry and wider local economy were identified. Local economic impacts were estimated in terms of direct, indirect and induced effects using an adapted LM3 model.

Accounting for direct, indirect and induced effects, the study shows that building schemes have generated between £4.27m and £4.74m for the local economy of the YDNP area. In the same way, walling schemes have generated between £2.81m and £4.38m for the local economy between 1998 and 2004.

The income multiplier for building schemes in the YDNP is 1.65; a £1 expenditure on farm building restoration through the various schemes will therefore result in a total output in the local YDNP area of £1.65. The equivalent multiplier for walling schemes is 1.92. Thus, pound for pound, walling repairs are more beneficial to the local economy through income effects. This is largely due to the fact that more income has been retained through sourcing a greater proportion of walling contractors locally.

Estimating the magnitude of income effects to the wider local economy (which includes the market towns serving the park) indicates that economic benefits of the schemes are likely to have been substantial. Income effects accrued to the wider area for all building schemes are estimated to be in the order of £6.42m - £7.10m for the period 1998 - 2004. Estimates suggest that walling schemes are likely to have generated between £3.46m and £5.41m within the wider local economy through direct, indirect and induced effects.

Accounting for direct, indirect and induced effects, the schemes have created a minimum of 18.6 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs through building projects and 19.0 FTEs through walling repairs in the local economy of the YDNP. In the case of walling, 16.4 FTEs have been generated through direct effects.

The schemes have therefore been crucial in securing employment in the walling sector, primarily because the majority of wallers in the area are sole proprietors. The existing building contractors have been able to absorb much of the additional demand for their services without recruiting additional staff.

Employment multipliers derived from two additionality scenarios range from 1.25 – 1.56 for building schemes and 1.16 – 1.20 for walling schemes. The larger multiplier for building schemes not only reflects the significant direct employment effect of the walling schemes but also the relatively higher indirect employment effects of building schemes due to local expenditure by building contractors and their employees.

Estimating the magnitude of employment effects of the schemes in the wider local economy (which includes the main service centres) suggests that building schemes are likely to have created up to 41 FTE jobs between 1998 and 2004. Similarly, up to 33 FTE jobs may have been created through walling schemes, with around 23 of these generated as a result of direct employment on walling projects.

The grant schemes have been of great value to the local construction industry, with surveyed building contractors having worked on a mean of 21 grant-funded contracts during the period 1998 – 2004. Walling contractors have worked on a mean of 38 grant-funded contracts during the same period, with half of all surveyed walling contractors reporting an increase in turnover of at least 16% as a result of the schemes. Given that many drystone wallers are sole proprietors this figure is likely to be substantially higher in some cases.

Given that the various schemes have restored just under 5% of all field barns and drystone walls in the YDNP, and drawing on a number of estimated parameters, it is estimated that grant maintained barns and walls may indirectly contribute £2.44m (2004 prices) annually to the local economy of the YDNP through tourism expenditures.

Public Amenity and Environmental Impacts

A methodology was devised to assess the visual public benefits of each restored building and wall, based on a visual impact approach. The assessment looked specifically at measures of accessibility and visibility. Data collated from the agreement holder interviews, field surveys, and a desk study were used to score each building and wall in a systematic way; with the final scores indicating three levels of visual public benefit. These scores were verified with subjective descriptions obtained during the field survey.

Within the agreement holder survey 46 renovated buildings were scored for their provision of visual public benefit. Approximately 60% of the buildings assessed scored in the two highest categories in terms of their visual impacts. Low scores were most frequently due to the buildings being remote from any Public Rights of Way or highways or the terrain limiting visibility. High scores were achieved for buildings which were prominent landscape features and located in areas with a high density of public access routes.

The assessment of drystone walls was divided into those in the lower valleys located within in-bye, pasture or meadow fields and those higher up in the valley in allotment and moorland fields. In total 45 walls were assessed for their provision of public benefits. Over three quarters of the allotment walls fell into the medium or high visual public benefit categories. This compares to only 59% of the in-bye walls. Although the in-bye walls were more accessible in terms of the number of public viewpoints from public access routes and open access land, these views were often partially obscured. In contrast, the allotment walls, situated on the sides of the valley, were clearly visible from long distances. This demonstrates the visual importance of distant landscape features, not just those that are adjacent to the viewer.

This assessment successfully demonstrated the use of an objective scoring system that measured the visual public benefit of renovated buildings and walls. The scoring system has great potential to act as a pointer for directing resources towards renovated buildings and drystone walls that provide the most public benefits in terms of visibility, alongside other significant public benefits, such as historical or nature conservation values.

Recommendations

A number of recommendations arise from the research, including:

- Grant schemes are evidently crucial to ensuring that traditional farm buildings and field boundaries are restored and maintained and continue to benefit the social, cultural and economic landscape of National Parks. The research found that in the absence of grant-aid most of the restoration work would not have been undertaken. The contribution of grant funding is therefore vital.

- The value of repaired drystone walls and traditional farm buildings should continue to be seen for their wider socio-economic value to the local economy. This should be strongly recognised in directing funding schemes in the future.

- Walling schemes are likely to under-pin employment in this part of the construction sector, and the demise of such schemes may mean that traditional rural skills, which are integral to National Parks, come under threat.

- A greater understanding is required of the value placed by the general public on specific landscape features within the YDNP and other National Parks. In turn this could aid in the targeting of landscape features and areas for funding.

CONTENTS

ANNEX 1: PLANS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study area

1.1.1 The Yorkshire Dales was designated as a National Park in 1954 under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) and covers an area of 1762 km^2. The National Park area spans the central Pennines uplands and is bisected by a series of deep valleys or dales. It lies within the counties of North Yorkshire and Cumbria. National Park designation was in recognition of the area's nationally important landscapes, their cultural heritage and nature conservation value and the opportunity they provide for public outdoor recreation.

1.1.2 Since 1997 the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) has been charged with taking action to further the statutory National Park purposes to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the area and promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities by the public. It also has a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park. Between 1954 and 1997 the park had been administered by a series of County Council Committees.

1.1.3 There are around 8.3 million visitor days to the park per annum[1]. As discussed more fully in the literature review, visitor surveys suggest that landscape quality plays an important role in the decision to visit the park.

1.1.4 The landscape of the Yorkshire Dales is not a wholly natural, untouched landscape. The landscape has instead been shaped and modified by thousands of years of human activity. Built features, particularly field barns and drystone walls, are fairly prominent in the landscape, even in more remote areas of the park.

1.1.5 Far from detracting from the landscape, the results of historic human intervention instead form an integral component of the landscape that draws such large numbers of visitors to the area. The importance of built features in the Yorkshire Dales landscape is recognised by the former Countryside Agency (now Natural England) Joint Character Area description for the Yorkshire Dales. The key features of this character area description include:

- *Very strong pattern of drystone walls, with very large rectilinear enclosures on most fell tops, much smaller enclosures in dales, and often older, irregular patterns around settlements.*
- *Numerous small field barns in all the dales, most notably in Swaledale, Wensleydale and upper Wharfedale.*

1.1.6 The importance of built features in the landscape is also recognised by YDNPA's (2005) *State of the Park* report. This document tracks changes in the condition of the park's special qualities, helps to

[1] Source: YDNPA (2005) State of the Park 2005.

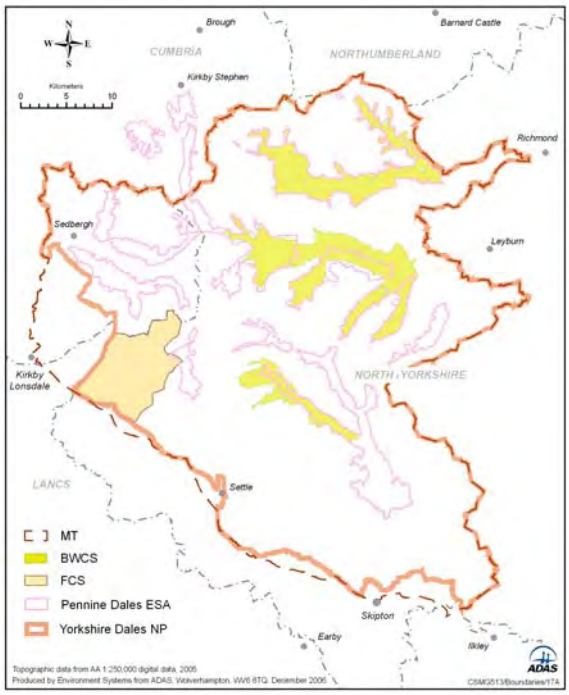
measure progress in achieving the objectives set in the National Park Management Plan[2], and is used to inform reviews of policy. *Extent and Condition of Field Barns* and *Extent and Condition of Boundary Features* are included as indicators of the park's landscape. The latest printed copy of the report is for 2005: annually updated indicators are available on the NPA's web site.

1.2 Background to the study

1.2.1 In recognition of the landscape and cultural heritage importance of traditional farm buildings and field boundaries in the Yorkshire Dales, landowners and farmers have been eligible to apply for agri-environment grant funding to preserve these features in a traditional style.

1.2.2 Since 1989 a variety of funding sources have been available to farmers, depending on the location of the building or wall, and the nature of the works required to conserve it. The principal schemes have been administered by either the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) or YDNPA (Non-Defra). The study area, and the coverage of the different schemes is indicated on Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1: Study Area and Scheme Coverage



[2] Source: YDNPA (2000). Yorkshire Dales Management Plan, 'The Yorkshire Dales: Today and Tomorrow'

Defra Schemes[3]

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Scheme

1.2.3 The Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Scheme forms part of Defra's England Rural Development Programme (ERDP). Much of the valley floors and sides in the Yorkshire Dales National Park are subject to the Pennine Dales ESA designation but this generally excludes allotment ground and covers an area of 558 km^2. The Pennine Dales ESA was designated in 1986 and its boundaries were extended in 1992. The ESA Scheme closed to new applicants in 2004 and has been superseded by the Environmental Stewardship Scheme (ESS), which began in March 2005.

1.2.4 The ESA Scheme aims to protect designated areas where the landscape, wildlife or historic interest is of national importance. To achieve this the scheme offers financial incentives to farmers and landowners to practice traditional forms of agriculture and to manage the land in a manner that is sensitive to those features of the environment which warrant the ESA designation.

1.2.5 The basis of the ESA scheme is that annual payments are made to land owners and tenant farmers under a 10-year agreement for them to follow specific land management practices. All Pennine Dales ESA agreement holders were required to maintain stock proof historic walls and buildings in an appropriate manner. Initially payments were on a flat area basis with no allowance made for the number of barns or length of walls on a holding. Since 1991 agreement holders have been able to apply for capital funding of historic building restoration and the rebuilding of dilapidated drystone walls through Conservation Plans. During the study period the upper limit for Conservation Plans was £100,000.

1.2.6 Under the scheme eligible conservation works are limited to repairs to the fabric of the building (roofs and walls) and to other basic elements (loft floors, windows, doors, cast iron guttering and down spouts) but may also include the removal of inappropriate materials and finishes and replacement with traditional ones.

1.2.7 The Pennine Dales ESA scheme has been the largest source of funding for the repair of historic farm buildings and walling in the study period. YDNPA has provided assistance in kind to the scheme through its own Barns and Wall Project Officers, and during the project period also offered direct financial funding through its own funding schemes as discussed below. The grant rate for buildings is 80% of actual costs and was £14/m for walling until 2003 when it increased to £16/m.

[3] ESA and CSS are now administered by Natural England. RES is now administered by Yorkshire Forward.

Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS)

1.2.8 In the areas of the park outside of the Pennine Dales ESA, farmers and landowners have been eligible to apply for building and walling restoration work under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS), which began in 1991. CSS closed to new applicants in 2004 and was superseded by ESS in 2005. The grant rate is restricted to 50% for traditional farm buildings and the grant for the restoration of drystone walls was £12/m until 2003 when it increased to £16/m.

1.2.9 The principles of the scheme are broadly similar to the ESA, with farmers and landowners eligible to apply to enter into land management agreements and receive payments in return for practising environmentally sensitive forms of management. As with the ESA, farmers in the Yorkshire Dales have been eligible to apply for funding for traditional farm building and walling works under Countryside Stewardship.

1.2.10 The upland nature of most CSS land in the Yorkshire Dales means that there are few traditional buildings in comparison to the valley floors and sides. In the event, only 1 barn has been restored under CSS in the Yorkshire Dales.

1.2.11 The focus for drystone wall restoration work under CSS has been in the south of the National Park in the Ribble Valley and Malham areas where farmers have combined wall restoration with the management of calcareous grassland habitats.

Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES)

1.2.12 The Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES) began in 2001 and is also part of the ERDP. It provides assistance for projects that help to develop more sustainable, diversified and enterprising rural economies and communities.

1.2.13 RES grants provide an opportunity for agreement holders to obtain funds for the diversification of agricultural buildings into non-agricultural activity. The grant rate is typically at a lower rate, with 40% being the average. Six RES schemes have been approved in the Yorkshire Dales during the study period, with applications including the conversion of traditional farm buildings into offices, a teashop, kennels and a cattery.

Non-Defra Schemes

YDNPA Barns and Wall Conservation Scheme (BWCS)

1.2.14 The YDNPA Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme (BWCS) encompasses three separate initiatives which covered differing periods between 1989 and 2003:

- Upper Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Scheme;
- Littondale Barns and Walls Conservation Area Partnership; and
- Upper Wensleydale Barns Conservation Project.

1.2.15 In 1989, YDNPA designated most of upper Swaledale and Arkengarthdale as a Conservation Area. This led to the creation of a Conservation Area Partnership agreement with English Heritage, which enabled the YDNPA to provide up to 80% grants to farmers and landowners for the consolidation and repair of field barns and walls. The Conservation Area covered by the scheme was larger than the Pennine Dales ESA, although much of the area coincided with it.

1.2.16 A use and condition survey was carried out on all traditional stone built farm buildings in the Conservation Area. YDNPA project officers used the results of this survey and worked closely with Defra ESA officers to target grants on buildings that were of particular historic or landscape importance but which were less likely to be funded under the ESA due to their limited agricultural value.

1.2.17 Another valley scale project, the Littondale Barns and Walls Conservation Area Partnership, began in 1992. A use and condition survey of farm buildings was also carried out and a number of barns were jointly funded by YDNPA and English Heritage under this scheme.

1.2.18 A similar project began in Upper Wensleydale in 1996. The Upper Wensleydale Barns Conservation Project used European Objective 5b partnership funding only with the National Park Authority using the combined value of the two CAP schemes as match funding. A use and condition survey was carried out but the scheme did not include Conservation Area designation.

1.2.19 Between 1989 and the end of the 2001 the YDNPA BWCS had provided £1.53m in grants to more than 400 applicants. This enabled conservation works to the value of £1.91m to be carried out on almost 400 traditional agricultural buildings and approximately 20km of drystone walls[4].

YDNPA Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS)

1.2.20 Between 1997 and 2001, YDNPA also ran its own Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS). This focused on the western part of the Park, in particular the parishes of Ingleton and Thornton in Lonsdale but it also included farms where YDNPA had previously entered into a Section 22 Management Agreement. FCS was based on the principle of whole farm agreements, and included the assessment of environmental assets at each farm. On completion, many of the FCS agreements were transferred into CSS.

1.2.21 FCS payments were made for the maintenance of field barns and walls where in good condition, or for capital works associated with the restoration of traditional buildings and walls. Through this latter part of the scheme 3 buildings and around 5.5 km of walls were restored.

[4] Source: YDNPA Committee Report 29 May 2001.

Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (YDMT)

1.2.22 The Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (YDMT) is a charitable organisation dedicated to the conservation and enhancement of the Yorkshire Dales and its landscape, cultural heritage and wildlife. EnviroNet and Dales Living Landscape, two lottery funded umbrella schemes operated by the Trust, have been important sources of funding for the restoration of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls. After the area was affected by Foot and Mouth disease in 2001 the YDMT also administered funding through the Rural Economy Recovery Plan. Technical advice to the YDMT is provided by YDNPA project officers.

1.2.23 Important barns and drystone walls in Wensleydale and elsewhere outside of the Pennine Dales ESA were targeted by YDNPA for conservation work through the YDMT's schemes.

1.2.24 The schemes operated by the YDMT were different to the other schemes described above in that a significant proportion of the funding went to non-farming land managers (e.g. rail companies and wildlife trusts). In total around 60 traditional farm buildings and 50 km of drystone walling were grant-aided through these schemes between 1996 and 2003.

1.3 Context

1.3.1 In 2003, ADAS undertook an assessment of the effectiveness of ESA and Countryside Stewardship Schemes (CSS) in meeting its objectives of restoring traditional farm buildings. This research considered ESA and CSS schemes throughout England.

1.3.2 It found a high level of satisfaction with the conservation plan process among agreement holders and made a number of recommendations to improve the quality and effectiveness of conservation work. Eight ESAs were sampled, including the Pennine Dales, in the evaluation exercise which looked at a total of 120 buildings. Some collateral benefits, or 'side effects' were observed and evaluated as of high value in the sample of buildings, due to their visibility, accessibility, contribution to landscape character, value as habitats for wildlife, and the socio-economic impact on the farm and on other local businesses (ADAS 2003).

1.3.3 Public funding of agricultural management is an area subject to close public and media scrutiny and to ensure that best value is made of public funds, it is necessary to regularly review and evaluate spending programmes to ensure that value for money is obtained.

1.3.4 In this context, research was commissioned to follow on from the ADAS (2003) report to more fully evaluate the collateral benefits of traditional farm building work funded under Defra agri-environment programmes. In 2005 ADAS and the University of Gloucestershire's, Countryside and Community Research Unit (CCRU) were commissioned to carry out research in the Lake District National Park

to examine the socio-economic and environmental benefits associated with Defra-funded traditional farm building restoration.

1.3.5 This research (Edwards et al 2005) concluded that ESA farm building restoration schemes had been very effective in generating economic benefits to local communities in the Lake District, in conserving traditional building skills, and in enhancing the landscape of the National Park. The potential benefit of restored buildings to tourism in the Lake District was also identified as an area for further research.

1.3.6 ADAS and CCRU were subsequently commissioned to carry out a similar study in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The work is co-funded by English Heritage and Defra, with assistance in kind provided by the YDNPA, and colleagues in Natural England (formerly the Rural Development Service).

1.3.7 The approach and methodology adopted in this project are based on those developed during the preceding Lake District study, although the scope of the research has been extended to include both traditional farm building and drystone wall restoration funded under a number of schemes; the Lake District project focused solely on farm buildings funded under the ESA scheme.

1.3.8 The fact that only part of the Yorkshire Dales is covered by ESA designation has led to a much wider range of potential funding sources than was the case in the Lake District. Each of the Defra and YDNPA funding sources described above are included in the scope of this study. Potential impacts of restored farm buildings and drystone walls on tourism in the YDNP are also considered through an examination of secondary data.

1.4 Project Team

1.4.1 The project was overseen and funded by a Steering Group, comprised of representatives from English Heritage, Defra, YDNPA and Natural England. The Project Management Group comprised representatives of English Heritage Policy, Defra Policy, Rural Development Service Regional Team (now Natural England) and YDNPA. These partners all have a stake in the grant funding of traditional farm buildings, and have had responsibility for setting the project's objectives, preparing the project brief and appointing the Research Team.

1.4.2 The Research Team comprised ADAS and the University of Gloucestershire's Countryside and Community Research Unit (CCRU). These consultants were appointed by the Steering Group to carry out the research and prepare a report detailing its findings. The division of responsibility between ADAS and CCRU in conducting this research is broadly as follows:

ADAS

- Project Management, and overall responsibility for the project
- Desk study of relevant agreement holders
- Assembly of 'core data' about the ESA and RES grants

- Arranging and conducting agreement holder interviews
- Data management
- GIS and mapping
- Selection and writing of case studies
- Contribution to report writing

CCRU

- Academic and technical management of the project
- Literature review
- Development of methodologies
- Design of agreement holder and local business questionnaires
- Arranging and conducting interviews with contractors and suppliers
- Data analysis and interpretation (including the core data, socio-economic impacts and environmental enhancement / public amenity impacts)
- Estimates of heritage tourism values
- Report writing

1.5 Research Brief

1.5.1 The scope of the research, and hence the content of this report, was shaped by the research brief issued by English Heritage. This outlined the principal objectives of the study, and provided a framework of the approach and methodology to be followed.

1.5.2 The study area was delineated by the boundaries of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP). The research brief required that the project should initially assemble core data about the scale, distribution and character of building and walling repair projects supported by the various schemes. The time period considered in the study is 1998 - 2004, although this was partly dictated by the life of the different schemes.

1.5.3 It was then specified that the impacts of the scheme should be evaluated, concentrating on three topic areas; the farming community, other local business services and the contribution of the scheme to environmental enhancement and public amenity. It was proposed that to perform this evaluation, the research would take the following approach:

"The evaluation will employ appropriate survey, interview or other methods of data gathering using comparative or contextual information available from other studies. A selection of case studies will be used to illustrate good practice and a range of local benefits."

1.5.4 The research methodology developed by ADAS and CCRU closely conformed to the framework provided by the brief. The detailed methodology is discussed in the following chapters and is not repeated here.

1.6 Objectives

1.6.1 The project objectives, as defined by the Steering Group in the research brief are as follows:

- Evaluate social, economic, and environmental impacts from repair projects, using a representative sample of cases;
- Assess the impact of the schemes, identifying those aspects that have resulted in significant benefits and also the scope for more targeted use of the future schemes to maximise public benefit;
- Identify local community perceptions of the barns and walls repair programmes.
- Identify and assess existing survey data and studies regarding tourism and visitor perceptions of the importance of the barns and wall landscapes in terms of their contribution to the local tourism industry.
- Inform Defra and YDNPA policy delivery, for example to assist in regional targeting for the Environmental Stewardship Scheme and with respect to the Rural Development Programme for the 2007 – 2013 Financial Perspective.
- Assess the value of tourism stimulated by the cultural landscape to the local economy and employment.

1.6.2 The Steering Group also requested that, where appropriate, comparison should be made with the findings of the research team's previous study into the *Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building Repair and Re-use in the Lake District ESA* (Edwards et al 2005).

1.7 Limitations

1.7.1 A number of limitations were encountered during the course of the study, and while these were overcome and do not affect the validity of the research, they are acknowledged below.

Core Data Collection

1.7.2 The assembly of the core data was dependent on the accurate definition of exactly which agreements fell within the spatial and temporal boundaries of the study. In the case of the YDNPA files, this was straightforward as the spatial and temporal limits were well defined.

1.7.3 For the Defra and YDMT schemes, however, the spatial and temporal coverage of the schemes extended beyond the study area and period considered in this research. A definitive list of agreements falling within the scope of the study was therefore provided at the outset,

and the extraction of core data from the files was focused on these agreement holders.

1.7.4 Once the data extraction was largely complete, it emerged that this list of agreement holders did not fully conform to the project specification, as it had been derived based on *scheme payments made* in the period 1998 – 2004, as opposed to *schemes taken out* in the period 1998 – 2004. This meant that some schemes pre-dating 1998, but still receiving payments, were also included in the dataset. It also meant that schemes agreed during the period 1998 – 2004, but with work that had not yet been completed and paid, were omitted.

1.7.5 The core data provided by Defra was also found to contain a number of ESA agreement holders whose holdings were located just outside the present National Park boundary but within the southern part of the Pennine Dales ESA. These agreement holders are included in the analysis. Furthermore, a proportion of the agreement holder files that were accessed were found to be missing key documents.

1.7.6 The combined effect of these data issues was that an incomplete dataset was obtained from the file data extraction exercise. It was decided that the project timescales did not permit re-visiting of all files and that scheme summary data already held by Defra should be used to fill in as many of the data gaps as possible.

1.7.7 This process has enabled a more complete record of financial statistics to be compiled for each of the schemes, and an almost complete now exists. However, for some parameters missing data could not be re-constructed from existing records. The most significant example is for the precise building / wall locations, and information relating to this is based on an incomplete dataset.

Millennium Trust Files

1.7.8 Access to the YDMT files did not prove possible within the project timescale. ADAS instead provided a spreadsheet template to YDMT staff, who entered the data for their agreements independently. In the event this proved to be satisfactory.

Interpreting 'Live' Files

1.7.9 It was decided by ADAS and CCRU that the sample of agreement holders selected for more detailed analysis should only include closed files, i.e., those for which all monies had been claimed and all works completed[5]. The reason for this was that live files, by their nature, are likely to have some works and some payments outstanding. In such cases, it proved very difficult to determine precisely the amount that would have been claimed by the agreement holder once all works were complete. This in turn would introduce uncertainties into the economic evaluation. It was therefore decided to eliminate all live files from the sample for further analysis. Live files are, however, included in the core data analysis.

[5] This condition was not applied the CSS agreements, the majority of which were live due to the nature of the scheme.

Responses from Farm Interviews

1.7.10 The agreement holders selected for further analyses were interviewed face-to-face, using a semi-structured questionnaire. The interview was intended to extract sufficient information from the agreement holder to allow the evaluation of the economic, agricultural and environmental / amenity benefits of the relevant scheme(s).

1.7.11 The response of the Yorkshire Dales farming community to the survey was very positive, with almost all eligible agreement holders contacted agreeing to participate in the study. However, it was rare that the agreement holders were able to answer all questions. This was particularly the case where the farm, including the restored buildings, was leased to a tenant farmer by a landlord. In such circumstances, the aim was to interview the person with day-to-day control over the restored buildings, usually the tenant rather than the landlord. However, there are certain aspects of the questionnaire, for example, those relating to the capital value of the farm, or the reasons for selecting certain buildings for restoration in preference to others, that the tenant farmer was frequently unable to answer. The project budget and timescales did not permit that both tenants and landlords be interviewed.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND TOURISM ESTIMATIONS

2.1 This section aims to synthesise the literature on visitors' and residents' attitudes and expectations of the Yorkshire Dales, including as far as possible reference to historic farm buildings and field boundaries. The first section examines research relating specifically to public attitudes and expectations within the Yorkshire Dales area. This is followed by a broader review of literature that has identified the values placed on elements of upland landscapes similar to those found in the Yorkshire Dales.

Summary Methodology

2.2 A number of organisations were contacted to identify relevant studies relating to public perceptions and value of upland landscapes. Organisations contacted included: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), Yorkshire Tourism Board and the Yorkshire Dales and Harrogate Area Tourism Partnership. In addition, relevant research concerning public perceptions and values of upland landscapes, and in particular the Yorkshire Dales landscape, was identified by searching the internet and social sciences databases. Each document was scrutinised and relevant sections summarised.

Results and Discussion

2.3 The landscape amenities provided by farmland are receiving increased attention among policy-makers. Historically, farmland has been valued primarily for its productive capability and its role as the key input in agricultural production. Intensification of agricultural land use has led to increased agricultural production and a decline in landscapes associated with more traditional, extensive farming activities. As amenities such as scenic vistas and cultural values have become relatively more scarce than food and fibre, public concern is increasingly shifting away from increasing agricultural production towards protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment and landscape (Bromley and Hodge, 1990). This study is particularly concerned with the wider historical elements in the landscape. The historic environment is important for sustaining local distinctiveness, adding to quality of life and contributing to the economic value for leisure and tourism. As the YDNPA Historic Environment Strategy (2001) states "often many of the commonplace non-designated features make the greatest contribution to local distinctiveness and our sense of place". Examples of such features would be traditional farm buildings and drystone walls.

2.4 Perceptions of the Yorkshire Dales Landscape

2.4.1 People's perception of the landscape can affect where they choose to live, how and where they work, their sense of well-being and their sense of place. These perceptions can also influence subjective judgements at a subconscious level, influencing attitudes towards certain landscapes or features (Bullen et al, 1998). It is important to understand the factors affecting an individual's perception of a

landscape so that informed decisions regarding the management and protection of elements within the landscape can be taken.

2.4.2 The most dominant feature of the Yorkshire Dales landscape is the network of drystone walls that feature in nearly all valleys and hillsides. Together they are the largest man made feature in the Yorkshire Dales, stretching over 8,689km. The Yorkshire Dales has also long been known for its traditional stone-built field barns (Tuke, 1800, Cartwright, 1988, Romney, 1984), the density of which in some parts of the Dales, notably Swaledale, Wharfedale, Dentdale and Wensleydale, is particularly dramatic. A condition survey in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale (White & Darlington, 1994) found that 1,044 of the 1,442 traditional farm buildings in the area were field barns. It is estimated that there are more than 6,000 field barns in the National Park (YDNPA, 2005).

2.4.3 There are historical reasons for this large number of field barns in the Yorkshire Dales. By the middle of the 19th Century, most farming systems in Britain had a single farmstead at their centre. One drawback for centralised livestock systems was the distance involved in transporting fodder crops from the fields and taking manure in the opposite direction. In areas with good access for horse and cart the problems of distance were minimised. In the Yorkshire Dales, however, topography and fragmented farm layout combined to make access much more difficult. Livestock farming in the area was therefore based on a decentralised system of production, where the animals and their fodder were protected from the vagaries of the winter in field barns located in the meadows. By having a number of field barns located around the farm, distances for transporting hay and manure were minimised. This pattern of management produced a unique landscape with a dispersed pattern of farm buildings.

2.4.4 Recognition of the Yorkshire Dales as a highly valued landscape is reflected in its designation as a National Park in 1954 and the 8 million people that visit it every year. There are many features in the landscape which people value. Branding research by Brahm Research, (2003) involving a series of interviews and workshops with local businesses, visitors and non-visitors found that the Yorkshire Dales was valued for its scenery and rolling countryside which was believed to be some of the most diverse, beautiful and dramatic in the country. In close association with the landscape, were the values of peace and quiet. The history, heritage, buildings and drystone walls of the Yorkshire Dales were also identified as being key features of the area valued by visitors.

2.4.5 While reasons for tourism visits to the Dales may vary, the main draw is the area's scenic quality and distinctiveness. There is evidence that many visitors are able to experience intimate exposure to this landscape, including common-place features such as barns and walls, through walking. As the data in Table 2.1 illustrates, this accounted for 81% of activities undertaken on the first visit to the Dales.

Table 2.1: Reasons for visiting Yorkshire Dales National Park

Main reason for visiting:	
Going for walk	44% (1994)
Sightseeing	21% (1994)
Cycling/mountain-biking	6% (1994)
Activities undertaken on first visit:	
Walking	81% (2004)
Cycle touring	5% (2004)

(Source: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, 2005)

2.4.6 While it is evident that visitors particularly value the scenery of the Yorkshire Dales, two studies have identified the specific features within this landscape that are most valued. Willis and Garrod (1993) conducted a contingent valuation survey of 300 households in the area and 300 visitors to examine the public's Willingness To Pay (WTP) for landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales, related to agricultural intensity. Using an illustrated approach, and presenting 8 different landscape options to respondents, it found a public preference for the current landscape, and estimated a WTP of £24 (£38 at 2006/07 prices) per hectare per year to preserve "today's landscape". The second choice was a "conserved" landscape, involving traditional farming practices plus drystone walling and barn maintenance, with a WTP of £34 (£54 at 2006/07 prices) per hectare. The overwhelming preference was for the present landscape and the numbers of drystone walls and stone barns were deemed to be at the right level by around 70% of visitors and residents.

2.4.7 Using the same 8 landscape images, O'Riordan et al (1992) presented possible landscape futures to nearly 15,000 people at two traveling exhibitions. Although the study was mainly exploratory, designed primarily to test techniques and approaches, it did reveal some views on the importance placed on specific landscape features (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Views on importance of management in determining preferred landscapes (%)

	Very important	Important	Not important
Farming	71.2	27.0	0.8
Walls and barns	57.9	37.8	4.2
Woodlands	46.5	45.3	8.1
Moorland	39.1	48.3	12.7

Source: O'Riordan et al (1992)

2.4.8 Respondents placed a high premium on farming, recognising the importance of agriculture in maintaining this landscape. They also placed a high level of importance on managing walls and barns in order to maintain the current historic farmed landscape. In fact the data in Table 2.3 shows that respondents were anxious to retain the farmed landscape of walls, and barns most of all. As the data indicates, 54.7% of respondents were 'very concerned' about the management of barns and walls, with only 1.8% not at all concerned.

Table 2.3: Concern over landscape management (%)

	Very concerned	Fairly concerned	A little concerned	Not at all concerned
Walls and barns	54.7	34.9	8.5	1.8
Farming	48.5	38.9	10.1	2.3
Woodlands	44.7	42.6	10.7	1.7
Moorland	38.1	39.9	20.4	4.1
Hay meadows	35.4	42.3	16.3	5.9

2.4.9 Again, when an increase or reduction of a landscape feature was examined, walls and barns, along with hay meadows, were clearly considered key features (see Table 2.4); 61.1% and 54.5% said that they would like to see more drystone walls and stone barns respectively.

Table 2.4: Response to landscape (%)

	More	**Same as now**	**Less**
Haymeadows	58.5	37.5	4.0
Silage meadows	5.7	47.4	46.9
Drystone walls	61.1	37.8	1.1
Wire fences	1.1	39.5	59.4
Stone barns	54.6	43.5	2.0
Modern sheds	3.4	40.1	56.5
Broad-leaved woodland	69.0	29.5	1.4
Conifer woodland	6.5	39.5	54.0
Heather moor	54.0	41.2	4.8
Public access	50.3	8.8	40.9
Rural communities	66.1	32.8	1.1

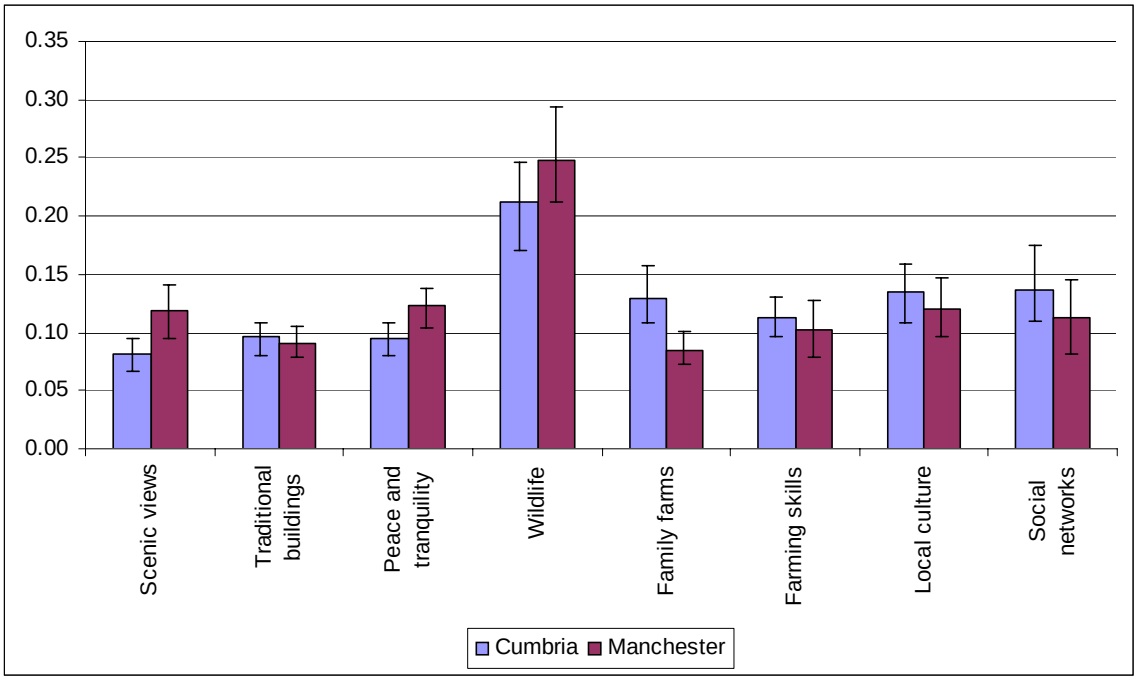
2.4.10 As the Willis and Garrod (1993) study also found, the exhibition surveys showed that both residents and visitors had a preference for the current landscape – the landscape they were familiar with. Also they showed that the features of the landscape that were more enjoyed were the traditional ones comprising drystone walls and field barns, woodlands, moorland and hay meadows.

2.5 Perceptions of other upland landscapes

2.5.1 The values placed on the Yorkshire Dales landscape is reflected and supported by research examining the values placed on other upland areas.

2.5.2 A study measuring public preferences for the uplands was undertaken for the International Centre for the Uplands (McVittie et al, 2005). A postal survey of 162 respondents in Cumbria and Manchester was conducted to identify aspects of the uplands most highly valued by the general public. Figure 2.1 summarises the results of this consultation.

Figure 2.1: Valued Aspects of the Uplands



2.5.3 The public value of wildlife was higher than for other aspects of the uplands. Peace and tranquillity and scenic views were also highly valued by the Manchester public, but the least highly valued attributes of the Cumbrian public. The authors suggest that this may be because local residents take these aspects for granted and focus on the social and cultural issues that dominate their lives. Across the Cumbrian sample it is interesting to note that traditional buildings are valued on a par with scenic views and piece and tranquillity, which would suggest that traditional buildings are recognised as prominent features of the landscape.

2.5.4 In another study for the International Centre for the Uplands (Burton et al, 2005), farmers were asked, using a set of cards, to rank various elements of the uplands in order of the most important (1) to least important (8) in terms of the benefits provided by upland farmers (Table 5). Traditional buildings and stone walls were more highly valued by the farming sample than either of the samples from the general public. The authors expressed some surprise that the public were not more interested in these features in the landscape. They suggested that this may reflect a lack of understanding amongst the public that drystone walls are part of the farming system rather than being historical relics.

Table 2.5: A comparison of farmers' perception of the benefits of upland farming with that of the public in Cumbria and Manchester

	Cumbria farmers	Cumbria public	Manchester public
1. Traditional farming skills	1	5	6
2. Small family farms	2	4	8
3. Strong local culture	3	2	5
4. Traditional buildings and drystone walls	4	6	7
5. Wildlife	5	1	1
6. Community culture	6	3	3
7. Scenic views	7	8	4
8. Peace and tranquility	8	7	2

(Source: Burton et al, 2005)

2.5.5 A survey by McVitie et al (2005) revealed that respondents were broadly sympathetic to traditional hill farmers and seemed to appreciate the significance of farming for the landscape, culture and economy and did not seem to resent the level of public support which farmers receive. However, they did not consider that farmers had a positive impact on wildlife and the quality of the environment.

2.5.6 A contingent valuation exercise also undertaken in this study suggested that, on average, each household in the UK would be prepared to pay £47 per year (2005 prices) to enjoy the public benefits associated with the UK uplands which are broadly consistent with studies for agri-environment schemes, which give equivalent values of between £10 and £100 per head per year.

2.5.7 A study for Defra by IEEP, Land Use Consultants and GHK Consulting (2004) assessing the economic, environmental and social impacts of hill farming in England, reported that, in a number of the case studies, visitor surveys showed that people visited the uplands for the landscape, peace and tranquility and to engage in outdoor activities. There was a general perception in the study areas that agriculture had a positive impact on the landscape enjoyed by visitors, though few interviewees had considered the likely impacts of alternative land use scenarios.

2.5.8 Research of visitors and residents in the Lake District (Graham, 2002) revealed that all user groups placed a particularly high value on the landscape and scenery of the Lake District. Also, all groups valued the landscape as a 'human landscape', which had been influenced by people and tradition over time. The international visitors, in particular, valued the heritage, history and tradition of the region and especially the old buildings, the poets and artists. A survey of visitors to the Lake District for the National Trust (2001) also showed strong support for the human landscape and in particular for the farming community and farmed landscapes. Most visitors (91%) agreed with the

statement that "Farmers should be supported to continue to live and work in the Lake District" with some three-fifths of visitors agreeing strongly with this opinion (62%). Also, 89% agreed with the statement that *"Well cared fields with crops or animals add to the appeal and enjoyment of the Lake District".*

2.5.9 A report by EFTEC (2006) which estimated the economic value of changes in environmental features associated with the Severely Disadvantaged Areas in England found that cultural heritage, taken to include the visual presence in the landscape of traditional farm buildings, is something that is highly valued. Field boundaries did not appear to be highly valued as respondents saw them as attributes which could be rebuilt and were not gone forever if lost. However, in the Yorkshire and Humberside region respondents were more likely to choose options which showed improvements in field boundaries.

