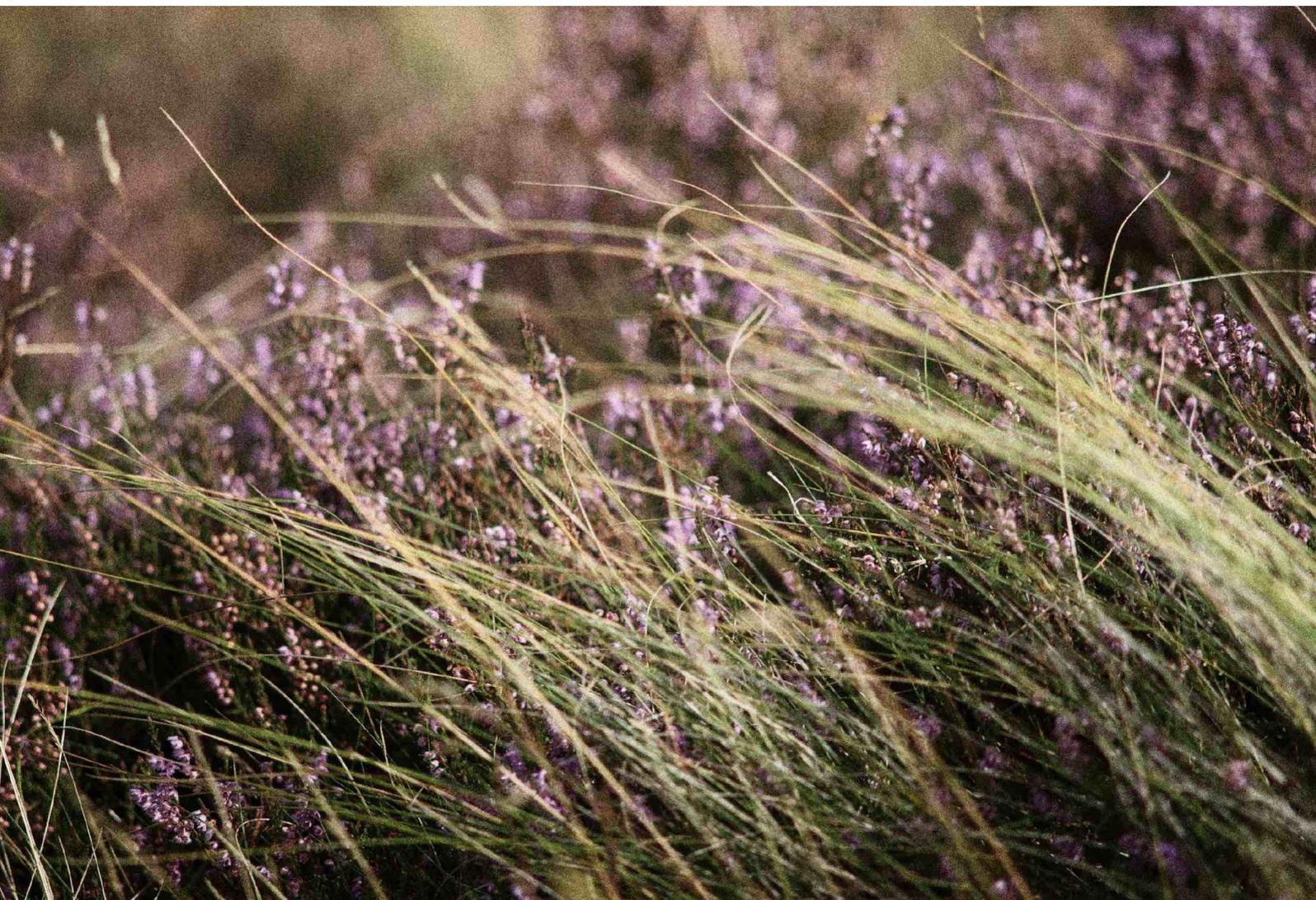


Pentland Land Managers Association

Outdoor event requirements

Ensuring your event respects other people and the environment
whilst taking responsibility for its impact

1st edition: 27.08.22



plma.

people in a working landscape

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1. Introduction - The PLMA

The majority of the land in the Pentland Hills Regional Park is in private ownership. It comprises many small scale family farms and estates that depend on the landscape for their livelihoods.

