Candidate 5 evidence

Introduction

This assignment is a study into how effective the new camping restrictions set by the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park have been on the shores of Loch Venacher. It is a controversial issue and in my investigation I have found that a lot of people have very strong views on the matter. Many people feel that they contracted the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, stating that, in Scotland, people have a right to access all land and inland bodies of water excluding the exceptions stated in the Act, and as long as they behave responsibly. But on the other hand there was very clear, a problem and something had to be done. I chose this topic because I use Loch Venacher a lot and I remember what it was like before the restrictions were introduced and I wanted to find out if they had worked. The camping restrictions state that anyone who wants to camp in the specific area shown in the map in my processed data, between the months of March and September, must first get a permit from the National Park Website.

Research Methods

My first research method was by survey. I made a 10 question survey on SurveyMonkey.com because it was the most effective way of finding out the views of the people affected. My survey was mostly multiple choice so that I could compare the results, and the questions were on the effectiveness of the restriction in solving specific problems caused by irresponsible use of the camping sites. It was an effective research method because it allowed me to compare different the views of people with different experiences of the lock. I sent it out by email to a wide variety of people.
including people from the Sculling club, just ups the shore from the restricted zone on the South side who were sometimes camp by loch in the air for the weekend and can no longer do so spontaneously. To the open water swimming club who are directly affected by letter that ends up in the water. To local land owners who live nearby and who often end up clearing up after the campers have left and to Martin Eard, who represents the local government and to representatives from the national park.

My other research method was to do a census of the camping zone and take photographs of popular campsites. This was not as effective because didn’t in February which wasn’t out of season and so even with the restrictions, nobody had been camping there for a while.

Analysis

My survey showed that while most people thought that the camping restrictions had had some effect, they were a long way from solving the problem. In total, 71 people filled out my survey and although not all of them answered all of the questions, around half left a comment in the comment box at the end which shows how much people care about this. It is important to listen especially to the opinions of local land owners, because in purple, because they have the best new insight so they can watch the campers and see if there are any issues. I found the man who owns the land on the South Side that the restrictions apply to. He said he knew he was trying to clear out the drainage ditches by hand at the side of the road which gives an easy entry to the site of the river which gives an easy entry to the site of the river. Jeans job this.
The trend in the graph is positive increase on average in some areas. For example, most people seem to think that the camping restrictions have caused a reduction in antisocial behaviour and the experience of non-camping recreational users. This may be because the suggests that the camping laws have reduced the volume of irresponsible campers, people who think ahead and get a permit. This may be because people who think ahead and get a permit are more likely to think about the area around them and be respectful of people and animals nearby. It is also important to consider that not all the people who know most about the experience of non-camping recreational users are the recreational users in blue and they seem fairly split on the matter. This is probably because they use the camp in a wide variety of ways and so the way that the camping laws effect them also varies greatly. For example, fishermen who may enjoy seeing horsemen and reediven eating campers left on the beach probably like the camping laws whereas campers who want to camp wherever they come to when they stop and who know the landscape always camp respond.

Most people seem to think that litter idea is still a huge problem, in fact we can see, coded in image 1 that even in February, there are pieces of tent and camping chair left there. This is probably because what this shows is that people are still arriving as they did before the camping laws were put in place, buying all new camping equipment which is still cheaper than a hotel, getting drunk and in the morning, hangover and swarmed with midges, leaving the entire campsite littered. This also suggests that the new camping kerosene restrictions are not 

Probably because they now do their jobs effectively.
On average, it seems that the national park and local government have been fairly optimistic about the camping laws restrictions, but now this may be because they put them in place and are biased as a result. Everyone apart from them seems to think that the restrictions have not helped with uncontrolled clearance made a huge impact on environmental damage. We can see from image D that people are still cutting down trees to use as firewood. This was illustrated as a problem before as seen in image B and may be because the city people who came up for the weekend didn’t know that wood needs to be dried out before it burns. The tree stumps that we can see are no enough that they must have been cut last Summer and in image E we can see that some branches have been discarded because they won’t burn.

Another thing people seem to think this is still a huge problem is road access. People coming in under houses or huge trees of cars and parking in passing places, blocks the roads for other users. It’s especially important to consider what the landowners think about this because they use the roads most often and they are not happy. I have even seen that don’t think it’s helpful at all.

Landowners’ research has said that the camping laws have improved their own experience as people who live there, probably because there are fewer complaints which has led to more reduction in the kind of irresponsible camping that makes life difficult for them. This impact may be because the paperwork scares people off, it takes the spontaneity out of wild camping if you have to plan it.
The aim that the network of the camping laws according to the National Park website was to improve the experience of those coming to camp and to "relieve pressure from overcrowded and noisy locations."

https://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/park-authority/how-we-can-help/camping-bylaws/

The experience of campers is the thing people seem most divided on. Local residents seem to think there has been a large improvement for campers although they may be bitter. And most of the National Parks and local government people are fairly happy with it, maybe because they are biased. But only 26/70 people have said that the camping Bylaws have been very effective at improving experience of campers probably because campers can no longer just jump when they feel like it and encourage more recreational users don’t think the camping restrictions are good for campers. In fact 5/10 recreational users feel that the restrictions have had no effect on improving the experience of campers.

Conclusion

The camping laws have improved the problem of irresponsible campers on the shores of loch neuchtar although probably because of lack of policing, there is still a very long way to go. They have not achieved their aim of improving experience of campers although they may be seen as threatening the loch and they have taken away spontaneous camping for people who would respect the loch anyway. They have however slightly improved the relieved pressure on the lochshore and improved the lives of non-camping loch users.
Effectiveness of Camping Restrictions by Type of Loch User On:

Experience of Campers

Reduction of Antisocial Behaviour

Environmental Damage

“Aims to improve the experience of those coming to camp in, and relieve pressure on, some of our most popular loch shore locations.”

https://www.lochlanand-trossachs.org/things-to-do/camping/get-a-permit/

https://www.flickr.com/photos/thisisyourpark/19978324570/in/album-72157648323366165/  

**Image A**  
Pictures taken during the campaign for camping regulations to be put in place.

**Image B**

**Image C**  
**Image D**  
**Image E**

Pictures taken of the camping zone on the South side of Loch Venachar in February 2019.