

Countryside Recreation



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



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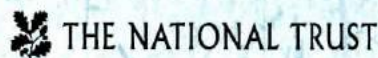


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Countryside Recreation Network

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 **10th January 2001**.

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Editorial

The lottery has become, according to the Cabinet Office, the second largest funding source for rural areas - £208 million in 1998-9. Kevin Bishop, Andrew Norton and Adrian Phillips' article is based on research they undertook to explore the quantitative impacts on the countryside from 1994 - 98. This was a time of everyone learning what the Lottery Boards could and could not support; the Lottery Boards having to establish policies and strategies that met their legal responsibilities and yet having to be responsive to a wide range of expectations from society at large.

There is now a maturing as to how the Lottery Boards and organisations that are beneficiaries go about their business. The Heritage Lottery Fund is now able to support revenue projects; they are about to establish regional committees and offer local small-scale grants that will not require huge amounts of form filling. The creation of posts in large organisations such as the Countryside Agency and Wildlife Trusts to act as links to HLF and others has been a very critical aspect of ensuring that good applications are made and that the best can be achieved with the funding on offer. The use of other organisations to act as distributors of small grants within a given agreed programme is another interesting emerging trend. The Countryside Agency's 'Local Heritage Initiative' that draws on HLF funding and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's 'Creating Common Ground' under the New Opportunities Fund's Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities Programme are but two examples.

This issue includes articles from Sport England Lottery Fund and New Opportunities Fund outlining their key priorities for grant funding programmes relating to the countryside. The Heritage Lottery Fund, a major funder of countryside recreation projects, is currently revising its grant programme (due to be reissued in April 2001). Further information on this will be available in the Summer 2001 issue of 'Countryside Recreation'.

The debate about the future of Windermere continues with a riposte and reply to the article that appeared in Countryside Recreation Summer 2000. The arguments will no doubt continue but at this stage this correspondence is closed. It is interesting to note that the National Park Authority is about to embark upon the preparation of a Management Plan for the Lake. This will help provide a helpful focus as the implications of the 10mph speed limit and its eventual imposition take effect.

Finally mention must be made of the arrival of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act for England and Wales, that received Royal Assent on 1st December. This is a significant landmark for access in the long history of securing a legal framework for countryside access. Coupled to this is the recent publication of the rural and urban white papers for England that will create a regeneration framework for the foreseeable future. New opportunities to improve and increase better access to and enjoyment of the countryside are emerging. Those of us actively involved in these areas are going to have our hands even fuller over the next few years.

CRN is holding a workshop on Lottery Funding scheduled for March 2001. Contact CRN for more information.

Jo Burgon

Advisor on Coast and Countryside, National Trust

Lottery Landscapes

Kevin Bishop, Andrew Norton, Adrian Phillips, Cardiff University

Introduction

The National Lottery is an important source of rural funding: according to the Cabinet Office (1999), in 1998-99 Lottery spending was the second largest source of funding for rural areas at £208m. This article provides a brief assessment of the impact of this funding on countryside conservation and recreation.

The research upon which this article is based involved the development of a database of all application and award data kept by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and Millennium Commission and figures released by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) concerning awards made by the respective Sports and Arts Councils and National Lottery Charities Board (NLCB) for the period November 1994 to 31 December 1998. As well as allowing us to explore the quantitative impacts of the Lottery on the countryside, the database was used to select a series of Lottery funded countryside projects as case studies for more in-depth investigation.

Defining 'Countryside Conservation'

We make no apologies for beginning with a discussion of the scope of our research. If this is not clear, there are bound to be questions about the significance and value of the study. Deciding whether particular projects should be included in our analysis and then dividing them into specific types is complicated by the incidental nature of the benefits of some projects, the fact that some projects include suburban or semi-rural locations, and by the limitations of the source data.

Included within our definition of 'countryside conservation' are 'wildlife' or 'nature' conservation and 'landscape' or 'aesthetic' conservation; but also public access to, and enjoyment of these environmental assets. The selected projects therefore include those that incorporate one or more of the following components:

- land acquisition to safeguard flora and fauna, cultural landscapes and scenic areas;
- habitat or landscape restoration or creation;
- education and interpretation about nature and

landscape and/or the means to help the public have access to, and enjoyment of, them;

- surveying and site assessment;
- demonstration programmes to spread good practice; and
- staff and volunteer training to enhance the skills needed to protect the countryside heritage

Thus the term 'countryside conservation' embraces a wide range of projects and programmes funded through the Lottery.

In classifying countryside conservation projects into categories for our analysis we encountered a number of issues including: Should we include projects where the countryside conservation benefits are incidental? Should environmental projects (such as the ex-situ conservation of UK biodiversity) be included? What is countryside (many projects cover both town and country)?

In answering such questions, we have had to be pragmatic and arrived at rather subjective conclusions. For example, the analysis excluded consideration of city farms; projects involving Groundwork Trusts located in urban areas, urban parks and arboreta, but included parks and Millennium Greens located in the countryside and urban fringe. Our definition of countryside conservation included the protection of broad countryside landscape areas, and the preservation of historic designed landscapes, but excluded the restoration of gardens, and of urban parks. Also excluded were the preservation of conspicuous built features in the countryside such as churches, follies or windmills.

In order to reflect better the wide range of countryside conservation projects funded by the Lottery, a distinction was drawn between 'primary' and 'secondary' countryside conservation projects, which were then sub-divided into a number of project types:

- **Primary countryside conservation** includes projects involving the restoration or conservation of countryside habitats and wildlife, the improvement of public access to the countryside, and training, education and research.
- **Secondary countryside conservation** projects include those concerned with the conservation of inland waterways, collections of biotic material relating to UK biodiversity, historic parks, archaeological and historic landscapes, and the construction or enhancement of conservation centres and open spaces linking town and country.

The Impacts of the Lottery on the Countryside

The Lottery has provided significant additional finance for countryside conservation. During its first four years, from November 1994 to 31 December 1998, the Lottery Distributing Bodies (LDBs) awarded £364 million for 429 countryside conservation projects (Bishop et al., 2000a). This equates roughly to the combined grant-in-aid to the government conservation agencies for this period.¹ It represents an average of nearly £15.00 per ha of land in the UK or just over £6.00 per person for the whole of the UK²

The £364 million is made up of £154 million for projects whose primary purpose was countryside conservation and £210 million for projects with secondary benefits for countryside conservation (see above). Funding for countryside conservation (both primary and secondary) represents 7% of the £5.5 billion awarded by the LDBs to all good causes over the same period. As Table 1 indicates, a broad range of countryside conservation work has been funded through the Lottery:

Table 1: The Range of National Lottery Funding for Different Countryside Conservation Activities

<p>Primary countryside conservation projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat and landscape conservation (£113.9 million). Many of these projects also provide improved public access, training, education and research, and so overlap with the other primary countryside conservation categories listed below. Some of these projects involved land acquisition, which was a significant aspect of the countryside conservation funded by the HLF;³ • the improvement of public access to countryside habitats and landscapes (£19.1 million); • training initiatives and awards (£2.4 million); • educational initiatives (£1.9 million); • research (£0.4 million). <p>Secondary countryside conservation projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of inland waterways (£90.8 million); • the conservation of collections of biotic material relating to UK biodiversity (£51.7 million); • the conservation of historic parks and gardens (£27.2 million); • the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes (£12.2 million); • the construction or enhancement of conservation centres (£11.1 million); • Millennium Greens (£10 million); • integrated, area-based schemes (£6.5 million).

The Millennium Commission and Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) have been the principal funders of countryside conservation projects amongst the LDBs. The Millennium Commission has awarded grants totalling £211 million (58% of the total Lottery funding for countryside conservation) whilst the HLF has awarded grants totalling £148 million (41%). The other LDBs (the National Lottery Charities Board, respective Arts Councils and Sports Councils) have provided some finance for countryside conservation (a combined total of £4.9 million).⁴

These headline figures for total funding for countryside conservation hide some important distinctions between the practice of the two main funders. Millennium Commission funding was focused on large-scale 'landmark' projects, such as the award of £14.5 million for the creation of a coastal park along 22 km of South Wales' coastline, incorporating community forests, woodland, major open spaces and redevelopment areas. Millennium Commission awards larger than £1 million account for four in five of the number, and 98% of the total value, of awards for countryside conservation.⁵ In comparison, the HLF has tended to fund more small-scale projects: 45% of total value and 96% of the total number of HLF awards for countryside conservation have been for amounts less than £1 million.

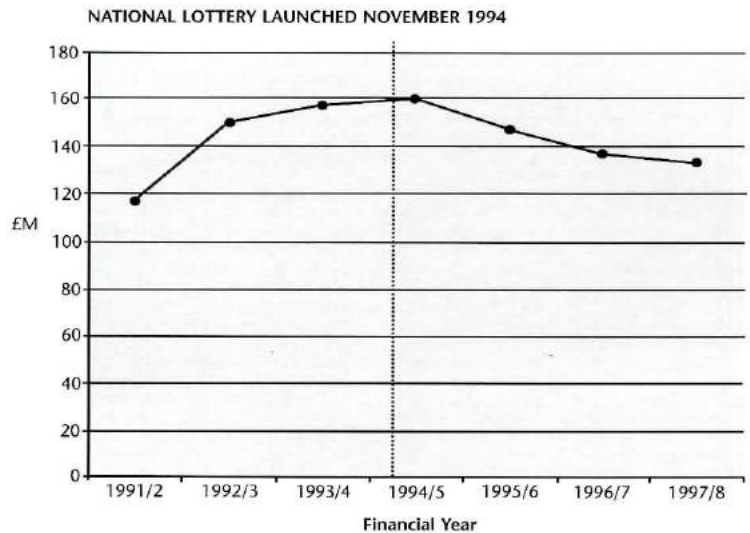
Application success rates for countryside conservation projects have generally been higher than for other good causes. For the Millennium Commission, 17% of applications for countryside conservation were successful, which compares with a 6% success rate for other capital projects. For the HLF, 81% of applications for countryside conservation were successful, which compares with a 52% success rate for other heritage sectors. There are a number of potential reasons for this relatively high success rate but we believe that it represents a number of factors including: low number of total applications from the countryside sector and associated lack of competition within this sector for Lottery funding.

