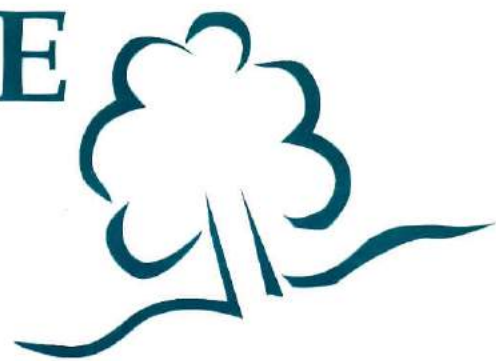
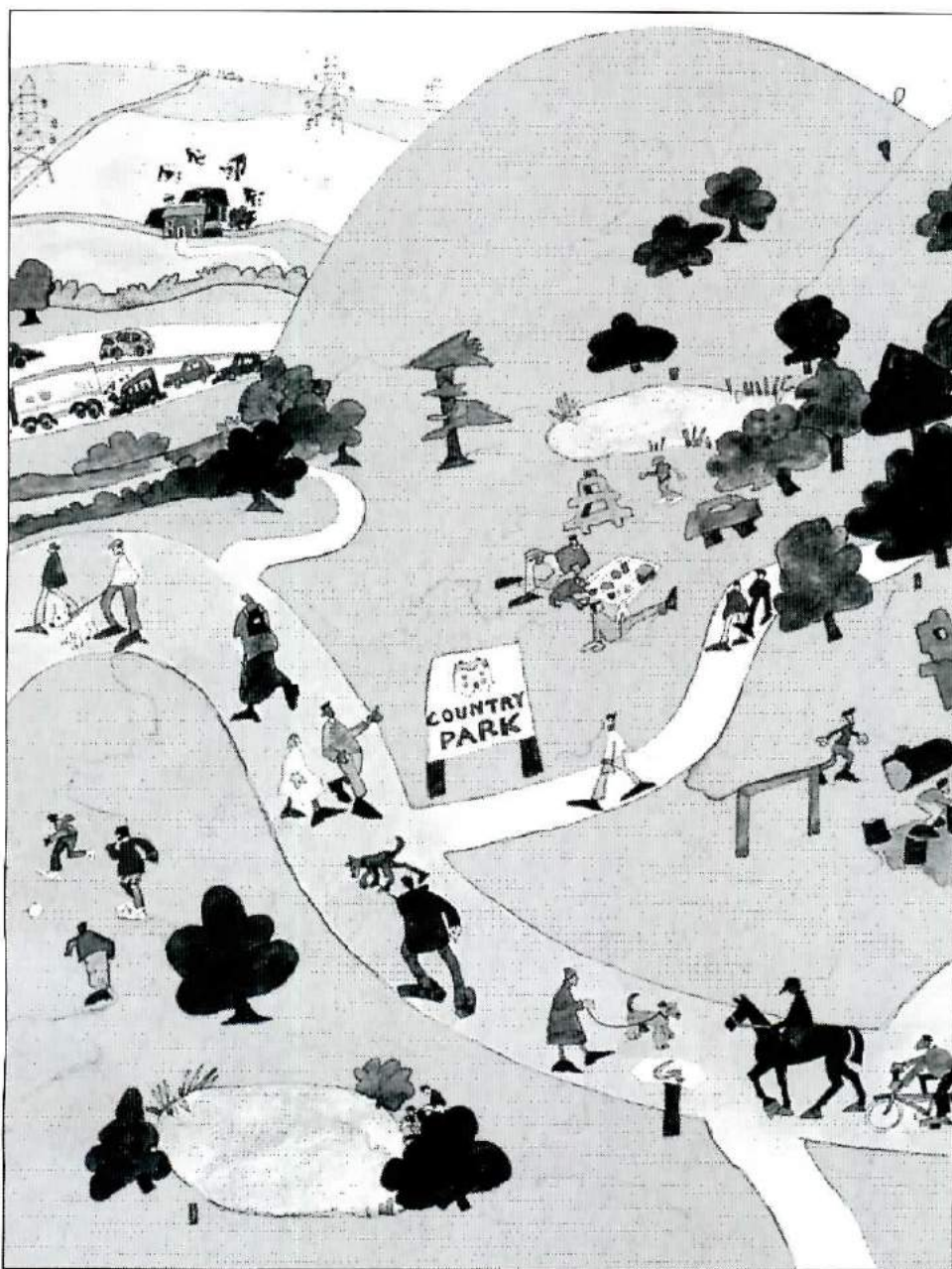


COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION



Volume 6 Number 2 Summer 1998

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Leisure
Walking and
Health

Sea Empress
Oil Spill

River
Processes
and Recreation

Exchanging and
Spreading
Information to
develop best
Policy and
Practice in
Countryside
Recreation



'Countryside Recreation' is provided free by the following organisations to promote good practice:



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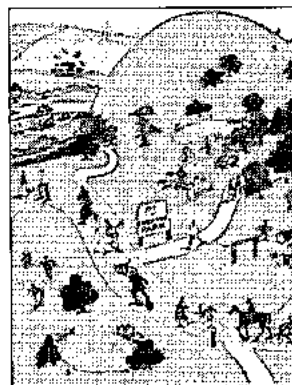


Photo: Countryside Commissioner

Cover: The picture on the cover forms part of a mural produced by the Countryside Commission illustrating elements of their new 'Greenways' initiative. This project aims to spread a network of largely car-free, off-road routes throughout England, connecting people to facilities and open spaces in and around towns, cities and out into the countryside. For further details contact Jacqueline Stearn at the Countryside Commission on 01242 521381.

The views expressed in this journal do not necessarily represent those of CRN member agencies.



Countryside Recreation Network

CRN is a network which:

- is UK wide
- gives easy access to information on countryside and related recreation matters
- reaches organisations and individuals in the public, private and voluntary sectors
- networks thousands of interested people

The Network helps the work of agencies and individuals in three areas:

Research:

to encourage co-operation between members in identifying and promoting the need for research related to countryside recreation, to encourage joint ventures in undertaking research, and to disseminate information about members' recreation programmes.