The Pentland Land Managers Association - PLMA - is an association of farms and estates across the Pentland Hills. We promote responsible public access to the hills in balance with farming, rural businesses, and the fragile natural environment. The PLMA supports the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside for the shared benefit and well-being of visitors, nature and the communities that live and work here.

This document supports these aims in regard to organised outdoor events within the natural and working landscapes owned and managed by our members. It will be periodically reviewed to reflect current pressures and issues faced by the landscape.

The primary aim of this document is to ensure that, together, land managers and events organisers responsibly protect our precious natural resource - the hills.

2. Supplementary guidance

This document is designed to supplement other material and guidance available regarding the organising of outdoor events. It specifically addresses issues faced by PLMA members and is relevant to the Pentland Hills.

Please also refer to the following documents:

- "[The Scottish Outdoor Access Code](#)" - esp. paragraphs 3.60, 3.61 - issued by NatureScot
- "[Guidance for Organised Outdoor Events](#)" - issued by The Pentland Hills Regional Park (PHRP).
- "[Outdoor events in Scotland](#)" - issued by The National Access Forum

There are also other helpful guides to organising successful events - some are specific to particular sports.

2.1 The Scottish Outdoor Access Code

The [Scottish Outdoor Access Code](#) issued by NatureScot is an important source of official information based on 3 principles:

- Respect the interests of other people
- Care for the environment
- Take responsibility for your own actions.

2.2 Guidance for Outdoor Events by PHRP

"Guidance for Organised Outdoor Access Events in the Pentland Hills Regional Park" by the Pentland Hills Regional Park Authority covers the fundamentals of preparation, consultation, planning, implementation, and restoration. It outlines the risk assessments and insurance considerations that are important when organising an event.

It should be read alongside this document as they supplement each other.

3. Who is this guide for?

This document should be read and understood by all those proposing to run an event and/or activity on (or passing through) land within the Pentland Hills that is owned or managed by a PLMA member - regardless of the proposed event size, duration, and complexity.

3.1 Is permission required?

The table on the following page has been taken from "Outdoor events in Scotland" p6 - issued by *The National Access Forum*. It outlines scenarios in which it is likely that landowner permission will be required to hold an event, although this list is not exhaustive.

On the basis of this information, the **majority of organised events are likely to require landowner permission**. It is also stated (on p7 of the same document) that, "Where permission is required, this can either be granted (with or without conditions) or refused at the land managers' discretion".

Thresholds defined in the Code (para 3.60)	When these are likely to apply ^{1,2}
Needing new or temporary facilities or services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parking, fencing, toilets, litter bins, marquees, roped off areas, marked courses or signs are required
Likely to unreasonably hinder land management operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time and place of the event hinders land management operations or seasonal activities such as lambing, deer stalking or grouse shooting, and this cannot be resolved by prior liaison between the organiser and land manager • The event takes place close in time to other events on the same land and their combined effects unreasonably hinder land management as above
Likely to unreasonably interfere with other people's enjoyment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large numbers of participants or spectators will be in areas that are particularly popular for recreation • Large numbers of people will be on narrow paths, passing in short timescales • Participants are likely to be racing, with potential risk to other users² • The event takes place close in time to other events on the same land and their combined effects unreasonably interfere with other people's enjoyment as above
Likely to unreasonably affect the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The event is likely to cause significant damage to paths or vegetation³ • The event will use specific areas which have suffered, or are likely to suffer, from the cumulative effects of multiple events and need time to recover³ • The event could cause damage or disturbance to protected areas or sensitive species (in particular during the breeding season)³

1. This list is indicative rather than definitive and is based on an interpretation of the Access Code by the National Access Forum. Where events could cause damage or disturbance to protected areas or sensitive species (as in the final bullet), the need to obtain land managers' permission is linked to statutory requirements under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.
2. Some events of this type may require the temporary suspension of Access rights by an order under Section 11 of the Land Reform Act.
3. These effects can be strongly weather-dependent and these judgements should therefore be based on worst case scenarios.

Table and footnotes from "Outdoor events in Scotland" p6 - issued by *The National Access Forum*.

4. Determining principles

If you have identified that landowner permission will be required to hold a proposed event then adhering to the requirements laid out in this document will aid in the organisational process.

