

# Lancaster RA Guide for Walkers

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## 1. Introduction

Welcome to the Lancaster RA Walkers Pack. It is designed to draw together information useful to walkers and should be especially useful for new members. Some of the information is taken from the national RA website (<http://www.ramblers.org.uk>), policy, advice and volunteer sections and existing documents pertaining to Lancaster ramblers. The website is useful for additional information. The pack is complemented by the small pocket leaflet "Walkers Check List / First Aid Guide", copies of which are also available within the Group.

Much of the document may already be familiar to you but new members should find plenty of interest to them.

Much of the information is general. The RA run Volunteer courses on many topics in various parts of the country – see the RA website for further details or speak to a member of the committee.

## 2. Lancaster RA Walks - Before the Walk



### General Information

There are several points to consider when deciding to join a walk.

- How long is the walk, how many miles?

The length of the walk is intimately connected with the amount of climbing, time available and the terrain.

- How fast is the walk?

Lancaster Wednesday day walks / evening walks and afternoon walks typically average around 2 – 2.5 mph walking speed, excluding pauses at stiles, gates etc. and coffee, lunch and other planned stops, and around 1.5 – 2 mph including these stops. Saturday walks are at a similar walking pace but the conditions are typically rougher.

- How long is the walk? How many hours?

See table on next page.

- What time of the year the walk is to be undertaken?

The same walk on a nice summer's day is very different to it on a wet, windy and cold winter's day.

- In which area is the walk?

This will determine the terrain and type of path – fields, moorland, mountain, woodland, farm tracks, narrow lanes, likelihood of muddy conditions, etc.

With reference to **Lancaster RA walks**, the following details are important:

- Mileage and Time, the following is typical:  
Mid-week full day walks – 6-8 miles (4 – 5 hours)  
Weekend, full day walks – 7-12 miles (5 - 7 hours)  
Sunday, afternoon walks – 4-5 miles (2-3 hours)  
Evening Walks – 3-4 miles (1.5 – 2.5 hours)
- As shown in the Lancaster RA walk programme, climbing grades are as follows;  
1 – 2000/3000 ft.;      2 – 1500/2000 ft.;      3 – 1000/1500 ft.  
4 – 500/1000 ft.;      5 < 500 ft.;      6 – fairly flat.
- Degrees of terrain difficulty are as follows:  
A – Very strenuous walking, including scrambling or very rough moorland  
B – Strenuous walking, possibly steep or rough moorland  
C – Moderate walking, possibly including some climbing  
D – Easy walk (with respect to terrain)
- For the range of walks we do, combined with the mileage, the following grades pertain to the walks as follows:  
Mid-week full day walks – 6-8 miles, grades – C4 to D6 typically (up to C3)  
Weekend, full day walks – 7-12 miles – A1 to C4 typically  
Sunday, afternoon walks – 4-5 miles – D5 to D6 typically  
Evening Walks – 3-4 miles – D5 to D6 typically
- Areas:- LD – Lake District; L – Local; B – Bowland; YD – Yorkshire Dales  
HENP – Howgills, Eden, North Pennines; RV – Ribble Valley
- We welcome Ramblers members from outside our area. Also, non-members may join us on 2 walks as guests but are expected to join if they wish to continue coming out with us.
- Everyone under 18 must be accompanied by an adult with parental responsibility. In all cases leaders must be satisfied that the person under 18 and the responsible adult fulfil the other requirements for suitability to walk. Young children should only be allowed on the walk if it is suitable for them.
- People with special needs must be accompanied by someone responsible for their direct care (who needn't be a Ramblers member).
- We regret that only registered assistance dogs are allowed on the walks.
- Smoking is not permitted on Lancaster RA walks.
- The minimum number of walkers on an official Lancaster RA walk is 3 fit, adult persons.

- Ensure that you are sufficiently fit and equipped for the particular walk to be undertaken – check mileage, grade and weather forecast. If unsure, try an easier walk first and contact the leader in advance, his/her telephone number is given in the Walks Programme.
- If you have any underlying medical condition, please inform the walk's leader. All walkers come at their own risk.
- Lancaster RA walkers currently meet at Riverside car park (departure time is given in the programme, please meet at least 15 minutes prior to this time) and depart at the designated time using the minimum number of cars. Normally this means leading a circular walk. Use of public transport, entirely or in part, is occasionally made. If you have one, don't forget to bring your bus pass or rail card. If travelling by car please take a change of shoes and a bag for muddy boots at the end of the walk as a courtesy to the driver.
- It is necessary to wear walking boots and rucksack, to bring sufficient food and water for the days walk and waterproof clothing and spare clothing commensurate with the time of year, weather forecast and walk area.
- Check the weather for the day for the locality of the walk.
- The leader is in charge and is responsible for the safety and enjoyment of the party.
- Your regular car insurance is not compromised by accepting donations as long as it is not for profit. The suggested donation complies with this ruling.
- Depending on the details of the walk, consider taking the following items:-  
Map, compass, flashlight, mobile phone, GPS (if available) and whistle.

