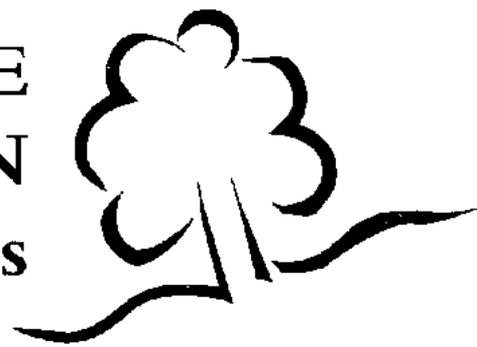
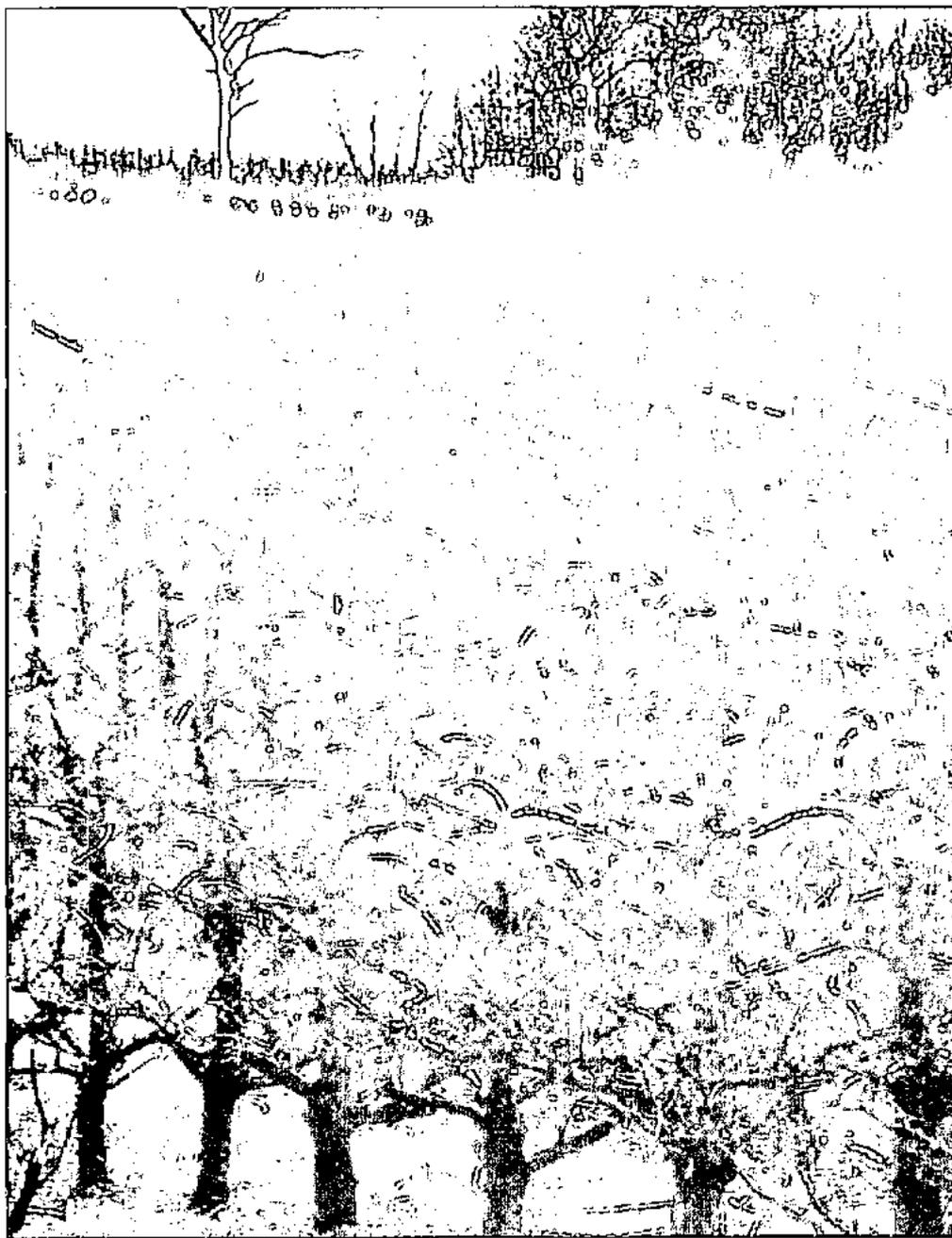


COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION Network News



Volume 5 Number 1 January 1997

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— The internet:
surf or swim?