Additionality

When the Lottery was established, the Government gave a commitment that the funds distributed through the LDBs would be additional to government funding.⁶ In recent years, this issue has received renewed attention with the funding of health and education programmes by the New Opportunities Fund (NOF) (which some would argue should be supported entirely from tax revenue) (Goodwin, 1998) and the use of NOF as a funding source for the Prime Minister's recently announced initiatives on the environment (Blair, 2000).⁷ It is very difficult to calculate whether Lottery funding has in fact been 100% additional to

traditional sources of funding for countryside conservation, since there has never been any comprehensive study into its funding base. However, in broad terms, our research shows that the advent of the Lottery has coincided with a period during which government funding of countryside conservation, as measured through the funds made available to the countryside conservation agencies, has remained generally static (see figure 1).

Figure 1: The Level of Grant-in-aid to the Countryside Conservation Agencies (RPI adjusted to 31 December 1998)



Notes

1. Figure 1 shows the finance paid by agencies through grant schemes since before the advent of the Lottery and the grants announced for primary and secondary countryside conservation projects by the LDBs, adjusted to take account of inflation using the RPI (all items) index. This chart does not include finance paid through agri-environment schemes or management agreements, only grants paid by the agencies and awarded by the LDBs
2. The government agencies for countryside conservation comprise: the Countryside Commission (now Countryside Agency), the Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, the Environment and Heritage Service (DOE NI) and Scottish Natural Heritage.

The 'Lottery Winners' - Organisations

The distribution of Lottery awards has varied greatly between sectors, with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) receiving two thirds of the Lottery funding for countryside conservation. By far the most important recipient of Lottery awards for primary countryside

conservation were the Wildlife Trusts, who secured 160 grants totalling £35.8 million by 31 December 1998. Of this, £33.9 million was through 147 grants from the HLF. As a whole, local authorities had collectively been awarded £38.4 million through 36 grants for primary countryside conservation projects. Other conservation bodies that have been awarded relatively high levels of Lottery funding for primary countryside conservation include the Woodland Trust, the National Trust for Scotland, the RSPB and the National Trust. As of 31 December 1998, British Waterways was the largest single recipient of Lottery awards for secondary countryside conservation by value, having been awarded £57.2 million through two grants. Also successful were trusts set up expressly to apply to the Lottery (for example the Millennium Forest for Scotland Trust). By 31 December 1998, such trusts had been awarded £49 million from the Millennium Commission.

In comparison with NGOs and local authorities, the government agencies involved in countryside conservation have collectively not received a high level of Lottery funding. By 31 December 1998, the value of Lottery awards made to the agencies for countryside conservation, much of which is being 'routed through' to other recipients, totalled £30 million. This is less than the HLF's funding of the Wildlife Trusts and represents a fairly small proportion (8%) of the value of Lottery awards for countryside conservation.

However, there is significant variation in government agency involvement with the Lottery. The Countryside Agency (formerly the Countryside Commission) and English Nature are the only government agencies to have secured Lottery funding for several large scale projects. The most important of these are: the Millennium Greens programme, (lead by the Countryside Agency and supported by the Millennium Commission), to create new greens for the 21st century; Tomorrow's Heathland Heritage (English Nature/HLF) which aims to restore areas of heathland in Britain; and the Local Heritage Initiative (Countryside Agency/HLF) which offers smaller grants to community-led heritage schemes in England. While

English Nature and the Countryside Agency have attracted grants worth £27.9 million (98% of the funds awarded to countryside agencies by the HLF and the Millennium Commission). The Countryside Council for Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage have secured Lottery funding worth £0.6 million.

The 'Lottery Winners' - Areas

The distribution of Lottery funding for countryside conservation varies significantly between countries and regions. Lottery funding for primary and secondary countryside conservation has been distributed unevenly between UK countries, if measured on a **per capita** or **per hectare** basis (see figures 3 and 4). England and Northern Ireland have received lower levels of funding for countryside conservation **per capita** than other parts of the UK (see figure 3). Northern Ireland has been awarded significantly less for countryside conservation **per hectare** than other UK countries (see figure 4). This distribution is largely due to the Millennium Commission's distribution of finance for large-scale eco-restoration projects and conservation centres. The regional distribution of Lottery funding in England is very uneven, with the North East, North West and the South East receiving markedly less finance per capita than other regions. Such analysis must be treated with some caution as it is not related to 'heritage need', however calculated.

Figure 3: Millennium Commission and Heritage Lottery Fund Finance for Countryside Conservation by Country per capita between November 1994 and 31 December 1998

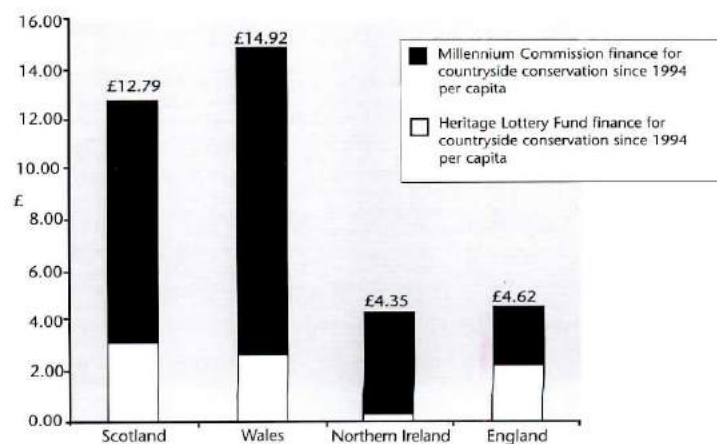
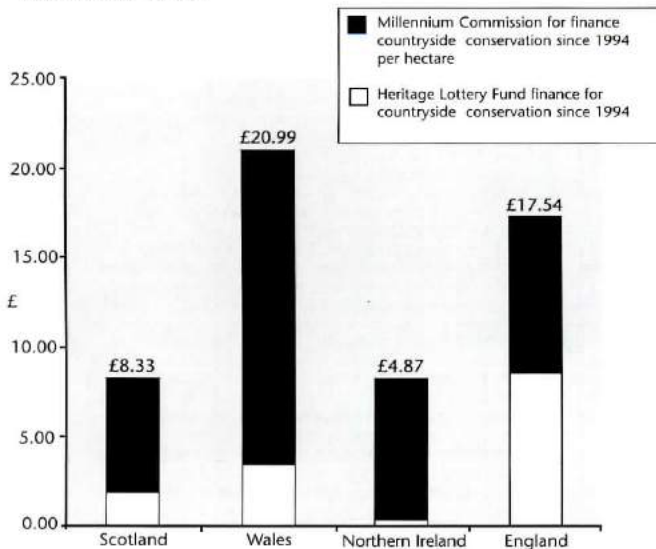


Figure 4: Millennium Commission and Heritage Lottery Fund Finance for Countryside Conservation by Country per hectare between November 1994 and 31 December 1998



The Lottery Landscape of 2020

The funding of countryside conservation has shifted in extent and direction since the advent of the Lottery. The LDBs have emerged as new and significant funding agencies for the land and countryside.⁸ The Lottery money channelled to countryside projects has enabled conservation bodies to expand the scale of work with benefits to biodiversity and landscape conservation, and more public access.

The Lottery funded countryside of 2020 will be one with more woodland, new areas of ‘created’ countryside, improved opportunities for public access, enjoyment and understanding and more land owned by countryside conservation bodies. Nearly 60% of the Millennium Commission’s funding for countryside conservation has gone to woodland creation schemes such as the Millennium Forest for Scotland. HLF has funded a series of ambitious ecological restoration schemes aimed at re-creating lost landscapes (e.g. RSPB’s creation of wetland fen from intensive arable land in East Anglia). The need to assure public benefit has meant that the LDBs have often required public access and interpretation of the conservation measures they are funding. Lottery funding has been a powerful ‘glue’ to link different aspects of countryside conservation: access

with conservation; the natural environment with the built environment; the visual with the scientific; and, access with understanding. The Lottery is also increasing the amount of land owned by conservation bodies: grants from the HLF have helped such bodies acquire over 200 sites covering 50,000 ha.

Beyond the Figures

The influence of the Lottery goes beyond a physical impact on the countryside and its conservation value. Lottery funding is altering the relationship between different bodies in the countryside sector and impacting on countryside policy.

The advent of the Lottery has established a new policy and practice framework for countryside conservation. In particular, it has introduced the Lottery Distributing Bodies as new actors. The LDBs have developed beyond mere funders. Over time, the LDBs and the HLF in particular, have established a policy competence of their own through the appointment of specialist advisors, expert panels and their own staff. Initially the policy role of the LDBs was implicit through individual grant decisions and advice, but more recently the government requirement that they develop distribution strategies has made their policy role explicit.

The government conservation agencies have responded to the opportunities of the Lottery in very different ways. The advent of the Lottery has significantly altered the roles of English Nature and the Countryside Agency in particular. Both of these agencies, unlike their sister organisations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, established dedicated Lottery Units at an early stage of the Lottery’s development. The aim of these Units was to both influence and advise the LDBs on individual grant decisions and to facilitate the development of applications from the agencies for funding related to their own work programmes. Increasingly, conservation agencies are no longer just grant givers but also grant bidders. This new role can put them in competition with some of their partners in the countryside sector (notably conservation NGOs and local authorities).

The Lottery has enhanced and promoted the role of the NGOs as providers of countryside conservation and

enjoyment opportunities. The LDBs now route over 60% of their support for countryside work through NGOs. This has both increased the status of some groups (notably the Wildlife Trusts) and encouraged partnerships and a co-operative style of working. It has done this by funding existing partnerships (e.g. the Tweed Forum) and encouraging the development of new partnerships (e.g. the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust) (Bishop et al., 2000b).

Conclusions

The Lottery has accelerated the amount of conservation and access work, bringing significantly more land into conservation management and opening it up to public access and enjoyment. However, the impact of Lottery funding goes beyond this, it has impacted upon the systems that support countryside conservation and recreation, with qualitative results in terms of what takes place, where, how and by whom.

