

# Countryside



# Recreation

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



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Climate Change

Hypermobility

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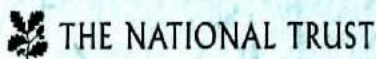
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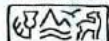
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### Countryside Recreation Network

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:** John Thomson, Scottish Natural Heritage

**Vice-chair:** Eileen McKeever, Environment Agency

**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 **28th April 2000**.

Visit CRN on the Internet!

See our home page on <http://sosig.ac.uk/crn/>

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## Editorial

The start of any New Year is a time for looking to the future, and as we stand at the start of a new century and new millennium this is doubly true. This month's issue includes some thought provoking articles around this theme of "Futures".

As Andy Kerr highlights in his article, global warming is now generally accepted as happening and the focus of research is switching to predicting the likely implications of climate change and the necessary policy responses. Climate change could lead to profound changes in leisure patterns: will the English Riviera enjoy a climate akin to the Spanish original?

Linked to the climate change debate is the whole issue of transport trends and our reliance on the private motor car. The article by John Adams reports on his work into the social implications of hypermobility for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. In it he outlines his vision of a hypermobile society that is driven by technological advances. Are we heading towards virtual leisure?

In his article on the relationship between hunting and country life, Andrew Norton argues for a more responsible representation of hunting practices that is less socially divisive. It is to be hoped that the Commission of Inquiry into Hunting with Dogs in England and Wales, established by the Home Secretary in November 1999, will be able to deliver this new vision.

After over 100 years of lobbying by the Ramblers Association and other bodies the Government has published the Countryside and Rights of Way Bill which will deliver its manifesto commitment to improve access opportunities to open countryside. The Bill contains provision for increasing public access through new right of access and improved public rights of way, and to provide better protection to SSSIs and wildlife through tougher penalties for wildlife criminals. The Bill does not contain any provision for amendments to the status of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). The Countryside Agency and Countryside Council for Wales, amongst others, have argued for local authorities to be given a statutory duty to manage AONBs and for new management structures.

As Ian Brodie suggests, in his article on Windermere, the Government's decision to uphold the need for a speed limit on the Lake could prove to be a landmark decision in clarifying the role of National Parks and the debate about quiet enjoyment.

CRN is currently organising a conference in the Peak District in April, "Managing the Challenge of Access", and a workshop "Breaking New Ground in Sustainable Tourism" to be held in York in June. Contact Emma Barratt at CRN for bookings and further information. We are currently inviting articles for the next journal with the theme of Access. Copy deadline is **28th April**.

**Dr Kevin Bishop**



# Climate Change in the UK

Andy Kerr, University of Edinburgh



Photo: Courtesy of David Burton, Countryside Agency

*Could this be a typical January scene in a few years time?*

Another wet and windy winter has brought the spectre of climate change to the fore. Behind the headlines there has been substantial work in both public and private organisations to tackle the issue raised by climate change. It is now clear that climate change has wide-ranging implications for people, the economy and the natural and built environment in the UK as elsewhere.

While different UK regions face different climate issues, depending on their locality and economic mix, the key message for policymakers is the need for both strategic planning and increased public awareness. Climate change will have direct and indirect impacts on the UK; direct impacts through changes in our physical environment or in the cost of adapting to these changes; and indirect impact, involving changes in society to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases. Emissions of these gases are the prime human influence on the climate and must be reduced to minimise human-induced change.

## The changing weather

Work to improve understanding of local and regional climate impacts in the UK is led by the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR),

which has instigated the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) to examine the impacts from climate change over the forthcoming century. They have produced scenarios of climate change for the UK based on the results of climate models developed at the Hadley Centre of the UK Meteorological Office. These suggest that:

- The UK will become warmer, with average temperatures likely to rise by between 1.5° and 3.2°C in Southeast England and by 1.2° to 2.6°C over Scotland compared with the 1961-1990 average.
- Scotland is likely to become wetter by 5 to 20% compared with the 1961-90 average, particularly in autumn and winter, while the south and east is likely to become a little wetter overall but much drier in summer and spring.
- The frequency of extreme events, such as very heavy rainfall, is likely to increase.
- Sea-levels will rise everywhere and the effect will be most pronounced in the south and east and minimised in the north and west.



The UK's climate is naturally very variable, so we should not attach high levels of significance to all the changes suggested by the climate models. It remains possible that more rapid changes in climate will occur over Northwest Europe, such as a cooling induced by a change in the ocean currents within the Atlantic Ocean. At present that likelihood is not quantifiable, though European research programmes are seeking to understand the processes involved.

### What should we do?

How such future changes in the climate might affect our society depends on how we, as a society, develop over the next few years. It is apparent that the economy, society and environment will continue to evolve in an uncertain way, whether in the presence or absence of climate change. Since there is a long lag-time between cause and effect, it is widely agreed that our society should take steps to minimise human-induced climate change affecting future generations. This mitigation of future climate change is at the core of substantial international efforts to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.

### Adapting to change

In the short term, there is also a need for organisations and sectors to adapt. Some will be able to adapt naturally or incrementally to the changing climate; others will benefit from a formal strategy of adaptation. Much depends on the timescale of change within an organisation or sector. Where the response time to change is quick, then incremental change is possible. Conversely, where

response times are slow, such as a forestry crop rotation, then a strategy of adaptation would appear to be essential.

### Minimising future changes

While the focus has tended to be on the direct impacts of climate change, its indirect impacts are likely to be more substantial, particularly over the next few years.

The UK Government, as part of the EU, has agreed legally binding targets to minimise human-induced climate change. Under the Kyoto Protocol and European Union agreements, by 2008-2012 the UK must reduce its baseline emissions of a basket of 6 greenhouse gases by 12.5% from a baseline in 1990 (Table 1). In addition, the UK Government has set a domestic target to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions to 20% beneath the baseline.

Actions to attain the Kyoto Protocol target must be equitably spread across the UK. The devolution legislation therefore includes powers that could be used to ensure that devolved administrations contribute to the UK's target through action in policy areas for which they are responsible.

The Chancellor's recent announcement of a potentially controversial climate change levy on energy consumption, to be introduced in 2001, is the most far-reaching climate change mitigation policy to date. Other possible policy measures reflect the use of taxation, regulation of emissions, emissions trading schemes and financial incentives.

Table 1: UK emissions of greenhouse gases

Gas	Abbreviation	Sources	% of UK emissions in 1990
Carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	Burning fossil fuels Forestry, land use change	78
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	Coal, oil, gas production Landfill, organic waste Animals	12
Nitrous oxides	N <sub>2</sub> O	Chemical industry Catalytic converters, Animal wastes, Fertilisers	8
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs	Refrigeration Air conditioning	2
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs	Aluminium industry	0.1
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF <sub>6</sub>	Electrical switching gear, Magnesium industry	0.1



### What about my sector?

The UK Climate Impacts Programme has co-ordinated a series of regional and sectoral studies of the impacts of climate change, which will be published as an Integrated Report later in 2000. In Scotland, it is clear that changing precipitation patterns, both seasonally and geographically, and an increasing frequency of extreme events, such as storms, would be extremely detrimental for all sector

Consequential flood damage is likely. Those most vulnerable appear to be organisations with responsibilities for maintaining services over a wide geographical area, such as transport organisations and public bodies. The management of excess floodwater will be a problem for many organisations.

In Scotland, it appears that the projected temperature rises are generally more beneficial than detrimental. Conversely, sea level rise provides few benefits for society or ecosystems. On rocky coasts the effect of rising sea levels is likely to be minimal. On soft coasts, sand dunes and estuarine mudflats may migrate inland, if allowed by human activities, or be forced to reduce in size.

