

BRECON BEACONS
NATIONAL PARK

Guidance for Organising Events in the Brecon Beacons National Park

Guidance for organisers: To help ensure that your participants enjoy the special qualities of the National Park and leave it in good condition for others to do the same.

Guidance for landowners: Advice for landowners considering hosting events on their land

Foreword

Julian Atkins, Director of Countryside and Land Management, Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

The Brecon Beacons National Park is a popular location for staging events. We recognise the opportunity that these events provide for participants to challenge themselves in this magnificent landscape, and the value that events can bring to the local economy. We hope that their experience increases their awareness and understanding of the Park's special qualities, including its natural beauty. However, we also hope to help participants understand how vulnerable it can be to disturbance. We aim to ensure that organisers, participants and landowners hosting the events are sensitive to this and to the local needs of the people who will continue to live and earn their living within this landscape before your event begins and after it has finished.

We have produced this guidance to establish, maintain and improve awareness and understanding of these sensitivities during the researching, planning, implementing, aftercare and review of events. We hope that you will find it both informative and easy to use. We are grateful to the Cairngorms National Park Authority, whose guidance document provided the template for this one, and to the Brecon Beacons Local Access Forum, which provided feedback on the final draft.

Foreword

Ian Mabberley, Chairman, Brecon Beacons National Park Local Access Forum

The Brecon Beacons National Park is understandably a magnet for those who are not fortunate enough to live within its magnificent scenery and sense of remoteness. However many of those drawn to the mountains and other open spaces may not always understand the impact that they, and their events, can have on both the fragile structure of the land and on the inhabitants and fellow visitors.

This guidance will go a long way to helping those organising outdoor events in the Park to understand how best to enjoy the unique characteristics of the Brecon Beacons without leaving damage and upset in their wake.

The notes for landowners will further help to ensuring happy and successful events for all.

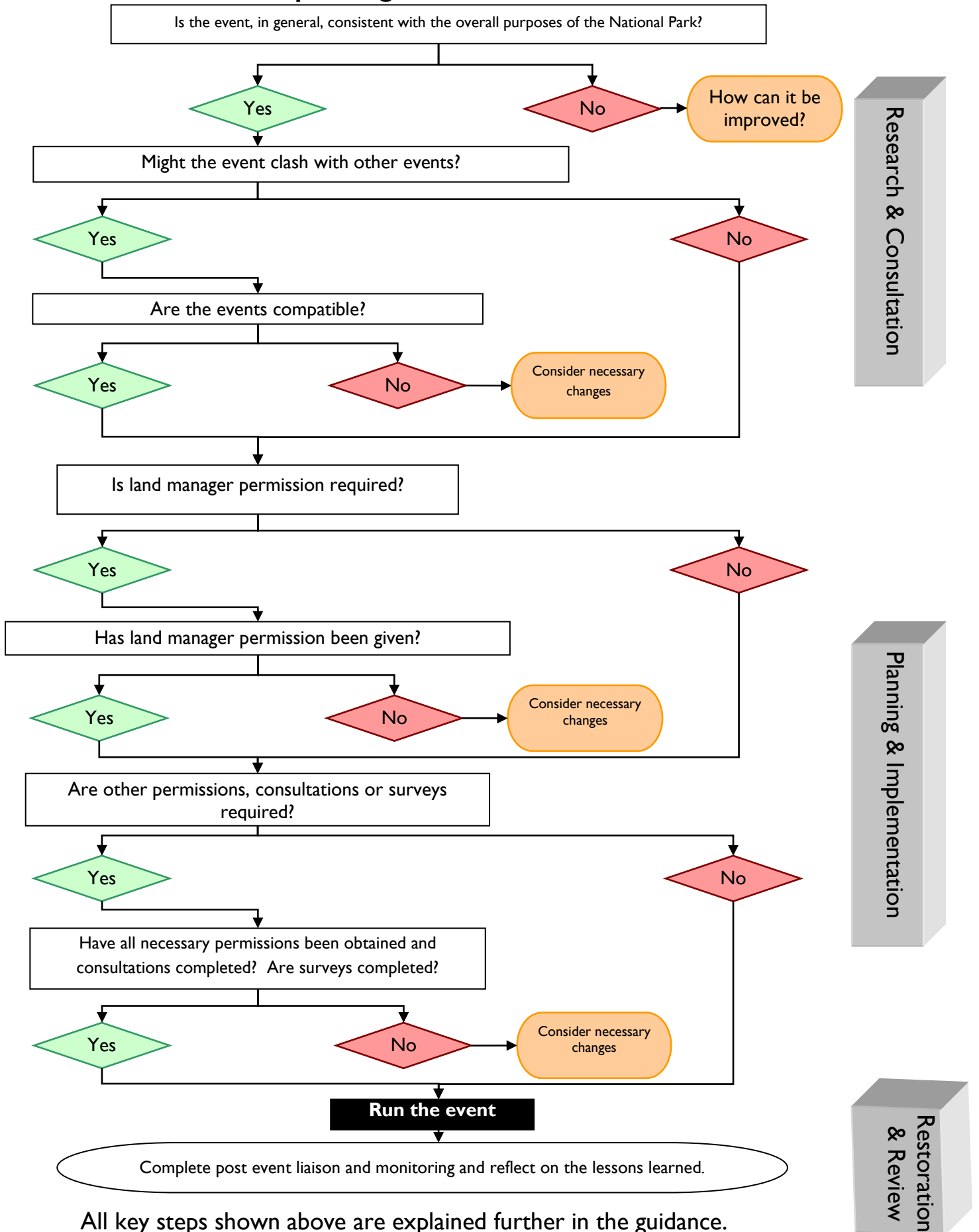
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Flowchart for planning an outdoor event



Introduction

1.1 The Brecon Beacons National Park is a popular place to hold organised events and offers great opportunities for participants to enjoy the spectacular landscapes and high quality environment. Events provide many rich experiences for people and can make positive contributions to the economy of the area, enhancing its reputation with visitors. The National Park Authority has two statutory purposes:

- 1), to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park and
- 2), to promote opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of the Park's special qualities by the public.

Event organisers and participants must also be sensitive to the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park and to ensure that their activities do not interfere with the opportunities for other members of the public to enjoy the Park's special qualities 'during or after the event. Events and participants must also be sensitive to the needs of people who live and work in the Park, and to the local economy. To ensure, therefore, that everyone (including organisers, participants, spectators, local residents, local businesses, land managers and biodiversity) derives maximum benefit and enjoyment from events, and to minimise any associated problems, events need to be very well planned and managed.

1.2 This Guidance may be useful for anyone wishing to hold an organised event in the Brecon Beacons National Park but it is primarily aimed at events where the participants undertake any form of active, organised outdoor recreation. Whilst new pursuits emerge regularly, outdoor events include: hill races, orienteering events, sponsored walks, walking festivals, off-road foot races (e.g., 10 km or half-marathons), mountain-bike races, canoe races, triathlons, challenge events, funding-raising events and long distance riding events.