If you require further information on the walks in general, please phone Cicely Pickles on 01524 382980 or David Johnson on 01524 811366 or e-mail the secretary on [info@lancasterramblers.org.uk](mailto:info@lancasterramblers.org.uk).

### **3. Lancaster RA Walks**

#### **During the Walk**

- We are encouraging all of our walkers to carry a laminated tag, or equivalent, which gives information for an emergency; contact telephone number, address and any critical medical conditions. Any new group members should collect a tag from the leader or a committee member.
- Those with mobile phones are encouraged to use the ICE (In Case of Emergency) facility.
- If you are driving make sure you know the start location and the route to the start.
- Anyone wishing to go directly to the start of the walk should contact the leader in advance. You are warned that the party may not set out so you go at your own risk. Give your mobile number so that you may be contacted.

- Note that groups of people in general, and walkers are no exception, feel safe in a group and are often less safety conscious, especially with regard to road traffic. Everyone is responsible for acting in a safe manner.
- Do not walk ahead of the leader as a general rule.
- Do not leave to group to find your own route. You may not meet up where you expect to and this will cause many problems.
- If you use a stick and it is not in active use, please do not hold it horizontally with the sharp end pointing backward! Make sure it is pointing downwards or put safely away with the rubber ferrule on the pointed end.
- If you stop on a path please step to one side to allow others to pass.
- If you are experiencing any problems, let the leader know as soon as possible.
- Everyone should behave responsibly – leaves gates as found (usually shut), single file through crops, climb gates (only if you have to) at the hinge end. Do not allow anyone to climb walls and stick to the Public Rights of Way (PRoWs).
- No radios should be played on the walk or during breaks.
- Mobile phones – except on Footpath check walks – should be left on silent and social calls of a non RA nature should not be taken or made on the walk (unless made discretely, away from the group, typically, at breaks) or when travelling to or from the walk. If calls are necessary, they should be made discretely.
- Emergencies – see later. The leader will phone 999 or preferably, from a mobile, 112. Police / Mountain rescue.

#### **After the Walk**

- Settle up the travel donation with the car drivers.
- On mid-week walks, we typically stop at a tea room after the walk and before returning to Lancaster. It is not mandatory of course but if your driver stops, so do you in most cases!
- If you or anyone on your walk enjoys taking photographs and would like to send one (showing walkers plus scenery) to our Group Webmaster, (2016: Sandra Todd), she too would appreciate it. (sandratodd2002@yahoo.co.uk ).

#### **4. The Role of the Leader**

The role of the leader may be summed up as sharing your enthusiasm and passion for walking by leading people on group walks in a welcoming, safe, responsible and enjoyable way.

If you would like additional information about the suitability of a specific walk, please contact the leader, whose contact number is given on the Walks programme, in advance. Further information on leading walks may be found in the Lancaster RA Group Leaders Guide, available on the group website.

#### **5. Public Rights of Way**

In England and Wales we have over 140,000 miles of public rights of way, providing the ability to walk recreationally and to get from one place to another on foot, sometimes by

using paths which have been walked for thousands of years. These public rights of way should be maintained by your local Highway Authority and are recorded on official maps (called definitive maps) in England and Wales. Public rights of way are not just footpaths - there are bridleways and byways which the public has a right to use. Unfortunately not all public rights of way are recorded on definitive maps or shown on the Ordnance Survey, and neither are other paths which are open by permission or under other arrangements. The Ramblers work to protect public rights of way and their Lost Ways project works to return these paths to the public domain.

### **Rights of way and cattle**



The RA works to ensure that walkers are not exposed to unnecessary risks caused by cattle kept on land to which the public has access.

Farmers are allowed to keep cattle in fields with public access, but legislation bans the keeping of bulls in fields crossed by rights of way, unless they are less than 10 months old, or not of a recognized dairy breed. Beef bulls in such fields must be accompanied by cows or heifers

Whilst the law on bulls is specific, incidents in which members of the public are chased or injured by cattle are far more likely to involve cows with calves.