In the limited number of circumstances where permission is not required, we still urge adherence to these requirements, and the guidance issued in the documents listed above, in the spirit of acting responsibly towards the local environment and the people who live and work here. At all times, it is paramount that the rights contained within the Scottish Outdoor Access Code are upheld.

When determining whether or not a proposed event should be granted permission to proceed, the PLMA and its relevant members shall make this determination against a number of key principles. These are summarised below and examined more thoroughly through the body of this document. Note that this list is not exhaustive nor exclusive; other determining factors may come to bear. Please also note that in the event that permission for a proposed event is refused, neither the PLMA nor its relevant members are obliged to disclose reasoning for such a refusal.

4.1 Is a proposed event "compatible" with the proposed route or venue?

- Is it appropriate for its context in terms of scale and nature of its activity?
- Is it compatible with and further the stated aims of the Regional Park (see [Pentland Hills Regional Park Strategic Management Plan 2019 - 2028 p1 + 2 or Appendix A](#))

4.2 Will the proposed event impact the working landscape?

With specific reference to:

- Wildlife
- Natural environment
- Livestock
- Other users
- Infrastructure
- Year-round impact (outwith event day)
- Local community
- Local businesses

4.3 Has the timing of the proposed event been properly considered?

With specific reference to:

- Seasonal wildlife considerations (breeding etc.)
- Seasonal farming, land management, and sporting considerations (lambing/calving times etc.)
- Seasonal weather - (contingency plans / routes for adverse conditions etc.)
- Other events or activities

4.4 What benefits will the proposed event bring? To whom?

With specific reference to:

- Commercial value
- Local people, local businesses, local economy
- Wildlife + biodiversity (Giving back to the landscape and environment)
- Education (Promotion of responsible access and other opportunities)

4.5 Is the management of the proposed event satisfactory?

Has guidance been followed (or will it be) in regard to:

- Marketing
- Insurance
- Communication
- Health & safety, risk assessment & management
- Ensuring adequate facilities / staffing / stewarding (before, during and after an event as appropriate)
- Ensuring responsible access and taking measures to uphold the Access Code at all times
- Any proposed involvement of external organisations including Police Scotland, NatureScot, SEPA, the Local Authority
- Do the management team / organisation have the appropriate skills, qualifications and / or resources?

4.6 Previous experience?

- Have similar previous events been held satisfactorily by the organisation?
- In which case, was feedback positive / were any lessons learned? (Is there evidence of this?)
- Although previous experiences (both positive and negative) will be considered, permissions for each proposed event shall be determined on its own merits.
- It shall not be assumed that events which have historically been granted permission (or which have previously taken place) shall automatically be (or do) so again.
- Similarly, newly proposed events shall not be necessarily disadvantaged by the fact that they have not previously taken place.

4.7 What is the nature of the proposed event?

- Sporting / competitive / cultural / commercial / political / charitable / religious / wellbeing
- Is there a possibility for conflict of interest or other incompatibility between a PLMA member's commercial or other interests and the type / nature of the event?

4.8 Will the proposed event have an entrance fee - or will it be free to participate or attend?

- If an event is commercial in nature, who are the beneficiaries / stakeholders?
- What emphasis has been placed on "Giving Back"?

4.9 What is the scale of the proposed event?

- How many participants are expected?
- How many spectators are expected?
- Number of vehicles and extent of facilities required?
- Will numbers of both participants and spectators be limited and controlled - and how?

4.10 Will the proposed event's marketing be appropriate?

- Will information about specific routes be suitably controlled - and how?
- Will messaging, imagery, and graphics be appropriate and sensitive to both the event and the interests of relevant PLMA members?

- Will safeguards and protocols be deployed to protect PLMA members and their interests in the public realm? (Specifically, but not limited to, the deliberate, accidental or untimely dissemination of inappropriate, undesirable, contentious, sensitive, personal, or other information, messaging, or imagery. Of particular interest will be any proposed social-media and other online campaigns (within which information may be distributed quickly and in a manner that is far-reaching).

5. A little more detail

5.1 Good communications and planning:

Good communication with the PLMA and relevant landowners and/or land managers is of vital importance - before, during, and after the proposed event. The PLMA and its members can advise of potential conflicts between proposed events, land management operations, other recreational users, and the wildlife we share the landscape with. We will be happy to discuss proposed solutions.

The timing of proposed events is critical - as are the details of proposed routes and the expected number of participants and spectators.

