

**LOCH
LOMOND
& THE TROSSACHS
NATIONAL PARK**



2026

**Camping
Management
Byelaws Review**

Consultation Document

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1. Introduction

Camping has always been an incredibly popular activity in the National Park and is a great way for people to connect with nature.

However, the very high volume of people camping in some of our most easily accessible lochshore areas combined with significant antisocial behaviour by some campers, has had a negative impact on the experience for other visitors, on local communities and on the environment.




To address this, seasonal Camping Management Byelaws were introduced to Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park in 2017. The Byelaws are required by law to be reviewed every ten years.

The first Review of the Camping Management Byelaws is due to be submitted to the Scottish Government by 1st March 2027. As part of that Review this consultation will gather views on proposed changes to the Byelaws.



Aims of the Byelaws

The aims of the Camping Management Byelaws are to:

-  Protect the environment.
-  Ensure that there are a wide range of opportunities for people of all backgrounds to camp at accessible locations within the National Park.
-  Minimise incidents of anti-social behaviour and disturbance to communities, businesses, and other visitors.



Reviewing the Byelaws

Byelaws are required by law to be reviewed every 10 years. This is a legal Review that will consider whether any changes should be made to the operation of the Byelaws.

This consultation is part of that Review process. It sets out what changes the National Park Authority recommends based on our experience and evidence we have gathered through managing the Byelaws so far. We have also taken into account the views of key stakeholders who have experienced the Byelaws, as well as changes expected in future years that we need to adapt to.

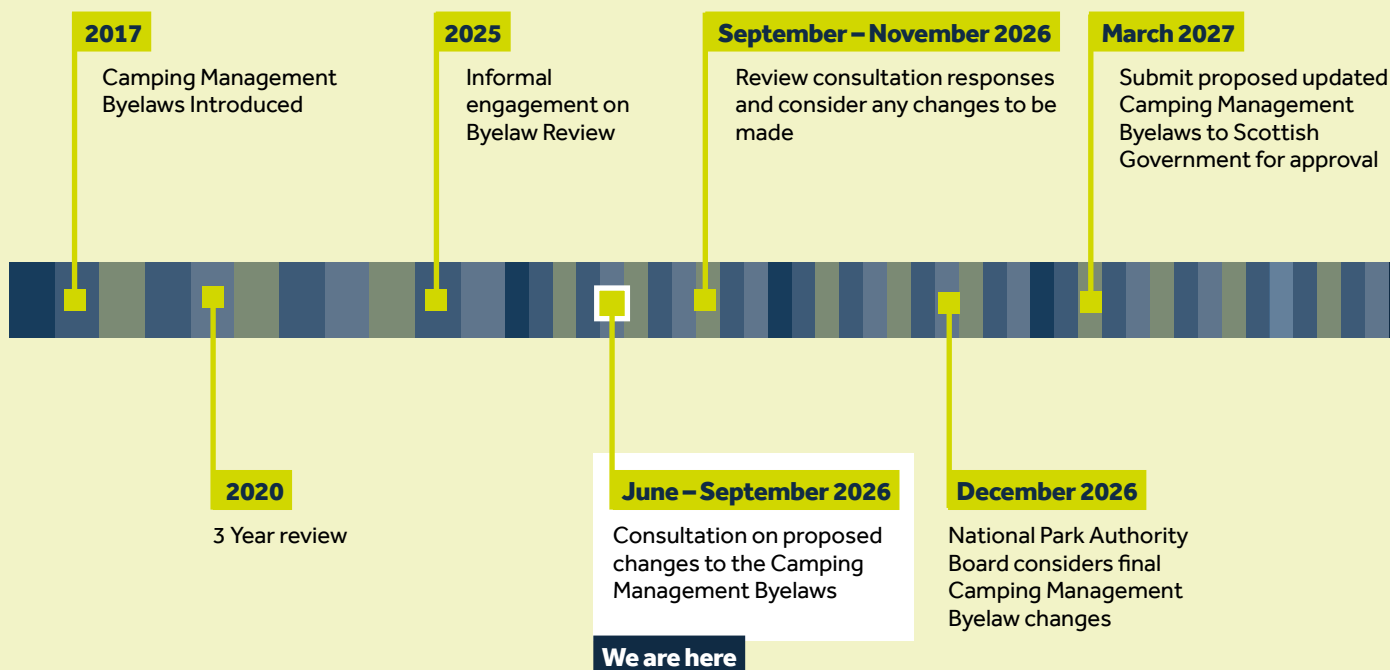
Purpose of this consultation

The specific purpose of the consultation is to gather views about those recommended changes and any evidence that would make the case for any further change to the existing Camping Management Byelaws. It is focused solely on managing camping related issues and not wider visitor management issues.

Once responses to this consultation have been analysed, the National Park Authority will make recommendations to Scottish Government Ministers to approve any proposed changes to the Byelaws.



Review process timeline



2. Camping in the National Park

The National Park is a beautiful and special landscape, loved and valued by many. It provides valuable opportunities for people to be inspired by, make meaningful connections to, and take action to protect this unique place. It also has an important role to play in contributing to national outcomes for nature, climate and people. So, as a special landscape with unique characteristics, things should be done differently here.

Why we have the Camping Management Byelaws

Camping is a wonderful way for people to enjoy the outdoors and connect with nature. The National Park, with its proximity to a large proportion of Scotland's population and urban areas, offers valuable opportunities for many people to do this. How camping is experienced and managed in the National Park is an important part of how we both protect and maximise those benefits.

Prior to the introduction of the Byelaws, the very high volume of people camping in some of our most easily accessible loch shore areas combined with significant antisocial behaviour by some had a negative impact on other visitors, local communities, and the environment.

The National Park Authority, in collaboration with partners including Police Scotland, had tried several different approaches to tackling these issues before recommending and implementing the Byelaws.



