

COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION



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- Lottery Funding

National Parks
in Scotland

Access
Arrangements in
Europe

Planning and
Light Pollution

CRN Strategic
Review

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



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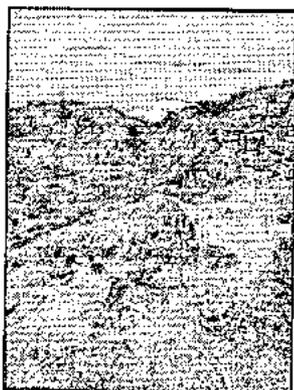


Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

Cover: Wild Places of Shropshire. The Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded an umbrella grant of £560300 to the Shropshire Wildlife trust to ensure the future management of 24 reserves to a high standard. For further information contact Katie Owen, Heritage Lottery Fund Press Office. Tel: 0171 591 6036.

The views expressed in this newsletter 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 March 8, 1999.

Visit CRN on the Internet!
See our home page on
<http://sosig.ac.uk/crn/>

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Editorial

This combined Autumn/ Winter edition includes some new features. There is a review on a report, commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Commission, which looks at the access arrangements of selected mainland European Countries; providing a useful series of national profiles to compare with the present situation in existence in the UK. There is also a summary of the CRN Strategic Review which has taken place during 1998. This has taken account of the responses, and sort to identify the need, of representatives of all the Agencies that comprise the Countryside Recreation Network. It sets out the recommended direction that the network should take as it heads towards the year 2000.

A revised publications list is attached at the back of this issue, along with a readers survey which can be detached and sent back to the CRN Secretariat. This will aid CRN in ensuring that this journal continues to meet the needs and expectations of its readers.

Further topical articles include a paper on the present situation in Scotland with regard to National Parks. This reviews the history of debate, committees, reviews, and designations that have led to this latest development, with the possibility of legislation by the new Scottish Parliament. On a different subject entirely the planning system and the present limited guidance provided for control of light pollution, in both the rural and urban context is examined. Finally there is a small piece looking at a series of recent successful environmental projects, which have been funded by the National Lottery. As one provider, the Heritage Lottery Fund supports, among others, projects which protect and improve public access to land, and as such is of much relevance to those working in countryside recreation. The front cover of this issue illustrates just one example of the huge variety of environmental projects funded in this way.

Edmund Blamey.

Ed Blamey is leaving the network, having secured a prestigious job with Toyota(GB), in which he will be playing a major part in formulating their approach to environmental matters. Ed will be missed by all who use and work with the network. His place has been taken by Joanna Hughes, who will have started work for CRN by the time you read this. So farewell Ed, welcome Joanna, and please stay where you are Siân!

We have an exciting year ahead. The new Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly will ensure that. With this increasing focus on the regional level, the role of the Network will be more important than ever in ensuring that we maximise on the opportunities to learn from each other's experience. Discussions are also underway to include agencies from the Republic of Ireland, and in this way we hope to extend the network beyond the UK and to strengthen it still further. All the best for 1999!

Richard Broadhurst

CRN Strategic Review

Executive Summary



Photo: Courtesy of the National Trust

This is a summary of a report drawn up by a team, taking into account the comments of representatives and the aspirations of their organisations. The report suggests both strategic and tactical actions, and gives some pointers for the coming years.

- i The Countryside Recreation Network is a continually developing Network of the key players in countryside and related recreation matters: the Agencies, Government Departments, others with a statutory remit for countryside recreation, and Local Authority Associations, across the British Isles.
- ii CRN is committed to exchanging and spreading information to develop best policy and practice in countryside recreation, principally through meetings and publications. The best analogy for the Network's field of interest is a living map or chart. The chart is not owned by any one agency but each member agency occupies a certain area on that chart.

- iii The aims of CRN are couched in broad terms because what is best achieved working through CRN depends on what is being done directly by member agencies and by others. Consequently the aims are about process rather than product, although we should aim to present our work programme in as tangible form as possible.

- iv The Network has three aims, in respect of liaison, research and good practice:

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

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 research programmes; and

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

- v Most of the work which is done through CRN is mediated through the Secretariat, a Network Manager and Assistant, with support and input from CRN Agency Representatives and their organisations. In addition, a small part of the budget is allocated to development activities.

- vi The funding base of CRN has expanded and grown more diverse, with more agencies contributing, but in many different ways. A higher proportion of the budget is now dependent on revenue generation.

- vii The needs identified during the review focus on a requirement:
- to enhance communication amongst CRN organisations and their representatives at a time when there is greater emphasis on regional government, and therefore greater need to communicate across borders to ensure that CRN agencies' staff are up to date with developments in other areas;
 - to enhance communication amongst the key principal players, those who put significant money into the running of the Network;
 - to enhance communication between the various components of the Network: Secretariat, Representatives, and Senior Officers of CRN organisations;
 - to secure a flexible but longer term framework for the Network, working from January 2001, with systems which allow a view across years, rather than living from hand to mouth; and,
 - to continue to harness technology in reducing costs of communication and publication, and in increasing the relative output from the Network.
- viii We recommend:
- arranging rolling indicative budgets over a three year period;
 - recruiting members across the British Isles: in Ireland, to enhance the working arrangements in Ireland and the exchange of information with other CRN members, and in Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, by early 1999;
 - investigating the advantages and disadvantages of establishing CRN as a Trust or other entity;
 - investigating the advantages and disadvantages of remaining as a Network, bound by its memorandum of agreement;
- determining which of these options will enable us to retain maximum flexibility and encourage trust as the basis of all our dealings;
 - continuing to seek views on how best we can serve the CRN member organisations.
- ix There are also a number of recommendations concerning the programmes of work in respect of Liaison, Research and Good Practice, concerned with increasing effectiveness, or in determining which areas of work would give rise to greatest benefit.

Richard Broadhurst
Chairman of CRN
Senior Adviser; Recreation, Access & Community
Forestry Commission

1 December 1998

National Parks in Scotland – A New Opportunity

*John Mackay, National Strategy Manager,
Scottish Natural Heritage*



*Loch Lomond - soon to
be Scotland's first
National Park?*

Photo: Courtesy of Scottish Natural Heritage

National Parks are under debate again in Scotland. Last year, the new Government responded to a review of natural heritage designations (begun by the previous administration) with the conclusion that there was a major gap in Scotland's designation system for "... the integrated management of a small number of relatively large areas of importance in natural heritage terms, such as Loch Lomond and the Trossachs". Government went on to say that "... we believe this is the correct way forward in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, quite probably in the Cairngorms, and possibly in a few other areas as well".

In his letter inviting SNH to undertake a review, and a consultation, on the appropriate structures and powers required for National Parks in Scotland, Lord Sewel stressed Government's concern that National Parks integrate economic development with proper protection of the natural heritage. Government's intention is that this will be a matter on which the new Scottish Parliament will legislate, ensuring that National Parks are structured to meet the

particular needs of Scotland.

The history of debate about National Parks in Scotland is protracted. While some proposals had been made pre-war, the first major review was by the Ramsay Committee, whose work paralleled that of the Hobhouse and Dower reviews for England and Wales. The first Ramsay report was a survey of candidate areas, in which five main areas were identified, plus three reserves. The second review, under the same chairman, set out ideas for the implementation of parks. Here the approach was more radical than in England and Wales, with a call for ownership of the core areas of land in Parks. Also, some members of the Ramsay Committee favoured an approach to Parks which was strong on generating employment and income through a quite developmental approach of opening up new access and recreational provision. This recognised that National Parks could play a role in tackling the chronic problems of the rural economy and the depopulation of the remoter areas of Scotland.