Table 2.6: WTP results (per household per year per 1% improvement for first four attributes) derived from choice experiment for each region

	NW	YH	WM	EM	SW	SE
Heather, moorland, bog	0.78	0.30	0.80	1.04	0.92	0.81
Rough grassland	0.74	0.31	0.25	0.08	-0.06	0.50
Mixed & broadleaf woodland	0.61	0.15	0.43	0.97	0.39	1.21
Field boundaries	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.06	-0.04	0.06
Cultural heritage (small)[1]	1.03	3.08	-0.40	7.92	5.48	0.81
Cultural heritage (big)[2]	4.89	11.93	6.56	22.51	7.68	15.79

[1] from "rapid decline" to "no change"
[2] from "rapid decline" to "much better conservation"

2.5.10 Results of the choice experiment for the Yorks and Humber region were particularly revealing: *'A significant positive constant term for this region shows more emphatic evidence that respondents were willing to pay for landscape improvements. Increases in rough grassland, field boundaries and cultural heritage made respondents more likely to pick an alternative option over the current policy. It was also the only Severely Disadvantaged Area region to be more likely to choose options which showed improvements in field boundaries.'* (EFTEC, 2006: 49)

2.5.11 The important historic nature of field boundaries and archaeological features in the upland landscape has also been recognised by Barr (1997) and Bullen et al (1998) as contributing to both amenity value and to public perceptions of the hills and uplands as a special place.

2.5.12 A number of studies have attempted to place a value on various elements of hill and upland environments in the UK. Most studies used contingent valuation to produce willingness to pay (WTP) estimates.

2.5.13 Campbell et al (2005) reported findings from a study that valued improvements in four landscape features included in the Rural Environment Protection (REP) Scheme in Ireland. Using choice experiments with a sample of 402 respondents, aggregate WTP estimates for these features were calculated. Excluding respondents with inconsistent preferences, benefit estimates for the scheme were: mountain land €6.55m/year; stonewall €9.24m/year; farmyard tidiness €13.81m/year; and cultural heritage (ie. traditional farm buildings) €11.33m/year.

2.5.14 Hanley et al (1998) reported the results of a valuation study of landscape features of Breadalbane ESA, Perthshire, using choice experiments. The study explored respondents' preferences for "protecting" different features of the ESA and found (at 1998 prices) a marginal WTP per household per year for woods (£50.46), heather moors (£22.95), wet grasslands (£20.85), drystone walls (£11.30) and archaeology (£6.65).

2.5.15 Finally, a study of the Mourne Mountains and Slieve Croob ESA in Northern Ireland (Moss and Chiltern, 1997) estimated that work completed under the scheme was valued by the public at £13m, which included the protection of 8500 hectares of rough land (£3.6m), maintenance of 217 miles of drystone wall (£3.5m), 100 miles of hedges replanted/maintained (£2.9m), 800 traditional farm buildings repaired (£1.8m) and 3000 buildings painted in environmentally approved colours (£1.3m).

Summary

2.5.16 In summary, the literature review has revealed some common themes as to what the public perceived to be the most outstanding values of the Yorkshire Dales.

2.5.17 The greatest value is placed on the landscape and scenery, which is considered to be some of the most diverse, beautiful and dramatic in the country, and therefore seen to be one of the unique features of the area.

2.5.18 Another key feature is the history and heritage of the Yorkshire Dales and the human landscape, which provides a sense of history and evidence of people's influence over time. In particular, the drystone walls which are a dominant feature in the landscape, are valued by both visitors and residents. The public appear to recognise the role of the farming community in contributing to this landscape.

2.5.19 The area is also valued for its outdoor activity opportunities. The main outdoor pursuit of visitors is walking. Through this activity visitors gain an intimate experience of the local landscape.

2.5.20 Finally, related to both physical and human landscapes is the feeling that the Yorkshire Dales is unspoilt and natural when compared to other areas of the world and is a place for escapism and retreat, quite different from much of the rest of England.

2.6 Considering potential tourism Impacts of barns and walls

2.6.1 Drawing on the above review of visitor perceptions and attitudes, and with the addition of further tourism data, selective information will now be used to consider *potential* values of tourism stimulated by the repair of barns and walls through grant schemes in the YDNPA area.

2.6.2 A meaningful estimation of potential tourism impacts arising from the barn and wall restoration programmes essentially requires information pertaining to:

1) Perception of visitors to the built heritage of YDNPA;
2) Potential influence of maintained barns and walls in the decision to visit YDNPA (i.e. additionality of the built heritage to the visitor economy); and
3) Visitor numbers and expenditure data for the YDNPA area.

2.6.3 Although specific data relating to 1) and 2) is not readily available, the information from the literature review does allow some potential estimates to be developed, based on assumptions about the additionality of the built heritage to the visitor economy of the YDNP area.

2.6.4 An accurate estimation of tourism additionality would require primary information pertaining to the influence of the built heritage in the decision to locate a tourism business in the YDNPA area and local leakage of income by tourism businesses (measured in terms of leakage of input and labour expenditure out of the area). However, as no data is currently available any estimation is reliant upon the application and interpretation of data from other secondary sources, collected for substantially different purposes.

Perceptions and attitudes of visitors to landscapes of the YDNP - estimating the additionality of barns and walls

2.6.5 Without primary data on the contribution of maintained barns and walls in the decision to the visit the National Park, estimating the additionality of maintained barns and walls to the tourism economy in the Yorkshire Dales is a three-stage process; 1) We need to ascertain the degree to which visiting the National Park is directly associated with landscape quality; 2) we need to attempt to distinguish the importance of barns and walls in the wider landscape; and 3) we need to factor in the proportion of barns and walls that have been restored through the various grant schemes detailed in this report in order to estimate the ‘halo effects’ of the schemes to the local tourism economy of the YDNP.

1) Referring back to Table 2.1, we can see that in 1994, 44% of visitors stated ‘going for a walk’ and 21% ‘sightseeing’ as their main

reason for visiting, and in 2004 81% of visitors went walking on their first visit. Assuming that the decision to go walking and sightseeing is driven by landscape quality, then 65.0% of all visits can be deemed attributed to it.

2) Referring back to Table 2.2 we can see that 57.9% of respondents considered the management of barns and walls to be 'very important' in determining preferred landscapes. Assuming that a direct correlation exists between landscape preferences and the decision to visit the YDNP, one could estimate that maintained barns and walls account for 37.6% (57.9% of 65.0%) in the decision to visit the area[6].

3) Analysis of the core data shows that 2.2% of all drystone walls and 7.6% of all field barns have been restored by Defra and non-Defra schemes between 1998 and 2004[7]. Thus, a total of 4.9% of all barns and walls have been maintained through the grant schemes over this period. This provides the basis of estimating the contribution of the grant schemes to the tourism additionality of these assets. In this way the additionality coefficient is reduced to 1.8% (4.9% of 37.6%).

2.6.6 Using the above measures we can estimate that 1.8% (0.018) of all visits, and associated visitor expenditure, is in some way attributable to grant-maintained barns and walls in the YDNP between 1998 and 2004. A summary of the additionality computation is given Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Three-stage procedure for estimating the tourism additionality of maintained barns and walls in YDNP

		Additionality coefficient
Reasons for visiting directly associated with landscape quality (walking and sightseeing)	65.0%	65% (0.65)
Visitors considering management of barns and walls to be important to landscape	57.9% of 65.0%	37.6% (0.38)
Proportion of barns and walls maintained through grant schemes	4.9% of 37.6%	1.8% (0.018)

6 This overlooks two things: 1) the wider factors that will inevitably drive tourism visits in the National Park; and 2) the importance of maintained barns and walls relative to other features, or 'assets' in the landscape. The majority of tourism visits tend to be multi-purpose and it is the inherent mix of features in an area that makes it attractive. (A study by ECOTEC (2003) on access enhancement in the Craven District of the Yorkshire Dales, for example, showed that barns and walls are deemed to make up only one of thirteen comparable environmental and tourism 'assets' that, together, might shape a visitor's preference for a National Park's landscape). However, without primary research to formally establish the additionality of barns and walls to the tourism economy (i.e. using stated preference and expenditure partition methods) these factors are extremely difficult to quantify and estimate reliably.

7 Of the 6,000 field barns in the YDNP, 455 are estimated to have been restored through the grant schemes. A total of 191km of drystone walls are estimated to have been restored under the grant schemes out of a total 8,689km.

Visitor numbers and expenditure in the YDNP

2.6.7 According to YDNPA (2005) there were 8.3 million visitor days spent in the Park in 1994. Visitor data from the STEAM Report 2004 (Yorkshire Dales Joint Promotions Initiative, 2004) indicates a mean tourism expenditure of £28.29 (excluding VAT[8]) per visitor day using 2004 figures. (Based on 13.11m tourist days[9] and a total tourism revenue of £370.9m; £416.94m including VAT). Thus, total annual tourism spend in the Yorkshire Dales National Park can be estimated at £234.8m (2004 prices).

Estimating the value of the built heritage to the visitor economy of the Dales

2.6.8 Having estimated the proportion of tourism spend attributable to maintained barns and walls in the Yorkshire Dales during the study period, and the total annual tourism spend in the National Park, we can now estimate the total injection arising from maintained barns and walls through tourism activity. This is based on a fairly crude estimation of the tourism additionality of maintained barns and walls in the Yorkshire Dales landscape, and relies on the assumption that a direct correlation exists between landscape preferences of visitors and the decision to visit the National Park.

2.6.9 Two further pieces of information are required in order to estimate the local injection arising through visitor spend attributable to maintained barns and walls: 1) the likely proportion of income leaked though external sourcing by tourism businesses; and 2) the likely tourism multiplier in the area. For both of these we refer to coefficients derived from a recent study by Hyde and Midmore (2006), which examined the economic impact of three National Parks in Wales; Brecon Beacons, Pembrokeshire Coast and Snowdonia.

2.6.10 A survey of businesses (many of them in the tourism sectors) by Hyde and Midmore (2006) indicated that, on average, 47.7% of suppliers were located within the three Welsh National Parks. This figure is indicative of trade flows with the parks, and in turn the extent of income leakage through non-local sourcing by tourism businesses. The mean income multiplier for tourism-related sectors[10] across the three parks was 1.20.

2.6.11 An estimate of the annual tourism injection arising through grant maintained barns and walls in the YDNP is presented in Table 2.8.

[8] VAT is excluded as this will automatically count as income leakage out of the area.
[9] Tourist days denotes the total number of visitors multiplied by the average length of stay.
[10] Hotels, bars and restaurants; Retail; Travel agencies and other transport services; Recreation, culture and welfare.

Table 2.8: Estimate of annual tourism spend attributable to grant maintained barns and walls in the YDNP landscape

Annual visitor days to YDNP	a	8.3m
Mean spend per visitor day (£)	b	28.29
Mean annual tourism injection to YDNP (£m)	(a*b)=c	234.8m
Additionality of maintained barns and walls	d	0.018
Injection associated with barns and walls-related tourism (£m)	(c*d)=e	4.23
Proportion of direct leakage	f	0.52
Net injection (£m)	e*(1-f)=g	2.03
Estimated multiplier	h	1.20
Total annual income effect of grant maintained barns and walls through tourism in YDNP (£m)	(g*h)=i	**2.44**

2.6.12 Drawing on a number of estimated parameters, the above model estimates that grant maintained barns and walls may indirectly contribute £2.44m (2004 prices) annually to the local economy of the YDNP through tourism expenditures. However, the range of estimations and assumptions made in constructing the model must be borne in mind when considering this estimate. In particular, the problem of reconciling the tendency for multi-faceted visits by tourists with an appropriate method of disaggregating barns and walls from the wider landscape has not been reconciled. This would require in-depth primary research in a sample of England's National Parks[11]. Therefore, the model serves better as an example of what could be estimated if suitable and robust data were collected, rather than as an estimate of local additionality of maintained barns and walls in the YDNP *per se*.

[11] The methodology could usefully be extended to encompass a number of landscape features of interest.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Development of the Methodology

3.1.1 The basic framework for the methodology was outlined in the project brief, although this was subsequently refined and developed by ADAS and CCRU as the study progressed. A Project Plan, identifying key stages in the research, and the methodology for completing each key stage, was prepared at the outset. The key stages, and the methodology adopted for each are as follows.

3.2 Stage 1 Methodology: Assembly of Core Data

3.2.1 The project brief specified that core data should be assembled for all ESA and RES agreement holders. The specification was as follows.

The information base for the study will be compiled in a database / spreadsheet format from RDS conservation plan and other grant records for 1998-2004. This should enable data to be managed flexibly on the number, Local Authority District, context, building type, location / parish, contract value and year of offer of building repair grants. This core data, and any additional relevant information available from RDS and YDPNA records, will be used to

- *analyse and report on the character of the grant programme*
- *draw a representative sample of repair grant cases.*

3.2.2 ADAS and CCRU, in consultation with the Steering Group, decided that the most efficient and accurate means of assembling the core database was to extract the information direct from the agreement holder files held by Defra and YDNPA.

3.2.3 At the outset of the project a database of payments made under the ESA and CSS agreements during the study period was made available to ADAS. This formed the basis of the core data assembly.

3.2.4 ADAS, with assistance from Defra staff, carried out the file reviews of the Defra agreement holder files at Defra's regional office in Leeds. The methodology was designed to ensure that a basic level of information was extracted from all ESA and CSS files. To ensure consistency of the data collection methods, a brief was prepared for use by all staff working on the file reviews. The brief listed what data were required, and gave an indication of where it could be found in the files.

3.2.5 A spreadsheet, with a suitable structure for entering and recording the data extracted from the files was prepared and issued to all the researchers working on the files. This enabled data taken from the files to be entered directly onto the spreadsheet while on-site, thereby providing better control over data quality and less scope for error than would be the case if relevant extracts from the files were copied and taken away for entry onto the spreadsheet at a later date.

3.2.6 The information extracted from the files falls into the following broad categories:

- Agreement holder details (Name, address, parish);
- Building / Wall details (No. of buildings / length of wall covered by agreement, National grid reference of each building / wall); and
- Grant details (Type of grant, contract value, grant start and finish dates, grant expenditure to date).

3.2.7 In the case of walls it was not possible to pinpoint an exact grid reference, as was the case with buildings. Collection of spatial data on walls therefore focused on identifying the 1km Ordnance Survey grid square which the wall lay within.

3.2.8 The purpose of this exercise was twofold. Firstly, it enabled core data for all agreement holders to be collected and logged on one database. This database subsequently formed the basis of the core data analysis provided in Section 4 of this report. Secondly, it provided sufficient information to enable a representative sample of agreement holders to be selected for further analysis, as detailed in the Stage 2 methodology.

3.2.9 A similar process was followed for entry of the YDNPA grant data, although in this case the paper files were delivered to ADAS' office and the data entry was conducted there. Access to the Millennium Trust files was not provided, although it was agreed with the Project Management Group that YDMT would enter the required data onto the spreadsheet itself.

3.2.10 A separate core data spreadsheet was produced for each scheme, enabling the calculation of unique summary statistics by scheme. As many agreement holders had received funding from more than one scheme, it was also necessary to aggregate all the data onto one spreadsheet. YDNPA and Defra grants did not generally cross reference each other by agreement number, and it was therefore necessary to use farmer name and postcode as the primary means of matching up different funding sources to individual farms.

3.2.11 The core analysis mostly involved simple statistics relating to the distribution, nature and character of the grant schemes at an agreement holder level. Spatial analysis using GIS was also carried out to map the locations of farm buildings and walls and also to assign buildings and walls to Rural Urban Classification[12] boundaries.

3.3 Stage 2 Methodology: Study of Agreement Holders

3.3.1 The core data, while providing an overview of the numbers, character and distribution of grant schemes in the study period, did not in itself provide sufficient data to address the other main focus of this research; the socio-economic, and public amenity benefits of Defra and YDNPA schemes.

[12] A GIS based classification, at 1 hectare resolution, of how 'urban' or how 'rural' a settlement or building is.

3.3.2 To address these central aspects of the research, a representative sample of agreement holders was selected for detailed analysis. The project brief specified that:

"Information will be gathered using one-to-one interview by telephone or face to face, as appropriate, since postal questionnaires are not expected to produce a good rate or quality of response. Contact with grantees, and in specific cases farmers with wall repair and maintenance agreements, will be initiated in liaison with the RDS and YDNPA Historic Environment Team. The tone and presentation of the study will be important to secure engagement and positive reception by respondents and guided discussion should be used to obtain maximum value and interaction with respondents.

The study should aim to cover the following aspects:

- *confirm date / subject of ESA or other agreement grants and cost of work*
- *farming status of respondent (e.g. full or part-time/ diversified or undiversified farm business/ owner or tenant)*
- *level of satisfaction with grant process and outcome*
- *use of identified local contractor (used before or since)*
- *source of repair materials*
- *previous use of repaired building*
- *current use of repaired building*
- *possible future or additional/ alternative uses*
- *what the repaired building has meant for the farming operation*
- *what would have been likely to happen to the building without the grant*
- *wider range of benefits perceived by agreement holder (use prompts to ensure broader issues considered, e.g. in the post-FMD 'clean up' work, farmers indicated their concern to retain traditional buildings and viewed caring for this as part of their stewardship of the landscape)*
- *Gross floor area of building repaired and number of floors*

Case studies should be identified through this process which will, by agreement, be highlighted in the report as examples of good practice and multiple benefits, for example, showing enhancement of use, amenity or environmental quality. RES grant cases should provide good case studies."

3.3.3 Due to the complex nature of the questioning required to ascertain details about both wall and building restoration, and the need to take account of agreement holders who had used multiple schemes, it was later agreed with the Project Management Group to omit the questions relating to scheme satisfaction in order to avoid compromising on data quality.

Sample Selection

3.3.4 The research aimed to carry out the in-depth analysis on around 10% of all agreement holders that had received funding under at least one of the schemes during the 1998 - 2004 study period.

3.3.5 Initial estimates of the agreement holder datasets suggested that there were around 600 separate agreement holders, and the target sample number was accordingly set at 60. This total of 60 was split

between the different schemes in a similar proportion to the breakdown of all agreements by scheme.

3.3.6 Secondary sample stratifications, of grant value and whether the grant funded works related to walls or buildings or both, were introduced to the sample to ensure that the full range of grant funded works were represented.

3.3.7 With some of the earlier schemes, such as the YDNPA Barns and Walls, a time cut-off was specified to exclude all pre-1998 agreements from the sample selection. In the event it was unrealistic to expect to receive accurate information from the farmer when the work referred to could have been completed up to 17 years ago.

3.3.8 The output from this exercise was a list of target interviewees for each scheme. In anticipation of refusals from agreement holders on the original sample list, a second and third reserve list was also prepared.

Agreement Holder Interviews

3.3.9 Following the success of the approach used by the research team in the Lake District (Edwards et al 2005), face-to face interviews were employed to collect the data.

3.3.10 Contact with the agreement holders on the sample list was initiated by means of a letter from the local RDS or YDNPA project officer. The letter outlined the background to the project, and notified the agreement holder that their grant had been selected for further analysis should they wish to participate.

3.3.11 All agreement holders on the first choice sample list were contacted by letter in May and June 2006. The letters were then followed up through telephone calls by ADAS staff to establish whether the agreement holder was willing to participate in the study, and if so, to arrange an appointment for the interview. Where refusals were encountered, or the agreement holder could not be contacted, then this was noted and an appropriate replacement was selected

3.3.12 As a result of this process, a series of agreement holder interviews were arranged. A semi-structured questionnaire for use during the interviews was designed and prepared by the research team, in consultation with the Steering Group

3.3.13 The questionnaire was split into separate sections, targeted at specific topic areas of the research. Thus, information was collected on:

- the schemes used;
- the farm business;
- the spatial distribution of grant-related inputs and outputs;
- the building / wall restoration(s);
- impact of grant(s) on the farm business; and
- public benefit / environmental enhancement.

3.3.14 The questionnaire was designed to ensure that sufficient data was collected to address the socio-economic and environmental enhancement assessments, but also to solicit qualitative responses that could provide an insight into certain aspects of the grant scheme.

3.3.15 The questionnaire was designed to capture information for all schemes and for buildings and walls[13]. To make the data collection process more efficient, tailored questionnaires relating specifically to the interviewee were set up in advance of each interview. This involved the removal of any redundant questions, and the pre-completion of data that was already held from the desk study of agreement holder files. A copy of the Agreement holder master questionnaire is attached as Appendix 1.

3.3.16 Some of the questions asked the respondent to identify geographic areas from which they purchased supplies and services, both for the operation of their farm, and for the building restoration itself. As the study was focused particularly on the impact of the schemes within the YDNP area, three distinct geographic areas were defined for the purposes of this question:

- Local area (within the YDNP boundary);
- Wider area (a five-mile buffer zone around the YDNP boundary to include the principal market towns that are not within the YDNP but that may be considered to serve the National Park, for example Skipton, Settle, Richmond, Kirby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen and Leyburn); and
- Elsewhere (not within the local or wider areas).

3.3.17 A map showing these areas in relation to the study area was prepared and issued with the questionnaire. This was shown to the agreement holders during the interview[14]. A copy of this map is attached at Appendix 2.

3.3.18 Four part-time surveyors, all locally based in, or close to, the Yorkshire Dales area were appointed by ADAS to carry out the interviews. A fifth surveyor was later added to the delivery team. Two of those used were farmers / farm managers with first hand experience of applying for funding under one or more of the schemes. A briefing session for the surveyors was held by ADAS and CCRU prior to the start of the interviews.

3.3.19 The interviews were carried out over the period late June to mid September. This was extended from the original programme due to the difficulties in making requests for farmer's time during the busy summer season.

3.3.20 In the event, 53 agreement holder interviews were conducted, which was just short of the target number of 60. This shortfall was largely

[13] This meant that for any one agreement holder there were a number of redundant questions, for example, questions relating to CSS grants would be irrelevant to someone who had only received funding under ESA, and walling questions would be irrelevant to someone who had only carried out building work.

[14] The same map was also used to aid data collection from contractors and suppliers.

due to the difficulties in requesting farmer's time during the summer season; hence a number of interviews were carried out slightly later than planned. This meant that where refusals were encountered there was limited opportunity for drawing from the reserve sample list without extending beyond the research team's deadline for completion of fieldwork.

3.3.21 The research team felt that the data from 53 interviews was sufficient to carry out a meaningful and robust analysis.

Site Visit

3.3.22 A site visit to the restored buildings and walls was carried out after each interview had been completed. Photographs were taken of each building, and any special features were noted. The farm interviewer also wrote a short description of their impressions of the building, and gave a brief qualitative assessment of its public amenity value.

3.4 Stage 3 Methodology: Study of Local Contractors and Suppliers

3.4.1 To provide data for a local economic analysis, interviews were also carried out with a sample of building contractors, walling contractors and suppliers of traditional building materials. The target number of interviews was set at 15 businesses. In the event a total of 22 interviews were carried out; 10 with building contractors, 6 with walling contractors and 6 with local suppliers. Face-to-face interviews were necessary to obtain financial information of sufficient detail and quality.

3.4.2 Building and walling contractors employed on the schemes were identified in consultation with YDNPA and Defra. Contact with the contractors and suppliers was initially made by letter and followed up by a telephone call to establish whether they agreed to participate, and if so to arrange an appointment for an interview.

3.4.3 The contractors survey was designed to obtain information on:

- General information about the business including employment and turnover;
- Spatial distribution of supply and employment expenditure;
- Impacts of the schemes on the business, including additional employment; and
- Perceived impacts on the local economy.

3.4.4 The suppliers survey focused more on obtaining economic information crucial to the impact estimation (ie, location of supply and employment expenditure). Copies of the contractor and supplier interview questionnaires are attached at Appendix 3.

3.5 Local Economic Impact Analysis

3.5.1 The data gathered during Stages 2 and 3 of the project were used as an input into the economic estimations of local economic impact. The methodology for deriving the estimations of local income and employment effects was based on the established LM3 approach (New Economic Foundation, 2002). The analytical methodology is detailed in Section 6, and is not repeated here.

3.6 Stage 4 Methodology: Assessment of Public Amenity Benefit

3.6.1 This element of the research was aimed at identifying and assessing the key indicators of visual public benefit from funded building and drystone wall restoration projects. A number of studies have attempted to place monetary values on particular features in the landscape, some of which are reported in Section 2. Rather than duplicate this work the methodology used in this research gathered qualitative, rather than quantitative, information on the public access benefits of building and wall restoration projects. This data was based around indicators of accessibility to the public of such buildings and walls, through for example, location to public rights of way (PROWs), their impact within the landscape (such as visibility from publicly viewed vistas) and their current usage by the public, for example, use as camping barn, farm shop.

3.6.2 It was outside of the scope of project to consider the impact of each renovated traditional farm building and drystone wall on landscape character and to conduct a landscape impact assessment in terms of, for example, changes to scale, texture and form. Instead the assumption was made that all the renovated farm buildings and drystone walls make a positive contribution to what is a highly valued landscape. In fact, the designation of the Yorkshire Dales as a National Park itself reflects the value which society places on the landscape; thus, the methodology is based on a visual impact assessment approach. Visual impact refers to a change in the appearance of the landscape, in this case, as a result of the renovated traditional farm building or drystone wall (IEA and the Landscape Institute, 1995). Visual impacts relate to the quality of what people see from places they frequent. In this research, they relate to:

- the direct impact of a renovated traditional farm building or drystone wall on views; and
- the potential reaction of viewers (visual receptors), their location and number.

3.6.3 The objectives of this element of the research were therefore achieved through a visual impact assessment looking specifically at measures of:

- Accessibility;
- Visual Impact; and
- Usage

3.6.4 The role of these measures, and the way in which they can be used as indicators of public access are discussed more fully in Section 7.

3.6.5 Evaluating the public access benefits involved four tasks:

- Assessing data from the agreement holder interviews,
- A field survey, which was used to verify information given by the farmer during the interview, particularly in relation to visibility.
- A desk study, which was used to measure the distances between the visible PROWs and transport routes and the renovated farm buildings and drystone walls.
- A scoring analysis that was used to combine information obtained from the three previous tasks to score each building and drystone wall in terms of their public benefits.

Agreement Holder Interview Data

3.6.6 Three public benefits scoring sheets were developed with questions and guidance notes (see Appendix 4). One sheet related to the traditional farm buildings and the other two to the drystone walls. The drystone walls were divided into those in the lower valleys located within in-bye, pasture or meadow fields and those higher up in the valley in allotment and moorland fields. The assumption is that the visibility and accessibility of those walls higher up the valley sides will be different from those in the valley bottoms. In particular, the walls on the valley sides will be important for distant views, especially in some of the narrower valleys, such as Swaledale which have excellent views across and down the valley.

3.6.7 On the scoring sheet, visibility related to the extent of visibility of the renovated farm building or drystone wall from the most visible point along a PROW, transport route, public vista or other facility. This attribute was scored as either:

- Glimpse – only a very small part of the renovated building or drystone wall is discernible (score - 1)
- Partial - Building or drystone wall partly visible and easily noticed by observer or receptor (score - 2)
- High – Building or drystone wall highly visible and forms a significant and immediately apparent part of the scene (score – 3)

3.6.8 Level of usage referred to the extent of visibility of a building or drystone wall from the most visible point along PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and other facilities. A low level of usage (less than 5 users a day) scored 1; average level of usage (5-20 users/day) scored 2; and a high level of usage (more than 20 users a day) scored 3.

3.6.9 The scoring sheet also scored the closest visible distance from PROW, transport route, viewpoint to the farm building or drystone wall. Thus, more than 1km scored 3; 0.5 – 1km scored 2; and 0.5km scored 3.

3.6.10 During the course of the agreement holder interview the interviewer worked through the public benefits questions with the farmer completing the scoring sheet with reference to the guidance notes. Using an Ordnance Survey map of the farm building or drystone wall the farmer was asked to locate the nearest points on public rights of way (PROWs), transport routes, principal viewpoints and areas of open access land from which the building or drystone wall is visible. Each point identified was allocated a reference code and marked on the map. For each referenced point the farmer was then asked to make a judgement about its level of visibility and usage using the scales provided in the guidance notes. As private viewpoints may also be relevant, the farmer was asked to locate on the map the nearest residential property. Other public facilities in the vicinity of the building and drystone wall, such as the nearest villages, pubs, farm trails or shops were also identified by the farmer as they provide an indication of the area's remoteness or accessibility.

Field Survey

3.6.11 During the site visit conducted after the interview, the interviewers verified the level of visibility as rated by the farmer, and also added their own summary assessment of the prominence of the restored building(s) and drystone wall in relation to public viewpoints.

3.6.12 In the case of walls the interviewer also scored the condition of any surrounding drystone walls within two zones, using a diagrammatic guide (See Appendix 5). In the immediate vicinity, the predominate condition of the drystone walls in the adjoining fields was scored and in the wider landscape, a score was given for the predominate condition of the walls as far as they were visible. The rationale for this scoring system is that restored walls will have a far greater visual impact if the surrounding walls are in a poor state of repair.

Desk Study

3.6.13 The desk study involved measuring the distance between public access routes and viewpoints and other amenities marked on the map and recording them in the distance cells provided on the recording sheet.

Scoring Analysis

3.6.14 A scoring analysis is a method of seeking to achieve some systematic assessment of the importance of factors that cannot be measured in monetary terms (DCMS, 2004). In this case the aim of the scoring analysis was to combine the scales derived from the visual impact assessment exercise in a consistent way with rules so as to enable further classification. In the guidance notes provided with the public benefit recording sheet the word scales were converted into three-point scale numerical equivalents. These numbers were then combined in a consistent way to score each restored farm building or drystone wall in terms of its accessibility and visibility and total public benefits. The accessibility variables were combined through multiplication by the numbers of PROWs or transport routes, in order to better gauge the density of the public networks, while the visibility

variables were combined through addition. An Excel spreadsheet was designed to automatically calculate scores for each building or drystone wall using the numbers entered from the recording sheets. Examples of the scoring system for an individual building and a drystone wall are provided in Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

3.6.15 The final scores were presented as a word scale rather than numerical figures to reflect the subjective nature of the initial rating procedure and to avoid giving the impression of an objective scientifically rigorous process which could be open to criticism (DCMS, 2004). Whilst it is common practice to use a 7-point scale for landscape assessments (IEA and the Landscape Institute, 1995), which include negative scores in this analysis the assumption was made that the renovated farm buildings and drystone walls will produce no negative effects[15]. Therefore, the final scales used for the buildings and drystone walls are high, moderate and low beneficial effects, all of which are positive. Those that scored low were usually partially screened from the public and/or located in very remote areas, while the high scoring buildings and walls were very prominent in the landscape and/or located in popular tourist areas.

Table 3.1: Example of Scoring System for Farm Building

	Accessibility				**Visibility**				
	N	**Usage**	**Distance**	**Score**	**Visibility**	**Distance**	**Sensitivity**	**Score**	**Total Score**
Footpath	5	3		15	3	3	3	9	24
Bridlepath	1	1		1	3	3	3	9	10
Minor Road	1	3		3	3	3	2	7	11
Major Road	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Train	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vista	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Open access land	1	3		3	3	3	3	9	12
Farm trail	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Farm Shop	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Residential			3	3	3		3	6	9
Village centre			3	3			1	1	4
Pub			3	3			1	1	4
Totals				31				43	74

Summary Description: Beautiful traditional Swaledale barn, very close to PROW. High impact in the landscape

[15] Occasionally there are some negative effects from the restoration process itself resulting in the loss of the historic fabric, such as original roof timbers etc or the style of walling, although this does not affect the visual impact of most observers.

Table 3.2: Example of Scoring System for Drystone Wall

	Accessibility				Visibility				Condition Score		
	N	Usage	Distance	Score	Visibility	Distance	Sensitivity	Score	Immediate	Wider	Total Score
Footpath	2	3		6	2.5	2.5	3	8			14
Bridlepath	1	1		1	3	3	3	9			10
Minor Road	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			0
Major Road	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			0
Train	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			0
Vista	1	3		3	3	3	3	9			12
Open access land	1	3		3	3	3	3	9			12
Residential			3	3	2		3	5			8
Totals				16				40	1	2	59

Summary Description by assessor: Visible from many vantage points. Nice feature in the landscape. Adjacent to well used footpath/bridlepath.

4 CORE DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section presents the analysis of the information base compiled from the Rural Development Service (RDS), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (YDMT) grant schemes for the period 1998 to 2004, during Stage 1 of the project.

4.1.2 The purpose of the analysis is to report on the character of the grant programmes in terms of the number, value, and location of the building and drystone wall restoration grants. The results are presented here in two parts. First, farm level (agreement holder) data will be presented to describe the use of Defra and non-Defra schemes. Second, more detailed financial data will be presented at the individual building level along with spatial data, in the form of maps, for both building and drystone wall restoration grants.

4.2 Use of Defra and non-Defra schemes

Holding-level core data

4.2.1 The RDS, YDNPA and the YDMT provided information on farm building and drystone wall restoration projects supported in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Six schemes were in operation during the study period, three Defra schemes and three non-Defra schemes (Table 4.1).

4.2.2 The three Defra funded schemes were the:

- Pennine Dales ESA scheme (PDESA) (1998 to 2004);
- Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS) (1998 to 2004), and
- Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES) (2001 to 2004).

4.2.3 The three non-Defra funded schemes were the:

- Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme (BWCS) (1998 to 2003);
- Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS) (1996 to 2001), and the
- Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust's EnviroNet, Dales Living Landscape and Rural Economy Recovery Plan schemes (YDMTS) (1998 to 2003).

Table 4.1: Study period in relation to scheme history

	Scheme Year (Payments)																	
											Study Period							
Scheme	1988	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05
Defra																		
PDESA																		
CSS																		
RES																		
Non-Defra																		
BWCS																		
FCS[16]																		
YDMTS																		

4.2.4 Detailed analysis was undertaken for a seven-year period from 1998 to 2004 to determine the uptake and characteristics of the six grant schemes. It is also clear from Table 4.1 that three of the grant schemes (i.e. PDESA, CSS and BWCS) had been in operation for a considerable number of years prior to the start of the study period. While detailed statistics on total grant claimed and the quantities of drystone wall and traditional farm buildings restoration are not available for the period prior to 1998, the 2005 State of the Park report (YDNPA 2005) notes that by the year 2000 over 450 traditional buildings had been repaired as part of Defra and non-Defra schemes.

4.2.5 During the study period a total 619 agreement holders had used one or more of the schemes[17]. The majority of agreement holders (88%) used a single scheme (Table 4.2). Over three-quarters of the agreement holders (76%) had used a Defra scheme, 30% had used a non-Defra scheme and 6% had used both types of scheme (Figure 4.1). In terms of the individual scheme use the PDESA was most common (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number of schemes used per agreement holder

Schemes (No.)	**Agreement holders (No.)**	**Agreement holders (%)**
1	545	88.0
2	69	11.1
3	5	0.8
Total	619	100.0

[16] It was not possible to isolate FCS payments for work undertaken prior to 1998. Therefore 1996 and 1997 are included in the analysis.
[17] Each scheme has its own eligibility criteria.

Figure 4.1: Defra and non-Defra scheme use 1998-2004

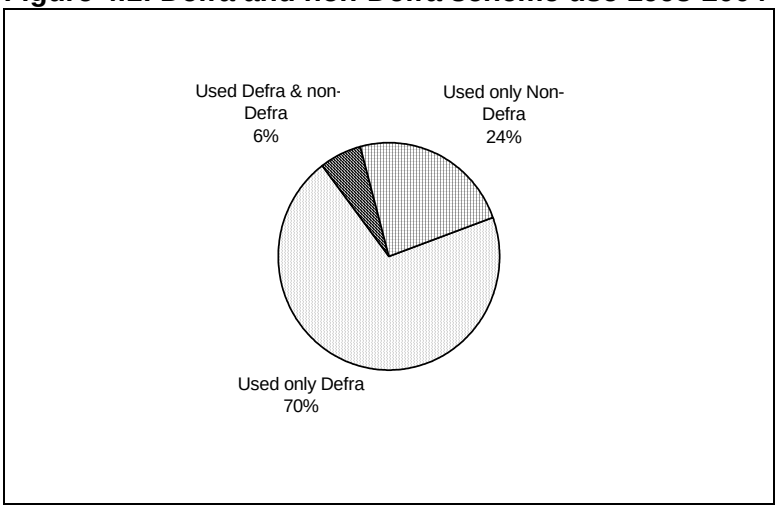
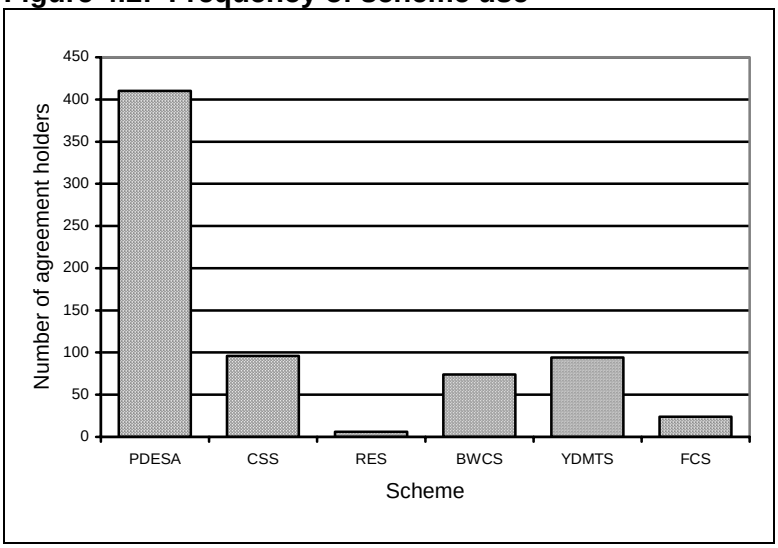


Figure 4.2: Frequency of scheme use



4.3 Total grant payments

4.3.1 Financial data on scheme use was available for 533 of the 619 agreement holders (86%). It is therefore important to bear in mind that the analysis will underestimate the actual payments made for the restoration of buildings and drystone walls within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The detailed analysis presented here is restricted to the 533 agreement holders for which there were complete financial records. However, summary estimates for traditional farm building and drystone wall restoration for the 619 agreement holders are given at the end of this section.

All schemes[18]

4.3.2 Over the course of the study period and across all schemes, a total of just under £5.77m was paid to the 533 agreement holders. The average payment per agreement holder was £10,844 (Table 4.3).

[18] Descriptive statistics for the individual schemes are presented in Appendix 6. Financial data was not available for the 6 RES agreement holders.

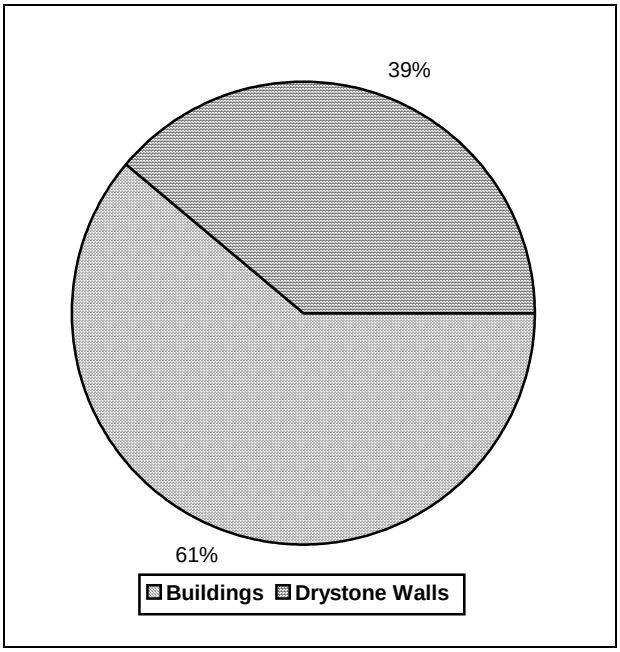
The gross cost of all the building and wall restoration work is estimated to be £7.98m of which 72% was covered by grant payments.

4.3.3 245 agreement holders were paid a total of £3.55m for the restoration of 445 buildings. The average payment per agreement holder was £14,421. Building payments accounted for 61% of the total value of scheme payments (Figure 4.3).

Table 4.3: Total grant payment 1998-2004

Type of Payment	Quantity Buildings (No.) Wall (km)	Agreement holders (No.) With data	Total Payment (£)	Average agreement holder Payment (£)	Total payment (%)
Buildings	445	245	3,533,163	14,421	61
Drystone walls	164.7	433	2,246,630	5,189	39
Total		533	5,779,793	10,844	100

Figure 4.3: Total scheme payments for buildings and drystone walls



4.3.4 433 agreement holders were paid a total of £2.25m for the restoration of 165 km of drystone wall. The average payment per agreement holder was £5,189. Drystone wall payments accounted for 39% of all scheme payments (Figure 4.3).

Building payments

4.3.5 Table 4.4 shows that the Defra funded schemes accounted for 80 per cent of building restoration grants paid during the study period. The average agreement holder payment under the Defra schemes was almost twice the amount compared to the non-Defra schemes.

4.3.6 173 agreement holders used Defra schemes to renovate 328 buildings and were paid a total of £2.81m with an average payment per agreement holder of £16,235. 83 agreement holders used non-

Defra schemes to renovate 177 buildings and were paid £0.72m with an average payment per agreement holder of £8,729.