When the Camping Byelaws were introduced

Byelaws were first introduced on East Loch Lomond in 2011 to tackle problems associated with camping and irresponsible fire-lighting. This resulted in a significant reduction in irresponsible behaviour and saw the quality of the visitor experience in the area greatly improved. This experience led to the consideration of further Byelaws to address similar problems in other areas of the National Park.

A public consultation was carried out in 2014. Proposals were then considered by the National Park Authority Board before being submitted to Scottish Ministers in May 2015.

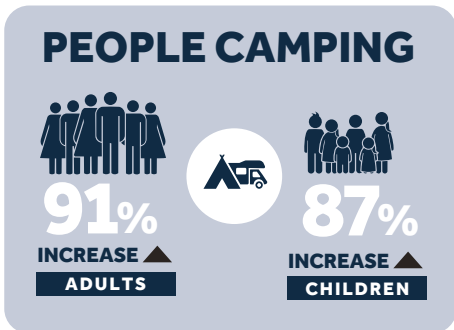
The Camping Management Byelaws were approved by Scottish Ministers in January 2016 and came into effect on 1st March 2017.

The Camping Byelaws were introduced to both protect popular lochshore areas of the National Park and vastly improve the experience for visitors and those who live and work in these areas.

Since then, the Byelaws have made a significant difference, reducing environmental damage and antisocial behaviour. They are a key part of the approach to making sure camping in the National Park remains sustainable, enjoyable, and inclusive and contributes to the wider role of the National Park for Scotland.

What we've learned since introducing Camping Management Byelaws

We introduced camping permit areas and low-cost campsites alongside the Byelaws so people had accessible and affordable places to camp on popular lochshores. These have proven popular with overwhelmingly positive feedback.



We have supported 409 groups from organised charities, education and inclusion groups to camp in the Camping Management Zones for free.

The number of camping spaces available has generally been able to meet demand from campers, except on very busy peak weekends. The permit areas and campsites have been considered full (over 90% occupancy) on average 20 nights per year.

Between 2020-2025 there was an almost equal spread of people coming to camp from all socioeconomic backgrounds in Scotland, as shown by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) categories.



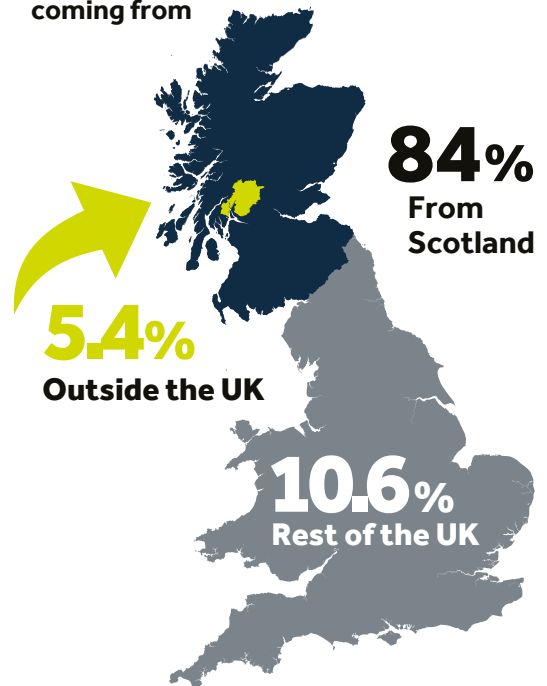
Campers by SIMD categories

■ 1 (8%) ■ 2 (13%) ■ 3 (12%) ■ 4 (12%) ■ 5 (10%) ■ 6 (10%) ■ 7 (8%) ■ 8 (9%) ■ 9 (9%) ■ 10 (9%)