Access:
CLA proposals

Character of
England:
a new planning
tool

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



The Newsletter of the Countryside Recreation Network

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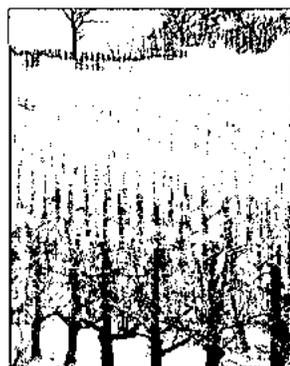


photo: John Tyler, Countryside Commission

Cover: Kent orchards –
part of the character of England

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



Countryside Recreation Network

CRN is a network which:

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

The Network helps the work of agencies and individuals by:

- identifying and helping to meet the needs of CRN members for advice, information and research
- promoting co-operation between member agencies in formulating and executing research on countryside and related recreation issues
- encouraging and assisting the dissemination of countryside research and best practice on the ground.

Chair: Richard Broadhurst,
Forestry Commission
Vice-chair: Glenn Millar,
British Waterways

CRN News 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 28 February.

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

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Editorial

To keep an eye on the surfing forecast, check out the latest climbing gear bargains or to look at conservation policy in the United States, the internet can provide you with accessible up-to date information.

The internet allows communication between friends, colleagues or complete strangers on the other side of the world. For easy conversation or for information transfer, e-mail is the cheap, sustainable communication of the future – convenient and paper-free, more immediate than a letter and less intrusive than a phone call. Eschewing bureaucracy, perhaps its conversational, informal tone is setting the trend for future correspondence?

The internet holds great potential for countryside recreation; in his article on the World Wide Web Colin Morton gives some interesting facts on the overlap between countryside recreation/internet users. CRN has a home page (<http://sosig.ac.uk/crn/>) which gives access not only to our newsletter but also now to the CRN Research Directory.

Access is a topical and controversial subject; in this issue we summarise interesting proposals from the Country Landowners Association. 'Access to Water' is an aspect often ignored but one which we are addressing later in January in Sheffield. Discussing recreation access to rivers and reservoirs in England and Wales, this forum will consist of access managers and policy makers, land owners and water users. This is a unique opportunity for all interested to take part in the water debate.

Finally, a warm welcome to Matthew Jones who has joined CRN and will soon be taking over management of the Network.

Catherine Etchell

Happy New Year!

It's a time for new beginnings, for CRN too. Congratulations and thanks to Catherine Etchell who leaves CRN this month (and has an interview with the Churchill Trust, for which best of luck from us all), and Matthew Jones who takes over as Network Manager. Congratulations also to John Mackay, MBE, Head of Recreation and Access at Scottish Natural Heritage, and long term supporter of CRN, who was awarded his richly deserved MBE in the New Year's Honours for services to countryside recreation. A brilliant start to the year!

Richard Broadhurst

What's in the World Wide Web?

Colin Morton, Head of Information for the Forestry Commission, gives some clues



photo: Forest Life Picture Library

The internet user profile is similar to that of the average countryside user

Is it a gimmick, is it just hype, is it the ad man's dream come true?

Whatever it is the WorldWideWeb (WWW) is here, and here to stay, and the world has not been slow to recognise the potential of this mass communication tool.

With an estimated 40 million plus users – a number that is growing at an alarming rate as more and more companies, organisations and individuals get 'wired' – the Web is hard to ignore. Low-cost, high-speed modems, faster PCs, the proliferation of software packages targeted at the less technically minded of us, have also helped to accelerate this remarkable revolution in communications.

An Internet e-mail address is a definite must for the upwardly mobile and any company without a Web site should be looking carefully to see if it is going to be left behind its more forward-looking competitors. While the need to 'be there' may be a major driving force behind the explosion in the number of Web sites, many companies are also reporting good business leads

and healthy customer appreciation of their new services. The Web, of course, is not exclusive to commerce. The whole idea was born of a need for the US military to be able to communicate effectively in times of nuclear warfare. As the threat of Armageddon faded, academic institutions stepped in and used the technology to help share the vast amount of information they hold. Nowadays anyone can have their own Web site and can use it to provide whatever information they like. Over 100,000 organisations are doing just that.