Table 4.4: Value of building restoration grants by scheme

Scheme	Agreement holders (No.)	Minimum payment (£)	Maximum payment (£)	Total payment (£)	Average agreement holder payment (£)	Total payment (%)
Defra schemes	173	154	103,553	2,808,675	16,235	79.5
Non-Defra schemes	83	912	32,613	724,487	8,729	20.5
All schemes	245	154	103,553	3,533,162	14,421	100.0

Drystone wall payments

4.3.7 Defra funded schemes accounted for 85 per cent of drystone wall restoration grants (Table 4.5). There were four times as many Defra agreement holders and their average payments were larger than for those using Non-Defra schemes.

4.3.8 354 agreement holders used Defra schemes to renovate 128 km of drystone wall and were paid £1.9m with an average payment per agreement holder of £5,372. 88 agreement holders used non-Defra schemes to renovate 41km of drystone wall and were paid £0.35m with an average payment per agreement holder of £3,921.

Table 4.5: Value of drystone wall restoration grants by scheme

Scheme	Agreement holders (No.)	Minimum payment (£)	Maximum payment (£)	Total payment (£)	Average agreement holder payment (£)	Total payment (%)
Defra schemes	354	48	49,311	1,901,580	5,372	84.6
Non-Defra schemes	88	116	27,049	345,050	3,921	15.4
All schemes	433	48	49,311	2,246,630	5,189	100.0

Building-level core data[19]

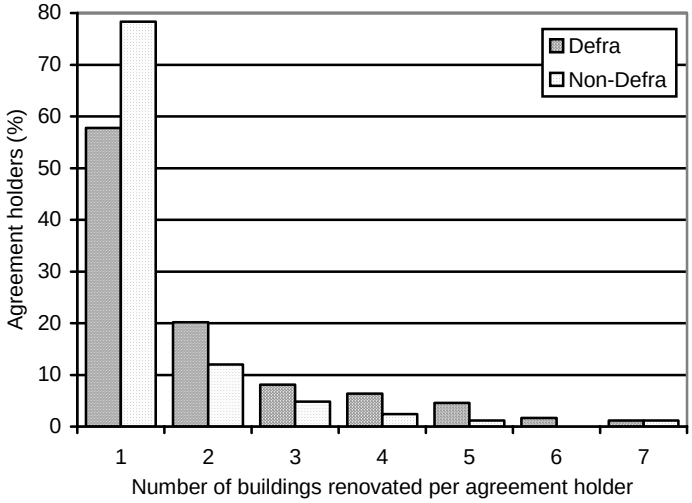
4.3.9 As Table 4.6 shows the average restoration payment per building was £7,940 and number of buildings renovated per agreement holder ranged from 1 to 10 with an average of 1.9. Just under two-thirds of agreement holders (62%) renovated a single building (Figure 4.4). Defra scheme users were most likely to renovate more than one building.

Table 4.6: Renovated buildings per agreement holder by scheme

Scheme	Agreement holders (No.)	Minimum buildings (No.)	Maximum buildings (No.)	Total buildings (No.)	Average buildings per agreement holder (No.)	Average payment per building (£)
Defra schemes	173	1	7	328	1.9	8,563
Non-Defra schemes	83	1	7	117	1.4	6,192
All schemes	245	1	10	445	1.8	7,940

[19] Building level core data was not available for the RES.

Figure 4.4: Number of renovated buildings per agreement holder by scheme



Comparing ESA schemes in Yorkshire Dales and Lake District in terms of traditional farm building restoration 1998 to 2004.

4.3.10 Table 4.7 shows that a total of £2.8m in grant was paid for the restoration of 327 traditional farm buildings in the PDESA compared to £6.2m for the restoration of 644 buildings in the Lake District ESA (Edwards et al 2005). The average number of buildings renovated per agreement holder was the same in both ESAs (1.9), however, the average payment per agreement holder was higher in the Lake District.

Table 4.7: Value of building restoration grants claimed by ESA schemes in the Pennine Dales and Lake District (1998 - 2004)

ESA scheme	Total payment (£ million)	Total buildings (No.)	Average agreement holder payment (£)	Average buildings per agreement holder (No.)
Pennine Dales[20]	2.8	327	16,303	1.9
Lake District	6.2	644	23,911	1.9

Summary estimates for all agreement holders[21]

4.3.11 It is estimated that during the study period the 619 agreement holders were paid £6.71m in grants across all schemes for the restoration of 517 traditional farm buildings and 191km of drystone wall. The gross cost of all the building and wall restoration work is estimated to be £9.34m.

[20] That part of the Pennine dales ESA located within the study area.
[21] Based on the average for the 533 agreement holders with financial data.

Spatial distribution of agreement holders and location of renovated buildings and walls

4.3.12 Agreement holders were located in all the major valleys of the study area (Map 1). There was a higher concentration of renovated buildings and walls in the northern dales of the Park than in the southern dales (Map 2 and Map 5). Particular concentrations were found in the Swale and Ure river catchments in North Yorkshire and the Dee and Clough river catchments in Cumbria. In terms of the distribution of grant-aid under the individual schemes there was a distinct clustering of CSS drystone wall restoration projects associated with the management of calcareous grassland in the southern part of the Park (Map 9). Both YDMT and CSS grants were concentrated in the southern part of the Park in areas not covered by PDESA designation (Maps 9 –13).

5 SURVEY RESULTS: CONSERVATION PLANS AND GRANTS

5.1 Response Rates

Agreement Holders

5.1.1 The response rate to the survey was extremely creditable. In all, 64 agreement holders were contacted with a request for interview, from which 53 interviews were completed. The timing of the interview proved crucial in obtaining a positive response, with many farmers reluctant to give up their time during the warm, dry spell of weather that persisted through much of July 2006. The majority of the interviews were completed either early in the summer season, before the start of July, or later in the season, over the period mid August to mid September.

5.1.2 Of the remaining ten agreement holders contacted, but not interviewed, four gave outright refusals and a further four agreed to be interviewed but not within the time period required by the research. In combination, this gave a refusal rate of 12.5%. Of the remaining four, one was deceased, and three could not be contacted as there were no valid telephone number on the file.

Scheme coverage

5.1.3 The questionnaire survey of Defra and non-Defra scheme agreement holders provided usable data for 53 holdings. The aim of the sample stratification was to ensure that the full range of schemes and grant-funded works were represented in the survey. Figures 5.1 and 5.2, which compare core and survey data by scheme type, indicate that the survey broadly reflects both the pattern of scheme use for all agreement holders and the average payments received. Map 1 shows that the geographical spread of the surveyed agreement holders compared to the location of all agreement holders.

Figure 5.1: Defra and non-Defra scheme use 1998-2004

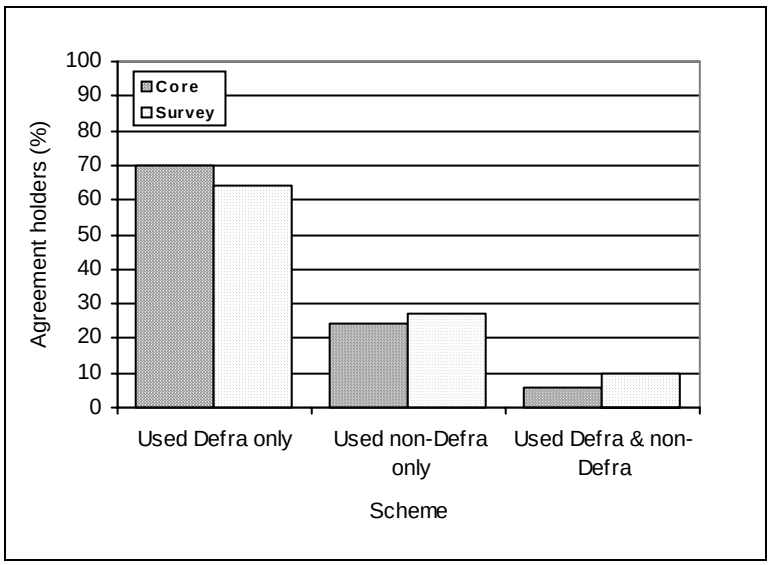
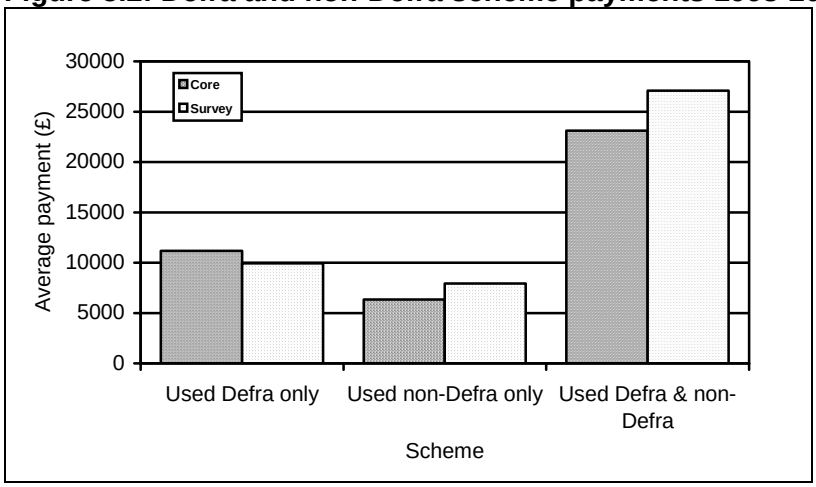


Figure 5.2: Defra and non-Defra scheme payments 1998-2004



5.2 **Survey Results**

Information about the agreement holders

5.2.1 The majority of agreement holders (89%) managed their land as commercial agricultural businesses. Traditional hill and upland enterprises dominated, with 39 businesses being reliant on sheep, beef and dairy production for over 75 per cent of their income (Table 5.1). These traditional businesses also tended to operate the largest farms and employ more full-time labour compared to the survey as a whole (Table 5.2). The survey found that eight businesses derived a significant proportion of their income (over 25%) from alternative agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. This was mainly through contracting and the provision of tourist facilities and accommodation. Six agreement holders were not involved in commercial agriculture and derived no agricultural income from their holdings. These holdings were much smaller in land area compared to the rest of the survey.

Table 5.1: Sources of business income

Business income	**Holdings (No.)**	**Holdings (%)**
More than 75% of income from sheep, Beef and Dairy	39	74
Less than 75% of income from sheep, Beef and Dairy	8	15
No agricultural income	6	11
Total	53	100

Table 5.2: Holding size and full-time labour by income source

Business income	**Average holding area (ha)**	**Average full-time labour (No.)**
More than 75% of income from sheep, Beef and Dairy	308	2.5
Less than 75% of income from sheep, Beef and Dairy	246	1.6
No agricultural income	8	0.0
Total	269	2.3

5.2.2 Over half of the holdings in the survey were mainly or entirely owned by the occupier (59%) while one-fifth of the holdings (20%) were mainly or entirely rented. The remainder were of mixed tenure (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Holding tenure

Tenure	Holdings (No.)	Holdings (%)
Mainly or entirely owner occupied	30	59
Mixed	11	22
Mainly or entirely rented	10	20
Total	51	100

The restoration of traditional farm buildings

Grant information for building restoration

5.2.3 The survey found that 32 agreement holders had renovated a total 63 buildings. Defra funded schemes accounted for two-thirds of the buildings renovated (67%) with the PDESA scheme being the main source of funding used (Table 5.4). Multiple scheme use was not a common feature of building restoration work with only two agreement holders taking part in more than one scheme.

Table 5.4: Scheme funding for the restoration of traditional farm buildings[22]

Scheme	Type	Agreement holders (No.)	Buildings (No.)	Buildings (%)
Defra	ESA	22	40	64
	RES	1	2	3
Non-Defra	BWCS	7	16	25
	YDMT	4	5	8
Total			63	100

Note: Two Agreement holders used two different schemes

Value of the grant per building

5.2.4 Financial information about the grants received was available for 49 buildings (78%) (Table 5.5). The average grant awarded was £6,181 and this did not vary greatly between the Defra and non-Defra schemes. There was, however, considerable variation within the schemes with regard to the size of individual grants.

Table 5.5: Value of the building restoration grant paid by scheme

Grant details	Defra (£)	Non-Defra (£)	All buildings (£)
Minimum grant paid	940	424	424
Maximum grant paid	19,711	14,400	19,711
Mean	6,271	6,063	6,181

[22] No building restoration grants were recorded for the Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS).

Nature of building restoration and works

5.2.5 The survey found that four out of five buildings required restoration work to their roofs (Table 5.6). Work was also required to replace or repair doors, windows and lintels in over half the buildings (62%). General structural repairs, including partial re-building, were required for a one-third of buildings (32%). Most buildings had undergone multiple repairs, with works across several or even all of the categories listed.

Table 5.6: Nature of building restoration and works by scheme

Type of work undertaken	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	Buildings (%)
Roof replacement or repair	71	95	79
Door, window & lintel replacement or repairs	52	81	62
General structural repair	21	52	32
Spouts and guttering replacement or repair	2	29	11
Floor replacement or repair	5	14	8

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Gross floor area of buildings repaired

5.2.6 The average floor area[23] of buildings after the restoration work had been completed was 96 m^2 (Table 5.7). Buildings that were in use prior to the restoration work being undertaken were on average over twice the size of buildings that were unused. Of the total floor area included in the restoration work 85 per cent had been in use prior to the work being undertaken. However, the majority of the space was used for general storage and not for housing livestock or fodder, which tends to require higher standards of maintenance.

Table 5.7: Average floor area of restored buildings by previous use and scheme (m^2)

Type of building	Defra	Non-Defra	All buildings
Previously unused	57.6	41.8	55.1
Previously used	103.6	123.8	110.3
All Buildings	89.1	112.1	95.7

Decision to renovate buildings

5.2.7 Table 5.8 shows that over three-quarters of agreement holders (76%) reported that their farm buildings were or were becoming unfit for use or structurally unsafe and this was a major reason for undertaking the restoration works. Environmental and aesthetic values were also an important factor in the decision making process for many agreement holders with 46 per cent stating that they were motivated by a desire to enhance the appearance of their buildings. Commonly expressed sentiments were that that derelict buildings were eyesores in the landscape and that landscape enhancement could be achieved through restoration. The perceived one-off opportunity to receive grant aid while it was on offer was an important influence for one in five agreement holders (21%). The following quotes from the

[23] Total floor area including 2 storey buildings.

questionnaire survey exemplify the varied reasons for undertaking the restoration work[24]:

> *"The building was at the limit of disrepair, it would have been too late to do anything if it was left any longer."*
>
> *"To continue to use the building… rain was getting in, the walls were unstable in places and all the doors and windows were in poor condition."*
>
> *"The grant made it viable to return the buildings to an agricultural use for stock and hay."*
>
> *"The roof leaked badly and was made of asbestos…[the] grant made it possible to replace [it] with traditional materials."*
>
> *"No real rationale from a farming perspective. Visual benefits for visitors"*
>
> *"The barn was an eyesore, very visible from the road and badly in need of restoration."*

Table 5.8: Decision to renovate buildings by scheme

Decision to renovate	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Unfit for use or unsafe	79	79	79
Landscape/environmental enhancement	53	36	46
'One-off' opportunity to receive grant aid	11	36	21
Decision taken by third party (e.g. landlord)	5	0	3
Opportunity to diversity	5	0	3

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Choice of buildings

5.2.8 The survey found that half of the agreement holders (52%) had selected those buildings that were most in need of restoration, indicating that they had undertaken their own form of targeting and that there were other buildings on the holding that would also benefit from restoration (Table 5.9). This is supported by the fact that over two-thirds of agreement holders (68%) said they would consider applying for restoration funding in the future.

5.2.9 For one-quarter of agreement holders (24%) it was the value of the building to the farm business that was important in the selection process. In such cases agreement holders had selected heavily used buildings that were in need of repair.

5.2.10 One in five agreement holders (18%) specifically mentioned the landscape and/or heritage value of the buildings as a factor influencing their choice, while 12 per cent said that the buildings capital value was an important consideration.

[24] Responses to open ended questions were paraphrased by the interviewers.

Table 5.9: Choice of farm buildings to renovate by scheme

Choice of buildings to renovate	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
In greatest need of structural repair	48	57	52
Continued use within farm business	21	29	24
Landscape, heritage value	16	21	18
Highest capital value	5	21	12
Decision taken by a third party	0	7	3
All eligible buildings entered	16	0	9

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Benefits of building restoration

5.2.11 The most frequently reported benefit of the restoration scheme (61%) was that it had improved the efficiency of the farm by allowing more effective use of the buildings (Table 5.10). One-third of agreement holders (36%) identified heritage preservation and landscape enhancement benefits. The benefit of enhanced capital values was identified by 18 per cent of agreement holders and improved health and safely was identified by 15 per cent of agreement holders.

> *"Turned redundant buildings into ones that could be used again."*
>
> *"The building is now waterproof and can be used to store hay and other materials"*
>
> *"Improved appearance in the landscape in an area which has a lot of visitors."*

Table 5.10: Benefits of building restoration by scheme

Benefits	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Improved farm efficiency	68	50	61
Heritage and landscape	26	50	36
Capital value	26	7	18
Health & Safety	16	14	15

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Building use

5.2.12 Prior to restoration, one-third of all buildings (33%) were not used. However, as Table 5.11 shows, the vast majority of renovated buildings are now used (95%) and the main functions continue to be related to agriculture, especially the housing of livestock and fodder crops. Seven per cent of the restored buildings are now used for non-agricultural purposes.

Table 5.11: Use of renovated buildings by scheme

Type of use	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Livestock	28	59	37
Hay or other fodder	24	6	19
Livestock and fodder	16	0	12
General storage	12	24	15
Other agricultural	7	0	5
Non agricultural	7	6	7
Not used	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100

5.2.13 It was clear from the survey that the pattern of use would have been very different in the absence of the grant funding. According to the surveyed agreement holders exactly three-quarters of the buildings would have continued to be unused or fallen into disuse if the grant aid had not been secured (Table 5.12). Furthermore, as Table 5.13 shows, only one in four buildings would have been maintained in the absence of the restoration grants, which suggests that there would have been a major increase in the number of derelict buildings in the agricultural landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park if the schemes had not operated.

Table 5.12: Building use without restoration grant by scheme

Use without restoration	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Building would be used	33	10	25
No productive use	67	90	75
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.13: Building maintenance in the absence of grant aid by scheme

Maintenance	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Yes	26	19	24
No	74	81	76
Total	100	100	100

The restoration of drystone walls

Grant information for drystone wall restoration

5.2.14 The survey found that 40 agreement holders had used Defra and non-Defra schemes to renovate drystone walls and that 60 per cent of these had participated in more than one scheme (Table 5.14). In total over 18,000 metres of drystone wall had been renovated (Table 5.15) by the agreement holders included in the interview survey. Defra funded schemes accounted for three-quarters of all walls renovated (76%).

Table 5.14: Number of schemes used for drystone wall repair by surveyed agreement holders

Schemes (No.)	Agreement holders (No.)	Agreement holders (%)
1	16	40
2	15	38
3	7	17
4	2	5
Total	40	100

Table 5.15: Scheme funding for the restoration of drystone walls

Scheme	Type	Walls (m)	Walls (%)
Defra	ESA	7,981	44
	CSS	5,821	32
Non-Defra	BWCS	694	4
	MT	3,758	21
Total		18,254	100

5.2.15 Agreement holders found it difficult to say what would have happened to the walls had the restoration grant not been secured. Only 22 of the 40 agreement holders answered the question. Of these, half (11) said they would have carried out no restoration work at all and only 5 said they would have restored all the walls to a stock proof condition. It was frequently mentioned that it would have been too expensive to restore the walls without grant assistance and where a stock proof boundary was required a post and wire fence would have been used instead.

Value of the wall restoration grant

5.2.16 All but one of the agreement holders (39) were able to provide financial information. The average grant awarded was £7,377 (Table 5.16). There was, however, a considerable range in grant size within the individual schemes.

Table 5.16: Value of the drystone wall restoration grant paid by scheme

Grant details	Defra (£)	Non-Defra (£)	All schemes (£)
Minimum grant paid	259	816	259
Maximum grant paid	33,508	17,283	33,508
Mean	7,653	5,059	7,377

The decision to renovate drystone walls

5.2.17 It was clear from the survey that two sets of issues, farm management and environmental enhancement, were of major importance in the decision of agreement holders to renovate their drystone walls (Table 5.17). The opportunity to receive grant aid was also an important influence for one-quarter of the agreement holders (25%). The following quotes illustrate some of the main reasons for grant uptake:

"Improved livestock management, better control of grazing and stocking levels. Improved animal welfare (shelter and dose enhancement)."

"Necessary to contain sheep to improve grazing management."

"Walls were badly in need of repair and improvement better stock control and protection of wildlife habitat."

"To make them stock proof and look better."

The public have far more respect for the countryside when it is well kept."

"Pride in the farm."

"The walls were an eyesore for farmers and visitors alike."

Table 5.17: Decision to renovate drystone walls by scheme

Decision to renovate	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Unfit for use as stock proof boundaries	61	67	63
Landscape/environmental enhancement	47	67	52
Opportunity to receive grant aid	22	33	25
Decision taken by third party (e.g. landlord)	3	0	2

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Choice of drystone walls

5.2.18 Two–thirds of agreement holders targeted the drystone walls that were most in need of repair (65%). The choice of which drystone walls to renovate, as was the case with the decision to renovate, was strongly influenced by agricultural and environmental factors. (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18: Choice of drystone walls to renovate by scheme

Choice of drystone walls to renovate	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
In greatest need of structural repair	67	58	65
Continued use within farm business	22	42	27
Environmental/Landscape value	22	25	23
Decision taken by a third party	6	8	6

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

Benefits of drystone wall restoration

5.2.19 The majority of agreement holders identified farm management and environmental benefits resulting from the drystone wall restoration schemes (Table 5.19). Nearly all the agreement holders (94%) said that the restoration of their drystone walls had benefited farm efficiency. Furthermore, two-thirds of agreement holders specifically mentioned environmental benefits including heritage conservation, landscape enhancement and wildlife protection. It was also clear from the comments received from agreement holders that the

condition of their walls was, in some way, a reflection on them as farmers. The benefit of enhanced capital values was identified by 8 per cent of agreement holders. The following quotes from agreement holders illustrate some of the perceived benefits:

"Time saving and efficiency, no need to gather from surrounding fields now that the walls are repaired."

"Necessary to contain sheep to improve grazing management."

"It has brought the land back into a stock proof area."

"Environmental benefits to wildlife through better stock control."

"Better for the landscape and now stock proof."

Table 5.19: Benefits of drystone wall restoration by scheme

Benefits	Defra (%)	Non-Defra (%)	All Schemes (%)
Improved farm efficiency	97	83	94
Environment, landscape and heritage	61	75	65
Capital value	11	0	8

Note: Agreement holders could give more than one answer

6 LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

6.1 Estimation methods

6.1.1 For the purposes of this study the local economy is defined as the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) area[25]. All figures quoted in this part of the report refer to the six-year duration of the study (1998 – 2004).

6.1.2 The main benefit of interest here is the additionality of the various grant schemes to the local economy through grant-funded building and walling works. Importantly, displacement effects need to be considered to avoid double-counting any potential benefits to the local economy, in other words to ensure that accrued benefits are not simply accounted for by equivalent losses or costs elsewhere in the local area.

6.1.3 A framework for estimating local economic impacts was designed to allow estimation of direct, indirect and induced effects on the local economy from an injection of grant income into the YDNP area. These impacts are defined thus:

Direct effects: The value of the initial injection (total value of grants + agreement holder's contribution) minus savings and imports (leakages) i.e. expenditure on supplies and contractors arising from the grant that is accrued to the local economy.
Indirect effects: Purchases of inputs in the local economy. Contractors and suppliers receiving grant-derived income purchase goods and services from other sectors in the local economy, and in turn those firms purchase other goods and services from local suppliers.
Induced effects: During the direct and indirect rounds of expenditure, income will accrue to local residents in the form of wages, salaries and profit. Part of this additional expenditure will be re-spent in the local economy.

6.1.4 The framework allowed for **additionality** and **displacement** to be accounted for, which is crucial for assessing the true extent of economic impacts on the local economy. Additionality is defined as: *"The extent to which activity takes place at all, on a larger scale, earlier or within a specific designated area or target group as a result of the intervention*".

6.1.5 The additional impact of a project is therefore the difference between the reference case position (that which would happen anyway) and the position if the project (intervention option) is implemented (English Partnerships, 2004).

6.1.6 Displacement occurs when an initiative takes market share, labour or other forms of capital from other firms or organisations in the local area. It is defined as the proportion of impacts accounted for by

[25] Less reliant estimates of income and employment effects are also provided for the 'wider local economy', which comprises the YDNP and a five-mile buffer zone beyond it. See map in Appendix 2 for details.

reduced impacts elsewhere in the target area (English Partnerships, 2004). Any assessment of economic impacts therefore needs to take account of any potential loss of trade or staff by one firm as a result of increased market share of another, or any adverse effects on the local labour market as a result of increased demand for skilled labour in the area.

6.1.7 The method for estimating local economic impacts of farm building and walling restoration schemes is based on the LM3 model, developed and tested by the New Economic Foundation (NEF). The LM3 model is a useful tool for estimating local multiplier effects resulting from an injection of income into the economy. The results provide an indication of how one aspect of a local economy is working. As with other indicators, local multiplier results are open to interpretation (NEF, 2002). The LM3 is particularly suitable for estimating impacts at the sub-regional and local level, providing that sufficient primary data can be collected. Whilst LM3 models may not be as comprehensive as Input-Output models or Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) they benefit greatly from their relative simplicity and lower implementation costs. They are also less reliant on the need for complex secondary data, which can prove un-reliable or problematic when disaggregated to the required spatial level.

6.1.8 The LM3 method measures the first three rounds of spending in the economy which, it is estimated, accounts for around 85% of total effects (NEF, 2002). In this case the first round equates to the initial injection of the building or walling grant plus the agreement holders contribution into the local economy (direct effects); the second round is the purchase of materials and labour by building and walling contractors (indirect effects); and the third round is the subsequent expenditure by suppliers and staff in the local economy (indirect and induced effects). The remaining 15% is then estimated using multiplier values derived from the three rounds of data collection. In turn this allows local income multipliers to be estimated. Employment multipliers can also be estimated by incorporating area-based employment coefficients from previous studies and / or regional data sets.

6.1.9 As reported by surveyed agreement holders for Defra and non-Defra grants, the proportion of grant related works carried out by contractors and the farm itself are indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Proportion of grant-related works carried out by the farm and contractors

Buildings	**Farm (% by value)**	**Contractors (% by value)**
Defra grant holders	3.6	96.4
Non-Defra grant holders	14.1	85.9
Walls		
Defra grant holders	23.5	76.5
Non-Defra grant holders	35.0	65.0

6.1.10 The survey data indicates that a greater proportion of non-Defra grant related works were carried out by the agreement holder, in the case

of both buildings and walls. However, the survey captured little about second round expenditure by the farms attributed to these works.

6.1.11 Income effects (and subsequent indirect employment and induced effects) arising from these works are therefore estimated on the basis of second round expenditure by contractors, making the assumption that expenditure patterns of farms reflect that of contractors[26]. Survey data revealed that direct employment effects of on-farm works were minimal, with seemingly all building restoration carried out by existing farm labour. In the case of walling, casual labour employed for a total of one-person month was recorded across the sample[27].

6.1.12 The survey of building and walling contractors revealed the extent to which this expenditure on sub-contractors, wages and supplies accrued to the local economy, and a survey of a sample of local suppliers provided and equivalent estimate for third round expenditure. Fourth and subsequent rounds were estimated using a multiplier derived from the suppliers spatial data. Induced effects resulting from local purchases of goods and services by the employees of building and walling contractors and suppliers were estimated using survey data on household expenditure. The income multiplier, which indicates the total income effect of the farm building and walling restoration schemes on the local economy is the ratio of the total impact divided by the direct impact (Direct+Indirect+Induced effects/Direct effect).

6.1.13 Employment impacts were estimated by obtaining survey information about additional employment resulting from the various schemes from the survey and aggregating this up to the total population of building and walling contractors in the YDNP area who have carried out grant funded work during the study period (32 building and 28 walling contractors[28]). Using survey data and data from the income effect model, direct, indirect and induced jobs were calculated, with the help of employment coefficients derived from previous economic impact studies. Following coefficients employed by the National Trust (1999) and Mills et al (2001) the following assumptions were made:

6.1.14 To calculate indirect Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs - 1 FTE job will be created for every £100,000 expenditure on second and third round supplies (throughout the duration of the schemes).

[26] Survey data reveals that for all goods and services, 43% farm business expenditure is accrued to the YDNP area. This compares to 40% for building contractors and 36% for walling contractors. Therefore the estimation of income effects arising from on-farm repairs are, if anything, slightly conservative.

[27] For the purposes of the model this is regarded as negligible and is therefore not factored into the employment estimation.

[28] An estimate based on figures supplied by Defra, YDNP and surveyed agreement holders. In total, 66 building contractors are on record as having undertaken grant-funded work, of which 32 are located in YDNP, 27 in the wider area and 7 elsewhere. Similarly, a total of 53 walling contractors have reportedly undertaken grant-funded repairs to drystone walls, of which 28 are located in YDNP, 18 in the wider area and 7 elsewhere.

6.1.15 To calculate induced jobs – an induced employment coefficient of 0.1 was assumed. (i.e. an additional induced job will arise with every 10 jobs supported either directly or indirectly at the local level).

6.1.16 The core analysis showed that a total of £5.8m Defra and non-Defra grant monies have been claimed by 533 agreement holders in the period 1998 - 2004 inclusive. This equates to a mean holding payment of £10,844 for Defra grants and £6,602 for non-Defra grants. Details about all payment data, including the mean agreement holder contributions for the four grant types, is given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Payment data relating to Defra and non-Defra data for buildings and walls

All Schemes	**Agreement holders (No.) With data**	**Total Payment (£)**	**Mean Holding Payment (£)**	**Mean agreement holder contribution (%)**
Buildings	245	3,533,163	14,421	
Walls	433	2,246,630	5,189	
Total	533	5,779,793	10,844	
Defra schemes				
Buildings	173	2,808,676	16,235	20.0
Walls	354	1,901,580	5,372	33.33*
Total	406	4,710,256	11,602	
Non-Defra schemes				
Buildings	83	724,487	8,729	34.0*
Walls	88	345,050	3,921	40.0*
Total	162	1,069,537	6,602	

*Estimated from available information provided by RDS, given that payment ratios were variable between, and within, certain schemes.

6.1.17 To estimate the total economic impacts of this injection into the local economy, the model took account of direct, indirect and induced effects through the system, the magnitude of which were informed by the primary surveys of agreement holders, building contractors and suppliers.

6.2 Survey results

Direct Effects

6.1.18 Data from the agreement holders survey were used to estimate the magnitude of direct effects of the grant (plus the contribution from the agreement holder) on the local economy. This was crosschecked using data collected through the second round of file analysis on the agreement holder sample.

6.1.19 Survey data revealed that between 67.4 % and 85.7% of all expenditure on Defra and non-Defra grant-related works accrued to the YDNP area (with building and walling contractors being the recipient of this expenditure). As the data in Table 6.3 shows, expenditure on walling contracts was more self-contained than that for building contracts.

Table 6.3: Proportion of grant-related works accrued to the YDNP area

	Buildings (% of £)	**Walls (% of £)**
Defra grant holders	67.4	78.6
Non-Defra grant holders	74.2	85.7

Additionality and displacement

6.1.20 The surveys collected data on four measures designed to account for additionality and displacement. Essentially, variables were assembled to answer the following questions:

- What is the additional impact of the scheme on the local economy?
- To what extent is it simply displacing other activity in the area that would have had a comparable impact?

The three assembled variables were:

Income effects:
I Use of the agreement holder contribution had the grant not been obtained;
II Income sources for building and walling contractors had grant-funded work not been obtained.

Employment effects:
III Whether additional staff employed specifically to undertake grant-funded works work were previously employed in YDNP area[29].

6.2 **Additionality I (income effects):** Use of the agreement holder contribution had the grant not been obtained, and location of this expenditure.

6.2.1 Farmers were asked what the agreement holder contribution would have been spent on had the building or walling grant not been obtained, results of which are presented in Tables 6.4 and 6.5.

[29] It is important to note that this measurement of employment additionality may not account for all possible displacement effects in the local labour market. For example, increased demand for labour through the schemes may increase local wage rates, which in turn may displace employment in other sectors, especially in those activities dependent on local wage rates. Accounting for such effects falls outside the scope of the present study. However, these potential affects should be borne in mind when interpreting the results of the study, and in particular when extrapolating the findings more widely.

Table 6.4: Use of the agreement holders contribution had building grants not been awarded (%)

	Defra grant holders % (n=19)	Non-Defra grant holders % (n=10)
Other historic building improvements	36.8	40.0
Other farm building projects	10.5	0.0
General farm expenses / labour / capital	15.8	20.0
Farm expansion	5.3	10.0
Walling improvements	0.0	10.0
Savings	10.5	0.0
Other	21.1	20.0

6.2.2 Of the farmers who provided a response to this question, 36.8% of Defra grant holders and 40% of non-Defra grant holders stated that they would have spent their contribution either on repairing the grant-aided buildings or on other building improvements. Thus, for the purposes of estimating the additionality of the grants, we can estimate that 37% (Defra) and 40% (non-Defra) of farmers would have spent their contribution on building restoration, irrespective of obtaining the grants.[30]

6.2.3 The equivalent data for walling grants is given in Table 6.5. This shows that between 48% and 54% of farmers would reportedly have spent their contribution on walling works, irrespective of obtaining the grant. For the purposes of adjusting for additionality it is therefore prudent to reduce the agreement holder contributions by these amounts (i.e. Defra walling grants – reduce the 33.3% contribution by 48%; non Defra grants - reduce the 40% contribution by 54%).

Table 6.5: Use of the agreement holders contribution had walling grants not been awarded (%)

	Defra grant holders % (n=29)	Non-Defra grant holders % (n=13)
Other walling improvements / repairs	48.3	53.8
Replacing walls with fencing	6.9	7.7
General farm expenses / labour / capital	13.8	15.4
Farm expansion	3.4	0.0
Building improvements / projects	6.9	0.0
Savings	10.3	0.0
Other	10.3	23.1

[30] In reality the situation is likely to be less straightforward. For example, if repairs were undertaken without funding it is conceivable that materials of a lower standard may be sourced from a different geographical area. However, it is beyond the means of this study to account for every possible event, thus for the purposes of the analysis it is assumed that any building works undertaken without grant assistance would have been carried out to a similar standard using comparable materials.

6.2.4 **Additionality II (income effects):** Income sources had grant funded work not been obtained, and source of this income.

6.2.5 The agreement holder data suggest that some works would have been carried out even if the grant monies had not been awarded, albeit to a possible different standard of quality. (For example, using materials and techniques that were not traditional and/or sympathetic to the local area). This is factored in to the direct injection. However, it is also prudent to take into account the impacts on the building and walling contractors had grant funded work not been obtained.

Building contractors

6.2.6 Building contractors survey data indicate that if the business had not obtained income from grant-funded sources over the past 10 years, an estimated 8.0% of income would have been drawn from the repair and maintenance of agricultural buildings (with the repair and maintenance of non-agricultural buildings and house construction accounting for an estimated 82.5% of income). Sampled businesses reported that, at the time of the survey, grant funded farm-building restoration accounted for 34% of sales revenue, with projects split broadly between Defra and Non-Defra sources across the period 1998-2004. Thus, the actual proportion of non-additional income for the two grant sources equates to:

(Direct injection + 34% of direct injection *.008) *100 = 10.7

6.2.7 Given that 92.5% of such income was approximated to have been drawn from the YDNP area, it is therefore estimated that **9.9%** (10.7*0.925) of total income (direct injection) from both Defra and Non-Defra grant sources cannot be safely described as additional.

Walling contractors

6.2.8 Walling contractors survey data indicate that if the business had not obtained income from grant-funded sources over the past 10 years, an estimated 26.7% of income would have been drawn from the repair and maintenance of drystone walls (with other field boundaries, non-agricultural buildings and landscaping accounting for an estimated 66.7% of income). Sampled businesses reported that all grant funded sources account for 70% of current sales revenue, with 80% of all grant funded projects being derived from Defra sources during the period 1998-2004. Thus, assuming that across this period Defra grants have accounted for 56% of sales revenue (70*.80) and non-Defra grants 14% of all revenue (70*.20), the actual proportion of non-additional income for the two grant sources equates to:

Defra grants

(Direct injection + 56% of direct injection *.267) *100 = 41.7%

Non-Defra grants

(Direct injection + 14% of direct injection *.267) *100 = 30.4%

6.2.9 Given that 90.0% of such income was approximated to have been drawn from the YDNP area, it is therefore estimated that **37.5%** (41.7*0.90) of total income (direct injection) from Defra grant sources and **27.4%** (30.4*0.90) of income from non-Defra grant sources cannot be safely described as additional.

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6.3 **Additionality III (employment effects)**: Whether additional staff employed for grant-funded work were previously employed in the YDNP area

6.3.1 The survey requested information about the number of additional staff employed specifically to help with grant-funded work. It also asked whether such employees had left a previous job in the YDNP area, in other words whether each of the additional jobs had simply been displaced from other employment in the local area.

6.3.2 However, surveyed builders reported only one additional FTE as a direct result of grant funded work, which is surprising given the number of grant funded building projects undertaken between 1998 and 2005, and that grant funded projects reportedly accounted for over a third of all revenue and labour costs. Similarly, wallers reported only 2 additional FTEs as a result of the schemes, which although may be accurate given the nature of the work, does not reflect the fact that the schemes evidently support a large number of sole traders practicing drystone walling in the Dales; 5 out of the 6 wallers surveyed were in fact one-man operations while the other also carried out general building work, including farm building restoration.

6.3.3 Given these factors, employment additionality was calculated on the basis of the proportion of labour costs attributed to grant funded contracts (disaggregated into Defra and non-Defra grants according to the number of respective projects worked on over the study period), drawing on the given employment and salary data to estimate the number of FTEs supported by Defra and non-Defra contract work. This estimation is detailed in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Estimation of employment effects of the grant schemes using survey information

Defra grants	**Number of FTEs living in YDNP area**	**Mean salary per FTE (£)**	**Staff costs attributed to grant works (%)**	**Salaries attributed to grant works (£)**	**Estimated FTEs supported by grants**	**Mean supported FTE per business**
Builders	16	21,562	18.0	62,098	2.9	0.3
Wallers	6.5	32,000	56.4	117,312	3.7	0.6
Non-Defra grants						
Builders	16	21,562	17.0	58,648	2.7	0.3
Wallers	6.5	32,000	14.1	29,120	0.9	0.2

6.3.4 In order to convert estimated FTEs supported by grant schemes into additional jobs arising from the schemes we need to factor in the potential for employees to have left a previous job in the YDNP area. Drawing on the findings of the Lake District study (Edwards et al 2005) we can estimate that 25% of such jobs are likely to have displaced employment activity elsewhere in the YDNP area[31]. Thus, total additional FTEs as a result of the two types of grant scheme through building and walling restoration activity can be estimated as follows:

Defra grants

Builders 2.9*0.75 = 2.2 FTEs (0.2 direct FTEs per contractor)
Wallers 3.7*0.75 = 2.8 FTEs (0.5 direct FTEs per contractor)

Non-Defra grants

Builders 2.7*0.75 = 2.0 FTEs (0.2 direct FTEs per contractor)
Wallers 0.9*0.75 = 0.7 FTEs (0.1 direct FTEs per contractor)

6.3.5 For the purposes of the employment estimation models, the mean number of additional FTEs per business are aggregated up to the total number of building contractors (32) and walling contractors (28) in the YDNP area that have worked on Defra and non-Defra funded projects.

6.4 Indirect effects

6.4.1 The main objective of the survey of building contractors (10), walling contractors (6) and suppliers (6) was to derive data on the breakdown and spatial distribution of expenditure relating primarily to grant funded works. In both cases it was assumed that expenditure of income derived from grant-funded sources would mirror that of the business as a whole.

6.4.2 The survey sought to gather information relating grant funded contracts in the period 1998 - 2004, differentiating between building and walling contracts funded by Defra (ESA scheme, RES scheme, Countryside Stewardship) and non-Defra grant schemes (YDNPA Barns and Walls Conservation scheme, YDNPA Farm Conservation scheme and Millennium Trust scheme). A breakdown of the number

[31] It is possible that the estimated number of jobs previously occupied by people moving into the construction sector were subsequently backfilled by residents of the YDNP area. If this were the case then the 3 related construction jobs could in fact be counted as additional. However, we cannot be sure whether this is the case; they could have been backfilled by non-YDNP area residents, or any backfilling by YDNP residents could have displaced jobs further down the chain. It is therefore safer to assume that grant-related jobs taken up by people previously employed in the YDNP area are not additional jobs. In any case it is prudent to remain conservative with this measure because the employment additionality measures used in this study and the Lake District study (Edwards et al 2005) do not take into account any potential wage effects through increased demand for labour as a result of the schemes, which itself could cause displacement effects in other industrial sectors.

of grant funded contracts worked on by surveyed builders and wallers is given in Table 6.7.