### **Walking near livestock**

The countryside is an inspiring place to walk but it can also be little daunting when cows and bulls are grazing near your path.

However, the countryside is a working environment and it's important to be mindful and respectful of farms and farm animals, particularly during spring when cattle are rearing their young.

Dogs are a major annoyance to livestock. Although our Group walks do not allow dogs, be aware of other dogs nearby.

Here's some advice from the RA experts on what do when walking near cattle:

### **Do**

- Stop, look and listen on entering a field. Look out for any animals and watch how they are behaving, particularly bulls or cows with calves.
- Avoid getting between cows and their calves.
- Be prepared for cattle to react to your presence.
- Move quickly, calmly and quietly, keep together and if possible walk around the herd.
- If they try to get too close, clap your hands loudly.
- Remember to close gates behind you when walking through fields containing livestock.
- Report any frightening incidents or attacks to the landowner, the highway authority, the Health & Safety Executive (HSE), and also the police if it's of a serious nature, typically via the leader of the walk.
- Keep the Lancaster RA committee informed of any problems you experience.

### Don't

- Don't put yourself at risk by walking close to cattle.
- Don't startle them.
- Don't panic or run – most cattle will stop before they reach you; if they follow just walk on quietly.
- Don't try to stroke or feed them, they are not pets.
- Don't stop to rest in the field with cattle, especially bullocks, who can be very inquisitive.

## 6. Reporting path and access problems



Can't walk where your map says you should be able to walk? When you're out walking you'll sometimes come across a broken stile or overgrown hedge obstructing a footpath. Or occasionally you might be blocked from walking on access land. By reporting these types of problems you'll be helping out the next walker that comes along.

Report the problem to the Footpath secretary at [footpaths@lancasterramblers.org.uk](mailto:footpaths@lancasterramblers.org.uk) or 'phone the current footpath secretary (2016: Neil Herbert 01524 822553). Please state the following:-

- a. Accurate grid reference for the problem
- b. Location – to where is the problem close, eg farm, road etc
- c. Nature of the problem

- d. Photo of the problem if possible

The footpath secretary will typically add parish and footpath number to the report and send it to the local authority. Report problems in and out of our area. For problems outside the area, the issue will be sent to the local RA footpath secretary.

Typically these details will be taken on the walk by the footpath secretary, the walk leader or a committee member.

## 7. Navigation

### Map Reading



Maps are simply an accurate picture of the ground as seen from above, scaled down from life size, and with symbols to show particular features and landmarks.

For more information see Section 7 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

### Types of maps



### Ordnance Survey maps

The best and most comprehensive maps of Britain for walkers are Ordnance Survey (OS) Explorer maps at a scale of 1:25 000. These are divided into sheets covering the whole of Great Britain.

They give a clear depiction of the physical landscape, detailing a range of geographical features, landmarks, field boundaries, valley contours, summit heights, rivers, roads, railways, villages and towns.

Most importantly, they also show public rights of way and open access land in England and Wales, 'core paths' in Scotland, many long-distance trails and off-road cycle ways.

## Digital maps

Ordnance Survey Explorer and Landranger maps, and some Harvey maps, are now available in digital form. There are also a number of websites which offer map extracts online. In our area the following are useful:

MARIO for Lancashire: <http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/agsmario/>

Cumbria Definitive Map: Cumbria/Yorkshire Dales: [http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/countryside-access/Definitive\\_Map/Definitive\\_Map.asp](http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/countryside-access/Definitive_Map/Definitive_Map.asp)

## Using a compass



Learning how to use a compass is a skill that everyone who enjoys the outdoors will find useful and can be essential if you walk in isolated areas or in more challenging conditions.

To navigate successfully you will need to use your compass alongside a map – so first make sure you are comfortable with reading maps first. In urban areas and lowland countryside in good visibility, good map readers can navigate well without using a compass.

For walking an orienteering compass is recommended, eg Silva, with a rectangular base, which is marked with km/m scales that can be seen even in poor light.

For more information see Section 7 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

## Using a GPS device



A GPS (Global Positioning System) device is a hand-held receiver that picks up signals from satellites circling the earth, enabling you to locate your current position to an accuracy of 10-20m. Most modern GPS devices can then show that position on a map and, if you have stored a pre-programmed route, help you navigate along it. For more information see Section 7 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

## Walking guidebooks

Guidebooks have been around in some shape or form since antiquity. There are several guide books available from Lancaster booksellers detailing walks in our areas including some devised by Lancaster Ramblers. Contact the Lancaster RA Secretary for details.