1.3 Some sorts of events are not covered by these guidance notes, including outside broadcasts, filming and TV work. If you wish to film in the National Park you need to contact the appropriate landowner, if you need further advice on this please contact the Communications team in the National Park Authority (communications@beacons-npa.gov.uk). For advice on gorge walking and climbing please contact the South Wales Outdoor Activity Providers Group, details are available at www.swoapg.org.uk.

1.4 There is already some excellent guidance available from other organisations on organising and hosting outdoor events. We recommend these to you and provide further information in Appendix 4. We refer you to the Countryside Code <https://naturalresources.wales/days-out/the-countryside-codes/?lang=en>, which is based on the principles of **respecting other people, protecting the environment and being safe in the countryside**. We also refer you to the Brecon Beacons Upland Walking Code <http://www.breconbeacons.org/uplandwalkingcode>, which emphasises awareness and understanding of the countryside as a working landscape. **Together with your access rights, you have responsibilities when exercising these rights**. We summarise these in Appendix 5, in particular how they might affect, and in some cases restrict, outdoor events.

1.5 Where you are proposing to organise an event on the hills and uplands in the Brecon Beacons National Park, you need to be aware that most of these are also **registered common land**, that is, land that is publically accessible but which has an owner and over which *registered commoners* have legal rights. Registered commoners, or graziers, are usually neighbouring farmers. These rights enable the landowner and the local graziers to use the common for various activities, including the grazing of livestock (sheep and cattle) and ponies, and for the cutting and harvesting of bracken. In other words, the commons form part of a farming landscape, where permissible activities are limited and other activities require landowner's permission. Should you want to know more, a very useful summary of the history and significance of

¹ Further background detail on the special qualities of the Brecon Beacons National Park can be found on pages 34 and 35 of the Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan, which can be viewed online at www.beacons-npa.gov.uk.

common land and registered commons is provided by The Open Spaces Society, here: <http://www.oss.org.uk/what-we-do/commons/>. Additional information about the management of commons is available from the Foundation for Common Land, here: <http://www.foundationforcommonland.org.uk/>.

1.6 Only the landowner can grant permission for an event to go ahead, for example the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority only decides which events can go ahead on land in its ownership. Permission must be sought from the relevant landowners who will probably make the decision in consultation with others, including the commoners and graziers associations that might be affected. Section 3 gives further guidance to landowners.

1.7 Large areas of land within the boundaries of the National Park are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, which gives them the highest level of national protection possible for wildlife and geology. Activity which takes place on one or more Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs, usually referred to in conversation as “triple S Is”) may require consent from Natural Resources Wales in order for the event to proceed and it is the landowner’s responsibility to ensure that this consent is in place. Natural Resources Wales requires at least one month to provide consent, therefore you need to give the landowner sufficient time to obtain this.

1.8 The National Park Authority has a role in:

- Promoting best practice in the organisation of events in the Park;
- Ensuring events contribute to the purposes of the Park;
- Upholding access rights; and
- Assisting event organisers to contact the relevant land managers.

1.9 This Guidance has been finalised with advice from the Brecon Beacons Local Access Forum.² The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority is committed to reviewing the Guidance and keeping it up to date and welcomes feedback on how it might be improved. Please email us at: organisingevents@beacons-npa.gov.uk.

Organising an Event

So you want to organise an event? This section provides guidance for event organisers considering holding an event within the boundaries of the Brecon Beacons National Park. There are three key planning stages, A, B and C, to be followed to help to ensure an event can be run successfully (see flow chart at the start of this guide and Table 1).

A - Research and consultation

The first stage in this three stage process is to undertake research and consultation to generate useful background information for event organisers.

A.1 Areas, locations, routes and activities

A.1.1 The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority welcomes events that

² The Local Access Forum (LAF) was established by the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority as a statutory advisory body under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

The purpose of the Forum is:

- To advise the National Park Authority on the improvement of public access to the land in the National Park for the purpose of open air recreation and enjoyment of the area.
- In carrying out its function, the Forum will have due regard to the needs of land management and conservation of the natural beauty of the area.

- sensitively recognise the needs and concerns of people who live and work here
- get people active
- are closely connected to the enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park
- help build a positive reputation for the Brecon Beacons National Park, and
- Contribute to the economic and social sustainability of the area.

The National Park Authority's policy on organised outdoor events on land owned and/or managed by the Park Authority is shown in Appendix 1.

A.1.2 The Brecon Beacons National Park has an international reputation for its landscape and wildlife. Many event organisers choose to hold events here to take advantage of this stunning scenic backdrop. Parts of the land are protected by national and international conservation designations, and event organisers may need to familiarise themselves with these areas and their particular sensitivities. For example, mountainous areas of the Beacons contain some of the most sensitive plants and animals that have adapted to live in these high, cold altitudes, and the upland bogs, moorland and cliffs are home to specialised plants and animals that are only found in this habitat. The hills and uplands offer areas for quiet recreation, which allow visitors to enjoy the wild qualities of this special place. Wherever practicable, it is best to hold events on existing paths and tracks. This will substantially reduce damage to the environment and make it more likely that you can gain permission for the event.

A.1.3 The Black Mountains in the east of the Park, which form a Site of Special Scientific Interest, are a particularly popular area for outdoor events and it is easy to see why: spectacular scenery, good public transport links, a wide range of accommodation and other facilities available and many opportunities for circuit and loop courses. The area, however, continues to come under considerable pressure from the number of events hosted there, sometimes with several outdoor events over one weekend. Concerns have been expressed about the cumulative impact of outdoor events in this part of the Park on the local residents, farmers, the environment and other users. Event organisers who wish to organise events in this particular area should anticipate possible restrictions, and expect to plan their activities in very close co-operation with the relevant land managers and are advised to make contact with other events managers to minimise the disruption. For example it may be necessary to start and end in different places, considering impacts of changing and parking.

A.1.4 As well as the environmental sensitivities mentioned above, event organisers should be aware that nearly all the land in the Brecon Beacons National Park is managed or farmed to some degree and provides direct and indirect employment to a large number of people. In planning an event it is important to consider the potential impacts on activities such as lambing, breeding birds, harvesting, heather burning, other habitat management, path management, forestry work, and grouse shooting. Event organisers are encouraged to seek specific guidance from the relevant land manager(s).