6.4.3 The data indicates that pre-2000, the majority of projects undertaken by builders were funded by non-Defra grant sources, whereas in more recent years Defra funded contracts have taken precedence. Indeed, at the time of the survey, building contractors reported that Defra grant funded work accounted for 33.8% of sales revenue, 35.3% of expenditure on supplies and 33.8% of total labour costs, with equivalent figures for non-Defra grant funded work being 1.1%, 1.5% and 1.1% respectively. Over the period, surveyed building contractors have worked on an average of 1.2 Defra-funded projects and 0.9 non-Defra-funded projects per year.

6.4.4 In the case of wallers, the balance between Defra and non-Defra projects has been fairly consistent over the period, with the vast majority of walling projects funded by Defra schemes. Surveyed wallers have reportedly worked an average of 5.1 Defra-funded projects per year and 1.2 non-Defra funded project per-year. At the time of the survey, grant funded walling restoration accounted for 70% of all sales revenue, 59% of expenditure on supplies and 71% of all labour costs; as with the builders this was heavily biased towards Defra-funded projects.

Table 6.7: Grant funded projects worked on by surveyed builders and wallers during the study period

	Building contractors (n=10)		**Walling contractors (n=6)**	
Year started	**Defra Schemes**	**Non-Defra Schemes**	**Defra Schemes**	**Non-Defra Schemes**
1998	4	16	19	4
1999	5	16	21	4
2000	4	15	21	4
2001	11	16	23	6
2002	11	17	23	9
2003	26	4	25	7
2004	27	4	25	5
2005	31	3	27	4
Total	**119**	**91**	**184**	**43**
Mean per contractor	**11.9**	**9.1**	**30.7**	**7.2**
Mean per contractor per year	**1.2**	**0.9**	**5.1**	**1.2**

6.4.5 The spatial distribution of expenditure by building and walling contractors, which feeds directly into the income and employment estimation models, is detailed in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Breakdown and distribution of main expenditure by building and walling contractors used to estimate indirect effects

	BUILDERS		WALLERS	
Item	**% of spend**	**% Local (YDNP area)**	**% of spend**	**% Local (YDNP area)**
Staff wages	32.6	75.5	51.3	83.3
NI & pensions	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.0
General building supplies	24.1	32.5	8.8	41.7
Specialist supplies	6.8	31.6	2.4	0.0
Sub-contractors	20.8	76.5	24.6	100.0
Fuel and utilities	2.5	52.8	5.0	75.0
Insurance	1.9	11.1	1.4	33.3
Taxes	5.2	0.0	2.1	0.0
Other (Inc accountants)	2.5	16.7	3.4	25.0
Mean		**40.0**		**36.0**

6.4.6 Equivalent data for suppliers is given in Table 6.9. This data is used to estimate third and subsequent rounds of expenditure in the local economy.

Table 6.9: Breakdown and distribution of main expenditure by suppliers used to estimate indirect effects

	SUPPLIERS	
Item	**% of spend**	**% Local (YDNP area)**
Staff wages	11.6	36.0
NI & pensions	1.3	0.0
General building supplies	84.9	4.5
Specialist supplies	0.0	-
Sub-contractors	0.5	0.0
Fuel and utilities	1.0	50.0
Insurance	0.4	0.0
Taxes	ND	-
Other (Inc accountants)	0.3	100.0
Mean		**21.0**

6.5 Induced effects

6.5.1 Personal household expenditure data were collected from 32 respondents: 10 Builder owner/managers, 5 Waller owner/managers, 6 Supplier owner/managers and 11 employees of builders and suppliers. Although a relatively small sample, it provided a cross

section in terms of socio-economic group. The entire sample was used to compute induced effects for both building and walling models on the basis that a greater sample size, and cross section in terms of employee types, is likely to provide a more accurate picture of household consumption patterns. Of the 32 in the sample, 23 lived in the YDNP area, 8 in the wider area and 1 outside. All were retained in the analysis as some disposable income is likely to be spent at the place of work as opposed place of residence.

6.5.2 A summary of the results is given in Table 6.10. On average only 28% of household expenditure is retained within the YDNP area. This is accounted for by the fact that the major shopping areas are located outside the National Park boundary. Apart from Wensleydale there are relatively few places to purchase food and consumables inside the National Park. The main centres of Richmond, Skipton, Leyburn, Settle, Kirby Lonsdale are located just outside the park boundary.

Table 6.10: Distribution of household expenditure used to estimate induced effects

	Within the YDNP area (%)	**Within the wider area (%)**	**Elsewhere (%)**	**Mail order/ internet/ other (%)**	**% of household spend***
Food	38	31	31	0	31.0
Clothing	15	29	55	1	14.0
Durables	26	23	51	0	17.0
Services/other	33	26	41	0	38.0
Mean	**28**	**27**	**45**	**0.3**	

*ONS, Family Spending 2002

6.5.3 Employees were also requested to provide a breakdown of how all income is spent, in order to provide an estimate of how much earned income would directly leak out of the local economy through tax and savings etc. Results to this question are shown in Table 6.11. For the purposes of the economic analysis, only expenditure on food, clothing, durables and services were accounted for in calculating induced effects. This was partly to account for the fact that some sampled employees lived outside the YDNP area.

6.5.4 All other expenditure of salaries was counted as leakage out of the area, even though in reality some income spent on rent and council tax may in fact be retained in the local economy. This in turn helps to provide a conservative estimate of induced effects.

Table 6.11: Breakdown of employees' expenditure of earned income

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	30
Income tax and NI	19
Rent/mortgage	19
Household bills and council tax	20
Loan repayments and savings	12
Total income	**100%**

6.6 Income and employment effect models

6.6.1 The local economic impact of the YDNP farm building and walling restoration schemes is calculated in terms of income and employment effects. A total of eight income and employment models are presented in this report, the structure of which is detailed in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12: The eight income and employment effect models

Scheme	**Scenario A (additionality I)**		**Scenario B (additionality I and II)**	
Defra	A1 (Buildings)	A2 (Walls)	B1 (Buildings)	B2 (Walls)
Non-Defra	A3 (Buildings)	A4 (Walls)	B3 (Buildings)	B4 (Walls)

Income effects

6.6.2 The income model uses the computed direct, indirect and induced effects to calculate the total income injection into the local economy as a result of the initial injection, comprising:

(total grant claimed to date + agreement holders contribution) – additionality effects.

6.6.3 The income multiplier, which indicates the total income effect of the farm building and walling restoration schemes on the local economy is the ratio of the total impact divided by the direct impact (Direct+Indirect+Induced effects/Direct effect).

6.6.4 The complete income estimation for Model B1 (Defra – Buildings) is presented in Table 6.1A, attached at Appendix 7. This scenario uses additionality measures I and II to take account of additionality and displacement. Thus, the total direct effects of the scheme equates to the total likely additional effects of the scheme on the local economy after taking into account the most conservative estimate of additionality.

6.6.5 The total grant claimed in the period 1998-2004 (inc) of £2.81m plus the agreement holder's own contribution of £0.70m results in a total initial injection of £2.35m into the local economy, given that 67% of all expenditure on restoration is contained in the local YDNP area. After taking into account likely additionality and displacement effects, this results in a total direct injection of £1.96m into the local economy. Under this scenario (B), 83% of the initial injection can be regarded as additional income.

6.6.6 The indirect effects represent the second and third round industrial support for building contractors and suppliers following an increase in income as a result of the schemes. It can be seen that builders source the majority of their staff locally, with greater leakages of income resulting from purchases of general building supplies in the third round of expenditure. It is important to note that sub-contractors

account for a fifth of all expenditure by building contractors, of which 75% are located within the YDNP area[32].

6.6.7 Survey data reveals that the total local injection from expenditure by builders (Indirect effects I) equates to £1.05m and subsequent expenditure by suppliers (indirect effects II) yields a local injection of £0.09m. However, to estimate total indirect effects it is necessary to compute a multiplier with which to estimate subsequent spending in the local economy. To do this we assume that further rounds of spending in the economy will reflect those of the suppliers.

6.6.8 Taking into account the amount spent on each form of input and the proportion of each that remains local (See Table 6.9), a total of 21% of all expenditure by suppliers is retained in the local economy. From this a coefficient of 0.21 is used to derive a multiplier to estimate fourth and subsequent rounds of expenditure and in turn compute total indirect effects resulting from the scheme. The proportion of 0.21 is applied to derive a multiplier of 0.27 using the following standard equation:

0.27 = 1 / (1-0.21) –1

6.6.9 This multiplier of 0.27 is used to compute an estimate of subsequent spending in the local economy through indirect effects: (0.27*0.09)+(1.05+0.09) = 1.17m[33]. Total indirect effects arising from second, third and subsequent rounds of expenditure in the local economy therefore amount to £1.17m. Thus, an initial direct injection of £1.96m generates a further £1.17m through indirect effects.

6.6.10 The induced effect represents the impact on the local economy from increased household expenditure as a result of additional income generated by the grant scheme. On average, surveyed employees spend 28% of their disposable income (which in turn amounts to 30.0% of total income) in the local economy, yielding induced effects of £0.07m. In the same way, a multiplier of 0.39 is calculated to estimate subsequent induced effects in the local economy:

0.39 = 1 / (1-0.28) –1

6.6.11 Total induced effects are calculated thus: (0.39*0.07)+0.07 =0.10m. The multiplier therefore yields total induced effects of £0.10m.

6.6.12 The sum of direct, indirect and induced effects as computed by the model yields a total income effect of £3.23m (i.e., £1.96m + 1.17m + 0.10m) in the local economy as a result intervention through the Defra grant schemes. An income multiplier 1.65 is calculated from the ratio of total income effects to direct effects.

[32] Estimates of employment impacts do not take into account potential indirect effects through sub-contracting, which may under-estimate local employment impacts of the schemes. However, given that agreement holders carried out some of the works themselves, and that employment impacts are aggregated up to an inclusive list of contractors who have carried out grant-related works, any under-estimations are likely to be minimal.

[33] Any slight variations are due to rounding.

6.6.13 In summary, a £1 expenditure on farm building renovations through the Defra scheme could be said to result in a total output in the local YDNP area of £1.65. The model also has a 'Scheme' income multiplier of 1.15, which represents the ratio of total income effects to the total grant claimed of £2.81m. Although not a conventional measure, this multiplier provides a realistic coefficient with which to predict likely future impacts of the Defra farm building renovation schemes on the local economy of the YDNP area. In this way, every £1 claimed by farmers through Defra schemes could be said to result in a total output in the local YDNP area of £1.15.

6.6.14 A summary of income effects for all eight local economic models is given in Table 6.13. This encompasses, Defra and non-Defra schemes for building and walling renovations and incorporates two scenarios (A and B) for differential levels of additionality.

6.6.15 The estimations show that the total effects for Defra schemes range from £2.27m to £3.58m, compared to £0.54m to £1.16m for non-Defra schemes. In both cases, due to the relative size of grant payments, income effects of building renovations are greater than that for walling. Thus, in aggregate terms local income effects are greater for Defra schemes and for building projects.

6.6.16 However, the two multipliers tell a slightly different, but equally important story. The income effect multipliers for all building projects[34] are 1.65, which indicates that every £1 expenditure on building repair work results in a total output within the YDNP area of £1.65. The equivalent multiplier for walling projects indicates that every £1 expenditure on walling repair work results in a total output within the YDNP area of £1.92. Thus, pound for pound, walling repairs are more beneficial to the local economy through income effects. This is largely due to the fact that more income has been retained through sourcing local contractors. The 'Scheme' multiplier, on the other hand, shows non-Defra schemes to be more efficient in generating local income effects than are Defra schemes. This less conventional measure, which based on the ratio of total income effects to total grant claimed, ranges from 2.16 to 1.44 for non-Defra schemes, compared to 1.15 to 1.91 for Defra schemes. Thus, £1 invested in walling grants under non-Defra schemes will result in total output to the local economy of between £1.57 and £2.16. There are two main reasons for this pattern: 1) the proportion of grant-related works accrued to the YDNP area is greater for non-Defra schemes (see Table 6.3); and 2) the mean agreement holder contribution is higher for non-Defra schemes (see Table 6.2).

[34] Income multipliers are the same for Defra and non-Defra schemes because builders and wallers were not able to distinguish between the two schemes when allocating their sourcing patterns.

Table 6.13: Summary of income effects for all eight models

	Defra schemes				**Non-Defra schemes**			
	Buildings		**Walling**		**Buildings**		**Walling**	
	Scenario A	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**
Direct effects	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)	Injection (£m)
Grant claimed	2.81	2.81	1.90	1.90	0.72	0.72	0.35	0.35
Total injection	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.25	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.49
(Additionality)	(0.17)	(0.39)	(0.36)	(1.07)	(0.11)	(0.18)	(0.11)	(0.21)
Total direct effects	2.18	1.96	1.89	1.18	0.70	0.63	0.39	0.28
Indirect effects								
Builders expenditure	1.17	1.05	1.44	0.90	0.38	0.34	0.29	0.21
Suppliers expenditure	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Subsequent rounds	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.005
Total Indirect effects	1.30	1.17	1.60	1.00	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.24
Total induced effects	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Total income effects	**£3.58m**	**£3.23m**	**£3.63m**	**£2.27m**	**£1.16m**	**£1.04m**	**£0.75m**	**£0.54m**
Income Multiplier	**1.65**	**1.65**	**1.92**	**1.92**	**1.65**	**1.65**	**1.92**	**1.92**
'Scheme' Multiplier	1.28	1.15	1.91	1.19	1.59	1.44	2.16	1.57

Employment effects

6.6.17 The employment model for Model B1 (Defra – Buildings) is set out in Table 6.14. Calculation of direct FTE jobs generated by the schemes was described in previous sections. For surveyed building contractors a mean of 0.22 additional FTE jobs arose from the scheme per business, yielding a total of 7.0 direct FTE jobs for the YDNP area on the basis that 32 YDNP based building contractors are known to have worked on grant-funded restoration projects.

6.6.18 The indirect employment effect for local supplies is calculated using figures from Table 6.1A and assuming that 1 FTE job is created for every £100,000 expenditure on general and specialist building supplies by building contractors and suppliers on grant-related works. This gives rise to a further 2.6 indirect FTE jobs in the YDNP area.

6.6.19 The spending of wages by employees whose jobs are supported by the Defra grant schemes will itself generate further employment in the YDNP area. Assuming an induced employment coefficient of 0.1 (i.e. an additional induced job will arise with every 10 jobs supported either directly or indirectly at the local level) a further 1.0 FTE jobs are generated in the local economy through induced effects.

6.6.20 The employment model presented in Table 6.14 indicates that 7.0 direct FTE jobs have been created between 1998 and 2004 as a result of intervention through the Defra farm building restoration scheme. When the indirect and induced effects of this expenditure are taken into the account the figure rises to 10.6 FTE jobs, or 12 actual jobs. An employment multiplier of 1.51 is derived from the ratio of total FTE jobs to direct FTE jobs arising from the Defra schemes.

Table 6.14: Employment effects (Model B1 - Defra Buildings, scenario B)

Employment effect model			
Direct FTE jobs	**Total additional(*) reported FTE jobs (L)**	**Mean additional reported FTE jobs (L)**	**Direct FTE jobs (L)**
	2.2	0.22	7.0
Indirect FTE jobs			Indirect FTE jobs* (L)
			2.6
Induced FTE jobs			Induced FTE jobs** (L)
			1.0
Total FTE jobs resulting from Defra building scheme			**10.6**
Total jobs arising from Defra building scheme* **			**12**
Employment multiplier			**1.51**

(*)Taking into account displacement effects in the local labour market (25% of jobs are likely to have been displaced from other jobs in the area)
*Assumes 1 FTE job created for every £100,000 spent on supplies by builders and suppliers.
**Assumes an induced employment coefficient of 0.1 (I.e. an additional induced job will arise with every 10 jobs supported either directly or indirectly at a local level).
***Assumes 1FTE per 1.14 actual job

6.6.21 A summary of employment effects from all eight models is given in Table 6.15. The models indicate that building projects have generated between 6.4 and 7.0 direct FTE jobs through Defra and non-Defra schemes. When the indirect and induced effects of this expenditure are taken into the account the figures for Defra schemes rise to between 10.6 and 11.0 FTE jobs, compared to between 8.0 and 8.1 for non-Defra schemes. The difference lies in the relative values of Defra and non-Defra grant payments and in turn the number of indirect jobs created though subsequent rounds of expenditure.

6.6.22 Direct employment created through walling repairs under Defra schemes is higher than that for buildings; this is because the majority of wallers are sole traders who derive a significant proportion of all income from Defra sources. Survey data shows that 56% of all staff costs of wallers were attributed to Defra grant works at the time of the survey. Total additional employment from non-Defra walling schemes is substantially lower than from Defra schemes due to the relative magnitude of grants awarded (0.35m compared to 1.9m).

6.6.23 Employment multipliers for building and walling schemes range from 1.56 to 1.16, and are lower for walling contracts. There are two main reasons for this: 1) As the majority of walling contractors are sole traders, the grant schemes support the employment of local proprietors to a greater degree, and in turn direct employment effects

are higher; 2) In drystone walling, the majority of building materials (i.e. the stones themselves) are re-usable and often available on site. This reduces the need for the sourcing of materials, and in turn less second and third round expenditure means that less jobs are created through indirect and induced effects.

Table 6.15: Summary of employment effects from all models

	Defra schemes				**Non-Defra schemes**			
	Buildings		**Walling**		**Buildings**		**Walling**	
	Scenario A	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**	**Scenario A**	**Scenario B**
	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs	No. of jobs
Direct FTE jobs	7.0	7.0	13.1	13.1	6.4	6.4	3.3	3.3
Indirect FTE jobs*	2.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2
Induced FTE jobs**	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Total additional FTE jobs	**11.0**	**10.6**	**15.7**	**15.2**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**3.9**	**3.8**
Total additional jobs* **	**12**	**12**	**18**	**17**	**9**	**9**	**4**	**4**
Employment multiplier	1.56	1.51	1.20	1.17	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.16

*Assumes 1 FTE per £100K spent on supplies
**Assumes induced employment coefficient of 0.1
***Assumes 1 FTE per 1.14 actual job

6.6.24 A summary of all income and employment effects, distinguishing between Defra and non-Defra schemes and all building and walling schemes is given in Table 6.16.

6.6.25 The data indicates that building and walling projects funded through Defra schemes between 1998 and 2004 have generated between £5.50m and £7.21m for the local economy through income effects and between 25.8 and 26.7 FTE jobs. The equivalent figures for non-Defra building and walling schemes over the same period are £1.58m - £1.91m and 11.8 – 12.0 FTEs respectively.

Table 6.16: Summary of the range of income and employment effects arising through building and walling schemes in the YDNP (1998-2004)

Scheme	Total income effects (£m)	Income multipliers	Total additional FTE jobs	Employment multipliers
Defra building schemes	3.23 – 3.58	1.65	10.6 – 11.0	1.51 – 1.56
Non-Defra building schemes	1.04 – 1.16	1.65	8.0 – 8.1	1.25 – 1.26
All YDNP building schemes	**4.27 – 4.74**	**1.65**	**18.6 – 19.1**	**1.25 – 1.56**
Defra walling schemes	2.27 – 3.63	1.92	15.2 – 15.7	1.17 – 1.20
Non-Defra walling schemes	0.54 – 0.75	1.92	3.8 – 3.9	1.16 – 1.19
All YDNP walling schemes	**2.81 – 4.38**	**1.92**	**19.0 – 19.6**	**1.16 – 1.20**
All Defra schemes	5.50 – 7.21	1.65 – 1.92	25.8 – 26.7	1.17 – 1.56
All non-Defra schemes	1.58 – 1.91	1.65 – 1.92	11.8 – 12.0	1.16 – 1.26

6.6.26 Allowing for direct, indirect and induced effects, grant-funded building restoration schemes in the YDNP have generated a minimum of £4.27m and 18.6 FTE jobs between 1998 and 2004.

6.6.27 Allowing for direct, indirect and induced effects, grant-funded walling restoration schemes in the YDNP have generated a minimum of £2.81m and 19 FTE jobs between 1998 and 2004.

6.6.28 Every £1 expenditure on building repair work results in a total output to the YDNP area of £1.65. The equivalent figure for walling repair work is £1.92.

Estimation of wider local economic impacts

6.6.29 Although the local income and employment effects of the various schemes are clearly significant, the multipliers do indicate that a substantial amount of income is not retained within the National Park. This may well be because the main centres of Skipton, Leyburn, Settle, Kirby Lonsdale, Richmond and Kirkby Stephen are located just outside the park boundary, which will inevitably influence the distribution of expenditure by both producers and consumers, and in turn the indirect and induced effects of a given injection into the local economy.

6.6.30 Given that non-retained income may not have leaked very far outside the defined local economy, it is useful to acknowledge, and attempt to estimate, the extent to which the building and walling grant schemes have generated income and employment in the wider local economy. This comprises the YDNP area plus a five-mile buffer zone around it, which includes the main centres mentioned above (see map in Appendix 2).

6.6.31 As no contractors located in this buffer zone were interviewed it is not possible to provide accurate estimates of income and employment effects of the schemes within this wider local economy. However, as agreement holders and contractors were asked to provide financial information relating to both the YDNP and this wider area, it is possible to provide some broad estimates of income and employment effects at this spatial level[35]. Drawing on this survey data, Table 6.17 provides a summary of these broad estimates of income and employment effects accruing to the wider local economy (YDNP + 5-mile buffer zone) between 1998 and 2004.

Table 6.17: Estimates of income and employment effects in the wider local economy arising through building and walling grant schemes in the YDNP (1998-2004)

Scheme	Estimate of income effects accrued to wider local economy (£m)	Estimated Income multipliers	Estimate of employment effects accrued to wider local economy (FTEs)	Estimated employment multiplier
Defra building schemes	4.90 – 5.40		23.8 – 24.8	
Non-Defra building schemes	1.52 – 1.70		15.9 – 16.2	
All YDNP building schemes	**6.42 – 7.10**	**2.41 - 2.48**	**39.7 – 41.0**	**1.35 – 1.83**
Defra walling schemes	2.80 – 4.49		25.4 – 26.5	
Non-Defra walling schemes	0.66 – 0.92		6.3 – 6.5	
All YDNP walling schemes	**3.46 – 5.41**	**2.35 – 2.37**	**31.7 – 33.0**	**1.17 - 1.18**

6.6.32 Estimated income effects from grant-funded building projects accrued to the wider local economy encompassing the main economic centres range from £6.42m to £7.10m.

6.6.33 Every £1 expenditure on building repair work is estimated to result in a total output to the wider local economy of £2.41. The equivalent figure for walling repair work is £2.35.

6.6.34 Estimated income effects from grant-funded walling projects accrued to the wider local economy encompassing the main economic centres range from £3.46 – 5.41m.

[35] To produce these estimates it is assumed that the spatial distribution (i.e. local vs. non-local) of expenditure by suppliers located in the wider area will mirror that of those located in the YDNP. The estimations are liable to some degree of over-estimation in that contractors located in the five-mile buffer zone are likely to have stronger external linkages than those located with the National Park boundary. These issues should be borne in mind when interpreting the estimates, which are produced here only as a guide.

6.6.35 Estimated employment impacts within the wider local economy are substantial, in turn reflecting the extent to which income is retained within this area, and the total number of building and walling contractors located within a five-mile radius of the park boundary.

6.6.36 Building schemes are estimated to have generated up to 41 FTEs in the wider local economy between 1998 and 2004, with around 25 of these likely to have been generated through direct employment on building projects.

6.6.37 A greater proportion of employment impacts of walling schemes are direct jobs due to the fact that the majority of wallers in and around the YDNP are sole proprietors, and that drystone walling is less reliant on external inputs. Up to 33 FTEs in the wider economy are estimated to have been created through walling schemes, with only 10 of these being generated through indirect and induced effects.

6.7 Further local economic impacts of the schemes

6.7.1 Descriptive data were collected from the sample of building and walling contractors to help identify any further impacts of the schemes on the local economy and labour market of the YDNP area.

6.7.2 Building contractors reported substantial increases in turnover as a result of the grants schemes. Six contractors reported some increase in annual turnover as a result of the schemes, with four having increases in turnover in the order of 11+%[36]. Three out of the six walling contractors interviewed reported increases in turnover of at least 16% as a result of the schemes. Given that many are sole-proprietors this figure is likely to be substantially higher in some cases.

6.7.3 The reasons cited for this increase in turnover were that the renovation schemes had brought in extra business and that businesses possessed the appropriate skills and machinery for renovating farm buildings. A number of contractors felt that the grant schemes had prompted farmers to carry out repairs which otherwise would not have taken place.

6.7.4 Five out of the ten building contractors surveyed felt that that the schemes had helped maintain traditional building skills in the area. An equivalent proportion also felt that there had been transferability of skills from grant-funded projects to other areas of building work, for example in working on older properties generally and helping in the restoration of lime kilns.

6.7.5 The main impact perceived by all contractors surveyed was that the scheme had brought stability to the business and helped to sustain the demand for building services. Of course this security also extends to that of employee's jobs.

[36] The resulting impacts of this increase in turnover are captured by the economic impact analysis in this study.

6.7.6 Building and walling contractors also perceived that the grant schemes had benefited farmers and tourists as much as builders, and felt that suppliers would not stock certain items (for example aluminium pegs) if it were not for the demand created through the grants. Slates were also reported as being difficult to source locally.

7 PUBLIC BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Summary of Results from Agreement Holder Questionnaire.

7.1.1 The most sensitive receptors (i.e. viewers) will include:

- Users of outdoor recreational facilities, including PROWs, whose attention or interest may be focused on the landscape.
- Participants of scenic bus/coach tours, which are particularly important for the elderly and infirm.
- Communities where the restoration results in a positive impact on the landscape setting or valued views enjoyed by the community.
- Occupiers of residential property with views affected by the restoration.

7.1.2 Other less sensitive receptors will include:

- People travelling through, or past, affected landscapes in cars, trains etc.
- People at work.

7.1.3 While usage of the renovated farm building by the public could act as a valuable indicator of public benefit, only two of the surveyed buildings were used for non-agricultural purposes, one as an artist studio and the other for occasional shelter as a shooting hut. These uses were not considered to increase the exposure of the public to the buildings and therefore a visitor usage parameter was not added to the scoring analysis.

7.1.4 The study has only focused on the visibility and accessibility aspects of public benefit, but other measures could also have been included in the scoring analysis. The heritage, cultural or architectural interest of the building usually often forms part of the scoring systems for traditional farm building restoration grants. Drystone walls could also be assessed in terms of their age by considering the wall construction, alignment and any written and map evidence available. Such work was conducted by Lord (2004) on the National Trust estate at Malham Traditional farm buildings also provide nature conservation benefits that could merit inclusion in a public benefits assessment. Farm buildings are known to harbour certain species, such as bats, owls and other nesting birds (Defra, 2004). The maintenance of buildings can also benefit habitats, such as hay meadows, by enabling stock exclusion at vulnerable times of year. Walls can also provide nature conservation benefits by hosting a number of flora, such as mosses and lichens and providing shelter, particularly for invertebrates. Further, in their absence they may be replaced by non-renewable material, such as wire fencing, which has little nature conservation value.

7.1.5 Another possible visibility measure not considered in the study concerns the scoring of renovated traditional farm buildings in relation to their abundance in an area. A high score would be achieved if the feature in question was rare in the area, but it would score less highly where there were already many examples of the feature in question. This could be measured by calculating the distance between the renovated feature and other examples of its type.

7.1.6 The scoring system is designed to assess the accessibility and visibility of active users of the present landscape. However, two other types of beneficiaries exist that are not considered in the assessment. First, there are

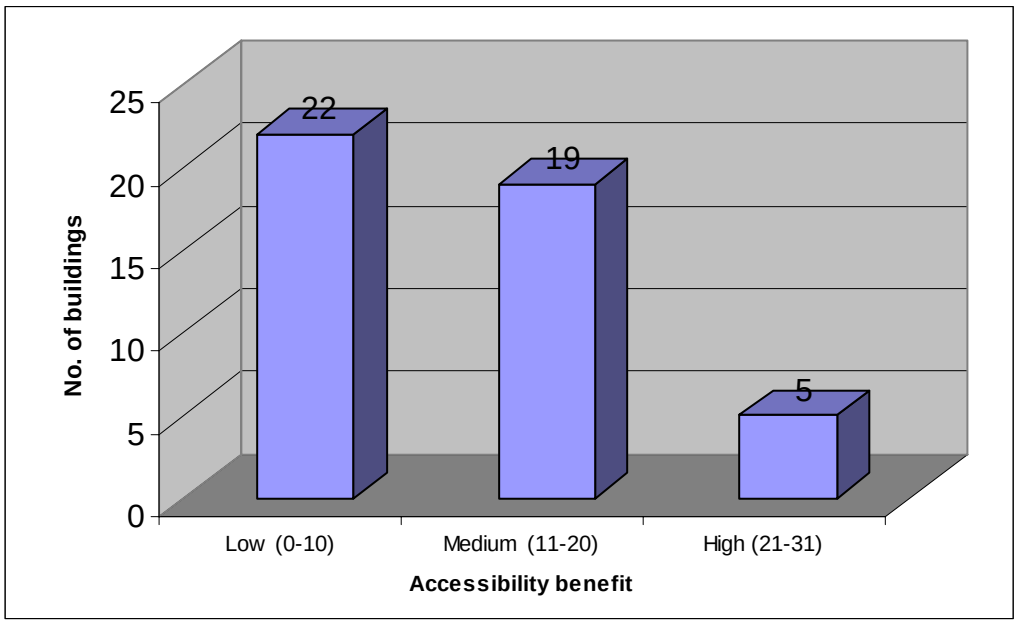
those who might value traditional farm buildings for the potential future use they may offer. By maintaining these buildings they may be available for future non-agricultural economic activity of public benefit, such as camping barns, farm shops or even house conversions. Second, there are some members of the public who may benefit from the existence and conservation of these traditional farm buildings and drystone walls because of their ethical and moral persuasions over their availability, even though they personally may not use them or view them in the landscape.

7.2 Building Assessment

Building Accessibility Scores

7.2.1 The building accessibility scores ranged from 5 to 31 and were categorised into three public benefit groupings, as presented in Figure 7.1. The most accessible farm building assessed was close to several public rights of way, a minor road and open access land. The least accessible buildings were in remote areas far from PROWs or roads. The scores revealed that a high proportion of the surveyed buildings were located in areas where the usage of any PROWs or open access land is low and some distance from residential areas.

Figure 7.1 Range of building accessibility scores

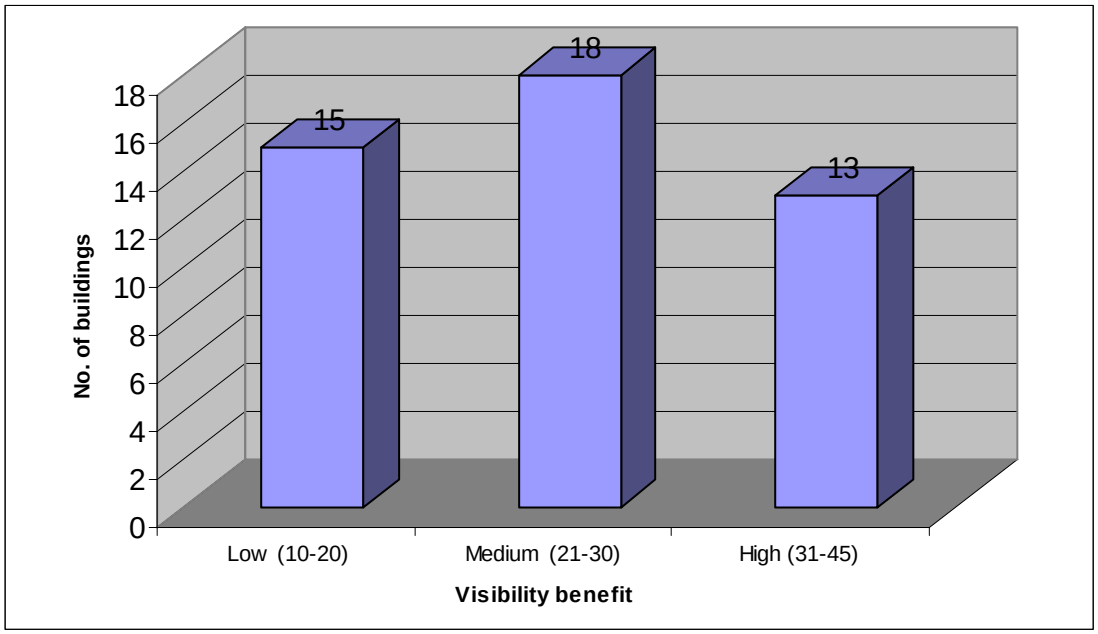


Building visibility

7.2.2 The building visibility scores ranged from 11 to 44 and were categorised as low, moderate or high public benefit in terms of visibility as presented in Figure 7.2. The most visible building scored was located close to a popular footpath, in an area with a high density of PROWs. Other highly visible buildings related to those in prominent positions and visible from numerous vantage points. The least visible buildings were those that were hidden amongst other buildings in farmyards and therefore difficult to isolate, or were screened by trees.

7.2.3 On average , PROWs and open access land scored most highly for visibility. This is partly due to the extensive networks of PROWS and large areas of open access land in the Yorkshire Dales.

Figure 7.2: Range of building visibility scores



Usage by public

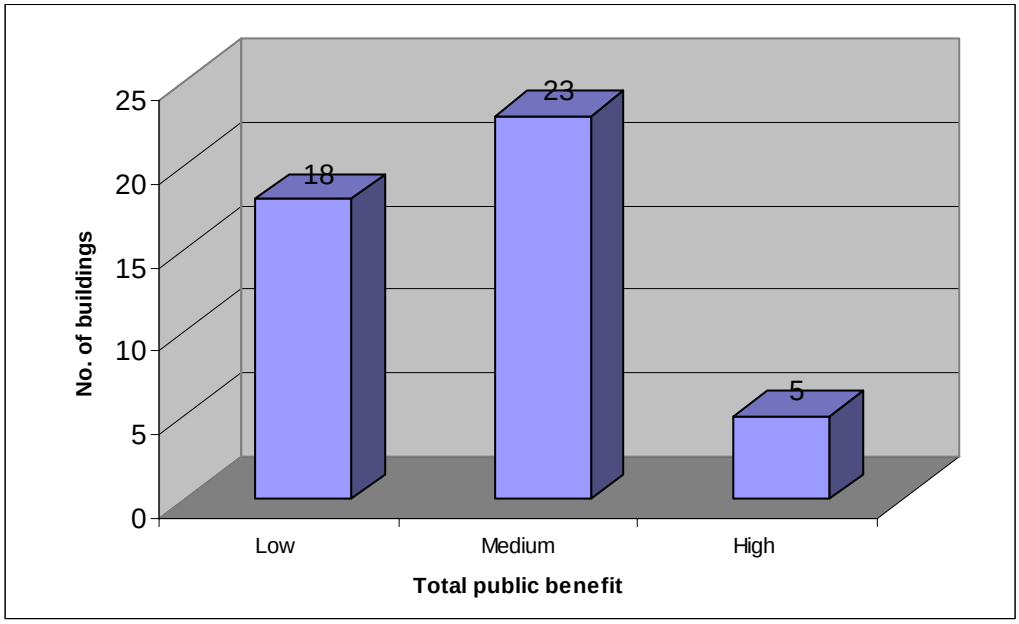
7.2.4 Of the surveyed buildings restored, only two were in non-agricultural use. If grant money permits non-agriculture use of the farm building, as is case with the Rural Enterprise Scheme, then public usage could represent an important public benefit indicator. This is particularly so if the barn is converted to a well-used public facility, such as a camping barn, farm shop, workshop or restaurant. It would then be possible to insert this parameter into the scoring analysis and score the building in terms of level of usage and sensitivity of the visual receptor.

Total Visual Public Benefit Scores for Buildings

7.2.5 The assessment of the total visual public benefit of renovated buildings focuses on accessibility and visibility. Scores for both these parameters were combined to provide a total public benefit score.

7.2.6 Approximately one tenth (n=5) of the buildings assessed scored highly in terms of their public benefit. Around 40% (n=18) were assessed as being of low public benefit, with half (n=23) assessed as being of medium public benefit. Low scores were usually due to the buildings being remote from any PROWS or highways or the terrain limiting visibility. Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of the different benefit categories.

Figure 7.3: Range of total visual public benefit scores for buildings



7.2.7 Further verification of the approach used in this assessment can be made by comparing the scores with the summary comments made on the accessibility and visibility of the buildings by the interviewers. Table 7.4 shows the comments for those buildings that were categorised as having a high beneficial effect. Most of the comments appear to justify the high scores obtained.

Table 7.4: Summary descriptions of buildings with high visual public benefit scores

Score	Comments
62	Beautiful traditional Swaledale barn. Very visible landscape feature. In keeping with local character.
71	Very accessible. Practically on a well-used footpath. Beautiful 'high impact' Swaledale barn.
73	Beautiful traditional Swaledale barn. Very visible landscape feature. In keeping with local character.
73	Beautiful traditional Swaledale barn. Very visible landscape feature. In keeping with local character.
73	Beautiful traditional Swaledale barn, very close to PROW. High impact in the landscape

7.2.8 Plates 1 and 2 provide examples of both a high and low scoring building. The high scoring building illustrated is located in an area with a high density of PROWS and is a very visible landscape feature. This low scoring building, while attractive in its setting, is located in a remote area of the Park with no PROWS or roads nearby. While it was visible from the open access land across the valley, the level of usage by walkers is relatively low.

7.2.9 Map 14 shows the distribution of public benefits scores across the YDNP. There is a large cluster of high and medium scored buildings in Swaledale, a popular tourist destination. Other low and medium scored buildings are spread evenly between tourist and remoter areas.

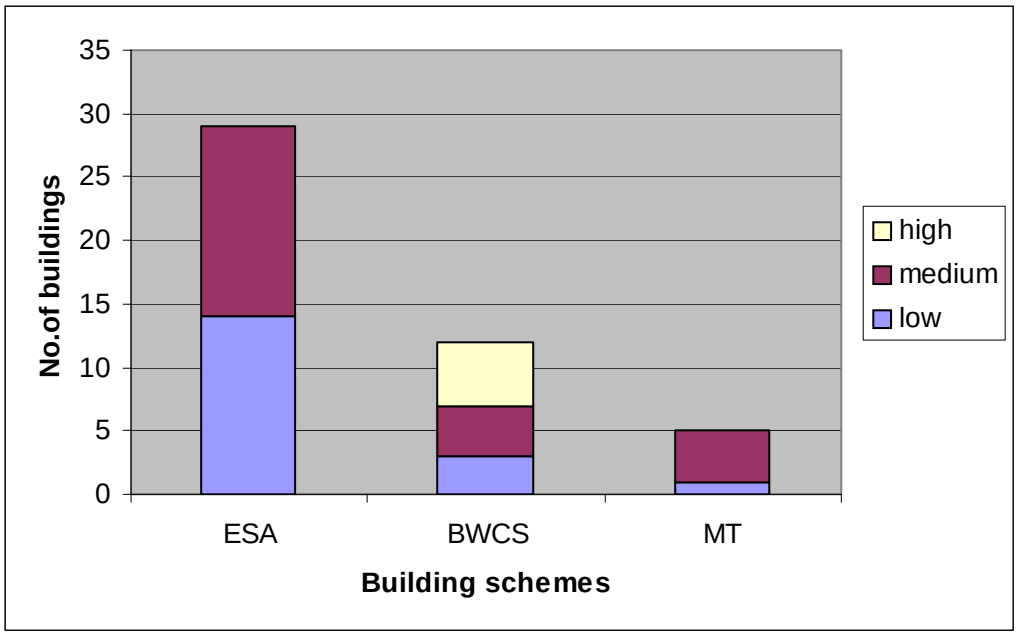
Plate 1: A high scoring traditional farm building for accessibility and visibility benefits

Plate 2: A low scoring traditional farm building for accessibility and visibility benefits

Building Scheme Comparison

7.2.10 The analysis also looked at the distribution of the public benefit scores by building scheme (see Figure 7.4). The results show that the ESA schemes had a high proportion of buildings falling into the low and medium public benefit category. In contrast, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Barns and Walls scheme (BWCS) represents a large proportion of buildings in the high public benefit category, whilst the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (MT) scheme has a high proportion of buildings in the medium public benefit score category. This distribution of scores partly reflects the different priorities of the schemes. The YDNP schemes were generally targeted at those buildings with high visibility / prominence in the landscape.

