



Developing integrated
legislation for outdoor
recreation

Datblygu deddfwriaeth
integredig ar gyfer
hamdden awyr agored

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Background

- A fairer and more prosperous Wales

For outdoor recreation this means:

- securing better access to the outdoors for recreation,
- modernising and simplifying the current regulatory framework, and
- providing clarity and certainty over where people can go and what they can do there.

Cefndir

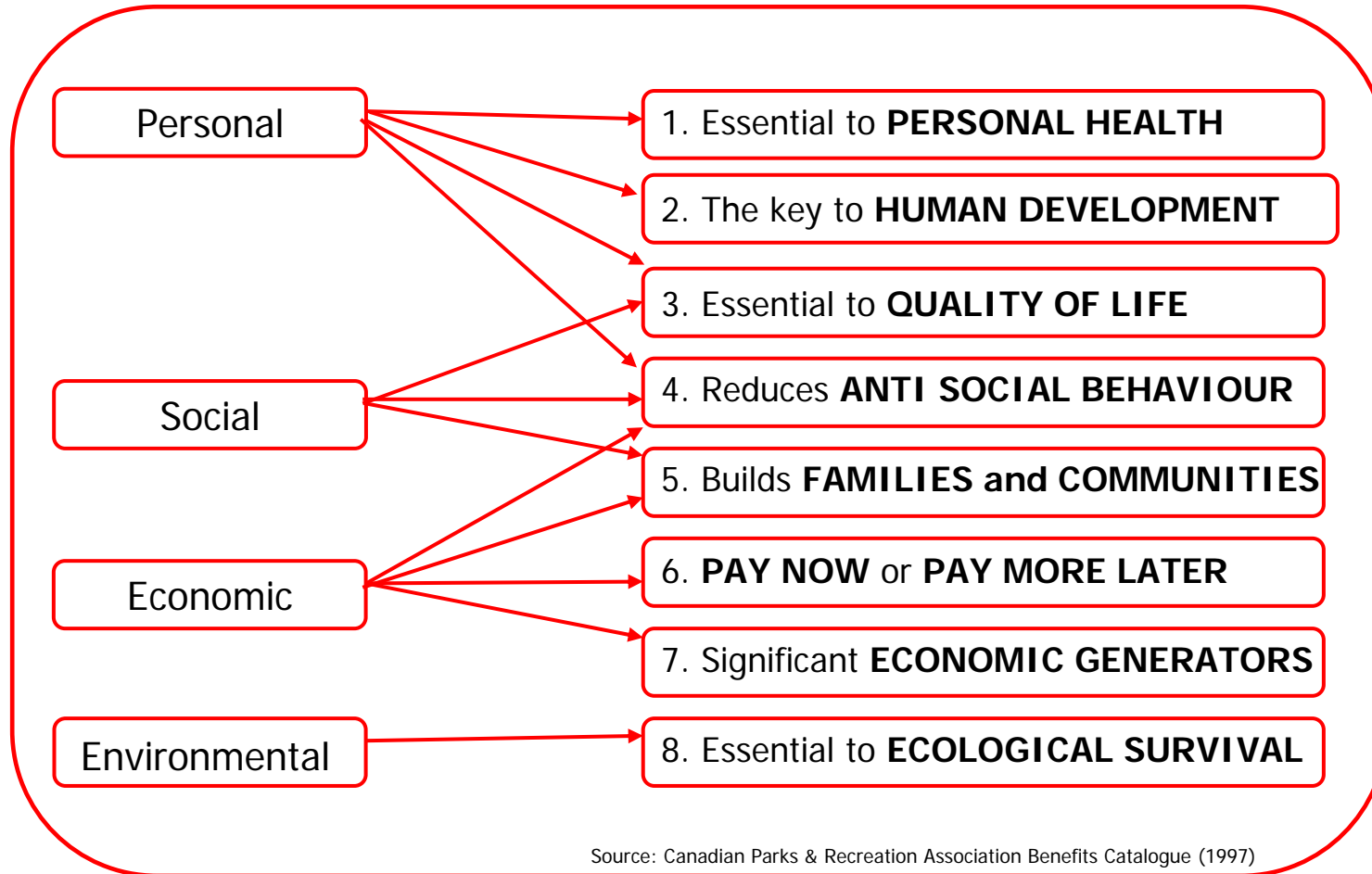
- Creu cenedl deg a ffyniannus

Ar gyfer gweithgareddau hamdden awyr agored mae hyn yn golygu:

- sicrhau gwell mynediad i'r awyr agored ar gyfer hamdden,
- moderneiddio a symleiddio'r fframwaith rheoleiddio presennol, a
- darparu eglurder a sicrwydd ynghylch lle gall pobl fynd a'r hyn y gallant ei wneud yno.

Benefits

Maintenance



“It’s the economy, stupid”

- Walking: £562m of additional demand, £275m of GVA, and around 11,980 person-years of employment.
- Wales Coast Path: £32.2m of additional demand, £16.1m of GVA, and 730 person-years of employment.
- Proximity to high quality green space increases property values by 2.6%-11.3%.
- Every £1 of public spend on green space projects levers in £4.20 of private sector investment, boosting regeneration.
- Cerdded: £ 562m o alw ychwanegol, £ 275m o GVA, ac oddeutu 11,980 person-mlynedd o gyflogaeth.
- Llwybr Arfordir Cymru: £ 32.2 miliwn o alw ychwanegol, £ 16.1m o GVA, a 730 person-mlynedd o gyflogaeth.
- Agosrwydd at fannau gwyrdd o ansawdd uchel yn cynyddu'r gwerth eiddo o 2.6% -11.3%.
- Mae pob £1 o' wario cyhoeddus ar brosiectau manau gwyrdd yn creu £4.20 o fuddsoddiad gan y sector preifat, gan roi hwb i adfywio.