A2 Discuss proposals

A.2.1. It is essential to enter into early dialogue with all the interested parties before the proposals have developed too far, and certainly before you publicise the event. This will assist both you and the land manager by clarifying all the necessary details and help towards the overall aim of achieving a well-run event. It is worthwhile having the skeleton plan in draft form so that the land manager can get a clear picture of the event. It also demonstrates that you have taken a rigorous approach, which will be encouraging for your hosts. Land managers really appreciate early discussions about events and can assist organisers considerably by calling on a wealth of knowledge and experience. Event organisers will benefit from allowing sufficient time for liaison with all the interested parties. The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority may be able to provide a first point of contact with information on who owns which land and they can also advise which local commoners or graziers association to contact and how to do so.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) requires at least 12 weeks prior notice for an event affecting NRW forestry or National Nature Reserves (NNRs). (NNRs are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest, see paragraph A5.)

Table I The three key stages for planning a successful event. The activities in bold text mark the end of each stage.

Planning stage	Activities undertaken
<p>Stage A Research and consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suitable areas/ locations/ routes/activities • Identify the landowners/managers for these Find out if there are any other relevant issues such as the presence of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or other planned management • Discuss proposals with all land managers affected by the event • Discuss proposals with relevant agencies • Timing to consider other events and seasonal activities and benefits • Seek and obtain permission from land managers • Seek and obtain any licences required • Seek advice on the level of environmental monitoring and aftercare required • Look at other events in the same time frame in the local events calendar • Decide whether to hold the event as it is or amend your plans
<p>Stage B Plan and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an overall Event Plan • Undertake Health and safety planning (including risk assessments) • Arrange insurance • Ensure other approvals are in place • Identify how to maximise the enjoyment and benefits from the event to all interested parties • Recruit helpers, marshals and safety officers • Brief participants (including advance publicity and information about the Countryside Code) • Brief all other relevant parties • Identify environmental monitoring points • Hold the event
<p>Stage C Restoration and review</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all checkpoints and other infrastructure • Clear all litter • Provide environmental monitoring report to landowner(s) • Undertake all agreed after care works • Seek feedback from participants and interested parties • Give thanks and acknowledgements to all involved or affected • Produce brief report on benefits, impacts and lessons learned for future occasions • Share results with others

A2.2 Generic guidance about appropriate timescales for preparing an event is given in Tables 2 and 3. This is a rough guide and it is acknowledged that small, medium and large events may stretch or compress the timetable a little. Table 3 provides an indication of the approximate timescales required to take an event from proposal through to completion. For repeat events the timescales might be reduced. Spectator numbers also need to be considered because they will add to the overall impact of the event. For example, small events with a large number of spectators also need careful planning, and grouped spectators

in one or more locations will present different management challenges and have different needs from event participants who are on the move. You will need to gauge the impact of spectators and plan accordingly.

Table 2 Classification of events by numbers of participants

Event Type	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
Walking	50 - 100	101 - 500	501 - 1500	1501+
Running	50 - 100	101 - 500	501 - 1500	1501+
Mountain Biking	<25	25 - 150	151 - 500	501+
Equestrian	<25	25 - 75	76 - 150	151+
Swimming	<25	25 - 75	76 - 150	151+
Canoeing	<25	25 - 50	51 - 100	101+
Extreme Sport ³	<25	25 - 100	101 - 500	Not normally permitted

Table 3 Timescales for undertaking activities in each of the three planning stages

Event Size	Planning Stages		
	Research and consultation	Planning and implementation	Restoration and review
Large, very large	12 – 24 months	1 - 12 months	Within 2 months
Medium	4 – 8 months	1 – 4 months	Within 2 months
Small	2 – 4 months	1 – 2 months	Within 2 months

A.3 Timing

A3.1 An initial indication of when some of the land management activities take place is given below in paragraphs A6 and A7. There might be environmental sensitivities at particular times of year and on particular habitats, such as the bird breeding season and soft ground conditions during autumn, winter and spring (though this is possible at any time of year). Again, the land manager should be your first port of call for the necessary advice. Where designated sites are affected, such as SSSIs, the landowner should seek advice from Natural Resources Wales.

A3.2 Another factor to consider is whether there are other events taking place on the same day, including local village shows, and how this might affect participants, spectators, land managers, other users, accommodation providers and emergency services. An events calendar can be viewed on the Brecon Beacons website (<http://www.breconbeacons.org/events>), which provides an idea of some, but not all, events happening in the Park. Please make your own searches and local enquiries.

A3.3 The Brecon Beacons National Park is a popular destination for those seeking quiet recreation. It will help your application if you have envisaged the potential impact that your event might have on the public

³ For the purposes of this guide, extreme sports include paragliding, motor paragliding, hang gliding, abseiling, grass boarding etc. The policy will not apply for organised climbing or caving events as these are governed by the British Mountaineering Council (BMC) and local Caving Clubs who are more likely to have local agreements/arrangements in place.

and to show you have considered additional measures, such as stewarding, to avoid potential conflicts with other users of the Park.

A3.4 Event organisers are particularly welcome where they choose to hold events outside the main holiday periods in order to provide an economic boost for the area at quieter times and also to reduce pressure on the rights of way and on local businesses during the peak season. Such consideration can also increase choices for accommodation and places to visit, eat and drink for event participants and spectators. Local businesses will be more eager to have additional event-based business outside the main holiday periods.

A.4 Liaison and Permission

A4.1 If permission is required to run the event (Table 4) then it can either be granted, with or without conditions, or refused at the discretion of the land manager. Usually land managers try not to refuse a reasonable request for an event in the National Park. However, insufficient notice and poor planning or a lack of post-event management/restoration could result in refusal.

A4.2 Where a land manager's permission is required, they can also make an appropriate charge. For events that are not commercial, this will often be tied to the cost of drawing up written agreements, management time and/or facilities provided.

A4.3 Where your event affects registered common land, i.e., any open hill land in this National Park, you must also liaise early with the registered commoners association(s), which might also wish to negotiate a fee for the disturbance that your event might cause to farmed livestock on the hill.

A4.4 In order that good practice and information can be shared and clashes minimised, you are strongly encouraged to advise the National Park Authority, or to ask the relevant landowner to advise the National Park Authority, about the details of the event you are organising. This will permit an events roster to be maintained and shared.

A.5 Designated sites and protected species

A5.1 As mentioned already you may find that the venue or route you have chosen includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). On SSSIs, land managers must obtain consent from Natural Resources Wales to carry out or permit certain operations, known as "operations likely to damage the special interest," (OLDSI for short) which might damage the features of the site. If the site is also a SAC, a further assessment may be required, requiring more time to complete. It is therefore important that land managers are consulted in good time to allow them, if necessary, to discuss the issues involved with NRW. To assist event organisers, Natural Resources Wales will advise on any special precautions that may be needed to avoid damaging the special features of such sites. The National Park Authority can also provide information and advice on how to avoid causing damage to sensitive habitats outside designated sites.

A5.2 The forestry estate owned and managed by NRW can be a busy place. Timber harvesting may be happening or planned, requiring areas within the forests to be closed to the public. This emphasises the need to consult early with NRW.