Figure 7.4: Distribution of building visual public benefit score by scheme

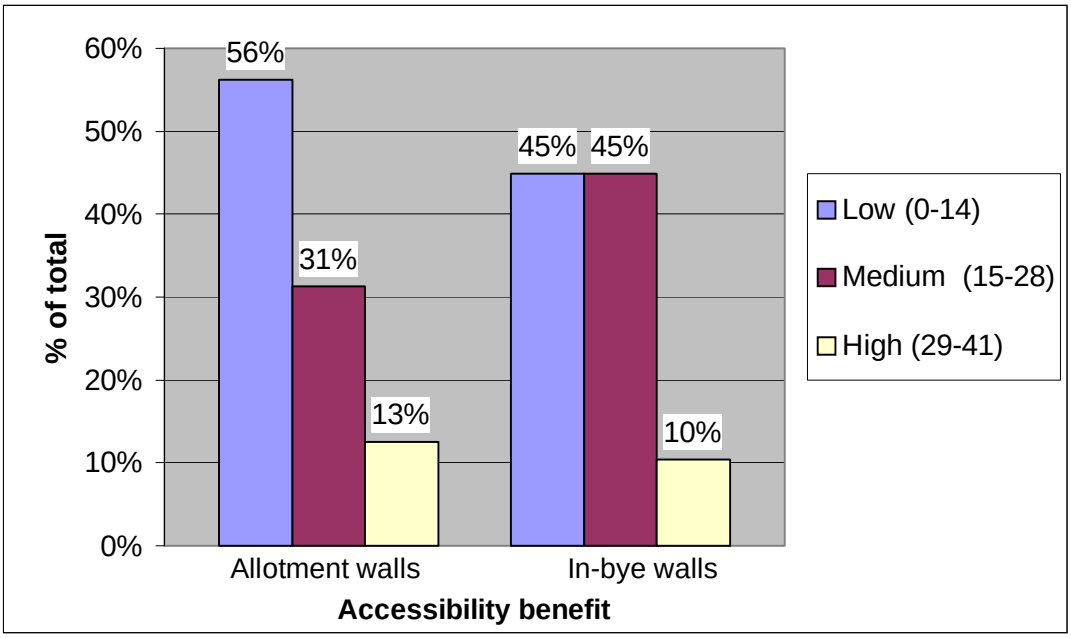


7.3 Drystone Wall Assessment

Drystone Wall Accessibility Scores

7.3.1 The drystone wall accessibility scores ranged from 0 to 14 for allotment/moor land walls and 1 to 16 for in-bye/pasture/meadow fields and were categorised into three public benefit groupings, as presented in Figure 7.5. The most accessible drystone wall was adjacent to a well used footpath and bridlepath. The least accessible drystone wall was far from any PROWs or highways. A greater proportion of the allotment walls were in the low accessibility group compared to in-bye walls. This was mainly due to there being fewer PROWs and highways higher up the valleys compared to lower down and to remoteness from residential properties.

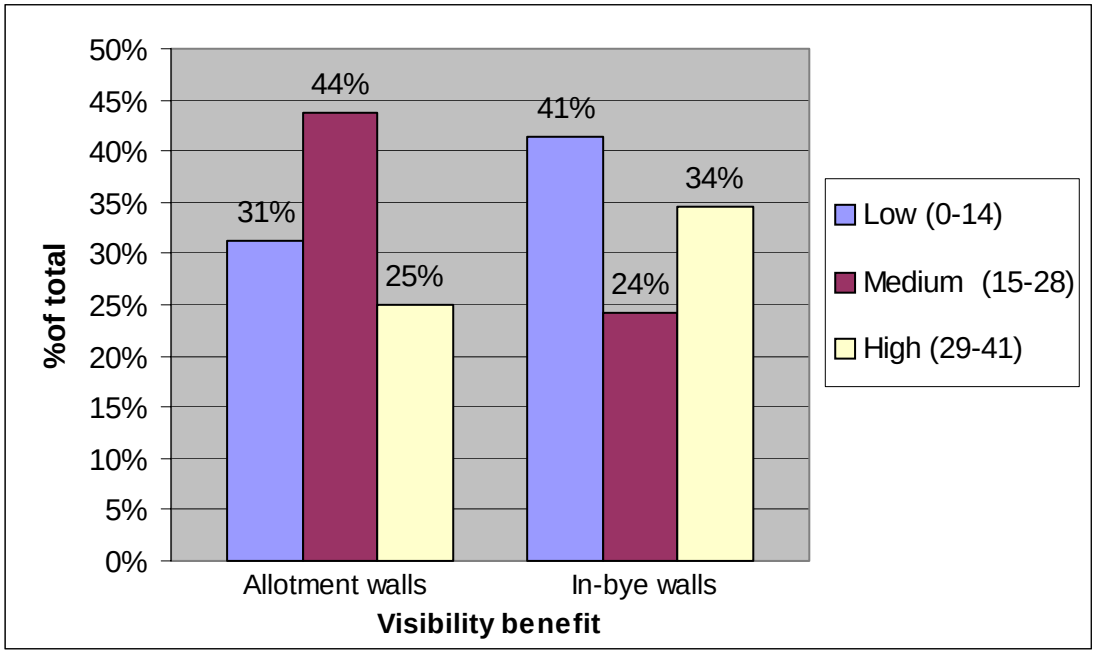
Figure 7.5: Range of allotment and in-bye drystone wall accessibility scores



Drystone wall visibility score

7.3.2 The drystone wall visibility scores ranged from 0 to 36 for allotment/moorland walls and 6 to 40 for in-bye/pasture/meadow fields and were categorised as low, moderate or high public benefit in terms of visibility as presented in Figure 7.6. The most visible drystone wall scored was visible from many vantage points. Other highly visible drystone walls related to those running parallel to roads or viewed running up the fell. The least visible drystone wall was located within a dip and was therefore difficult to view from most areas. Some of the in-bye walls were more highly visible from well used PROWs and highways than the allotment walls and also more visible from residential properties. Other in-bye walls were hidden in low-lying areas whereas the allotment walls were more clearly visible from greater distances.

Figure 7.6: Range of allotment and in-bye drystone wall visibility scores

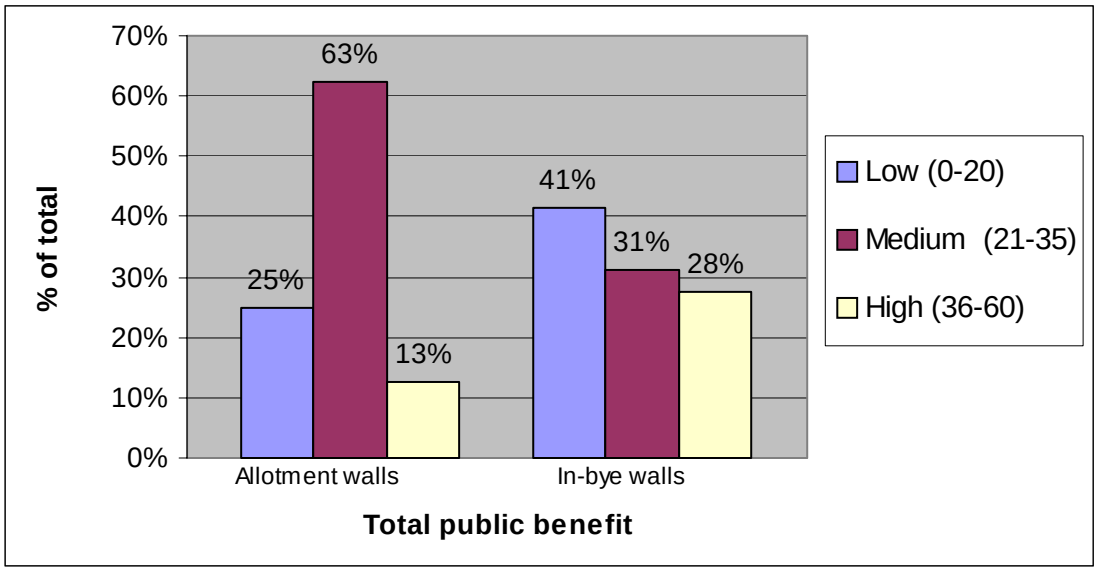


Total Visual Public Benefit Scores for Drystone Walls

7.3.3 The assessment of total visual public benefit for drystone walls focuses on accessibility and visibility. Scores for both these parameters were combined to provide a total public benefit score.

7.3.4 Over a quarter (28%) of the in-bye walls assessed scored highly in terms of their public benefit, compared to 13% of allotment walls, while 41% of in-bye walls, compared to 25% of allotment wall were assessed as being of low public benefit. Low scores were usually due to the screening of the walls from public view by trees or topography. Figure 7.7 shows the distribution of the different public benefit categories.

Figure 7.7: Range of allotment and in-bye drystone wall total visual public benefit scores



7.3.5 Tables 7.5 and 7.6 show the total visual public benefit scores for drystone walls categorised as having a high beneficial effect alongside the summary comments made in the field by the interviewers. Most of the comments appear to justify the high scores obtained.

Table 7.5: Summary descriptions of allotment walls with high visual public benefit scores

Score	Comments
37	Wall marks lower valley limit of CROW, used as a guide by walkers visiting Baugh Fell
39	Very visible & accessible. Very well maintained
39	Not completed
41	Many renovated sections of wall. Viewed three roadside sections.
50	Walling highly visible from road & footpath. Within easy walking distance of farm
55	Very visible running along fellside, a short walk from the farmhouse

Table 7.6: Summary descriptions of in-bye walls with high visual public benefit scores

Score	Comments
37	Forms boundary with busy road. Very visible
39	Runs along roadside & clearly visible
41	Many renovated sections of wall. Viewed three roadside sections.
43	Not completed
44	Much of wall runs adjacent to Hawes - Ingleton A road
45	Runs along roadside & clearly visible
48	Visible from footpaths & nearest house. Short walk from farmhouse
51	Visible from farm and easily accessible
56	One long stretch of wall parallel to road & crossed by a stile. Clearly visible stretching up the fell. Many train spotters park next to wall and look across it to railway. Very busy at the weekend.
59	Visible from many vantage points. Nice feature in the landscape. Adjacent to well used footpath/bridlepath.

7.3.6 Plates 3 and 4 provide examples of both high and low scoring drystone walls. This high scoring in-bye drystone wall is adjacent to a well-used minor road and is fairly close to, and visible from, a well used footpath and bridleway. It is also visible from nearby residential properties and surrounding open access land. The low scoring wall is partly screened by trees making its visibility low. There is one footpath in the area from which the wall can be only glimpsed.

Plate 3: A high scoring drystone wall for accessibility and visibility benefits

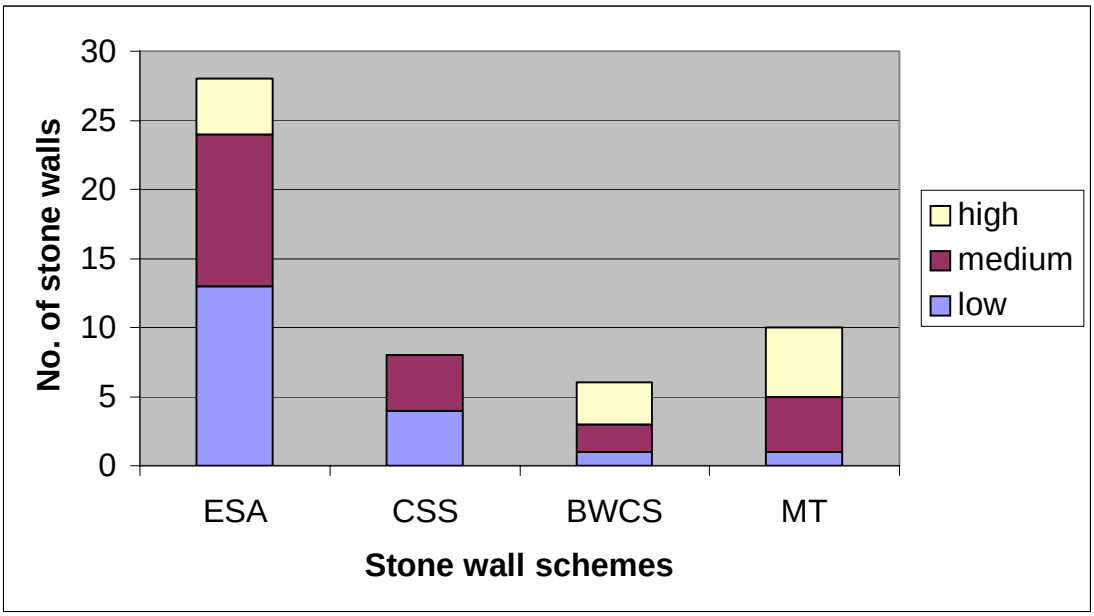
Plate 4: A low scoring drystone wall for accessibility and visibility benefits

Drystone Wall Scheme Comparison

7.3.7 The analysis examined the distribution of total visual public benefit scores by drystone wall scheme (see Figure 7.8). The results show that the Defra schemes (ESA and CSS) had the highest proportion of drystone walls falling into the low public benefit category. In contrast, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Barns and Walls (BWCS) and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (MT) schemes funded a large proportion of drystone walls in the high public benefit category. These results, along with those above for the buildings, provide further indication that YDNP schemes are targeting for

visual public benefit and achieve higher public benefit scores than the Defra funded schemes.

Figure 7.8: Distribution of drystone wall visual public benefit score by scheme



8 CASE STUDIES

8.1 Introduction to the Case Studies

8.1.1 The preceding chapters have described the findings of the research, and detailed the socio-economic, landscape and public amenity benefits of the Defra and YDNPA schemes. To illustrate these benefits, this chapter highlights four case studies of agreement holders, that collectively have used a combination of all the main schemes included in the research.

8.1.2 The case studies have been selected in consultation with YDNPA to demonstrate different themes of the farm building programme, namely socio-economic, landscape and public amenity.

8.2 Roof Farm, Gunnerside

8.2.1 Roof Farm is a 40 hectare Swaledale farm owned by the Porter family. All its income is derived from traditional agricultural activities. The farmstead itself is located at Dykeheads, about 1km from the village centres of Ivelet to the west and Gunnerside to the east.

8.2.2 Five buildings on the farm were restored under the Yorkshire Dales Barns and Walls scheme. The building work at all five barns was completed over the period 1998 – 2000, with the grant awarded per building ranging from £3,040 to £5,840. Although the buildings were generally in a reasonable condition before the award of grant funding, not all were weatherproof. The grant funds were used to repair and weatherproof the roofs and windows and to re-point the stonework. The roofing work was completed in the vernacular style using timber and slate. Oak lintels were used in the window repairs. Plate 5 illustrates one of the restored barns at Roof Farm.

Plate 5: *Thistlebout* – one of the restored riverside barns at Roof Farm

8.2.3 Mr Porter commented that without grant assistance the buildings would have gradually deteriorated over time and that any repairs would have been limited and temporary. All five buildings have historically been used for livestock shelter in bad weather and for lambing. Mr Porter indicated that without grant intervention, the buildings would eventually have become unusable for this purpose.

8.2.4 All five buildings are outlying field barns remote from the farmstead itself. Four of the buildings lie in fields behind the small cluster of houses at Dykeheads on land that gently slopes down to the River Swale. All four are clearly visible from the properties at Dykeshead, and in the case of the furthest west barn, also from the hamlet of Satron on the opposite bank of the river. The barns also lie in close proximity to a very popular footpath that runs along the bank of the Swale, and a second footpath that connects this to Gunnerside village centre. The riverside walk from Gunnerside to Ivelet is a popular and accessible short walk and there are clear views of all four barns from a number of points.

8.2.5 All five barns scored high in the assessment of public benefits. Plate 6 illustrates the view of one of the barns.

Plate 6: Long distance view of *Bottom Barn*

8.2.6 The fifth barn lies to the east of Gunnerside, just beyond the outer edge of the village, and is in clear view of a number of residential and holiday properties. It is in an area crossed by numerous footpaths and bridleways, and is next to the main route for walkers ascending Brownsey Moor from Gunnerside and the bridleway between Gunnerside and Feetham, that is very popular with horse riders and mountain bikers.

8.2.7 A typical impression of the barns is summarised by the surveyor's summary description:

"Beautiful Swaledale barn with high visual impact and very much in keeping with the local area. Practically on a well used footpath".

8.3 Sawyers Garth Farm, Littondale

8.3.1 Sawyers Garth Farm at Litton, Littondale is a traditional Dales farm, deriving all its income from traditional agricultural activities. It is farmed by Mr Gibson, who rents the 121 hectares he farms from a landlord. Mr Gibson is also a practicing drystone wall contractor.

8.3.2 Between 1999 and 2004, Sawyers Garth Farm has benefited from grant funding for both building and walling work. The building work was completed under an ESA conservation plan; 35m of wall restoration was also completed under this plan, and a further 100m of walling was completed under a Yorkshire Dales Barns and Walls Scheme grant. A stone sheep pen was restored using Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust funding.

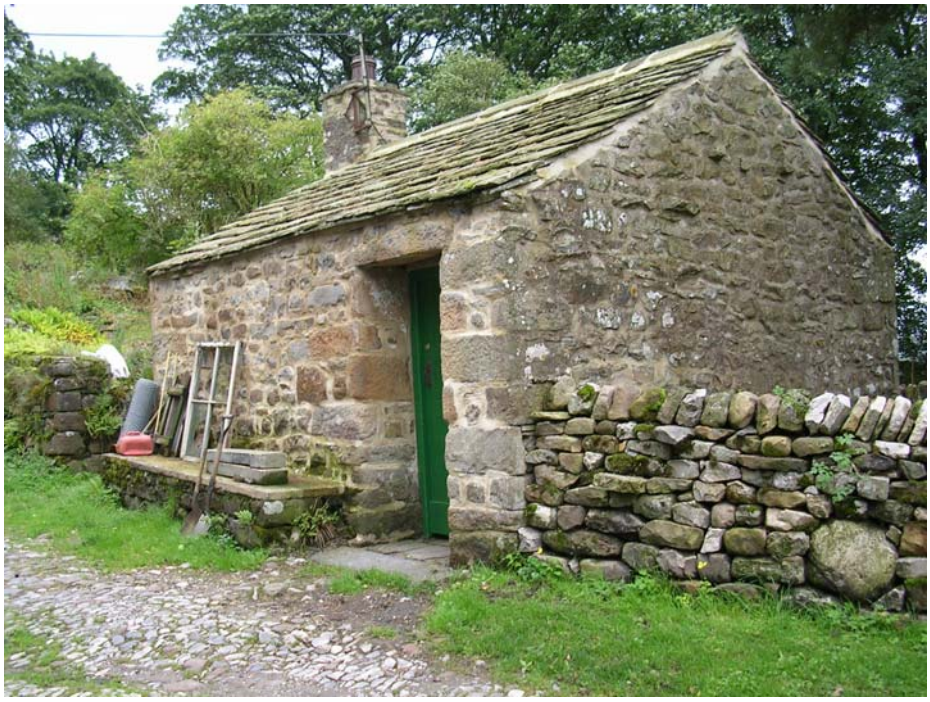
8.3.3 In line with many respondents, Mr Gibson commented that the main motivation for applying for grant funding was that the building and walls had become dilapidated over time, and that as a result some of the walls were no longer stockproof. Heritage and landscape stewardship were also strong concerns; these factors were evidently integral to the selection of which walls to enter into the scheme.

8.3.4 Anecdotal evidence suggests that the restored building, shown in Plate 7, was probably originally a washhouse or smithy rather than a field barn. It is located just to the east of Litton and next to the footpath / bridleway ascending out of the village. The building is clearly visible from this right of way, from neighbouring residential properties and from the CROW open access land on both sides of the valley. The ESA funding of £2480.00 enabled the building to be re-roofed and re-pointed. It is now fully weather proof and can safely be used for the storage of farm supplies and small items of equipment. Mr Gibson commented that without the grant funding, its condition would have gradually deteriorated over time until it fell into disuse.

8.3.5 The surveyor's summary of the building was:

"Lovely building located on track / public footpath. Nice feature, very much in keeping with the local landscape and thoughtfully renovated."

Plate 7: Restored Barn at Sawyers Garth Farm



8.3.6 The walling restored under the ESA and Barns and Walls schemes, and the sheepfold funded by the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, lie in the field adjacent to the building. As a skilled drystone waller, the farmer carried out the walling restoration work himself. The walling work was seen as very much a parallel project to the building restoration, and Mr Gibson commented that a key motivation for selecting those walls was that they would enhance the setting of the building. The prominence of the wall in the landscape from a number of long and short-range viewpoints ensured that it was one of the highest scoring walls in the public benefits assessment. Plate 8 illustrates this.

8.3.7 The benefit of the grant-aid to the farm has been that the walls are now stock proof, and have considerably improved the appearance of the farmed landscape. In the absence of grant funding, no maintenance would have been invested in the wall or sheepfold (See Plate 9) and they would have become derelict.

8.3.8 The surveyor's summary impression of the walling work was:

"Visible from many parts of the landscape, nice feature in the landscape. Well used Public rights of way adjacent to the wall."

Plate 8: Restored wall at Sawyers Garth Farm

Plate 9: Millennium Trust funded sheepfold

8.4 Arncliffe Estates, Skipton

8.4.1 Arncliffe Estate is an 810 hectare estate near Skipton. Little Dib Barn (shown in Plate 10) is located at Old Cote Farm, which is let to a local farmer. A grant of £8,683 was awarded under the Yorkshire Dales Barns and Walls Conservation scheme in 2002. Mr Longbottom, the Estate Manager who submitted the grant application, commented that the main motivation for renovating the building was that it had, over time, fallen into a dangerous

condition and required urgent restoration. As with many other respondents, the landscape and heritage value of the building were specifically noted, and were also cited as reasons for applying for funds to restore the building.

8.4.2 The grant money received enabled a major restoration of the building, including re-roofing, replacement of lintels and the re-building of the gable wall. All work was completed in the traditional style using appropriate materials. A local building contractor; Mr Colin Atkins of Skipton carried out the work. Mr Longbottom commented that without grant funding, none of this work would have been possible and the building would have deteriorated into an even more unstable and unsafe condition. It is now used as a livestock shelter, and has been preserved as an important historic and landscape feature.

8.4.3 The barn is located alongside an unclassified road between the villages of Hawkswick and Arncliffe. It is highly visible from passing vehicles, and from walkers and cyclists that frequent the road. There are also a number of long distance views of the building from the footpath ascending Hawkswick Moor from Arncliffe, and from the minor road at the opposite side of the valley. The barn scored medium in the assessment of public benefits.

Plate 10: *Little Dib Barn*, Arncliffe Estate

8.4.4 The surveyor who visited the barn commented:

"Attractive, well placed, immediately adjacent to the road. Visible as part of the landscape from long distances. Asset to the local area."

8.5 Helmside Farm, Dent

8.5.1 Mr Middleton of Helmsde Farm farms 500 acres in the western part of the Yorkshire Dales, near Dent. In the period 1996 – 2004 he received ESA Conservation Plan funding for the restoration of three traditional farm buildings, shown in Plates 11 and 12. The grants received ranged from

£1,200 to £10,000. The ESA funds enabled Mr Middleton to have two of the buildings re-roofed, and one to be re-pointed. One of the buildings required major structural repairs to an elevation.

8.5.2 The buildings are now in use as a sheep house, sheep shelter and workshop. Only the sheep house building is likely to have received any investment had the grant not been received All three buildings are located in the main farm courtyard and form an attractive collection of buildings that are clearly visible from the road and from the footpath that passes through the farmyard. The three buildings all scored medium in the public benefits assessment.

8.5.3 The surveyor's summary impression of the buildings was:

"Attractive buildings in farm courtyard, clearly seen from road & footpath which passes through the farmyard, between the restored buildings."

Plate 11: Restored Building at Helmside Farm

Plate 12: Restored Buildings at Helmside Farm

8.5.4 Helmside Farm has also renovated drystone walls under both the ESA and Countryside Stewardship schemes; some of its 2000m of walling have so far been restored under the two schemes. As with the building work, the investment received would have been limited without grant funding. The farmer commented that before the availability of grant support for walling work, the walls had suffered 60 years of neglect and consequently many were in a very poor state of repair. Several local walling contractors based in Dent and Sedbergh were commissioned to carry out the walling work.

8.5.5 Most of the walling work carried out to date is quite remote, and not generally visible from public places other than footpaths and CROW land. Consequently, it did not score particularly highly on the public benefit scale. Nevertheless, the walling work does form an important component of the overall landscape, as demonstrated by Plates 13 and 14.

Plate 13: Long-distance views of restored walling in context of the Dales landscape

Plate 14: Long-distance views of restored walling in context of the Dales landscape

8.6 RES CASE STUDIES

8.6.1 Six RES agreements involving the restoration / conversion of traditional farm buildings were approved in the Yorkshire Dales during the study period. One of these was subsequently revoked. In keeping with the objectives of the

scheme, each agreement involved diversification projects into non-agricultural businesses. In a number of cases, the 2001 Foot and Mouth disease outbreak was cited by farmers as a key driver behind diversification, as they wished to reduce vulnerability to any comparable events in the future by developing non-agricultural sources of income.

8.6.2 In each case, the restoration of redundant agricultural buildings, or the conversion of agricultural buildings, was a key feature of the diversification proposal. Building and renovation work typically accounted for the major portion of the capital cost of the RES agreement.

8.6.3 RES funds allocated for these projects totalled £254,150, at a mean grant rate of 43%. The value of RES grants per applicant ranged between £5,152 and £116,187. The works completed under the RES agreements were as follows:

8.7 Office Conversions

8.7.1 Two of the schemes featured the conversion of farm buildings to rented office accommodation. These were located at Manor Farm, Thornton Rust and at Home Farm, Beamsley. In each case, planning conditions required that the traditional character and appearance of the buildings be maintained.

8.7.2 In one case a tenant for the office development had already been secured through a family member of the applicant whose small business was seeking premises within the Yorkshire Dales area. The other applicant had no secured tenant but Defra's assessment was that a sufficient demand for high quality rural office accommodation had been identified in the area to justify funding.

8.8 Conference Facilities

8.8.1 Sunhill Outdoor Leisure and Management Training Centre was run by Fusions UK Ltd at premises near Skipton. The training centre facilities were in themselves part of a larger office conversion of agricultural buildings using an earlier RES grant.

8.8.2 Fusions UK gave up the lease on the training centre in May 2005 and the centre's owners decided to take on the running of the business. It was identified that lack of suitable local accommodation currently limits the use of the facilities for residential conferences. An RES grant was therefore applied for to convert some of the existing office space into accommodation facilities for conference guests. The existing kitchen and dining facilities will be improved to cater for the increased number of guests. The RES application was approved in summer 2006, and work is currently underway.

8.9 Kennels and Cattery

8.9.1 The kennels and cattery facilities at Turnbeck Farm at Gammersgill, near Leyburn were created through the use of a £5,277 Rural Enterprise Scheme grant. The beneficiaries, Mr and Mrs Suttill, already run a traditional agricultural business, and the RES grant provided an opportunity to diversify into non-agricultural activities.

8.9.2 The kennel and cattery facilities are housed in a traditional stone barn that had previously been disused. The majority of the RES grant was accounted for by the conversion of the interior of the building to suit the intended use. The exterior was largely unaltered, and has kept the original character intact.

8.10 Farm Shop

8.10.1 RES funding was used at a premises at Town End Farm, Airton near Skipton to assist in the conversion of redundant agricultural buildings into a farm shop and tea room with specialist access facilities for disabled visitors. This formed part of a wider privately funded farm diversification plan, including the conversion of other agricultural buildings into holiday lets.

8.10.2 The farm shop sells produce sourced from local farms. The shop's location on the Malham – Skipton road, with a high density of tourist accommodation in the area, make it ideally suited for this type of diversification project.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Uptake and distribution of grants

9.1.1 During the 1998 - 2004 study period over 600 agreement holders used Defra and Non-Defra grants to renovate an estimated 500 traditional farm buildings and 191 km of drystone wall. An estimated £6.71m was paid in grants across all schemes with the gross cost for all building and wall restoration work estimated at £9.34m.

9.1.2 A total of £2.8m in grants paid for the restoration of 327 traditional farm buildings in the PDESA compares to £6.2m for the restoration of 644 buildings in the Lake District ESA (Edwards et al 2005). The average number of buildings renovated per agreement holder was the same in both areas (1.9); however, the average payment per agreement holder was higher in the Lake District.

9.1.3 The core data provided by Defra shows that around half of the farm holdings within the Yorkshire Dales National Park[37] had taken part in at least one of the schemes.

9.1.4 The survey of agreement holders revealed that there has been a significant demand for grant-aid to renovate traditional farm buildings and drystone walls. There also remains a considerable volume of buildings and walls that would benefit from restoration work and over two-thirds of agreement holders would consider applying for additional restoration funds in the future.

9.1.5 The motivations for using the grant schemes were driven by a number of factors. Of particular importance to surveyed agreement holders was the agricultural utility of the buildings and walls, their contribution to the landscape and historic environment and the availability of grant-aid which made the restoration work financially viable.

9.1.6 Agreement holders were located in all the major valleys within the park. There was a higher concentration of renovated buildings and walls in the northern dales of the park than in the southern dales. Particular concentrations were found in the Swale and Ure river catchments in North Yorkshire and the Dee and Clough river catchments in Cumbria. In terms of the distribution of grant-aid under the individual schemes, there was a distinct clustering of CSS drystone wall restoration projects associated with the management of calcareous grassland in the southern area of the park. Both YDMT and CSS grants were concentrated in the southern area of the park in areas not covered by PDESA designation.

9.2 Role of the schemes in preserving traditional farm buildings and drystone walls

9.2.1 The grant schemes have played a very important role in preserving the 'barn and wall' landscapes that define the character of such a large part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The survey of agreement holders found that without this injection of funding over three quarters of the traditional farm

[37] In 2003 there were 1219 farm holdings in the National Park (YDNPA, 2005).

buildings (76%) would have become derelict through lack of maintenance. The survey also found that much of the drystone wall restoration work would not have been undertaken if the grant-aid had not been available. It is estimated that in the absence of the schemes over 350 traditional farm buildings would have become derelict.

9.2.2 The survey also showed the importance of the schemes in ensuring that repair work was undertaken using traditional materials and techniques and to high standards of workmanship. Although some works would have been carried out in the absence of grant funding, it is clear that many of such buildings would have been 'patched up' using non-traditional materials, and that post and wire fencing would have replaced many of the drystone walls. The grant schemes have evidently played a crucial role in conserving the character of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls in the National Park.

9.3 Targeting

9.3.1 Although public benefits are likely to become an increasingly important criteria in the targeting of funding for schemes, many public benefits are intangibles that can not easily be assigned a monetary value to help direct funding. As such, the study has successfully demonstrated the use of an objective scoring system that measures an important aspect of public benefit, the visual impact. This scoring system could usefully act as a pointer for directing resources towards features that provide the most public benefits. Inclusion of other public benefits, such as historical or nature conservation values, within this approach is also possible. Further refinement of the scoring system could be achieved by identifying, through further research, the elements of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls which are particularly valued by the public.

9.3.2 Future targeting of schemes should also take into the account the potential 'halo effects' of maintained barns and walls through the tourism industry. Given that the various schemes have restored just under 5% of all field barns and drystone walls in the YDNP, and drawing on a number of estimated parameters, it is estimated that grant maintained barns and walls may indirectly contribute £2.44m (2004 prices) annually to the local economy of the YDNP through tourism expenditures. As already acknowledged by the UK Historic Environment Research Group (2005), measuring the contribution of heritage to tourism should form a research priority. In turn, such research could also help direct funding for the conservation of heritage assets such as traditional farm buildings and drystone walls.

9.4 Local Economic Impacts

9.4.1 In the period 1998-2004, the study indicates that, accounting for indirect and induced effects, the building schemes have led to an additional minimum income injection of £4.27m into the local economy of the YDNP area. In the same way, walling schemes have injected at least £2.81m into the local economy over the study period.

9.4.2 In the interest of avoiding any potential double counting between selected measures, the analyses employed two scenarios which used varying degrees of rigour to account for additionality and displacement. Depending on the scenario adopted, and accounting for direct, indirect and induced effects, the

study shows that building schemes have generated between £4.27m and £4.74m for the local economy of the YDNP area. In the same way, walling schemes have generated between £2.81m and £4.38m for the local economy between 1998 and 2004.

9.4.3 The derived income multiplier for building schemes in the YDNP is 1.65. Thus, a £1 expenditure on farm building renovations through the Defra and non-Defra schemes could be said to result in a total output in the local YDNP area of £1.65. The equivalent multiplier for walling schemes is 1.92; a £1 expenditure on drystone walling repairs through the various schemes could be said to result in a total output in the local YDNP area of £1.92. Thus, pound for pound, walling repairs are more beneficial to the local economy through income effects. This is largely due to the fact that more income has been retained through sourcing a greater proportion of contractors locally.

9.4.4 Income multipliers are lower than the derived multiplier for ESA building renovation schemes in the Lake District National Park, which was 2.49 (Edwards et al 2005). This demonstrates that inter-industry linkages in the YDNP are not so strong, which is partly explained by the fact that a number of market towns and service centres are located outside the park boundary. Nevertheless, it can be concluded that the building and wall renovation schemes have (to date) had a positive impact on the local economy of the YDNP.

9.4.5 Estimating the magnitude of income effects to the wider local economy (which encompasses a five-mile buffer zone containing a number of market towns) indicates that economic benefits of the schemes are likely to have been substantial. Estimated income multipliers for building schemes are between 2.41 and 2.48, on a par with the multiplier of 2.49 for ESA building schemes in the Lake District National Park (Edwards et al 2005). Income effects accrued to the wider area for all building schemes are estimated to be in the order of £6.42 m - £7.10 m between 1998 and 2004. Estimates suggest that walling schemes are likely to have generated between £3.46 m and £5.41 m within the wider local economy through direct, indirect and induced effects.

9.4.6 Accounting for direct, indirect and induced effects, the study indicates that the Defra and non-Defra schemes have created a minimum of 18.6 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs through building projects and 19.0 FTEs through walling repairs in the local economy of the YDNP. In the case of walling, 16.4 FTEs have been generated through direct effects, i.e. direct employment with walling contractors as a result of the increased workload generated by the grant schemes. This is relatively high given the associated direct injection of £1.46 m, partly because the majority of walling contractors are sole traders whose turnover relies heavily on grant funded contracts, and partly because drystone walling is less reliant on inputs of new raw materials and therefore incurs lower indirect and induced effects.

9.4.7 The schemes have therefore been particularly crucial in securing employment in the walling sector, primarily because the majority of wallers in the area are sole proprietors. Such jobs are focused on the provision of traditional skills, and are likely to play an important role in preserving such skill bases within the YDNP.

9.4.8 The existing building contractors were able to absorb much of the additional demand for their services without recruiting additional staff; only 0.22 FTE

jobs per building contractor business were created. This suggests that either the contractors were underemployed and/or a relatively large number of building contractors exist in the study area to absorb the new business.

9.4.9 The 7 direct jobs created from a direct injection of £1.96m with respect to Defra building grants in the YDNP compares to 15 direct jobs created from an injection of £3.14m arising from ESA building grants in the Lake District National Park (Edwards et al 2005). Thus, ESA building restoration grant schemes have been less efficient at generating jobs in the YDNP compared to equivalent schemes in the Lake District National Park. In the YDNP 1 additional FTE job has effectively been created for every £280,000 injected through ESA schemes, whereas in the Lake District 1 additional FTE has arisen from every £209,000 injected into the local economy. This pattern will partly reflect the fact that the majority of service centres are located outside the YDNP boundary.

9.4.10 Employment multipliers derived from the two additionality scenarios range from 1.25 – 1.56 for building schemes and 1.16 – 1.20 for walling schemes. The larger multiplier for building schemes not only reflects the significant direct employment effect of the walling schemes but also the relatively higher indirect employment effects of building schemes due to local expenditure by building contractors and their employees.

9.4.11 Estimating the magnitude of employment effects of the schemes in the wider local economy (which includes the main service centres) suggests that building schemes are likely to have created up to 41 FTE jobs between 1998 and 2004. Similarly, up to 33 FTE jobs may have been created through walling schemes, with around 23 of these generated as a result of direct employment on walling projects.

9.4.12 As in the Lake District, businesses working on grant-funded restorations tend to be small, locally based and often family run. They will also tend to predominantly employ local people, and support traditional local skills. Walling contractors often work alone and employ minimal casual labour to help out on bigger projects. In this way the employment impacts of the drystone walling schemes is even more significant.

9.4.13 The grant schemes have evidently been of great value to these construction businesses, with surveyed builders having worked on a mean of 12 Defra and 9 non-Defra contracts during the period 1998 – 2004. Consequently, the scheme has had a significant benefit on the viability of such businesses, with six out of the ten surveyed building contractors reporting some increase in turnover as a result of the schemes. Walling contractors have worked on a mean of 31 Defra and 7 non-Defra contracts during the period 1998 – 2004, with half of all surveyed walling contractors reporting an increase in turnover of at least 16% as a result of the schemes. Given that many are sole proprietors this figure is likely to be substantially higher in some cases.

9.4.14 In addition to the tangible financial benefits of the schemes, building and walling contractors cited the extra security and stability that the schemes provided to the business. This in turn has improved the security of employees' jobs. A number of contractors felt that the grant schemes had prompted farmers to carry out repairs which otherwise would not have taken place.

9.5 Public benefits

9.5.1 The study indicates that just over half of all the surveyed buildings in YDNP were assessed as being of medium or high public benefit with respect to accessibility and visibility. This is lower than the scores obtained for the Lake District National Park, where over 80% of buildings fell into medium or high visual pubic benefit categories (Edwards et al 2005). This reflects the much denser networks of PROWs in the Lake District National Park providing a greater number of public viewpoints from which to view the buildings.

9.5.2 When combining the visibility and accessibility scores, 11% of buildings were found to achieve a high public benefit score, compared to 24% of buildings in the Lake District. This in part reflects the greater density of PROWs in the Lake District, but also the higher level of usage of PROWs and open access land. There are 12 million visitors a year to the Lake District National Park, compared to only 8 million in the YDNP, which means that the scale or magnitude of the visual effect of the buildings is smaller in the YDNP.

9.5.3 Over three quarters of allotment walls fell into the medium or high visual public benefit categories. This compares to only 59% of the in-bye walls. Although the in-bye walls were more accessible in terms of the number of viewpoints from public highways, PROWs and open access land, these views were often partially obscured. In contrast, the allotment walls, often situated on the sides of the valley, were clearly visible from long distances. This demonstrates the visual importance of distant landscapes features, not just those that are adjacent to the viewer.

9.5.4 A higher proportion of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls restored under the non-Defra schemes scored moderate or high for public benefit, than those restored under Defra schemes. This partly reflects the targeting criteria, with greater emphasis placed on visual public benefits by the non-Defra schemes.

9.6 Recommendations

9.6.1 The study findings are likely to have a number of implications for policy concerned with the preservation of traditional farm buildings and drystone walls, and other landscape features, in National Parks. The research team would like to put forward the following recommendations to feed into this important debate:

- Grant schemes are evidently crucial to ensuring that traditional farm buildings and field boundaries are restored and maintained and continue to benefit the social, cultural and economic landscape of National Parks. The research found that in the absence of grant-aid most of the restoration work would not have been undertaken. The contribution of grant funding is therefore vital.

- The value of repaired drystone walls and traditional farm buildings should continue to be seen for their wider socio-economic value to the local economy. This should be strongly recognised when directing funding schemes in the future.

- The impacts of maintaining and repairing these features are likely to trickle out beyond the immediate local economy; indeed further income and

employment effects of the schemes in the wider economy of YDNP are estimated to have been substantial. This added value in terms of rural development should also be recognised when devising funding strategies for National Parks.

- Walling schemes are likely to under-pin employment in this part of the construction sector, and the demise of such schemes may mean that traditional rural skills, which are integral to National Parks, come under threat.

- There is clearly a public value to maintaining these landscape features which has benefits for the tourism economy of National Parks. The 'halo effects' arising from the role of maintained farm buildings and drystone walls in attracting visitors to National Parks must not be under-estimated and should form a research priority.

- Likewise, the contribution of heritage assets in providing an attractive place for people to live and work should not be overlooked. The added value of conserving landscape features such as farm buildings and walls should also be considered in terms of how they benefit local residents and communities.

- A greater understanding is required of the value placed by the general public on specific landscape features within the YDNP and other National Parks. In turn this could aid in the targeting of landscape features and areas for funding.