Most Deprived area

Least deprived area

Where are campers coming from

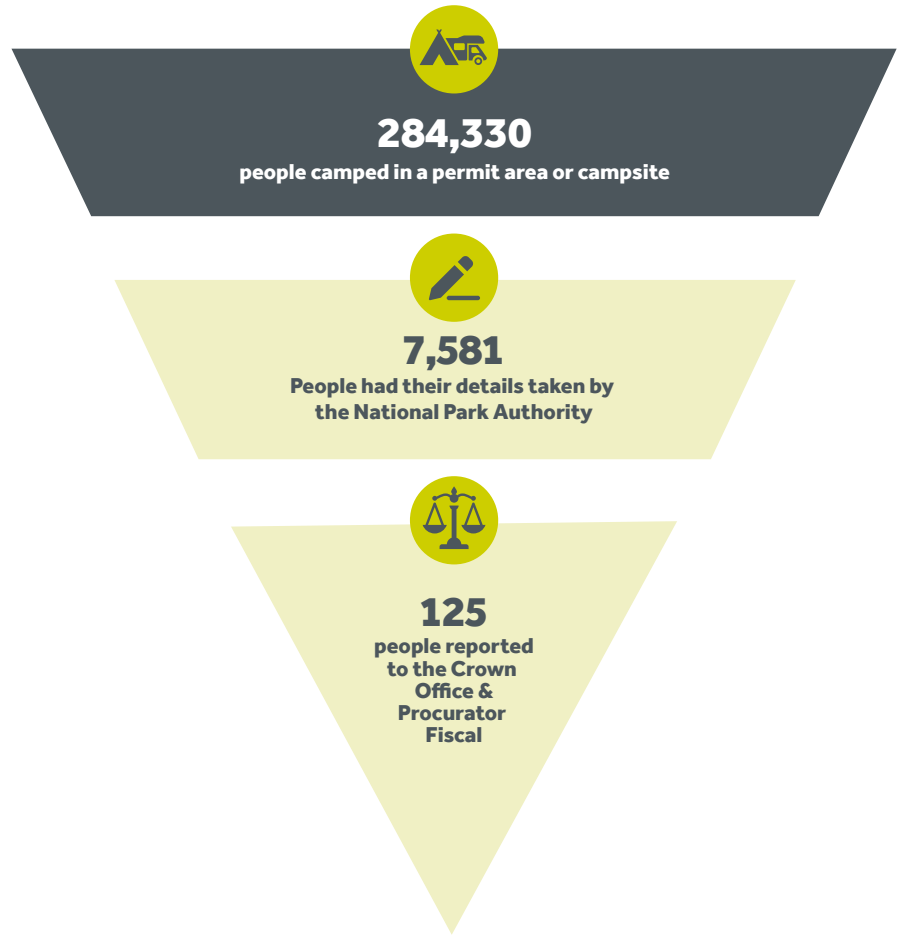


When the Camping Byelaws were first introduced, there were some concerns that people would ignore or deliberately breach the Byelaws, but since 2017 the vast majority have camped responsibly with only a very small number (2.6% in relation to the 284,330 people who have booked) having their details taken in relation to a breach of the Byelaws.

The low number of details being taken in relation to a breach of the Byelaws also shows that they are being used fairly, as National Park Rangers focus on explaining and encouraging positive camping behaviour first.



Number of people camping Vs number of people reported for contravention of the Byelaws.



National Park Rangers have recorded that environmental damage has reduced both in permit areas and in the wider Camping Management Zones since 2017. Although not all environmental impacts can be directly attributed to camping, this does indicate that the Byelaws have had a positive effect in these areas.

Reports of environmental damage (ranging from damage to infrastructure to scorch marks from a fire/BBQ) have reduced



4.65% **▼** **0.23%**
2017 **2025**

Percentage of Ranger visits where they encountered environmental damage

Pressures that were being experienced more generally across the Camping Management Zones before the Byelaws were introduced have eased. Most camping activity in the Camping Management Zones now takes place within permit areas and campsites with only 9% of tents recorded not within these areas.

Complaints about camping have also significantly reduced since 2017. The very small number of complaints (9 since 2017) received about camping issues outside the Camping Management Zones indicates that displacement of negative camping behaviours to other areas of the National Park has also not been significant.

Other recreational activities, such as fishing and paddleboarding, which were popular in these locations before the Byelaws have continued without any knock-on impact.

Overall, since 2017, more people are enjoying a positive camping experience while issues such as antisocial behaviour and damage to the environment have reduced.

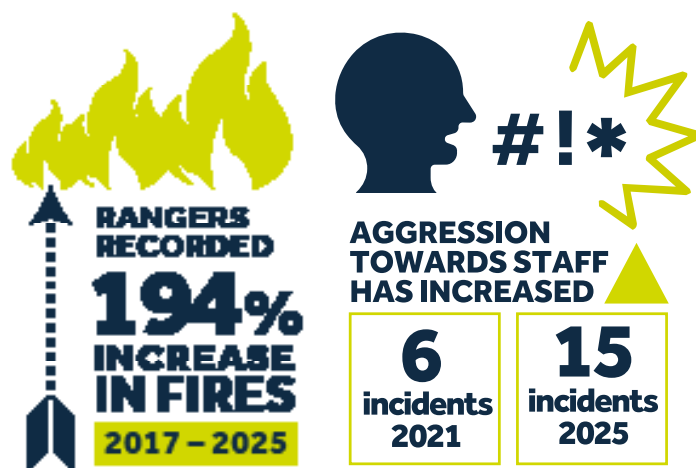


We are recommending we continue with the Camping Management Byelaws with amendments to address key issues.

There are some areas where the Byelaws could be amended to address key issues.

Fires have increased since 2017. This rise could be expected in line with the increasing popularity of the camping permit areas. However, fires present a significant and increasing risk for wildfires and damage to the environment, so further measures should be considered.

Unfortunately, Rangers have experienced an increase in aggressive behaviour from a minority of campers. This is not acceptable and changes to the Byelaws to protect staff may be necessary.



Proposals for adjustments to the Byelaws to address these issues are outlined in the next section.

3. Key topics for Review

Based on evidence gathered since introducing the Byelaws and discussions with key stakeholder groups, five topic areas have been identified as key issues to be considered.



Timing of the Byelaws



Areas covered by the Byelaws



Use of fires and barbecues



Motorhomes and campervans



Protection for enforcement staff

Each of these topics have and will continue to be tested based on the following principles:

Evidence base

Is there evidence to support this proposal?

Proportionality

Is the proposal a reasonable and proportionate response to the issue identified?

Enforceability

Can this be easily enforced, or will it make enforcement easier?

Practicability

How easily can this be implemented?

Impact

Will the proposal truly help to address the issues required and not cause additional issues?

Alternatives

Can this issue be addressed in another way (for example through our own procedures, highlighting this issue in a national conversation, through communications campaigns, etc.) rather than through the Byelaws?

Where we are proposing changes to the Camping Management Byelaws

We are proposing that some amendments should be made to the Byelaws to deal with issues related to:

Fires and barbecues

Proposed change

**Fires must be contained and off the ground.
Fires must be extinguished if requested by a Ranger.**



It is proposed that the Byelaws be adjusted to make it an offence to have a fire or barbecue directly on the ground. A contained fire off the ground, for example in a portable fire pit or bowl, would be acceptable and would reduce the impact on the environment.

A further adjustment proposed is that a fire must be extinguished if requested by a Ranger should they deem the situation to pose a high risk such as during period of high wildfire risk or if the situation poses a risk of damage to vegetation.

