

Covid-19 and access to farmland around settlements

Description

On Monday (20th April) the Scottish Parliament met, sitting two metres apart. The session started with the Presiding Officer asked MSPs to take particular care to maintain that distance when arriving and leaving at the Chamber. That same day the First Minister announced a crackdown on workplaces that had been allowed to remain open but which were not ensuring that staff were able to keep 2m apart – quite right too. Maintaining physical distance is THE crucial factor in preventing the replication of COVID-19 and the spread of the pandemic. Then yesterday, the Scottish Government not only used the term ‘physical distancing’ (rather than social distancing) it emphasised how important this will be get out of the crisis. All positive steps in the right direction.

Unfortunately, however, in recognising the key role of physical distancing, the Scottish Government has not yet accepted the converse, which is that there is almost no justifiable need to restrict what people do or where they can go if they can keep 2m apart. That is the case for almost all work and recreational activities which take place outdoors. Instead, the Government has remained fixated on promoting the Stay at Home message which was designed in and for London. That has just fed the irrational fears about the virus, with increasingly adverse consequences.

The health consequences of the stay at home message

The stay at home message is contrary to the reams of government strategy, policy and guidance documents about the importance of walking and being outside for both physical and mental health. The consequence of the government breaking its own advice is that confining people to where they are living has numerous adverse short-term and longer-term consequences, from suicide to diseases associated with obesity. These problems will NOT suddenly be solved by lockdown being lifted, whether that is in 3, 6 or 12 weeks because what people are physically able to do and how they perceive the world is being affected by the lockdown. When lockdown ends, it’s likely many people will still be too frightened to go out sufficiently frequently and that is likely to be even more the case if, as the Scottish Government is now arguing, further lockdowns may be needed.

The consequences of that fear are best seen at present in the huge decrease in people seeking treatment from the NHS. Many people are not even attending the appointments that are being offered, they are not taking themselves to A and E and not referring themselves to the NHS when they start to experience symptoms ([see here](#)). The immediate consequence has been a spike in deaths following the lockdown ([see here](#)), which a few days ago the Sun speculated might be due to people with alcohol and drugs problems not getting treatment ([see here](#)). The Herald yesterday amplified these concerns, reporting that in Scotland there had been 886 additional deaths between 30th March and 19th April, not attributable to Covid-19, including 167 caused by strokes/heart disease, 279 to dementia and 161 to cancer. The longer-term consequences of people not being treated timeously for illnesses like cancer and heart disease remain to be seen.

There is a connection between this additional health disaster and the clampdown on access to the countryside. One of the main arguments that has been used for trying to stop people in Scotland driving to the countryside is that people doing so *might* have an accident and that would put an intolerable strain on the NHS. The current under-utilisation of the non-Covid facilities of the NHS disproves that. But the arguments that it's irresponsible to drive, because you might have a crash, and require A and E services, or irresponsible to walk, because you might have an accident and call out the mountain rescue, while sometimes well-intentioned, have both been shown to be invalid and have also contributed to the lack of people seeking non-Covid treatment. These public statements on driving and venturing into the hills have created a disastrous atmosphere in which many people feel ashamed about seeking medical treatment of any sort in hospital departments dealing with non-Covid illnesses or accidents.

At the same time the arguments that you *might* catch COVID-19 by touching a park bench or a gate have contributed to the perception that the risk of catching the virus in these situations is much higher than it is. That perception has helped create irrational fears. Such fear also deters people from seeking medical help when they really do need it (e.g they think it's too dangerous to go to any hospital because they fear they will catch Covid 19 in any part of that hospital).

The panic in the countryside, which objectively is the safest place people could be, and panics about using green space in towns have unfortunately contributed to the increase in non-COVID-19 deaths. Government needs to clearly differentiate what is high risk and unsafe from what is low risk and relatively or completely safe.

Fear, farming and the lockdown



A sign in Perth and Kinross between Perth and Dundee – whole farm – closed.