The management of natural resources is perhaps the sector most affected by climate change issues. Ecosystems may be unable to adapt to the fast changing climate, while, for example, land use plays a key role in greenhouse gas emissions from the natural environment.

Climate issues are likely to be predominantly beneficial to forestry, through increased growth rates, the potential for increased biomass fuel usage and use of afforestation as part of an emissions mitigation strategy. Much depends on forthcoming changes to agricultural subsidy.

Climate impacts are likely to be detrimental to some marine resources, since declines in both migratory salmon and some marine species may be linked to fundamental changes in ocean circulation around Scotland.

### Thinking Ahead

Climate change presents the decision-maker with a set of formidable complications, including inherent uncertainty, the potential for irreversible damages or costs, and long planning horizons with lengthy time lags between actions and their effects

It is clear that climate is not the primary driver of change in any sector. The changes outlined in the climate scenarios, though they may pose serious

commercial or practical risks to some organisations, are unlikely to change this situation. For many organisations, more specific information is required about the physical impact of weather before it will influence strategic decisions.

In contrast, strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have a direct impact on key drivers; for example tax, energy efficiency and pollution control. The implementation of emissions reduction strategies begins in 2001 with the introduction of the climate change levy. The time-scales for detrimental physical impacts is generally much longer than this. There is a distinct gap between the financial impact of emissions reduction strategies and the observance of a substantially changed climate.

This gap between the imminent costs of emission reduction and the much longer-term impacts of climate change could generate difficulties with respect to public perceptions. Shouldering significant cost burdens and implementing behaviour changes well in advance of climate change impacts will be a difficult political burden. Awareness of climate change issues will continue to rise as emissions strategies impact on financial decision-making.

### Further information:

Climate change scenarios for the UK: scientific report. 1998.

M. Hulme & G.J. Jenkins, UKCIP Technical Report No. 1, Climate Research Unit, Norwich, 80pp. ISBN: 0-902170-20-1.

<http://www.ecu.ox.ac.uk/TechnicalReport.html>

Climate Change: Scottish Implications Scoping Study. 1999.

A. Kerr, S. Shackley, R. Milne & S. Allen, Scottish Executive Central Research Unit, 75pp. ISBN: 0 7480 9167 X.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/cru/kd01/ccsi-00.htm>

### UK Climate Impacts Programme:

<http://www.ecu.ox.ac.uk/ukcip.html>

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

<http://www.unfccc.de/>



# *Hypermobility: too much of a good thing*

*John Adams, University of London*



Photo: Courtesy of David Burton, Countryside Agency

## *The "Countryside visitor experience" for the 21st Century?*

Mobility is liberating and empowering. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing. The huge growth in the numbers exercising their freedom and power is fouling the planet and jamming its arteries. Prodigious technological efforts are now being made to solve the problems of congestion and pollution caused by the growth of motorized mobility. Let us suppose that they succeed.

Suppose technologists succeed in inventing a pollution-free perpetual motion engine; the laws of physics dictate that they can never succeed, but this defines the goal towards which the motor industry and environmental regulators are striving. Suppose further that they succeed in developing the ultimate Intelligent Transport System (ITS) - a computerized control system that will hugely increase the capacity of existing roads, rails and airports. And finally, imagine a world in which computers are universally affordable and access to the Internet is too cheap to

meter; pollution-free electronic mobility is vigorously promoted as an important part of the solution to the problems caused by too much physical mobility. The lion's share of time, money and regulatory energies now being devoted to the pursuit of solutions to the problems caused by motorized travel is currently being spent on these "technical fixes".

If they succeed there will be further large increases in physical mobility. Cleaner and more efficient engines will weaken existing constraints on the growth of travel - either by making it cheaper, or by removing the environmental reasons for restricting it. ITS promises to greatly reduce the time cost of travel by eliminating much of the time now lost to congestion. And electronic mobility, while capable of substituting for some physical journeys is more likely to serve as a stimulus to travel; by freeing teleworkers from the daily commute, it liberates them to join the exodus to the suburbs and beyond where



most journeys - to shop, to school, to doctor, to post office and to friends are all longer, and mostly infeasible by public transport; and by fostering social and business relationships in cyberspace it feeds the desire for "real" face-to-face encounters.

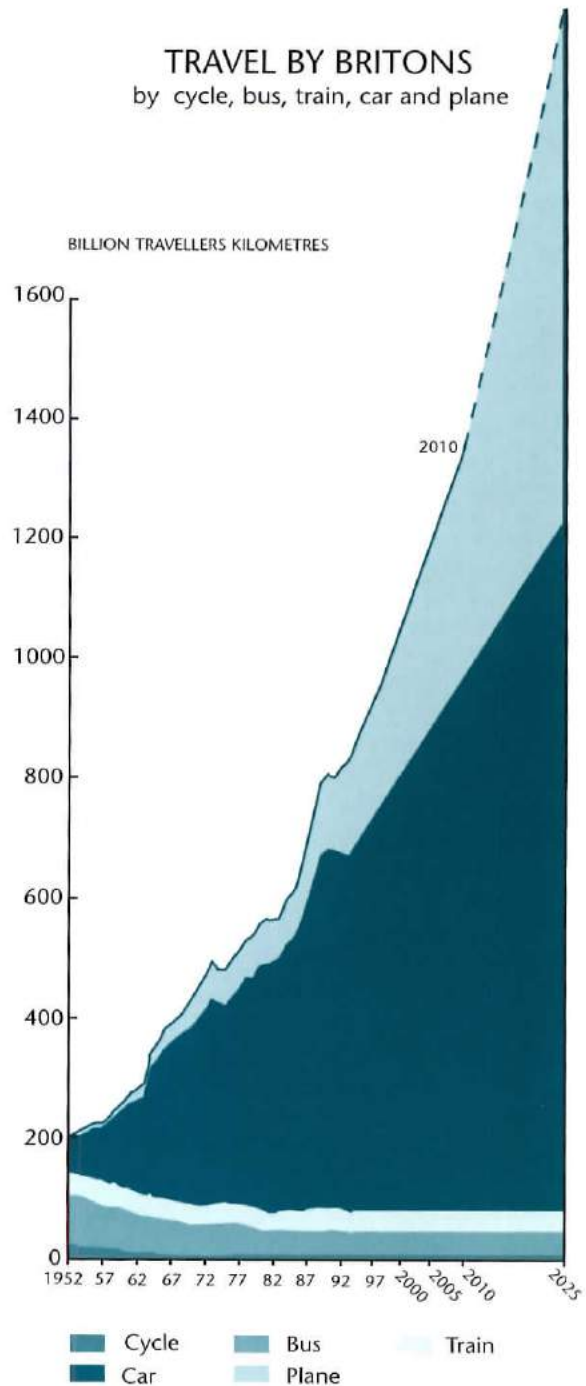
In 1950 the average Briton traveled about 5 miles a day. Now it is about 28 miles a day, and forecast to double by 2025 (see figure). The growth trends for electronic mobility correlate strongly and positively with the trends for physical mobility, but are much higher. Transport and communications provide the means by which we connect with everyone else in the world. The transformation - historical and projected - in the speed and reach of these means is having profound social consequences.

A constraint on our behaviour that technology cannot relax is the number of hours in a day. As we spread ourselves ever wider, we must spread ourselves thinner. If we spend more time interacting with people at a distance, we must spend less time with those closer to home, and if we have contact with more people, we must devote less time and attention to each one. In small-scale pedestrian societies everyone knows everyone. In hypermobile societies old-fashioned geographical communities are replaced by aspatial communities of interest - we spend more of our time, physically, in the midst of strangers. Let us examine some of the characteristics of the hypermobile society we are in the process of creating.