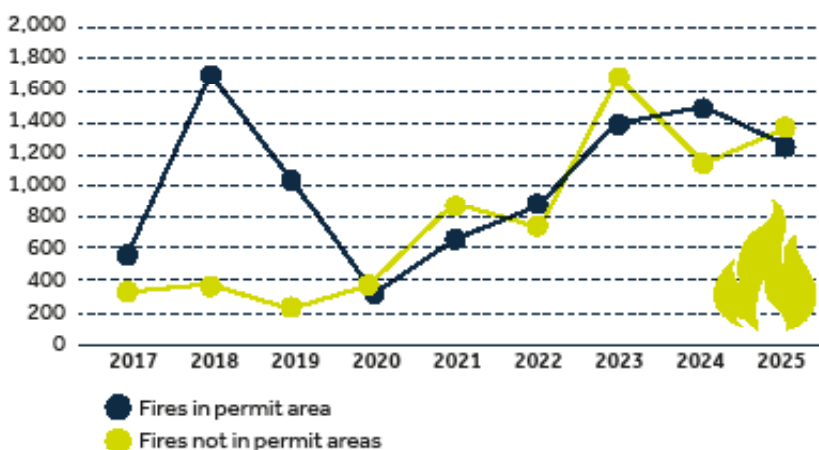
Evidence from Ranger patrols shows that the number of fires within the Camping Management Zones is increasing. At the same time, there is also an increasing risk of wildfires across the National Park, and the rest of Scotland, due to climate change.

The current Byelaws do not ban campfires but are in place to manage the damaging effects of campfires, collection of deadwood and damaging trees.

In early discussions with stakeholders, there was support for further controls to fires due to the environmental impact and potential risk of wildfires.

This would be a proportionate approach to reduce environmental damage and wildfire risk, acknowledging that with the ever-changing climate, high wildfire risk warnings are becoming more frequent.

Fires recorded 2017 - 2025



Uncontrolled fire, felling trees for firewood



Portable raised firepit



Raised firepit

Where we are proposing changes to the Camping Management Byelaws

We are proposing that some amendments should be made to the Byelaws to deal with issues related to:

Protection of staff

Proposed change

Making it an offence to behave in an aggressive manner, threaten or be abusive to a National Park Officer.



Currently, under the Byelaws it is an offence to obstruct a National Park Officer while carrying out their duties in enforcing the Byelaws. The proposed change is to expand this to make it an offence to behave in an aggressive manner, threaten or be abusive towards a National Park Officer.

Unfortunately, Rangers are sometimes met with aggressive behaviour while carrying out their role in enforcing the Byelaws. This behaviour is more common when the perpetrator is intoxicated.

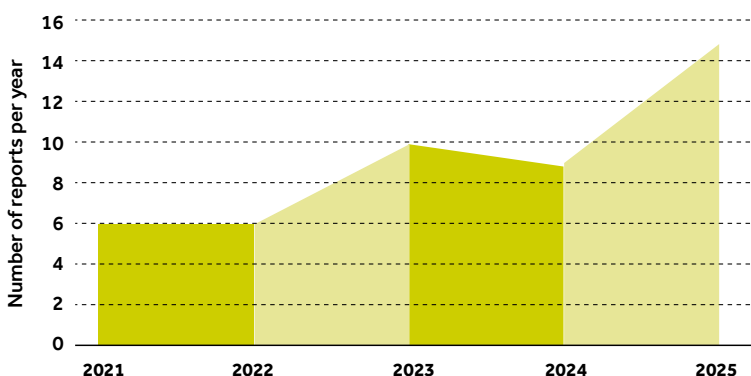
While this behaviour comes from a minority of campers, instances have increased in recent years.

National trends from Unison and anecdotal feedback from stakeholders at the national Visitor Management Strategy Operational Group reflect that this behaviour is increasing in other public settings too.

This type of behaviour is unacceptable and should not be tolerated.



Incidence of reported aggressive behaviour



Where we are NOT proposing changes to the Camping Management Byelaws

We are NOT proposing any amendments to the Byelaws to deal with issues related to:

Timing of the Byelaws

No change is being proposed to the time period that the Byelaws are in effect.



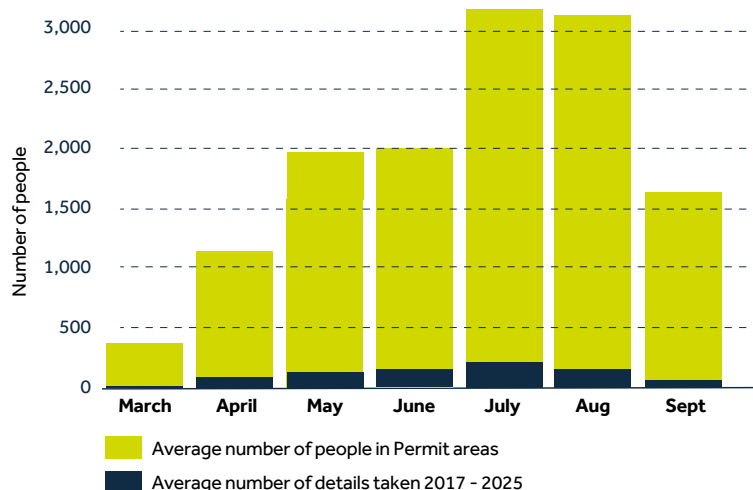
The Camping Management Byelaws currently apply from March to September. This timeframe was chosen to cover the busiest times of the year, including Easter and Summer holidays, and the best weather for camping. When the Byelaws were first being developed, October was also considered but there was concern from Scottish Government Ministers that an eight-month period would not be proportionate, so this was not included.

The peak months for camping permits and campsite bookings are May to August. This is also when most enforcement activities happen. There is camping in March, April and September, with March and September considered 'shoulder months' when there are significantly lower numbers of bookings.