In order that issues can be identified and solutions (if required) can be found, discussions must take place well in advance of a proposed event date. Note that the table in 5.1.1 below lays out timescales that the PLMA consider minimum periods in advance of a proposed event for discussions to start. Equally, post event debriefs can be useful to ensure lessons are learnt where need be.

5.1.1 Required timescales

Event type	Event size (number of participants)		
	Small	Medium	Large
Walking or running	25 - 50	50 - 200	200+
Cycling	25 - 50	50 -100	100 +
Equestrian	10 - 25	25 - 50	50 +
Planning lead time	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years

Table from "Outdoor events in Scotland" p4 - issued by *The National Access Forum*.

We require that the timescales for planning an event - as laid out by the National Access Forum - for different sized events are adhered to. Please see the table above (*taken from "Outdoor events in Scotland" p4 - Issued by The National Access Forum*) to ascertain the size category of a proposed event and therefore the lead-in time required.

5.2 Environmental impact Awareness:

The landscape of the hills is precious yet fragile. In recent years it (and the people who live and work in it) has come under increasing pressure as more people seek to enjoy it - either through events or individually. To ensure the continued enjoyment of the very things that make the landscape special we must collectively recognise, understand, and work to mitigate the effects of these cumulative pressures.

Much of the land area of the Pentland Hills is within the Pentland Hills Regional Park. The term "Park" can lead to some confusion as it is defined as, "*a large public garden in town for recreation*" or "*a large area of land kept in its natural state for public recreational use*" - *Oxford English Dictionary*.

In fact, The Pentland Hills Regional Park is mainly comprised of privately owned land - and much of this is farmed by small family farm businesses. Balancing their needs, those of livestock, wildlife and other farm, land, forestry and business operations with the needs of public recreation and responsible access requires a delicate balance of open communication, respect, and understanding.

In responsibly planning an event, organisers must recognise impacts caused by events, actively mitigate these impacts, and positively contribute to a healthy and thriving environment for all.

5.2.1 Impact on Wildlife

The cumulative impact of events and of increasing people pressure within the hills is keenly felt by wildlife. The Pentlands are an important habitat for a wide variety of species - including critically endangered "red listed" ground nesting birds. At certain times of the year these species are particularly vulnerable to disturbance.

Note that a stated aim of the PHRP is, "caring for the hills so that the landscape and the habitat is protected and enhanced" - *Pentland Hills Regional Park Strategic Management Plan 2019 - 2028 p1 - Appendix A*

5.2.2 Impact on Livestock

Bear in mind that many of the people who live and work in the Pentland Hills rely on the livestock for their livelihood. There are particularly sensitive times of year such as lambing / calving and tugging / bulling. During these times it is especially important to keep disturbances to a minimum and it may not be appropriate to hold an event.

Livestock is often gathered, herded or otherwise moved. When in progress, it is possible that roads, paths, farmyards, fields, and/or large areas of hill ground may be busy or even hazardous. Causing disruption to a "gather" or movement of livestock can potentially cause livestock stress and may significantly add to a farmers workload. The PLMA and relevant land managers will be able to advise of the likelihood of such activities and help you to plan accordingly. Note however that farming operations can be heavily weather dependent and so it may be necessary for plans to be flexible or to change at short notice.

5.2.3 Impact on other users

There is a significant community of recreational Park users who care deeply about the local environment and who value the opportunity for peace and solitude. Large numbers of fast moving event participants and temporary event infrastructure both have the potential to impact negatively on the experience of these other users.

A stated aim of the PHRP is, "to retain the essential character of the hills as a place for the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside" - Pentland Hills Regional Park Strategic Management Plan 2019 - 2028 p1 Appendix A

We believe that proposed events should, so as far as is possible, be compatible with this stated aim and be mindful to minimise their potential impact on other users.

5.2.4 Impact on the local community

Organised events have the potential to cause significant disruption to the people who live and work in the Park. Past examples of this have included issues at the planning phase such as inadequate notice periods and consultation, through to practical considerations such as congestion caused by event participant car parking. Such issues can be mitigated by careful planning and good communication.

5.2.5 Impact on infrastructure

Whatever the weather conditions, events will often contribute to the intensive usage and wear placed upon the infrastructure of the landscape - such as paths, styles, and gates. Over time - this can lead to significant damage through path erosion and the widening of unsurfaced hill-tracks. These effects may be accelerated during periods of bad weather.