Some of the signs that have gone up trying to stop the public taking access in farmland have been prompted by irrational fears. For example, on 16th April there was coverage on BBC Good Morning Scotland and later radio/TV programmes about farmers concerned about public access and the complaints that the NFUS claimed they were getting from their members. These included risks that farmers claimed they are being exposed to from the public taking access over their land. (By comparison, in 40 years of walking I doubt I have come within 2m of a farmer more than a handful of times and that only when we both deliberately engaged in conversation).

However, soon after the lockdown began, the National Farmers Union of Scotland also started to claim that more people were visiting farm land and that farmers were experiencing more problems than usual. While there is evidence that the NFUs was deliberately stimulating these complaints,



NFU Scotland - Forth & Clyde Region

Community group · 280 likes · 14 April at 03:16 · 🌐

Do you have any CURRENT pics/video clips of irresponsible access on farms? Email to lisa.roberts@nfus.org.uk or messenger. Thank you!

nevertheless, they had picked up on a significant change in the pattern of access that has taken place in the last few weeks.

It was not that more people were visiting the countryside and ignoring the exhortations not to travel, rather the opposite. Many people who live in rural areas and on the urban fringe have, for the first time, been following government advice and been trying to walk from their backdoor. Hence the reported increase in numbers of people on farmland and also the issues with dogs. Instead of driving to their local woodland or nearby open country for a walk, people were trying to walk through fields from their homes.

This analysis is confirmed by the SNH in their guidance (see below) which states, at the very end of their advice to land managers:

“This [recommended good practice] is particularly important at this time when many people are using new and unfamiliar local areas for daily outdoor exercise.”

One solution to this might have been for the NFUs to have called on their members to unblock parking places and to have called on the government to encourage people to drive away from farmland to take exercise. Instead, they promoted increased restrictions, some of which are not compliant with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code ([see here for background to poster](#)) and in doing so have added to the panic:



During COVID-19 Please Be Responsible on Farmland



Keep away from farmyards or buildings



Avoid fields of young livestock and arable crops



Keep your dog on a lead and take litter and poo home



Stay 2m away from all farm workers



Leave gates as you find them; if you have to touch gates or stiles use gloves or hand sanitiser



Stick to paths wherever possible

Thank You

The NFUS posters ([see here for links to all of them](#)) are notable for their FAILURE to reference the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC) which contains extensive advice about access to farmland. Two of the bullet points are I believe well intentioned, that on keeping a 2m distance and how to reduce the risk of passing on the virus by opening gates. They do supplement whatâ??s in SOAC. The other four points are an unjustified attempt to re-write SOAC. Dogs donâ??t transfer corona virus, nor will walking or cycling through a farmyard (whether there is a right of way or not), nor will stepping off the path and walking through fields, so why are the NFUS try to impose these NEW restrictions when they are contrary to the SOAC (see below)?



Photo taken near Gargunnoch , courtesy of a reader. Th left sign suggests the whole of the farm is is closed during corona crisis, the right is contrary to SOAC as explained above.

The answer I believe stems back to our failure in Scotland to implement our access legislation as originally intended. While Scotland has lots of forests, moorland and mountains â?? which should have been treated as a massive resource where people could go safely during this crisis â?? it has historically had far fewer paths than England, particularly in farmland and around settlements. Agricultural intensification from the 1960s onwards destroyed much of our lowland path network, unlike

England and Wales where statutory protection of paths was already in place. As a consequence Scotland's lowland path density is probably the worst in Europe. That was why the Land Reform Act included provisions for a core path network. The idea was that we should aim to create as many paths around settlements as down south. Unfortunately, due to continued resistance from landowners and austerity, that has never been delivered ([see here](#) for discussion of most recent Core Paths plan in the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park). Meantime, while the legislation allowed people to walk on fields (see below), in practice patterns of access did not change much. Until now! Many farmers have never really had to experience people exercising their access rights – unlike the big landed estates – and that explains why they are now kicking against them.

All this makes it doubly important that our Local Authority and National Park Access Teams now take swift action against farmers who are trying to prevent people from exercising their access rights. Scottish Natural Heritage, the government body which holds statutory responsibility for access rights and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, should have a key role in that.