There could be an argument that the Byelaws do not need to come into force until the Easter holiday weekend or on 1st April. However, March can see warm weather spikes which attract higher volumes of campers, particularly if the Easter holiday weekend falls early.



Peak months of activity



Where we are NOT proposing changes to the Camping Management Byelaws

We are NOT proposing any amendments to the Byelaws to deal with issues related to:

Areas covered by the Byelaws



No change is being proposed to the areas covered by the Byelaws.

The Camping Management Zones were identified based on data recorded by National Park Rangers from 2011 and on the areas that saw the highest volumes of camping. They were made large enough to include these areas and avoid simply displacing campers to other local areas close by.

Evidence shows that these areas continue to be the most popular places to camp. This combined with the low number of complaints about displacement (when negative impacts associated with camping are pushed into other areas) indicates no trend that would warrant expanding the existing Zones.

Several locations were highlighted for potential inclusion through early discussions with stakeholders and these have been assessed across the six principles.

Of those suggested sites or areas some are not currently being proposed as new Byelaw areas as they did not meet the evidence threshold. These sites are:

- Arden Gravel Pits
- Cameron House Picnic Area
- Dornoch Bay
- Garadhban Forest
- Glen Falloch
- Jubilee Point
- Duck Bay
- Loch Ard
- Loch Katrine
- Loch Lomond Islands
- River Balvaig
- Lochan Lairig Cheile

Some other sites or areas suggested did meet the evidence threshold, however are not being proposed for inclusion in the Byelaws as there are alternative management measures better suited to addressing visitor pressures in these places.

Discussions around these sites are already taking place to consider alternative measures such as infrastructure improvements and parking restrictions. These sites are:

- Ardentinnny
- Kate's Brae
- Loch Iubhair

No areas have been considered for removal of byelaws as the existing boundaries are well established, well supported and understood. Any minor changes would potentially bring additional costs and complicate communications.



Where we are NOT proposing changes to the Camping Management Byelaws

We are NOT proposing any amendments to the Byelaws to deal with issues related to:

Motorhomes and campervans

No change is being proposed to the Byelaws regarding motorhomes and campervans.

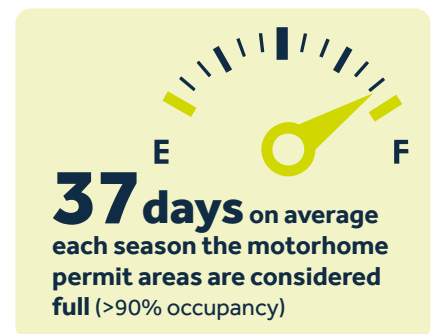
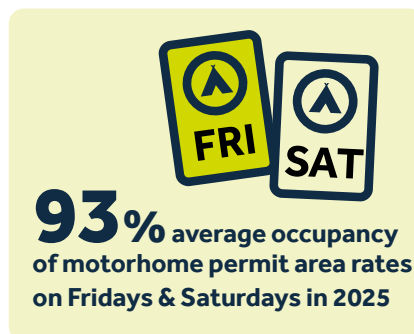
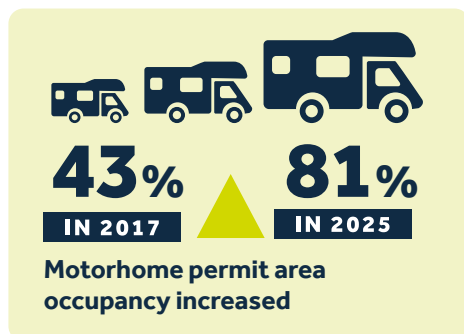


The popularity of motorhomes and campervans is increasing. Motorhome permit bookings have risen by 128% and engagement with partners and stakeholders echoes this trend. Issues relating to motorhome waste disposal and car parks where the ongoing presence of large numbers of motorhomes/campervans creates issues.

The Byelaws are limited in how much they can be used to address these issues, particularly as they cannot be applied to areas considered to be roads under the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984. This includes laybys and parking areas that are sometimes occupied by motorhomes and campervan users setting up encampments.

However, infrastructure, such as dedicated motorhome parking areas and waste disposal facilities, could be put in place to address this through an increase in appropriate facilities to support and manage the impacts of motorhomes and campervans may be needed. This could be achieved through working with landowners and partners, alongside the Byelaws.

The National Park Authority will continue to enforce the Byelaws relating to all vehicle-based camping wherever possible.



Minor changes to Byelaws and definitions

In reviewing the Byelaws, we have also identified some minor wording changes that should have little impact on campers but make the Byelaws more understandable, easier to enforce, and so they are in line with definitions included in the Loch Lomond Byelaws.

For example, a minor change is proposed to include roof top tents, which are also increasingly popular, alongside other tents, so that this type of vehicle-based camping can also be managed through the Byelaws.

Another example is including damage to signage and public rescue equipment in the Camping Management Byelaws too.

A full list of proposed minor changes to the Byelaw wording and why they are being proposed can be found in APPENDIX 2 (page 23).



Other considerations

Some other topics were considered and discussed through early engagement with stakeholders but are not being recommended for inclusion within the Camping Management Byelaws.

These included topics that are not solely camping-related issues so could not be covered by the Camping Management Byelaws or are issues that would be more appropriately addressed in other ways such as education, information and infrastructure?

- ▶ Increasing camping provision
- ▶ Addressing littering using a Byelaw
- ▶ Addressing irresponsible toileting using a Byelaw
- ▶ Banning fires and disposable barbecues in the Camping Management Zones or across the whole National Park, or making any fire-related changes cover the whole year
- ▶ Removing the offence of sleeping in a vehicle overnight
- ▶ Amending the existing Byelaw relating to restricting overnight sleep in a vehicle to make it more easily enforceable
- ▶ Introducing a Byelaw to make causing nuisance to communities or other campers an offence
- ▶ Increasing camping provision
- ▶ Addressing littering using a Byelaw
- ▶ Addressing irresponsible toileting using a Byelaw

The National Park Authority and its partners will continue to work together to address visitor management issues and support people to enjoy the National Park safely and responsibly.