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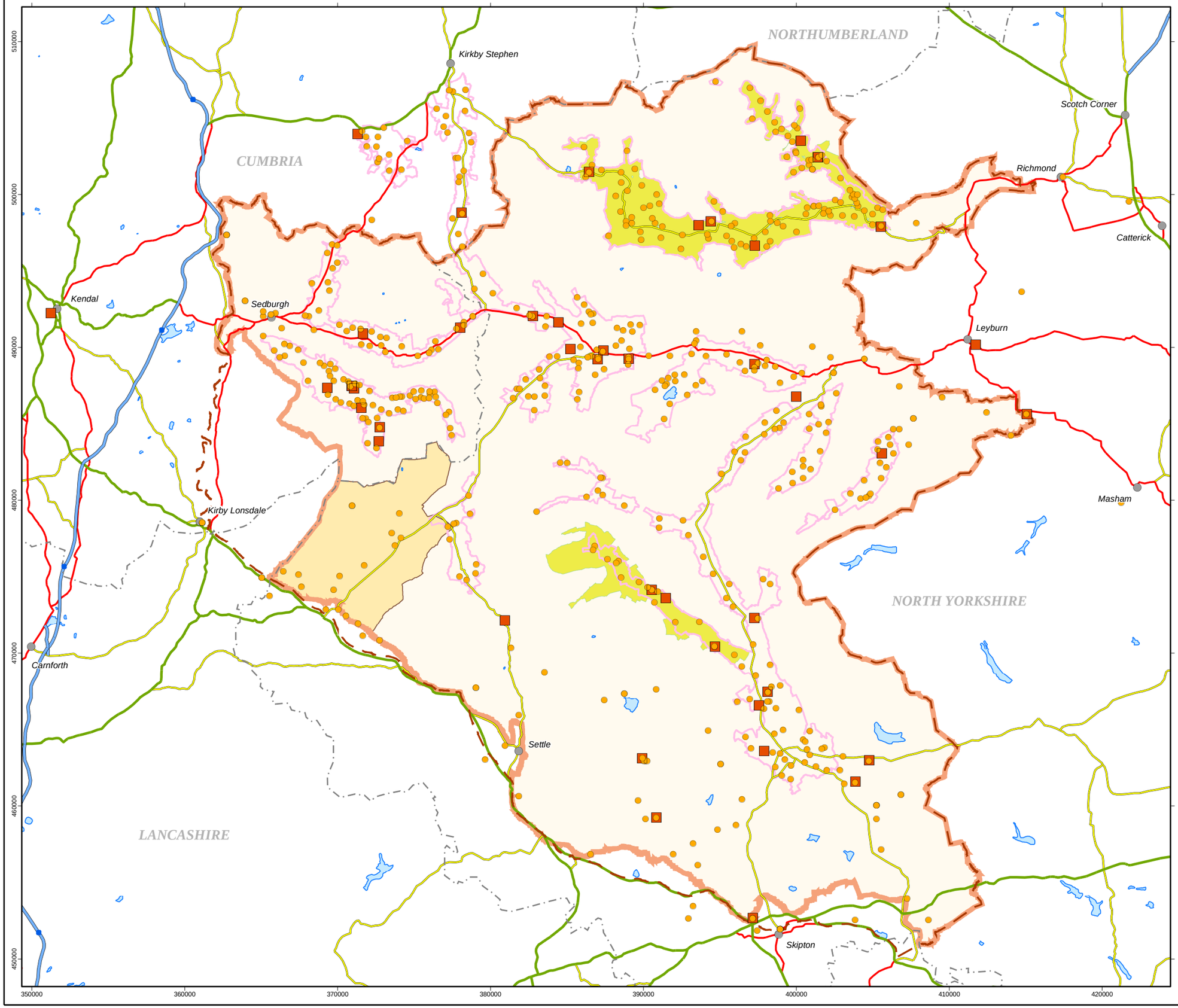
ANNEX 1: PLANS

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 1 Location of Agreement Holders



Agreement Holders

Agreement Holders Interviewed

Scheme boundaries

FCS

BWCS

MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy

Pennine Dales ESA Bndy

County Boundary

Motorway

Primary route

A road

B road

N W E S

Kilometers

0 1 2 3 4 5 10

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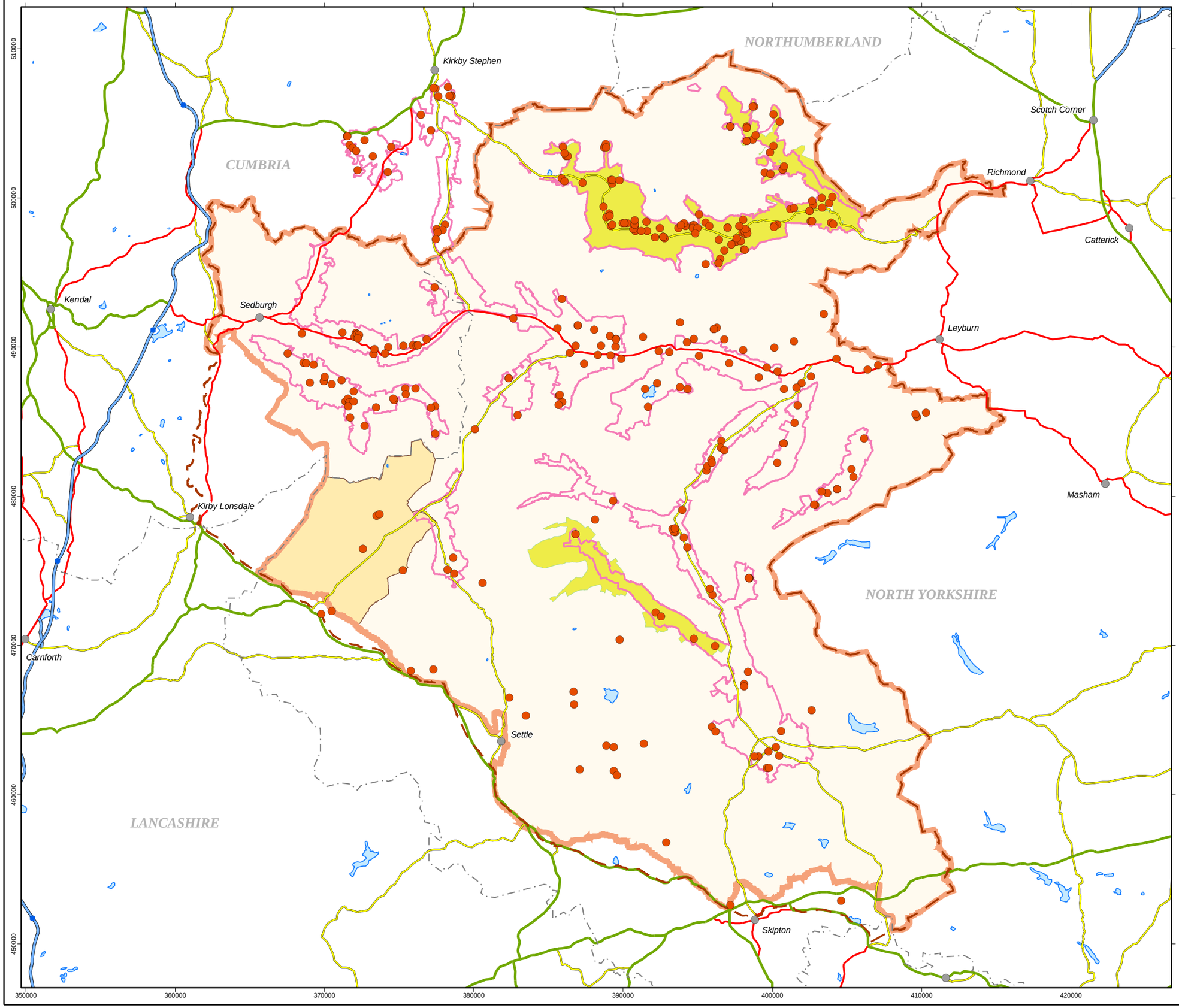
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/AgreementHolders/2C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 2 Location of Buildings (All Schemes)



Building location

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT (NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)
- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers

0 1 2 3 4 5 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

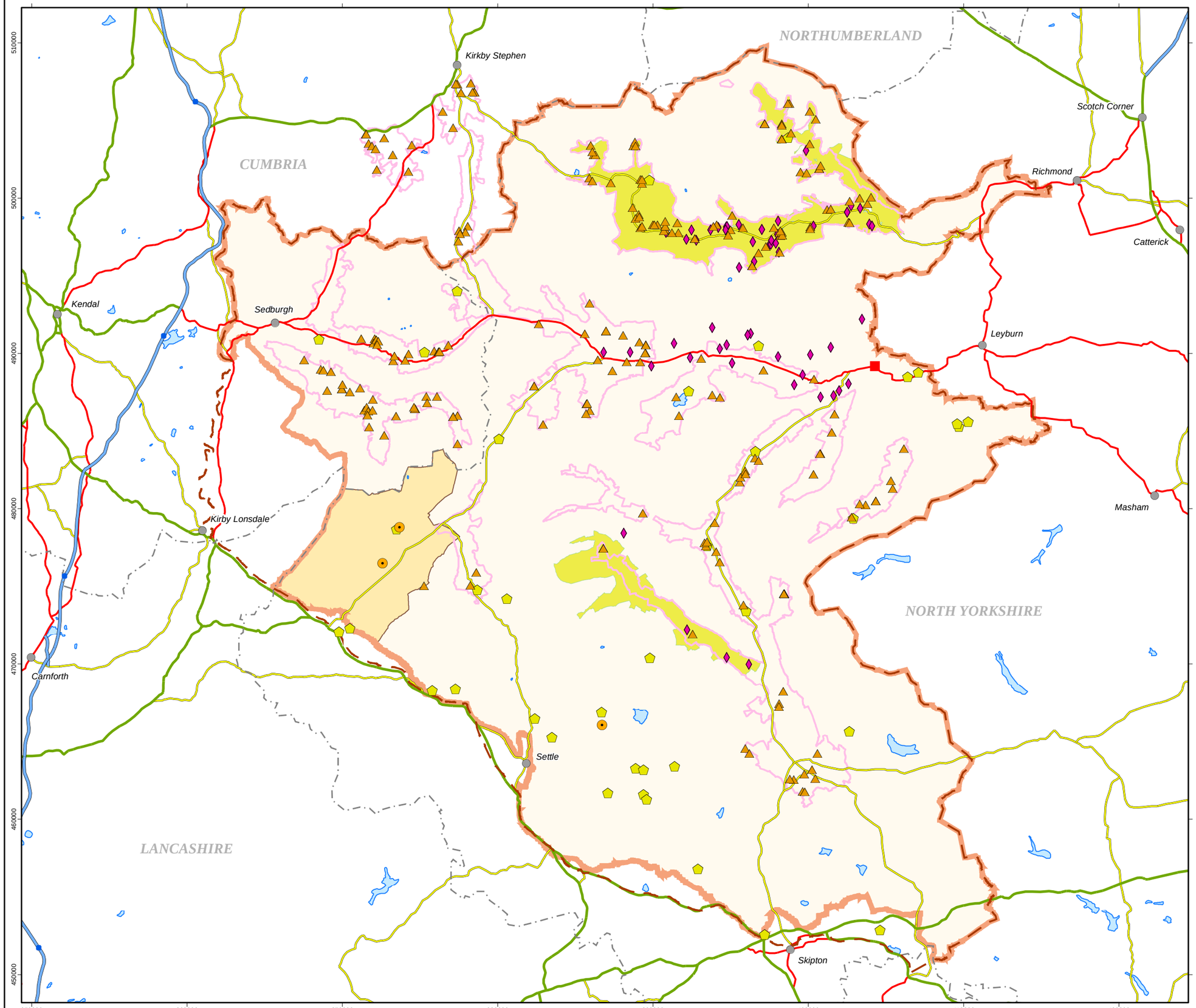
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/AllBuildingsLocation/5C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 3 Location of Buildings by Scheme Type



Defra scheme

- ESA
- CSS

Non-Defra scheme

- BWCS
- FCS
- Millenium Trust

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*
- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

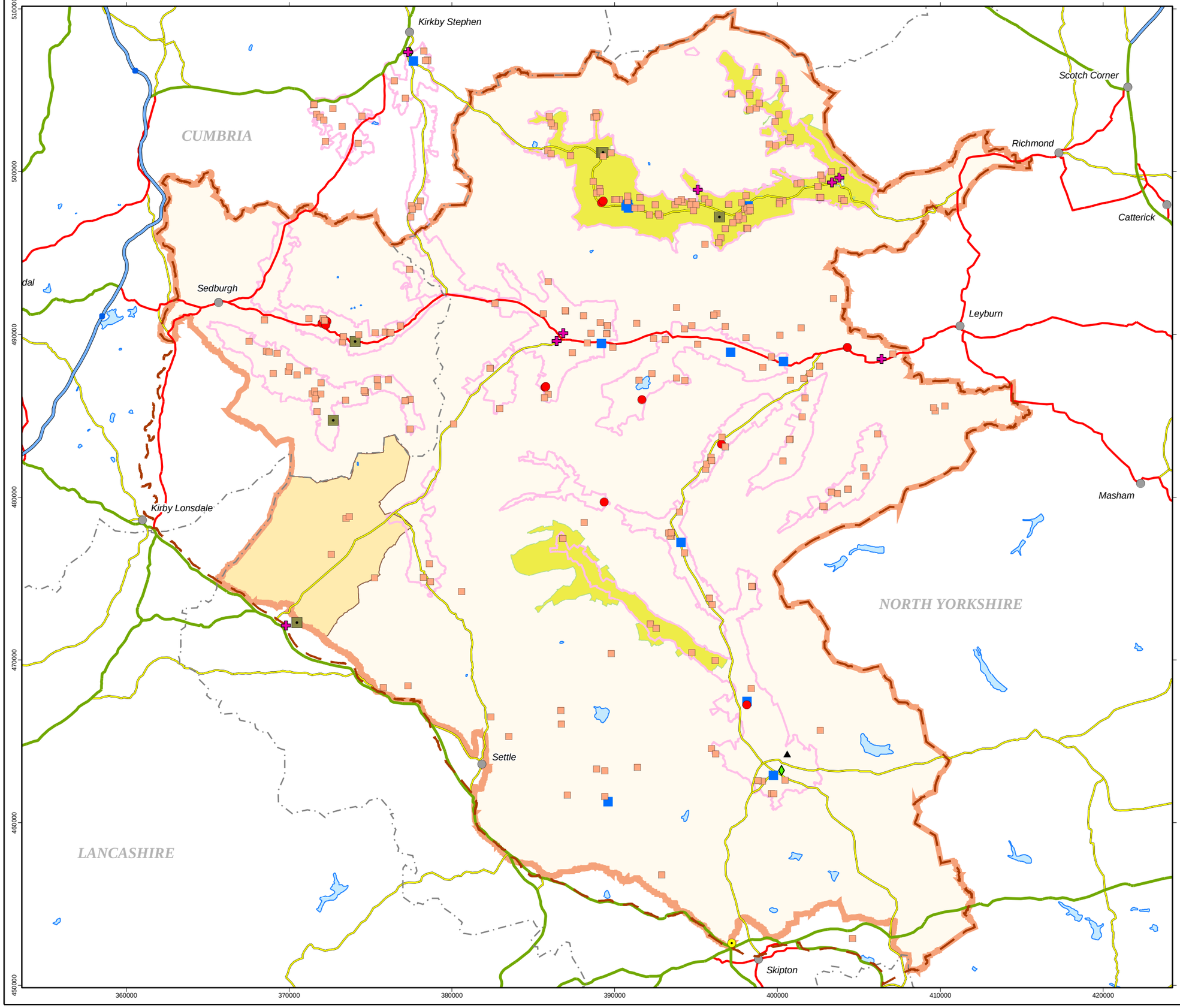
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/BuildingsbyScheme/4C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 4 Location of Buildings by Rural-Urban Classification



- No settlement
- Isolated farmsteads
- Village
- Village envelope
- Peri-urban
- Village evelope in peri-urban
- Fringe
- Small town

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

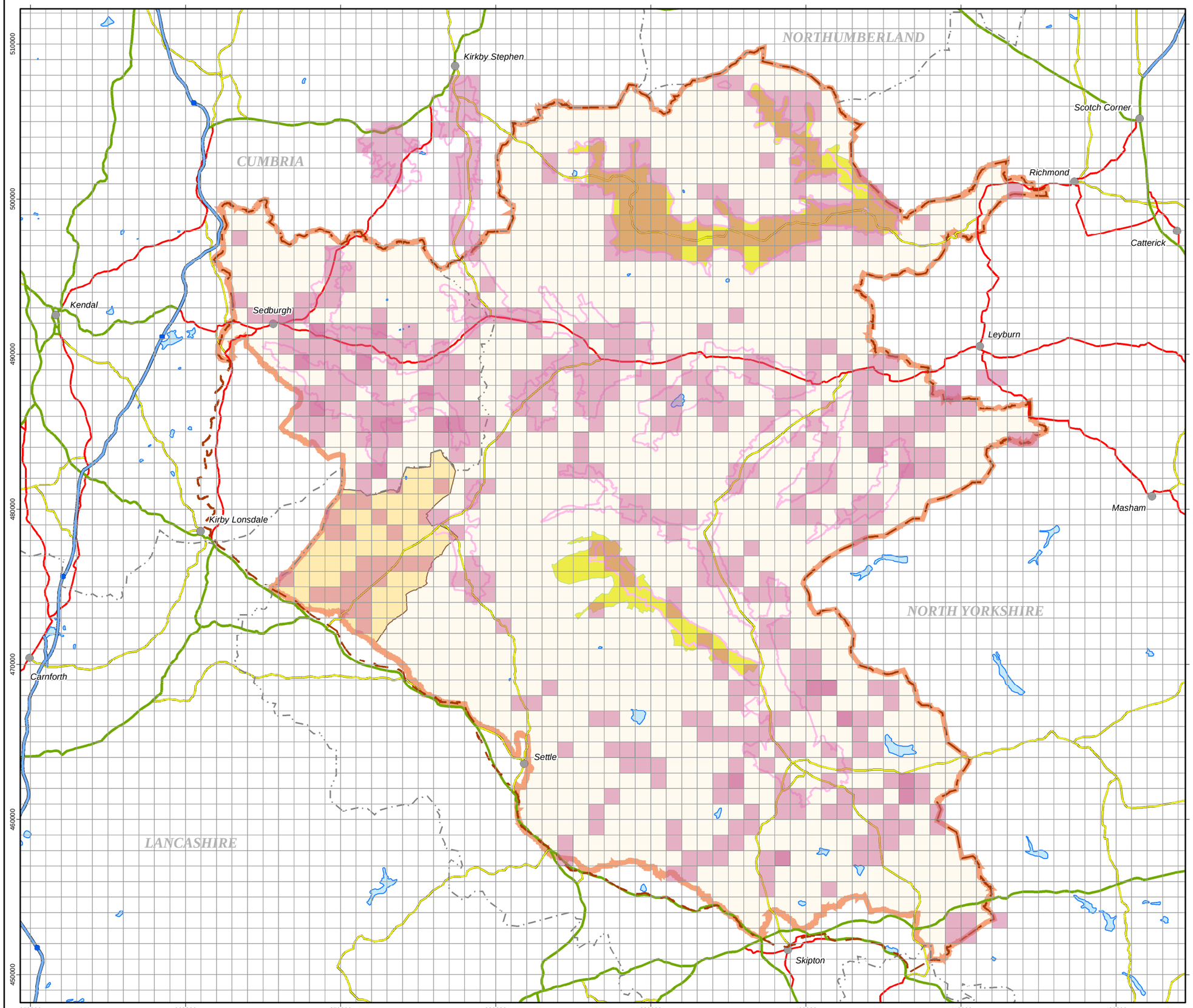
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/BuildingsbyRUC_v2/6C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 5 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - All Schemes



All schemes

NOTE: Schemes overlap and some grid squares will have more than one scheme included. Refer to maps showing walls by individual scheme.

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

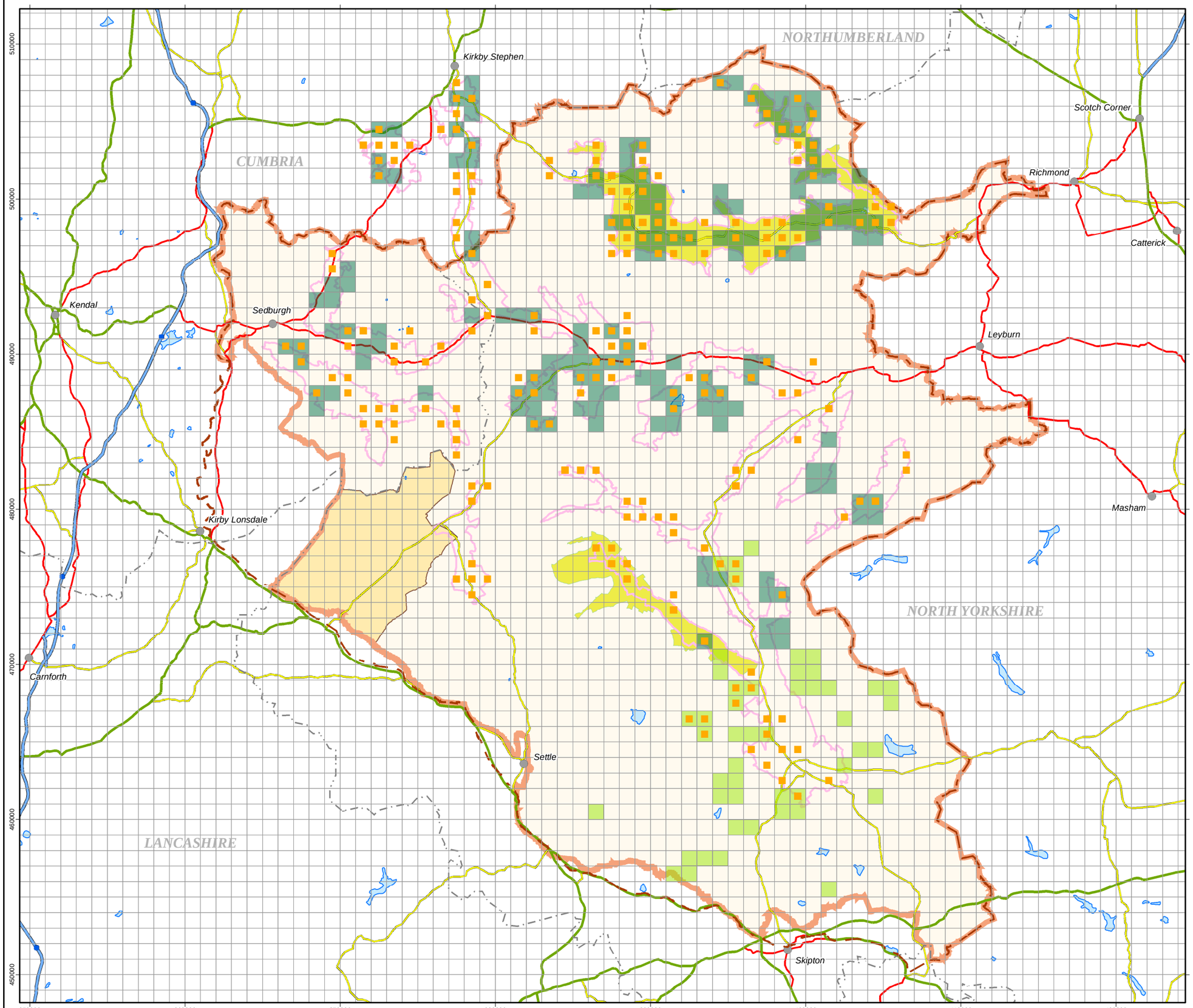
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_ALL/7C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 6 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - All Defra Schemes



Defra Schemes

wall locations *(by 1km grid square)*

- ESA
- ESA (WRS)
- CSS

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers

0 1 2 4 6 8 10

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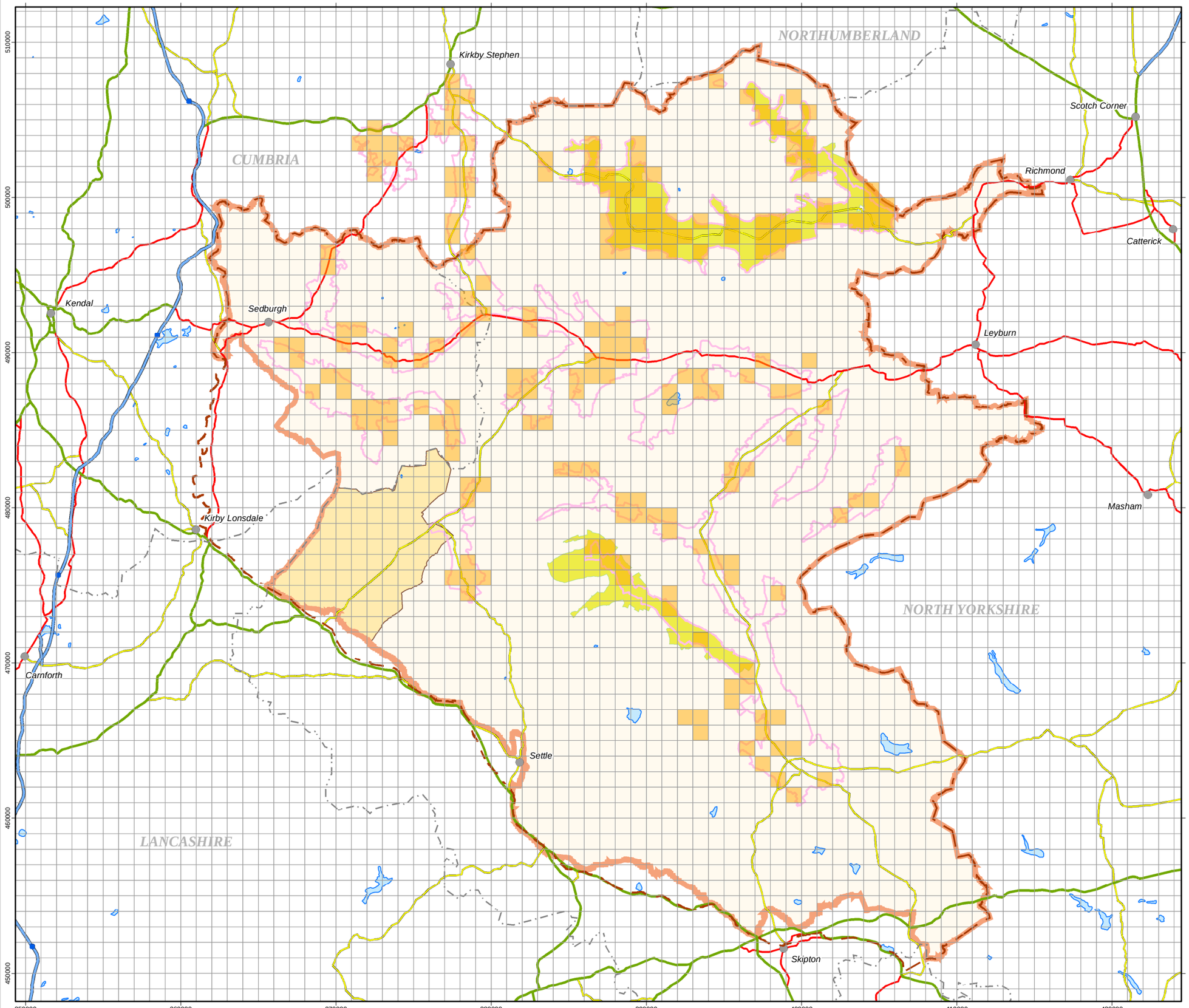
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_Defra/14B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 7 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - ESA



ESA wall location
(by 1km grid square)

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N
W E
S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. November 2006.

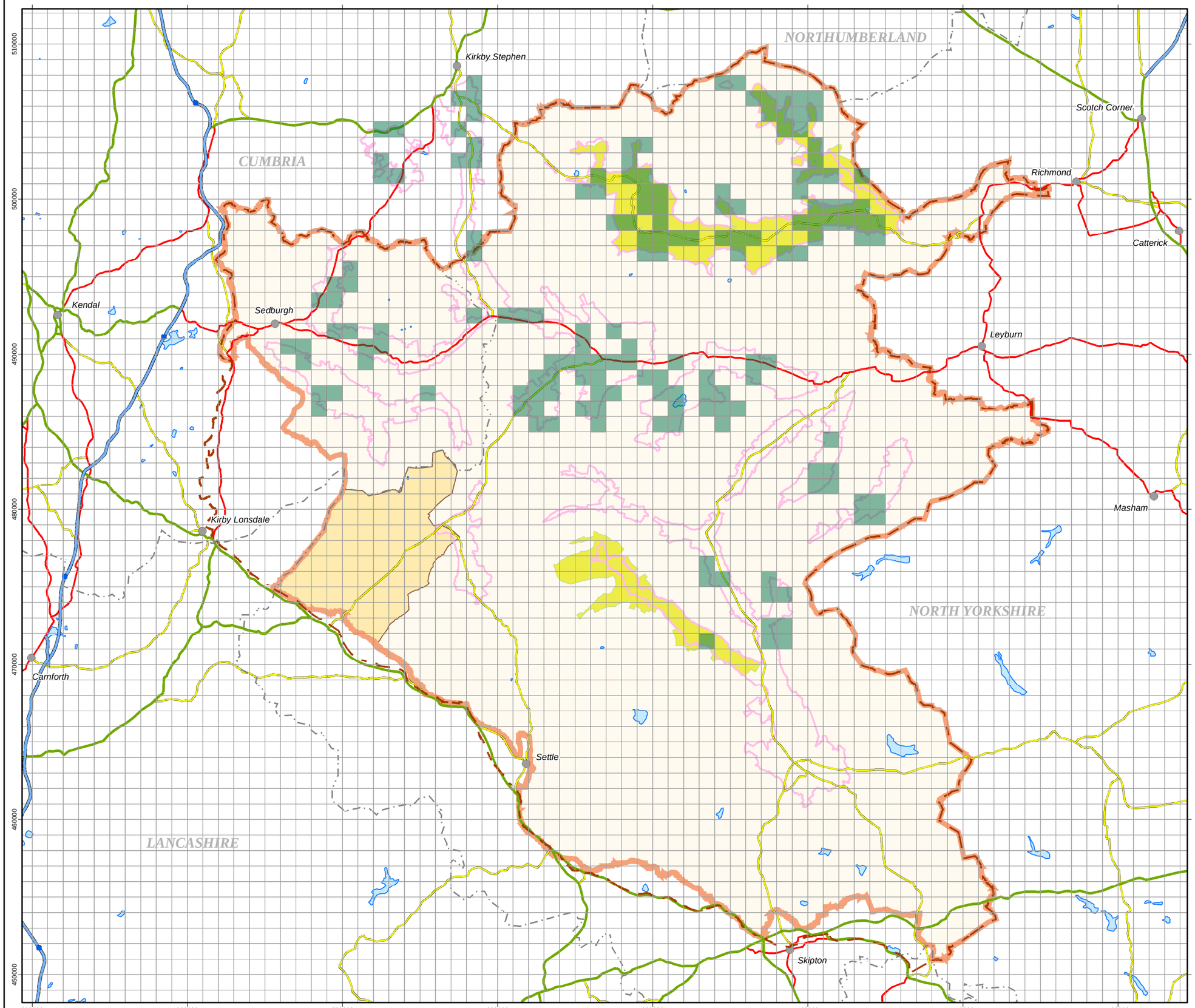
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_ESA/9B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 8 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - ESA WRS



ESA (WRS) wall location
(by 1km grid square)

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. November 2006.

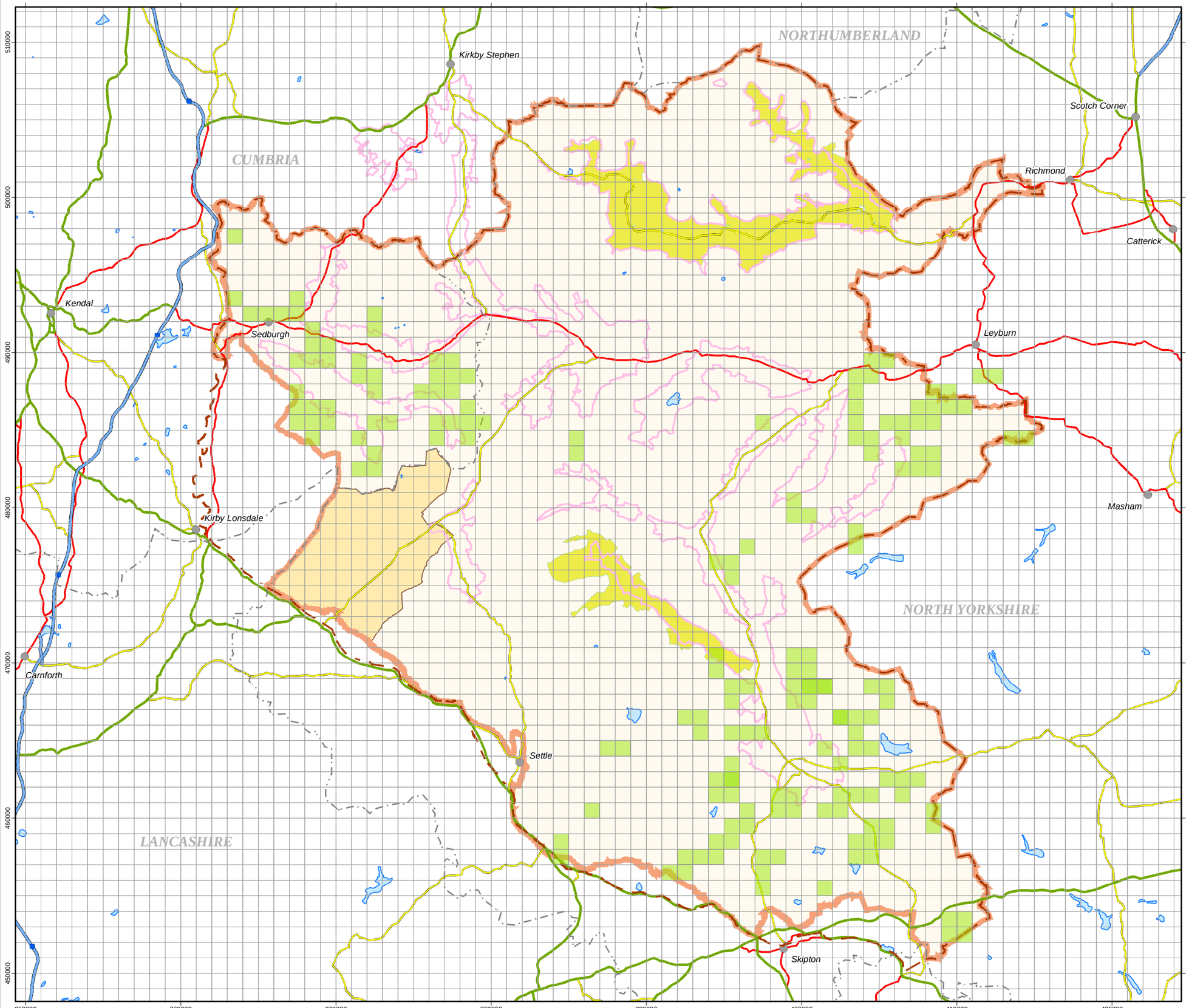
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_ESAwrs/8B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 9 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square and Scheme



CSS wall location
(by 1km grid square)

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N
W E
S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

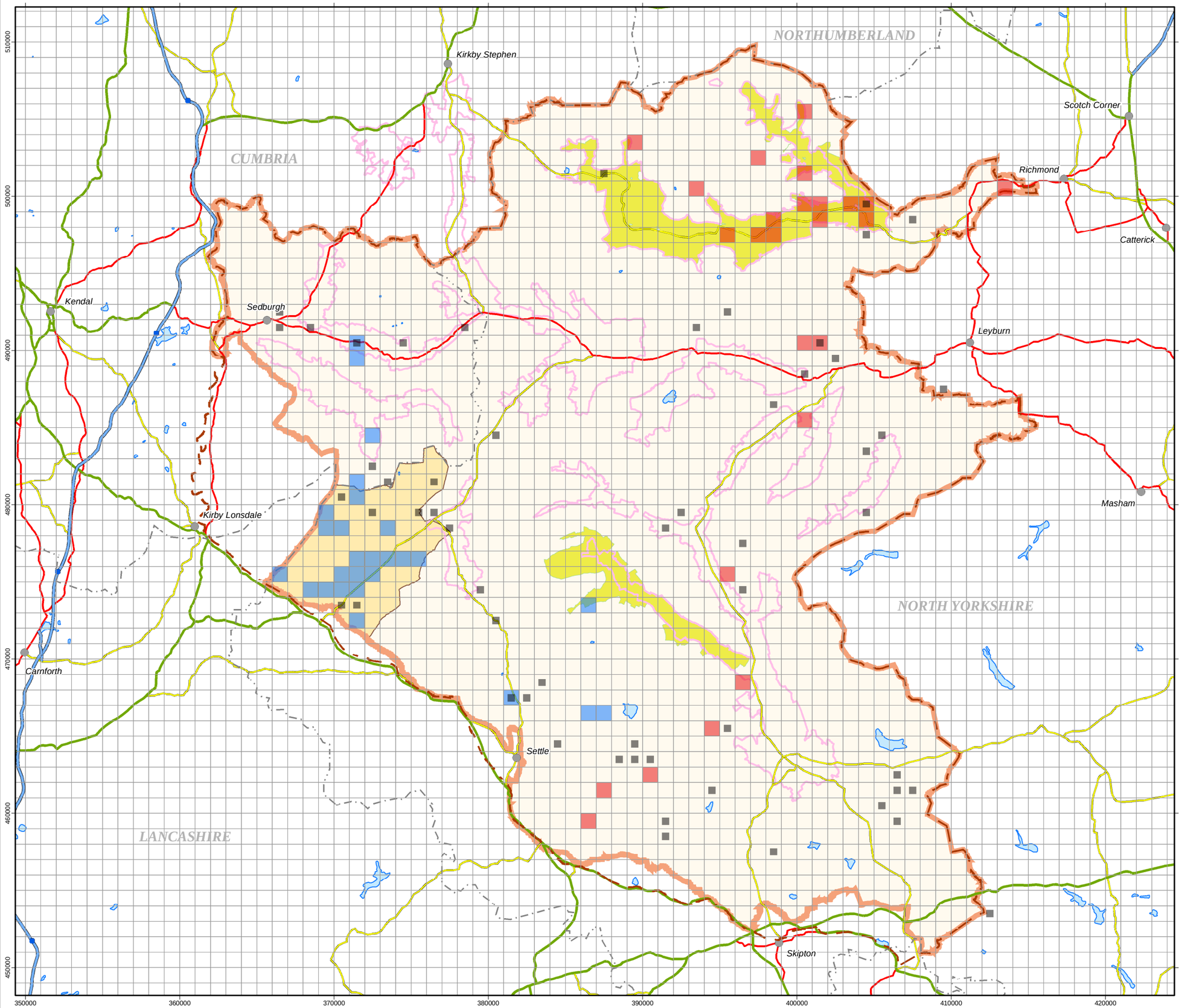
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_CSS/12C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 10 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - All Non-Defra Schemes



Non-Defra Schemes
wall locations *(by 1km grid square)*

- Millenium Trust
- BWCS
- FCS

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*
- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. November 2006.