The picture of impacts painted above is but a snapshot of the early years of the development of the National Lottery and much will change when the new policy directions and devolved structures introduced under the Labour Government work their way through to completed projects. Nevertheless, despite the sums of money flowing to it the countryside sector has yet to maximise the potential benefits of Lottery funding (Gay, 2000). It needs to become more co-ordinated in its contacts with the LDBs and ensure that, where possible, it speaks with a united voice in order to maximise its influence. Such action is important if the 'countryside sector' is to position itself competitively with other calls upon Lottery funding and thus ensure it remains an identifiable and worthwhile 'good cause' that can compete effectively with other sectors such as museums and sport.

Acknowledgements:

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Footnotes:

1 The combined grant-in-aid to the government agencies involved with countryside conservation for the three financial years from 1995/96 to 1997/98 was £373 million.

2 The land area of the UK is 24.419 million ha (Government Statistical Service, 1998). The population of the UK is 59,009 million (ONS, 1998).

3 By May 1999, the HLF had awarded £46.3 million to enable the acquisition of 200 sites with substantial nature conservation interest totalling approximately 52,000 ha. This represents an area three-quarters the size of Exmoor or one third larger than the Isle of Wight.

4 NOF's Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities programme may also benefit countryside nature and landscapes when it is up and running.

5 These statistics hide the distribution of smaller grants through the Millennium Greens programme, which is counted as one award with a value of £10 million. Yet, the programme has involved the distribution of smaller grants for the creation of 250 green spaces in England, averaging between 2 and 4 ha, located in towns, villages and cities.

6 Brooke, P. (1994) National Lottery: Section 26 Directions. Policy Directions issued to the National Heritage Memorial Fund, 20 June.

7 Goodwin, S. (1998) 'The big gamble that has brought riches beyond expectations,' in *The Independent Our* Outdoor Heritage section, 4 March, p4.

8 Department of Culture, Media and Sport (1999) First Report: The HLF. The Stationary Office: London

Funding for Sport and Leisure in the Countryside

Paul Richardson and Simon Molden, Sport England

Introduction to Sport England's Lottery Fund

The Sport England Lottery Fund was created as a result of the original National Lottery Act that was passed in October 1993. The first awards were made in March 1995, and in May 2000 the billionth pound of Capital Lottery Funding was awarded.

About two-thirds of the money received (Sport England's share is nearly four pence of every pound) goes to the Community Projects fund. Applicants can apply to this fund for up to 65% of the cost of capital projects, although 50% is seen as a more realistic figure. There are, however, two other initiatives incorporated into this fund that allow for an increased level of funding. The Priority Areas Initiative (PAI), for projects from deprived areas, allows applicants to apply for funding of up to 90% of the project cost. The School-Community Sports Initiative (SCSI) encourages schools to submit applications for new and upgraded facilities that will be made available to the community and up to 80% of the cost can be funded.

Sport England is also part of the 'Awards for All' programme, run by the National Lottery Charities Board, which caters for applications of under £5,000.

In 1998, the National Lottery Act was revised. Following this, Sport England released its ten-year strategy "Investing in our Sporting Future" in May 1999. Specifically for the countryside, there is a commitment to fund five hundred Community Revenue projects in rural areas.

Overview

In five years, there have been 7,369 applications to the Sport England Lottery Fund. A total of £3.95 billion has been requested towards total project costs of £6 billion. From these applications, 3,164 awards have been made with a total value of £1.11 billion, contributing to a total project cost of £2.07 billion.

The average award has been for has been for £350,000. This figure is, however, distorted by a small number of very large awards e.g. £120 million was awarded to the new Wembley Stadium project. The median award is for about £46,000.

Sport England Lottery Strategy

In May 1999, the Sport England Lottery Strategy "Investing in our Sporting Future" was published and it maps out the next ten years of lottery funding to sport.

Firstly, the application process was changed. Prior to publishing the new strategy, Sport England consulted previous applicants, both successful and unsuccessful, about their views on the application process. It was seen by many to be too slow, too bureaucratic and too centralized. Consequently, a new, two-stage application process was developed. As part of the new process, Sport England has pledged to speed up the assessment time to no more than sixteen weeks.

Besides the new application process, the strategy sets out a number of pledges and targets for capital funding. The 1998 Lottery Act allowed Sport England to solicit applications for the first time and targets have been set which aim to make sure that lottery funding, both Community Capital and Awards for All, goes to those areas and people most in need. Indeed, fifty percent of the investment in community projects will go to the areas of greatest need. Furthermore, specific targets are set out in terms of the number of projects aimed at our target groups, i.e. young people, disabled people, ethnic minorities and women and girls. There is a commitment to rural areas with 500 awards to be made to village or community halls over the next ten years.

Sport England also aims to introduce a new clubhouses initiative that will provide a standardized approach to the construction of small clubhouses, so reducing the preparatory costs of submitting that type application. This will be of particular benefit to voluntary organizations. Finally, Sport England will work to ensure that everyone has reasonable access to artificial turf pitches, indoor sports halls and indoor swimming pools.

Alongside these targets for capital funding, there are new Community Revenue programmes aimed at tackling social exclusion. The creation of Sport Action Zones (SAZs) and the targeting of resources within them will help England's most recreationally deprived areas. The first twelve zones were announced in January 2000 and were in Birmingham, Bradford, Cornwall, Southwark and Lambeth, Liverpool, Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire coalfields, East Manchester, Leicester, Luton, South Yorkshire coalfields, Wear Valley and West Cumbria. Zone managers will be in place by autumn 2000 and a further eighteen zones will be established in 2002 to 2003.

In addition, School Sport Co-ordinators will be based in at least a quarter of secondary schools and associated primary schools. They will work to improve after-school activities and forge links with local voluntary sports clubs. The first hundred of these co-ordinators will be in post in 2000 to 2001 and eventually there will be six hundred across the country.

Funding for Countryside Activities

Countryside activities are those sporting or recreation activities that take place primarily in or on natural resources in the countryside or in urban areas. They offer people a chance to enjoy their leisure time and are a positive and legitimate use of the countryside. They include land, air and water sports, such as angling, caving, cycling, equestrian pastimes, motor sports, rambling, sailing and gliding, and can be competitive or non-competitive.

Existing Policy

Sport England has responsibility for working with

those National Governing Bodies that are responsible for countryside sports or physical recreation. Other organisations with responsibility for countryside recreation include the Countryside Agency, the Environment Agency and British Waterways.

Sport England supports the view that everyone, regardless of ability, should have access to a range of natural resource activities. However, the countryside is under increasing pressure and this has an impact on how we use it for recreation. Therefore, Sport England also supports natural resources activities that take place in towns or cities, for example, on old railway routes, canals or disused docklands.

Despite the pressures on the countryside, Sport England believes there is scope for increasing the number of people taking part in activities there, while remaining in harmony with other users. The activities must be carried out with respect for the natural environment and consequently, Sport England will encourage applicants to embrace sustainable promotion and to develop codes of good practice. Demand needs to be identified and then met through appropriate land use planning and effective management of the natural resources.

Priority

In its Lottery Strategy, Sport England identified a number of priorities for funding, e.g. young people, those with exceptional talent and those from deprived areas. Lottery applications from projects that meet Sport England's priorities have a greater chance of success. As a consequence of the latest Lottery Act (1998) Sport England is now able to solicit, encourage and support such applications.

Framework for assessment of projects.

Sports development/marketing plan

All applications must demonstrate how their project will increase, or safeguard, the number of people taking part in sport and recreation. Applicants must submit a management plan that contains sports development and/or marketing proposals. It must cater for all standards of performance and show how participants can improve their standards. It must

also demonstrate how the project will cover all sections of the community particularly those with historically low levels of participation, such as people with disabilities, women and people from ethnic minorities. The applicant must also carefully weigh up the effect of an increase in participation on the environment.

Sport England recognizes that sports development and marketing plans will vary between projects and, therefore, advises applicants to discuss the compilation of their plans with the relevant local authority and Sport England regional office.

Strategic need

A proposed project can have strategic benefit for a variety of organisations, such as the local authority, the National Governing Body or the applicant. The project should relate to a relevant strategy (local, county or national), be it for a local authority, a Community Forest or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

For example, if a project is for the construction of a multi-use route (for cycling, horse riding and walking) then it must be strategically relevant to the local authorities within which the route falls. An application requesting funding for the provision of a facility such as a dedicated cycle route would be given a higher priority than one for a route that consists of roads linked together by signs and maps. Multi-use routes are also preferred.

Routes that link to the Sustrans National Cycle Network (part-funded by the Millennium Commission) and the creation of 'Greenways' are also eligible for funding. The Greenways Challenge is an initiative set up by the Countryside Agency which encourages local authorities to set up a network of largely off-road routes so that people can walk or cycle to work or school.

Value for money

Like all Lottery projects, natural resource-based applications must demonstrate that the amount of funding requested reflects its proposed sporting benefits.

Financial need

Lottery money is used to fund the shortfall costs of a

project and any application must demonstrate that it has exhausted all other sources of funding, that is, that Lottery money is essential for the project to be completed.

Low priority project types

Taking the above information and details into account, the examples below show projects that would be considered as low priority:

- a 100 metre footpath through a forest;
- a short footpath linking a housing estate to the local shops;
- a short riverside cycle track; or
- stand-alone support facilities or projects concerned solely with social provision.

However, an application can include a low priority element as long as it forms a minor part of the overall project.

Eligible sports

There are over 100 sports that are recognised by Sport England, of which 25% rely on access to natural resources.

For projects involving countryside and water sports where safety is of paramount importance, applicants must be affiliated to the relevant National Governing Body, e.g. the British Mountaineering Council, Royal Yachting Association or British Canoe Union. It is also advisable for applicants for projects involving other sports to contact their relevant governing body, even if they are not affiliated.

Health and safety policies must also be robust and it is strongly recommended that all instructors and coaches have governing body-recognised qualifications. "The Adventure Activities Licensing Regulations" may be relevant for the principal sport, particularly if the project is for people under the age of 18. The regulations do not cover sailing in boats, which comes under the "Merchant Shipping Act." Applicants are also advised to contact their local authority environmental health department for applications involving equestrian activities.