- It will be more dispersed. The process of suburban sprawl will accelerate. Societies that move at high speed over great distances consume more space.
- It will be more polarized. There will be greater disparities between rich and poor. All those too young, or old, or otherwise disqualified from driving will get left behind, along with those too poor to afford cars and plane tickets. They will become second class citizens dependent for their mobility on the withered remains of public transport or the good-will of car owners. And the world will run away from them as it becomes more and more designed for the convenience of car owners - most journeys will become too long to make by foot or cycle.
- It will be more anonymous and less convivial. Fewer people will know their neighbours. Gated communities and Neighbourhood Watch - the attempted recreation of what used to happen naturally - are symptomatic of the angst of anomie.

## TRAVEL BY BRITONS

by cycle, bus, train, car and plane



- It will be less child friendly. Children's freedoms will be further curtailed by parental fears. In Britain as recently as 1971 80% of 7 and 8 year old children got to school on their own unaccompanied by an adult. Now virtually none do, and the Government issues guidance to parents warning that allowing children under the age of 12 out of the house unaccompanied is



irresponsible. As the world becomes ever fuller of traffic and strangers it becomes increasingly hostile to children.

- It will be less culturally varied. The McCulture will be further advanced. Tom Wolfe captures the phenomenon in *A Man in Full*: "the only way you could tell you were leaving one community and entering another was when the franchises started repeating and you spotted another 7-Eleven, another Wendy's, another Costco, another Home Depot".
- It will be more dangerous for those not in cars. There will be more metal (or carbon fibre) in motion. The increase in danger is not well reflected in accident statistics. The fact that there are now about one third as many children killed every year in road accidents as in 1922 when there was hardly any traffic does not mean that the roads are now three times safer for children to play in. They are so dangerous that children are not allowed out any more. The retreat of pedestrians and cyclists will continue. As traffic increases, fewer people try to cross the street. One of the reasons why diminishing numbers of people know their neighbours on the other side of the street.
- It will become fatter and less fit. We will have less exercise built into daily routines. This is a trend that appears to be being partially offset by the growing numbers of people who drive to health clubs to run on treadmills.
- It will become more crime ridden. There will be less social cohesion and more fear of crime. As with danger on the roads this phenomenon is not reliably recorded by crime statistics. Homes become better defended with stronger doors and locks and alarm systems. People, especially women, retreat from the areas where they feel threatened, especially the streets and public transport, and motorists increasingly travel with their doors locked.
- It will be subject to more Orwellian policing. There will be more CCTV surveillance and police data bases. The old-fashioned bobby-on-the-beat who knew his neighbourhood is being replaced by clever cameras that can read number plates and recognize faces in the computer files.
- It will be less democratic. Individuals will have less influence over the decisions that govern their lives. As we spread ourselves ever wider and

thinner the geographical scope of political authority must expand in order to keep up. Political power migrates up the hierarchy from local authorities to Whitehall and Westminster, and increasingly to Brussels and unaccountable institutions like the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation. Trust in these institutions diminishes as their "facts" becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish from spin. In the whole of the genre of science fiction devoted to speculating about futures in which distance has been conquered by science and technology one can find no plausible examples of democracy. The form of government is invariably tyrannical hierarchy. The possibility of individual voters being of any significance is defeated by scale.

Most of us want more mobility, but not the sort of world that would result if everyone's wish were granted. The trends that are creating the world described above are meeting no effective resistance. On the contrary, they are being encouraged by governments everywhere.

*John Adams is professor of geography at University College London.*

*His full report, *The Social Implications of Hypermobility* is published in ENV/EPOC/PPC/T(99)3/Final and is available free from the Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2 Rue Andre Pascal, 75775, Paris, Cedex 16. tel 0033 1 45 24 78 92*

*Thanks to Guardian  
We are grateful to the Guardian for permission to print this article,  
which was originally published on 8th December 1999.*



# *The Relationship between Hunting and Country Life*

*Andrew Norton, Cardiff University*

Hunting continues to be a subject of political debate. In November, Home Secretary Jack Straw set up the Commission of Inquiry into Hunting with Dogs in England and Wales. This Commission has now begun to receive evidence and is expected to report to the Home Secretary by the end of May 2000 (Home Office, 2000). The Commission has wide terms of reference, including the assessment of the impacts of hunting "on the rural economy, agriculture and pest control, [and] the social and cultural life of the countryside" (Home Office, 1999).

Opinions about the importance of hunting for the countryside have differed markedly in recent years. Whilst the pro-hunting lobby has represented hunting as a fundamental part of country life, the anti-hunting lobby has highlighted opposition to hunting in the countryside. And whilst the pro-hunting lobby has argued that more than 16 thousand rural jobs are at risk from a ban on hunting (Countryside Alliance, 1997), some have argued that there are fewer than 1000 full-time equivalent jobs threatened by a ban on hunting (Ward, 1999). Opinion polls commissioned by newspapers and the anti-hunting lobby have claimed consistently that the majority of country dwellers are anti-hunting.<sup>1</sup>

## **Researching Hunting and Country Life**

To clarify the relationship between hunting and country life, research undertaken at Bristol University questioned the variability of country dwellers' feelings about hunting and participation in hunting practices. This work followed rural studies that have been concerned to describe the diversity of rural lifestyles and experiences (Cloke and Little, 1997). The research also involved an assessment of political and media debate about the issue. The research comprised an in-depth study of the relationship between hunting and country life in one part of the countryside and a study of how the relationship between hunting and country life is represented in the national media and in political debate.

Exford, a village in Exmoor that is home to the Devon and Somerset Staghounds and approximately four hundred people, was selected as the site for the local study. Exford was chosen because the controversy surrounding stag hunting on Exmoor is often seen as

arising from a conflict between local, country people and townie outsiders. This provided an opportunity for the variability of country dwellers' feelings about, and participation in, hunting to be tested. A four-month stay in Exford allowed in-depth interviews with residents to be performed and participant observation of hunting as a mounted and a foot follower.

The study of media coverage, political debate and lobby group activity involved an analysis of lobby group leaflets, press releases, videos, membership magazines and web pages, and the reporting of the hunting issue in national newspaper articles and television. In-depth interviews were performed with key representatives of the pro- and anti-hunting lobbies. Rally and March activities were studied through analysis of videos and transcripts of speeches, and attendance of rallies and marches.

## **Recognising the Variability of Country Life**

The association of hunting with country life is contradicted by the range of country dwellers' feelings about hunting and participation in hunting and anti-hunting practices. There are many different forms of participation in hunting and various degrees of support for, and objection to, different aspects of it. Country dwellers' feelings about hunting are often complex, ambiguous and contradictory.

Participants in hunting do not form a coherent and united 'hunting fraternity' located in the countryside. Instead, there are many different ways in which country dwellers support and object to hunting, as well as a range of feelings about different hunting practices. Some country dwellers dress in traditional hunting garb and ride to hounds, for example, whilst others merely participate in whist drives that support local hunts or child-mind for parents when they follow a hunt. Some followers attempt to be 'in at the kill', whilst some look away when animals are killed and would prefer to be elsewhere. Some country dwellers actively follow, some take no interest and others do not follow but take an interest if a hunt passes. Some followers of fox hunting have objections to the hunting and killing of stags and hinds,<sup>2</sup> and the use of terriers,<sup>3</sup> whilst some followers of deer hunting have objections to some aspects of





*Stag hunting - Many followers of fox hunting object to the hunting of deer with hounds*

fox hunting, notably 'terrier-work'. And some country dwellers are involved in a range of anti-hunting practices, such as monitoring of local hunts for anti-hunting groups, denying access to hunts across land and symbolic protests, such as closing gates to impede local hunts.