## 8. Types of paths in England and Wales



A right of way in England and Wales is a path that anyone has the legal right to use on foot, and sometimes using other modes of transport. Legally, a public right of way is part of the Queen's highway and subject to the same protection in law as all other highways, including trunk roads.

For more information see Section 8 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

## 9. Countryside Code for the public

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- Respect other people
- Protect the natural environment
- Enjoy the outdoors

### Respect other people

#### Consider the local community and other people enjoying the outdoors

- Respect the needs of local people and visitors alike – for example, don't block gateways, driveways or other paths with your vehicle.
- When riding a bike or driving a vehicle, slow down or stop for horses, walkers and farm animals and give them plenty of room. By law, cyclists must give way to walkers and horse-riders on bridleways.

- Co-operate with people at work in the countryside. For example, keep out of the way when farm animals are being gathered or moved and follow directions from the farmer.
- Leave gates and property as you find them.
- A farmer will normally close gates to keep farm animals in, but may sometimes leave them open so the animals can reach food and water. Leave gates as you find them or follow instructions on signs. When in a group, make sure the last person knows how to leave the gates.
- Follow paths unless wider access is available, such as in open country or registered common land (known as "**Open Access**" land).
- If you think a sign is illegal or misleading such as a 'Private – No Entry' sign on a public path, contact the Footpath Secretary.
- Leave machinery and farm animals alone – don't interfere with animals even if you think they're in distress. Try to alert the farmer instead.
- Use gates, stiles or gaps in field boundaries if you can – climbing over walls, hedges and fences can damage them and increase the risk of farm animals escaping.
- Our heritage matters to all of us – be careful not to disturb ruins and historic sites.

### **Protect the natural environment**

#### **Leave no trace of your visit and take your litter home**

- Protecting the natural environment means taking special care not to damage, destroy or remove features such as rocks, plants and trees. They provide homes and food for wildlife, and add to everybody's enjoyment of the countryside.
- Litter and leftover food doesn't just spoil the beauty of the countryside, it can be dangerous to wildlife and farm animals – so take your litter home with you. Dropping litter and dumping rubbish are criminal offences.
- Fires can be as devastating to wildlife and habitats as they are to people and property – so be careful with naked flames at any time of the year. Smoking is not permitted on Lancaster RA walks. Sometimes, controlled fires are used to manage vegetation, particularly on heaths and moors between 1st October and 15th April, but if a fire appears to be unattended then report it by calling 999 / 112. Some areas can be closed to the public if there is an extreme fire risk.

### **Enjoy the outdoors**

#### **Plan ahead and be prepared**

- Although the Leader is in overall charge of the walk, you're responsible for your own safety and for others in your personal care – especially children – so be prepared for natural hazards, changes in weather and other events. Wild animals, farm animals and horses can behave unpredictably if you get too close, especially if they're with their young – so give them plenty of space.

- Check weather forecasts before you leave. Conditions can change rapidly especially on mountains and along the coast, so ensure you have the right clothing and equipment.
- Part of the appeal of the countryside is that you can get away from it all. You may not see anyone for hours, and there are many places without clear mobile phone signals, so let someone else know where you're going and when you expect to return. This is most applicable to lone, rather than group, walking of course.

## Highway Code for walkers



As well as the **Countryside Code**, parts of the Highway Code – which applies to road users in England, Scotland and Wales – are also relevant for walkers.

Pedestrians are the most vulnerable road users along with cyclists, motorcyclists and horse riders. It is as important for walkers to be familiar with the rules of the Highway Code, and therefore not put themselves at unnecessary risk, as it is for vehicle drivers to be considerate of those on foot.

Except for motorways and slip roads (which should only be used in an emergency), all public roads are open to walkers. Even if you plan on walking off-road though, many walking routes will include at least some road walking if only to link between footpaths or areas of open access so it's important to take care, especially on country roads with no pavements where traffic could be moving very fast.

### Key points to remember:

- Use the pavement (including any path along the side of the road) where there is one
- Cross together and use safe crossings, where possible, and follow the Green Cross Code. Cross at a place with good visibility and take care that all cross safely with minimum risk to all road users.
- Use reflective materials at night such as armbands, sashes or jackets.
- When there is no pavement available, groups should keep to the right-hand side of the road so you can see oncoming traffic. Keep close to the side of the road and be prepared to walk in single file. If you come across a sharp right-hand bend it may be safer to cross to the left-hand side of the road and cross back after the bend.