Liaison:

to promote information exchange relating to countryside recreation, and to foster general debate about relevant trends and issues.

Good Practice:

to spread information to develop best practice through training and professional development in provision for and management of countryside recreation.

Chair: Richard Broadhurst,
Forestry Commission

Vice-chair: John Mackay,
Scottish Natural Heritage

Countryside Recreation is free and is published four times a year. We welcome articles and letters from all readers. The copy date for the next issue is 14 September.

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Editorial

So summer is here I believe, although you wouldn't know it from the weather. The World Cup and Wimbledon have finished and the vacation period looms. Many will be looking forward to a relaxing week or so getting away from it all.

Turning to this edition of 'Countryside Recreation' the articles are very varied in subject matter. Professor David Ball illustrates the many health benefits which can be gained from even modest amounts of regular walking. Steve Webb looks at some of the tourism impacts in Pembrokeshire following the 'Sea Empress' oil spill two years ago. Although inconclusive, several research findings indicate direct and appreciable impacts to the economy of the area after the disaster in 1996. On a more upbeat note, concerning all things fluvial, Jim and Peter Walker highlight the problems of path management in an area undergoing active river erosion, where specific problems and constraints are placed on site managers.

Looking forward to CRN events for 1998, a Sponsorship workshop is being held at Cardiff University in August. All of us working in countryside recreation want to do more than we can but are prevented from doing so because we do not have enough time or enough money. CRN itself is reviewing how to make best use of limited resources and the future direction of the Network is currently being assessed in regard to this. Partnerships with sponsors are now a well established way of working between the public and private sectors. This can be a useful way of increasing the capacity of one organisation, whilst enhancing the image of another. Obviously new finances are to be welcomed, but any possible conflicts of interest at the negotiation stage should be identified, rather than causing problems later on.

At the end of the day the aim of business is to ensure profit whilst that of CRN Funding Agencies is to provide a public service aimed to benefit people. So we should welcome appropriate opportunities for joint working but must always remain clear about the objective and expectations of all parties involved. Quality of life and the opportunity for recreation go hand in hand and I hope that CRN will continue to play a role in informing on new funding opportunities and promoting liaison, research and best practice on the major issues key to Countryside Recreation.

Edmund Blamey

Leisure Walking and Health

David Ball, Professor of Risk Management,
Middlesex University



Walkers enjoying the
Pembrokeshire Coastal
path

Photo: Courtesy of Countryside Council for Wales

Peter Ashcroft¹ in the Spring issue of *Countryside Recreation* emphasised the need for leisure walking to be included as an essential component of the government's new walking strategy. Modern research into the health benefits of leisure pursuits such as walking and other sports activities strongly supports this position. Indeed, leisure walking may have one of the most favourable benefit-to-risk ratios of all the spare time activities in which the public, particularly the elderly, might participate. Vigorous pursuance of leisure walking as a goal would be entirely consistent with the Department of Health's strategy for reducing the incidence of coronary heart disease and stroke, as expressed in the Health of the Nation mortality targets for cardiovascular disease^{2,3}.

Anyone who takes the time to study the history of opinions on the relationship between exercise and health will find an intriguing story. It is certainly not a case of consistent views having been expressed over the ages, but rather

one in which the pendulum has swung, often from one extreme to the other. 'Body culture', as it occasionally has been known, has at times been seen as unchristian and at others as positively dangerous to health. The Reverend Charles Wordsworth, for instance, commented as follows in the early days of the Oxbridge boat race; 'in those days we used to be told that no man in a racing boat could expect to live to the age of thirty'. This ambivalence about the effects of exercise on health lingered on in fact until quite recently. However, what has changed in the last decade or so is that there is now a whole swathe of new scientific research which provides convincing evidence of highly important health gains for those who take regular exercise, and which makes many other risk issues with which we frequently concern ourselves pale into insignificance.

Just by way of reminding readers of a few examples, the risk of coronary heart disease, which is the principle cause of premature death in Britain in both men and women, has been found to decline

steadily with the amount of exercise taken. Risks have been found to be as much as one third to one quarter lower among men expending a comparatively modest 2,000 or more kcal per week compared with those who are sedentary. There is also mounting evidence of the benefits of exercise in reducing the risk of stroke, osteoporosis (particularly important for women) and hip fracture, diabetes mellitus, and some cancers. Appropriate physical activity is also reported as enhancing creativity and having an overwhelming positive impact upon the psychological well-being of the elderly, in addition to a plethora of physical benefits.