We draw attention to section 3.47 in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code - Appendix B.

5.2.6 Impact Year-round (outwith event day)

It should be noted that the cumulative impacts caused by events are not necessarily limited to the day of the event itself. Often, participants will train on, familiarise themselves with, and "recce" routes (frequently and year-round) prior to and even after an event.

The introduction of wearable GPS devices, Strava, and other mapping apps, turn 'temporary race-day routes' into permanent, digitally signposted and competed upon routes. This damages fragile hill-ground and peatland and has rendered past efforts at mitigation - such as bales to facilitate temporary fence crossings - futile. (The bales are removed but the route persists and therefore damages both fence and ground.)

All such event-related impact is in addition to that created by day-to-day users of the Park.

6. Statement of Intent & Environmental Impact Study

6.1 For events of all sizes - Statement of Intent

Events of all sizes will be asked to consider each of the points above and plan accordingly to mitigate environmental damage and impact.

We shall require a statement of intent clearly recognising anticipated impacts and planned mitigation actions. Clearly identify type and potential extent of impacts. We recommend referencing points 5.2.1 to 5.2.6 above.

We suggest that actions outlined include a provision for cancellation in bad weather conditions (which may exacerbate path erosion), the provision of alternative bad-weather routes, and the exclusive release of route information to verified event participants (instead of being widely available online for example).

6.2 For large events - Environmental Impact Study

For large events (see category table on page 10) we shall require a full Environmental Impact Study to be conducted and for it to at least cover the points under 6.2.1 and 6.2.2:

6.2.1 Identify type and potential extent of impacts

As for events of all sizes, clearly identify type and potential extent of impacts. Specifically reference impacts and planned mitigation towards the following (and as further discussed above in points 5.2.1 to 5.2.6):

- Wildlife
- Natural environment
- Livestock
- Other users
- Infrastructure

- Year-round impact (outwith event day)
- Local community (including land owners / land managers and land operations).
- Local businesses

6.2.2 Ecological Risk Assessment

You may seek the services of an accredited ecologist or other accredited expert for this purpose to ensure the assessment is conducted in a complete, competent, and authoritative manner. The assessment should at least include:

- **Condition of site report** – including a video record of proposed routes prior to an event taking place.
- **Consideration of timing and the potential for disturbance to habitats and wildlife** – with particular attention to breeding seasons.
- **Consideration of sensitive sites** – during route planning phases, PLMA can advise of sites that may have particular sensitivities due to protected, endangered, or sensitive species and habitats. Be aware that certain routes may not be appropriate for these reasons.
- **Weather risks** – if a proposed event is preceded or accompanied by heavy rain or snow, the resulting habitat damage could be potentially far greater.
- **Noise disturbance** – we encourage event organisers to promote events in accordance with the PHRP stated aim “to retain the essential character of the hills as a place for the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside” and therefore discourage excessive noise which is likely to have a disruptive effect (on wildlife, livestock, other users, and the local community alike).
- **Light disturbance** - note that we discourage events from taking place after darkness as disturbance from both noise and light can be greatly exacerbated.
- **Fire risk** - if it is proposed that an event is to be held during or after a prolonged period of dry or hot weather, the risk of wildfire is likely to be heightened.

Valuable information can be learnt from undertaking an Environmental Impact Study. As well as being generally considered good practice and helping an organiser’s own event, they can be a useful learning tool for future events, and as a means to gauge the infrastructural and environmental condition of the environment and landscape over time.

6.2.3 Carbon Impact Assessment

Whilst not a requirement, we encourage organisers to conduct a Carbon Impact Assessment. This would take into account every aspect of a proposed event; marketing, administration, participant & spectator travel, food + drink provision, provision of facilities, etc.

6.3 Bearing of commercial interests upon environmental impact

The PLMA recognise that not all proposed events are commercial in nature; however where permission is required for a proposed event to proceed, the granting of such permission shall be determined on the extent of a proposed event's potential impact and the merit of its organiser's approach to mitigation (amongst other factors). Note that whether or not a proposed event has a commercial interest for its stakeholders, it is not considered likely that this will have a bearing upon its potential impact.