The Web is not for the information shy, however. It is not a substitute for the direct mail which drops on our doorstep daily nor is it for the passive reader. It is an incredibly powerful tool for the information seeker and in this it is unparalleled. Want to find out what is on at the local cinema; book a holiday in the Caribbean; find out about Ghana's agricultural policy – no problem. It is all there, complete, in many cases, with graphics, tables, sounds, and moving pictures, just waiting for you to ask.

But who is asking? A recent survey carried out for the British Government indicated that the UK user will most likely be aged between 18 and 55, and enjoys membership of the ABC1 socio-demographic club. He is more likely to be a he than a she, and will have a quality broadsheet at the breakfast table – no Sun readers here. Most use will be for educational purposes but around a quarter will also use the Web for leisure information.

The user profile is not dissimilar to that of the average countryside user and the web is going to have a big impact on the way we communicate with the walker, the cyclist, the climber, the caravanner and so on.

The Internet's dramatic climb in popularity has also been part of its downfall. Users will know of the often lengthy response times when the net is busy with users. Some web site providers have been over elaborate with graphics and users are left with a blank screen for what can seem like an eternity. This is not the stuff of the global electronic revolution. The draw of the net is, after all, its immediacy. Things should improve though. The infrastructure itself is getting better

and new technology means faster and cheaper modems operating at speeds hitherto thought impossible over standard telephone lines.

As more Cybercafes open up and the Internet becomes more easily accessible in places like libraries and educational institutions, the ability of the Web to convey and access information for a mass audience becomes an exciting reality.

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photo: Forest Life Picture Library

Around a quarter of Web users will be looking for leisure information

Exploring the Internet

Nicky Ferguson gives an introduction to the internet

What is the Internet?

Networks which connect one computer to another have existed for many years, all with the same basic aims of sharing resources and improving communication. In the United States, many of the networks were linked together by a super network which came to be known as the Internet. This has grown out of all recognition, taking on a life of its own and allowing the linking of computer networks worldwide. No-one owns or runs the Internet and no-one can predict with any certainty what its growth and advancement will mean in practice – there is no shortage, however, of crystal ball-gazers wanting to try!

There are three main facilities available on the Internet: electronic mail (e-mail), file transfer and interactive access. This article gives a brief description of each and introduces some of the services available through the Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG).

Destination unknown?

Once the preserve of university computer experts, the concept, language and reality of a global network – the Internet – are fast gaining a place in intellectual, political and urban culture.

Behind all the hype lies the undeniable fact that valuable networked resources are becoming more accessible. Time zones and distance are no object in the sharing of computing and information resources. In fact the huge number of resources available (library catalogues, discussion groups, on-line texts, bulletin boards, file archives, etc) presents the would-be Internet user with a problem – navigation. The thrill of gaining access to the Internet soon wears

off: the choice of destinations is vast, the possible routes confusing. So how do you find your way to sites of interest and avoid wrong turnings and rubbish dumps? Information Gateways like SOSIG can help in providing an up to date starting point with directions and guides to many other resources and a safe haven to return to if you get lost.

The Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG)

SOSIG points to hundreds of resources under 19 main subject headings ranging from anthropology to statistics as well as many other services of general social science interest. A comprehensive collection of UK resources is offered as well as a worldwide selection. SOSIG caters for both experienced and new network users.

You can access SOSIG via telnet or a WWW client as follows:

```
telnet sosig.ac.uk (login: sosig)
http://sosig.ac.uk/
```

Talking to the world – e-mail and more

E-mail allows you to exchange messages worldwide and is used increasingly for collaboration, research and dissemination of papers because of its speed and flexibility. It allows quick communication, and the recipient does not need to be in (as for phone calls) and you can choose when to read and reply to your e-mail, to cut down on interruptions.

Discussion lists (mailing lists) allow a group of people with similar interests to discuss issues

and share ideas using only a few simple e-mail commands. You can easily keep in touch with a group of geographically disparate colleagues; your one message can be circulated to the group and replies or comments seen by everyone in a matter of minutes.

MAILBASE is the UK discussion list system based at the University of Newcastle with many thousand subscribers (you do not pay) and several hundred lists. Each list is narrowly targeted to make sure you only receive messages of interest. To join a list you send a specific message to the machine (or sometimes the person) that runs the list (NOT the list itself). Messages sent to the list are distributed to all the list members.