A.6 The farming timetable

A6.1 Sheep production is the major agricultural activity in the Park's uplands and hills and is central to the farming economy. There are some cattle grazing too, and some keeping of semi-feral Welsh Mountain ponies on the hills, though this practice has undergone a sharp decline. Sheep flocks are based on hardy ewes (female sheep), which are able to survive in harsh conditions and have good mothering instincts.

Lambs are born in spring and remain with their mothers on the hill until weaning in late summer. Flocks move within their home range on the hill, the “heft”, which they learn as youngsters and through knowledge passed through the flock. Please be sensitive to the presence of lambs during the spring and early summer. Farmers, where they hold registered rights of common for the hill, as commoners or graziers, co-operate with each other to gather flocks at different times of year for flock health, welfare and other management purposes, so it is important that these activities aren’t interfered with and that the flocks remain within their home range on the open, unfenced common. It is also important to include consultation with the relevant commoners association(s) of the registered common(s) that your event will affect.

Table 4 Clarification of the situations where specific land manager permission is likely to be required in the Brecon Beacons National Park

Does the event, no matter how well organised, have the potential to ...	Permission is likely to be required from the relevant land manager when ...
Need new or temporary facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parking, fencing, toilets, marquees, roped off areas, marked courses or any signage is required
Hinder land management operations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parking required • Timing conflicts with planned land management operations or seasonal sensitivities, for example lambing, harvesting, heather burning, habitat restoration, path management or grouse shooting • Event takes place close in time to other events over the same land or affecting festivals and local neighbourhood events
Interfere with other people’s enjoyment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large numbers in remote areas or areas popular for quiet recreation • High volumes of people on narrow paths, passing in short timescales • Noisy events in quiet areas • Competitive behaviour is likely, i.e., races (Appendix 5) • Event takes place close in time to other events over the same land or affecting festivals and local neighbourhood events
Affect the environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers involved are likely to cause damage to vegetation and/or soil in specific locations • Specific areas have suffered, or are likely to suffer, from the cumulative negative effects of events and need time to recover • The event could cause disturbance to protected or sensitive species, particularly during the breeding season

A.7 The wildlife and habitat management timetable

A7.1 Wildlife and habitats in the National Park follow seasonal patterns. This affects event organisation because there are certain times when activities have to be curtailed to avoid disturbance to wildlife and habitats. Of particular importance during the spring and early summer is the breeding season for ground-nesting birds, of which there are numerous species, including hen harrier, red grouse, golden plover, merlin, dunlin, ring ouzel, skylark, meadow pipit, whinchat, whitethroat, lesser whitethroat and others. Other habitat and landscape management works may affect your plans too. The weather has a strong influence on the suitability of the ground for habitat management and for the staging of events. The predominant upland soils across most of the Park are influenced by Old Red Sandstone and peat, both of which become highly saturated and prone to poaching and erosion during wet weather. The most vulnerable habitats in the uplands are wetland bogs and flushes, which should be avoided when planning routes. As mentioned already, events that keep to designated paths will be looked on more favourably than those crossing open countryside.



Footpath construction to repair and reduce widespread erosion across peat



Meadow pipit, a regular ground-nesting bird in the uplands



Lower plants like mosses, lichens and liverworts, are particularly vulnerable to trampling and foot fall



Golden plover are specialist upland breeding birds and very rare in Britain. The Brecon Beacons National Park supports Britain's most southerly breeding pairs.



Sphagnum mosses are unique for forming peat, which locks up atmospheric carbon and which is especially vulnerable to erosion

A.8 The historic environment

A8.1 An often overlooked factor to be aware of is historic landscape features, which to the untrained eye might appear to be little more than piles of rock, hummocks, ridges and hollows but to the trained archaeologist may be of some or great historic significance. There are 357 designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments and over 3700 other historic features recorded in the Park so far, with a high proportion of these on the open hill. If you are not keeping to a designated path you are advised to seek additional advice about historic environmental features, again you can start with the National Park Authority for information.

A.9 Determine the level of environmental monitoring required

A9.1 For medium, large and very large events (Table 2), you will need to complete screening assessments at the earliest opportunity in order to anticipate the possible disturbance caused to wildlife and habitats by the event. The Park Authority has provided a template for ecological screening, which you can adapt (Appendix 2). This will help you to identify the sensitive locations on possible routes and how you might avoid damaging them, for example by re-routing or by staging the event during a time of year that is less sensitive to damage. This could be a difficult matter because the detail of an event in terms of courses, routes and numbers of competitors may not be available until later in the event planning process. These are, however, key pieces of information in considering the potential for an event to cause significant harm to environmental interest features so you will need to use your best guess and give details on the timetable you are working to, and improve your information as you research.

A9.2 Once you have identified any sensitive locations, it may be appropriate to undertake some monitoring of the impact of the event on the sensitivities identified, for example trampling of plants or erosion pressure on soft and/or wet soils. For monitoring to be effective, it is essential to have a record of the condition of the location(s) prior to the event, as well as immediately following it, in order that comparisons can be made. The Park Authority has provided an example of a monitoring report completed for an event involving 2000 competitors during 2013. You can find this here: [OMM Final Report](#).

B - Planning and implementation

B.1 The event plan

B1.1 The Planning and Implementation stage begins once the decision has been taken to go ahead with the event. Many event organisers use an Event Plan which provides an useful means of ensuring all matters have been considered and all involved have a clear understanding of their role. It also ensures that preparation is on schedule. We recommend that an Event Plan is drawn up for all events. Preparing an Environmental Policy can also be very useful to make sure your event takes place with minimal impact on the environment. It can also help reassure land managers and others and attract both sponsorship and participants through giving a good impression. The policy need not be a long document but should indicate the steps taken to ensure that a positive and proactive approach will be taken to addressing environmental sensitivities. The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority has provided a suggested checklist for environmental management in Appendix 3.

B.2 Health and Safety

B2.1 Assessing impacts on health and safety is the responsibility of the event organisers, not the landowners or land managers. Organisers are responsible for the health and safety of those taking part (including participants and organisers) and people that will, or could be, affected, including spectators, other visitors and third parties. Each event proposal will need to be assessed by the event organiser in the light of its particular circumstances. There is already lots of specialist advice on this topic, particularly on the importance of undertaking formal risk assessments. Appendix 4 lists a few examples.

B2.2 Traffic generated by the event participants and spectators needs to be anticipated. For large and very large events (Table 2), organisers may need to develop and implement a traffic management plan.