However, there may be other proposals and evidence specifically related to camping issues, raised through this public consultation that did not come forward through the informal engagement phase. These will be considered against the aims of the Byelaws (page 3) and the principles of this Review (page 10).

4. How to have your say

The public consultation on the Camping Management Byelaw Review will run from Monday 29th June until Monday 21st of September.

You can respond:



Online

Fill in the consultation survey at www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/campingbyelaws



On paper

Pick up a printed copy of the consultation survey at:

National Park buildings

- **National Park Headquarters:** Carrochan Road, Balloch G83 8EG
- **Duncan Mills Memorial Slipway:** Pier Road Balloch G83 8QX
- **Balmaha Visitor Centre:** Balmaha G63 0JQ

Libraries

- **Balloch Library:** Carrochan Road, Jamestown, Balloch G83 8FA
- **Callander Library:** South Church St, Callander FK17 8BN
- **Dunoon Library:** 9 Argyll Street, Dunoon PA23 7HH
- **Helensburgh Library:** 59 West King Street, Helensburgh G84 8EB
- **Killin Library:** Main Street, Killin FK21 8UW
- **Mobile Library:** Crianlarich, Tyndrum, Drymen, Milton of Buchanan, Croftamie Aberfoyle, Kinlochard, Balquhidder, Brig O'Turk, Gartmore, Port of Menteith, Strathyre, Lochearnhead. Visit www.stirling.gov.uk and search 'mobile library timetable' for timetables

Council Offices

- **West Dunbartonshire Council Office:** 16 Church Street, Dumbarton G82 1QL
- **Stirling Council Customer First Office:** 1-5 Port Street, Stirling FK8 2EJ



Consultation questions

- 1) Do you agree with the two key changes being proposed as part of this review?
 - a) Increasing control of fires and barbecues
 - b) Increasing protection for staff
- 2) Do you want to comment on any of the topics we are not proposing changes on?
- 3) Do you have any alternatives, proposed changes to the byelaws or comments you wish to add that have not already been captured?

Table of changes being proposed to the Camping Management Byelaws

The table below sets out the scope of changes being proposed to the current Camping Management Byelaws here a change to the wording or meaning of the byelaw is being proposed. Further changes to the numbering of each byelaw, consistency of language and highlighting definitions using bold text can be found in Appendix 2: Proposed Camping Management Byelaws 2027 in red.

The text in **red** indicates the change in wording or definition.

Existing Byelaw	Reason for change	Proposed rewording/ definition
CITATION AND APPLICATION		
(1) These byelaws may be cited as The Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Camping Management Byelaws 2017.	Updated to reflect the date of the new Byelaws.	(1) These byelaws may be cited as The Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Camping Management Byelaws 2027 .
(3) Where the boundary of a Management Zone is a river or other body of water, the boundary shall be the shoreline of such river or other body of water and shall include the whole of any piers, jetties, pontoons, bridges, or dams extending therefrom.	Added to be clear the Byelaws cover all structures that may extend into the water.	(3) Where the boundary of a Management Zone is a river or other body of water, the boundary shall be the shoreline of such river or other body of water and shall include the whole of any piers, jetties, pontoons, bridges, dams or other built infrastructure extending therefrom.
DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS		
Additional Definition	Definition added to support new Byelaw (10)	(f) "Public Rescue Equipment" means lifebuoys, lifebelts, throw lines and other similar equipment intended to aid in the rescue of human beings or other living beings;
Additional Definition	Definition added to support new wording in Byelaw (6) (b)	(k) "umbrella" means an object with a folding frame of long, straight pieces of metal covered with material, which can be used to protect a single person from rain or hot sun, but does not include side panels, whether fixed or detachable;

Existing Byelaw	Reason for change	Proposed rewording/ definition
UNAUTHORISED CAMPING		
<p>(6) It shall be an offence for a person to:</p> <p>(a) set up, use or occupy a tent, wigwam or bivouac at any time; or</p> <p>(b) set up, use or occupy overnight any other form of shelter (other than an umbrella); within a Management Zone unless they have been authorised to do so by the Authority under byelaw 11.</p>	<p>(6)(a) "Roof tents" are becoming more popular. Currently there's confusion about whether sleeping in a roof tent is camping in a tent, or in a vehicle. The new wording confirms we'll treat them as tents, so they can't be used in a Management Zone at any time unless a permit is obtained.</p> <p>(6)(b) Some umbrellas now come with detachable sides, effectively turning them into tents. The new definition of umbrella means that an umbrella with sides can be used during the day, but cannot be used overnight unless a permit has been obtained.</p> <p>(6)(c) We've clarified that hammocks can be used during the day, but not overnight unless a permit has been obtained.</p>	<p>(6) It shall be an offence for a person to:</p> <p>(a) set up, use or occupy a tent, bivouac or roof tent at any time; or</p> <p>(b) set up, use or occupy overnight any other form of shelter (other than an umbrella); or</p> <p>(c) set up, use or occupy overnight a hammock, within a Management Zone unless they have been authorised to do so by the Authority under byelaw 13.</p>
FIRES AND WOOD		
<p>(8) No person shall without lawful authority:</p> <p>(a) light or cause a fire within a Management Zone causing damage or likely to cause damage to a Management Zone; or</p> <p>(b) collect or use wood from within a Management Zone that causes damage or is likely to cause damage to a Management Zone.</p>	<p>We're still seeing damage to trees, and fires causing damage and / or being lit inappropriately during times of high fire risk.</p> <p>The new wording is designed to make it much simpler for people to understand what is, and isn't, allowed.</p> <p>The last paragraph explains we're not looking to restrict the safe use of appropriate camping stoves.</p>	<p>(8) It shall be an offence for a person, unless they have been authorised to do so by the Authority under byelaw 13, to:</p> <p>(a) light or cause a fire (including a fire for the purpose of cooking food on a barbecue or otherwise) within a Management Zone that causes damage or is likely to cause damage to a Management Zone. A fire shall be regarded as causing damage, or likely to cause damage unless it is (i) fully contained in a metal container, and (ii) that container is raised at least 10 centimetres above the surface below it; or</p> <p>(b) collect or damage or burn or otherwise use wood from within a Management Zone; or</p>