Parks didn't happen at this time as in England and Wales, but the five main areas were given status under Town & Country Planning legislation as National Park Direction Areas (NPDA), which was a means of safeguarding them against development which might prejudice Park status in the future. Parks were then next debated in the mid-1970s following the Park System for Scotland policy paper prepared by the former Countryside Council for Scotland (CCS), but again there was no outcome on the top tier designation proposed in this paper.

By the time the next debate over CCS's Mountain Areas of Scotland review came around in 1989-90, the NPDAs had mainly been replaced by National Scenic Areas and, for Loch Lomond, the Regional Park designation had been used to create the Loch Lomond Park Authority, as a cooperative venture between the local authorities. Within limits of funding and powers this Authority has done a good job in helping to raise the level of management of the area. The Mountain Areas Review recommended four National Parks, being four of the five Ramsay areas, with the Inverness-shire glens now being set aside on account of the degree to which hydro-electric power generation had affected the area.

Again, the Park idea failed, but the Government of the day set up two working parties - for Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and for the Cairngorms - to review in greater depth the problems and needs of these two areas. But the option of a National Park solution was expressly excluded, it being the Government of the day's preference that the best solution was through a partnership approach, with all the existing bodies coming together to collectively act for better management. For Loch Lomond & the Trossachs, Government invited the local authorities to consider how collaborative arrangements under the existing Park Authority could be enhanced and extended over a wider area to now include the Trossachs. For the Cairngorms - where there was no existing structure for coordination - Government created a new body called the Cairngorms Partnership, whose role was to lead a partnership approach between all the interested bodies, both local and national. The Partnership has worked hard to promote consensus and has recently published its strategy for action in the area.

The new Government's request comes, therefore, after a period of long debate and campaigning by various organisations. The Scottish Council for National Parks, which had existed at the time of the Ramsay proposals, was re-activated by the Mountain Areas debate, and Scottish Wildlife and Countryside Link has been a leader in promoting the idea of Parks through its prospectus titled *Protecting Scotland's Finest Landscapes*. In taking this long debate forward, SNH has spent much time listening and learning. An 'invitation to contribute' to the debate was circulated widely at the beginning of the year; several research reviews were commissioned and there has been a large number of meetings,

Access to the hills is generally unimpeded but a new framework for management is needed.

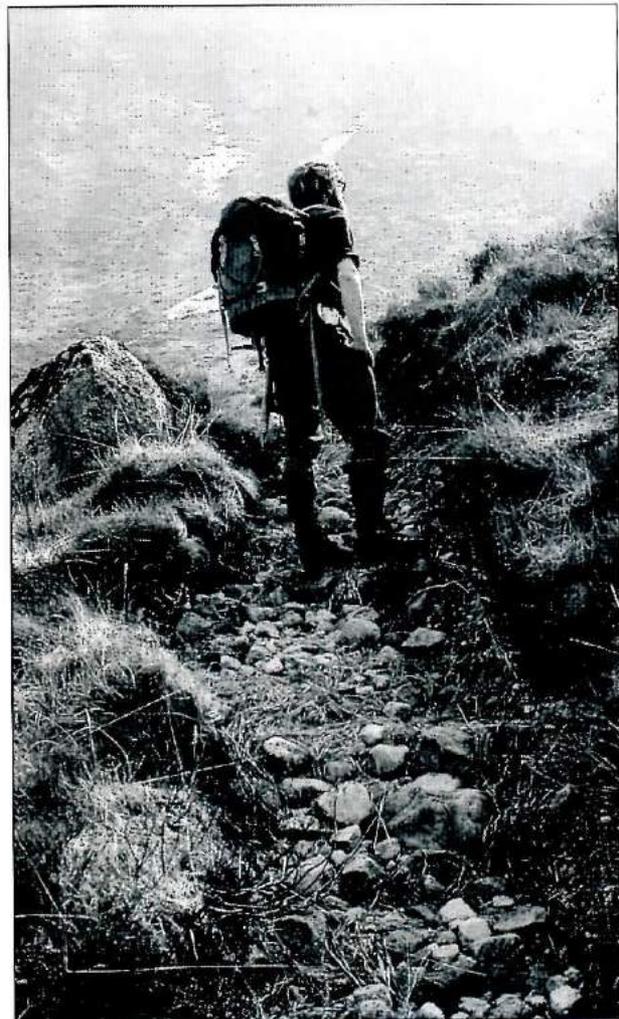


Photo: Courtesy of John Mackay

including a round of seminars on key topics and a conference to explore the key issues. The consultation paper was issued at the end of September, and this sets out proposals for the structures and powers of National Parks in general. It also explains in greater detail how these might work in the two spotlighted areas of Loch Lomond & the Trossachs, and the Cairngorms.

By coming to Parks late, the solutions have to recognise and accommodate that they are being placed onto a congested administrative and land use framework, and this means that approaches are needed which can carry the confidence and ownership of all the existing players. The broad partnership approach, as pioneered in the Cairngorms, has much merit, though SNH thinks that we now need to move on from it being a voluntary approach, and to build its principles of coordinated working, and delivery by the bodies best equipped to do the job, into any new system for National Parks in Scotland.

So a starting point for SNH's proposals is that the Parks do bring together all the public

bodies operating within its area into an active partnership, with the Park only undertaking activities where it is best placed to do this, leaving most of the action on delivering the Park's aims and its strategic policies with other bodies. In thinking about the purposes of a Park - and how they might eventually appear in statute - SNH has put forward a four-part statement (only lightly summarised here) which gives a National Park the duty of guarding and enhancing its intrinsic qualities; of promoting the sustainable use of its natural resources; of providing for the social and economic well-being of local communities; and of providing for enjoyment. By setting out these purposes as four undifferentiated statements, there is a need for a supplementary rider, which gives the lead to the conservation purpose - on a precautionary basis - where problems arise which cannot be resolved through debate.

It is recognised that a National Park will need to undertake some functions itself, and the three areas where SNH thinks this is most important are in recreation management, in

The Cairngorms – a National Park for the future?



Photo: Courtesy of John Mackay

conservation management (both the natural and the cultural heritage), and in Town and Country Planning. It is not our thinking that National Parks be the sole planning authority for their areas, but that they work with concurrent powers alongside the existing councils to ensure that Town and Country Planning delivers effective outcomes on behalf of the Park's purposes. We see here - as with the other management powers - the scope for a good deal of flexibility according to the setting. For any Park in parts of Scotland, where the resident population is quite small, the pressure for development may be much less intense and, for these areas, the focus of a Park's work may lie much more with the land management needs.

On structures, SNH is recommending that Parks be independent authorities, rather than committees or boards of their constituent local authorities, but we recognise that the local voice in governance has to be strong, with a clear majority of local interests on the governing boards - elected council members, community council members, and some small number of independent appointees. The balance between these three sectors is open for debate. The foregoing is only a light sketch of SNH's proposals, which are set out in its consultation report, available from National Strategy, 12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, EH9 2AS (0131 446 2212).

Will Parks take root in Scotland at last? This is a matter, of course, for the new Scottish Parliament. SNH's proposals, therefore, are a starting point only for what will be a continuing debate up to the establishment of Parliament and onwards into its early sessions. If the new Government decides to have National Parks, then there will almost certainly be consultation before legislation and we can expect consultation on individual proposals for Parks as they come forward.

If one attempts to analyse why Parks have not taken root in the past, then there are perhaps four main reasons. These begin with the reality that National Parks have never had a strong political lead in Scotland; but this hurdle may now be past us. Second, there has always been a caution about National Parks, lest they be seen as means of inhibiting proper rural development in the remote areas; but Parks in SNH's proposals have a strong socio-economic purpose. There has always been a degree of ambivalence amongst the key interested

parties; but a degree of support is now more evident in the responses to SNH's Invitation to Contribute to the debate. Finally, the Park idea simply needs selling at a local level. This is the most difficult theme because responses to the Invitation to Contribute make clear that in some parts of Scotland there is still a yet-to-be-convinced mood, although there was little of the downright opposition to National Parks experienced in the past. Creating ownership locally and involving a strong local voice in the way Parks function is an accepted tenet in international protected area thinking, and this applies no less to Scotland, where Parks will need ownership locally if they are to succeed.