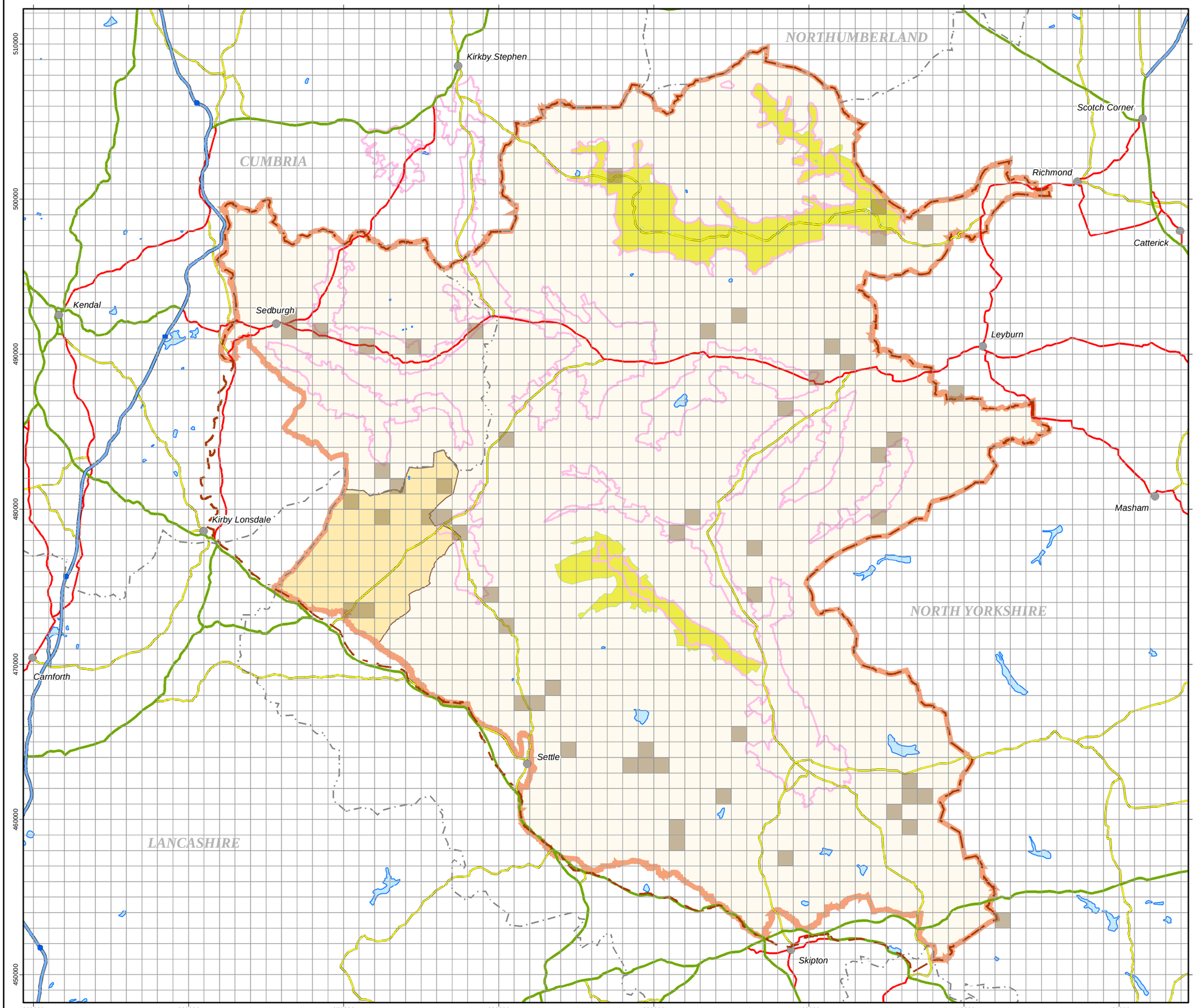
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_Non-Defra/15B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 11 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - Yorkshire Dales Millenium Trust



Millenium Trust wall location *(by 1km grid square)*

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers

0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

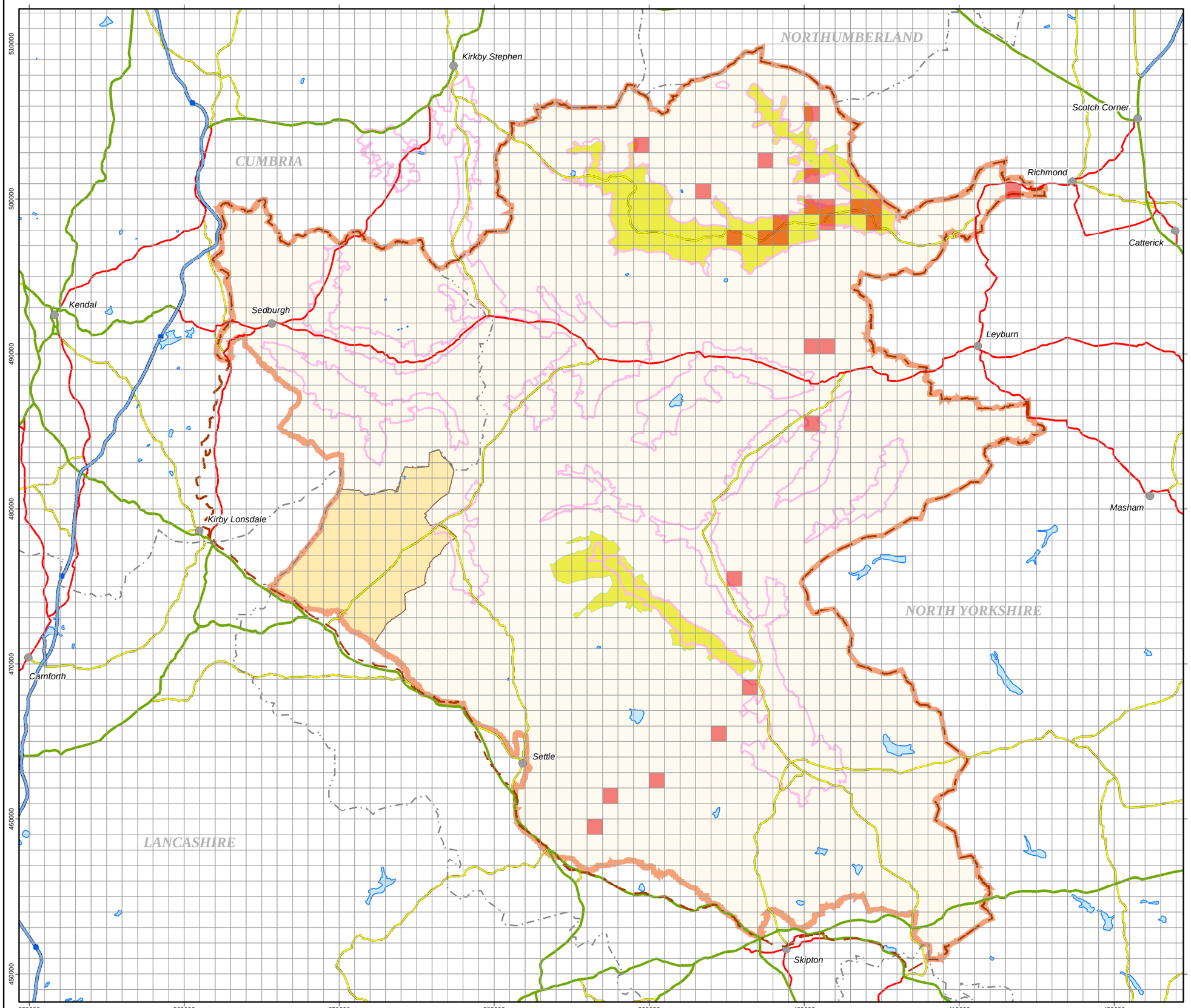
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls Mill Trust/11C

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 12 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - BWCS



BWCS wall location
(by 1km grid square)

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N
W E
S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

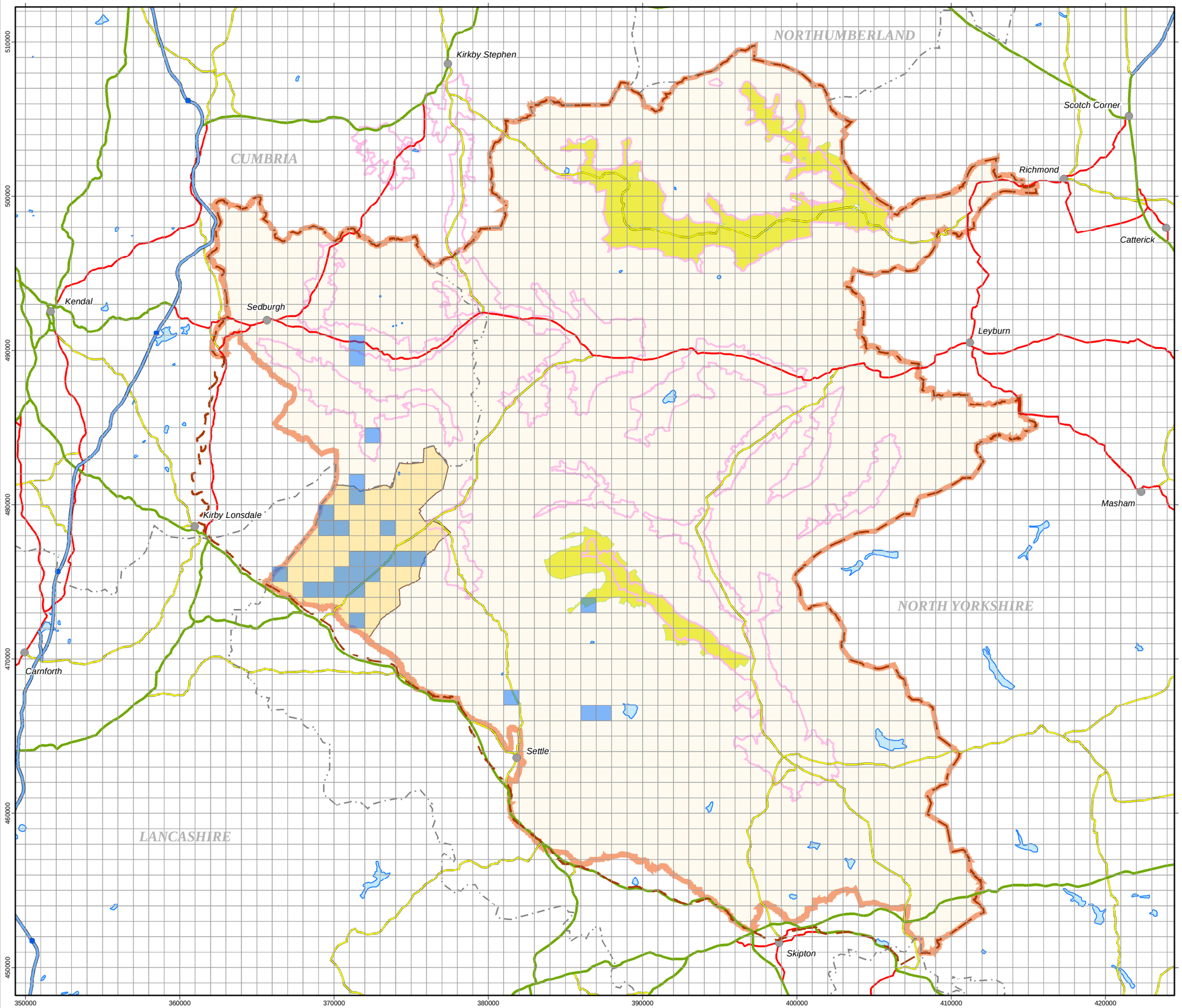
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_BWCS/10B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 13 Location of Walls by 1km Grid Square - FCS



FCS wall location
(by 1km grid square)

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*
- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. November 2006.

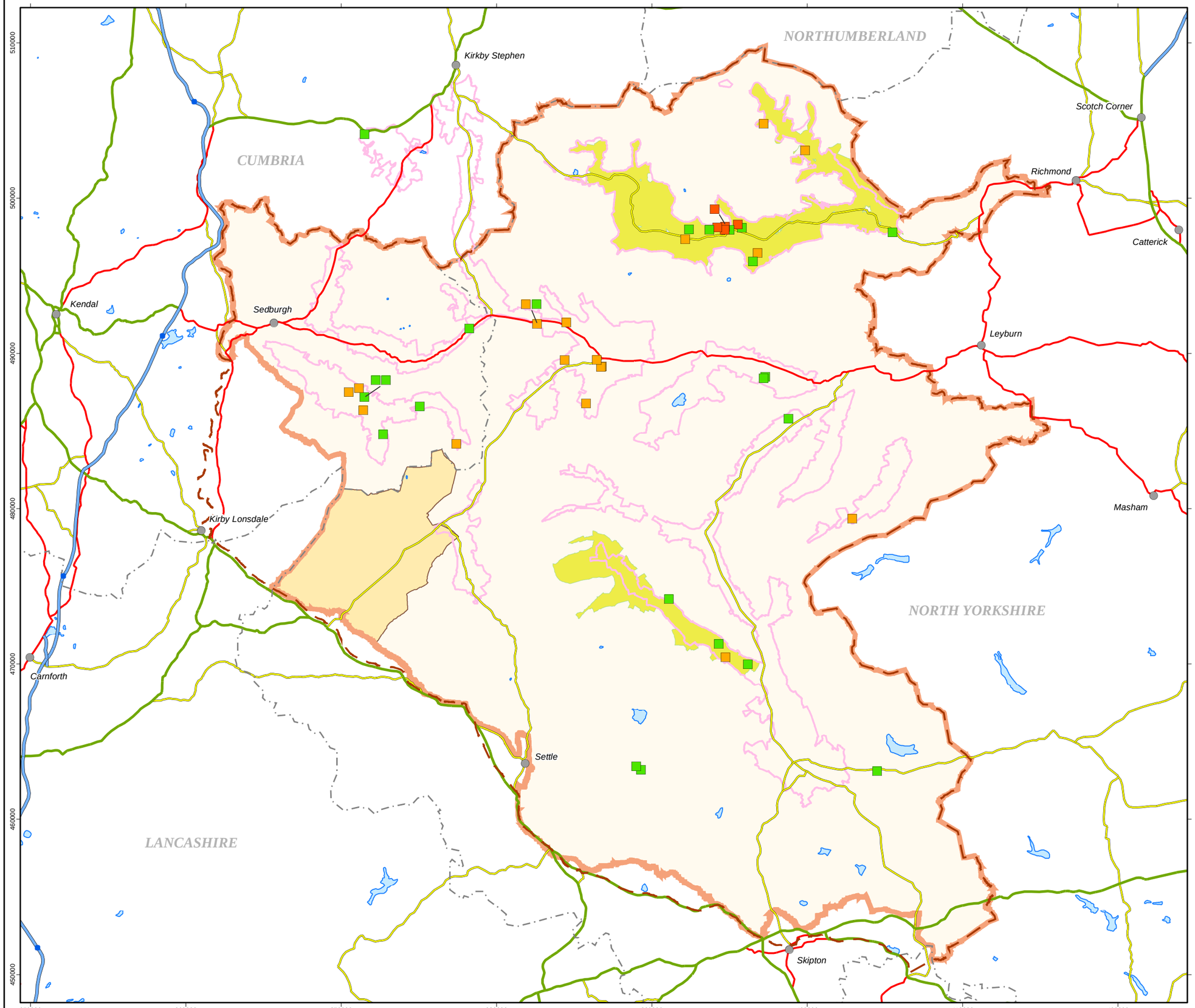
Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/Walls_FCS/13B

A Socio-economic study of grant funded traditional drystone wall and farm building restoration in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Map 14 Location of Buildings Surveyed by Public Benefit Score



Public Benefit Score

- high
- medium
- low

Scheme boundaries

- FCS
- BWCS
- MT *(NOTE: mostly coincident with Yorkshire Dales NP boundary)*

- Yorkshire Dales NP Bndy
- Pennine Dales ESA Bndy
- County Boundary
- Motorway
- Primary route
- A road
- B road

N W E S

Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, Wolverhampton, WV6 8TQ. December 2006.

Topographic data from AA 1:250,000 digital data, 2005

ADAS

CSMG513/BuildingsSurveyed by PubBenScore/16A

APPENDIX 1: Agreement Holder Questionnaire

Socio-economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Dry stone Wall Repair in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

ADAS Consulting Limited
&
Countryside and Community Research Unit

Complete prior to the interview

Questionnaire No: (ID no. from spreadsheet)	
Name of Agreement Holder:	
Address of Agreement Holder:	
Post code	
CPH No: (From plan)	
Telephone No:	
Date and time of interview:	
Name of interviewer:	

Introduction

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed. As we explained in our original letter, English Heritage and Defra have asked ADAS to carry out a project to examine the socio economic effects of building and wall restoration on the local economy in the Yorkshire Dales. The results of the survey will be used to help improve the targeting of restoration funding.

Everything you tell me will be treated confidentially and the results of the survey will be aggregated and conclusions reported as part of the study. We would under no circumstances release any individual information about your farm or your business to anyone else. We stress this because some of the questions cover financial aspects to do with the running of your farm.

However it is intended that particularly good examples of farm building and wall restoration will be highlighted in the report. We would of course seek your permission beforehand.

After the interview I would also like to visit any renovated building(s) and walls to see how prominent it is in the landscape.

First, could you tell me which of these schemes you have used? (Tick as required)

Scheme	Buildings	Dry stone walls
ESA conservation Plan 98-04		
ESA Agreement 98-04		
RES 98-04		
Countryside Stewardship 98-04		
YDNPA Barns & Walls 89-03		
YDNPA Farm Conservation Scheme 95-01		
Millennium Trust 96-03		

For each scheme you used could you answer the following questions:

Scheme 1. Name……

If Buildings:

Views on traditional farm building renovation grants

1a. What made you decide to renovate your farm building(s)?

1b. Why did you chose those particular buildings?

1c. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

1d. Are you considering entering any further buildings into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Walls:

1e. What made you decide to renovate your dry stone walls?

1f. Why did you chose those particular walls?

1g. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

1h. Are you considering entering any further walls into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Scheme 2. Name……

If Buildings:

Views on traditional farm building renovation grants

2a. What made you decide to renovate your farm building(s)?

2b Why did you chose those particular buildings?

2c. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

2d. Are you considering entering any further buildings into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Walls:

2e. What made you decide to renovate your dry stone walls?

2f. Why did you chose those particular walls?

2g. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

2h. Are you considering entering any further walls into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Scheme 3. Name……

If Buildings:

Views on traditional farm building renovation grants

3a. What made you decide to renovate your farm building(s)?

3b. Why did you chose those particular buildings?

3c. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

3d. Are you considering entering any further buildings into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Walls:

3e. What made you decide to renovate your dry stone walls?

3f. Why did you chose those particular walls?

3g. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

3h. Are you considering entering any further walls into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Scheme 4. Name……

If Buildings:

Views on traditional farm building renovation grants

4a. What made you decide to renovate your farm building(s)?

4b. Why did you chose those particular buildings?

4c. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

4d. Are you considering entering any further buildings into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Walls:

4e. What made you decide to renovate your dry stone walls?

4f. Why did you chose those particular walls?

4g. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

4h. Are you considering entering any further walls into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Scheme 5. Name……

If Buildings:

Views on traditional farm building renovation grants

5a. What made you decide to renovate your farm building(s)?

5b. Why did you chose those particular buildings?

5c. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

5d. Are you considering entering any further buildings into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Walls:

5e. What made you decide to renovate your dry stone walls?

5f. Why did you chose those particular walls?

5g. What have been the benefits of the renovation scheme to yourself or the farm?
(Probe for heritage and conservation, efficiency, capital values, landscape stewardship)

5h. Are you considering entering any further walls into the scheme in the future?

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. If ESA scheme:

If Conservation Plan:

I would like to start by talking briefly about the farm building renovation and/or wall work which was undertaken as part of your Conservation Plan.

6a. How many Conservation Plans have you had that involved the renovation of farm buildings/walls? *(fill in table)*

6b What was the start and finish date and how many buildings were renovated? *(fill in table)*

	File information			Survey		
Plan	**Date (MM/YY)**		**No. of Buildings**	**Date (MM/YY)**		**No. of Buildings**
	Start	**End**		**Start**	**End**	
1						
2						
3						
4						

6c. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

6d. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

	File length (m)	**Survey length (m)**	**File Grant (£)**	**Survey Grant (£)**
1				
2				
3				
4				

Grant information

I now want to turn to the individual buildings renovated under the Conservation Plan(s).

6e. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

a)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
b)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
a)					**£**
b)					**£**
c)					**£**
d)					**£**
e)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

6f. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

6g. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____**%**

7. If ESA Agreement:

Grant information

7a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

c)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
d)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
f)					**£**
g)					**£**
h)					**£**
i)					**£**
j)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

7b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

7c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____%

8. If Rural Enterprise Scheme:

Grant information

8a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

e)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
f)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
k)					**£**
l)					**£**
m)					**£**
n)					**£**
o)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

8b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

8c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

9. If Countryside Stewardship Scheme (only if grant received):

Grant information

9a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

g)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
h)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
p)					**£**
q)					**£**
r)					**£**
s)					**£**
t)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

9b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

9c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____%

10. If YDNPA Barns & Walls Conservation Scheme:

Grant information

10a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

i)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
j)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
u)					**£**
v)					**£**
w)					**£**
x)					**£**
y)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

10b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

10c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____**%**

11. If YDNPA Farm conservation Scheme:

Grant information

11a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

k)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
l)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
z)					**£**
aa)					**£**
bb)					**£**
cc)					**£**
dd)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

11b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

11c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____%

12. If Millennium Trust Scheme:

Grant information

12a. For each building can you tell me its use, tenure, floor area, number of floors and total value of the grant awarded. ***Show prompt card and give example:-***

m)	***Hay barn***	***O***	***950***	***1***	***£2,500***
n)	***Grain store***	***R***	***3,500***	***1***	***£50000***
	TOTAL				***£62,500***

Building	Use	Tenure (O/R)	Gross floor area (Sq. ft)	Number of floors	Grant value
ee)					**£**
ff)					**£**
gg)					**£**
hh)					**£**
ii)					**£**
				Total Grant	**£**

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

12b. Please describe the grant-aided works undertaken for each building

i.e. underpinning, new slat roof, new floors, windows etc

Building	Description of works undertaken
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

(Use supplementary sheet for cases where there are more than 5 buildings)

12c. What would have happened to the buildings had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Building	Use	Maintenance? (yes/no)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

WALLS

6h. What was the total length of wall renovated? *(fill in table)*

NB Include length of all separate sections.

6i. What was the grant received? *(fill in table)*

File length (m)	Survey length (m)	File Grant (£)	Survey Grant (£)

6j. What would have happened to the walls had the renovation grant not been secured? (Please provide details about use and maintenance):

Within this question, try and establish the total % of all renovated wall that would have been maintained had the grant not been secured.

% of wall that would have been maintained_____%

13 General information about the farm business

Please could you give me some general information about this business.

13a. May I just check on your own status - are you the principal farmer/grower, a partner, or a farm manager and is your job full-time? (*tick one box only*)

	Full-time	Part-time	
Principal farmer/grower			
Partner			
Farm Manager			
Other (specify)			

13b. Including yourself, how many people are employed on this farm? (Including working proprietors)

Employee Type	Persons
Regular Full-time (30hrs+/week)	
Regular Part-time (-30 hrs/week)	
Seasonal/Casual	
Total	

13c. What is the total area of land you farm as a single business? ** NB the parts of the farm business may be on more than one holding, need total hectares of the business, not the holding.*

Hectares

13d. How much of the holding is owner-occupied and how much rented?

Tenure	Hectares
Owner-occupied	
Rented	
Total	

13e. Turning to the main activities of your business, if I read out a list, could you please indicate the approximate proportions of your total revenue for each activity? ***(enter proportions)***

Activity	% of Sales revenue	Please specify:
Traditional agricultural*		
Other agricultural		
Non agricultural		
Total	100	

*Sheep, beef, dairy, arable, horticulture, pigs and poultry

13f. Into which of these bands does the average annual turnover (i.e. sales) of your business fall? ***(show prompt card)***

Up to £50k	☐	£50k to £100k	☐
£100k – £200k	☐	£200k – £300k	☐
£300k – £400k	☐	£400k – £500k	☐
£500k – £1m	☐	£1m – £2m	☐
£2m – £5m	☐	Over £5m	☐
		Please state……	

13g. What effect has the building renovation grant(s) had on the overall turnover (i.e. sales) of the farm business (following completion of the renovations)?

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 %	☐	+1 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

If positive or negative, why has this occurred?

13h. What effect has the walling renovation grant(s) had on the overall turnover (i.e. sales) of the farm business (following completion of the renovations)?

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 %	☐	+1 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

If positive or negative, why has this occurred?

13i. Approximately what proportion of your average annual turnover is spent on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour?

……%

13j. What proportion of all the goods and services (i.e. supplies) you purchase are from the following areas? ***(Show map 1)***

	IN THE YDNP AREA	**IN 'WIDER' AREA**	**ELSEWHERE**	**TOTAL**
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES				**100%**

14 Building and walling renovations and works – <u>all schemes</u>

14a. Please indicate the proportion of all renovation works <u>by value</u> that were carried out by a) the farm and b) building/walling contractors, **in terms of total expenditure?**

RENOVATION WORKS:	a) FARM	b) CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
BUILDING			**100%**
WALLING			**100%**

If all renovation works (buildings and walling) were carried out be contractors, go to Q 14d.

14b. If some or all building and/or walling renovation works have been carried out by the farm, were any extra people employed to help specifically with this work?

1. Building
Yes ☐
No ☐ if no, go to Q14d.

2. Walling
Yes ☐
No ☐ if no, go to Q14d.

If yes (in either or both cases):
14c. please provide further information about these employees: ***(Show prompt card)*** ***(Interviewer: See notes)***

Occupation	Wages p/w	Length time employed	Left previous job in YDNP area?	Place of residence Area, wider area or elsewhere (show map)
BUILDINGS				
WALLS				

14d. Please provide further details about how the total renovation funds for 1) buildings and 2) walls (i.e. grant + agreement holder contribution) were spent, as well as details about any subsequent expenditure on renovated buildings and walls.

(Use separate recording sheet for Q14d)

(Show a copy of the recording sheet to the Agreement Holder (or respondent) as a prompt)

Use of funds had grants not been obtained - BUILDINGS

14e. If the farm hadn't obtained the building renovation grant, would any renovation work had taken place at all?

Yes	☐
No	☐ **if no,** go to Q14g.
Not Sure	☐ **if not sure,** go to Q14g.

If yes:

14f. Please indicate the proportion of all building renovation works that would have taken place, in terms of total expenditure

……..%

14g. If the farm hadn't obtained the building renovation grant, what would the agreement holder contribution have been spent on?

Other building improvements	☐	
Farm diversification project	☐	
Farm Expansion	☐	
Savings	☐	
Other (Please specify)	☐	**……**

14h. Approximately what proportion of this contribution would have been spent in the YDNP and wider area ***(Show map 1)***?

YDNP area……%
Wider area……%

Use of funds had grants not been obtained - WALLS

14i. If the farm hadn't obtained the walling renovation grant, would any renovation work had taken place at all?

Yes	☐
No	☐ **if no,** go to Q14k.
Not Sure	☐ **if not sure,** go to Q14k.

If yes:

14j. Please indicate the proportion of all walling renovation works that would have taken place, in terms of total expenditure

……..%

14k. If the farm hadn't obtained the walling renovation grant, what would the agreement holder contribution have been spent on?

Other walling improvements ☐
Farm diversification project ☐
Farm Expansion ☐
Savings ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐ ……

14l. Approximately what proportion of this contribution would have been spent in the YDNP and wider area ***(Show map 1)***?

YDNP area……%

Wider area……..%

15 Impact of the building renovation grant(s) on the business

15a. Please estimate the change in farm holding capital values resulting from the scheme?

Approx holding capital value prior to renovations (£K)	**Approx holding capital value following renovations (£K)**
	% Change + / -

NB Obtaining % change in capital values more important than values themselves. At the very least try and get an approximate figure for % change.*

15b. Have you changed the use of any buildings following renovation?

Yes ☐ **If yes,** provide details below
No ☐ **If no,** go to Q15j.

15c. Please provide details about how the building use(s) have changed? ***(Prompt for each building):***

Building	**Previous use**	**Current use**
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

15d. Are any of the present uses of the buildings stated above new uses to the farm business? (I.e. has the renovation resulted in any additional activities on the farm?)

Yes ☐
No ☐ **if no,** go to Q15j.

If yes:

15e. please estimate the change in turnover (i.e. sales) arising from this new or additional use.

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 to +5%	☐	+6 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

15f. Has this use resulted in employment of additional staff ?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **if no,** go to Q15h.

If yes:

15g. Please provide further information about these employees: ***(Show prompt card)*** ***(Interviewer: See notes)***

Occupation	Wages p/w	Length time employed	Left previous job in YDNP area?	Place of residence

15h. Has this use resulted in any additional expenditure on goods and services (i.e. supplies) excluding labour?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **if no,** go to Q15j.

If yes:

15i. please estimate the change in expenditure on goods and services (i.e. supplies, excluding labour) arising from this new or additional use.

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 to +5%	☐	+6 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

15j. Are buildings that haven't changed use now being used more or less efficiently following renovation?

Building	More efficient? (please tick)	Less efficient? (please tick)
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		

15k. Has the use of the renovation grant increased the likelihood of any future change in the business? Please indicate on the scale from 1 to 5.

Definitely not Possibly Almost certainly

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
1 2 3 4 5

If applicable, please tell us what this change(s) might be?

15l. Are any of the renovated buildings sub-let for commercial purposes?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **if no,** go to question 44

If yes:
15m. Please provide details
(Use separate recording sheet for Q15m.)

16 Public benefit

If Buildings:

(Use separate recording sheets for each renovated building/group of buildings)

16a Are there any footpaths in the area from which the farm building(s) is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify footpaths on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16b Are there any bridlepaths in the area from which the farm building(s) is visible, keeping in mind the height of horse riders?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify bridlepaths on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16c Are there any minor roads (including B roads) in the area from which the farm building(s) is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify minor roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16d Are there any major roads in the area from which the farm building(s) is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify major roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16e Are there any railway lines in the area from which the farm building(s) is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify railway lines on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16f Are there any public viewing points  on maps from which the farm building(s) is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify viewpoints on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16g Is there any CROW (ie open access) land in the area from which the farm building is visible?

(If Yes - ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16h Please indicate on map the nearest residential property to the farm building(s)

(Mark residential property on map with reference number. Then ask farmer to rate level of visibility – see guidance notes).

16i Are there any farm trails within 1 km radius of the farm building(s)?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify the farm trail on the map and mark each with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16j Are there any farm shops within 1 km radius of the farm building(s)?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify the farm shop on the map and mark each with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16k Please indicate on the map the nearest village centre to the farm building(s)

(Mark nearest village centre on map with reference number).

16l Please indicate on the map the nearest pub to the farm building(s)

(Mark nearest pub on map with reference number).

If Walls:

(Aim to complete 2 separate recording sheets one for the most visible length of restored stone wall on allotment/moorland fields and one for the most visible length of restored wall on in-bye/pasture/meadow fields)

16m If you have restored stone walls under the scheme on any **allotment/moorland** fields on your farm, please indicate on the map the most visible length of restored stone wall on the allotment/moorland fields.

16n Are there any footpaths or bridlepaths in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible, keeping in mind the height of horse riders??

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify footpaths on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16o Are there any minor roads (including B roads) in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify minor roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16p Are there any major roads in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify major roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16q Are there any railway lines in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify railway lines on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16r Are there any public viewing points  on maps from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify viewpoints on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16s Is there any CROW (ie open access) land in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes - ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16t Please indicate on the map the nearest residential property to this length of stone wall

(Mark residential property on map with reference number. Then ask farmer to rate level of visibility – see guidance notes).

If Walls on in-bye/meadow/pasture fields:

(Use separate recording sheet for the most visible length of restored stone wall on* in-bye/meadow/pasture fields*)

16u If you have restored stone walls under the scheme on any **in-bye/ meadow/pasture** fields on your farm, please indicate on the map the most visible length of restored stone wall on the in-bye/meadow/pasture fields.

16v Are there any footpaths or bridlepaths in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible, keeping in mind the height of horse riders??

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify footpaths on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16w Are there any minor roads (including B roads) in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify minor roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16x Are there any major roads in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify major roads on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16y Are there any railway lines in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify railway lines on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes)

16z Are there any public viewing points on maps from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes – ask the farmer to identify viewpoints on the map and mark each one with a reference number. Then ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16aa Is there any CROW (ie open access) land in the area from which this length of stone wall is visible?

(If Yes - ask farmers to rate level of visibility and level of usage – see guidance notes).

16ab Please indicate on the map the nearest residential property to this length of stone wall.

(Mark residential property on map with reference number. Then ask farmer to rate level of visibility – see guidance notes).

17 Highlighting renovated buildings and walls as examples of best practice

We have now reached the end of the interview. I appreciate the time that you have spent with me in answering these questions and assure you once again that the information that you have given me will be **treated in the strictest confidence.**

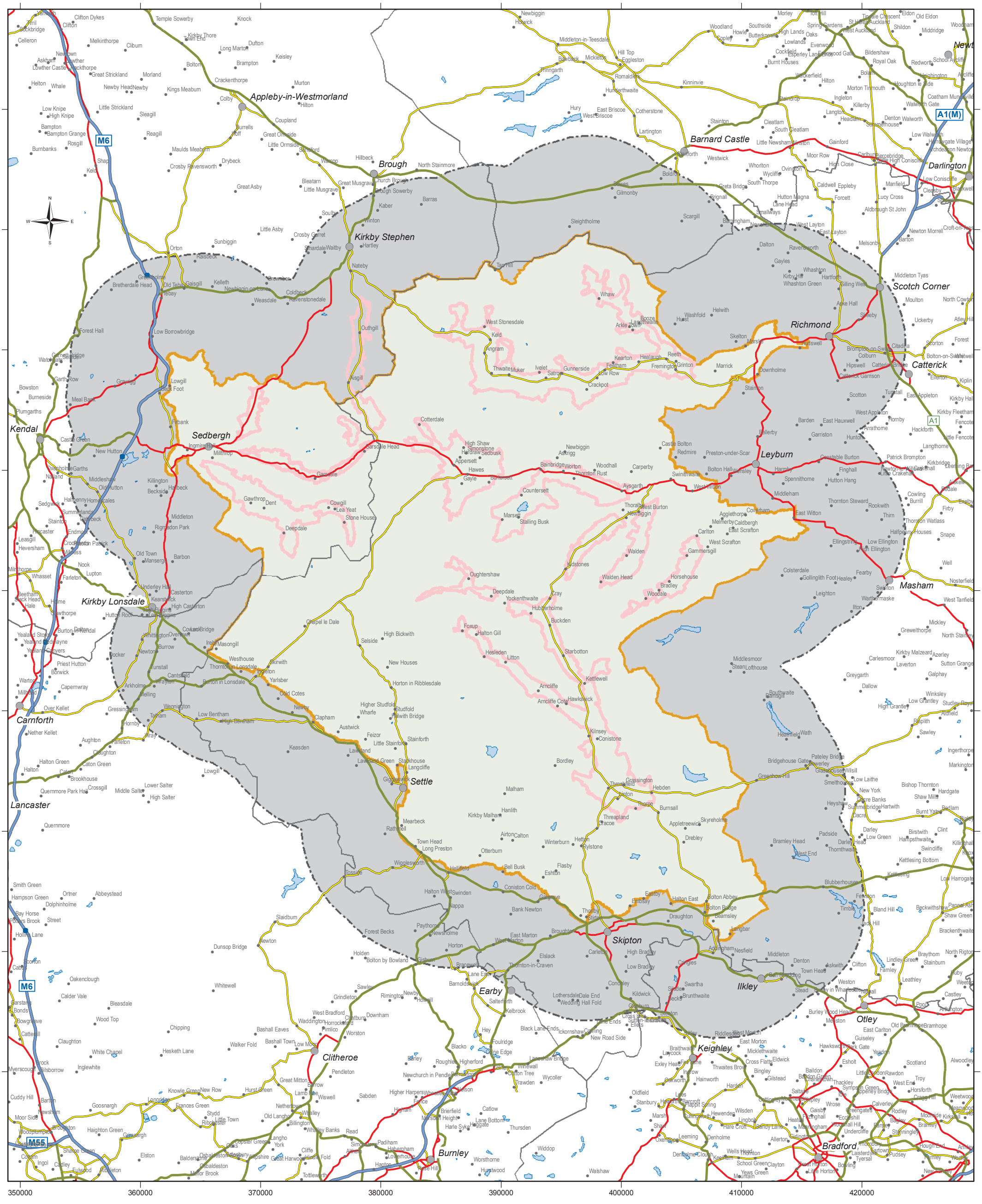
17a. However, we are keen to highlight examples of best practice in the report, for example where the building renovation enables the building / wall to be used and helps maintain the farm business or has made a particularly important contribution to the landscape. A small number renovation projects will be written up as case studies. Would you be willing for this to happen if your building/wall was selected?

Yes ☐
No ☐

17b. Could we use some photographs for your building(s)/wall(s) to illustrate the report?

Yes ☐
No ☐

APPENDIX 2: Map showing Local and Wider Local Areas



Motorway services

Motorway

Primary route

A road

B road

Yorkshire Dales Nat. Park bndy

Pennine ESA boundaries

5 mile zone

ADAS Internal Use Only

Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10

Produced by Environment Systems from ADAS, June 2006. CSMG513/1A

Road, county & settlement data from AA 1:250,000 digital data 2005

APPENDIX 3: Contractor and Supplier Questionnaires

Socio-economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Dry stone Wall Repair in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Building contractors questionnaire

ADAS Consulting Limited
&
Countryside and Community Research Unit

Complete prior to the interview

Name of respondent	
Address of business:	
Telephone No:	
Date and time of interview:	
Name of interviewer:	

Interviewer: Is this the business located in the : YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐

Introduction

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed. As we explained in our original letter, English Heritage and Defra have asked ADAS to carry out a project to examine the socio economic effects of building and wall restoration on the local economy in the Yorkshire Dales. The results of the survey will be used to help improve the targeting of restoration funding.

Everything you tell me will be treated confidentially and the results of the survey will be aggregated and conclusions reported as part of the study. We would under no circumstances release any individual information about your business to anyone else. We stress this because some of the questions cover financial aspects to do with the running of your business.

1 General information about the business

Please could you give me some general information about this business.

1 May I just check on your own status - are you the owner/manager, a partner, or an employee, and is your job full-time? (*tick one box only*)

	Full-time	Part-time	
Owner/manager			
Partner			
Employee			
Other (specify)			

1a What does your job entail?

1b Where do you live? _____Town/village

Interviewer: Is this in the : YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

2 Including yourself, how many people are employed at this address? (Including working proprietors)

			Of which:	
Employee Type	**Persons**	**Average annual salary* (approx. £)**	**Living in YDNP area**	**Living in wider area**
Regular Full-time (30hrs+/week)				
Regular Part-time (-30 hrs/week)				
Seasonal/Casual				
Total				

(Show map 1)
*Including employees NI and Tax

(Interviewer: if easier/ relevant, use the table 2a for seasonal/casual workers)

2a

				Of which:	
Employee Type	**Persons**	**Ave. no of man weeks per year**	**Average weekly salary* (approx. £)**	**Living in YDNP area**	**Living in wider area**
Seasonal/Casual					

3 Which of the following best describes your establishment?

Independent firm ☐
Firm HQ with branches elsewhere in UK ☐
Firm HQ with branches outside UK ☐
Branch of a UK company ☐
Branch of an international company ☐

3a Is this a family owned business?

Yes ☐
No ☐

4 How long has the business been located in this area (i.e. YDNP and / or wider area)?

…….Years

5 Into which of these bands does the average annual turnover (i.e. sales) of your business fall?

Up to £50k	☐	£50k to £100k	☐
£101k – £200k	☐	£201k – £300k	☐
£301k – £400k	☐	£401k – £500k	☐
£501k – £1m	☐	£1.001m – £2m	☐
£2.001m – £5m	☐	Over £5m	☐

Please state…….

6 Approximately what proportion of your average annual turnover is spent on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour and sub-contracted work?

……%

Interviewer: or (if easier ask 6a):

6a What is the approximate average annual spend on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour and sub-contracted work?

…….£

7 What proportion of all the goods and services (i.e. supplies, excluding labour and sub-contracted work) you purchase are from the following areas? ***(Show map 1)***

	IN THE YDNP AREA	IN 'WIDER' AREA	ELSEWHERE	TOTAL
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES				**100%**

8 Please provide further details about all business expenditure, including staff, supplies and contracted work.

(Use separate recording sheet for Q8)

2 Impacts of building renovation grant schemes on the business

9 How many grant funded projects has this business worked on over the past 10 years, on a year by year basis?

	No. of contracts:		*
Year started	**Defra Schemes** (ESA scheme, RES scheme, Countryside Stewardship)	**YDNP Schemes** (YDNPA Barns and walls YDNPA Farm Conservation scheme Millennium Trust scheme)	**All farm building renovation schemes**
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
Total			

***Interviewer: if the respondent is unable to provide a breakdown in terms of grant type, obtain what information you can but ensure that last column for all grant funded contracts (i.e. all building renovation grant funded work) is complete.*

10 Turning to the main activities of your business over the last financial year, and distinguishing between grant-funded and other activities, could you please indicate the approximate proportions of your total revenue and expenditure for each activity? ***(enter proportions)***

Activity	**% of Sales revenue (i.e. turnover)***	**% of all expenditure on labour** (Staff)	**% of all expenditure on supplies** (Non-staff)	**% of all expenditure on sub-contractors**
a) Farm building renovations under all grant schemes (b+c)	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**
b) Farm building renovations under **Defra** grant schemes	%	%	%	%
c) Farm building renovations under **YDNP** grant schemes	%	%	%	%
d) All other work	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Total	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**

** refer respondent back to question 5 if necessary / useful*

11 What proportion of your business relates to the repair of traditional farm buildings generally (including both grant and non-grant funded, all types)?

……..%

12 What effect has the building renovation grant schemes had on the overall turnover (i.e. sales) of this business over the past 10 years?

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 %	☐	+1 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

If positive or negative, why has this occurred?