The association of hunting with country life is contradicted by the links between hunting and city life. Participants have a range of urban and rural backgrounds. The Devon and Somerset Staghounds, for example, has been connected to urban society in a number of ways: the recent chairman was the Lord Mayor of London whilst working in the City of London; the huntsman was brought up in an urban part of the Isle of Sheppey; and many followers are

visitors from towns and cities. This reflects the geographical mobility that characterises broader society, which has allowed hunting to absorb people with a range of backgrounds.

Hunting is of minor social and economic importance to the majority of country dwellers living in Exmoor. Although hunting is very important to some participants, with hunting practices, fund-raising events and social activities tending to bind them very tightly (Cox et al. 1994), hunting has little impact on the majority of country dwellers living in Exmoor. Many residents have objections to hunting, although they often hide them for fear of offending friends and neighbours.



### Assessing Political and Media Debate about Hunting

Political and media debate about hunting has oversimplified country life. Whilst there has been growing recognition that hunting has little impact on the vast majority of country dwellers and that many of those involved in hunting work or live in towns and cities, there has been insufficient recognition of the variability between participants in hunting.

Television debates and newspaper and magazine articles about hunting have accentuated the antagonism and distance between participants and those with objections to hunting. For example, a particularly provocative television 'debate' on 'The Hunt' was shown on prime-time television two days before the vote on the second reading of Michael Foster's anti-hunting bill.<sup>4</sup> The programme reduced positions on hunting to either support for, or opposition to, it, and the studio audience were likewise characterised by John Stapleton, a presenter, as "entirely made up of hunters and anti-hunt protesters." The programme presented the hunting issue in a simplistic and divisive manner, as:

Town verses country, upstairs verses downstairs, rich verses poor, north verses south - hunting is an issue which divides Britain.<sup>5</sup>

Opinion polls have polarised public opinion by not fully recognising people with mixed feelings about hunting. A poll published by the Sun the day after the 'Countryside Rally' in July 1997, for example, merely noted that 19,723 were "against hunts" and 8,784 "voted to keep them".<sup>6</sup> According to a telephone poll carried out by GMTV Breakfast News on the morning of the Countryside Rally, in response to the question 'should hunting be banned,' it was reported that 71 per cent said 'yes' and 29 per cent said 'no'. Such polls hide people with mixed feelings about hunting by forcing them to declare their allegiance to either pro- or anti-hunting lobby.

Participants have been described stereotypically as the upper class who ride roughshod over the countryside. For example, Tony Banks MP called participants in hunting "upper class twits".<sup>7</sup> Participants are often portrayed as sharing a particular social background and a set of ideas about animals and how 'pests' should be controlled. Such portrayals give the impression that membership of the 'hunting fraternity' is an all-or-nothing affair; one is either a 'hunter' or not. This oversimplifies the range of participants' backgrounds, feelings about different hunting practices and participation in them.

Simplistic and stereotypical portrayals of hunting and country life have encouraged an antagonistic atmosphere in the countryside. Media coverage of the hunting issue has polarised opinion by encouraging people to identify themselves and others stereotypically as either 'country people' or 'townies', 'locals' or 'incomers', 'hunters' or 'non-hunters' and as being either 'pro' or 'anti' a ban on all hunting practices. This has generated an antagonistic social atmosphere in some parts of the countryside, such as Exmoor, where neighbours and family members are conceptualised as 'friends' or 'enemies', 'pro' or 'anti'. Such ways of thinking divide town from country; those who ride to hounds from those who do not; and people who share mixed feelings about hunting, but who are pushed towards declaring either their whole-hearted support for, or opposition to, it. This is unfortunate because many people who describe themselves as 'pro-hunting' share concerns about animal welfare and doubts about the most humane way to control foxes and deer in the countryside with those who describe themselves as 'anti-hunting'.

### Conclusion

There is a need for a more responsible representation of hunting practices. Crude opinion polls, political rhetoric and sensational media reports have reinforced stereotypical ideas about hunters being a beleaguered and insular minority group united by a common understanding of animals and hunting (for example, Woods, 1998). Such ways of thinking about hunting are socially divisive.

Awareness of variability between participants in hunting and the sharing of concern for animal welfare may go some way towards defusing the antagonistic social tension in the countryside and bring together the apparently polarised 'pro-' and 'anti-' hunting lobbies. Paradoxically, there is much that unites most country dwellers irrespective of their participation in, and feelings about, hunting: concern for animal welfare. Many participants in hunting culture care about animal welfare just as much as many of those who campaign for a ban. Many participants believe hunting with hounds to be a humane form of pest control, compared with gassing, trapping, snaring, shooting or poisoning.

A less confrontational political atmosphere would allow discussion about how hunting practices could be reformed, rather than banned completely. Reform of hunting would be aided by recognition that not all participants are united by their feelings with respect to different aspects. Recognition of the sharing of



concerns about how animals should be controlled in the countryside would allow compromises to be made that could douse some of the enflamed passions aroused by the hunting issue.

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- Woods, M. (1998) 'Mad Cows and Hounded Deer: Political representations of animals in the British countryside,' in *Environment and Planning A* 30(7) pp1141-330.

<sup>1</sup> For example, Gallop, 1997; MORI, 1997

<sup>2</sup> Many followers of fox hunting have mixed feelings about deer hunting. Whilst some object to the hunting of all deer, some only object to the hunting of hinds, or female red deer. Hind hunting is found to be particularly objectionable by some because it often involves the hunting of pregnant deer and sometimes the hunting of deer with their calves by their side, which 'drop off' after a period of being hunted alongside their mother, who is subsequently killed.

<sup>3</sup> Some followers of fox hunting object to 'terrier-work' whilst supporting the hunting and killing of foxes in the open. Terrier work involves the use of terriers to fix a fox in position so that it may be shot after it has hidden in its earth and their use to flush a fox from its earth so that it may be hunted.

<sup>4</sup> ITV: *The Hunt*, 26/11/97.

<sup>5</sup> John Stapleton, ITV: *The Hunt*, 26/11/97.

<sup>6</sup> *The Sun* '20000 vote: ban it,' 11/7/97, p9.

<sup>7</sup> BBC1: *Dressed to Kill? The Midlands Report*, 6/1/89.

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## Windermere 10mph bylaw

*Ian Brodie, Friends of the Lake District*



Photograph by Ian Brodie

*Peace and tranquility on Windermere Lake*

After years of expectancy the Government has made a decision about the speed limit on Windermere. Eleven years after a speed limit was first suggested by the Friends of the Lake District, nine years after the National Park applied for a bylaw and five years after the Public Inquiry upheld their the need for a speed limit, the Environment Minister, Chris Mullin, finally approved a 10 mph speed limit on the lake. The bylaw will apply from 2005.

For many lake users and local residents this is good news, despite the spin given by the media who turned it into a negative story. 'Water skiers and jetski enthusiasts are to be banned from the Lake District National Park', bemoaned the Guardian headline writer although the piece was balanced. 'Hundreds of job losses were predicted yesterday as the Government announced it would impose a 10 mph limit on Windermere', lamented the Telegraph, 'Victorian' speed limit threatens 600 local jobs, say businesses', cried the Daily Mail.

A decision on imposing a speed limit on Windermere was inevitably going to be controversial. 'Power boating is fundamentally incompatible with other uses of the Lake', said Chris Mullin last week. Whatever way the decision fell, it was always going to be unwelcome for some people.

Nobody it seemed wanted to talk about the goods news for the majority of lake users, local residents and for the way government has shown its support for national parks.

The good news, which seems to have been overlooked, is that the members of the wide range of local and national bodies who worked together as the Friends of Windermere for the speed limit are now safe to enjoy their quiet recreation. The good news is that canoeists, sailors, windsurfers, anglers, local residents, ramblers, site-seers, and young children at outdoor education centres around the lake can all again enjoy the peaceful surroundings of the lake.