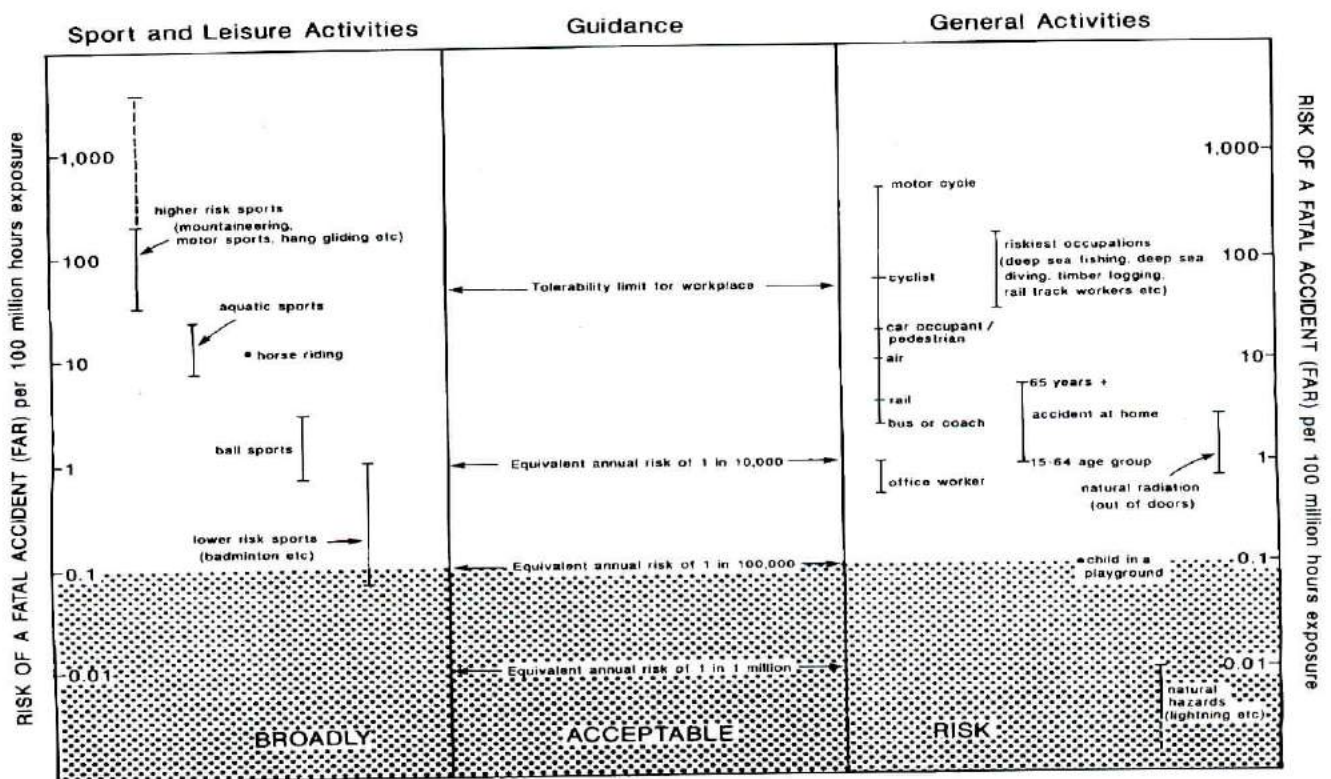
Of course, as with most things, there is a down side and leisure pursuits all carry some form of risk as will rapidly be realised by anyone who examines the data from the Department of Trade and Industries Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance System. Figure 1 for instance, shows the estimated risks of a range of common sporting activities and leisure pastimes⁴. These risks have been calculated by extracting sports fatality data from the annual reports of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys along with non-fatal sports accident data from the DTI's data

base. The latter are based on attendance figures at hospital accident and emergency departments, combined with data on participation rates in various sporting activities which have been taken from reports of the General Household Survey.

The result is an indicator of the relative risk of these activities. As can be seen, sports such as mountaineering, motor sport and hang gliding top the fatality risk league, while contact sports such as rugby and soccer top the serious injury risk league. Much of this will come as little surprise but what is interesting is to compare these risks with some others, for instance with oft-considered dangerous activities like working in a coal mine or on a construction site. Although there are some difficulties, and uncertainties in making such comparisons, it would appear that the risks of, say, serious injury from contact sports are far greater, perhaps by a hundred time or more, than those encountered in these supposedly dangerous occupations! However, all is by no means lost because as one moves down the Table the risk of serious injury diminishes rapidly.

Now, although leisure walking is not included in the list because of difficulties in disaggregating leisure walking statistics from urban walking,

Figure 1.



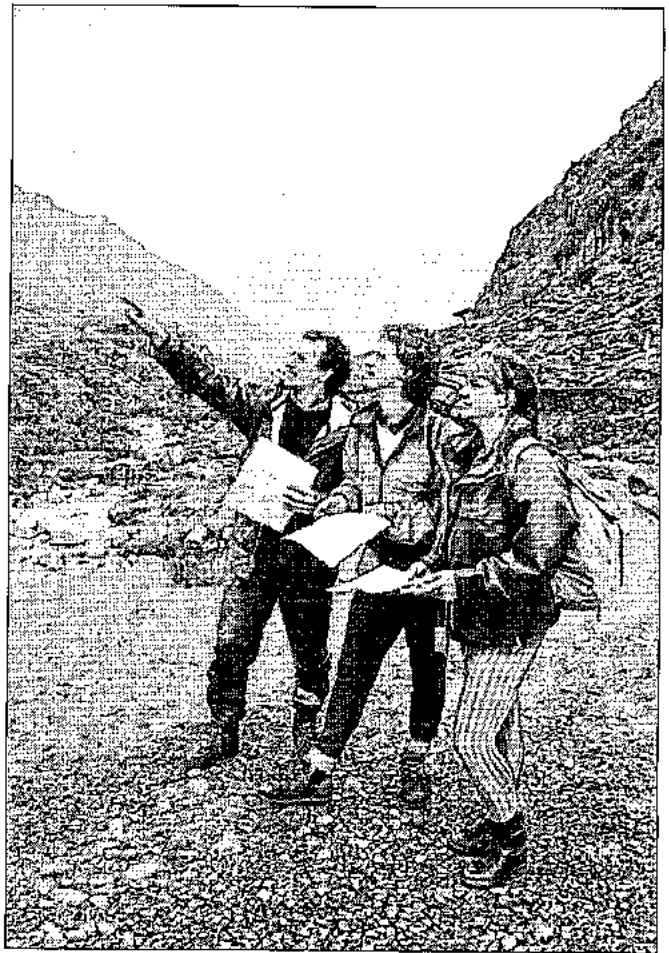
there can be little doubt that this activity would reside very close to if not at the bottom of the ranking. If this is coupled with the latest thinking on the intensity of effort which is considered necessary to produce a health benefit (now considered to be that which demands about 50% of an individual's maximal oxygen intake⁵) then, so far as older individuals are concerned, activities like walking seem sufficient to achieve this target. They would, though, need to be conducted with modest vigour and sustained for one hour about three to five days per week. Walking for leisure would appear to combine both low risk and high benefit, so presenting the best of both worlds.

The situation is, however, that walking in general has been on the decline and it is sometimes suggested that this is because the public are lazy and uninterested in their health and well-being. However, the fact that there is a growth in leisure walking suggests the truth to be more complex. Indeed, many societal changes which are beyond the control of the individual may have contributed to the overall reduction in walking. These would include the government's commitment over many years to private motorised transport and its speed of movement, which has impeded both walking and cycling because of fear of injury and the unpleasantness of air pollution. Also included would be the condition of parks, woodlands and open spaces, the perceived safety of such places from crime, and the ease of access. All of these factors have changed over recent decades and will have been influential. It would certainly seem, however, that the idea of the incorporation of leisure walking into wider strategies for the promotion of walking presents an opportunity which should certainly be grasped.