To find out how to use MAILBASE send the following one-word e-mail message:

```
help
to: mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk
```

File transfer

Copies of anything that can be stored as a file on a computer (word processed documents, databases, graphics, programs, etc) can be transferred over the networks from one computer to another. File transfer over the Internet is known as FTP (File Transfer Protocol).

Descriptions of and connections to FTP archives related to the social sciences are available from SOSIG.

World Wide Web

WWW is a sophisticated tool allowing access to many worldwide services with the added attraction of being able to display graphics on-line to those using clients or browsers such as

Netscape or Mosaic. A text-only browser, Lynx, is also available. If you do not have a browser you can access Lynx from various sites via telnet. Material prepared specifically for the www uses addresses in the following format: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/> and allows you to make hyperlinks to all kinds of resources anywhere in the world in any order you want. You can also become hopelessly lost, forgetting where you started from or where an interesting resource was located! Information

Gateways such as SOSIG can aid navigation.

If you need help with using the resources outlined in this article or you have any suggestions or comments please contact:

sosig-info@bris.ac.uk
SOSIG Project Centre for Computing
in the Social Sciences
University of Bristol
Woodland Road
BRISTOL BS8 1TN
tel: 0117 928 8443
fax: 0117 928 8473

This brief article is taken from a paper given by Nicky Ferguson, Director of Social Science Information, at the 1995 Annual Countryside Recreation Conference. His full paper is in the Conference proceedings which can be purchased from CRN, price £15 (contact details on p.3).

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- Computers and Internet [Xtra!]**
Internet, WWW, Software, Multimedia...
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Universities, K-12, College Entrance...
- Entertainment [Xtra!]**
Cool Links, Movies, Music, Humor...
- Government**
Military, Politics [Xtra!], Law...
- Health [Xtra!]**
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- Reference**
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- Regional**
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- Society and Culture**
People, Environment, Religion...

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 Daily Picks - Today's Web Events & Chats - Weekly Picks
 Random Yahoo! Link

National Yahoos Canada - France - Germany - Japan - U.K. and Ireland
 Yahoo! Metros Boston - Chicago - D.C. - L.A. - N.Y. - S.F. Bay -- Get Local

How to Include Your Site - Company Information - Yahoo! to Go

'Yahoo' is a 'search engine' for the UK, and can be found at <http://www.yahoo.ac.uk>

The Character of England

Kevin Bishop looks at the planning potential of a new map of England



photo: John Tyler, Countryside Commission

The depiction of natural and cultural dimensions of the landscape emphasises local distinctiveness

On Wednesday 4th December 1996 the Secretary of State for the Environment, John Gummer, unveiled a new map of England which divides the country not into administrative units but natural areas as they really fit together – moorland, marshes, downland, heath and forest – each area an environmental rather than an administrative unit.

The map, the result of over three years of research, pulls together hitherto separate initiatives by the Countryside Commission and English Nature and is an example of the closer working relationship between the two countryside agencies that came about after the ill-fated merger plans of 1994.

Natural Areas

In 1993 English Nature published a consultation paper on "Natural Areas", setting out a holistic framework for nature conservation. The consultation paper identified 76 natural areas which have distinct landforms and wildlife interests. Examples included the Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor and the Quantocks. The aim of the approach was to allow for much greater integration of nature conservation by incorporating designations such as SSSIs within the whole countryside and since 1993 natural areas have increasingly provided the framework for much of English Nature's work.

The Character Map of England launched in December identifies over 100 natural areas, and by this April each natural area will be supported by a description of its ecological character and a set of long-term visionary objectives, resulting from discussions between English Nature staff and local bodies. English Nature hope that the natural areas will provide a framework to link local and national priorities such as the Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

The Countryside Character approach

The Countryside Character approach developed out of a pilot exercise to map the landscape character of the South West of England (Countryside Commission, 1994) and an earlier commitment to produce a 'New Map of England' (Countryside Commission, 1991).

The 181 'character areas' help explain regional differences in landscapes and identify features and processes that contribute to local distinctiveness. During 1997 the Commission is to publish a series of 'countryside character descriptions' which will consist of:

- analytical landscape descriptions – each area defined by the map will be supported by an analysis of its character and a description of the forces of change; and
- a series of landscape conservation strategies that will

identify the opportunities to conserve and enhance, restore or even change the character of the countryside.