Partnership funding

Applicants must contribute a certain amount of partnership funding towards the total cost of a project. Unless they qualify under the Priority Areas Initiative (see below), they realistically need to provide about half of the total cost. Contributions from statutory bodies with a responsibility for the countryside or from local authorities are encouraged because Sport England is keen to promote a partnership approach.

'In kind' support through, for example, land donations from a genuine third party, is not accepted as partnership funding, but it is considered to add additional value to a project. Similarly, contributions from those whose job it is to co-ordinate the project cannot be counted. Sport England can, however, consider funding project management costs where the managerial posts are established purely for the co-ordination of that project. These costs also must be for the capital development phase, not the long-term running of the project. Applicants can include feasibility studies and professional costs in the total project cost, but these will only be funded if the applicant is successful.

Partnership funding for the sports element of the project cannot be sought from other Lottery distributors. However, some elements of a countryside project may be eligible for consideration by other Lottery distributors. If this be the case, an application can be made to another distributor for that separate element. An example would be the restructuring and improvement of an ancient stone wall (Heritage Lottery Fund) along a bridleway that needs upgrading (Sport England Lottery Fund). Further details on eligibility can be obtained from the relevant distributors.

Examples of eligible projects

Natural resource projects that Sport England has funded to date include cycle networks, footpaths, bridleways, climbing centres, water sports facilities, outdoor activity centres, support facilities (such as slipways, mooring points and storage provision), purchase of fishing rights, golf courses and major items of non-personal equipment.

When making an application for a natural resource-based project, an organisation must take into account the following issues:

- **Upgrading versus maintenance** - Sport England will consider applications for genuine upgrading, for example, improving the surface of a footpath for wheelchair users or providing additional changing rooms for water sports. Sport England will not fund a project resulting from previous poor maintenance, for example, restoring a footpath to its natural condition or replacing old signs on a bridleway.
- **Achieving consensus** - An applicant must make provisions for all sports and users of the land upon which the project is based. For example, if the application is for the upgrading of a canal towpath to create a new cycle and walking route, the applicant must take into account the effects on local anglers who use the canal. Sport England will not support a project in which improvements to one sport are made at the expense of another, unless everyone involved has reached an agreement.
- **Environmental impact** - The effect of a project on the surrounding environment must be taken into account during the planning of the project. Applications for larger projects (£250,000 and above) are required to consult the relevant local bodies (for example, the Countryside Agency, the Environment Agency and the local authority planning department). The Countryside Agency's Working Paper on appraising countryside recreation projects, "Guidelines for Countryside Recreation Project Appraisal", is also useful. The response of those consulted should be sent directly to Sport England using the standard consultation form available in the application pack. It is the applicant's responsibility to send the consultation forms to the relevant bodies.

In some cases, the applicant will need to consider the sports proposals as part of a larger package of developments, for example, conservation issues. Sport England welcomes such a 'whole site'

management approach, but will not usually be able to support the costs of any conservation works. The only exception may be where the works are required as a condition of planning permission. Here, the cost of the mitigation work will be considered within the value for money assessment of the project, in a similar way to landscaping works.

Certain developments are legally required to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessments before planning permission is granted. Sport England will consider the costs of such studies as an element of a project's professional costs.

- **Phasing and the length of the project** - Sport England will accept applications for phased projects as long as the project and its phases have identifiable beginnings and ends. Thus, each phase must not depend on the previous phase in order to be operational. Funding requests for each phase must be made in separate Sport England Lottery Fund applications and, therefore, the required partnership funding must be found for each submitted application.

As with all projects, we expect natural resource-based projects to establish monitoring systems to gauge success, usage and value for money. In some cases, we request that such monitoring systems last for up to ten years, especially where the project is phased.

- **Technical guidance** - All applicants must meet the minimum guidelines set out in the Sport England Technical Guidance Notes. Applicants must be aware that the surface for a cycle route, for example, is just as important as the required size of a changing room. Where the Guidance Notes do not provide adequate recommendations, applicants should refer to documents published by relevant organisations.
- **Project location** - Applications requesting funding for a facility that falls outside the catchment area of the applicant organisation are still eligible for

consideration. For example, a mountaineering club based in Leicester may request funding for a climbing hut in the Peak District. Another example is where the applicant organisation is based in an urban area but its activities take place in the countryside.

- **Security of tenure** - The applicant must provide evidence of security of tenure for its project. For example, if an organisation is applying for funds to upgrade fishing platforms on a river, then there must be guaranteed access to the entire site for the entire period of the award (up to 21 years). Likewise, support for facilities such as sailing clubhouses will only be considered if there is legal or customary access to the water space.
- **Public rights of way** - Sport England will consider supporting applications that aim to improve or extend the long-term accessibility of the countryside. To this end, Sport England will consider funding non-statutory work on rights of way or assist in the creation of new rights of way. Applications for funding towards licences (for example, for angling or canoeing) may also be eligible as long as they secure public access, management, maintenance and publicity arrangements and there are no unreasonable restrictions.

We have to be assured that the route will be secure and available for a minimum period of time (this is usually related to the amount of grant). Making a route secure can be done in a number of ways. Public rights of way, as recorded on the Definitive Map and Statement, give guaranteed access for the public. Routes not recorded on the Definitive Map and Statement must be supported by additional, enforceable agreements with the leaseholders or freeholders for the whole route.

Priority Areas Initiative

The Sport England Lottery Fund also addresses the need for rural development under the Priority Areas Initiative (PAI). Projects that serve populations based

in Rural Development Areas can be considered under the PAI. If applicants can satisfy the additional PAI criteria, they are eligible to apply for up to 90% of the total project cost.

Examples of ineligible projects

Taking the above into account, the following projects are ineligible for funding:

- the replacement of an existing cycle path due to poor maintenance;
- a proposed bridleway which only accounts for its upkeep and usage for the next two years;
- the acquisition of undeveloped land or buildings that would not provide a usable sports facility within a reasonable period of time;
- a project that is the statutory responsibility of the applicant; or
- the completion of a project that has already been started.

Organisations eligible for grants

Sports and activities such as equestrian pastimes, water skiing and golf are often led by the private sector. Lottery funding cannot be used for private gain, so applications from individuals or sole traders are ineligible. Other private sector organisations must demonstrate that they will not make a commercial gain as a result of receiving a Lottery grant. Companies limited by guarantee are usually eligible because they do not issue share capital and are constituted as non-profit-distributing bodies.

Non-departmental public bodies (N.D.P.B.'s) are autonomous public sector organisations, accountable to Parliament and funded by Government. They are eligible to apply for Lottery funding, but they must demonstrate that any funding is for a project that is additional to their ordinary existing public expenditure programmes.

Sport England will consider applications from eligible organisations involved in a partnership with relevant local authorities, or from an N.D.P.B. in association with voluntary organisations, as long as there is a contract between them and the roles and responsibilities of each partner are clearly defined.

Examples of Countryside Projects

The following are examples of countryside projects that have been funded by the Sport England Lottery Fund.

- **Colne Valley Groundwork Trust Ltd** - awarded £61,177 towards a total project cost of £105,177 for the construction of an 11 kilometre cycle route from Rickmansworth to Uxbridge through the Colne Valley Regional Park.
- **Mallory Park Fisheries** - awarded £70,057 towards a total project cost of £113,809 for the construction of three fishing lakes with facilities for the disabled.
- **Countryside Commission** - awarded £1,841,876 towards a total project cost of £3,683,752 for the construction of the Pennine Bridleway from Middleton Top in Derbyshire to Long Preston in North Yorkshire.
- **Bath Canoe Club** - awarded £66,446 towards a total project cost of £102,224 for the refurbishment of its changing rooms, showers and toilet, the improvement of access to the river and the purchase of new canoes.
- **Wolds Gliding Club Ltd** - awarded £77,272 towards a total project cost of £134,427 for the purchase of two modern, two-seat training gliders and one high performance single-seat glider.

Conclusion

In its five years, the Sport England Lottery Fund has provided levels of funding for sports facilities that were not previously possible. Indeed, the amount of lottery funding awarded to sports facilities since March 1995 is equivalent to sixty years of exchequer funding for sports facilities. However, the changes initiated by the new Lottery Strategy will ensure that lottery funding reaches those areas most in need and provide everyone with access to sporting facilities.

Paul Richardson and Simon Molden can be reached at Sport England Lottery Unit, PO Box 649, London WC1H 0QS, tel: 020 7387 1500. Sport England has a website providing more information about the organisation's activities at; www.english.sports.gov.uk

Multi-million partnerships to deliver greener and fitter communities

Helen Earner, New Opportunities Fund



Photo: Ian Davies of Creativity Works and reproduced with permission of the Countryside Agency.

Walking the Way to Health in Leicester

The New Opportunities Fund was established in July 1998 to make grants to health, education and environment projects under initiatives specified by the Government. By working in partnership, the Fund intends to support sustainable projects that improve people's quality of life and address the needs of those who are at most disadvantage in society. This, and focusing on disadvantaged communities, is a key element of the Fund's strategic plan.

Government issues policy directions to the Fund, which set out the funding framework for initiatives. The Fund then consults widely in each of the countries of the UK with key partners in the public, private and voluntary sector to set up programmes to deliver the objectives set for each different initiative. To date the New Opportunities Fund has set up 13 different funding programmes under six different initiatives ranging from creating new out of school hours childcare places to funding new cancer screening, detection and treatment equipment.

The New Opportunities Fund has announced Award Partners to deliver nearly £125 million under its green spaces and sustainable communities programme. The Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities Programme is the Fund's first environment initiative. Funding is being made available to support schemes to help communities understand, improve or care for their natural and living environment, focusing on disadvantage in rural and urban areas. The New Opportunities Fund will support projects that can demonstrate environmental and community benefits and high level of community involvement.

Priorities for the Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities Programme were determined following consultation with stakeholders in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Priorities established reflect the policy directions set for the programme by Government and the particular needs identified for action in each country. To ensure that priorities are met and funding makes a difference with a genuine involvement of communities, the New Opportunities Fund will deliver the project in partnership with a small number of national Award Partners, who will operate umbrella schemes or delegated grant programmes to deliver funding at a local level.