If one accepts these four themes as being a fair analysis of the failure so far to establish National Parks in Scotland, then there are signs now that there is more commitment, and more interest than in the past. Also there is a new political landscape ahead, which may provide a basis for celebrating and doing something about the better management of those cherished areas of Scotland, which have long needed much more care and attention.

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Editor's note:

Access and countryside protected areas are under review. Government's manifesto commitment to give people greater freedom to enjoy the countryside is being promoted in different ways in Scotland, Northern Ireland, England & Wales. National Parks are proposed for Scotland, while the Countryside Commission has issued a policy statement on AONBs in England. In Northern Ireland a draft consultation document has been prepared on access.

Light Pollution and Planning Guidance

John Harrison, Planning Consultant and Freelance Writer, highlights some aspects of this sensitive issue.



A typical floodlit all weather sports pitch.

Photo: Courtesy of Cardiff University

The scene is a lecture room at Liverpool University, 1976. 'What other form of pollution is there?', the lecturer gently insists. The students frown and look at their shoes. They give in. 'Noise', smiles the lecturer. 'What?', exclaim the students, feeling cheated. They wanted something more grisly, something nuclear.

I was one of them. It was the first time I had heard noise categorised in that way, though it now seems normal. But when we use the word pollution we pass judgement, defining an emission as unwanted, maybe damaging. Light began with such a good press in the very beginning, Genesis chapter 1, 'God saw that the light was good'. It used to be so simple, "And he separated the light from the darkness. God called the light 'day' and the darkness he called 'night'. And there was evening and there was morning – the first day". Nowadays the dawn chorus may be a confused robin

serenading a sodium street lamp at two in the morning. Light pollution is the cause. Where did it all go wrong?

It is timely to ask if we really have a complete and thoughtful policy on lighting, and if we know what we want for the future. Artificial lighting is one of the defining ways in which higher technology societies modify their environment and their social organisation. You can gauge the wealth of any urbanised region by flying over it at night. Artificial lighting began in the home and allowed man to modify the pattern of activity imposed by natural cycles of light, the days, and the seasons. Public lighting extended this to events, circuses, theatres, dances, and to movement about the town or city, as streets themselves were lit by candles, gas, and then electricity. It allowed night shifts, and continuous factory production. We became dependent on it. During the oil

crisis urban motorway lighting was at first turned off, but the cost of clearing up after the additional accidents exceeded the savings. They were switched back on.

Lighting is now used for security on private and public property, to advertise, and to illuminate buildings, statues and monuments, including heritage sites. We shine it on roads between towns, depots, sports fields, bridges, harbours, airports. The sacred has always been defined by light, *Deus Illuminatio Mea* declaims the motto of Oxford University, *the Lord is my light*. There is a danger that light's main theological credential is now that it is omnipresent, and its influence is not just prosaic but profane.

A more recent view than Genesis, but scarcely less authoritative, is Planning Guidance (Wales). It spells out the limits of a planner's proper interest in pollution:

'Planning agencies should not, therefore, seek to control through planning measures matters that are the proper concern of the pollution control authority. Rather the planning interest should focus on any potential for pollution, but only to the extent that it may affect the current and future uses of the land.'
(paragraph 218)

The Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) lists likely material considerations which may arise when considering planning applications. Those relevant to light pollution include protection of amenity, prevention of nuisance, impact on transport routes, and 'the effect on the use of other land.' In cities issues about lighting have mainly been confined to ones of amenity, particularly residential amenity. Yet even there concern is growing about the level of glow that permeates town skies. We are an urban country, and most of our children are growing up in places where they will never properly see a starry night in all its glory. But towns are artificial environments constructed for our use.

How realistic or even desirable is it to return natural characteristics like profoundly dark nights?

In the country there is less consensus about what the rules are. Many local planning authorities have development plans and other policies for floodlighting in AONBs, National Parks, or other designated areas of special amenity. Lighting is usually described as intrusive and inappropriate without discriminating between different circumstances, and times of night, or explicitly evaluating the balance between visual amenity, and the value of the illumination to employment, security and local leisure. Even this is not consistent, because there are no agreed national goals, although the Welsh Office are considering adding a section on lighting to the redraft of PPG (Wales).

A number of questions need addressing:

- What is the need for truly dark nights?
- Should there be a time after which the presumption is in favour of switching off?
- Is it reasonable to apply stricter standards in rural areas, if this means turning down employment, which would be approved in an urban area?
- Do designated areas deserve different treatment, if so why, and which ones?
- What kind of rural areas might deserve special protection, and what is the rationale?
- Does 'sustainability' require a whole new rethink of the way in which we modify our patterns of work, play, and movement, by artificially illuminating the environment?
- Does this mean all night every night, or might illumination be patterned

within the hours of the night and days of the weekend?

- Who decides and how are local concerns to be balanced against strategic ones?

A restrictive attitude to lighting will have an impact on social opportunities and rural development, where sports floodlighting is banned and facilities will be unusable in the evenings for six months of the year. Investment will be lost. Grant schemes including the National Lottery distribution will see projects in such areas as offering poorer value for money.

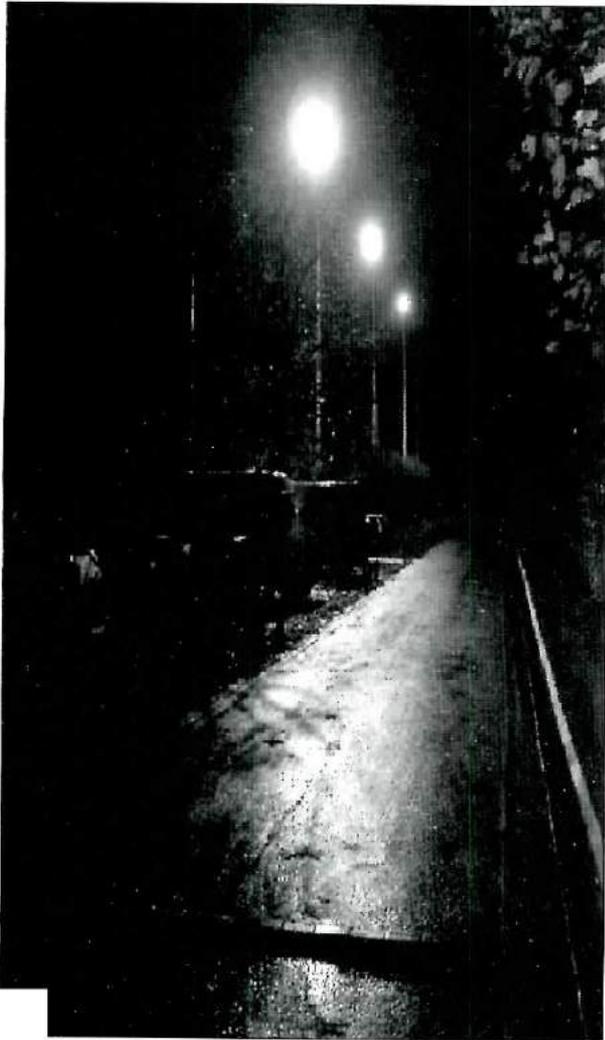


Photo: Courtesy of Edmund Blaney

The bright glare emitted from floodlights illuminating an all weather sports pitch can be visible some distance from the actual site.

Noise was not an easy form of pollution to get to grips with. It is easy to be against chemicals in water and radiation, but noise was different. We could all agree that it would be good to reduce traffic noise, but how loud was it reasonable to play a radio on a beach? Nevertheless there were clear areas of consensus, and less noise usually meant better amenity.