## Level Crossings

If walking in a group, don't just follow the person in front. Ensure the person in front of you has cleared the crossing area and is over any stiles or through gates at the crossing before you start to cross. The leader will manage the group by acting as, or delegating, a watcher who looks and listens for trains and ensures that all individual walkers cross and leave the railway safely. Everyone is responsible for their own safety and should always stop, look and listen before crossing. No one should ever stop on a crossing.

## 10. Personal safety



### General Safety Rules

Walking isn't without risk, but statistics show it's safer walking in the countryside than on a city street. Always take care however.

### Mobile phones

It's always a good idea to carry a mobile with you, which you should fully charge before setting out. If you have to call the emergency services, make sure you keep your mobile on, so they can call you back. However remember that there may be no coverage in some hilly and remote areas.

### Group walking

When you walk in a group, don't just follow the person in front - try to look around you and be aware of what's going on. It's important to take responsibility for your own safety.

### Food and drink



### *Keeping your energy levels up*

It's important to take plenty of food and water with you when out walking to keep hydrated and keep your energy levels up, especially on longer walks.

Being prepared will help make your walk more enjoyable so here are few handy tips:

- Carbohydrate-rich foods, fats, and healthy sugars are a good source of energy and will help you keep the pace and prevent exhaustion from setting in.

- Go for foods that provide long-lasting energy, rather than a short-term sugar-rush. A Trail mix, which combines nuts and dried fruits, or energy bars are an excellent, high energy snack.
- Fresh fruit also has a high water content so can help to keep you hydrated. Bananas are high in potassium and natural sugars and harder fruit like apples and pears are compact and easy to pack. Pack softer fruit with care at the top of your rucksack to avoid it getting squashed and take plastic bags to avoid anything leaking into your kit. Chocolate gives you a good boost of energy so it's always handy to keep a couple of bars on you.
- If you're going on a longer walk, it's better to snack on small amounts throughout the day rather than eating one big meal. This will help you keep your blood sugar levels up and avoid painful cramps.
- Adapt to suit any personal medical issues.

It's important to remember to take all your litter away with you – including fruit peels, skins and cores - to avoid spoiling the beauty of the countryside, and causing unnecessary harm to wildlife and farm animals.

### ***Staying hydrated***

Staying hydrated is one of the most important things to do when going walking.

Dehydration can lead to tiredness, cramps and headaches and could be dangerous, so take plenty of water with you, particularly if you're going on a long walk or are walking in remote areas.

A few helpful tips:

- The Department of Health recommends that we should drink about 1.2 litres of fluids a day. If you're exercising you may need more, particularly in warm weather. Don't wait until you're thirsty to drink, as this is one of the first signs of dehydration. Rather take regular sips as you go along.
- Plain tap or still mineral water is your best option. Fizzy drinks are not good for quenching thirst as they are difficult to drink quickly. Fruit juice and non-diet soft drinks contain sugar which will boost your energy but aren't as effective as water at keeping you hydrated.
- Isotonic and sports drinks are formulated to improve the rate at which water is absorbed, but water is still the healthiest option and best way to rehydrate.
- Avoid drinking unboiled or unpurified water from streams. Bring plenty of water with you.

## Insects



For more information see Section 10 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

## Emergencies and First Aid

If an emergency occurs, the international distress signal is six loud blasts of a whistle, or flashes of a torch, to be repeated at one minute intervals.

**Summoning help:** This will be co-ordinated by the Leader of the walk. Call 999 / 112 and ask for the Police, letting them know your location. They will contact mountain rescue and ambulance services for you as appropriate. The ambulance service usually uses post codes and will not go off-road so only ask for Ambulance if you are on, or very close to, a road. Send others (two recommended) for help if there is no mobile signal. Remember, even if your mobile phone has no signal make the call to the emergency services as other networks may transmit the call. Post watchers at suitable points and make yourself visible for the rescue party.

**When calling the emergency services remember:** Stay calm; Describe the nature of the emergency; State the location accurately, preferably with a grid reference; Answer any questions clearly; be patient – your call will be prioritized and handled as quickly as possible. When the situation is under control ensure the casualty is kept warm, dry and comfortable as far as practical.

All members of the group should keep dry. In an emergency situation the victim and all the rest of the group will be stopped and not generating heat so wet weather and warm gear may be necessary.

For more information and what to do in specific situations see Section 10 of the Guide for Leaders on the Lancaster RA website (<http://www.lancasterramblers.org.uk>).

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