SNH's guidance on access during the corona crisis

Following the Scottish Government's advice on access ([see here](#)), SNH expanded on this in its own guidance ([see here](#)). Unfortunately, this appears to have been unduly influenced by lobbying from farmers and land managers: *During the current emergency, it is understood that land managers can have particular concerns about public access to their land*. What about the rights and concerns of the public? .

Conceptually, it repeats the general government policy guddle:

Staying active and connecting with nature on a regular basis is very important for everyone's health and well-being. [Current Government rules](#) allow people to take one outing for exercise per day walking, running or cycling, either alone or with members of the same household.

How are you supposed to connect *with nature on a regular basis* when the regulations only allow you to go out for exercise? Bird watching, for example, requires you to stop and look, sometimes for quite a while! Is SNH now driven by the UK Government's interpretation of the *rules* (the link above it to the UK *rules*) or the Scottish Government's interpretation of the Scottish *rules*? This is important because although the law is very similar, the two government's interpretation is NOT at all the same.

SNH also fails to differentiate between law and guidance, as recommended by the UK Parliament's Committee on Human Rights ([see here](#)). In its *Advice to the Public* within three lines it switches from advice to rules, *you must* (must is much stronger than should), to command, *stay*, to exhortation, *please*. Nowhere is there a clear statement of what is law and what is advice, nor any explanation of the special status of the Guidance contained in the SOAC (which was approved by Scottish Ministers and the Scottish Parliament in 2005).

Advice to the public

When visiting the outdoors during the coronavirus outbreak, you must follow this guidance

- stay local - please do not travel in your car to take exercise; please make use of the paths in your local area;
- maintain social distancing – stay at least 2m away from other people – including people you know and try to avoid popular paths or places at busy times. Be prepared to slow down or stop to maintain necessary distance from others. If you meet other people on a narrow path, pass quickly and leave as much space as possible;
- avoid touching surfaces like gates as much as possible – try to plan a route that does not require touching your hands or gloves as soon as you get home.
- if you have a dog, keep it on a lead or close at heel on farmland. Scottish Government [guidance for owners of companion animals and livestock](#) ^{L2} indicates that dogs from selected areas should be kept on a lead at all times, avoiding contact with other people and animals. If threatened, dogs should take the shortest route out of the field;
- avoid fields with young calves or lambs - go into a neighbouring field or onto adjacent land;
- avoid fields with growing crops unless there is a clear path or field margin (remember that gates will be obvious);
- remember that Government rules specifically allow exercise rather than activities such as

The police have a responsibility to enforce the special measures in respect to essential travel and use their powers to warn and fine people who are not following them.

As well as the special measures outlined above, you must continue to follow the [Scottish Government](#)

While some of SNH's advice is helpful and relevant to Covid-19 – like being prepared to stop or slow down to maintain social distance – other parts are less helpful and, very unwisely, it replaces some of the advice in SOAC with something different.

Avoid touching surfaces like gates is not very helpful. It doesn't indicate what the risks are – has anyone bothered to consult public health – and offers no solutions. Is the advice from NFUS to wear gloves sensible or not, given gloves can carry the virus like hands, or would it be better to carry a hand sanitiser if you can? What about other solutions to minimise contact? I know of people using sticks or the crook of their elbow to open some gates. The advice in the next sentence to

try and plan a route that avoids touching gates, is almost useless for people living next to farmland. In most areas you won't get anywhere without opening gates, and very few have hands free catches, so implicitly the message is *keep out the countryside* and an invitation to landowners to say this explicitly.

The Guidance on dogs is just wrong (in the rush SNH may have mixed up this and the succeeding bullet point) and I am staggered NFUS accepted this – perhaps they didn't bother to read it properly? The section about dogs in SOAC is very clear. It starts by saying *Access rights extend to people with dogs, provided that the dog(s) are under proper control* (para 3.53) but then goes on to say in Para 3.55 *do not take your dog(s) into a field where there are lambs, calves or other young animals* and that people should ONLY take dogs into fields of vegetables or fruit if there is a clear path (this and other points were included in SOAC to prevent infection risks which were very much in everyone's mind following Foot and Mouth in 2001).