Light is much more subtle and raises difficult local choices. A floodlit car park will be safer, with less crime and encourage use by those more at risk. It is also unwanted glare with a fossil fuel cost. Planners and managers need to know more about what they want to achieve, and weigh up all the costs and benefits. The rationale if not the landscape, needs to be brought out of the dark, into the light.

John Harrison was until recently a Senior Planning Officer with the Sports Council for Wales. These are his own views. He is currently writing a book of his travel experiences in Patagonia. He can be contacted on:

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Erratum:

In the Summer 1998 (Vol 6 Number 2) edition of 'Countryside Recreation' the photo on page 6 with the caption, 'A group of walkers in the Snowdonia National Park', should have also stated that the photograph was courtesy of the Sports Council for Wales.

Access in Europe

Highlights of a review of access arrangements in selected European Countries, commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Commission.



Photo: Courtesy of Kevin Bishop

A dramatic waterfall in the Swiss Alps which is popular all year round for its recreational opportunities.

Access for open-air recreation is under review, following the new Government's manifesto commitment to improve the arrangements for people to enjoy open countryside. The different parts of the UK will have to conduct this debate within their own legal frameworks and differing administrative and cultural backgrounds. But it is evident that some other countries have better arrangements for access than others. So looking outwith Britain does have some attraction, if only to ask how the Scandinavian Allemannsretten - or open access - works, or how other countries handle access over enclosed farmland.

So SNH, with the Countryside Commission, commissioned a review of access arrangements in selected European countries. SNH had looked at access in Europe for its own access review, several years ago, but this earlier review had been spread lightly over eight countries, and needed some updating and also some greater depth to help the current debate.

This present study aimed to look closely at the arrangements in Norway and Sweden, where a general freedom of access exists, and also at Germany and Denmark, where it was thought that the arrangements for access on low ground might have some relevance to Britain, especially in Denmark where there had been some recent changes to the law of access. The contract was won by Peter Scott Planning Services, which had undertaken the previous review. Peter Scott worked through sub-contractors for the countries studied, but he visited each for interviews with the key parties.

The consultant's report has now been published in the SNH Review series. This is an interesting account, which gives a comprehensive statement on the access arrangements for the four studied countries, setting them against the land-use, cultural and legislative context. But perhaps it is the general lessons which should draw our attention, because the fine detail of how each country makes its own

legal and management arrangements are inevitably tailored to its domestic needs. Some of the common themes drawn from an overview of the four countries are as follows.

- In all countries there is a close link between rights and responsibilities - the Scandinavian freedom of access, for example, does not stand in isolation from strong balancing responsibilities on the visitor.
- There is a high degree of consensus working between all the parties, with a general commitment to make the arrangements work.
- In the studied countries there is a general acceptance by all the parties of the stronger rights to access, and this common understanding provides strength to joint working. In other words, by getting past the (or never having had to address) the basic issues of principle over access, the effort and energy of all the parties can be put to making sure that the arrangements work effectively - both for the visitor and to avoid adverse effects on legitimate land uses.
- There is a quite simple approach to the basic legislation. This is not to say that in some countries the local restraints or limitations on access can be quite complex, but it is recognised that access is a facet of human behaviour which cannot be policed by detailed regulations and mechanisms of enforcement. So the emphasis is less on the law and more on management, education, and establishing a strong culture of responsibility in recreation.
- Within this framework of consensus-working there are clear roles for all the main parties. The national agencies are responsible for oversight and support to the others; the local authorities lead in management and mediation; and the land-owning and recreation bodies work to improve management and the promotion of responsible behaviour.
- Motorised recreation is strongly controlled. On foot, access has the greatest level of freedom, nonetheless good provision is made for cycling and riding on surfaced tracks and paths.

The countries studied all had either extensive or

at least some rights of access over uncultivated land, say, in woodland or at the coast. Denmark and Germany have for their enclosed farmlands an arrangement of general access to existing paths and tracks - in Germany known as the *Betretungsrecht*. This is based on traditions and local custom which are now enshrined in law, although the arrangements in any one part of Germany are founded on local management and legislation at the Land level. In Denmark, there was an opening up of access to paths and tracks in 1992 in new legislation and, although opposed by landowners initially, it has come to work reasonably well.

In each of the countries studied, there is a historical and traditional underpinning to the present access arrangements. Norway has converted its traditional rights into legislation, in particular the Open-Air Recreation Act of 1957 and, for Sweden, the customary rights are embedded in the Constitution. Inevitably, the detailed differences between the countries reflect different patterns of land tenure, and different densities of population, with different pressures from recreational demands. So, the conventional image of a general freedom of access in Scandinavia is in practice a qualified right, dependent on the visitor taking access with responsibility, to him or her not causing any damage or nuisance, and to specific restraints according to activity or even time of the year. In all countries studied, the visitor takes access at his or her own risk.

These are some of the highlights. The consultant's report is published as *Scottish Natural Heritage Review No. 110* (price £6 inclusive of p&p), available from SNH Publications, Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EW. The earlier Review (No.23), which also considers France, Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands, is temporarily out of print.

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The National Lottery, the Countryside, and You

Kevin Bishop summarises current research which aims to explore how the National Lottery is impacting upon the policy and practice of countryside conservation.



Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

Love it or loathe it the National Lottery (hereafter referred to as the Lottery) is here to stay. Since its establishment in 1994, it has channelled vast sums of money into the public domain throughout the UK for distribution to the so-called good causes (arts, charities, heritage, millennium celebrations, sports and, since summer 1998, the New Opportunities Fund). During 1996 alone £1.7 billion was awarded to these good causes (Fitzherbert and Rhoades, 1997) yet our understanding of its impacts is poorly developed. Indeed, public debate about the Lottery has focused on issues such as the ethics of the Lottery and 'nationalised gambling'; the operating regime (the Camelot vs Branson issue); the pros and cons of individual, high profile Lottery grants and Lottery funded projects (e.g. the acquisition of the Churchill Papers); and the regional distribution of Lottery grants.

Since 1994 the Lottery Distributing Bodies have awarded grants in excess of £250m for a variety of countryside projects. To put this amount in perspective, it is more than the combined grant-in-aid to the Countryside Commission and the Countryside

Council for Wales during the same period. The importance of Lottery finance for countryside conservation has been recognised by the statutory conservation bodies. In its written submission to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee, the Countryside Commission described the Heritage Lottery Fund as "*an extremely important and distinctive source of funding*" (Countryside Commission, 1998, p.5) and its role in supporting heritage based funding projects as "*significant*" (p.6). In evidence to the same Committee, the Wildlife Trusts stated that Lottery grants have been of "*extraordinary importance in protecting and enhancing a wide range of natural heritage assets*" and described its support for land acquisition as "*wonderful*" (Wildlife Trusts, 1998, p.5).

Current research being undertaken by Dr. Kevin Bishop, Andrew Norton, and Professor Adrian Phillips at the Environmental Planning Research Unit, Cardiff University aims to explore how the National Lottery is impacting upon the policy and practice of countryside conservation¹ in the UK. More specifically, the research

will examine three propositions dealing with the impact of Lottery funding on the organisation of countryside conservation, the formulation and implementation of policy, and the countryside itself. There are three specific research proposals which look at the impacts on organisation, policy and the countryside respectively.

Impact on Organisations

Research Proposition 1: *Lottery funding has significantly altered the relationship between different bodies in the countryside and conservation sector.*

Countryside conservation has traditionally been characterised by an essentially hierarchical model of public policy development founded on the key role of government agencies and their partners in the local authority and non-government sector. Bodies like the Countryside Commission have operated on a basis of shaping policy advice and using grant aid to encourage the adoption and implementation of this policy. In recent years most of the countryside agencies have witnessed a reduction, in real terms, of their grant-in-aid from Central Government and there has been a creative competition between the agencies in terms of the need to develop new policies and forge effective links with Government (Hodge *et al.*, 1994). The advent of the National Lottery can be expected to have altered this network of relationships. It would appear to increase the 'competitiveness' within countryside



Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

Local streams are highly valued places for communities to enjoy. The 'Local Heritage Initiative' aims to give local communities the opportunity to define what they see as important features in their local area.