The good news is also that the Government has upheld the principles behind the designation of the National Park giving us hope that they may show similar commitment to maintaining the special qualities of the National Park the next time an intractable conflict of interest arises.

The losers are of course those who want to go faster than 10 mph and the businesses that support them have been given five years to re-adjust. Experiences from Ullswater, Coniston and Derwentwater suggest that they will do well catering more for tranquility. 'Doom and gloom for the local economy', cry the papers. Yet nobody knows the exact effect a byelaw would have, other than to say that the local economy would change, which it does continually.

"I am satisfied that the speed limit is justified and will bring benefit to very many people", Chris Mullin concluded. If nothing else, after years of waiting, a decision has been made and we can now concentrate on building a more appropriate future for Windermere, and that must be good news.

#### WINDERMERE - A Chronology of the Decision.

- 1976 Public Inquiry allows 10 mph byelaw to go ahead on Coniston Water, Derwentwater and, from 1981, Ullswater
- 1989 Friends of the Lake District Secretary Mike Houston suggests a 10 mph byelaw for Windermere during a Seminar on the future of Windermere held to review the then 8 year-old management plan and to look forward on the future use of the lake. It was obvious then that management solutions were inappropriate, unfair and disruptive to the majority of quiet users of the lake.
- 1991 During a meeting of the Lake District Special Planning Board (LDSPB) discussing Windermere members took the decision to apply for a 10 mph byelaw for the lake.
- 1992 Following consultation with the Countryside Commission the LDSPB confirm that they will be seeking the byelaw.
- 1994 The Public Inquiry into the byelaw opens in May under Inspector Alun Alesbury. The Home Secretary Michael Howard set up the Inquiry.
- 1995 The Inquiry is closed after two long sessions in 1994 and the Inspector taking final submissions following the passing of the Environment Act, 1995.
- 1995 Prime Minister, John Major, transfers countryside byelaw responsibilities to the Department of the Environment from the Home Office.
- 1996 Environment Secretary of State John Gummer, following intensive lobbying from the Sports Council, a handful of MPs, including Michael Jopling (Westmorland), David Maclean (Penrith and the Borders) and some local tourist interests, reject the Inspector's clear conclusion in favour of confirming the 10 mph byelaw.
- 1996 The Lake District National Park, with our support, seek a Judicial Review of the Gummer decision. Leave to appeal is readily granted.
- 1997 Following a change of Government after the General Election the new Secretary of State agrees that they will review the Inspector's Report and the LDNPA agree to withdraw the Judicial Review.
- 2000 Chris Mullin MP, Minister in the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions announces that the Government has confirmed the Windermere 10 mph byelaw.

*Ian Brodie is Director of the "Friends of the Lake District", a campaigning group working throughout the whole of Cumbria on landscape/countryside issues, and the CPRE group for Cumbria. He can be contacted at: Friends of the Lake District, Murley Moss, Oxenholme Road, Kendal, LA9 7SS. Tel: 01593 720788*

The views and opinions aired in this article are those of the Author and not representative of the views held by the Countryside Recreation Network.



## News Releases

### CAP REFORMS

Agriculture Minister, Nick Brown, announced at the end of last year a major switch of farm spending from production aids to support for the broader rural economy.

Forming an important part of the Government's rural policy the new rural development measures have been developed in collaboration by MAFF, the DETR and the Environment and Countryside Agencies.

The Government is committed to reforming agricultural supports so they more closely reflect the public benefits that agriculture provides and offer farmers constructive help to enhance and diversify in response to changing market circumstances. The plan is set to cover a seven year period and will amount to £1.6 Billion expenditure in England and will include regional locally identified expenditure priorities. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will set out their own plans.

Money to cover this plan is expected to come from 4 sources; existing MAFF scheme allocations, EU allocation of Regional Development Regulation funds, redirection or modulation under CAP commodity regimes and match funding by the Government. It is expected that Rural Development expenditure will rise to £295 million by 2006/7 and over the seven year period will amount to £1.6 billion, although this has yet to be finalised.

In addition, MAFF plans to allocate £85 million for woodlands on farms, a £22 million increase in the Woodland Grant Scheme, £500 million for the Countryside Stewardship schemes and around £140 million on organic farm conversion over the course of the seven year plan.

"The Rural Development Regulation represents the long term future of public supports for farm businesses and the rural economy. It presents a significant opportunity for improving the rural environment and the countryside landscape. It demonstrates the Government's commitment to rural communities and will set the agenda for further reform of the CAP in years to come."

For further information: <http://www.maff.gov.uk/>

### RURAL ECONOMIES REPORT

In December 1999, the Performance and Innovation Unit (PIU) of the Cabinet Office published its report "Rural Economies". The remit of the PIU was to identify and outline the main problems experienced by English rural economies, define a set of objectives for government policies and make recommendations for change to existing government activities.

The report argues for, amongst other things:

- support for tourism and recreation sectors to promote "an enterprising countryside"; a new system to protect countryside areas of high value; and,
- improved access to the countryside from both rural and urban areas incorporating better local traffic management.

Copies of the report 'Rural Economies' are available from the Stationery Office, ISBN 0-11-702673-5, priced £15. Tel: 0870 600 5522 (orders) Fax: 0870 600 5533.

(Published on the web at [www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/innovation](http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/innovation))

### NATIONAL PARKS FOR SCOTLAND

Sarah Boyack, Scottish Minister for Transport and Environment, published the draft of the 'National Parks (Scotland)' Bill in January 2000.

The Scottish Executive's decision to act now is based on several considerations:

- protection of Scotland's natural and cultural heritage and identity
- safeguard economic prosperity for parts of rural Scotland
- threats to areas by the pressures of tourism
- need for an integrated approach to manage pressures on land (maximise the benefits whilst minimising the conflicts)

In February 1999, Scottish Natural Heritage published its advice on how National Parks in Scotland could operate, which formed the basis for the preparation of legislation for consideration by the Scottish Parliament.

A two stage approach was proposed:

- set up a legislative framework for Scottish National Parks, and



- prepare designation orders to set up each individual National Park

The Scottish Executive has a commitment to establish the first National Park for Scotland in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs by summer 2001, as set out in the Programme for Government "Making it work together".

It is anticipated that the Bill will be presented to the Scottish Parliament in April 2000. If the Bill becomes law it will provide the powers of framework for the Designation Orders to establish individual parks. It is envisaged that the Designation Order for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs will be considered between September 2000 and February 2001.

For further information contact: Scottish Executive, Rural Affairs Department, Pentland House, 47 Robb's Loan, Edinburgh. EH14 1TY, or visit the website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk>

#### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR WALES**

"A Sustainable Wales - Learning to Live Differently" is the title of the National Assembly's consultation paper on sustainable development, published on 26th January. The closing date for responses is 25th April 2000.

Christine Gwyther, Agricultural Secretary, said of the consultation process: "We are not assuming that we have all the answers yet. We want to improve on the draft scheme if we can, so the consultation we are embarking on is a very genuine one, to which we hope that people from all walks of life will respond."

Under the 1998 Government for Wales Act, the National Assembly for Wales must draw up a scheme which outlines how the Assembly will "promote sustainable development in the exercise of its functions". This consultation document will run in parallel with the Assembly's action plans for social inclusion and equal opportunities.

The consultation document outlines how the Assembly plans to:

- Make sustainable development an integral part of decision making
- Run programmes that will contribute directly to sustainability
- Pursue sustainability through its strategic policies
- Review the success of its major policies and programmes over five years

- Work with local government, voluntary organisations and businesses
- Run its own operations sustainably

For a copy of the consultation document contact: The National Assembly for Wales, Cardiff Bay, Cardiff. CF99 1NA. Tel: 02920 825111. Or visit the Assembly web site at: <http://www.assembly.wales.gov.uk>

#### **REVIEW OF COMMON LAND LEGISLATION**

The Government published a consultation paper on "Greater Protection and Management of Common Land in England and Wales" in February 2000 and the deadline for responses is 10th April 2000.