B.3 Liability and insurance

B3.1 We strongly recommend that event organisers obtain public liability insurance before any event takes place. Many land managers will make this a condition of granting permission. Public liability insurance covers injury, loss or damage to third parties as a result of negligence and therefore the extent of insurance required will depend on the potential risks involved. In all cases event organisers must ensure that they hold appropriate cover. A minimum of £5 million cover is considered the norm but it is the responsibility of organisers to take advice from their insurers on the minimum cover required. For organisers whose sport or activity is organised under the auspices of a governing body, and for professional event organisers, it is likely that your organisation already carries public liability insurance. For voluntary bodies this may not be the case and organisations such as the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (www.wcva.org.uk/) can offer advice on public liability cover. Event organisers should also make clear to participants what insurance cover is in place so that they can consider their own personal situation. This is a complex subject and you should obtain further advice from relevant specialist advisers.

B.4 Who to involve and further approvals

B4.1 The nature, scale and location of the event will influence which bodies and organisations you need to contact. As already described in depth above (paragraph A5.1) in some cases approval will be required from public agencies such as Natural Resources Wales. If your event requires land to be temporarily excluded from access rights under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for example, if you are

charging a substantial fee for entry to an area of access land, then approval has to be sought by the landowner from the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. In cases of doubt, event organisers should err on the precautionary side and make contact. The National Park Authority may be able to provide you with a first point of contact to relevant landowners.

B.5 Briefing participants and other relevant parties

B5.1 Once land manager approval has been given, early publicity for the event helps raise the profile of the event and can encourage local support and participation. Furthermore, providing clear, easy to understand instructions for participants will assist in ensuring everyone fully understands their respective roles and responsibilities. Special attention should be drawn to good participant behaviour during the event in order to address any site specific or safety concerns that have arisen when planning the event.

B.6 Promoting active participation

B6.1 Events can play an important role in getting people active. Encouraging people to move from a sedentary lifestyle to one that takes regular, moderate exercise can have huge benefits to the individual's health and is an important part of the health agenda in Wales. Events can also be organised to appeal to a broad spectrum of people and we welcome events that encourage people from socially excluded and under-represented groups to participate.

B.7 Promoting local economic and social benefits

B7.1 We hope you will consider using local produce and suppliers whenever possible; these can help to add a distinctive Brecon Beacons feel to your event. Local firms across the Park can supply locally produced food and drink at watering and food stations, and printing of vest numbers for participants, publicity, and other requirements. If stewarding is required, it should be possible to hire local labour to undertake this task. Please do encourage participants, spectators and organisers to use local hotels, B & Bs, campsites and restaurants. Depending on what kind of help you need you can contact the National Park Authority for advice or the local Tourist Information Centre.

B.8 Promoting the Brecon Beacons National Park

B8.1 Events can play a key role in helping people to think positively about the special qualities of the Brecon Beacons National Park and to speak positively about the area when they leave. If participants have had a good experience and enjoyed themselves, they are more likely to treat the area with respect and to stay longer when they return. There are three good ways to do this. Events can be promoted as being '... in the Brecon Beacons National Park', they can be shown on a map of the Park to illustrate the general location, and they can use the Brecon Beacons National Park destination logo (as used on the cover of this Guidance for example). We encourage well organised, environmentally sensitive events to promote their association with the National Park by using the Brecon Beacons destination brand. You can register to download the logo and information about using the brand here: <http://brand.breconbeacons.org>. If you are not geographically based within the boundaries of the National Park, please email communications@beacons-npa.gov.uk when you register so that we can ensure you get what you need.

B.9 Promoting the Countryside Code

B9.1 Events can be a good way to get messages across about how to behave responsibly when outdoors, both to participants and spectators. Please consider including the Countryside Code in your information to participants. You can find out more here: <https://naturalresources.wales/days-out/the-countryside->

[codes/?lang=en](#), as well as the Brecon Beacons Upland Walking Code here: <http://www.breconbeacons.org/uplandwalkingcode>.

B.10 Encouraging sustainable transport

B10.1 Encouraging participants to use sustainable transport provides an opportunity for everyone to help reduce the carbon footprint of events. When planning an event, please consider doing everything you can to encourage the use of public transport and car sharing. For example, publicise or provide links to bus and train timetables at www.traveline-cymru.info in your application forms, and include discussion boards on websites to help participants share information on car sharing. Local travel information can be found at www.breconbeacons.org/plan. You could include prizes for the most innovative, sustainable means of travelling to and from the event, or offer a discount on car parking to those who arrive with a fully occupied car.

B.11 Support for local communities and charities

B11.1 Successful events may rely on the co-operation of many people, some of whom might live alongside events without enjoying much direct benefit. It is often a good idea for event organisers to make sure that something is put back into the area to acknowledge their support. Such behaviour promotes goodwill and makes it easier for those who want to organise events in the future. Event organisers may wish to make a voluntary contribution to help with local community initiatives, the upkeep of paths, tracks and places for wildlife or to a local Mountain Rescue Team (<https://www.mountain.rescue.org.uk/who-we-are-and-what-we-do/regions/south-wales-search-and-rescue-association>). We encourage you to identify the several local community organisations and social enterprises in the National Park with whom your event might develop mutually beneficial relationships that could help sustain your event and the communities affected in the future. If your event is likely to be at the same venue over a number of years you could develop a relationship supporting a local sports club with similar interests to your participants. If you wish to encourage participants to make a donation to the National Park Authority you will find a donation button in our online shop www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/shop, on the General tab.

B11.2 Events are a great opportunity to promote membership or support for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Well organised events can often prove an incentive for participants to join the relevant charities and this will be especially relevant where land or facilities is owned by such bodies, for example The National Trust Wales (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/>) and The Honourable Artillery Company (<http://www.hac.org.uk/home/>). Within the Brecon Beacon National Park, three Wildlife Trusts are active: Gwent, Brecknock and South and West Wales Wildlife Trusts (<http://www.wtwales.org/>).

C – Restoration and review

After the event there is still work to do: the after care and review stage can begin, as described below.

C.1 On the day

C1.1 Organisers should plan to tidy up during and immediately after the event. Organisers will need to prepare and follow a plan for disposing responsibly of any rubbish collected, to ensure that the level of stewarding is sufficient to clear and/or recycle all rubbish, and that signs and any other infrastructure are removed. As well as clearing all litter generated by the event's participants and spectators, event organisers should ensure that they remove all signs, notices and fasteners erected for the event, ideally having avoided using plastic laminated signs (which cannot be recycled) and plastic zip ties. We advise that it is important to liaise with the land manager to ensure that there are no uncertainties left over who has responsibility

for actions to be taken and that clearing up is done to the satisfaction of the land manager. To this end, organisers may find it useful to meet the land manager on the day of the event.

C.2 After the event

C2.1 If conditions on after care were part of the permission, then these must be completed within the agreed timescale and to the satisfaction of the land manager.