UK-wide, 12 organisations from the voluntary, charitable and statutory sectors have been appointed to roll-out grant programmes and umbrella schemes. Award Partners will add value and make the most of the funding available by offering access to the partnership funding, skills, experience and networks they possess as 'experts in the field'. The New Opportunities Fund anticipates that Award Partners will begin to invite applications in particular from disadvantaged communities, from spring 2001.

Priorities set for funding in England include recreational green space and playing fields, space for children's play and making green spaces more accessible for communities. The Fund has appointed seven Award Partners to manage schemes in England. The Countryside Agency will distribute almost £13 million to manage a 'Grass Routes' scheme. Barnardo's will distribute over £9 million for 'Better Play' schemes. BTCV will distribute more than £6 million to manage the 'People's Play' schemes. English Nature will distribute more than £4 million to support 'Local Nature Reserves'. The Royal Society for Nature Conservation will distribute almost £14 million for a 'Social, Economic and Environmental Development (SEED)' scheme. Sport England will distribute more than £31 million for 'Playing Fields and Community Spaces'. Sustrans will distribute more than £7 million for "Green Routes and Safe Routes".

In Northern Ireland the focus is on green spaces for communities, making green spaces more accessible for communities and community involvement in sustainable development. The Fund has appointed a partnership led by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive to lead the Creating Common Ground which will deliver over £3 million for an umbrella-scheme to 'Create Common Ground' and almost £2 million for a grant scheme also to 'Create Common Ground'.

In Scotland, the New Opportunities Fund has established the Scottish Land Fund to complement

new land reform legislation. Highlands and Islands Enterprise will manage over £10 million available for the Scottish Land Fund established to assist rural communities in Scotland with sustainable projects involving the purchase, development and management of the land they work in or near. Priorities for funding for green spaces in Scotland include making green spaces more accessible for communities and community involvement in sustainable development. A partnership between Scottish National Heritage and Forward Scotland will distribute over £3 million for green spaces and sustainable communities.

In Wales priorities for funding include green spaces for communities, making green spaces more accessible for communities and community involvement in sustainable development. The Wales Council for Voluntary Action will distribute more than £7 million for Enfys: Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities.

It is essential that organisations seeking funding from the New Opportunities Fund understand any implications their proposed green spaces or sustainable communities project has for local planning in rural areas. The New Opportunities Fund is working with Award Partners to ensure that guidance produced for applicants stresses the importance of linking activities with local strategic plans.

If you would like further information on this programme, you can contact the New Opportunities Fund by viewing the environment section on the Fund's website: www.nof.org.uk or by telephoning 0845 0000 121.

Windermere: the Debate Goes On ***Response to the 'Windermere and water-skiing' article by*** ***Mark Ellison in 'Countryside Recreation' (Vol. 8 No 2)***

Ruth Chambers, Council for National Parks

This short article has been written in response to the inaccurate and misleading article on Windermere and water-skiing that was published in the summer 2000 issue of 'Countryside Recreation'.

Some points in that article were unfortunately not based on factual policy and legislative analysis. For instance, the paragraph on page 22 on why the term 'quiet enjoyment' was not included in the Environment Act 1995, is just plain wrong. The author claims that the term 'quiet enjoyment' was not included in the final wording of the Act because "quietness is a personal, subjective and variable perception incapable of legal definition". Not true. The fact is (and the Hansard record of Parliamentary debate supports this¹) that one of the reasons the Government did not include reference to the term 'quiet enjoyment' was because it already had a legal definition in the Landlord and Tenant Act.

The author also appears to fall into the very trap that he is attempting to criticise - only seeing one side of the picture. Recreational activities in National Parks are generally managed and balanced to the benefit of all. It is only when an acute and serious conflict arises with conservation or with other recreational uses that a serious measure such as a ban is contemplated. The author does not seem to appreciate that water skiing is disliked by many because of the harm skiers do to other legitimate users of the lake. The evidence to support this point is unequivocal and was referred to by many parties during the public inquiry.

The article unfortunately therefore paints a lop-sided picture of a decision which will ensure that Windermere will, in future, be enjoyed by the

majority of people in ways which do not conflict with the very reasons why we have National Parks. The Minister's decision letter clearly explains that the Government does not accept that particular activities should be excluded from throughout the Parks as a matter of principle. The Government considers that the Parks contain a variety of landscapes, capable of accepting and absorbing many different types of leisure activity and that in most instances, it should be possible to reconcile any conflict which may arise by co-operation between relevant interests and the National Park Authorities, and through careful planning and positive management strategies. This should reassure the author, who appears concerned that the Windermere decision will mean the restricting of activities such as mountain biking and horse riding. This would only happen in the cases of irreconcilable conflict, either with conservation or with other recreational users.

The Inspector's overriding conclusion (I.R 9.62) was that there was a fundamental problem of incompatibility, in the confined area of the lake, between water-skiing and high speed power boating and other legitimate and lower key forms of water-based recreation. He concluded that the problem was worse in crowded conditions but there was an inherent conflict at all times when the two categories of use were occurring.

The Minister agreed with the Inspector that the Alternative Management Plan put to the public inquiry did not address the central problem, which was the inherent incompatibility in a confined area between, on the one hand, speedboating (including water-skiing) and almost all the other reasonable recreational uses of the lake.

The Minister also concluded that the conflict of uses on Windermere is not one which is likely to be reconciled by co-operation and through careful planning and management strategies. Paragraph 14 of DOE Circular 12/96 recognises that such an approach will only work in most, not all, instances. Windermere was not one of those instances.

Reference

¹ Environment Bill - Second Reading 15/12/1994 Column 1375 - 1468

Ruth Chambers is the Deputy Director for the Council for National Parks and can be reached at Council for National Parks, 246 Lavender Hill, London, SW11 1LJ.

Windermere: the Debate Goes On

Response to the Response from the Council for National Parks

Mark Ellison, Loughborough University

I write this letter with some regret. I find it disappointing that a respected organisation such as the Council for National Parks (CNP) feels that it has to get involved in an exchange of letters and does not have the maturity to accept a counter view put forward by an individual. I am a member of CNP, via Friends of National Parks, and I am very supportive of the vast majority of work it does. However, the fact that the organisation feels that it has to make an effort to publicly discredit a piece of work conducted by one of its own members in a private capacity is worrying. Is the organisation not able to appreciate that people have differing views?

I find the first sentence of CNP's letter extremely overstated. It claims the article was "inaccurate" and "misleading" (anymore misleading than the Windermere article in the Spring 2000 edition?). However, CNP can only then cite one fact that was not, in its opinion, based on, "...factual policy and legislative analysis". Surely, for clarity, CNP should cite all the factual inaccuracies. As now the reader is not aware of what CNP feels is inaccurate and misleading and what isn't. Maybe this is what CNP is trying to achieve, discredit the entire article? As for the one inaccuracy it does cite, whilst accepting, and previously being aware of the Hansard record, I wonder why CNP misleads its own members by making a similar statement as my article, "Quiet enjoyment" was later removed...because the Government was not able to agree on a definition for the phrase" [Viewpoint, Issue 17 Autumn 1995 p.2]. As for the article being misleading, a large part of it is stating the polices regarding motorised water sports in all of the National Parks, as reported to me in face-to-face interviews with the relevant officer of each National Park. How can CNP suggest that this makes the article misleading?

As for the claim that the author does not seem to, "...appreciate that water skiing is disliked by many because of the harm skiers do to other legitimate users of the lake", it could be claimed that CNP does not seem to appreciate the notion of choice. The so-called many have got a choice. If they feel that there are not enjoying a particular location for whatever reason, in the Lake District National Park, they can choose to find an alternative site within what is the largest National Park in the country, containing 16 large lakes and numerous smaller tarns. Whereas the water-skier has no choice, and in less than five years time will have no site in the Lake District National Park. One wonders whether CNP appreciates that water skiers on Windermere also enjoy the natural beauty of the Lake District and respect its designation as much as any other recreational user, especially when it advocates statements such as, "...we should not tolerate the conflict caused by the minority of aggressive, disruptive and inappropriate users..." (My emphasis) [Viewpoint, Issue 25 Spring 1999 p.4]. Is CNP describing all water-skiers or just the irresponsible few? If it is the latter I would like to say that every recreational activity has an irresponsible few, even - dare I suggest - walking, and these few do not justify the activity being banned. Here CNP appears to agree with me, "...it would be unfair to impose a blanket ban on mountain bikes simply because some users are irresponsible" [Viewpoint, Issue 15 Spring 1995 p.11].

CNP then goes on to state that the article, "...paints a lop-sided picture of a decision which will ensure that Windermere will, in future, be enjoyed by the majority of people in ways which do not conflict with the very reasons why we have National Parks". This statement amounts to the pot calling the kettle black. It can be argued that CNP's response is just as

lop-sided. From reading CNP's response the uninformed would believe that CNP campaigned for a 10mph speed limit on Windermere purely on the grounds of the incompatibility of different lake users and that it has an open-minded approach to management. Whereas CNP stated in Viewpoint, Issue 7 Autumn 1991 p.7 that, "The Council for National Parks policy is clear: motor-powered water-based recreational activities are inappropriate in National Parks and should not be allowed. CNP supports the Lake District Board in its desire to see a speed limit on Windermere - but a total ban on motorised sports would be better" [My emphasis]. This implies that CNP are anti any form of motorised activity, not just those that require speeds above 10mph, a very balanced approach!

A quick factual policy analysis of CNP's own views, as presented in its magazine 'Viewpoint', concerning recreation and specifically Windermere over the last 10 years makes interesting reading. It makes it clear that CNP's major concern was/is noise and not the incompatibility of users. The latter only gets the briefest of mentions. I have emphasised the references in the following quotes:

Issue 3 Spring 1990 p.5, "National Parks must be examples of how best to manage the environment on a local and regional level...appropriate forms of recreation, which respect the Parks and do not spoil them for the quiet enjoyment of others, need to be encouraged".

Issue 9 Summer 1992 p.4, "Those who participate in fast power boating and water skiing not only cause a hazard for other lake users, but also disturb the enjoyment for the thousands of people who come to Windermere for peace and quiet".