Existing Byelaw	Reason for change	Proposed rewording/ definition
FIRES AND WOOD (continued)		
		<p>(c) fail to extinguish a fire (including a fire for the purpose of cooking food on a barbecue or otherwise) within a Management Zone when instructed to do so by an officer of the Authority, a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by the Authority.</p> <p>These byelaws shall not prevent the use of a camping stove manufactured as a camping stove or cooker (excluding any wood or coal-based system), provided it is used in such a manner as not to cause danger of, or damage by, fire.</p>
NO DAMAGE		
New Byelaw	There have unfortunately been incidents whereby people have removed or damaged our signs (New Byelaw (9), and, worryingly, public rescue equipment (New Byelaw 10).	(9) It shall be an offence for a person, other than a person authorised by the Authority , to remove or damage a sign or instruction erected by the Authority .
New Byelaw	Adding these new Byelaws means we can take action under the Byelaws, rather than relying on stretched Police resources.	(10) It shall be an offence for a person to damage any Public Rescue Equipment or, without the consent of the owner of the Public Rescue Equipment , remove any Public Rescue Equipment from its existing location for any purpose other than to aid in the rescue of human beings or other living beings or maintenance, repair or replacement of the Public Rescue Equipment .
PROVISION OF DETAILS		
(9) It shall be an offence under these byelaws for any person to refuse to provide their correct full name, date and place of birth, Address and the registration of any vehicle to an officer of the Authority , a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by the Authority who has reasonable grounds for believing that such person has committed an offence under these byelaws.	This change brings the CMB in line with the Loch Lomond Byelaws. Having the ability to ask for telephone numbers and emails makes it easier to communicate with individuals.	(11) It shall be an offence for any person to refuse to provide their correct full name, date and place of birth, address, telephone number and email (if any) and the registration of any vehicle to an officer of the Authority , a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by the Authority who has reasonable grounds for believing that such person has committed an offence under these byelaws.

Existing Byelaw	Reason for change	Proposed rewording/ definition
EXEMPTIONS AND AUTHORISATIONS		
<p>(11) The Authority may authorise any person, group or organisation to undertake or provide facilities for undertaking any activity within a Management Zone which would otherwise be prohibited by byelaw 6 or byelaw 7 provided that such person, group or organisation has made a prior application in writing to the Authority and has been authorised to undertake such activity within that Management Zone by the Authority.</p> <p>Any such authorisation so granted by the Authority shall be in writing and shall specify the duration of and the terms and conditions which apply to such authorisation as the Authority may in its sole discretion consider appropriate from time to time. It shall be an offence under these byelaws to contravene any such terms or conditions specified by the Authority. The Authority may revoke any such authorisation so granted at any time if such person, organisation or group contravenes the terms or conditions subject to which the authorisation has been granted by the Authority. Any authorisation granted under this byelaw 11 shall not remove the requirement to obtain separately the approval of any landowner, where required.</p>	<p>This change introduces more flexibility.</p> <p>It allows us to authorise fires that would otherwise be prohibited by byelaw 8 - for example if a Scout group wanted to hold a bonfire on land owned by someone else.</p>	<p>(13) The Authority may authorise any person, group or organisation to undertake or provide facilities for undertaking any activity within a Management Zone which would otherwise be prohibited by byelaw 6, byelaw 7 or byelaw 8 provided that such person, group or organisation has made a prior application in writing to the Authority and has been authorised to undertake such activity within that Management Zone by the Authority.</p> <p>Any such authorisation so granted by the Authority shall be in writing and shall specify the duration of and the terms and conditions which apply to such authorisation as the Authority may in its sole discretion consider appropriate from time to time. It shall be an offence under these byelaws to contravene any such terms or conditions specified by the Authority. The Authority may revoke any such authorisation so granted at any time if such person, organisation or group contravenes the terms or conditions subject to which the authorisation has been granted by the Authority. Any authorisation granted under this byelaw 13 shall not remove the requirement to obtain separately the approval of any landowner, where required.</p>

Existing Byelaw	Reason for change	Proposed rewording/ definition
PENALTIES AND OFFENCES		
<p>(14) No person shall obstruct an officer of the Authority or any other person authorised in writing by the Authority in the proper execution of their duties.</p>	<p>We're still seeing our Rangers being threatened and subject to abuse.</p> <p>Adding this wording allows us to take action against the small number of individuals whose behaviour is completely unacceptable.</p> <p>For context, this gives our staff protection against the same unacceptable behaviour as shop workers in Scotland.</p> <p>We can report the behaviour to the Procurator Fiscal who is able to prosecute the individual(s) for breach of the byelaws. If convicted, this could result in a fine of up to (currently) £500.</p>	<p>(16)(1) It shall be an offence for a person to obstruct, threaten or be abusive to an officer of the Authority or any other person authorised in writing by the Authority in the proper execution of their duties.</p> <p>(2) The offence under section 16(1) of threatening or abusing an officer of the Authority is committed by a person only if the person:</p> <p>(a) behaves in a threatening or abusive manner towards the officer and</p> <p>(b) intends by the behaviour to cause the officer or any other person fear or alarm or is reckless as to whether the behaviour would cause such fear or alarm.</p> <p>(3) Subsection (2) applies to:</p> <p>(a) behaviour of any kind including, in particular, things said or otherwise communicated as well as things done,</p> <p>(b) behaviour consisting of:</p> <p>(i) a single act, or</p> <p>(ii) a course of conduct.</p>