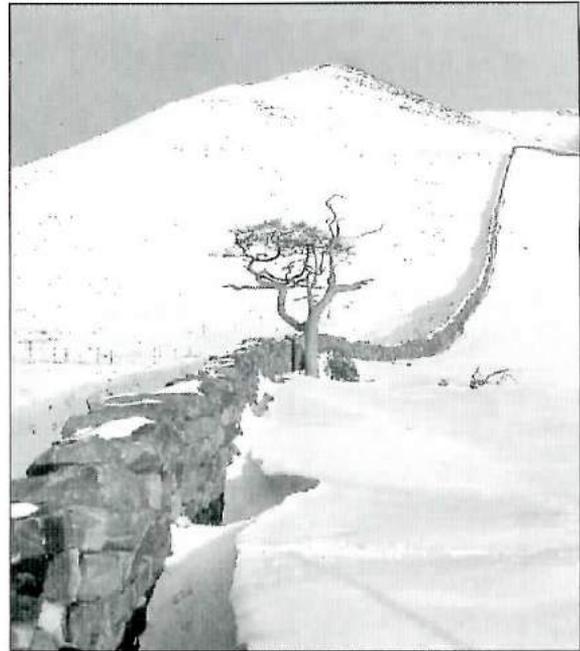


Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

North York Moors - Traditional skills developed over the years create a distinctive visual relationship between people and the land.

conservation, in terms of the need to develop ever more imaginative proposals, in order to secure funding and hence retain influence. It would also seem to be leading to new forms of 'competition' between the statutory agencies (the traditional funders of countryside conservation) and those they would have funded in the past as both are now bidding for Lottery funds. The significance of the National Lottery for statutory agencies is evident in the establishment by the Countryside Commission and several other agencies of 'Lottery Units' and/or appointment of 'Lottery Officers' to provide advice on Lottery issues and generate bids for funding for their own programmes and proposals.

The research will examine the changing relationship within, and between, different organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors of countryside conservation. Specific research questions to be addressed include:

- How far have former funders (i.e. the statutory agencies) become 'bidders' for Lottery funding, and what does this mean for the way they operate?
- Do the circumstances of Lottery funding (especially the competitive elements of the Millennium Commission) make for more innovative partnerships than would have been the case beforehand?

- Has the Lottery empowered particular parts of the conservation sector and, if so, has this altered the traditional balance of power and working relationships?
- Is Lottery funding replacing traditional forms of finance for countryside conservation?
- Does the Lottery money represent additional - or merely replacement - investment for countryside conservation?
- Where has the money come from to supply the matching funds requirement of most Lottery grants?

Impacts on Policy

Research Proposition 2: *Policy has become less coherent as the direct capacity of the statutory countryside agencies to influence the implementation of their policies has been reduced and they are more dependent on the Lottery.*

Recent years have witnessed a plethora of new policy developments in the field of countryside conservation. The 1992 Earth Summit and, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, initiated a process of biodiversity planning spanning local authorities, regions and nations. The Local Agenda 21 process has facilitated the active involvement of local communities in conservation initiatives, ranging from Parish Maps,

to the creation of local wildlife areas. The Rural White Papers for England, Scotland and Wales represent an important development in post-war thinking about rural affairs and rural policy and have added to the strategic framework for countryside conservation. Yet, arguably, of more significance is the advent of the National Lottery. The National Lottery, through its financial significance, is an important new factor in countryside conservation (Bishop *et al.*, 1997). Whilst it might be expected that Lottery revenue would be used to implement elements of public policy, no such explicit relationship is required by statute. Also, the link between the Lottery Distributing Bodies and public policy is unclear: are such bodies effectively formulating a new set of policies through their own guidelines to applicants (and forthcoming distribution strategies)?

Other specific research questions to be addressed include:

- What is the role of the specialists appointed to advise these bodies?
- What importance do the Lottery Distributing Bodies attach to the advice they receive from the statutory agencies?
- What is the link between the Lottery Distributing Bodies and government policy

British Waterways received a Heritage Lottery Fund grant of £25 million for the restoration of the 87-mile corridor of the Kennet and Avon Canal.

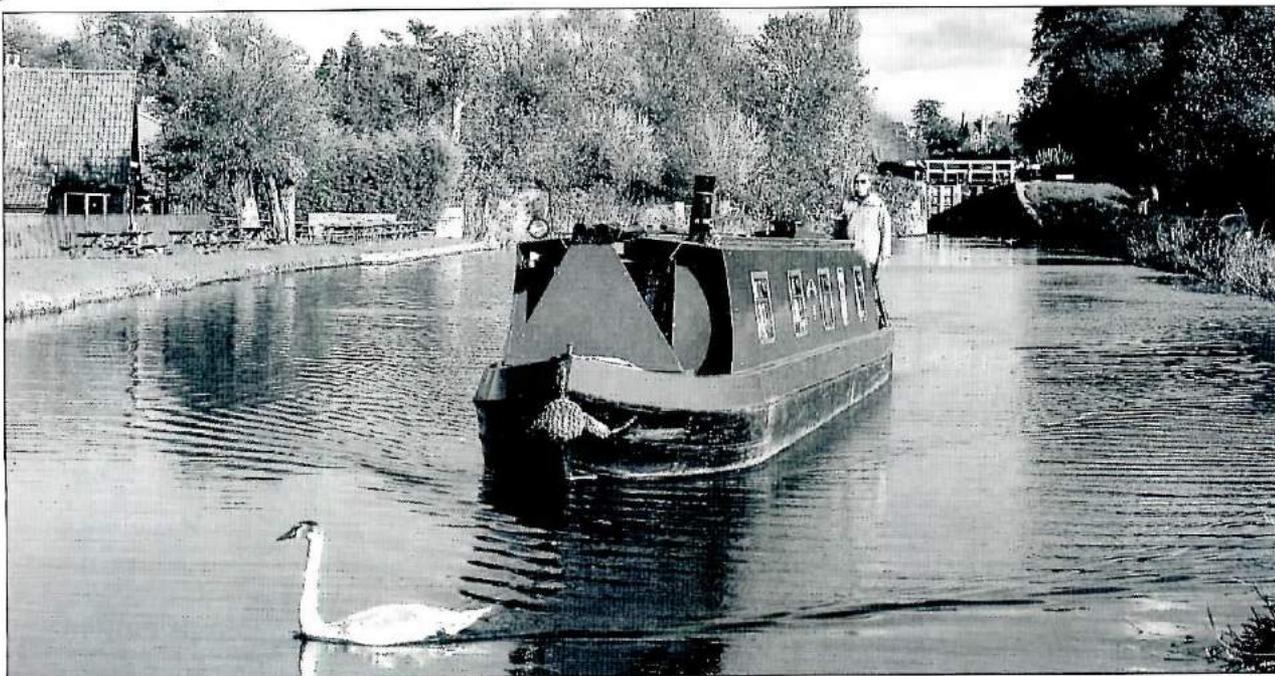


Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

(for example, the Biodiversity Action Plan process)?

- How is public policy interpreted by the Lottery Distributing Bodies?

Impacts on the Countryside

Research Proposition 3: *The large sums of Lottery money channelled to countryside projects have enabled conservation bodies to expand the scale of their work and bring more direct benefits to biodiversity and landscape conservation.*

The third research proposition is concerned with assessing the impact of the National Lottery on the physical fabric of the UK countryside and enjoyment of that countryside. There is evidence to suggest that the National Lottery is increasing the amount of money being invested in countryside conservation but the practical impact of this investment is not always clear.