C.3 Review

C3.1 Event organisers are encouraged to consider surveying participants and all interested parties for feedback (including for example local residents, agencies and neighbouring land managers) following the aftercare work and soon enough so that everyone clearly remembers the day. Event organisers may find it useful to retain a record of issues that have arisen throughout the process of planning and during the actual day of the event so that these can be included in the review. For larger events a post-event meeting may help draw out what has been learnt in order to improve the organising of future events. It would be appreciated if event organisers would circulate a short report on these findings, including to the National Park Authority for retention (email: organisingevents@beacons-npa.gov.uk). These reports can then be consulted by future event organisers.

C.4 Environmental impact

C4.1 Much can be learnt from completing an environmental monitoring report based upon the features and issues identified for ecological screening (Appendix 2) and environmental management (Appendix 3). Organisers of large and very large events or those in sensitive environments are encouraged to undertake this as a matter of good practice. See an example here: [OMM final report](#). As well as helping to organise your own event and improving industry standards, the results can be a useful learning tool for others wishing to hold similar events in the future.

Hosting an event on your land: some notes for landowners

This section aims to offer support and guidance for landowners in the Brecon Beacons National Park who are approached about staging events on their land.

Liaison and permission

1. Experience from landowners who have hosted events indicates that early engagement and involvement in the event planning process pays dividends; this guidance actively encourages event organisers to speak to you early on. We hope that you will engage with them to ensure that event organisers have a clear understanding of the issues that concern you, the land management operations that could be affected and the benefits that you are seeking to gain from events. Table 4 (page 7) provides an indication of the circumstances when your permission is more likely to be required; you may wish to bring other matters to the event organiser's attention. We would encourage landowners to use discussions with the organisers to actively influence how the event is held. If permission is required, you have the opportunity to further influence this through setting conditions. We have included the National Park Authority's own Events Management Policy to show how we appraise or permit events on our land (Appendix 1) and this may help you in your considerations.

Payment for events

2. Where your permission as landowner is required to run an event it is reasonable for you to negotiate an appropriate payment. If the event is not commercial in nature, then it is reasonable to charge in a way that

is closely tied to the amount of time you or your staff will be engaged in preparation and management plus any facilities the event organiser might ask you to provide. The land manager might also wish to see participants' donations made to appropriate worthy causes; there is advice to the event organisers about these in paragraph B11.

Liability and Insurance

3. Individuals must take responsibility for their own actions. The guidance strongly encourages event organisers to carry public liability insurance and as a landowner you could make this a condition of granting permission for the event. The duty of care that all landowners have to the public is, however, unaffected by the insurance held by the event organiser and we would encourage any landowners to ensure that they have identified potential risks and made these clear to event organisers.

Designated sites

4. Where a proposed event is going to take place on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, you must consider whether the event is an 'operation likely to damage the special interest' because that requires you to obtain the consent of Natural Resources Wales. If a landowner gives permission for an event to go ahead, it is the landowner's responsibility, and not a third party, to ensure that the appropriate consents are in place. If the site is also a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), then Natural Resources Wales will advise whether a further assessment is required. Event organisers are encouraged to find out in advance of organising an event whether the ground in question is [part of] a designated site. Where such sites are affected, landowners are encouraged to contact Natural Resources Wales at the earliest possible opportunity to ensure that advice is given in time for changes to be made to the event. Otherwise, the event might not be able to go ahead. If you are unsure about the extent of any likely damage then do consider contacting Natural Resources Wales in any case, since it is your responsibility to obtain consent where it is required.

Maximising the benefits

5. Paragraphs B6 to B11 above highlight the sort of local benefits that can be achieved from events. You may wish to involve neighbouring land managers and businesses so that event organisers can use local suppliers, giving knock-on positive benefits to the local economy,

Appendix I The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority's policy on organised outdoor events in the Brecon Beacons National Park

General aims: Organised outdoor events

The Brecon Beacons National Park provides an excellent location for organised outdoor events, recognising that the area offers great opportunities for participants to enjoy its special qualities. Events also provide a number of benefits for the area including opportunities to introduce new people to the Park, economic benefits and opportunities for businesses and others to reach new audiences. The National Park Authority aims to:

- Guide events away from the most environmentally sensitive areas and from areas of the Park which experience excessive visitor and/or events pressure;
- Minimise conflict regarding environmental and land management sensitivities by ensuring organisers plan events on robust sites (those that are able to sustain the impacts of organised events) and at suitable times of the year;
- Encourage the use of environmental impact studies to help assess the impacts of events on the environment and on people's enjoyment of the area in order to guide future decision making;
- Minimise conflicts with festivals, neighbourhoods and businesses and other recreational users and their enjoyment of the Park's special qualities;
- Promote early dialogue between event organisers, land managers and all other interested parties so that appropriate mitigation measures can be adopted;
- Encourage participants in events to behave responsibly; and
- Encourage organisers to actively promote the Countryside Code, Brecon Beacons Upland Walking Code and the Brecon Beacons National Park generally to participants and others.

Procedure to Determine Applications to hold Recreational, Sporting and Challenge Events on National Park Authority owned land

Scope and rationale

The Authority has historically had a procedure in place for dealing with sporting and challenge events within the National Park. The procedure was originally devised by the then Recreation Officer and dates back to the 1990s. It was applied to any sporting or challenge event occurring within the National Park which the Authority was given notice of with the Authority then either supporting or not supporting the event.

While the procedure has been revised slightly in the intervening period it does not properly take account of the changes to the Authority's structure and decision making processes that have occurred in the interim. As a result, dealing with events has been undertaken in an ad hoc manner without a clear or consistent decision making procedure being in place.

In this context, an event was defined as "a situation where significant numbers of people are organised to simultaneously participate in a countryside recreation". A typical example given was a sponsored walk.

While it is clear that the Authority has little or no control over many of the events that occur in the National Park it is equally clear that the current level and geographic spread of events across the

National Park are causing localised disruptions to community life through excessive use of particular areas or through clashes with other events, be they of a similar nature or not.

The Authority, when it is consulted⁴, provides advice⁵ to event organisers but many events proceed without any recourse to the Authority at all and, to all intents and purposes, without its knowledge. Where those events occur on private land (not in the ownership of the National Park Authority) it is for the relevant landowner to give consent and impose conditions.

It is recognised that other activities which take place on Authority land may be potentially damaging (more so than many recreation-based events). Military training exercises and use by local hunts, for example, can result in localised erosion and disruption to local communities and visitors. However, such activities are more likely to recur on a regular basis. In addition, and in the case of military training, other mechanisms such as Training on Private Land Agreements (“TOPL”) exist to regulate activity pressures. Such activities are therefore outside the scope of the proposed events procedure. Consequently, it is considered that negotiation between the Authority and the organisations involved is required on a more frequent and local level and should not be subject to the processes described in this paper.