Official endorsement

The White Paper for 'Rural England' (DoE and MAFF, 1996) and recent consultation version of Planning Policy Guidance Note 7 (DoE, 1996) both endorse this approach, with the Government making clear its intention to move away from the "multiplicity of local countryside designations" towards greater reliance upon planning policies and identification of local distinctiveness through the Countryside Character Map.

It is hoped that 'The Character of England' initiative will:

- provide a common framework for policy development, regulatory processes and operational programmes: "the Countryside Character approach will set the scene for development planning and development control.....This should assist those who make decisions about structure and local plans to consider how best to enhance and respect local distinctiveness" (Countryside Commission and English Nature, 1996);
- help target resources: identifying where and how agri-environment schemes might best be extended and tailored to specific parts of the countryside;
- provide a base for the provision of advice by the Countryside Commission and English Nature.

It is not clear how these new approaches will actually work nor the precise link between them, as the detailed reports on 'natural areas' and 'countryside character areas' are to be published later this year. The House of Commons Environment Committee (1996), in its recent report on the White Paper for 'Rural England' criticised the initiative arguing that too much was expected of it and that if local planning authorities were to reduce the number of local designations then they would have to be persuaded that they retained equivalent powers of protection for locally important features. The 'Character of England' initiative has no power to protect those features it identifies as distinctive, so local planning authorities may continue to use designations to protect locally important features. There are also issues pertaining to the link between 'The Character of England' initiative and statutory designations, Local Environmental Action Plans (the Environment Agency's successor to Catchment Management Plans), and the Habitat's

Directive and provisions for countryside management.

Despite such reservations the initiative should be welcomed as it begins to develop a strategic, holistic framework for the planning and management of the countryside: a vehicle to manage change in the wider countryside, to link our plethora of landscape, nature conservation and agri-environment designations.

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Copies of the 'Character of the Countryside' map are available from the Countryside Commission on 01604 781848

Surfing the Trees

Colin Morton, Head of Information for the Forestry Commission, explains the way in which the Commission is beginning to use the Internet

Welcome to the official Forestry Commission of Great Britain World Wide Web site. Take a stroll through the site to find out more about the country's forests and what the Commission is doing to protect and expand them.

Policy Industry Recreation Conservation Forestry Commission Education Site Plan Information Comments

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The Forestry Commission 'home page' can be found on www.forestry.gov.uk

The Forestry Commission's (FC) site has been live for a few months now and, although still in an embryonic state, is attracting some interest.

The web has the potential to play a very active role in FC communications. The Commission makes available to the public a massive amount of information from research findings to Government forestry policy, facts and figures, as well as a host of visitor information on where to go and what to see. What better way to find it all than in one single place -- your computer screen.

At our Edinburgh headquarters alone we handle hundreds of enquiries every month from people who want to know more about their forests. Traditionally our responses have been in printed form and it has been up to us to decide what the caller or writer really wants. The Web will change that considerably and let the users decide what they want to see and how they want to see it.

In common with many other web sites the FC invites feedback from its users by placing an electronic form on one of its pages. Users can add comments to the form which is automatically sent to the web editors mailbox.

The Forestry Commission looked carefully at what was happening before putting its toe in the water. There are a great many visually exciting sites and examples of good practice available to provide ideas for how a site should look and work. The trick is in achieving a balance between visual attractiveness and speed of use. We looked at available research and helped to fund a central Government study, to find out who the user was likely to be and what their preferences were. This gave us some idea of who we were targeting and what they wanted. One of the major criticisms of the web was its slow speed. It is easy to design a site that looks very appealing with loads of graphics and perhaps moving images but that does slow down considerably the time it takes to view a page. Many people will not have the patience to wait for that to happen and will quickly move on elsewhere or give up altogether.

This led to a design brief that required an attractive layout with a fresh look, and one which is easily identifiable with the Forestry Commission's image, but with ease and speed of use as a priority. The design was kept in-house to keep as much control over the site as possible and to ensure that the rapidly changing information contained could be serviced quickly.

The initial 'home' page contains a menu of items from policy to facts and figures. The reader can choose which route to follow to find a piece of information they may be looking for. As the amount of information available on the site grows it is intended to include an index of all the subjects and pages to help the visitor to find items more easily. Hypertext links (highlighted words which when clicked on, transport the reader to a related page or site) also help the user to navigate

around the pages.

Information changes all the time as new material becomes available. The more traditional methods of publication take time to change and there can be prohibitive costs involved in that. The web overcomes all of that. We can update information daily without any substantial cost or effort. Whatever information people access is the most recent available.