David Ball is Professor of Risk Management at Middlesex University.

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A group of walkers in the Snowdonia National Park

Footnotes

¹ Peter Ashcroft is Senior Countryside Officer for the Countryside Commission

² Department of Health, 'The health of the nation: a strategy for health in England', HMSO, 1992

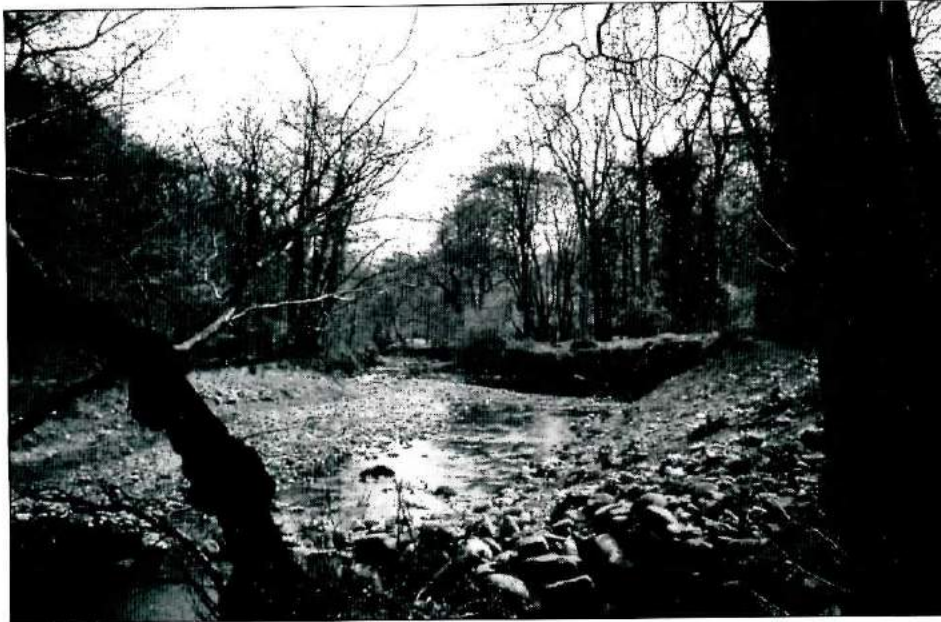
³ Health Education Authority, 'Health promotion in older people for the prevention of coronary heart disease and stroke', Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1 9TX.

⁴ D J Ball, 'Comparative risks and benefits of sport and exercise,' 1997.

⁵ R J Shepherd, 'What is the optimal type of physical activity to enhance health?,' British J Sports Medicine, 31, 277 - 284, 1997.

A case study of the River Brock in the Forest of Bowland AONB

Jim Walker & Peter Walker



The River Brock with the path running along the right hand side and bank erosion clearly visible beneath. The river is incising into the bank consequently making the path above it unstable

Photo: Courtesy of Jim Walker

The River Brock rises on the high fells of the Forest of Bowland flowing for approximately 20km to a confluence with the River Wyre at St Michaels on Wyre. The Wyre then goes on to discharge into Morecambe Bay at Fleetwood. Hydrologically the Brock is a 'flashy' river system in which floods rise very quickly. The focus site of this study is the middle reaches of the Brock in the area of Brock Mill. Here the river runs through a deeply incised valley, where steeply sloping walls enclose a flood plain approximately 100 metre wide. Across this plain the river traverses a meandering path. This valley morphology has led to the development and maintenance of a range of diverse and ecologically important habitats, the importance of which has been recognised by the designation of the area as a County Biological Heritage Site (CBHS).

The tranquillity of this wooded gorge, combined with accessibility of location, ensures its popularity as a recreation site. The remains of

the old buildings, which once formed an industrial complex of worker's accommodation surrounding a water-powered mill add industrial heritage to the interests of the area. Popular since Victorian times as ideal for a riverside walk and also for family day visits. The area is much used today by local residents and those from further afield. The Brock, fast-flowing and energy laden, is interspersed with riffles, runs, and slower glides and pools which provide ideal feeding stations for a healthy stock of trout. In addition to these recreation demands the valley provides opportunities for the study of flora and fauna within a patchwork of ancient woodland and wildflower meadows.

Management Issues

Conflicts between different recreational demands may not be a major issue in this valley. A lack of public transport provision combined with a tendency on the part of the public towards car-borne trips to the countryside (Glyptis, 1991)

mean that visiting is largely determined by the extent of the car parking resource. The sense in which conflict is evident is in the relationship of the river with those who choose to walk its banks. Evidence of attempts to control bank erosion can be seen at a number of points along the riverside path. In the past attempts to halt erosion with engineering solutions such as armouring of the bank have resulted in some spectacular recent failures. Current concern focuses upon whether to attempt to 'hold the line' of a bankside footpath which is continually threatened by river migration.