Officers have therefore refreshed the procedure following consultation with landowner and user stakeholders as follows:

Brecon Beacons National Park Events Procedure

The events authorisation procedure has been designed to apply to sporting, recreational and challenge based events which take place primarily on land owned by the Authority. However, the Authority will actively seek to encourage other landowners within the National Park to adopt the procedure for their purposes so that a uniform approach can be applied across the Park. The Authority will also seek to work with event organisers to develop and promote the procedure as best practice.

I. Classification of events

The procedure applies to all recreational, sporting or challenge events that have a clearly identifiable organiser or organisational structure; that will involve a formal or structured gathering of participants or competitors; has a set or planned course or area within which the event will be undertaken; and, requires the consent of the Authority (as it is exempt from the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000⁶).

Motorsport events are not covered by the procedure and will be considered on a case by case basis. Such events will need to provide robust evidence as to their impacts and benefits. However, where motor rallies occur on the highway network they are governed and regulated by existing legislation and are outside the scope of this procedure⁷.

The procedure seeks to distinguish between the different types of event which may occur and the varying degrees of participation. The procedure therefore categorises events according to the number of participants as follows:

⁴ There is no compulsion upon event organisers to consult the National Park Authority

⁵ Advice on appropriate areas, areas to avoid, suitable/unsuitable routes etc.

⁶ As detailed in Schedule 2 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

⁷ The National Park Authority is a statutory consultee for rallies

Event Type	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
Walking	50 - 100	101 – 500	501 - 1500	1501+
Running	50 - 100	101 – 500	501 - 1500	1501+
Mountain Biking	<25	25 – 150	151 - 500	501+
Equestrian	<25	25 – 75	76 - 150	151+
Swimming	<25	25 – 75	76 - 150	151+
Canoeing	<25	25 – 50	51 - 100	101+
Extreme Sport ⁸	<25	25 - 100	101 - 500	Not normally permitted

If an activity, that involves walking or running, which requires public liability insurance, requires the permission of the landowner to validate that insurance and the number of participants falls below the minimum number in the 'Small' category, it will normally be approved provided that details of such insurance along with any accompanying health and safety risk assessments and emergency procedures are submitted to the National Park Authority at least two weeks prior to the start of the event. The responsibility to check insurance requirements in such cases will rest wholly with the event organiser.

Where an organiser is seeking approval to hold a multiple activity event, such as a duathlon or triathlon for example, the event will be classified for the purposes of consideration against the activity element with the most restrictive participant threshold.

2. Consultation and decision matrix

Consultations and decisions on whether events will be allowed or not will be undertaken according to the matrix shown below. The decision in each case will be made by the National Park Authority officer appearing at the bottom of each list.

Small Event	Medium Event	Large Event	Very Large Event
Consultation with commoners ⁹ ↓ Internal consultation ¹⁰ ↓ Wardens' Manager	Consultation with commoners ↓ Community Councils ↓ Internal consultation ↓ Wardens' Manager	Consultation with commoners ↓ Internal consultation ↓ LAF ↓ Community Councils ↓ Conservation Manager	Consultation with commoners ↓ Internal consultation ↓ LAF ↓ Community Councils ↓ Director of Countryside & Land Management

⁸ Extreme Sports are those such as Paragliding, Motor Paragliding, Hang Gliding, Abseiling, Grass Boarding etc. The procedure will not apply to organised climbing or caving events as these will be governed by the BMC and local Caving Clubs who are more likely to have local agreements/arrangements in place in any case

⁹ where the event is proposed to take place on common land

¹⁰ to involve Senior Ecologist, Countryside and Access projects Officer, Archaeologist

The Authority's Scheme of Delegation will need amending as a result of this recommendation. As a contingency it is proposed that when the Wardens' Manager, the Conservation Manager or the Director is away for an extended period or on leave that the decision be made by the respective line manager (i.e. in the case of the Wardens' Manager the Conservation Manager, in the case of the Conservation Manager the Director and in the case of the Director the Chief Executive).

3. Decision timescale

The Wardens' Manager will seek to reach a decision on small and medium events, in principle, as quickly as possible and in any case within 6 weeks of the date upon which the full details of an event are received.

In the case of large and very large events the National Park Authority will set up an Events Working Group comprising of officers¹¹ which will convene when necessary to consider requests for large and very large events. The Group will advise the Conservation Manager and the Director of Countryside and Land Management (as appropriate) as part of the determination of the request. Having received the full details about an event the Conservation Manager or the Director of Countryside and Land Management (as appropriate) will seek to reach a decision, in principle, within 4 months of the date upon which full details of an event are received.

4. Consultation and conditions

General requirements:

1. the event organiser will be required to submit a formal application to the Authority;
2. as a general rule no events will be allowed on the hill between March and July. However, where the organiser of a proposed event on any land owned or managed by the Authority is able to demonstrate to the Authority, through mitigation measures; pre- and post-event surveys and monitoring; a commitment to make good any damage caused; and, that the interests of ground-nesting birds and young livestock can be safeguarded, the Authority may be content to grant consent for that event;
3. Officers from the National Park Authority will consult the commoners/graziers following receipt of an application. In the case of large and very large events affecting the Black Mountain these will be referred to the Meithryn Mynydd meeting for discussion;
4. the event organiser will give notice of an application for an event to each local community council in the affected area. The information provided to the community council/s will be expected to cover any locations used for arrival, departure, registration, camping and parking in addition to the actual event area. Officers will take into consideration any representations received as a result. In the case of large and very large events the Authority will formally consult the community council/s;

5. Fees

For all events organised by commercial event organisers, the Authority will seek a combined fee based on both the size of the event (in terms of the expected number of participants) and the distance traversed by the event route or course. Fees will be based on the following scales:

Fee based on participant numbers

Small event = no charge

Medium event = £1 per participant

Large event = £2 per participant

Very large event = £3 per participant

¹¹ to comprise Senior Ecologist, Wardens' Manager, Countryside and Access Projects Officer, Rights of Way Officer and Rights of Way Assistant

Fee based on distance traversed

There will be a basic fee of £50 for distances¹² of up to 10km rising in increments of £10 for every additional 10km as follows:

- 0 – 10km = £50
- 11 – 20km = £60
- 21 – 30km = £70
- 31 – 40km = £80
- 41 – 50km = £90

and so on. The event type will be irrelevant.

For area based events, the perimeter of the used area will be measured¹³ and the distance fee calculated accordingly.

All fees received will be used for conservation and access projects in the event area and any remedial works which may be required post-event. All funds received will be held in a 'ring fenced' account for that purpose. Fees will not generally be sought from the organisers of charity or not-for-profit events. However, for this to apply, the application must be accompanied by a clear explanation as to why it would be justifiable for the Authority to waive the fees. Organisers will be asked to consider making a donation but a donation will not be compulsory.

The fees listed are exclusive of VAT. Fees will be subject to VAT at 20%.