The following two bullet points, are also contrary to SOAC. The exhortation that people (perhaps SNH meant dogs?) should avoid fields with calves or lambs is contrary to Para 3.30 which is headed *Take care in exercising access rights in fields where there are farm animals by following this guidance* and then goes on to give a number of helpful bits of advice of how to do this. The exhortation to avoid fields with crops without a clear path or field margin is also wrong. Para 3.35 of SOAC starts *You can exercise access rights on the margins of fields, even if these have been sown*. The Code goes on to say that if a crop is being grown in the margin of the field the person(s) taking access should *avoid causing unnecessary damage by keeping close to the edge in single file*.

There was a very good reason for the wording of this advice in SOAC, which was the result of considerable debate and was explicitly endorsed by the Scottish Parliament. Given the lack of footpaths in Scotland and the propensity of some farmers to plough up and plant what few paths did exist, it was agreed that the only way to guarantee people's access through farmland was to ensure that everyone had a right to walk through fields, subject to following the SOAC. This fitted very well with the environmental thinking at the time, which was that in order to provide some habitat for wildlife there should be a wildlife corridor around each field. In other words field margins should be able to be enjoyed by both wildlife and people. Hence this advice for land managers in SOAC: *leaving uncultivated margins can help people to exercise access rights responsibly and to help to support wildlife so it makes sense, wherever possible, to do this*. (The debate that took place on this at the Justice 2 Committee on 18th September 2002 ([see here](#)) should be essential reading for all Access Officers and anyone else interested in understanding this issue. At Stage 3 the Scottish Parliament passed a further amendment which clarified access rights cover fields margins, whether sewn right to the edge or not).

Sadly, from an environmental perspective, what's happened since is that unless farmers get paid to keep field margins, they tend to plough them up. This leaves nowhere for wildlife or potentially for people. That's why the wording of SOAC is so important and we need to re-inforce it at every opportunity. Indeed the right of access around the margins of fields arguably should have come into its own since people have been told to exercise from home. If the field behind your house is totally ploughed up and planted, that's fine, you can still walk or bike or ride a horse around the margin.

SOAC has stood the test of time, with no changes needed over the last 15 years or now. It was infection control proofed from the start, based on the FMD experience. Unfortunately SNH appear to

have forgotten this history and what was agreed by the Scottish Parliament in their approval of SOAC. The result is an incorrect interpretation and application of SOAC to Covid 19. What they should have done is re-emphasised SOAC as the basis for outdoor access, supplemented by additional requirements (2 metre separation plus care in gate handling) to reduce the risk of spreading Covid-19 while exercising access rights.

Buried in the middle of SNH guidance is a sentence which proves this point:

“Land managers can be reassured by current UK guidance which suggests that the risk of the coronavirus being passed on to others from people using paths is considered to be very low, as long as people follow the Government’s instructions to maintain social distancing.”

That confirms exactly what Parkswatch has been arguing, that we should be encouraging and enabling everyone to go out into the outdoors – it’s a safe place to be – and there is almost no risk of spreading the virus if people keep 2m apart. It makes me suspect that the rest of the advice has been driven by political considerations rather than science or respect for access rights. It’s worth saying, that is NOT the fault of the frontline staff working on this, the responsibility lies with their leaders.

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Civil liberties and access rights

While SNH’s job should be to relate COVID-19 to the requirements of the 2003 Act and SOAC, like other agencies they have taken it on themselves to promote the Scottish Government line that people should not now drive to take exercise and should limit going out to once a day. Neither of these pieces of advice are law.