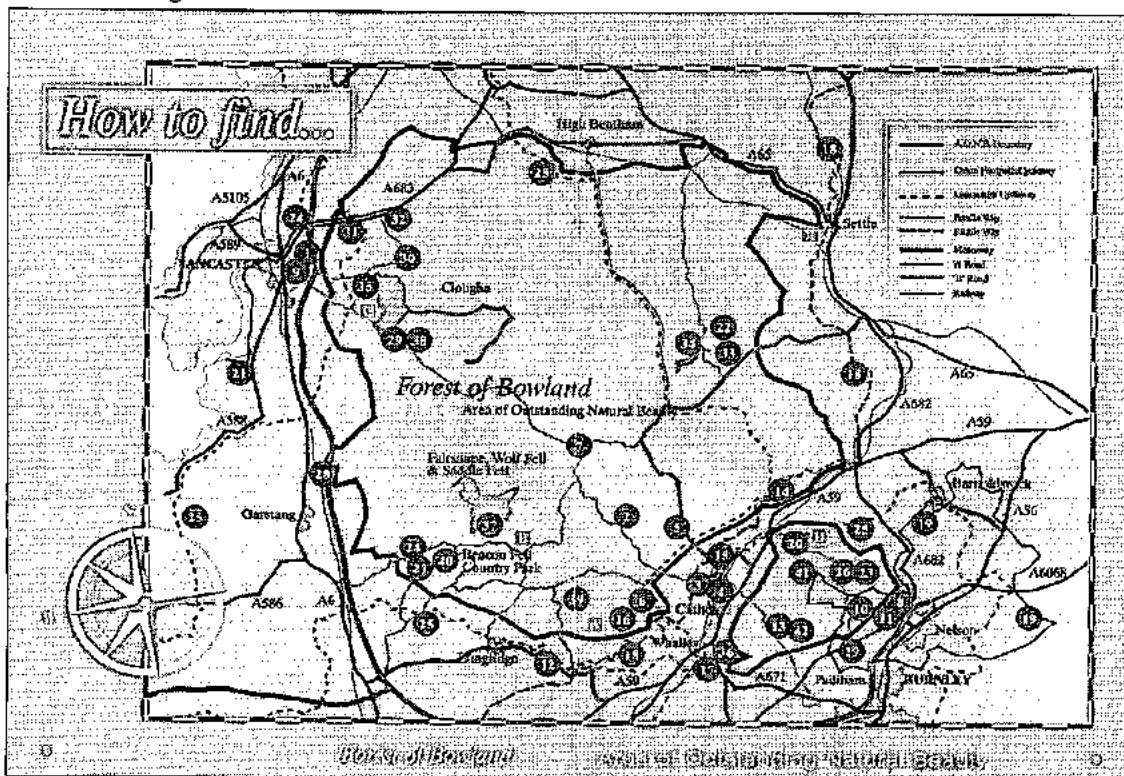
Management Options

In this case study the conflict between recreation and river processes gives rise to two clear management options. The first option favours the conservation of the environmental processes of the site, in other words the removal of recreational pressure from the proximity of the riverbank. The second option favours the maintenance of recreational provision by either physically retraining the course of the river or attempting to halt its migration and stop erosion from undercutting the footpath.

Discussion as to the most appropriate course of action had been on-going between various interested parties for several months in the early part of this year. Altering the course of the river was ruled out because of the scale of works required and the environmental impacts. Diverting the footpath was unpopular because it would require land-take and would probably result in regress, in the areas of ancient woodland and species rich meadow further back from the riverbank. Hence, while the at best, mediocre performance of previous engineering attempts to halt migration of the river channel was not encouraging, the adoption of some form of bank protection measures began to gain ground as an initial preferred option.

On the 5th May 1997, intense storm rainfall caused a flood on the Brock. Whilst it was not enormous, rating a return period of about 1 in 5 years it was sufficient to cause the failure of most of the bank protection measures which had been previously installed on the river and the undercutting and collapse of about 25-30 metres of footpath into it. This event led to the immediate temporary diversion of the footpath on the grounds of public safety, and an assessment of site geomorphology by the Environment Agency.

A map illustrating the location of the Forest of Bowland designated as a AONB in 1964



Map: Courtesy of Lancashire County Council

Geomorphology at the Brock

Fluvial geomorphology, is literally the study of 'rivers and the changing earth'. This encompasses a range of physical processes, (such as erosion, sediment transport and deposition) and the changes in a river system produced by them. An understanding of geomorphological processes provides an important tool for modern river management, particularly with regard to river engineering. A full account of the role of geomorphology in the monitoring and management of river systems is given in Newson and Sear (1997).

Geomorphological processes at the Brock are extremely active and the river's hydrological regime leads to high velocity flows which produce intense erosion. This is increased by the sinuosity of the river system, as it is markedly exaggerated at the apex of meanders and by the non-cohesive nature of the sandy materials of the Brock's banks. Erosion has led to an extensive history of river channel change, which is shown progressively in subsequent editions of large scale Ordnance Survey maps. The geomorphological activity and diversity of the Brock has led to its designation as a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGGS).

At present, much of the Brock channel is subject to ongoing migration and change. The focus area of this study is, however, particularly active as a result of channel adjustments following a large flood event in the 1960s which served to re-route a section of river approximately one hundred metres in length. Overnight this event moved the channel by some 30 metres to the West. Since then the channel in this area has been enlarging and continuing to migrate west, bringing it into conflict with the line of the footpath. The effects of the recent flood event are part of a history of ongoing channel changes at the focus site.

Conclusions

The geomorphological assessment of the Brock focus site highlighted the power and activity of the system and also identified the history of channel change and the on-going readjustments that occurred there. The resulting reappraisal has meant that efforts to halt the natural processes of river migration will not be undertaken, and consideration is now being given to formalising the existing temporary footpath diversion, or

adopting a new course further from the riverbank. The dilemma faced at this focus site serves to illustrate the existence of a range of difficulties which may be experienced at locations where footpaths are situated in close proximity to river channels. However, in many cases the option to divert recreation activity to less fragile areas, which may mean creating a sense of remoteness from the sight and even the sound of water, is one which may well be resisted.

Update

In an effort to develop an efficient and sustainable management strategy for this area of the Brock, the Environment Agency are currently reviewing management options with local landowners, the Wyre Borough Council (Countryside Service), Lancashire County Council and Lancashire Wildlife Trust. The long term goal is to produce an integrated management plan for the site that allows for consideration of recreational, ecological and geomorphological factors throughout the area.

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- Glyptis, S. (1991), *Countryside Recreation*, Harlow: Longman
- Newson, M.D. and Sear, D.A. (1997), The role of geomorphology in monitoring and managing sediment systems, *Journal of the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Managers*, **11**, 264 – 270.