6. Details required in the application form

The application will require that the following information is provided:

All events

- Number of participants
- Entry and exit points from the event area(s) or start and finish points
- Parking for participants
- Parking for spectators
- Collection and disposal of litter
- Management and disposal of human waste
- Signage
- Marshalls
- Risk assessments
- Emergency procedures
- Insurance – the NPA will require sight of a certificate or the policy documents
- Camping (where relevant)
- Feed stations (where relevant)
- Toilets (where relevant)
- Timescale for the setup and removal of any event facilities (where relevant)

Large and very large events only

- Traffic Management Plan
- Ecological impact assessment

7. Conditions

¹² Distances will be measured in two dimensions using the Authority's proprietary mapping software. No account will be taken of any changes in height.

¹³ This will be measured using the Authority's proprietary mapping software. No account will be taken of any changes in height. Where an event is based on a series of checkpoints the perimeter will be calculated by connecting the outer-most checkpoints and measuring the resulting line.

Each event that is permitted will be subject to standard conditions and special conditions if necessary. These will be formulated as part of the consultation and decision making process.

Evidence will be required that statutory consents are in place where applicable, and that measures are identified to discharge any conditions that are included, at least 14 days before the event is scheduled to take place.

Appendix 2 Template for ecological screening

This example table lists the type of sensitivities to be aware of and the sort of amelioration to consider. The table is neither definitive nor exhaustive and we encourage you to develop your own systems and expertise for this.

Sensitivity	Yes/No	Explain why yes/no	Amelioration
Ground-nesting birds		Date of event	Avoid staging event between April 1 and July 31
SSSI		Route of event	Landowner to seek consent from NRW
Soft ground (bog, wetland)		Route of event at several locations	Re-route/mark out soft ground/route
Crossing eroded ground		Route of event at several locations	Re-route
Ongoing habitat management		Route of event	May need to re-route; advise participants
Requirement for prior survey		e.g., Ground-nesting birds	May need to re-route, based on survey findings
Requirement for follow up monitoring ¹⁴		e.g., Ground-nesting birds/soft ground	To check that there has been no significant or long-lasting damage caused to sensitive feature(s)

¹⁴ E.g., see [OMM final report](#)

Appendix 3 Checklist for environmental management

This is distinct from ecological screening in Appendix 2, instead covering matters like litter, toilets, mud on roads, traffic management, etc.

Management issue	Scale of impact (giving reasons why impacts are considered to be this)	Amelioration
e.g.,	e.g.,	e.g.,
Litter	High (size of event)	Participant code of practice; bins at key points, including for competitors (e.g., vest numbers, drinking bottles, snacks etc.) and spectators; event supervisors in place during and after event
Noise	Low (type of event)	
Toilets	Moderate (always needed)	Participant code of practice; information provided to competitors and spectators, support provided by local businesses; good practice = no fouling on the hill etc
Mud on roads	Low (walking event)	
Dogs	Moderate (spectators)	Advice: always on leads, follow the Countryside Code and Brecon Beacons Uplands Walking Code
Traffic	High (large event, lots of spectators)	Liaise with local councils and businesses, and with local police beforehand
Etc.		
Etc.		
Etc.		

Appendix 4 Examples of guidance available from other organisations

Institute of Fundraising: preparation of outdoor events, including in National Parks

<http://www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk/code-of-fundraising-practice/guidance/outdoor-uk-challenge-events-including-the-three-peaks-guidance/>

Institute of Fundraising: charity challenge events

<http://www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk/code-of-fundraising-practice/guidance/charity-challenge-events-guidance/>

British Mountaineering Council: health and safety considerations

<https://www.thebmc.co.uk/Download.aspx?id=369>

British Orienteering: event organisation

<http://www.britishorienteering.org.uk/page/organisers>

Appendix 5 Summary of rights and responsibilities under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 access provisions

The CROW Act gives people the right to enter any land mapped as ‘access land’ for the purpose of open air recreation provided that they do so without damaging any walls, fences, hedges, stiles or gates. They must also comply with restrictions contained in Schedule 2 (below).

Advice from the Welsh Government suggests that the CROW Act does not provide access rights to events with organised starts and finishes and associated infrastructure, especially if they involve a large number of people for example. The CROW Act also does not give a right to undertake commercial activities and the same advice states that this can be defined as “having profit as a primary aim”.

Our recommendation is that event organisers should not rely on access rights provided by the CROW Act when organising an event, partly because of the Welsh Government advice but also because we strongly encourage event organisers to discuss and agree plans with landowners, graziers and statutory bodies.

SCHEDULE 2 RESTRICTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY PERSONS EXERCISING RIGHT OF ACCESS UNDER THE COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY ACT 2000 (CROW ACT)

General restrictions

The CROW right of access does not entitle a person to be on any land if, they —

- (a) drives or rides any vehicle other than an invalid carriage as defined by section 20(2) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970,
- (b) uses a vessel or sailboard on any non-tidal water,
- (c) has with him any animal other than a dog,
- (d) commits any criminal offence,
- (e) lights or tends a fire or does any act which is likely to cause a fire,
- (f) intentionally or recklessly takes, kills, injures or disturbs any animal, bird or fish,
- (g) intentionally or recklessly takes, damages or destroys any eggs or nests,
- (h) feeds any livestock,
- (i) bathes in any non-tidal water,
- (j) engages in any operations of or connected with hunting, shooting, fishing, trapping, snaring, taking or destroying of animals, birds or fish or has with him any engine, instrument or apparatus used for hunting, shooting, fishing, trapping, snaring, taking or destroying animals, birds or fish,
- (k) uses or has with him any metal detector,
- (l) intentionally removes, damages or destroys any plant, shrub, tree or root or any part of a plant, shrub, tree or root,
- (m) obstructs the flow of any drain or watercourse, or opens, shuts or otherwise interferes with any sluice-gate or other apparatus,
- (n) without reasonable excuse, interferes with any fence, barrier or other device designed to prevent accidents to people or to enclose livestock,
- (o) neglects to shut any gate or to fasten it where any means of doing so is provided, except where it is reasonable to assume that a gate is intended to be left open,
- (p) affixes or writes any advertisement, bill, placard or notice,

(q) in relation to any lawful activity which persons are engaging in or are about to engage in on that or adjoining land, does anything which is intended by him to have the effect—

(i) of intimidating those persons so as to deter them or any of them from engaging in that activity,

(ii) of obstructing that activity, or

(iii) of disrupting that activity,

(r) without reasonable excuse, does anything which (whether or not intended by him to have the effect mentioned in paragraph (q)) disturbs, annoys or obstructs any persons engaged in a lawful activity on the land,

(s) engages in any organised games, or in camping, hang-gliding or para-gliding, or

(t) engages in any activity which is organised or undertaken (whether by him or another) for any commercial purpose.