The web offers opportunities for public consultation procedures eg. on tree planting and felling applications. Automatic linking between the Commission's existing databases and the web site mean that all the information can be kept up to date and does not have to be re-keyed from one system to another.

So where next for the Commission? The next step will be to look at visitor information. We already use multimedia in some of our visitor centres and most of this could be adapted for the web site. Clickable maps (maps which when clicked on display information relative to the area) are also going to help in making the site friendly to the user.

We also intend to look at the site to see how we might help guide visitors with different levels of knowledge around. That might mean that schoolchildren, adults and industry users could all opt to use different menu structures, with language and explanation tailored to each group.

The virtual forest and the virtual forest visitor centre are not far off either. This is where the sights and sounds of the forest can be experienced through a guided multimedia tour similar to some of computer programs available on CD Rom.

It is exciting to see it happen and the possibilities for an organisation like us are endless. We mustn't forget though, that whatever we do we can never beat the real sights sounds and smell of the forest itself!

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Access 2000 – Improving Countryside Access

Catherine Etchell outlines CLA's commitment to improve access in the countryside



photo: Forest Life Picture Library

The CLA wishes to increase countryside access for a diversity of activities

The Country Landowners Association (CLA) organised a Conference last November to mark the CLA 'Access 2000' initiative. Through this initiative the CLA has made a commitment to achieve a net gain in the quality, diversity and quantity of countryside access.

The CLA does not support the creation of a statutory 'Right to Roam' which is seen as neither credible, practical or necessary. Voluntary access provision is seen as the best way to improve access opportunities and CLA is encouraging landowners to examine opportunities for access on their land. The CLA believes that this will result in a continuing net gain in the quantity, quality and diversity of managed access. 'Diversity' is taken to reflect the needs of different user groups, not just walkers, and thus would be good news for other sports such as canoeing or four wheel drive.

The CLA has indicated that access should be considered in association with other land issues and that it should be sustainable – economically, environmentally and socially. Management is seen as the key to achieving this.

The CLA has been carrying out extensive consultation with other agencies and individuals. At

the Conference itself a wide range of views were heard, from both speakers and delegates. In his closing remarks at the Conference, CLA Deputy President, Ian MacNicol, outlined proposals for action, to follow up the Access 2000 initiative. His full speech is printed in the January edition of the CLA magazine, 'Country Landowner'. The following is a summary of the proposals:

CLA proposals for achieving a net gain in access through:

Developing a system of Access Assessments
To develop a system to evaluate existing access and assess opportunities for improving the quality, diversity and the quantity of access in the future;

Introducing a scheme of access awards and promoting access champions

To publicly recognise those owners who have successfully improved access on their land;

Encouraging group initiatives

To encourage neighbouring landowners to work together and to link in with other access initiatives, such as the Parish Paths Partnership;

Developing Access Concordats

Following the Scottish example, joint commitments would be made for collaborative action;

Seeking to build consensus

To put aside differences and to build partnerships;

Working through liaison groups

To continue to promote discussion and action at national and local level;

Removing barriers to positive action

To strive to reduce or remove barriers which discourage improvement of access opportunities. CLA would also seek changes in law to offer constructive solutions;

Lobbying for legislative changes

CLA will continue to identify and promote changes, but oppose the introduction of legislation which creates new statutory rights of access without landowners' consent;

Reviewing existing access mechanisms

Looking also at successful schemes such as Tir Cymen – a scheme run by the Countryside Council for Wales;

Promoting best management practice

The National Park Authorities have experience in this area;

Identifying new resources

Possible mechanisms for funding include the National Lottery Sports Fund and the National Heritage Memorial Fund;

Education and dissemination of information

To improve the public's knowledge and understanding of the life and work of the countryside, rights and responsibilities, and access opportunities;

Giving 'Countryside Welcome' advice to members of the CLA

To develop a pack of practical advice and assistance to help improve access opportunities on their land;

Researching access issues

We would encourage research on access including the demand for different types of access, the extent of existing provision, and quantifying the costs and benefits of access for visitors, landowners, the environment and the economy.

For their proposals to succeed, the CLA needs considerable help, collaboration and resources. By placing access in balance with other countryside uses, the CLA is confident that it will be able to find a basis of agreement which will stand the test of time.