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The Sea Empress oil spill

Steve Webb discusses the impact of the Sea Empress oil spill on tourism flows to Pembrokeshire during 1996

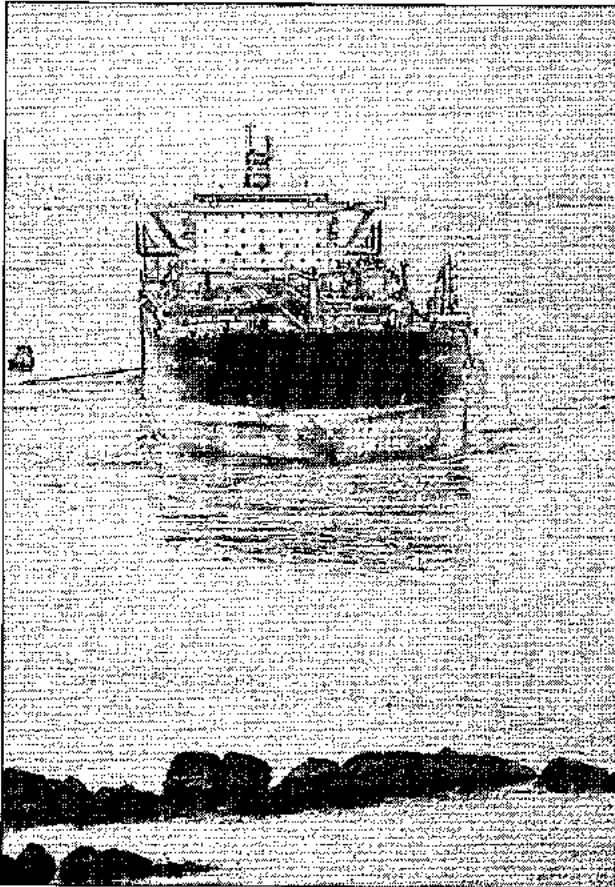


Photo: Courtesy of Countryside Council for Wales & Pant Key Marine Wildlife Photo Agency

The Sea Empress aground on rocks approximately five hours before refloating. St. Ann's Head, Pembrokeshire

The Holiday Choice

Many factors influence an individual's choice of holiday destination. The decision to visit one area rather than any other will be based on a complex mix of "push" (motivations of holiday makers) and "pull" (attractions of competing destinations) factors. Holiday makers will set their needs and wants against the quality and range of products available in competing destination areas. They

will build up an image of a destination defined as "the sum of beliefs, ideas and impressions that a person has of a destination". Where previous experience is lacking the image will be imprecise and shaped by perceptions rather than reality.

When the Sea Empress, a tanker bringing oil to a refinery in Milford Haven, ran aground on 15 February 1996, the resulting spill of 72,000 tonnes of crude oil and the emotionally charged media images which followed brought both real and perceived changes to the Pembrokeshire holiday product. As a consequence, the process of holiday choice would have been subject to distortion with its scale and intensity being extremely difficult to gauge accurately simply because individual holidaymakers' choices would not have been uniformly affected.

Choice of holiday would also have been influenced by numerous other factors. Potential visitors to Pembrokeshire would have taken into consideration, for example, price, weather, convenience, range and availability of accommodation, activities and attractions, accessibility and security. Any one of these factors, depending on the individual, could have been the over-riding and final control on holiday choice. Accordingly, isolating the effect that the Sea Empress oil spill alone had in persuading potential visitors to reject Pembrokeshire as a holiday destination in 1996 was not a straightforward research task. Most people will simply not be able to single out or remember the crucial influence which determined their choice of holiday destination.

Research Method

Previous research by the Wales Tourist Board confirms that there is no clear or discernible pattern to people's holiday decision making process. Few people are able to describe logically how or why they choose one particular holiday in place of another. For many it appears to be a very

haphazard process. When questioned about their main reason for choosing a particular destination, vague responses such as: "We just decided we'd go there"; "We'd not been there before so we thought we'd give it a try" and; "We had been intending to go there for a long time" tended to dominate. Identifying the specific reasons why particular destinations are chosen or rejected would require very involved behavioural research which could not be guaranteed to deliver a clear outcome or conclusion.

Consequently, the research approach used to estimate the impact of the Sea Empress oil spill on tourism flows to Pembrokeshire in 1996 was of a more pragmatic nature. It collated available evidence from 10 separate continuous and ad-hoc surveys to examine whether consistent and measurable trends emerged to help estimate the impact. Some of the surveys were conducted in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the results formed an integral part of the extensive monitoring and survey work co-ordinated by the Sea Empress Environmental Evaluation Committee. The detailed final report of this committee was published in February 1998.

Main Findings

The collation of evidence from a range of visitor and industry sources revealed no consistent trends in tourism performance for Pembrokeshire. Some sectors of the industry performed well in

1996 while others fared worse than the previous year, which had witnessed a strong period of tourism growth in West Wales. The degree to which Sea Empress affected performance in 1996 was not uniform throughout the industry. Those operators who were in a position to invest additional funds on marketing immediately following the incident were, for example, most likely to have limited the adverse impact to their business. More specific research findings suggest that:

- Awareness of the Sea Empress incident and its geographical impact was extremely high among those who visited Pembrokeshire in 1996, but there was little evidence to suggest that it influenced behaviour during their stay.
- Few visitors saw evidence of oil pollution and most believed Pembrokeshire beaches to be clear of oil. 93% of 1996 visitors confirmed that they would probably or definitely return to Pembrokeshire within the next three years.
- There was some evidence to suggest that for one in five of those who actively considered Pembrokeshire as a prospective holiday destination in 1996, Sea Empress was a significant reason which led them to reject the area. When grossed-up, this gives rise to an estimated loss of revenue of up to £5 million in 1996.



Boats around Tenby removing surface oil. Oil slicks are clearly visible in the bay and around the headland

Photo: Courtesy of Countryside Council for Wales & Paul Kay Marine Wildlife Photo Agency

- Based on available evidence, the hotel sector appears to have performed less well than other sectors of the industry in 1996. Turnover in the commercial serviced sector could have suffered a downturn equivalent to £2.0 million in Pembrokeshire.

Ultimately, the overall findings from this particular research exercise were inconclusive. Owing to the diverse mix of factors which can influence decisions on holiday choice, it was simply just not possible to isolate the specific impact of Sea Empress on tourism flows to Pembrokeshire during 1996. A much more focused and expensive survey examining changes in perception and behaviour of prospective visitors to Pembrokeshire would have been required to isolate the effects of the Sea Empress disaster (or any other catastrophic event of significance) on holiday choice. But human behaviour is difficult to research and deriving quantitative measures from what is essentially a qualitative area of research remains a hazardous challenge.