Participation

- Changes to who participates
- Changes to activities
- Changes to where people go

Cymryd Rhan

- Newidiadau i pwy sy'n cymryd rhan
- Newidiadau i weithgareddau
- Newidiadau i'r lle mae pobl yn mynd



Demand

- 60% of the adult population in Wales would like to visit the outdoors more often.
- Participation is static, but stated demand is high
- Convenience is important, with short duration visits close to home.
- Access to a diversity of activities could be an important factor in destination choice.

Galw

- Byddai 60% oedolion yng Nghymru yn hoffi ymweld â'r awyr agored yn amlach.
- Cymeryd rhan yn sefydlog, ond mae galw yn uchel
- Cyfleustra yn bwysig, gyda ymweliadau cyfnod byr yn agos at eu cartrefi.
- Gallai mynediad i amrywiaeth o weithgareddau fod yn ffactor bwysig wrth ddewis cyrchfan.



Current Legislation Deddfwriaeh Presennol

- Small Holdings and Allotment Act 1908
- Allotments Act 1950
- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- Countryside Act 1968
- Highways Act 1980
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Cycle Tracks Act 1984
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000



Limitations

- Public rights of way based on historic use
- Areas of high recreational value without secure public access
- Access to, and on water, is creating areas of conflict
- Doesn't address the need for multi-use
- Current provisions create confusion
- High cost to administration
- Provision of green space, including allotments is patchy

Cyfyngiadau

- Hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus yn seiliedig ar ddefnydd hanesyddol
- Ardaloedd o werth adloniadol uchel heb fynediad cyhoeddus diogel
- Mynediad i, ac ar ddŵr, yn creu ardaloedd o wrthdaro
- Nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â'r angen am aml-ddefnydd
- Darpariaethau presennol yn creu dryswch
- Cost uchel i weinyddiaeth
- Darparu mannau gwyrdd, gan gynnwys rhandiroedd yn anghyson



Principles

- presumption in favour of increasing access for responsible recreation
- meet the needs of the widest possible range of activities
- easy to communicate, both on the extent of access but also what is responsible use
- be flexible and responsive to changes in demand and use
- simplify administration for local authorities and other regulating bodies

Egwyddorion

- rhagdybiaeth o blaid cynyddu mynediad ar gyfer gweithgareddau hamdden cyfrifol
- diwallu anghenion yr ystod ehangaf posibl o weithgareddau hamdden
- hawdd i gyfathrebu beth yw defnydd cyfrifol
- Yn hyblyg ac yn ymatebol i newidiadau mewn galw
- symleiddio gweinyddiaeth i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff rheoleiddio eraill



Scope

- Access to the countryside
- Public Rights of Way
- Green spaces
- Allotments and Community Growing Spaces

Cwmpas

- Mynediad i gefn gwlad
- Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus
- Mannau gwyrdd
- Rhandiroedd a Mannau Tyfu Cymunedol



The Process

- Pre-consultation (until October)
- Green Paper consultation (December - February)
- Decisions (April 2014)

Y Broses

- Cyn ymgynghori (tan yr Hydref)
- Ymgynghoriad ar sail Papur Gwyrdd (Rhagfyr – Chwefror)
- Penderfyniadau (Ebrill 2014)



Today

An opportunity:

- to contribute your knowledge, experience, and evidence.
- to provide a steer on how proposals should be shaped, and to suggest some.

Heddiw

- Cyfle:
- i gyfrannu eich gwybodaeth, profiad, a thystiolaeth.
- i ddarparu arweiniad ar sut y dylai cynigion cael eu llunio, ac i awgrymu rhai.



Access to the countryside

How do we best secure in perpetuity areas of potentially high recreational value whilst retaining flexibility to meet changes in demand?

How can we provide safeguards for land management and wildlife without resorting to placing limiting or disproportionate conditions on access?

Access to, and on water in particular is unresolved, creating areas of conflict. How should new legislation be framed in order to remove conflict?

Would legislation and / or guidance be the most effective means by which to provide clarity, or reduce, the degree of occupiers liability?

Should there be separate provisions for commercial activity, or should the same rights and responsibilities be shared across all users?

What sanctions should there be for 'any person' who contravenes anything that would be provided for in new legislation?



Key Questions

What should be the priority for a new regulatory framework which **increases the extent** of land and water available for responsible recreation on a **secure and clear basis**?

What needs to be done to allow a **wider range of activities**, and promote good relationships between users and with land management and wildlife?

How could legislation help ensure that there is **equitable access** to outdoor recreation opportunities close to where people live, and **adequate provision** of allotments and community gardens?

Which aspects of the current regime need to be **streamlined and harmonised**, and can we remove some existing anomalies and bureaucracy without compromising the strengths of what we already have?

To what extent should legislation deal with the **regulation of users and activities**, and what **safeguards** need to be included for existing activity, land management, and wildlife?