England and Wales have between them approximately 550, 000 hectares of common land. The DETR and National Assembly for Wales have expressed concern for the future protection of these areas, 33% of which are designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest. The majority of common land legislation dates back over a century and there is a need for legislation to be brought up to date, to take into account modern demands and uses on this land.

"The proposals are intended to compliment the proposals for a statutory right of access on foot to all registered common land, announced on 8th March. Those proposals are dealt with in the separate document "Access to Countryside in England and Wales - the Government's framework for action." DETR, Feb 2000.

#### **Historical background**

The Countryside Commission (now Countryside Agency) set up the Common Land forum which, by the end of 1986, reported back with recommendations for amendments to the law governing Commons. The 1995 White Paper "Rural England", however, failed to include Commons in the legislation due to strong opposition to a general right of public access from various sporting interests.

By 1997, an inquiry had been carried out by the Agriculture Select Committee into Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Other Schemes and as a result of the report the National Farmers' Union (NFU) submitted proposals for legislation to establish commoners' associations. A report published in 1998, "Good Practice Guide on Managing the Use of Common Land", (by the Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education, Countryside and



Community Research Unit) was the outcome of research commissioned by the Government to consider the steps needed to improve management of commons. It concluded that the nature and use of Commons had altered and highlighted possible areas for change. Research into common land was also carried out by the Countryside Agency and out of the priorities they identified comes the impetus for this consultation paper.

The consultation paper deals with four main areas;

- registration of commons
- registration of greens  
Intended to fill the deficiencies of the Commons Registration Act 1965, which provided no scope for correcting errors such as mistaken registration, and also to provide stricter controls to protect common land from disappearing.
- fencing and works  
Outlines proposals to introduce an enforcement mechanism (along similar lines to the planning enforcement regime) and give local planning authorities delegated responsibility, and hence, more powers in respect of unlawful enclosures.
- agricultural use and management  
Focussing largely on the issues of overgrazing and covering ways of tackling this problem. Identified measures include; removal of incentives to increase stock numbers, providing statutory powers of self-regulation by way of commoners' associations and imposing limits on stock numbers.

The National Assembly for Wales is undertaking the consultation in Wales and responses will be reported back to the Secretary of State for Wales.

Copies of the consultation document can be obtained from:

England - The Commons Consultation Team, Common Land Branch, Countryside Division, DETR, Room 818 Tollgate House, Houlton Street, Bristol BS2 9DJ Tel: 0117 987 8547 Fax: 0117 987 8969 e-mail: [commons\\_villagegreens@detr.gov.uk](mailto:commons_villagegreens@detr.gov.uk)

Wales - The Planning Division, The National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff. CF10 3NQ. Tel: 02920 823883/825564. Fax: 02920 825622 Welsh language copies of the paper will be made available.

This document can also soon be found on the web at <http://www.detr.gov.uk/consult.htm> and <http://www.cymru.gov.uk>

The deadline for receipt of responses is 10th April 2000.

#### **SPEED LIMIT ON LAKE WINDERMERE**

The Government has just announced the decision to impose a speed limit on Lake Windermere. Environment Minister Chris Mullin explained the decision to limit speeds to 10 miles per hour as a measure which will bring benefits to many people and thus fully justified. The recreation pressures on the Lake are high and the inquiry concluded that power boats are "fundamentally incompatible with other uses of the Lake".

This announcement concludes a seven-year conflict over the proposed Windermere byelaws, drafted by the Lake District National Park Authority in 1992 (under section 13 of the Countryside Act 1968), and refused confirmation by the Secretary of State in 1996. This recent decision to confirm the byelaws was made on the basis of representations and evidence submitted to the DETR since 1997 when the High Court quashed the Secretary of State's original decision.

The byelaws will come into force on 29th March 2000, but businesses, organisations and individuals involved in power boating water sports have until 2005, when the speed limit comes into effect, to relocate.

The Council for National Parks (CNP) received the decision with enthusiasm and CNP's President, Sir Chris Bonington, hailed it as "a victory for National Park values and for people who want to enjoy themselves in peace and quiet".

The main areas of concern included safety considerations linked with the multiple recreation uses on Windermere Lake.

Contact Council For National Parks  
Tel: 02920 7924 4077 Fax: 020 7924 5761  
website <http://www.cnp.org.uk>

The Inspector's report and the decision letter can both be found on the web at <http://www.detr.gov.uk>

Hard copies of the Inspector's report can be obtained from: Countryside Division, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Room 916, Tollgate House, Houlton Street, Bristol. BS2 9DJ



## FUNDS FOR FORESTRY IN ENGLAND

The Rural Development Plan for England includes provision for a 26% increase in the budget for the Woodland Grant Scheme, 75% increase in budget for the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme, which will mean total expenditure of £139 million and £77 million, respectively, over a the Plan period of 7 years. Short-rotation forestry crops are also covered as part of the Energy Crops Scheme, worth £30 million over the plan period.

If the Plan is approved by the European Commission later this year, it will contribute to the England Forestry Strategy's programmes and priorities.

Enquiries to Sandy Greif, Forestry Commission's Head of Implementation. Tel: 01223 314546

## COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY BILL

The long awaited 'Countryside and Rights of Way' Bill was published on 3rd March. It is intended to fulfil the Government's Manifesto commitment to give people greater freedom to explore the countryside, improve the protection of SSSIs and strengthen the wildlife protection provisions in the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act.

The Bill is intended to update legislation to reflect the changing needs of today's society and balance a right of access with the legitimate interests of landowners. This legislation will work hand in hand with new legislation on Rights of Way, the recent proposals for 2 new National Parks in England, and the proposed changes to Common land legislation.

Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott said that the Government would provide the legislative framework for more and better countryside access, and would promote local access forums to discuss how best to implement the legislation on local level. These local access forums would be made up of all interested parties including landowners and managers, walkers and other users.

The right of access will put the onus on the user to enjoy this enhanced access provision in a responsible way. "Only if people abide by sensible restrictions will they be able to benefit from the new right", said Mr Meacher. The Government states that their proposals will not threaten the livelihoods of landowners and managers. Codes of practice are being developed by the Countryside Agency to help people understand their rights and responsibilities.

## Areas covered by the Bill

### Public access

- Create a new right of access to some 4 000 000 acres of mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land.
- Include safeguards so that landowners and occupiers can continue to use land to its best advantage and wildlife can be protected
- Allow landowners to dedicate land voluntarily for public access, giving access to areas not covered by the Bill, e.g. woodland and riverside

### Rights of way

- Modernise the rights of way laws to reflect the changing needs of landowners and users
- Require local authorities to draw up plans to improve their rights of way networks
- Redesign over 4 000 miles of rights of way as a new category of public highway for all non motorised traffic - horse riders, cyclists, walkers and horse-drawn carriage drivers
- Contain new measures to get obstructions removed from rights of way

### Wildlife

- Give greater protection to SSSIs granting powers to prevent damaging activities to conservation agencies
- Include tougher action against wildlife crime - giving increased powers to police and wildlife inspectors and imposing tougher penalties

### Further amendments

- Encourage completion of local authority definitive maps of rights of way
- Provide powers to divert rights of way (temporarily or to protect SSSIs)

The Bill does not include any provisions for enhanced status of AONBs.

Copies of the Bill and accompanying Explanatory Notes are on sale from the Stationery Office on 0870 6005522 or can be found on the internet at : <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/pabills/htm>

The Countryside Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales will be responsible for implementing the Bill across England and Wales respectively.