The research will examine the impact of the Lottery on: landownership; the format and extent of conservation projects funded through the Lottery; the changed economics of countryside conservation; and the economic and social impacts of specific Lottery grants. It will also consider the issue of capital vs. revenue funding for nature conservation and land purchase vs. better management of land already in conservation ownership. Prior to the National Heritage

Act 1997, Lottery funds were meant to be used for capital projects only, but a major issue within countryside conservation is the lack of funds for essential on-going management.

Specific research questions to be addressed include:

- Has more land been brought into conservation ownership than would have been the case previously - and are the resources available to manage it properly?
- Which parts of the countryside have benefited most (those most accessible to centres of population or those where heritage assets are most in need of protection)?
- Which kind of habitat (e.g. woodland as against wetland) has benefited most?
- Is Lottery funding increasing the amount of land available for public access and/or improving the facilities for public access?
- To what extent has Lottery funding been used to support improved levels of countryside management despite the emphasis on capital schemes?
- Is the Lottery funding conservation 'white elephants' through its emphasis on capital projects?

Sycamore Gap - Hadrian's Wall.

'The Local Heritage Initiative', a scheme which will receive up to £40m from the Heritage Lottery Fund, aims to give local communities the opportunity to define what they see as important heritage features in their local area.



Photo: Courtesy of the Heritage Lottery Fund

The research programme is divided into four stages:

Stage 1 will involve background research into the policy guidance formulated by the Lottery Distributing Bodies, and analysis of the records held by the Millennium Commission and Heritage Lottery Fund, with the aim of developing a database. From this a typology, of successful and unsuccessful Lottery applications for countryside conservation projects will be developed. The aim of stage 2 is to examine the organisational and policy impacts of the National Lottery (i.e. its primary focus is to address research propositions 1 and 2). The aim of stage 3 is to examine the impact of the National Lottery on the ground through the detailed analysis of up-to 10 case studies. Analysis of research results will, obviously, be ongoing during the course of the project but stage 4 will bring together the various elements of the study. Included in this stage is a workshop with key players in the research project to feedback and discuss some of the results from the research.

Comments, suggestions of case studies or background information are welcomed from anyone interested in this topic. All comments should be addressed to: Andrew Norton, Environmental Planning Research Unit, Cardiff University, PO Box 906, Cardiff, CF1 3YN. Telephone: 01222 876092/Fax.: 01222 874845 or email: nortona@cardiff.ac.uk For further information, see our web-site at:

<http://www.cf.ac.uk/urwc/cplan/norton/lottery.html>.

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- The Wildlife Trusts (1998) "Written Evidence to the Culture, Media and Sport Committee Inquiry into the Heritage Lottery Fund", Wildlife Trusts.

Footnotes:

¹ Countryside conservation is defined to include 'wildlife' or 'nature' conservation and 'landscape' or 'aesthetic' conservation. The research will be concerned with 'conservation projects', that is projects incorporating one or more of the following components: land acquisition to safeguard flora or fauna; cultural landscapes and scenic areas; habitat or landscape restoration or creation; provision of education and interpretation facilities relating to nature and landscape conservation; provision of other facilities which enhance opportunities for public access to and enjoyment of nature and landscape; surveying and site assessment; and staff and volunteer training designed to enhance the skills necessary for ensuring that natural heritage assets are protected effectively.

News releases

What Future for England's Rural Uplands?

Agenda for Action from Farming, Community and Wildlife Organisations

Upland policies have failed to deliver for farming, rural people or wildlife. A fresh approach is needed which recognises the links between a healthy environment, buoyant economy and thriving rural communities, and has policies designed to support all three. This is the message from a ground-breaking gathering of upland interests which took place in Cumbria in November, hosted jointly by the RSPB, the NFU and Action for Communities in Rural England (ACRE).

A mixture of interests ranging from forestry, game management, agriculture, local government, wildlife, tourism, cultural heritage and local communities, agreed that current policies were failing, and that urgent action is needed to find common solutions if the future of the Uplands is to be secured. Subsidies have failed to safeguard hill farmers' incomes and upland wildlife has suffered badly. Rural deprivation is often as bad as that in many urban areas but may be hidden from view. The meeting set out key principles on which those present could work together towards shared objectives for future rural policies. These include the need for a simpler system, more flexibility to allow for regional differences, and a 'bottom-up' approach to focus on the needs of local environments and communities.

Dr Mark Avery, the RSPB's Director of Conservation, said: "Future rural policies must enable farmers to provide for lapwings and other upland birds, as well as produce food."

Brian McLaughlin, Head of Environment and Land Use at the NFU, identified a number of common themes in the upland debate, central to which were people and the need to retain upland communities. He emphasised that in this context CAP reform was not a panacea. "The upland debate must embrace a far wider range of policy areas, such as health services, transport and planning."

For further information contact:

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds 01767 681 577
National Farmers Union 0171 331 7292
Action for Communities in Rural England 01285 653 477

A New Countryside Agency to Champion Rural England

Rural Development Commission

On 25 November it was announced that the body to be formed from the merger of the Countryside Commission with the Rural Development Commission is to be called the 'Countryside Agency – working for people and places in rural England'. The new merged agency will begin life next April with some 350 expert staff from the two existing organisations and a budget of around £50 million – a net increase of more than £5 million per annum for the next three years.

Four words, coherence, connections, communications and catalysts best sum up what people think the new Countryside Agency to be formed from the merger should deliver, stated Countryside Commission Chief Executive Richard Wakeford. Mr Wakeford was speaking at the Yorkshire Water Conference in Harrogate following a series of consultation meetings on the work of the new agency prior to the 25 November announcement. He continued the "formation of the new agency has challenged us to think through from first principles what the countryside is, what people really want from it and the role of the new agency in delivering these."

For further information contact:

Isobel Coy at the Rural Development Commission on
0171 340 2906

or

Pam Gilder at the Countryside Commission on
01242 521 381

News releases

Not Just Hot Air

RSPCA, Marine Conservation Group,
Tidy Britain Group, NFU

Balloon releases could harm wildlife, create litter and even be against the law, according to four national organisations calling for a voluntary ban in a campaign launched today. The Marine Conservation Society, the RSPCA, the Tidy Britain Group and the National Farmers Union have joined forces to urge event organisers to consider alternatives to releases in celebration of the millennium and other occasions. The four organisations have produced a fact sheet outlining the potential dangers and are calling on charities and commercial groups to adopt other types of celebration.

The Marine Conservation Society's annual Beachwatch litter survey has recorded an average of three balloons per kilometre of coastline. Director of Conservation Samantha Pollard said *"The impressive visual impact on the landscape and on wildlife may last for months, potentially causing the death of sea turtles and other marine life in UK waters."* Dolphins, whales and turtles have all been found with balloons in their stomachs, probably after mistaking them for jellyfish or squid. Spent balloons can cause blockages and can give a feeling of fullness, potentially causing the animal to starve. Public concern has already led to the cancellation of mass releases in the USA and Canada. Professor Graham Ashworth, Director General of the Tidy Britain Group added: *"Our aim is not to undermine any celebrations or charitable events, but to encourage more appropriate means of marking such events, which do not harm the environment."*

For further information contact:

<i>Marine Conservation Society</i>	01989 566 017
<i>RSPCA</i>	01403 223 244
<i>National Farmers Union</i>	0171 331 7390
<i>Tidy Britain Group</i>	01942 612 617

1.6 Million More Trees Promised for the East of London

Forestry Commission

A project which will see 1.6 million trees planted over the next ten years as part of the Thames Chase Community Forest – which covers parts of the east end of London and Essex – was announced today by Forestry Commission Director General David Bills.