13 Please indicate the proportion of all grant-funded building renovation works by value of all contracts that were carried out by a) this business b) sub-contractors.

	a) this business	b) sub-contractors	TOTAL
Defra Schemes			**100%**
YDNP Schemes			**100%**
ALL grant-funded renovation work			**100%**

14 Have any extra people been employed to help specifically with this grant-funded work?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **If No, go to Question 16**

If yes:

15 Please provide further information about these employees:
(Interviewer: See notes)

Occupation	Wages p/w	Length time employed	Left previous job in YDNP area? (Y/N)	Place of residence YDNP Area, Wider Area or Elsewhere (show map)
Defra Schemes				
YDNP Schemes				

16 If the business had not obtained income from grant-funded sources, from what sources would income have been drawn over the past 10 years? Please estimate an approximate percentage for each income source.

Income source	%
Repair and maintenance of agricultural buildings	
Repair and maintenance of non-agricultural buildings	
House construction	
Landscaping	
Other (please specify)	
Total	**100%**

17 Approximately what proportion of this income would have been derived from the YDNP and wider area(s) ***(Show map 1)***?

YDNP area……%

Wider area……..%

18 If the grant schemes had not provided building contracts over the past 10 years, what would have been the likely impact on the business?

Outcome: the business would have:	1	2	3	4	5	N/A
Continued at the same level of turnover						
Taken a drop in turnover by __%						
Diversified into other areas of business such as: 1) 2) 3)						
Been forced to look for business further a field (i.e. outside the YDNP and wider areas)						
Increased the number employed by _____employees						
Decreased the number employed by ____employees						
Provided more training for its employees						
Provided less training for its employees						
Taken on more apprentices (estimated no____)						
Taken on less apprentices (estimated no_____)						

1=Definitely

2=Possibly

3=Unsure

4=Probably not

5=Definitely not

3 Impacts of the farm building renovation grant schemes on the local economy

The following questions relate to your perceptions about the impact of the farm building renovation grant schemes on the local economy of the Yorkshire Dales and wider area. Please provide any information or views that you feel are relevant. This will help us to paint a clearer picture of local economic impacts arising from the schemes.

19 In your view, or to the best of your knowledge, have the schemes had an impact on the traditional building skills base of the area?

Probe for positive or negative impacts, apprenticeships, availability of training, skill deficits (and areas whey they occur)

20 To what extent is there transferability of skills from grant projects to other projects/area of building work (i.e. do skills development within the grant programmes benefit work outside the scheme?)

21 Are there any further impacts of the schemes on the business that haven't yet been mentioned?

(Probe for stability, future development, likelihood of remaining a family business etc)

22 Are there any further comments or observations you would like to make about the impact of the grant schemes on the local economy of the Yorkshire Dales?

(probe for ease of obtaining supplies, sub-contractors etc)

4 Your personal household expenditure

23 Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

23a How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

24 Could you please ask two further employees of the business to complete the personal household expenditure question?

(provide separate sheet and ask to return by post if necessary – but only as a last resort)

Interviewer: If possible try to get 1 skilled worker and 1 semi-unskilled worker. It doesn't matter where they live, but more useful if they live in the YDNP or Wider areas.

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 1

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 2

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

Socio-economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Dry stone Wall Repair in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Walling contractors questionnaire

ADAS Consulting Limited
&
Countryside and Community Research Unit

Complete prior to the interview

Name of respondent	
Address of business:	
Telephone No:	
Date and time of interview:	
Name of interviewer:	

Interviewer: Is this the business located in the : YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐

Introduction

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed. As we explained in our original letter, English Heritage and Defra have asked ADAS to carry out a project to examine the socio economic effects of building and wall restoration on the local economy in the Yorkshire Dales. The results of the survey will be used to help improve the targeting of restoration funding.

Everything you tell me will be treated confidentially and the results of the survey will be aggregated and conclusions reported as part of the study. We would under no circumstances release any individual information about your business to anyone else. We stress this because some of the questions cover financial aspects to do with the running of your business.

1 General information about the business

Please could you give me some general information about this business.

1 May I just check on your own status - are you the owner/manager, a partner, or an employee, and is your job full-time? (*tick one box only*)

	Full-time	Part-time	
Owner/manager			
Partner			
Employee			
Other (specify)			

1a What does your job entail?

1b Where do you live? _____Town/village

Interviewer: Is this in the : YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

2 Including yourself, how many people are employed at this address? (Including working proprietors)

			Of which:	
Employee Type	**Persons**	**Average annual salary* (approx. £)**	**Living in YDNP area**	**Living in wider area**
Regular Full-time (30hrs+/week)				
Regular Part-time (-30 hrs/week)				
Seasonal/Casual				
Total				

(Show map 1)
*Including employees NI and Tax

(Interviewer: if easier/ relevant, use the table 2a for seasonal/casual workers)

2a

				Of which:	
Employee Type	**Persons**	**Ave. no of man weeks per year**	**Average weekly salary* (approx. £)**	**Living in YDNP area**	**Living in wider area**
Seasonal/Casual					

3 Which of the following best describes your establishment?

Independent firm ☐
Firm HQ with branches elsewhere in UK ☐
Firm HQ with branches outside UK ☐
Branch of a UK company ☐
Branch of an international company ☐

3a Is this a family owned business?

Yes ☐
No ☐

4 How long has the business been located in this area (i.e. YDNP and / or wider area)?

…….Years

5 Into which of these bands does the average annual turnover (i.e. sales) of your business fall?

Up to £50k	☐	£50k to £100k	☐
£101k – £200k	☐	£201k – £300k	☐
£301k – £400k	☐	£401k – £500k	☐
£501k – £1m	☐	£1.001m – £2m	☐
£2.001m – £5m	☐	Over £5m	☐

Please state…….

6 Approximately what proportion of your average annual turnover is spent on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour and sub-contracted work?

……%

Interviewer: or (if easier ask 6a):

6a What is the approximate average annual spend on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour and sub-contracted work?

…….£

7 What proportion of all the goods and services (i.e. supplies, excluding labour and sub-contracted work) you purchase are from the following areas? ***(Show map 1)***

	IN THE YDNP AREA	IN 'WIDER' AREA	ELSEWHERE	TOTAL
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES				**100%**

8 Please provide further details about all business expenditure, including staff, supplies and contracted work.

(Use separate recording sheet for Q8)

2 Impacts of walling renovation grant schemes on the business

9 How many grant funded projects has this business worked on over the past 10 years, on a year by year basis?

	No. of contracts:		*
Year started	**Defra Schemes** (ESA scheme, Countryside Stewardship)	**YDNP Schemes** (YDNPA Barns and walls YDNPA Farm Conservation scheme Millennium Trust scheme)	**All walling renovation schemes**
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
Total			

***Interviewer: if the respondent is unable to provide a breakdown in terms of grant type, obtain what information you can but ensure that last column for all grant funded contracts (i.e. all walling renovation grant funded work) is complete.*

10 Turning to the main activities of your business over the last financial year, and distinguishing between grant-funded and other activities, could you please indicate the approximate proportions of your total revenue and expenditure for each activity? ***(enter proportions)***

Activity	**% of Sales revenue (i.e. turnover)***	**% of all expenditure on labour** (Staff)	**% of all expenditure on supplies** (Non-staff)	**% of all expenditure on sub-contractors**
a) Walling renovations under all grant schemes (b+c)	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**	**% (b+c)**
b) Walling renovations under **Defra** grant schemes	%	%	%	%
c) Walling renovations under **YDNP** grant schemes	%	%	%	%
d) All other work	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Total	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**	**100% (a+d)**

** refer respondent back to question 5 if necessary / useful*

11 What proportion of your business relates to the repair of dry stone walls and other field boundaries generally (including both grant and non-grant funded, all types)?

Dry stone walls……..……..%
Other field boundaries……%

12 What effect has the walling renovation grant schemes had on the overall turnover (i.e. sales) of this business over the past 10 years?

-10% or less	☐	-9 to 0%	☐
0 %	☐	+1 to +10%	☐
+11 to +15%	☐	+16% or more	☐

If positive or negative, why has this occurred?

13 Please indicate the proportion of all grant-funded walling renovation works by value of all contracts that were carried out by a) this business b) sub-contractors.

	a) this business	b) sub-contractors	TOTAL
Defra Schemes			**100%**
YDNP Schemes			**100%**
ALL grant-funded renovation work			**100%**

14 Have any extra people been employed to help specifically with this grant-funded work?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **If No, go to Question 16**

If yes:

15 Please provide further information about these employees:
(Interviewer: See notes)

Occupation	Wages p/w	Length time employed	Left previous job in YDNP area? (Y/N)	Place of residence YDNP Area, Wider Area or Elsewhere (show map)
Defra Schemes				
YDNP Schemes				

16 If the business had not obtained income from grant-funded sources, from what sources would income have been drawn over the past 10 years? Please estimate an approximate percentage for each income source.

Income source	%
Repair and maintenance of dry stone walls	
Repair and maintenance of other field boundaries	
Repair and maintenance of agricultural buildings	
Other building	
Landscaping	
Other (please specify)	
Total	**100%**

17 Approximately what proportion of this income would have been derived from the YDNP and wider area(s) ***(Show map 1)***?

YDNP area……%

Wider area……..%

18 If the grant schemes had not provided building contracts over the past 10 years, what would have been the likely impact on the business?

Outcome: the business would have:	1	2	3	4	5	N/A
Continued at the same level of turnover						
Taken a drop in turnover by __%						
Diversified into other areas of business such as: 1) 2) 3)						
Been forced to look for business further a field (i.e. outside the YDNP and wider areas)						
Increased the number employed by _____employees						
Decreased the number employed by ____employees						
Provided more training for its employees						
Provided less training for its employees						
Taken on more apprentices (estimated no____)						
Taken on less apprentices (estimated no_____)						

1=Definitely

2=Possibly

3=Unsure

4=Probably not

5=Definitely not

3 Impacts of the walling renovation grant schemes on the local economy

The following questions relate to your perceptions about the impact of the walling renovation grant schemes on the local economy of the Yorkshire Dales and wider area. Please provide any information or views that you feel are relevant. This will help us to paint a clearer picture of local economic impacts arising from the schemes.

19 In your view, or to the best of your knowledge, have the schemes had an impact on the traditional building, walling and other rural skills base of the area?

Probe for positive or negative impacts, apprenticeships, availability of training, skill deficits (and areas whey they occur)

20 To what extent is there transferability of skills from grant projects to other projects/area of building and walling work (i.e. do skills development within the grant programmes benefit work outside the scheme?)

21 Are there any further impacts of the schemes on the business that haven't yet been mentioned?

(Probe for stability, future development, likelihood of remaining a family business etc)

22 Are there any further comments or observations you would like to make about the impact of the grant schemes on the local economy of the Yorkshire Dales?

(probe for ease of obtaining supplies, sub-contractors etc)

4 Your personal household expenditure

23 Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

23a How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

24 Could you please ask two further employees of the business to complete the personal household expenditure question?

(provide separate sheet and ask to return by post if necessary – but only as a last resort)

Interviewer: If possible try to get 1 skilled worker and 1 semi-unskilled worker. It doesn't matter where they live, but more useful if they live in the YDNP or Wider areas.

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 1

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 2

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

Socio-economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Dry stone Wall Repair in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Suppliers questionnaire

ADAS Consulting Limited
&
Countryside and Community Research Unit

Complete prior to the interview

Name of respondent	
Address of business:	
Telephone No:	
Date and time of interview:	
Name of interviewer:	

Interviewer: Is this the business located in the : YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐

Introduction

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed. As we explained in our original letter, English Heritage and Defra have asked ADAS to carry out a project to examine the socio economic effects of building and wall restoration on the local economy in the Yorkshire Dales. The results of the survey will be used to help improve the targeting of restoration funding.

Everything you tell me will be treated confidentially and the results of the survey will be aggregated and conclusions reported as part of the study. We would under no circumstances release any individual information about your business to anyone else. We stress this because some of the questions cover financial aspects to do with the running of your business.

1 Employment and turnover

Please could you give me some general information about this business.

1 May I just check on your own status - are you the owner/manager, a partner, or a employee and is your job full-time? (*tick one box only*)

	Full-time	Part-time	
Owner/manager			
Partner			
Employee			
Other (specify)			

1a Where do you live? _____
(Show map to assist)

2 Including yourself, how many people are employed at this address? (Including working proprietors)

			Of which:	
Employee Type	**Persons**	**Average annual salary (approx. £)**	**Living in YDNP area**	**Living in wider area**
Regular Full-time (30hrs+/week)				
Regular Part-time (-30 hrs/week)				
Seasonal/Casual				
Total				

(Show map 1)

3 Into which of these bands does the average annual turnover (i.e. sales) of your business fall? ***(show prompt card)***

Up to £50k	☐	£51k to £100k	☐
£101k – £200k	☐	£201k – £300k	☐
£301k – £400k	☐	£401k – £500k	☐
£501k – £1m	☐	£1.001m – £2m	☐
£2.001m – £5m	☐	Over £5m	☐

Please state……

4 Approximately what proportion of your average annual turnover is spent on goods and services (i.e. supplies), excluding labour?

……%

2 Purchases and sales

5 What proportion of all the goods and services (i.e. supplies) you purchase are from the following areas? ***(Show map 1)***

	IN THE YDNP AREA	IN 'WIDER' AREA	ELSEWHERE	TOTAL
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES				**100%**

6 Please provide further details about all business expenditure.

(Use separate recording sheet for Q6)

7 Do you encounter any problems obtaining supplies?

Yes ☐
No ☐ **If No, go to Question 8**

If yes:
7a Please could you describe what the problems / issues are with respect to sourcing?

(Probe for shortages, the need to source non-locally etc)

8 What proportion of all sales (by value) are to customers in the following areas? ***(Show map 1)***

	IN THE YDNP AREA	IN 'WIDER' AREA	ELSEWHERE	TOTAL
TOTAL VALUE OF SALES				**100%**

9 What proportion of your turnover relates to supplies for: a) the repair and maintenance of traditional farm buildings generally; and b) the repair and maintenance of dry stone walls generally?

a) Repair and maintenance of traditional farm buildings ……..%

b) Repair and maintenance of dry stone walls…… ……..%

3 Your personal household expenditure

10 Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	Within the wider area	Elsewhere	Mail order/ internet/ other	Total
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

10a How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

11 Could you please ask two further employees of the business to complete the personal household expenditure question?

(provide separate sheet and ask to return by post if necessary – but only as a last resort)

Interviewer: If possible try to get 1 skilled worker and 1 semi-unskilled worker. It doesn't matter where they live, but more useful if they live in the YDNP or Wider areas.

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 1

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

Survey code:
Location:

Employee 2

Your personal household expenditure

Are you:

Full time ☐
Part time ☐
Seasonal/casual ☐

What is your occupation?

_____

Where do you live? ***(Show map 1)***

YDNP area ☐
Wider area ☐
Elsewhere ☐

Please estimate your personal household expenditure according to where it takes place?

	Within the YDNP area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
e.g. Food	*25%*	*70%*	*5%*	*0%*	*100%*

	Within the ESA area	**Within the wider area**	**Elsewhere**	**Mail order/ internet/ other**	**Total**
Food	%	%	%	%	100%
Clothing	%	%	%	%	100%
Durables	%	%	%	%	100%
Services/other	%	%	%	%	100%

(Show map 1)

How is all of your income spent?

Monthly expenditure	**%**
Food, clothing, durables and services (all of the above)	
Income tax and NI	
Rent/mortgage	
Household bills and council tax	
Loan repayments and savings	
Total income	**100%**

APPENDIX 4: Public Benefits Recording System

Public benefits recording sheet - Buildings

Questionnaire ID number:			Grid Ref:		
Building letter: build_ltr			Record sheet of (eg. 1 of 2)		
Building – Grouped or Single		grp/single	If Grouped – how many buildings in group		
	Visual Receptors	Visibility	Usage	Distance	Site Check (visibility)
F1	1. Footpath users				
F2					
F3					
F4					
F5					
B1	2. Bridlepath users				
B2					
B3					
B4					
M1	3. Minor road users				
M2					
M3					
M4					
M5					
MJ1	4. Major road users				
MJ2					
MJ3					
MJ4					
T1	5. Train users				
T2					
V1	6. Public Viewpoint Users				
V2					
V3					
C1	7. CROW land users				
R1	8. Nearest residential property				
FT1	9. Nearest farm trail				
FS1	10. Nearest farm shop				
VC1	11. Nearest village centre				
P1	12. Nearest pub				
CB1	13. Nearest camping barn				

Summary impressions of visibility and accessibility of building during site visit

sum_descp

Public benefits recording sheet – Stone Walls

Questionnaire ID number: id			Grid Ref: grid_ref		
Stone wall location – Allotment/moorland field (A) or In-bye/meadow/pasture field (I)			**A / I**		
	Visual Receptors	**Visibility**	**Usage**	**Distance**	**Site Check (visibility)**
F1	1. Footpath users				
F2					
F3					
F4					
F5					
B1	2. Bridlepath users				
B2					
B3					
B4					
M1	3. Minor road users				
M2					
M3					
M4					
M5					
MJ1	4. Major road users				
MJ2					
MJ3					
MJ4					
T1	5. Train users				
T2					
V1	6. Public Viewpoint Users				
V2					
V3					
C1	7. CROW land users				
R1	8. Nearest residential property				

Summary impressions of visibility and accessibility of stone wall during site visit

sum_descp

What is the predominate condition score of the stone walls in the immediate vicinity and in the wider landscape?

Immediate Vicinity	**Wider landscape**

APPENDIX 5: Diagrammatic Guide to evaluating wall quality

Guidance Notes for Farmer Interview

Complete a Public Benefits record sheet for each renovated building, by answering Q to Q. Attach the record sheets to the questionnaire.

Farm Building	
Building Grouped or Single	Please circle appropriate letter on the form to indicate whether the building is part of a group (G) or single (S). If part of a group, please indicate how many buildings are in the group.
Public Rights of Ways (PROWs) Transport routes, CROW Act land, viewpoints residential properties	During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify all PROWs, transport routes, CROW Act land (ie. open access) and viewpoints on a 1:25,000 map from which the renovated farm building is visible. On the map mark each path, route or viewpoint using the reference number in the left hand column of the form. Ask the farmer to rate the level of visibility and the level of usage, using the ratings below. (Minor road – any public road that is smaller than a B road) (Major roads include, A roads, dual-carriageways and motorways)
Visibility	Relates to the extent of visibility of building from PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and other facilities. Refers to the most visible viewpoint along the PROW or transport route. Visibility to be checked during site visit.
1	Glimpse – Only a very small part of the renovated building is discernible
2	Partial - Building partly visible and easily noticed by observer or receptor
3	High - Building highly visible and forms a significant and immediately apparent part of the scene.
Level of Usage	Relates to the level of usage of PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and other facilities.
1	Low level of usage < 5 users/day
2	Average level of usage 5-20 users/day
3	High level of usage >20 users/day
Residential property	During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify the nearest residential property to the farm building and rate the level of visibility, using rating scale above.
Farm trail / shop users	During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify any farm trails or farm shops within 1 km of the farm building and rate level of visibility and usage.
Village centres, pub	During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify the closest village centre and closest pub to the farm building/s.

Stone Walls	
Allotment/moorland field or in-bye /pasture/ meadows fields	Please circle the appropriate letter on the form to indicate whether the length of stone wall is situated in an allotment or moorland field (A) or in an in-bye/pasture/meadow fields (I).
Public Rights of Ways (PROWs) Transport routes, CROW Act land, viewpoints residential properties	During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify all PROWs, transport routes, CROW Act land (ie. open access) and viewpoints on a 1:25,000 map from which the selected stone wall is visible. On the map mark each path, route or viewpoint using the reference number in the left hand column of the form. Ask the farmer to rate the level of visibility and the level of usage, using the ratings below. (Minor road – any public road that is smaller than a B road) (Major roads include, A roads, dual-carriageways and motorways)
Visibility	Relates to the extent of visibility of the selected stone wall from PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and other facilities. Refers to the most visible viewpoint along the PROW or transport route. Visibility to be checked during site visit.
1	Glimpse – Only a very small part of the stone wall is discernible
2	Partial - Stone wall partly visible and easily noticed by observer or receptor
3	High - Stone wall highly visible and forms a significant and immediately apparent part of the scene.
Level of Usage	Relates to the level of usage of PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and

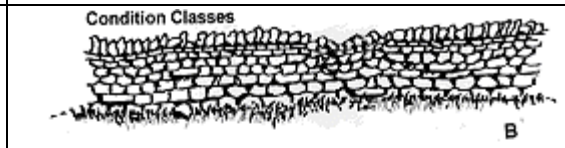
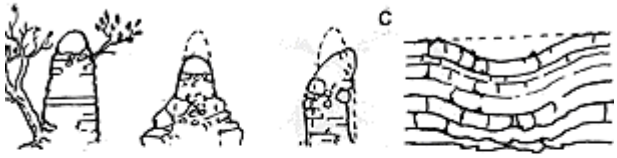
		other facilities.
1	Low level of usage	< 5 users/day
2	Average level of usage	5-20 users/day
3	High level of usage	>20 users/day
Residential property		During the farmer interview ask farmers to identify the nearest residential property to the farm building and rate the level of visibility, using rating scale above.

Guidance Notes for Site Visit

The interviewer is to visit each renovated farm building to check whether the PROWs, transport routes, viewpoints and residential properties identified by the farmer on the map are visible from the farm building or stone wall. If the information supplied by the farmer is correct tick the Site Check box on the form. If they are not visible from the farm building or stone wall place a cross in the box.

The interviewer should also provide a short summary impression of the visibility (e.g. very prominent on hill top, hidden in valley, screened by trees etc.) and accessibility (popular tourist spot, very remote etc.) of the farm building or stone wall in the box provided on the form.

During the site visit the interviewer should also indicate the condition of surrounding stones wall within two zones of the selected stone wall. Firstly, in the immediate vicinity, score the predominate condition of the stone walls in the adjoining fields. Secondly, score the predominate condition of the walls in the wider landscape, as far as they are visible. Score the predominate condition of the walls in these two zones using the chart below.

Score	Condition	
1		Stockproof - Some structural defects but effective. A few fallen stones and occasional top stones missing. Obvious temporary repairs such as gap filled with single width of rubble.
1		Stockproof - Almost complete but signs of future problems, bellying, slumping, bowing. Extensive tree growth at wall base or shrub growth in wall.
2		Not stockproof – still used as a stockproof boundary but the wall plays a secondary or negligible role to a fence
3		Boundary not maintained stockproof in any way. Large gaps and reduced wall height. Most stone still present
3		Very derelict along its entire length with apparent large loss of stone, removed or buried. Apparent mainly because of a raised bank.

Guidance Notes for Map Work

Using either paper maps or GIS measure the distance (as the crow flies) between the closest visible point on PROW, transport route, viewpoint, CROW land boundary, residential property, farm trail/shop, village centre, pub to the farm building or selected stone wall. Rate the measured distance using the scale below and complete the impact assessment form.

PROWs, transport routes, residential property, farm trail, farm shop		CROW Act land boundary, Viewing points, nearest village centre, nearest pub	
1	Distant - > 1km	1	Distant - > 5km
2	Average - 0.1 - 0.5 km	2	Average - 1 - 5 km
3	Near - <0.1 km	3	Near - <1 km

APPENDIX 6: Descriptive Statistics for Individual Schemes

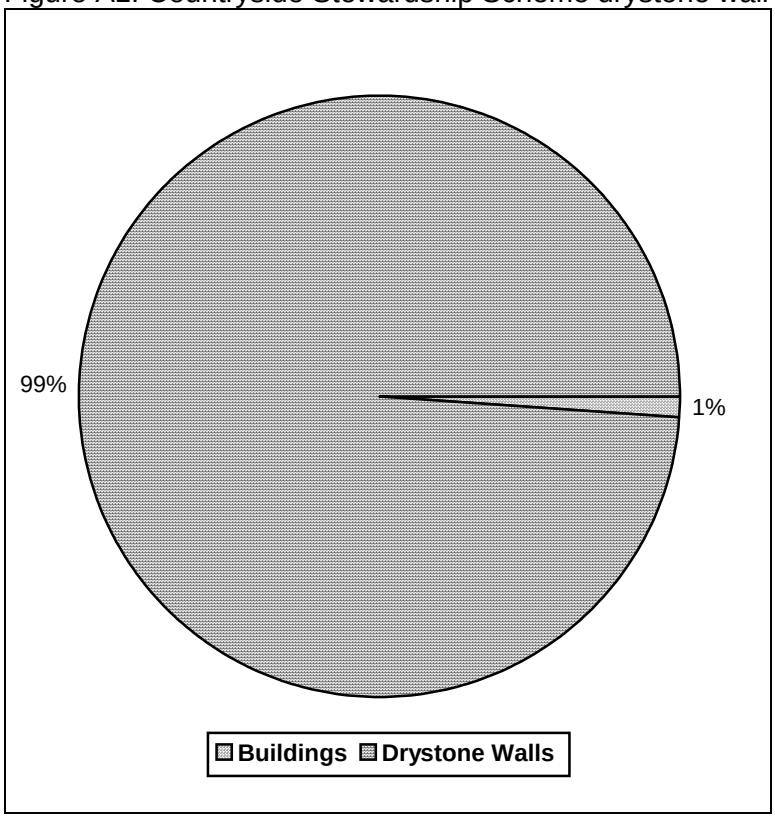
Appendix 6: Descriptive Grant Statistics

Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS)

Total payments to agreement holders

- 90 agreement holders received payments under the scheme between 1998 and 2004.
- Total grant paid was £619,538.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £6,884.
- 99% of payments were for the restoration of drystone walls.

Figure A1: Countryside Stewardship Scheme drystone wall and building payments



Drystone wall renovation payments

- 90 agreement holder received drystone wall renovation payments.
- Total grant paid was £614,903 (including supplements).
- Average payment per agreement holder was £6,832.
- Total length of drystone wall restored was 37,070m.
- Average length of drystone wall restored per agreement holder was 431m.

Building renovation payments

- 1 agreement holder received building renovation payments.

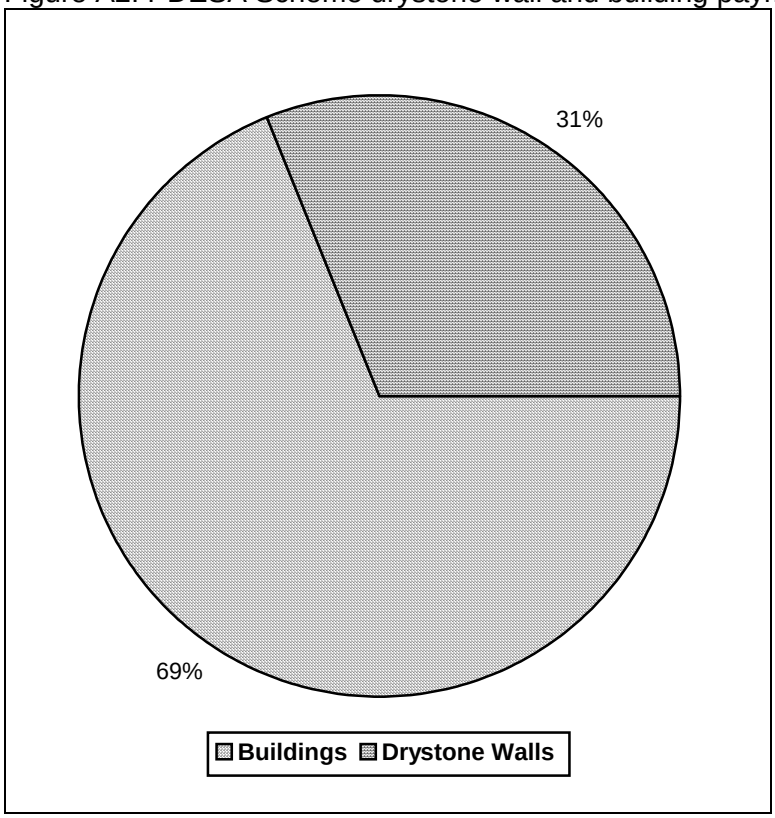
- Total grant paid was £4636.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £4636.
- Total number of buildings restored was 1.
- Average number of buildings restored per agreement holder was 1.

Pennine Dales Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme (ESA)

Total payments to agreement holders

- 336 agreement holders received payments under the scheme between 1998 and 2004.
- Total grant paid was £4,090,718.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £12,175.
- 69% of funds allocated under the scheme were for the restoration of buildings.

Figure A2: PDESA Scheme drystone wall and building payments



Drystone wall renovation payments

- 286 agreement holders received payments.
- Total grant paid was £1,286,677.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £4,499.
- Total length of drystone wall restored was 86,200m.
- Average length of drystone wall restored per agreement holder was 301m

Building renovation payments

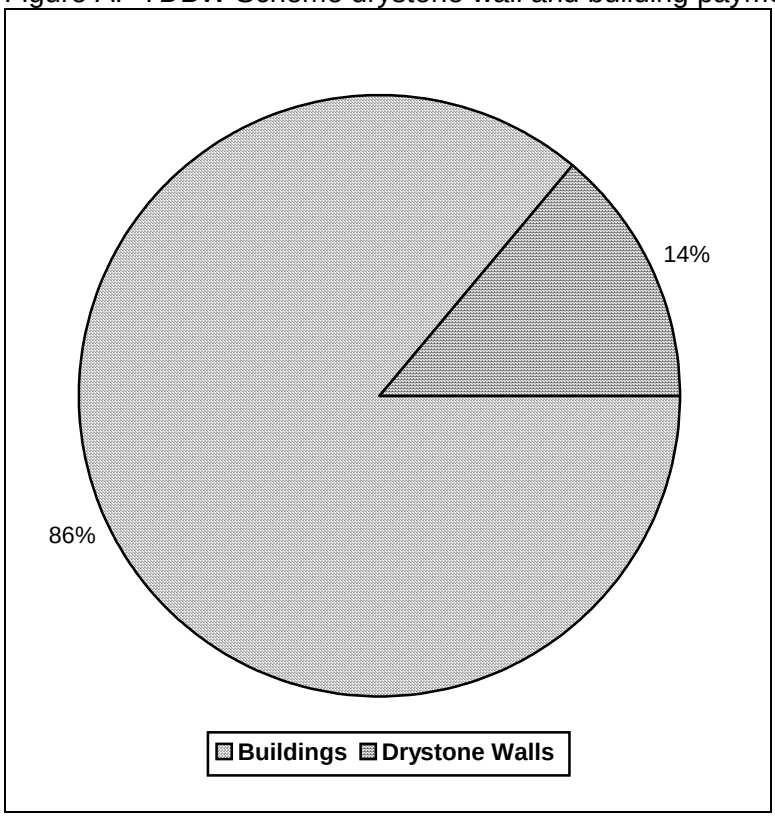
- 172 agreement holders received building renovation payments.
- Total grant paid was £2,804,040.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £16,303.
- Total number of buildings restored was 327.
- Average number of buildings restored per agreement holder was 1.9.

Yorkshire Dales Barns and Walls (BWCS)

Total payments to agreement holders

- 73 agreement holders received payments under the scheme between 1998 and 2004.
- Total grant paid was £415,236.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £5,689.
- 86% of funds allocated under the scheme were for the restoration of buildings.

Figure A: YDBW Scheme drystone wall and building payments



Drystone wall renovation payments

- 29 agreement holders received payments.
- Total grant paid was £56,237.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £1,939.

- Total length of drystone wall restored was 3,360m.
- Average length of drystone wall restored per agreement holder was 116m.

Building renovation payments

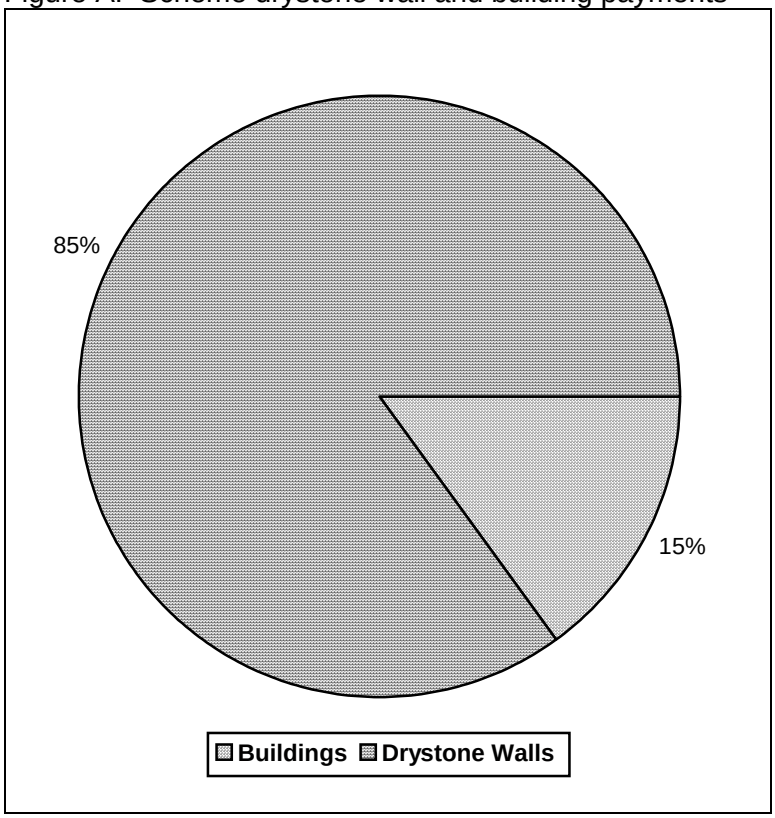
- 46 agreement holders received building renovation payments.
- Total grant paid was £354,843.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £7,714.
- Total number of buildings restored was 70.
- Average number of buildings restored per agreement holder was 1.5.

Yorkshire Dales Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS)

Total payments to agreement holders

- 20 agreement holders received payments under the scheme between 1996 and 2004.
- Total grant paid was £92,752.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £4638.
- 85% of payments were for the restoration of drystone walls.

Figure A: Scheme drystone wall and building payments



Drystone wall renovation payments

- 20 agreement holders received payments.
- Total grant paid was £78,492.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £3,925.
- Total length of drystone wall restored was m5,522.
- Average length of drystone wall restored per agreement holder was 276m

Building renovation payments

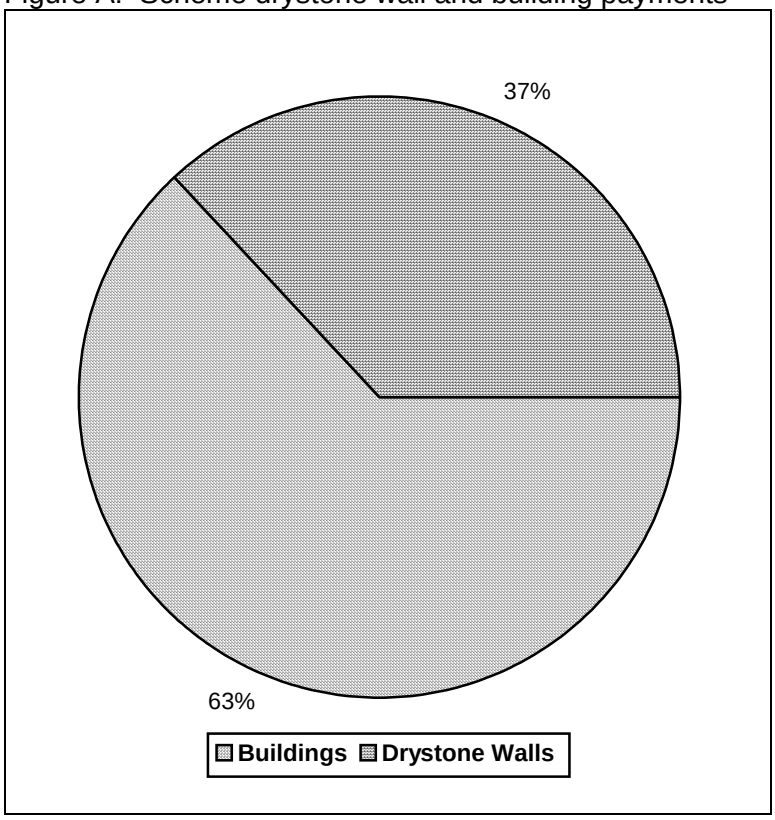
- 3 agreement holders received building renovation payments.
- Total grant paid was £14,323.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £4,774.
- Total number of buildings restored was 4.
- Average number of buildings restored per agreement holder was 1.3.

Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust Scheme (MTS)

Total payments to agreement holders

- 79 agreement holders received payments under the scheme between 1998 and 2004.
- Total grant paid was £565,642.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £7,160.
- 63% of payments were for the restoration of Buildings.

Figure A: Scheme drystone wall and building payments



Drystone wall renovation payments

- 43 agreement holders received payments.
- Total grant paid was £210,321.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £4,891.
- Total length of drystone wall restored was 32,503m.
- Average length of drystone wall restored per agreement holder was 756m.

Building renovation payments

- 37 agreement holders received building renovation payments.
- Total grant paid was £355,321.
- Average payment per agreement holder was £9,603.
- Total number of buildings restored was 43.
- Average number of buildings restored per agreement holder was 1.2.

APPENDIX 7: Table 6.1A Complete Income Estimation for Model B1

Appendix 7: Table 6.1A

Table 6.1A: Estimation of Income effects for Model B1 (Defra Buildings, Scenario B - additionality measures I and II)

Direct effects	**Total Defra building grant awarded (£)**	**Farmers contribution (20%)**	**Total injection (grant + 20% contribution)**	**% local**	**Total injection (L)**
Farm expenditure on renovations (1st round)	**2808676**	702169	**3510845**	0.67	**2352266**
Less additionality I	2808676	442366	3251042	0.67	2178198
Less additionality II			2929189	0.67	1962557
TOTAL DIRECT EFFECTS			**2929189**	**0.67**	**1962557**
Indirect effects I		**Total expenditure (L)**	**Total expenditure (WL)**	**% Local (L)**	**Total injection (L)**
BUILDERS	**%**	**1962557**	**2782730**		
Staff wages	0.326	639794	907170	0.755	483044
NI & pensions	0.036	70652	100178	0	0
General building supplies	0.241	472976	670638	0.325	153717
Specialist supplies	0.068	133454	189226	0.316	42171
Other expenditure	0.014	27476	38958	1	27476
Sub-contractors	0.208	408212	578808	0.765	312282
Fuel and utilities	0.025	49064	69568	0.528	25906
Insurance	0.019	37289	52872	0.111	4139
Taxes	0.052	102053	144702	0	0
Other (Inc accountants)	0.011	21588	30610	0.167	3605
Total Indirect effects I	**1**	**1962557**	**2782730**	**0.40**	**1052341**

Indirect effects II		Total expenditure (L)	Total expenditure (WL)	% Local (L)	Total injection (L)
SUPPLIERS	**%**	**1052341**	**2355539**		
Staff wages	0.116	122072	273243	0.36	43946
NI & pensions	0.013	13680	30622	0	0
General building supplies	0.849	893437	1999853	0.045	40205
Specialist supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Other supplies	0.005	5262	11778	0	0
Fuel and utilities	0.01	10523	23555	0.5	5262
Insurance	0.004	4209	9422	0	0
Taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Inc accountants)	0.003	3157	7067	1	3157
Total Indirect effects II	**1**	**1052341**	**2355539**	**0.21**	**92569**
Indirect effects III					
Estimate of subsequent spending					**24607**
Total Indirect effects III					**1169517**
Indirect multipliers					**0.60**
Indirect multipliers (additional)					**0.50**

Induced effects		Local (L)	Wider local (WL)	% Local (L)	Total injection (L)
Wages to all Staff and owners (B&S)		761865	1180412		
Disposable income (less tax, rent etc)		228560	354124		
Household expenditure	**%***				
Food	0.31	70853	109778	0.38	26924
Clothing	0.14	31998	49577	0.15	4800
Durables	0.17	38855	60201	0.26	10102
Services/other	0.38	86853	134567	0.33	28661
Total	**1**	**228560**	**354124**	**0.28**	**70488**
Subsequent rounds of spending					**27412**
TOTAL INDUCED EFFECTS					**97900**
Induced effect multipliers					**0.05**
Induced effect multipliers (additional)					**0.04**
					Total injection (L)
Total income effects					**3229973**
Income effect multiplier					1.65
'Scheme' multiplier					**1.15**

* From ONS Family Spending 2002-2003

The Valuing the Historic Environment series reports new research into the social and economic value of heritage. For copies of this leaflet, please contact English Heritage Customer Services Department on 0870 333 1181 or email customers@english-heritage.org.uk. Product Code: 51308. Published April 2007. www.english-heritage.org.uk and www.helm.org.uk

Overleaf: Field barns for overwintering cattle and stone walled hay meadows at Gunnerside Bottoms, Swaledale. Most of these buildings have benefited from grants through the Pennine Dales Environmentally Sensitive Area or the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme. Photograph: Robert White/YDNPA

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