7. Cap on numbers of events

To comply with the aims of the Pentland Hills Regional Park (see Appendix A), to limit the impact on the environment and to allow a reasonable rest period between events, there shall be a limit to the number of medium and large events (as defined in the table above). At present the limits are set as follows:

- Large events - 6 per annum
- Medium events - 4 per annum

These limits will be subject to periodic review by the PLMA.

Please note that these numbers represent limits and not targets. If an insufficient number of proposed events have met the requirements and considerations of permission being granted it shall not lead to a mutability in those standards.

8. Dogs

We request that both participants and spectators are actively discouraged from bringing dogs to a proposed event - whether on leads or not. The working landscape is home to livestock and many endangered ground nesting birds and protected species.

Dogs have the potential to significantly add to a proposed event's environmental impact. In this regard we encourage event organisers to be aware of contents of the "[The Dogs \(Protection of Livestock\) \(Amendment\) \(Scotland\) Act 2021](#)" and that participants and spectators of events and/or activities must act in accordance.

9. Giving back

"Event organisers are encouraged to 'put something back' into the areas where events take place, for example by making voluntary donations to local community initiatives or the upkeep of paths and tracks." - "[Outdoor events in Scotland](#)" p10 - issued by *The National Access Forum*

9.1 Safeguarding the future of the hills

The PLMA are working with Wildlife Estates Scotland (WES) to create a landscape-scale wildlife habitat plan for the Pentlands. The safeguarding of access rights in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and the mitigation of path erosion shall form a central part of this plan.

We are also working closely with the Regional Park authorities and other stakeholders but we need everyone to play their part in safeguarding the future of the hills - including event organisers and participants.

9.2 Contributions

We ask that organisers of all events that are proposed to be run on or pass over PLMA members' land or water pay a small amount to the PLMA on behalf of each event participant. Currently this is set at **£5 per participant**.

Whether this amount is paid in addition to or instead of donations made to other bodies is at the discretion of the organiser. If organisers wish to give back at rate greater than the amount above, this is encouraged.

"Where a land manager's permission is required, they may choose to make an appropriate charge."

*- "Outdoor events in Scotland" p7 - issued by *The National Access Forum**

9.2.1 A ring-fenced pledge

The PLMA pledge that these funds shall be ring-fenced for work conducted towards either biodiversity or infrastructure projects within PLMA member's land area as and where need arises. As our membership is directly comprised of landowners and managers we are uniquely positioned to promise and deliver this.

Note that if it is required that a proposed event be granted permission in order to take place, the collection of the above amount by the organiser and subsequent payment by the organiser in one sum to PLMA shall be considered to be a mandatory condition of this permission.

If such a permission is *not* required, the PLMA shall consider the collection and payment of the above amount to be in the interests of best practice and safeguarding of the future of the landscape. In either case, payments shall be gratefully received.

Amounts due shall be payable before an event's start date and if these have not been received by PLMA by this date it shall be reason for permission to be rescinded.

Note that payments made to the PLMA are made without prejudice to the rights of individual landowners or managers to negotiate a commercial fee for hosting an event on their land holdings and that PLMA members reserve the right to negotiate separate arrangements with event organisers. In practice, it is most likely this will apply in the case of proposed events with a commercial interest.

10. Recognition of giving back & adherence to good practice

Upon payment to the PLMA of the agreed amounts as outlined above, the right shall be granted to the organiser of a proposed event to use the PLMA "Giving Back Badge" within marketing and promotional materials. This shall be an emblem designed to highlight that a proposed event is organised in line with the principles of giving back and in recognition of adherence to the standards, requirements, and guidelines laid out both here and in other relevant guidance documents.

11. Cancellations

Note that PLMA and/or relevant PLMA members retain the right to cancel events up to the last minute. Reasons for this may include (but are not limited to) severe or adverse weather conditions, wildfire, biosecurity concerns around livestock, wildlife and/or plant life, and unforeseen requirements for land or farm operations.

If the guidance and requirements within this document have been followed, such a cancellation is unlikely and, except in the case of emergency, a reasonable period of notice will be given. Given the changing nature of our climate and the increasing likelihood of severe and adverse weather events, organisers should be aware of and plan for the eventuality of cancellation however.

In event of cancellation (for any reason) organisers would receive a refund of any payments made to PLMA minus a £75 admin fee.