Issue 14 Summer 1994 p.4, "CNP argued at the inquiry that recreation on Windermere should be based on quiet enjoyment and understanding of the natural beauty of the Lake District...". No mention of incompatibility of users!

Issue 15 Spring 1995 p.2, "National Parks were always intended to be tranquil havens for quiet enjoyment of the outdoors and its natural beauty. Increasingly they are coming under increasing pressure from noisy, motorised sports which harm the environment and spoil the enjoyment of the vast majority of people". Are CNP really implying that water-skiing on Windermere detracts from the experience of a visit to the Lake District National Park for the vast majority of the estimated 12 million annual visitors? If this is so surely these visitors would choose to a National Park where their enjoyment isn't spoiled.

Issue 15 Spring 1995 p.9, "...CNP produced a broadsheet Quiet Enjoyment in National Parks...We used power boating on Windermere as an example of the type of activity which is inappropriate in a National Park".

Issue 25 Spring 1999 p.4, "...emphasising the two National Park purposes of conservation and recreation - perhaps best summed up as "quiet enjoyment"".

Issue 25 Spring 1999 p.4, "The water bodies have much to offer...we should treasure them for their inherent character and their opportunities for quiet enjoyment".

CNP Annual Report 1999/2000 p.3, Chris Bonnington (the then CNP President), "...a 10mph speed limit on Windermere in the Lake District. This was a huge boost to the quiet enjoyment role of National Parks".

CNP Annual Report 1999/2000 p.7 "Windermere 10 mph bye-law announced at last - great news for quiet enjoyment of National Parks".

So why so little mention of the quiet enjoyment argument in CNP's response to the article? Maybe it is because after having seen the Inspector's Report and having seen the Environment Minister's decision letter it realised that any environmental

effects including wash and noise were deemed insignificant and could not be the basis for the speed limit. As CNP states in its response, "The Inspector's overriding conclusion...was that there was a fundamental problem of incompatibility..." between users. So when CNP was, "...celebrating the Government's announcement of an end to noisy and dangerous power boating on Windermere" [Viewpoint, Issue 28, Spring 2000] it had obviously realised that the policy it had held for the last 10 years concerning Windermere was not the policy that won. There was no conflict with National Park purposes, the reasons we have National Parks, as CNP continually claimed/claim. The decision came down to a matter of safety, and the decision would have been the same if the body of water in question had been in a popular disused quarry in the heart of industrial West Midlands.

CNP, as can be seen from above, are fervent supporters of the quiet enjoyment lobby which came to prominence in the 1991 Edwards Report - Recommendation 3.1 "The purpose of national parks should be defined in a new National Parks Act as:...ii. to promote the quiet understanding of the area, insofar as it is not in conflict with the primary purpose of conservation". As I have explained earlier it was found that there were no conflicts with the primary purpose of conservation in the case of water-skiing on Windermere. CNP appears to conveniently forget other recommendations that were made such as: 5.1.4 "In the formulation of their management plans, the national park authorities should draw on the experience and knowledge of the Sports Council, the regional councils for sport and recreation and other relevant organisations in sport and recreation", during the 1990s the Lake District National Park Authority had little if any contact with these organisations regarding Windermere; 5.1.6 "National park authorities should identify sporting sites of national or international importance and, subject to the needs of conservation, make suitable arrangements for their protection and access", are CNP claiming that a sporting site where it is claimed 20% of all

water-skiing in the country takes place is not of at least national importance?

CNP attempt to reassure me that as the, "Government considers that the Parks contain a variety of landscapes, capable of accepting and absorbing many different types of leisure activity and that in most instances, it should be possible to reconcile any conflict which may arise by co-operation between relevant interests and the National Park Authorities and through careful planning and positive management strategies", the restriction of other minority recreational activities would only occur in cases of irreconcilable conflict. However in Viewpoint, Issue 25 Spring 1999 p.4 CNP states, "The new Millennium will see increasing conflicts between recreational users of the countryside" [My emphasis], and the Environment Minister stated in his decision letter, "Balancing the interests of one group of users against the conflicting interests of a larger group of users...I have concluded that the interests of the latter should prevail". So, taking this into account why is CNP so confident that the future of other minority recreational activities is secure?

In closing I would like to say that no article is ever going to be totally unbiased, an author will always have a tendency to pick out those quotes that support his/her view. I could quite easily write an article with the knowledge I have that would show great support for the Windermere speed limit, just as I am sure that CNP could counter the policies and recommendations I have quoted here with other policies and recommendations. However, what I do find extremely sad for such a respected organisation is that it feels the need to attempt to discredit an individual's viewpoint purely as it is contrary to its own. Especially when it attempts to claim the article is factually incorrect, yet the organisation has itself (as explained previously) said similar things in the past. CNP needs to realise that there is a large difference between being factually incorrect and interpreting the facts differently.

*Mark Ellison works for an environmental organisation involved in the management of a National Park and can be contacted at 5 Hornbeam Grove, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV31 1QX. Tel: 07971 958854
E-mail: markellison@talk21.com.*

News Releases

VOLUNTEERING AT THE NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust has launched a new website for Volunteers to allow people to choose which aspects of volunteering they would like to become involved with. The site was created with much input from existing National Trust volunteers and contains personal testimonies along with details about environmental conservation volunteering opportunities and information on the Trust's Working Holidays.

*For further information, visit the Volunteer website:
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/volunteers*

FUNDING FOR RURAL RAILWAYS

The Association of Community Rail Partnerships (ACORP) has been promised new funding from the Countryside Agency (£161,000), the Shadow Strategic Rail Authority (£37,500) and the Esmee Fairbairn Charitable Trust (£25,000) over the next 3 years. The grants will enable ACORP to appoint a full time development officer to promote the creation of partnerships to develop local rail services.

Community rail partnerships bring together train operators, Railtrack, local authorities, passenger groups and the wider community so providing an opportunity for joint working to develop sustainable local transport networks. ACORP is the federal body for over twenty community-rail partnerships across the UK, and is resourced by Transport Research and Information Network (TR&IN).

Two research projects identifying good practice in providing rural community rail services were commissioned during 1999/2000 by the Countryside Agency and some of the findings from the research will be fed into this project.

*For more information contact TR&IN, e-mail:
train@platform8.demon.co.uk or visit the web site:
www.platform8.demon.co.uk/*

INVESTIGATING CYCLING INITIATIVES THE UK

The Cyclists Touring Club (CTC) launched a project in February 2000 to evaluate initiatives aimed at encouraging cycling in the UK. The project will use benchmarking to assess implemented policies and identify the key elements of good practice that have created successful schemes.

The outcome of the project will be to help participating organisations develop and take forward a cycling action plan based upon policy good practice teased out from case studies and networking with other organisations.

*Contact Tony Russell for more information, tel: 0117 925 6115 or e-mail: tony.russell@ctc.org.uk. Further information is also available on the CTC web site:
www.ctc.org.uk*

INCREASED PROTECTION FOR ENGLAND'S WILDLIFE

John Prescott, Deputy Prime Minister, announced in August that more rare wildlife species and habitats of European importance would benefit from the highest levels of protection. In addition, a new code would be developed to encourage co-operation between organisations who advise on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the people who own or benefit from them.

The proposals are part of revisions to the UK list of candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and will mean that in England:

- 81 new sites will be added (including cross-border sites with Wales and Scotland), bringing the English total to 228 and the UK total to 576 cSACs
- the English cSAC series will include some additional 300,000 hectares of land, and
- 470 additional habitat types and species interest will be protected in England across the proposed and existing sites.

The proposals, under European law, will ensure the long-term protection of the sites and the species that live there:

"This major step for England's wildlife should complete the UK list of candidate SACs. It is part of the UK's contribution to the European Union's extensive network of important nature conservation sites - known as Natura 2000 - all of which are prized for their rare and threatened habitat types and wildlife species." (Prescott, 2000)

English Nature has been asked by the Government to begin consultation on the revisions to existing sites and on the new sites within England. Alternative arrangements will be made with the devolved administrations for those cross border sites into Scotland and Wales. Those sites not currently designated as SSSIs will be subject to a separate parallel consultation process. Full consultation will be carried out and all views considered before any English sites will be included in the final SAC list.

*For further information visit the DETR website:
www.detr.gov.uk*

DRAFT GUIDELINES ON MANAGING AND CONSERVING SSSIs

John Prescott launched new draft guidelines "Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Encouraging positive partnerships" for English Nature and public bodies on the protection, management and conservation of England's 4,000 SSSIs, with special emphasis on the importance of partnerships between landowners/managers and English Nature.

The draft guidelines reflect new measures in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act which are expected to improve protection of SSSIs. They include advice on a variety of management and conservation issues, including;

- Notification of sites
- Establishing management schemes
- Consulting with landowners or occupiers
- Dealing with applications for potentially damaging activities

The guidelines set out English Nature's powers to ensure positive management of sites where the

condition of the site is deteriorating and a management agreement to remedy this is impossible. They also explain Ministers' expectations of public bodies in carrying out their new duties and responsibilities towards SSSIs as set out in the CROW Act.

Full details of the sites proposed for consultation will be made available in DETR libraries, and the Libraries of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Copies of the guidelines are available from: DETR Free Literature, PO Box 236, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7NB. Tel: 0870 1226 236

OPENING OF FIRST MILLENNIUM MILES ROUTE

The first BT Millennium Miles Route was opened at Tideswell Dale in the heart of the Peak District by Roy Hattersley, former MP on 8th September. The path was audited to ensure that it met with the Millennium Miles standards and will now be included on a national database, which will be accessible on the web by the end of 2001 and as a written publication.

The Fieldfare Trust is distributing information packs to all local authorities in the UK. The Millennium Miles project aims to identify at least 2,000 miles of countryside paths accessible for people with disabilities across the UK by the end of 2001 (1000 miles in England, 500 miles in Wales and 250 miles each in Scotland and Northern Ireland).

For more information contact Graham Attridge, tel: 0114 270 1668 or e-mail: Fieldfare@btinternet.com

LAUNCH OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Nick Brown, Agricultural Minister launched the £1.6 billion English Rural Development Plan (ERDP) on 3rd October 2000. The Programme was drawn up following government department collaboration and consultation with farmers and is a major step towards switching government spending for agriculture from production support towards schemes which boost the wider rural economy.