Ten days ago, in England, the National Police Chief Council and College of Policing issued advice, based on the recommendations of the Crown Prosecution Service, that driving for exercise IS permitted under the law ([see here for explanation in Guardian](#)). The advice ([see here](#)), informed by the law on human rights, appears to have been adopted by police forces in England and implicitly acknowledges some of the initial policing (e.g drone surveillance in the Peak District) may have been heavy handed:

“Some public statements made soon after the adoption of the Regulations suggested that members of the public could only leave their homes if ‘essential’ to do so. However, this is not the test set out in the Regulations and there is no legal basis for a requirement in those terms to be imposed. The applicable threshold is that of ‘reasonable excuse’. The summary of what people is reasonable UNDER THE LAW AS WORDED is worthy of wide circulation:

England only

	Likely to be reasonable	Not likely to be reasonable	Comments
Exercise	Including: going for a run or cycle or practicing yoga. Walking in the countryside or in cities. Attending an allotment.		Exercise can come in many forms, including walks. Exercise must involve some movement, but it is acceptable for a person to stop for a break in exercise.
	Driving to countryside and walking (where far more time is spent walking than driving).	Driving for a prolonged period with only brief exercise.	However, a very short period of 'exercise' to excuse a long period of inactivity may mean that the person is not engaged in 'exercise' but in fact something else.
	Stopping to rest or to eat lunch while on a long walk.	A short walk to a park bench, when the person remains seated for a much longer period.	It is lawful to drive for exercise.
	Exercising more than once per day - the only relevant consideration is whether repeated exercise on the same day can be considered a 'reasonable excuse' for leaving home.		

So why haven't Police Scotland and Scottish Government issued a similar clear public statement of what is allowed under the law in Scotland? And have any of the 1600 Fixed Penalty Notices that the police have issued for people breaking the regulations (mainly apparently for house parties [\(see here\)](#)) been issued to people driving to take exercise?

The message coming from government in Scotland that people shouldn't drive for exercise and associated with that the closure of public car parks is having serious adverse consequences. Its needlessly concentrating people in certain areas, its contributed towards dog walkers entering fields with animals close to where they live and its contributed to the general panic by implying that somehow Covid-19 gets spreads by cars. There is no evidence that people are more likely to spread Covid-19 by getting in a car to go for a walk or a bike ride than they would by walking direct from home. The lack of understanding, however, then contributes to people's reluctance to seek medical treatment which I highlighted at the start of this post, not least because people are concerned about their neighbours reaction if they are seen to get into a car, whether this is to seek medical treatment or anything else.

Earlier this week the Scottish Government issued a set of amendments to The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Restrictions) (Scotland) Amendment (No 2) Regulations 2020 [\(see here\)](#). The main change to the existing regulations was a tweak to make it easier to enforce the physical distancing rules in workplaces (welcome) and a slight relaxation which allows burial grounds and the areas around

crematoria to be open to the public (though the rules on gatherings still apply). There were NO changes to the provisions about when people can leave their houses. While it's very disappointing that the government did not add mental well-being to the list of reasonable excuses for leaving where one is living, the important thing to note here is that there has been no change in the law as regards driving to take exercise. My conclusion is that it's still quite lawful to drive to take exercise in Scotland.

What needs to happen

In summary:

- To achieve essential clarity and stop the panic, the overriding message from government to the public should be it's safe to be outdoors as long as you can observe 2m physical distancing from people who are not members of your household and that driving in itself will not spread the virus
- The Scottish Government and Police Scotland should issue guidance on driving for exercise like the Police Chiefs have done in England (see above).
- SNH should require NFUS to amend its misleading standard signs and should amend its own guidance so that both properly reflect the SOAC and the 2003 Land Reform Act. It should seek advice from public health on how best to manage the very small risks associated with spreading COVID-19 that could arise from touching hard surfaces (like gates) in the countryside. That medical advice plus the 2 metre physical distancing requirement should be built into the SNH amended advice.
- SNH should be reminding all Access Authorities of their legal duty to remove signs that have gone up as a result of Covid-19 and contravene the SOAC and asking them to document the extent of such signs in order that the question of how we can prevent this happening in future can be properly considered by the Scottish Parliament. Such work by Access Authorities should be regarded as essential work as defined by the Covid 19 requirements and should involve driving, if necessary.
- The Scottish Government, SNH and our National Parks should, in response to increased use of farmland around settlements, develop a new plan to implement the vision behind the 2003 Act, based on ensuring there are unplanted margins around every field and a huge expansion in the core path network. That would set a good example of the type of new world we should be aspiring to.

Category

1. Access rights

Tags

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2. farming
3. LLTNPA
4. outdoor recreation
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