Steve Webb is Director of Research and Corporate Planning at the Wales Tourist Board and can be contacted at:

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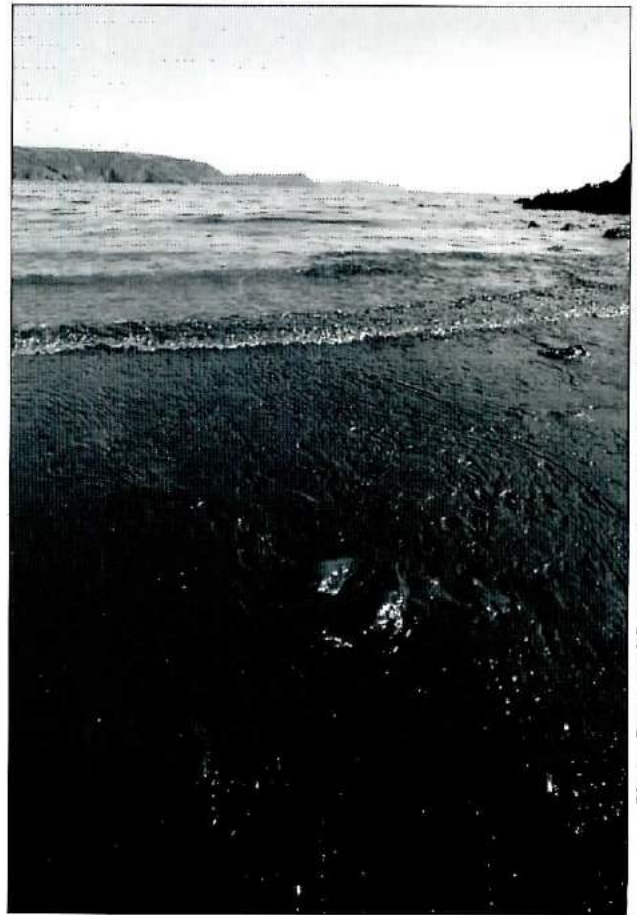


Photo: Courtesy of Countryside Council for Wales & Paul Kay Marine Wildlife Photo Agency

A grim reminder of the tragic consequences of the oil spill on the wildlife which inhabit the Pembrokeshire coastline

Publications

Moralizing the Environment Countryside Change, Farming and Pollution

Philip Lowe, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Judy Clark, University College London, Susanne Seymour, University of Nottingham and Neil Ward, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

'This is more than just a study of the environmental impact of modern farming. It is a morality tale of our time. Anyone interested in the future of our countryside should read this book.'

Professor Howard Newby CBE PhD FRSA Vice-Chancellor, University of Southampton

This unique and fascinating study investigates the dichotomy between the notion of 'polluting cities' and 'rural idyll'. Examining the emergence of the farm pollution problem in Britain in the 1980s the book traces the resulting change in public opinion leading to a new 'moralizing' of the countryside. Drawing on research carried out amongst dairy farmers, National River Authority Pollution Inspectors, agricultural advisors and environmental campaigners, the authors discuss whether it is unacceptable to pollute in a farming environment or merely an unfortunate side-effect of dairy production processes in the 1990s. The book tackles issues such as effluents in the environment; farm pollution regulation in the 1970s and 1980s; pollution control; risk and regulatory science.

Copies of this book are available (Hbk £38.00; Pbk £12.95) from:

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Caring for Small Woods

Ken Broad

'Ken Broad does not disguise the difficulties and pitfalls that await those new to woodland management, but he does provide a simple way into the intricacies of, for example, woodland assessment and thinning. This clearly written book is full of practical tips and should encourage people to make more of the underutilised resource that are our small woods'

Keith Kirby, Forestry & Woodland Officer, English Nature

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Letters

Dear Editor

An area of great concern in the proposed "access to the countryside" is being overlooked. I refer to the use of high powered rifles in the countryside on private land, by private individuals. At the moment the controls covering the use of such weapons, are far more lax, than the controls for handguns ever were. The police put the responsibility for safety on the firearm certificate holder. This person does not require any compulsory training, nor competency test, nor even club membership! So when the "right to roam" comes into being, the public will be free to wander onto land where shooting takes place, completely oblivious to the risks that they will unknowingly be exposing themselves to. Currently there is no obligation whatsoever for either the landowner or the shooter to take any measures to warn anyone at risk. There should be no difference in the way the law differentiates between public and private rights of way, or between the leisure and the work situation, where firearms and public safety are concerned. At the moment, the H&S executive have a very different view of what safety standards are required to that of the police. Public safety should be paramount, but the reality at present is certainly not the case. So if strict new measures are not put in place, accidents are inevitable when the public exercises its new found rights of access to the countryside.

To give an example of the scale of change in risk locally – over 1 million visitors visit the Ashdown Forest every year, and over 25,000 visit the Ashdown Visitors Centre, which is approximately 400 yards from where rifle shooting currently occurs on private land.

*Peter Crane
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News releases

Agency Consultants on Tough New Measures to Save Threatened Salmon Stocks

Environment Agency

Tough new measure to reduce catches of salmon in England and Wales are being discussed by the Environment Agency to conserve declining Stocks. An assessment of stocks carried out by the Environment Agency in March revealed that salmon catches in England and Wales in 1997 were amongst the worst on record. The Agency is already taking action to protect and conserve salmon stocks through its National Salmon Strategy. Under the strategy, action plans are being produced for every main salmon river in England and Wales and the entire programme will be completed by 2002. Working with other interested organisations, the Agency is taking steps to improve river habitats and water quality, whilst introducing additional controls on fishing and promoting "catch and release" schemes where these are needed. The Agency is therefore seeking the views of its Regional Fisheries, Ecology and Recreation Advisory Committees (RFERACs) on the need for baseline national action, and the type of measures that should be introduced across England & Wales.

Contact: *Environment Agency
Tel: 0171 863 8710
Fax: 0171 863 8655*

East Dartmoor Woods and Heaths National Nature Reserve

English Nature

Devon's 134 hectare Trendlebere Down, ravaged by uncontrolled fire last year, will be declared part of a new National Nature Reserve. The new NNR will also take in the adjoining Yarnar Wood and Bovey Valley Woodlands. This will mark the start of a recovery plan for rare species such as the Dartford Warbler, Nightjar and High Brown fritillary following the fire on the down last year.