Four new schemes are being launched as part of the Programme and are aimed at:

- developing the rural economy and the processing and marketing of agricultural products
- establishment of energy crops
- broadening the skills base of the agricultural and forestry workforce

Existing schemes will also receive extra budgets:

- to enhance the farmed environment
- plant/manage farm woodlands
- convert to organic farming
- develop support for hill farming

Expenditure for schemes are outlined below:

Rural Economy and Communities

- a new Rural Enterprise Scheme with expenditure rising from £8m in 2001/02 to £36m in 2004/05; a total of £152m over the Programme period for providing targeted assistance to support the development of more sustainable, diversified, enterprising rural economies and communities;
- a Processing and Marketing Grant with expenditure rising from £4 million in 2001/02 to £8 million a year thereafter; a total of £44 million to encourage innovation and investment to achieve added value for English primary products and to improve market opportunities;
- a new Vocational Training Scheme, with total expenditure of £22m over seven years, with £4m a year by 2003/04 for providing assistance for training activities with the objective of broadening the skills base of agricultural and forestry workforce;
- an increase, from £24m in 2000/01 to £36m in 2006/07 for the creation of new woodlands and supporting the management of existing woodlands for the benefit of rural economies and the rural environment: a total of £139m will be spent under the Woodland Grant Scheme and £77m under the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme, in the plan period;

- the introduction of a new Energy Crops Scheme to provide grants for establishing energy crops and producer groups; expenditure rising to £5m a year by 2002/03 to encourage planting of miscanthus and short rotation coppice.

Rural Environment

- a doubling, from £97m in 2000/01 to £197m in 2006/07 of funds for conserving and improving the landscape, wildlife and historic heritage of the countryside and aid for farmers converting to organic farming. This will mean more than £1bn on continuing the Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme, and on expanding the Countryside Stewardship and Organic Farming schemes, with £140m of this for organics;
- from 2001, the new Hill Farm Allowance Scheme to help preserve the farmed upland environment and contribute to the maintenance of the social fabric of upland communities; a total of £239 million over 6 years.

A separate scheme to deliver advice and assistance through free access to trained small business advisers for farmers seeking to diversify their enterprises will be launched separately the Ministry.

For more information on the ERDP visit Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) web site: www.maff.gov.uk/erdp/default.htm

A short summary document can be obtained (MAFF): MAFF Publications, Admail 6000 London SW1A 2XX, tel: 08459 556000 (Please quote reference PB4864 to obtain copies)

WALKING FOR HEALTH

The Countryside Agency and British Heart Foundation (backed by the New Opportunities Fund (NOF) and Kia Cars launched the initiative "Walking the Way to Health" on 11th October.

The £12 million programme (over 5 years) will help local partnerships of health, leisure and community

interests develop schemes promoting walking for health. The initiative aims to increase people's general health, quality of life and mental health by encouraging them to get more exercise and so reduce the risk of Coronary Heart Disease. The schemes will be targeting those people who do little exercise or live in areas of poor health to take up regular walking. It is estimated that 7 out of every 10 people do not take enough exercise to benefit their health.

For more information contact the WHI Team, Countryside Agency, John Dower House, Crescent Place, Cheltenham, GL50 3RA, tel: 01242 533258 or visit the web site at: www.whi.org.uk

TIMBERLAND SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL

The Forest of Avon Mountain Bike Group have won an award from Timberland UK for £20,000. The funding will cover the development of a new trail close to Bristol city centre, the Avon Timberland Trail, to provide cyclists with easy-to-access good off-road facilities with a mix of exciting and challenging mix of riding for all abilities. It is hoped that the new trail will encourage cyclists away from ecologically sensitive sites in the area and reduce the risk of conflict of interests by concentrating cyclists away from other woodland users, e.g. dog walkers.

To ensure the long term success and sustainability of the venture additional funds are being sought to cover the appointment of a Trail Ranger, who will undertake ongoing trail maintenance, organise events and educate new and current users.

For further details contact Sam Burkley at the Forest Office, tel: 0117 953 2141 or e-mail: community@forestofavon.org

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS RESEARCH ON WATER-BASED SPORT AND RECREATION

In October Chris Mullin, Environment Minister, announced a research project to establish the current state of access to water for sport and recreation in England and Wales. It is estimated that 10 million people participate in water-based recreation.

The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act will open up access to 11% of the countryside in England and Wales to people on foot. There has been a much debate about whether access to water should be included in the CROW Act, with a strong campaign for inclusion being led by canoeists. In response research is being funded by the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Sport England, the Environment Agency, British Waterways, the Countryside Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales.

The research is expected to cover many forms of sport and recreation; canoeing, angling, sailing, rowing, dragon boating, waterskiing, power boating, jetskiing and bathing on inland waters in England and Wales. It will seek to address:

- Current levels of participation in water-based activities
- The scale and nature of demand for a range of water-based activities
- The scope for negotiating new access by agreement with landowners
- Which waterways and other water spaces are important to different users
- Areas of conflict between users, and how those conflicts are being or might be resolved

The project is expected to take 9 months to complete.

For further information visit the DETR web site at: www.detr.gov.uk

FUNDING FOR PATHS FOR ALL

The Paths for All Partnership has been allocated an additional £200,000 by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) this year with more promised for 2001. The Scottish Executive has also announced that it will be increasing the budget for 'natural heritage' over the next three years, £13.6 million by 2003/ 4. A proportion of this extra funding will be aimed at providing extra investment in path networks.

Paths for All are keen to show that the benefits of path networks cover many areas of policy priorities, not just

recreation but also health, tourism, land management, community, transport, economy, environment and sustainability.

For more information contact Paths for All, e-mail: info@pathsforall.org.uk

URBAN IMPROVEMENT REDUCING PRESSURE ON COUNTRYSIDE AREAS.

The Urban White Paper, 'Our Towns and Cities: The Future', was published on 16th November, highlighted the importance of improving the urban environment by provision of good quality greenspace in towns and cities.

This long-term strategy aims to invest more in urban areas making them more attractive places to live so bringing people back into towns and city centres and reducing the pressure on the countryside.

Our Towns and Cities: The Future' includes:

- Incentives aimed at encouraging investment in urban areas (£1 billion over 5 years)
- New Planning Policy Guidance to put urban renaissance at the heart of the urban planning system
- A programme to improve the quality of parks, play areas and open spaces
- A stronger economic drive including more money and flexibility for the Regional Development Agencies, a bigger focus on skills and a new £100 million public - private - partnership for the English Cities Fund
- A drive for better education and health services and more access to jobs
- Dedicated funding for parks and greenspaces from the New Opportunities Fund (£96 million) and the Heritage Lottery Fund (£225 million), and a new green flags scheme to encourage and reward excellence in managing parks and green spaces
- 12 new Urban Regeneration Companies and 5 more Millennium Villages
- targeting crime
- creation of Local Strategic Partnerships to help local communities help themselves

- how the £180 billion 10-year transport plan fits into the improvement of urban areas

Further details can be found on the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions website: www.detr.gov.uk

Copies of the DETR report 'Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (ISBN 0 10 149112 3, £28) and the Government's response to the paper (ISBN 0 10 149122 0, £6.95) are available from The Stationery Office (TSO), tel: 0845 7023 474 or online at: www.thestationeryoffice.co.uk (quoting relevant ISBN).

YORKSHIRE DALES LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

The National Park Authority is reviewing the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan, containing detailed policies against which planning applications for new development in the Dales are assessed. The Issues Report is now available for comments prior to the preparation of the 1st Deposit Local Plan. Formal consultation will take place upon the completion of the 1st Deposit Local Plan, to be published in June 2001.

For further information visit the Yorkshire Dales National Park website: www.yorkshiredales.org.uk

COMMUNITY WOODS MARK MILLENNIUM

The Woodland Trust project "Woods on Your Doorstep" has reached its target of creating 200 new community woods across England, Wales and Northern Ireland, totalling 880 hectares (exceeding expected total by 8%). The project was run by the Woodland Trust with £10.5 million funding from the Millennium Commission. It was also supported by the Forestry Commission, Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts and Homebase.

Chris Smith, Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport said that: "Woods on your Doorstep has captured public imagination as a fitting and lasting way of marking the millennium." The aim of the project was to provide woods to will enhance the landscape, improve biodiversity and bring recreational

and quality of life benefits for future generations to enjoy. Thousands of local people were involved in the project helping to identify sites, secure funding to buy and plant the site. The project has also created new habitats; ponds, marshes, meadows and hedgerows.

For further information visit the Woodland Trust website: www.woodland-trust.org.uk

'OUR COUNTRYSIDE: THE FUTURE. A FAIR DEAL FOR RURAL ENGLAND'

The Rural White Paper, 'Our Countryside: The Future. A Fair Deal For Rural England' was launched on 29th November 2000 by Michael Meacher, Environment Minister.

The White Paper aims to tackle the problems rural communities face with rural services, changes to farming and pressures of development, and to provide local communities with a toolkit of measures that can be applied to develop appropriate local solutions. It aims to balance the needs of rural communities with the needs of the countryside, recognising the diversity and local distinctiveness (environmental, economic and social) that makes up England's countryside.

The Government has outlined its Rural Policy Objectives, which are based on the policy evaluation set out in the PIU report and the results and feedback from the consultation "Rural England" that was first published in 1998. The objectives are:

1. To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside tackling poverty in rural areas; including supporting and encouraging farm business diversification, and better rural services to combat poverty and social exclusion.
2. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside; including more flexible and demand responsive local transport.
3. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends); including protection for the countryside through development redirection from green field sites, maintaining the quality of valued landscapes, and a holistic approach for assessing landscape value.
4. To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005; increasing access to land (set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way Bill) and improving management and recreation potential on the urban fringe.
5. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies; including rural assessment of policy making and implementation.

Agencies involved in delivering key elements of the Rural White Paper have been granted additional funding of £35 million to help the countryside and wildlife.