Forest Enterprise – an agency of the Forestry Commission – is set to launch a major tree planting initiative on a stretch of land next to the M25 over one and a half thousand times the size of Wembley football pitch. Thames Chase is one of twelve Community Forest projects led by the Countryside Commission and the Forestry Commission close to urban areas in England.

Around half of the area to be planted will be former industrial land which has been reclaimed and restored. As the woodlands take shape, this will bring an enormous difference to the surrounding communities. Attractive, green woodlands will replace derelict land. A mixture of tree species will be planted and open areas will be incorporated in the design process to encourage different species of wildlife. A new network of footpaths, cycle trails, car parks and toilets will complement facilities in the existing woodlands.

A fourteen per cent increase in woodland cover has been seen in the Thames Chase Forest designated area since the Community Forest project began in 1990. This latest initiative will see a further sixty three per cent increase in woodland cover over the next ten years.

Improvements by the Thames Chase team have seen derelict land restored, new public access agreements put in place, and new cycle, horse-riding and walking trails added.

Contact: Forestry Commission 0131 314 6508

Publications

The Living Land

Jules Pretty

We value our countryside, our rural landscapes and our wildlife, yet we are still allowing many valued features of our natural environments to be lost. Jules Pretty shows how we can get back some of the natural and social aspects of the countryside and rural economies that we value. It is also about getting more from less by using fewer resources, living better in more connected communities, protecting our natural environment, eating both well and safely. The book integrates three key themes:

- **Sustainable agriculture** – farming does not have to damage the environment. By becoming sustainable agriculture offers many opportunities to integrate a wide range of economic, social and environmental concerns in the countryside.
- **Sustainable food systems** – more value needs to be concentrated on rural communities and farms, spreading the benefits of food supply more evenly among stakeholders and boosting social capital.
- **Sustainable rural communities** – centralised processing operations have led to dramatic falls in agriculture employment levels. What can be done to make best use of available resources without incurring untenable social and environmental costs?

The Living Land shows the ways towards rebuilding natural and social capital throughout Europe, and demonstrates that a large 'sustainability dividend' is waiting to be released from current practices – creating more jobs, more wealth and better lives from less. It is essential reading for all those interested in countryside issues. Copies of this book, priced at £18.99 (hardback, 336 pages, ISBN 1 85383 516 1) are available from book shops or directly from the publisher:

*Earthscan
Kogan Page
120 Pentonville Road
London N1 9BR*

*Tel: 0171 278 0433
Fax: 0171 837 6348*

4th Edition Leisure and Recreation Management

G. Torkildsen
Leisure and Recreation
Management Consultant

For this new edition the book has been completely rewritten, bringing the subject up to date for the 1990s. Key changes to the text address issues surrounding the coming into power of a Labour Government, the National Lottery global conditions such as the world economic climate and the Single European Market, geographical changes such as Europe, and communication and travel advances such the Channel Tunnel.

In terms of content new coverage given to:

- play, recreation, leisure and the needs of people
- leisure trends, planning and government
- the legacy of CCT and the introduction of Best Value
- management, training and operational aspect of Leisure & Recreation management.

The thorough way in which Leisure and Recreation Management deals with both the theory of Leisure and the day-to-day practicalities of managing a recreation on facility will ensure its continued success as a student textbook and a guide for the practitioner. Copies of this book priced at £19.99 will be available in early 1999. Inspection copies can be ordered by contacting:

Routledge Customer Care

Tel: 01264 343 071



Forestry Commission Research Programme on People, Trees, and Woods

The Forestry Commission is in the process of developing a research programme concerned with the social benefits of forestry. In work during the last year or so, we have arrived at four themes:

- *Rural Development Forestry – an economic emphasis;*
- *Recreation & Access – a social emphasis;*
- *Quality of life – an environmental emphasis; and,*
- *Increasing awareness and understanding.*

Academics, researchers and consultants are invited to express their interest in these themes, indicating which they have expertise in, and to peruse the following list of projects which forms part of the interim programme of research:

- *Development of methodologies to gain a finer grained understanding of what people want from forests (several projects across GB);*
- *Case studies in delivering social benefits; and,*
- *Access: mapping & waymarking systems.*

Some projects will commence within the current financial year (ends 31 March 99). Applicants are asked to return expressions of interest with evidence of experience and recent work, to:

*Richard Broadhurst
Forestry Commission
231 Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7AT
Fax: 0131 316 4344
e-mail: richard.broadhurst@forestry.gov.uk*

Adverts can be placed in 'Countryside Recreation' at a charge of £195.00 (all inc). Please contact the CRN Secretariat on 01222 874970 to place an order.

Letters

Dear Sir

I write in response to the letter from Peter Crane in which he expresses concern about potential danger to the public safety by the use of rifles for sporting shooting over land. Mr Crane suggests it is inappropriate for the police to put the responsibility for safety on the Firearm Certificate holder. It is difficult to envisage how such responsibility might otherwise be placed. It is not sustainable in law to expect the Chief Constable to bear some sort of vicarious liability if a Certificate holder causes an accident. It would be equally unreasonable to expect the landowner to shoulder the burden for another person's actions over which he has no control. The responsibility for deciding whether or not it is safe to take a shot must lie with the rifle user who must make a proper assessment before pulling the trigger. This notwithstanding, the police have the right to attach conditions to the Certificates of every Firearm Certificate holder, over and above the statutory ones laid down by Parliament. New Certificate holders will be required to limit the use of their firearms to land which has been deemed suitable for shooting by the Chief Officer of Police in local area. Additionally, some conditions require new firearms users to be accompanied by experienced rifle users for an apprenticeship period. Only when the Certificate holder can demonstrate sufficient experience of the safe use of a rifle, will the police consider permitting the more liberal condition which shooting anywhere where permission has been granted. Firearm Certificate holders are subjected to a considerable amount of vetting by the police. Chief Constables have the power of immediate revocation and if there is the slightest hint of irresponsibility.

Much has been made of the fact that the UK does not have any form of compulsory test for hunters. It is argued that the absence of such a test must prejudice public safety, but no evidence has ever been advanced to sustain this position. The UK has an enviable record when it comes to firearms safety and accidents. This record has been generated by a combination of factors including very strong peer group pressure on new shooters to act in a responsible manner and effective education and training programmes. It is unhelpful to suggest that in the event of a general right to roam being granted, people who come into the countryside are placed at risk by those who use rifles.

*Bill Harriman
Head of Firearms
The British Association for Shooting and Conservation*

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

January 1999

18 – 20 January
Project Management
A practical guide to success
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £390
Tel: 01433 620373

18 – 22 January
Practical Application of
Countryside Law
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)
Cost: £384
Grant aided: £230
Tel: 01766 590324

27 – 28 January
Building Consensus
(Environmental Trainers Network)
YHA, Manchester
Cost: £190
Sponsored place: £95
Tel: 0121 358 2155

February 1999

1 – 2 February
Developing Urban Ranger Services
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £250 Subsidised: £125
Tel: 01433 620373

1 – 4 February
A Way with Words, writing about
places, writing for visitors
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)
Cost: £364 Grant aided: £273
Tel: 01766 590324

3 – 5 February
Working with Communities –
Tools and Techniques
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195
Tel: 01433 620373

4 February
Are They Being Served?
– visitor survey and evaluation
techniques
(Environmental Trainers Network)
Priory Street Centre, York
Cost: £100
Sponsored place: £50

8 – 10 February
People and Place
A course examining local
distinctiveness
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195
Tel: 01433 620373

8 – 11 February
Management Planning Workshop
(Advanced)
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)
Cost £392 Grant aided: £235
Tel: 01766 590324

15 – 17 February
Advanced Ranger Training
Exploring the role of ranger as
facilitator
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195
Tel: 01433 620373