The Countryside Agency is helping to implement the new access legislation by:

- Running a National Countryside Access Forum
- Producing maps of access land
- Helping national parks and local authorities set up Local Countryside Access Forums
- Create a comprehensive national access database of access land (with Ordnance Survey and Countryside Council for Wales)
- Preparing codes of practice and guidance to help landowners and the public understand their rights and responsibilities under the new legislation
- Setting up a nature conservation and heritage monitoring programme (with English Nature, English Heritage and voluntary wildlife bodies)

For more information see the Countryside Agency website: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>

#### **MIXED RESPONSE TO THE ACCESS BILL**

##### **Exciting possibilities**

Pam Warhurst from the Countryside Agency responded, "We ... are excited at the possibilities this opens up of working in partnership to deliver better access to England's landscapes." They have also hailed the Bill as "the most significant step taken for people to enjoy the countryside ..... [for] more than 50 years". Ms Warhurst cautioned, however, that the plans for better rights of way would need more support if they are to go ahead and that additional resources must be identified, by both local and central government, for the proposals to be realised.

Pam Warhurst is a member of the National Countryside Access Forum and deputy chair of the Countryside Agency, with special responsibility for access.

##### **Disappointment from the British Horse Society**

The British Horse Society (BHS) feel that the "ordinary walker and rider" have been overlooked within the Bill and that too much provision has been made for local authorities and landowners to close public rights of way. The BHS does, however, welcome the proposal to define roads used as public paths (RUPPs) as 'restricted byways' and welcomes the extension of the existence of rights of way claim period.

Contact the British Horse Society at Stoneleigh Deer Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. CV8 2XZ Tel: 01926 707700/ Fax: 01926 707800

##### **Concern for Moorland wildlife**

"Whilst welcoming the bill's provision to update and improve the Rights of Way network, The Moorland Association feels that open access on moorland ... would be detrimental to moorland wildlife - particularly birds and their habitats." The Association feels that the Bill does not sufficiently cover how the new legislation (in practical terms) will be implemented and that this has raised concerns of moorland managers. Main worries include how 'responsible access' will be policed and that 'safeguards' for landowners have not been fully clarified e.g. with relation to closures and restrictions.

The Moorland Association is part of the National Access Forum. A full response, by the Moorland Association, to the Bill will be published in the coming weeks.

The Moorland Association can be contacted at 16 Castle Park, Lancaster. LA 1 1YG. Tel: 01524 67171

##### **Ramblers celebrate**

Kate Ashbrook, campaigner for the Ramblers' Association hailed the Bill as "the most important piece of countryside legislation in 50 years" and thanked the Government for keeping its manifesto promise.

The Ramblers also welcomed the additional powers within the legislation for Local Authorities to ensure that footpaths are kept clear of obstructions and take action against landowners if necessary.

For more information contact the Ramblers' Association, 1/5 Wandsworth Road, London SW8 2XX Tel: 0171 339 8500 Fax: 0171 339 8501 e-mail: [ramblers@london.ramblers.org.uk](mailto:ramblers@london.ramblers.org.uk) or visit their website <http://www.ramblers.org.uk>

##### **MOUNTAIN BIKING IN SCOTLAND'S FORESTS**

Forest Enterprise has enlisted the support of the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA), by inviting two experts, Joey Klein and Kathy Summers from IMBA, to be involved in a seminar on improving the standard of bike trails in Scottish forests. The Forest Enterprise is already involved in several initiatives developing bike trails in Dumfries and Galloway and is seen as gaining a reputation for being 'mountain bike friendly'. Mountain bike trails



are expected to help boost tourism for the area and the Forest Enterprise is working with both IMBA and local cyclists to develop cycle routes to put Dumfries and Galloway on the cycling map.

Contact the Forest Enterprise <http://www.forestry.gov.uk>

### **COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP FOR 2000**

The Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) has published details about the Countryside Stewardship Scheme for the year 2000 and is inviting applications.

Included in the Scheme for 2000 is guidance about the new options for management of coastal and inter-tidal habitats. There will be an extra £16 million available for new Stewardship agreements in England, with more scope for offering agreements to applications that clearly show environmental improvements and value for money.

Copies of the handbook, application forms, and the leaflet "Opportunities for Farmers and Land Managers to improve the Countryside", are available free of charge from MAFF Regional Service Centres, or on the web at <http://maffweb/maffhome.htm>

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Conservation and Management Division, Room G9, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London. SW1P 3JR  
Tel: 0171 238 6448 Fax: 0171 238 6058

### **HAMPSHIRE'S WATER REVIEW**

"Water in Hampshire: A Comprehensive Review" published at the end of last month is the result of collaboration between Hampshire County Council, the Environment Agency and water companies. It looks at current water resources and water quality issues in Hampshire and, together with pointers for the future, it provides an overview of Hampshire's water situation. The Review concludes that currently the county's water situation is healthy but shows concern for the future, in particular relating to increased demand from housing etc.

The Review was to be discussed at the Water Conference in February, following which Hampshire County Council would start work on a Water Strategy. A summary version will be available from March at the County Council's Information Centres and libraries.

For further information about the Water Review, Conference and Strategy, contact Mike Bridgeman, Hampshire County Council Tel: 01962 845832 or visit the web site <http://www.hants.gov.uk/environment/water>

### **HORSE RIDING SURVEY**

Scottish Natural Heritage have released their Research, Survey and Monitoring Report (no 136), Survey of Horse Riding in Scotland. It was commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage in association with the Scottish Sports Council to collect data on the demand for horse riding in Scotland and to look at the way that horse riding is perceived amongst the public. Surveys, questionnaires and interviews were used to provide the data for this report.

To order a copy contact: Scottish Natural Heritage, Publications Section, Battleby, Redgorton, Perth. PH1 3EW Cost: £5 (ISSN 1350-3111)



# Countryside Recreation and Training Events

## CRN EVENTS FOR 2000

### Managing the Challenge of Access

Organised by CRN with the National Trust  
A two day conference with speakers, workshops and field trip on the new access legislation across the UK. For more information contact CRN.  
Date: 17th and 18th April 2000  
Venue: The Palace Hotel, Buxton  
Cost: £190 (Funding Agencies £180)

### Breaking New Ground in Sustainable Tourism

Organised by CRN with the Countryside Agency  
Covering topics such as; sustainable transport, sustainable tourism indicators, sports tourism and the English pilot of the Scottish Green Accreditation Scheme.  
Date: 6th June 2000  
Venue: York  
Cost: to be confirmed

Workshops to be run in the autumn:

- **Transport (September)**
- **Sport in the Countryside Around Towns**

Further details will be available in the near future. To request information about any CRN even please e-mail the Network Manager - [c-plan-crn-l@cf.ac.uk](mailto:c-plan-crn-l@cf.ac.uk) or phone 02920 874970

## April 2000

**6 - 7th April**  
**Air Quality Management - beyond review and assessment** (nsca)  
Staverton Park, Daventry  
Cost: £375.00 + VAT

**10 - 12th April**  
**Surveying and Map Interpretation Skills - For Public Rights of Way** (Losehill Hall)  
Peak District  
Cost: £509 / £254.50 subsidised fee

**10 - 12th April**  
**Site Management Planning (Part 1)** (Losehill Hall)  
Peak District  
Cost: £454 / £227 subsidised fee (Part 2, 22 - 23rd June)

**12 - 14th April**  
**Creating New Woods** (Losehill Hall)  
Peak District  
Cost: £415 / £207.50 subsidised fee

**17 - 19th April**  
**Guided Walks Workshop** (Plas Tan y Bwlch)  
Cost: £366 (subsidised fee £274.50)

**27 - 28th April**  
**Mapping the Wild: spatial patterns and landscape character** (ESRC, University of Leeds)  
Edinburgh  
Cost: £40

## May 2000

**4 - 5 May**  
**The Countryside and Conservation: Funding and Managing Projects in the Public Sector** (YDMT)  
Lancaster House Hotel, Lancashire  
Cost: £225 +VAT (includes all meals and accommodation)  
The conference is designed particularly for those funding or managing the environment, countryside and working with local communities.