12. Reparations

Plans to mitigate any foreseen impact should be made during the planning phases of a proposed event and presented within the Statement of Intent (and, for large events, within the Environmental Impact Study). It is expected that any necessary reparations shall be made in accord with the agreed mitigation actions in a timely manner once an event has ended.

Occasionally, unforeseen damage or impact can also take place. In this instance it is also expected that this is the full responsibility of the event organiser to make reparations against - again in a timely manner and to the full satisfaction of the PLMA and its relevant members.

We endorse the following statement from "Outdoor events in Scotland" p9 - issued by *The National Access Forum*:

"Minimising the impact of the event on the environment should be integral to the planning process. It is essential to tidy up as soon as possible after the event. Organisers should ensure that all rubbish and any signs or other temporary infrastructure are removed. It is advisable to liaise with

the land manager on the day of the event to ensure that this is completed to the land manager's satisfaction, and to agree any further action that may be required, for example if any damage has occurred. If conditions concerning restoration were part of the permission then these must also be fulfilled within the agreed timescale and to the satisfaction of the land manager."

Please refer to the [PHRP Guidance for Outdoor Events](#) for guidance in regard to risk assessments, insurance and liability considerations that may become relevant in these circumstances.

For the avoidance of doubt, the PLMA requires that event organisers abide by the recommendations given by the PHRP in "Guidance for Outdoor Events". In the case that permission is required for an event to proceed, following the advice contained within that document (particularly in regard to liability and insurance - 3.2) shall be a condition of such permission being granted, as shall the provision of evidence that appropriate third party public liability insurance will be in place for the duration of the event (including the period of onsite preparations and reparations) for a sum of not less than £3m.

13. Education

Event organisers are often in a strong position to promote the Outdoor Access Code. We encourage them to play a role in promoting responsible access in both participants and spectators and we echo the following,

"Organisers are also encouraged to actively promote the Access Code, for example by including publicity materials in participants' 'goodie bags'. A variety of Access Code publications can be obtained free from [NatureScot: pubs@nature.scot] "

- "[Outdoor events in Scotland](#)" p10 - issued by *The National Access Forum*

14. The local economy

We endorse the following from "[Outdoor events in Scotland](#)" p10 - issued by *The National Access Forum*:

"Events which provide visible local benefits are likely to be more acceptable to local communities and others who are directly affected. It would be beneficial to use local produce and suppliers where possible, and this can help to give a distinctive feel to outdoor events."

We encourage the organisers of all events of all sizes to actively engage with this advice. Where permission is required for a proposed event to proceed, the potential benefits to the local community and economy shall be a driving factor when permission is considered.

15. Change

The PLMA and its members have seen a dramatic increase in the recreational use of the PHRP and surrounding areas over recent years. As stated by the PHRP authority,

“The Pentland Hills Regional Park is a living, changing environment and has evolved as a mixed land use resource which is an important leisure, economic, community and heritage asset to the capital city and the surrounding Lothians.

With this evolution comes increasing and changing pressures and demands on the Pentland Hills Regional Park management and the other key stakeholders seeking to balance recreation and enjoyment with economic demands and the conservation of the Pentland Hills Regional Park’s natural and built heritage assets.”

- “Pentland Hills Regional Park Strategic Management Plan 2019 - 2028” p2 - PHRP

In order to respond dynamically and responsibly to the changing landscape and environment and the pressures placed upon it, this document is also likely to evolve.

16. Contact & further information

Website: pentlandmanagers.org

Email: hello@pentlandmanagers.org

Appendix A

Stated aims of the Pentland Hills Regional Park as per Pentland Hills Regional Park Strategic Management Plan 2019 - 2028 p1 + 2

" The aims of the Pentland Hills Regional Park, as set out in its designation order, are:

- to retain the essential character of the hills as a place for the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside
- caring for the hills so that the landscape and the habitat is protected and enhanced
- within this caring framework, to encourage responsible public enjoyment of the hills
- co-ordination of these aims so that they co-exist with farming and other land uses within the Pentland Hills Regional Park."

Appendix B.

From The Scottish Outdoor Access Code - *issued by NatureScot*:

"3.47 Some places are more prone to damage from recreational activities and so you might need to take extra care. For sensitive natural habitats, such as riverbanks, loch shores, marshes, blanket and raised bogs, mountain tops, steep slopes and coastal dunes, the key need is usually to prevent damage, such as erosion, as much as possible"