For further information, or if you would like to comment on the proposals set out in Ian MacNicol's speech, then please contact:

Alan Woods
Environment and Water Adviser
Country Landowners Association
16 Belgrave Square
London
SW1X 8PQ

Tel: 0171 235 0511
Fax: 0171 235 4696

The CLA report 'Countryside Access 2000' was published by the CLA in May 1996. Single copies of this report are available from the above address.

A Register of Dissertations: Leisure, Sport, Tourism and related topics

A vast amount of research goes into the preparation of student dissertations. Denise Harrison, Faculty Librarian at the University of Sheffield, describes a register which will ensure that this information is readily accessible.

In common with many other university libraries, the University of Sheffield library contains a number of dissertations completed as part of an MA or MSc degree in leisure, recreation, sport and related topics. In the past, there has been no central access to dissertation information. As a consequence, much potentially important research material was going unrecorded.

With support of the University Library, the Leisure Management Unit, the UK Higher Education Standing Conference of Leisure Recreation and Sport, and funding from the Sports Council, I have embarked on the compilation of a register of dissertations in these areas. Ninety-six institutions were contacted requesting lists of dissertations dating back to the start of each course. Twenty-five institutions have responded and fifteen have submitted titles for inclusion in the register. Entries include theses/dissertations at PhD, MSc, MA and MEd level.

There is now a list of around 1,000 titles, 771 of which have already been added to the SportDiscus CD-ROM, with more titles to go in the next update. The next step is for us to merge the two files and to produce a separate customised CD-ROM for sale as a separate item. The original idea of a paper copy and floppy disc has been superseded by new technology! Details will include author, title, institution, level, year,

subject heading, location and availability. It is hoped to produce the SportDiscus CD-ROM at a very reasonable price to ensure that it is affordable to those institutions who will need it. As soon as the CD-ROM becomes available it will be advertised in the Sports Council list of publications.

During the coming year I hope to identify any other institutions which should be included and would appreciate any suggestions of whom I might approach. I will also be adding titles of dissertations/theses completed in 1996 from all the institutions listed. In the meantime if you would like further details please contact me by letter, phone or e-mail:

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Editor's note: CRN is planning a workshop next autumn which will look at student dissertations

Leeds Metropolitan University	1995	University of Newcastle upon Tyne	1974 -1993
Loughborough University	1970 -1995	University of North London	1986 -1995
Sheffield Hallam University	1979 -1994	University of Sheffield	1986 -1995
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	1989 -1996	University of Stirling	1976 -1995
University of Birmingham	1972 -1993	University of Strathclyde	1993 -1995
University of Bristol	1992 -1995	University of Wales (Bangor)	1979 -1994
University of Exeter	1987-1994	University of Warwick	1989 -1993
University of Hull	1990 -1995		

Contributions to the dissertation register and years covered to date

Countryside Recreation Training and Events

Access to Water

Sharing access on rivers and reservoirs
CRN
28 January, Sheffield

Time and Team Management

How to be more effective – for you and your team
Losehill Hall
3-6 February, Derbyshire

Fundraising

To develop fundraising skills, specifically for local authority staff.
Losehill Hall
5-7 February, Derbyshire

Writing Effectively for Museum Visitors

CEI Scotland
5 February 1997, Edinburgh

Performance Indicators

ILAM
6 February, venue tbc

Advanced Management Planning Workshop

Plas Tan y Bwlch
10-13 February, Gwynedd

Visitors to Special Sites – a Sensitive Issue

Visitor management and interpretation on sites of ecological, geological or archaeological sensitivity
Losehill Hall
10-14 February, Derbyshire

EU Funding for Beginners

University of Bradford's European Briefing Unit
11-12 February, London
Contact: Short Course Unit
tel: 01274 383217/6

Practical Sports Development Strategies

ILAM
13 February, West Midlands

Design and Administration of Quantitative Standardised Interview

CASS
17-18 February, London

Countryside Ranger Training

A foundation course for field based staff
Losehill Hall
17-23 February, Derbyshire

Law – Handling incidents, people and wildlife

CMA
19 February, Rotherham

Design and Administration of Postal and Self-Completion Surveys

CASS
19-20 February, London

Ecological Aspects of Wind Power Developments

IEEM
20 February, South Wales

European Seminar on Environmental Education Policies and their Implications

22-24 February, Germany
Contact: Prof Walter Leal Filho, University of Luneburg, Institute of Environmental Sciences, Wilschenbrucher, Weg 84, D-21335 Luneburg
tel: 00-49-4131-714-373
fax: 00-49-4131-714-202
e mail: leal@uni-lueneburg.de