Delegates are provided with an opportunity to discuss and listen to leading experts on how to fundraise for capital and revenue costs and to look at how projects can be managed effectively before, during and after the funding has been achieved.

**8 - 12th May**  
**Tree Care and Management** (Plas Tan y Bwlch)  
Cost: £432 (subsidised fee £216)

**10th May**  
**Rights of Way and the Planning Process** (IPROW)  
Manor Hall, Leamington Spa  
Cost: contact IPROW for details

**14 - 17th May**  
**Mountain Path Building** (The Footpath Trust)  
Wester Ross  
Cost: £400

**15 - 19th May**  
**National Vegetation Classification: Woodlands - a practical guide** (Plas Tan y Bwlch)  
Cost: £457 (subsidised fee £228)



**15 - 19th May**  
**Moorland and Heathland**  
**Management for Nature**  
**Conservation**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £442

**17th May**  
**Assessing the Economic Impacts**  
**of Transport Projects**  
 (Aston University)  
 Aston University, Birmingham  
 Cost: £110

**17 - 18th May**  
**Creating a Path for Your**  
**Community**  
 (The Footpath Trust)  
 Dingwall  
 Cost: £300

**17 - 19th May**  
**Advanced Interpretive Master**  
**Planning**  
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)  
 Cost: £309 (subsidised fee £231)

**17 - 19th May**  
**Contract Management Skills**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £415

**22nd May**  
**Getting "best value" from your**  
**Ranger Service - A step by step**  
**guide from confused managers.**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £65

**23rd May**  
**Local Authority prosecutions to**  
**assert and protect ROW**  
 (Rights of Way Law Review)  
 Oxford  
 Cost: contact course provider

**27 - 29th May**  
**Boat Show 2000**  
 (British Waterways)  
 Crick Marina,  
 Cost: contact organiser

## June 2000

**5th June**  
**Visitor Centres - Inspiration and**  
**Innovation?**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £130

**5 - 9th June**  
**Grazing Management for**  
**Nature Conservation**  
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)  
 Cost: £437 (subsidised fee £218)

**8th June**  
**Best Value for Rights of Way**  
 (IPROW)  
 Hallam University, Sheffield  
 Cost: contact IPROW for details

**19 - 23rd June**  
**Countryside Character - an**  
**introduction to it's use as a**  
**decision support tool**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £490

**22 - 23rd June**  
**Site Management Planning**  
**(Part 2)**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: see part 1 10th -12th April

**26 - 30th June**  
**Grassland Management for the**  
**Nature Conservation**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £442

**28 - 30th June**  
**New Paths to Better Access**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £415 / £207.50  
 subsidised fee

## July 2000

**5th July**  
**Definitive Map - Interpreting**  
**Finance Act Plans and Tithe**  
**Maps**  
 (CHE, Cheltenham and  
 Gloucester)  
 Cost: contact IPROW for details  
 (subsidised)

**18 - 28th July**  
**Study Tour to Bohemian Forest**  
**International Biosphere Reserve**  
 (TFL)  
 Bavarian Forest and Sumava  
 National Park  
 Cost: Contact course organiser

**Rights of Way and Farming**  
**Practice**  
 (Field Studies Council)  
 Shrewsbury  
 Cost: contact course provider  
 (subsidised)

**17 - 19th July**  
**Habitat Creation**  
 (Losehill Hall)  
 Peak District  
 Cost: £415

**18 - 28th July**  
**Study Tour to Bohemian Forest**  
**International Biosphere Reserve**  
 The Bavarian Forest and Sumava  
 National Parks, which form part  
 of the Bohemian Forest  
 International Biosphere Reserve in  
 Germany and the Czech Republic  
 will be the destination of a 10  
 day public transport-based study  
 tour this summer.

Taking place from July 18th -  
 28th 2000, the visit is designed  
 for countryside managers, tourist  
 and rural transport professionals  
 will look at traffic and visitor  
 management, cycling, public  
 transport, access zoning and  
 interpretation in these two  
 outstanding areas of protected  
 landscape. The tour, which will



include cycling and walking opportunities within both Parks, will appeal to both professional officers and their partners, who will have an opportunity to share visitor experience with officers of both National Parks.

**Contact details for training/events organisers**

Aston University  
Tel: 0121 359 3611 Conference secretary, Joan Domone (ext 4386) e-mail: [J.M.Domone@aston.ac.uk](mailto:J.M.Domone@aston.ac.uk)

British Waterways  
[Jan.dunseith@britishwaterways.co.uk](mailto:Jan.dunseith@britishwaterways.co.uk)  
Tel: 01788 891555

ESRC University of Leeds  
Tel: 0113 243 1751???  
<http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/conferences> Dr Steve Carver

Field Studies Council  
Tel: (Head Office) 01743 850 674  
[www.field-studies-council.org](http://www.field-studies-council.org)

IPROW  
Tel: 07000 782317 Training Development Officer  
([iprow-training@bigfoot.com](mailto:iprow-training@bigfoot.com))

Losehill Hall  
Tel: 01433 620 373

NSCA  
Tel: 01273 326313 e-mail: [pmitchell@nsca.org.uk](mailto:pmitchell@nsca.org.uk)

Plas Tan y Bwlch  
Tel: 01766 590 324/590 334

Rights of Way Law Review  
Tel: 01249 740273

The Footpath Trust  
Tel: 01349 865533 Rory McLeod  
[Rory@footpath.demon.co.uk](mailto:Rory@footpath.demon.co.uk)

TFL (Sustainable Transport and Tourism Consultants)  
Fax: 01943 607868 e-mail [cstransleisure@sol.co.uk](mailto:cstransleisure@sol.co.uk)

YDMT  
Tel: 015242 51002 Julie Edwards  
([julie.edwards@ydmtd.org](mailto:julie.edwards@ydmtd.org))

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. If your organisation has event details please forward them to CRN.



# Countryside Recreation Network Publications List

	Price (incl.postage)	Tick
<b>Conference Proceedings</b>		
Is the Honeypot Overflowing? (1998)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Making Access for All a Reality (1997)	£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"/>
<b>Workshop Proceedings</b>		
Using Local Distinctiveness as an Economic Development Tool (1999)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Just Walking the Dog (1999)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sponsorship (1998)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Making Ends Meet (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS & Countryside Management - Theory and Application (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to Water - Sharing Access on Reservoirs and Rivers (1997)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do Visitor Survey's Count? - Making use of Surveys for Countryside Recreation (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consensus 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"/>
A Brush with the Land - Art in the Countryside II (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Brush with the Land - Art in the Countryside I (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Playing Safe? Managing Visitor Safety in the Countryside (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS & Access to the Countryside	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sport in the Countryside (1995)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational Travel (1994)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Drive in the Country? - Examining the Problems of Recreational Travel (1994)	£7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Economics, Sustainable Management and the Countryside (1994)	£6	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CRN Research Directory</b>		
<i>An annual directory of the research work carried out by the CRN agencies during the year</i>		
Research Directory 1998	£5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Directory 1997	£5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Directory 1996	£2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Directory 1995	£2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>In future the Research Directory will be available as a searchable database on the CRN Website</i>		
UK Day Visits Survey 1994 (1996)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Day Visits Survey 1993 (1995)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please photocopy this page and send it with a cheque made payable to 'University of Wales Cardiff' at the following address:  
Countryside Recreation Network, Department of City & Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Glamorgan Building,  
King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3WA.