16 February
Raising funds from Companies and
Trusts
(Environmental Trainers Network)
Red House Environmental
Centre, Birmingham
Cost: £100
Sponsored place: £50
Tel: 0121 358 2155

22 – 26 February
Landscape Conservation and
Management – The Historical
Dimension
(Plas Tan y Bwlch)
Cost: £400 Grant aided: £200
Tel: 01766 590324

March 1999

2 March
Low Cost Ideas for Environmental
Interpretation
(ETN)
Red House Environmental
Centre, Birmingham
Cost: £90
Tel: 0121 358 2155

3 – 4 March
Growing Business in the
Countryside
Rural Areas as a Resource for
Business Growth
(ADAS)
Chesford Grange Hotel,
Warwick
Cost: £295
Tel: 01865 845038

3 – 5 March
Fundraising for Local Authorities
and other Agencies
A practical Guide
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £390 Subsidised: £195
Tel: 01433 620373

15 – 19 March
Education in the Countryside
(Losehill Hall)
Cost: £480 Subsidised: £240
Tel: 01433 620373

25 March
Construction, design and
management regulations in the
Countryside
(Ross & Cromarty Footpath Trust)
Dingwall
Cost: £120
Tel: 01349 865533

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

April 1999

19 – 20 April

Site Management Planning
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £499 Subsidised: £250

Tel: 01433 620373

22 – 23 April

Grassland Management by
Grazing

An advanced course for site
managers

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £220

Tel: 01433 620373

22 – 24 April

Designing and Building High
Quality Paths

(Ross & Cromarty Footpath Trust)

Torricon

Cost: £400

Tel: 01349 865533

May 1999

10 – 14 May

Woodland Management for Nature
Conservation

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £435

Tel: 01433 620373

24 – 25 June

Site Management Planning

An applied training course for
countryside managers

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £499 Subsidised:

£249.50

Tel: 01443 620373

July 1999

5 – 8 July

1999 Royal Show

(International

Agricultural Exhibition)

The National Agricultural

Centre, Stoneleigh Park,

Warwickshire

Tel: 01203 696969

29 – 31 July

Designing and Building High
Quality Paths

(Ross & Cromarty Footpath
Trust)

Torricon

Cost: £400

Tel: 01349 865533

September 1999

6 – 8 September

Surveying and Map Interpretation
Skills

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £445 Subsidised: £222

Tel: 01433 620373

16 – 18 September

Footpath Assessment and
Management

(Ross & Cromarty Footpath Trust)

Torricon

Cost: £400

Tel: 01349 865533

18 – 24 September

Conservation Law, Organisation
and Policy

(Birkbeck College, University of London)

London & Brussels

Cost: £400

27 – 30 September

Woods that Work!

Sustainable management of
multiple-use woodlands

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £445 Subsidised: £222

Tel: 01433 620373

June 1999

21 – 25 June

Grassland Management for
Nature Conservation

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £435

Tel: 01433 620373

August 1999

23 – 27 August

Introducing Rights of Way
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £499 Subsidised: £250

Tel: 01433 620373

October 1999

4 – 6 October

New Approaches to Interpretation
Taking interpretation into the new
millennium

(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £405 Subsidised: £202

Tel: 01433 620373

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

14 – 15 October

Walking: the way to health
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £260 Subsidised: £130

Tel: 01433 620373

25 – 27 October

Broaden your Access Horizons
A tool kit to exploit new
opportunities for countryside access
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £405 Subsidised: £202

Tel: 01433 620373

26 – 28 October

Footpath Assessment and
Management
(Ross & Cromarty Footpath Trust)

Torricon

Cost: £400

Tel: 01349 865533

November 1999

10 – 12 November

Community and Environment
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £405 Subsidised: £202

Tel: 01433 620373

15 – 19 November

Foundation Ranger Training
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £499 Subsidised: £250

Tel: 01433 620373

22 – 24 November

A Safe and Enjoyable Visit?
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £405 Subsidised: £202

Tel: 01433 620373

22 – 26 November

Wildlife Law
Understanding and using the law
to benefit wildlife
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £435

Tel: 01433 620373

29 November

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

Cost: £210 Subsidised: £105

Tel: 01433 620373

December 1999

6 – 8 December

Education for Sustainability
New directions in environmental
sustainability
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £405 Subsidised: £202

Tel: 01433 620373

6 – 10 December

Environmental Task Force
Countryside Management
An introductory course for field
based ETF/New deal placements
(Losehill Hall)

Cost: £499 Subsidised: £250

Tel: 01433 620373

CRN is keeping advance information of training events, conferences and workshops, in order to act as a clearing house for those who are planning events and wish to avoid clashes. A listing in these pages is free. For further details please contact Siân Griffiths at CRN. If your organisation has event details please forward them to CRN:

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 594 548

CEE

Council for Environmental
Education

Tel: 0118 975 6061

CMA

Countryside Management
Association

Tel: 01565 633 603

ETO

Environmental Training
Organisation

Tel: 01452 840 825

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 620 373

Plas Tan y Blwch

Tel: 01766 590324/590334

Ross & Cromarty Footpath
Trust

Tel: 01349 865 533

SFSA

Scottish Field Studies
Association

Tel: 01250 881286

Countryside Recreation Network Publications List

Conference Proceedings

	Price (incl. postage)	Tick Box
Making Access for All a Reality (1998)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Today's Thinking for Tomorrow's Countryside (1995)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communities in their Countryside (1994)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>

Workshop Proceedings

Environmental Economics, Sustainable Management and the Countryside (1994)	£6	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Drive in the Country? – Examining the Problems of Recreational Travel (1994)	£7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sport in the Countryside (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS & Access to the Countryside (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Playing Safe? Managing Visitor Safety in the Countryside (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Brush with the Land – Art in the Countryside I (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Brush with the Land – Art in the Countryside II (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consensus in the Countryside I – Reaching Shared agreement in policy, planning and management (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consensus in the Countryside II (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do Visitor Survey's County? – Making use of Surveys for Countryside Recreation (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to Water - Sharing Access on Reservoirs and Rivers (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS & Countryside Management – Theory and Application (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Making Ends Meet (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>

CRN Research Directory

An annual directory of the research work carried out by the CRN agencies during the year

Research Directory 1997 (also on the internet – see overleaf)	£5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Directory 1996	£2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Directory 1995	£2	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Day Visits Survey 1994 (1996)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Day Visits Survey 1993 (1995)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>

Countryside Recreation Reader Survey

Win a free place on a CRN workshop! Just spare a few moments to fill in this simple survey. All returned forms will be entered in a draw to win a choice of free attendance at any 1999 one-day CRN workshop or a free copy of every 1999 CRN publication. Tear off the form, fold and send to the CRN Secretariat, Department of City & Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Cardiff. CF1 3YN.

Please ✓ the boxes:

1. How would you describe your interest(s) in countryside recreation?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Active participation | <input type="checkbox"/> Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation/environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Countryside Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |

2. How much of 'Countryside Recreation' do you normally read?

- Flick through for one or two article of interest
 Less than half of 'Countryside Recreation'
 Most of 'Countryside Recreation'

3. What sort of article do you/ would you find of interest?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sport/ recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Countryside Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Diary of Training and Events |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News of Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature reviews |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News of others' projects | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |

4. Do you find the articles:

- Too detailed
 A good mix
 Too superficial

5. Do you access material from the CRN website < <http://sosig.ac.uk/crn/> >:

Yes No

6. How has CRN helped your work/interests?

- Reading 'Countryside Recreation'
 Following up contacts in 'Countryside Recreation'
 Attending workshops/conferences
 Reading CRN publications
 Obtaining information directly from the CRN Secretariat

7. For which sort of organisation do you work?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority | <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Organisation, Trust or Charity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Practice | <input type="checkbox"/> Government Department or Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ | |

Thank you for your help.