- £17 million for the Countryside Agency, £10 million of which will be allocated for new initiatives including the Parish Transport Fund. The remainder amount will be divided up including £2.2 million for the Rural Transport Partnership Scheme and £3,5 million for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and preparations for the introduction of access to open country.
- £8 million for English Nature to increase conservation of wildlife, with particular emphasis on implementation of the new provisions for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in the Countryside and Rights of Way Bill
- £8.5 million for the Regional Development Agencies, £6 million of which goes towards market town development.

Further details can be found on the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions website:
www.detr.gov.uk

Copies of the full document are available from The Stationery Office (Priced £28), tel: 0845 7023 474. Copies of the summary booklet (product code 00RD1023) are available from The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, DETR Free Literature, PO Box No 236, Wetherby, LS23 7NB, tel: 0870 1226 236.

RIGHTS OF WAY DISCUSSION GROUP

A Rights of Way bulletin board has been set up to try and counter the problems affecting rights of way groups due to lack of contact and information between user groups and Land Owner associations. The site hopes to promote discussion and all points of view are welcome - both positive and negative.

For further information visit the website:
<http://pub37.ezboard.com/brightsofwaydiscussiongroup>

CLIMATE CHANGE: THE UK PROGRAMME

The report 'Climate Change: The UK Programme' was launched by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Hague and sets out the UK's programme for delivering its promise to reduce green house gas emissions and looks at the changes needed to reduce emissions in the longer term.

Copies of the DETR report 'Climate Change: The UK Programme' (ISBN 0 10 149132 8 3, £25) are available from The Stationery Office (TSO), tel: 0845 7023 474 or online at: www.thestationeryoffice.co.uk (quoting relevant ISBN).

Countryside Recreation and Training Events

CRN EVENTS FOR 2001

Provisional timings for CRN conferences/ workshops in 2001 are listed below:

Lottery funding for the countryside

Date: March

Venue: to be announced

Cost: to be announced

Social Inclusion

Date: 27th and 28th June

Venue: to be announced

Cost: to be announced

Local Access Fora

Date: 28th September

Venue: to be announced

Cost: to be announced

Access to Water

Date: 1st November

Venue: to be announced

Cost: to be announced

If you would like to find out more about the conferences/workshops listed please contact CRN by e-mail: crn@cf.ac.uk, telephone: 029 2087 4970 or fax: 029 2087 4728.

JANUARY 2001

22nd - 26th January
Practical Application of Countryside Law
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Cost: £248 subsidised

23rd January
Environmental Grants Workshop - Meet the Fund Managers
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Sheffield
 Cost: £59.64 subsidised/£119.29 full

23rd - 24th January
Involving Young People
 (Bishops Wood Centre)
 Cost: £116 subsidised

23rd - 26th January
Leadership, Learning, Partnership
 (Development and Learning)
 Venue: Glenfall House, Cheltenham
 Cost: £525

24th January
Low Cost Ideas for Environmental Interpretation - Assessment of Theory and Techniques
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

25th January
Negotiating and Influencing Skills
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

29th January - 1st February
A Way with Words
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £312 subsidised

30th January
Sustainable Communities - Local Agenda 21
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: London
 Cost: £95.00 full

31st January
Low Cost Ideas for Environmental Interpretation - Practical Design and Construction
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

31st January - 2nd February
Working with Communities - Tools and Techniques
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £207.50 subsidised

FEBRUARY 2001

February
Project Managing Large Fundraising Programmes - an Introduction
 (Yvonne Hosker)
 Venue: Manchester
 Cost: £120 subsidised

1st February
An Introduction to Community Evaluation
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Liverpool
 Cost: £59.64 subsidised/£119.29 full

2nd - 4th February
Touching Winter
 (Creeping Toad)
 Venue: Unstone Grange, Derbyshire
 Cost: £80 subsidised

5-8 February
Management Planning Workshop (Advanced)
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £250 subsidised/£418 full

5th - 10th February
Disabled Access to the Countryside - Putting the Case for Integration
 (Churchtown Outdoor Education Centre, Cornwall)
 Cost: £250 subsidised

6th February
Community Visioning - for Building Local Partnerships
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Manchester
 Cost: £56.43 subsidised/£112.86 full

7th February
Role of Evaluation in Project Management
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

7th - 9th February
Marketing Woodland Products
 (Field Studies Council)
 Venue: Nettlecombe Court, Somerset
 Cost: £140 subsidised

8th February
Sustainable Development in Areas of Special Need - a Holistic Approach
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Bristol
 Cost: £95.00 full

12th - 15th February
Cashing In? - Generating income from users of countryside sites
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £207.50 subsidised/£415 full

13th February
Communicating Without Words - Using Multi-sensory Techniques
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

14th February
Geographical Information Systems and Rights of Way
 (IPROW)
 Venue: County Hall, Leicester
 Cost: £69 subsidised

14-16 February
Advanced Ranger Training - Exploring the role of ranger as facilitator
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £415

19-22 February
Management Skills for Countryside, Tourism and Heritage Staff (Part 1)
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £690

20th February
Making the Media Work for You
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

22nd February
Leading and Managing Conservation Projects: Project Organisation and Safety
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full/£250 - for all three days 22nd February/8th March and 22nd March

26th - 28th February
Project Managing Large Funding Programmes
 (Yvonne Hosker)
 Venue: Manchester
 Cost: £325 full/£162.50 subsidised

26th February - 2nd March
Historic Landscape Characterisation
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £223 subsidised

26 February - 2 March
An Introduction to the Conservation of Areas of Geological Interest
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £210 subsidised/£419 full

26 February - 2 March
Managing Conservation and Amenity Sites for People
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Blaenau Ffestiniog
 Cost: £210 subsidised/£420 full

27th February
Taking Environmental Youth Work Further
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full

28th February and 1st March
Handling Group Conflict
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £180.00 full

28th February - 2nd March
Fundraising for Local Authorities and Other Agencies
 (Losehill Hall)
 Cost: £207.50 subsidised

MARCH 2001

March
Countryside on Your Doorstep: Regional Training Seminars
 (Countryside Management Association)
 Cost: £24 subsidised

6th March
Recreational Carrying Capacity Visitor Surveys
 (Kerridge Research)
 Venue: Macclesfield
 Cost: £90 per course + VAT £160 + VAT for both

8th March
Recreational Carrying Capacity Visitor Surveys
 (Kerridge Research)
 Venue: Reading
 Cost: £90 per course + VAT £160 + VAT for both

8th March
Leading and Managing Conservation Projects: Leading Conservation Groups
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full/£250 - for all three days 22nd February/8th March and 22nd March

12th - 16th March
Access and Public Rights of Way, Law and Management II
 (Plas Tan y Bwlch)
 Venue: Snowdonia
 Cost: £204 subsidised/£408 full

12-14 March
Breaking Down the Barriers - Working towards a countryside for everyone
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £207.50 subsidised/£415 full

22nd March
Leading and Managing Conservation Projects: Training, Education and Promoting Sustainability
 (Environmental Trainers Network)
 Venue: Birmingham
 Cost: £95.00 full/£250 - for all three days 22nd February/8th March and 22nd March

26-30 March
Education in the Countryside - Developing skills for devising and delivering effective and creative environmental education programmes
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £509

APRIL 2001

2-4 April
Surveying and Map interpretation Skills - For public rights of way
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £425

23-25 April
Site Management Planning - An applied training course for countryside managers
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £519

30 April - 4 May
Interpretation - A wide-ranging, stimulating and practical introduction
 (Losehill Hall)
 Venue: Castleton
 Cost: £519

Contact details for training/events organisers

Bishops Wood Centre
Tel: 01299 250513

British Horse Society
Tel: 01926 707814

BTCV
 Conservation Holidays
Tel: 01491 821600
www.btcv.org

CoastLink
 Bob Earll
Tel: 01531 890415

Countryside Management Association
Tel: 01473 583179

Creeping Toad
Tel: 0161 226 8127

CURE3
 E-mail: cure3@fa.knaw.nl
 Web: www.cure3.nl

Development and Learning
 Lesley Timings
Tel: 01539 821691

Environmental Trainers Network
Tel: 0121 358 2155
 E-mail: ENTP@dial.pipex.com
 (N.B. VAT is charged on all courses listed)

Field Studies Council
Tel: 01743 850380

IEEM (Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management)
 Dr Jim Thompson
Tel: 01962 868626
 E-mail: enquiries@ieem.demon.co.uk

Institute of Public Rights of Way Officers (IPROW)
Tel: 07000 782317

Kerridge Research
Tel: 01625 425700

Kindrogan Field Centre
Tel: 01250 881286

Losehill Hall
Tel: 01433 620373

Low Bank
Tel: 01539 441314

Plas Tan y Bwlch
Tel: 01766 590324/590334
 E-mail: plastanybwlch@compuserve.com

SGS United Kingdom Ltd
Tel: 01276 691133

Shared Earth Trust
Tel: 01570 493358

The Footpath Trust
Tel: 01349 865533
 E-mail: rory@footpath.demon.co.uk

Tree Council
Tel: 020 7828 9928
 Web: <http://www.treecouncil.org.uk>

University of Bristol
Tel: 0017 928 9035

University College London
Tel: 020 7882 3658
 Web: www.geog.ucl.ac.uk/geographies_of_home.stm

ViRSA Ltd
Tel: 01305 259385

Weald and Downland Open Air Museum
Tel: 01243 811348

Yvonne Hosker Training and Advice Service
Tel: 0161 432 5951

Countryside Recreation Network Publications List

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS	Price (incl.postage)	Tick
Managing the Challenge of Access (2000)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS		
Breaking New Ground in Sustainable Tourism (2000)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Countryside Recreation (1996)	£8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do Visitor Surveys Count? - Making use of Surveys of 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 (1995)	£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"/>
 CRN RESEARCH DIRECTORY An annual directory of the research work carried out by the CRN agencies during the year		
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"/>
In future the Research Directory will be available as a searchable database on the CRN Website		<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Day Visits Survey 1994 (1996)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Day Visits Survey 1993 (1995)	£15	<input type="checkbox"/>

Title: First name: Surname:

Address:

..... Postcode:

E-Mail: Tel:

Please photocopy this page and send it with an official order (for amounts over £20) or 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.