A Way with Words

CEI, England and Wales
24-26 February, Gwynedd
Contact: Jane Regan 0161 247 1067

Local Distinctiveness

Losehill Hall
24-26 February, Derbyshire

Visitor Safety and Risk Assessment

Safer facilities for the public
CMA
25 February, Midlands

Environmental Education: Policy into Practice

2-14 March, London and Shropshire,
International Seminars Department, The British Council, 1 Beaumont Place, Oxford OX1 2PJ
tel: 01865 316636
fax: 01865 57368

Advanced First Aid for Countryside Staff

CMA
7-9 March, date tbc, Exmoor

Earth-Philosophy & Spirituality

Schumacher College
9-27 March, South Devon

Access and Public Rights of Way Law and Management

Plas Tan y Bwlch
10-14 March, Gwynedd

Handling Non-Response

CASS
10-12 March, Southampton

Schools, the Curriculum and the Countryside

Low Bank Ground OEC
10-14 March, Cumbria
Contact:
Geoff Cooper 015394 41314

Basic Training Skills

A practical toolkit for new and occasional trainers
Losehill Hall
12-14 March, Derbyshire

Biodiversity: Taking Account of Invertebrates

IEEM
12 March, Berkshire

Storytelling in Interpretation

CEI Scotland
19-22 March, Perthshire

Working with Protected Animal Species

IEEM
19 March, Berkshire

Countryside Recreation Training and Events cont...

The Future of Landscape Planning in Britain

Guidance, control and management visions for the landscape

21 March, Oxford

Contact: Caroline Tidbury,
School of Planning,
Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane Campus, Headington, Oxford OX3 3BP

Education in the Countryside

Developing skills for working with young people in the environment

Losehill Hall
24-28 March, Derbyshire

Consciousness, Art & the Environment

Schumacher College
6-18 April, South Devon

Managing Native Broadleaved Woods

IEEM
11-12 April,
Wye Valley/Forest of Dean

Management Planning

Integrated conservation management planning

Losehill Hall
20-25 April 1997, Derbyshire

Gaia Theory

Schumacher College
20-26 April, South Devon

Moorland and Heathland Management

How to manage heaths and moors for the benefit of wildlife

Losehill Hall
21-25 April, Derbyshire

Participatory Appraisal Workshop

University of Edinburgh, Institute of Ecology and Resource Management, Schools of Forestry and Ecological Sciences

21-24 April, Edinburgh
Contact: Yvonne Kinnaird,
11 South College Street, Edinburgh EH8 0LL

tel: 0131 650 9017

fax: 0131 650 9019

e mail: yvonne.kinnaird@ed.ac.uk

Management of Coastal Grassland for

Breeding Waders

IEEM

23 April, Mid-Wales

Upland Grazing Management and Heather Restoration

IEEM

24 April, Mid-Wales

Living Science Creatively

Schumacher College

2-24 May, South Devon

'Sharing the Joy of Nature' Workshop

Losehill Hall

9-11 May, Derbyshire

Woodland Management for Nature Conservation

To understand the ecology of woodlands and how to enhance their nature conservation value.

Losehill Hall

12-16 May, Derbyshire

Coastal Dune

Habitat Management

IEEM

14 May, Merseyside

Ponds, People and Planners

IEEM

15 May, Cheshire

Introduction to the National Vegetation

Classification for Grasslands

IEEM

29 May, Cambridgeshire

CASS

(Centre for Applied Social Surveys) -

Beccy Bundock 01703 594548

CEI, Scotland

(Centre for Environmental Interpretation) -

James Carter 0131 650 8017

CMA (Countryside Management Association) Administration -
01565 633603

IEEM (Institute of Economic and Environmental Management) - 01635 37715

ILAM (Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management) -
01491 874222

Losehill Hall - 01433 620373

Plas Tan y Bwlch - 01766590324

Schumacher College -

Hilary Nicholson

tel: 01803 865934

fax: 01803 866899

e mail: schumcoll@gn.apc.org

CRN is keeping advance information of training events, conferences and workshops, in order to act as a clearing house for those who are planning events and wish to avoid clashes.

For further details please contact Sian Griffiths at CRN (contact details on p.3).