Contact: *English Nature
Tel: 01733 455101*

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

August

17 – 21 August

Introducing Rights of Way
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £480 Subsidised: £240

Tel: 01433 620373

18 August
CRN WORKSHOP

Sponsorship
(Cardiff University, Cardiff)

Cost: £80

CRN funding agencies: £64

Subsidised: £30

Contact:

Siân Griffiths

Network Assistant

Tel: 01222 874970

16 – 18 September

*The Call to Conserve – The
Challenge to Change*

(ANPA conference 98)

Hotel St Nicholas, Scarborough

Cost: £295 (full fee)

£50 (day rate)

Tel: 01439 770657

17 – 18 September

*Contemporary issues in Marine
Biodiversity*

(The Linnean Society of London)

Tel: 0171 434 4479

24– 25 September

Access for All

(Plas Tan y Bwlch)

Cost: £340 Subsidised: £170

Tel: 01766 590324

25 – 27 September

Celebrating Nature

(Creeping Toad Courses)

Monkton Wyld Court, Dorset

Cost: £150 Grant Aided: £75

Tel: (Monkton Wyld) 01297

560342

28 September – 2 October

*Woods that Work! Sustainable
management of multiple-use*

woodlands

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £480 Subsidised: £240

Tel: 01433 620373

12 – 16 October

*Schools, Curriculum, Community
and the Countryside*

(Metropolitan Wigan Lakeland
Outdoor Centres)

Supported by the Countryside
Commission

Cost: £440 Subsidised: £220

Tel: 015394 41314

14 – 16 October

*Developing Cycling and Walking
Routes*

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195

Tel: 01433 620373

14 – 16 October

*Conservation Methods and Artisan
Skills on Historic Inland*

Waterways

(British Waterways)

Warwick Business School,
Warwickshire

Cost: £370

Tel: 01923 201300

28 – 29 October

Definitive Map Public Inquiries
(Institute of Public Rights of Way

Officers)

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £385 Grant Aided:
£192.50

Tel: 0700 078 2318

September

7 – 9 September

Map and Surveying Skill
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £430 Subsidised: £215

Tel: 01433 620373

14 – 16 September

Guided Walks Workshop
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)

Cost: £112 (part 1)

£244 (both parts)

Subsidised: £149 (part 1)

£299 (both parts)

Tel: 01766 590324

14 – 18 September

Wetland Management
(Losehill Hall)

How Hill, Norfolk Broads

Cost: £48

Tel: 01433 620373

October

5 – 7 October

*Involving, Not Just Informing –
helping visitors relate more deeply*

to historic and natural sites

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195

Tel: 01433 620373

9 – 11 October

Leading Animated Guided Walks
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £250 Subsidised: £125

Tel: 01433 620373

November

2 – 4 November

Trails Conference

(The Rural Tourism Unit)

University of Bristol

Cost: £175

Tel: 0117 928 7136

6 – 8 November

The Faces of Winter

(Creeping Toad Courses)

Redfield Centre, Bucks

Cost: £85

Tel: 0161 226 8127

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

9 – 13 November

*Learning through the Outdoors
(Metropolitan Wigan Lakeland
Outdoor Centres)*

*Supported by the Countryside
Commission*

Cost: £440 Subsidised: £220

Tel: 015394 41314

9 – 13 November

*Basic Training for Wardens and
Rangers*

(Plas Tan y Bwlch)

Cost: £353 Subsidised: £232

Tel: 01766 590324

10 November

*Private funding for Public Paths
(Institute of Public Rights of
Way Officers)*

Mottisfont Court, Winchester

Cost: £92 Grant Aided: £46

Tel: 0700 078 2318

11 – 13 November

*Community and Environment
(Losehill Hall)*

Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195

Tel: 01433 620373

30 November – 1 December

*Organising Programmes of
Guided Walks, Rides & Events
(Losehill Hall)*

Cost: £190 Subsidised: £95

Tel: 01433 620373

30 November – 1 December

*Access and Public Rights of Way
Law and Management*

(Plas Tan y Bwlch)

Cost: £390 Grant aided: £195

Tel: 01766 590324

December

7 – 9 December

*Education for Sustainability
(Losehill Hall)*

Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195

Tel: 01433 620373

8 – 10 December

*Sustainable Tourism Master Plans
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)*

Price to be confirmed

Tel: 01766 590324

January 1999

18 – 22 January

*Practical Application of
Countryside Law*

(Plas Tan y Bwlch)

Cost: £384

Grant aided: £230.40

Tel: 01766 590324

February 1999

8 – 13 February

*Disabled Access to the Countryside
– A Legal Right*

*(Churchtown Outdoor Education
Centre)*

Cost: £500

Tel: 01208 872 145

March 1999

16 – 19 March

*Consultation Techniques for
Working with Communities
(Losehill Hall)*

Cost: £430

Tel: 01433 620373

CRN is keeping advance information of press releases, training events, conferences, and workshops in order to act as a clearing house for those who are planning events and wish to avoid clashes. If your organisation has any events or press releases relevant to Countryside Recreation please forward them to CRN:

Siân Griffiths

Countryside Recreation Network
Dept. of City & Regional Planning
Cardiff University
PO Box 906
Cardiff CF1 3YN

Training/events organisers

CASS

Centre for Applied Social
Surveys

Tel: 01703 594548

CEE

Council for Environmental
Education

Tel: 0118 975 6061

CMA

Countryside Management
Association

Tel: 01565 633603

ETO

Environmental Training
Organisation

Tel: 01452 840825

FSC

Field Studies Council

Tel: (Head Office) 01743 850 674

IEEM

Institute of Economic and
Environmental Management

Tel: 01635 37715

ILAM

Institute of Leisure and Amenity
Management

Tel: 01491 874800

Losehill Hall

Tel: 01433 620373

Plas Tan y Bwlch

Tel: 01766 590324/590334

SFSA

Scottish Field Studies
Association

Tel: 01250 881286