Proposed Camping Management Byelaws 2027

GENERAL

The Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Authority, constituted under the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 and the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority Designation, Transitional and Consequential Provisions (Scotland) Order 2002, and having its principal offices at Carrochan, Carrochan Road, Balloch, G83 8EG ("the Authority"), in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Paragraph 8 of Schedule 2 to the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 hereby makes the following byelaws:

CITATION AND APPLICATION

- (1) These byelaws may be cited as The Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Camping Management Byelaws **2027**.
- (2) These byelaws shall apply between the dates of 1 March and 30 September in each calendar year (both dates inclusive) to the following areas within the Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park ("the Park") (any such areas hereinafter referred to as "**Management Zones**"):
 - (a) the area delineated in orange on plan 1 annexed hereto;
 - (b) the area delineated in pink on plan 2 annexed hereto;
 - (c) the area delineated in purple on plan 3 annexed hereto;
 - (d) the area delineated in green on plan 4 annexed hereto;
- (3) Where the boundary of a **Management Zone** is a river or other body of water, the boundary shall be the shoreline of such river or other body of water and shall include the whole of any piers, jetties, pontoons, bridges, dams **or other built infrastructure** extending therefrom.
- (4) Where the boundary of a **Management Zone** is a wall, fence, hedge or other such enclosure it shall be regarded as lying within the **Management Zone**, as the case may be.

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- (5) In these byelaws, the following words, phrases and expressions are printed in bold wherever they appear and they have the interpretation and meaning hereby assigned to them, respectively:
- (a) "**connected person**" means (i) in the case of a **landowner** or a tenant who is an individual, the **landowner's** or the **tenant's** parents, spouse or children; and (ii) in the case of a **landowner** or a **tenant** which is a body corporate or unincorporated body, any individual who has the power to control the affairs of that body, by whatever means;
 - (b) "**damage**" means any damage to or adverse effect on any property;
 - (c) "**landowner**" means the owner of any land within a **Management Zone**;
 - (d) "**overnight**" means the period from 7pm to 7am (or any part thereof) on any day;
 - (e) "**property**" includes land;
 - (f) "**Public Rescue Equipment**" means lifebuoys, lifebelts, throw lines and other similar equipment intended to aid in the rescue of human beings or other living beings;
 - (g) "**road**" means a road for the purposes of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984;
 - (h) "**shoreline**" means the point at which a river or other body of water immediately adjoins land within a **Management Zone**;
 - (i) "**spouse**" includes civil partner or cohabitee, whether of a different or the same sex;
 - (j) "**tenant**" means the tenant of any land within a **Management Zone** leased or let to such tenant under a lease of one year or more;
 - (k) "**umbrella**" means an object with a folding frame of long, straight pieces of metal covered with material, which can be used to protect a single person from rain or hot sun, but does not include side panels, whether fixed or detachable;
 - (l) "**vehicle**" means a mechanically-propelled vehicle or a vehicle designed or adapted for towing by a mechanically-propelled vehicle;
 - (m) "**wood**" includes any tree or part thereof, any log, sawn wood, and any other item consisting or constituted wholly or mainly of wood.

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

- (6) It shall be an offence for a person to:
- (a) set up, use or occupy a tent, bivouac or roof tent at any time; or
 - (b) set up, use or occupy overnight any other form of shelter (other than an umbrella); or
 - (c) set up, use or occupy overnight a hammock, within a **Management Zone** unless they have been authorised to do so by **the Authority** under byelaw 13.
- (7) It shall be an offence for any person to sleep overnight in a **stationary vehicle** within a **Management Zone** unless:
- (a) they have been authorised to do so by **the Authority** under byelaw 11; or
 - (b) the vehicle is on a **road**.

FIRES AND WOOD

- (8) It shall be an offence for a person, unless they have been authorised to do so by **the Authority** under byelaw 13, to:
- (a) light or cause a fire (including a fire for the purpose of cooking food on a barbecue or otherwise) within a **Management Zone** that causes **damage** or is likely to cause damage to a **Management Zone**. A fire shall be regarded as causing **damage**, or likely to cause **damage** unless it is (i) fully contained in a metal container, and (ii) that container is raised at least 10 centimetres above the surface below it; or
 - (b) collect or **damage** or burn or otherwise use **wood** from within a **Management Zone**; or
 - (c) fail to extinguish a fire (including a fire for the purpose of cooking food on a barbecue or otherwise) within a **Management Zone** when instructed to do so by an officer of **the Authority**, a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by **the Authority**.

These byelaws shall not prevent the use of a camping stove manufactured as a camping stove or cooker (excluding any wood or coal-based system), provided it is used in such a manner as not to cause danger of, or damage by, fire.

NO DAMAGE

- (9) It shall be an offence for a person, other than a person authorised by **the Authority**, to remove or damage a sign or instruction erected by **the Authority**.
- (10) It shall be an offence for a person to **damage** any **Public Rescue Equipment** or, without the consent of the owner of the **Public Rescue Equipment**, remove any **Public Rescue Equipment** from its existing location for any purpose other than to aid in the rescue of human beings or other living beings or maintenance, repair or replacement of the **Public Rescue Equipment**.

PROVISION OF DETAILS

- (11) It shall be an offence for any person to refuse to provide their correct full name, date and place of birth, address, **telephone number and email (if any)** and the registration of any **vehicle** to an officer of **the Authority**, a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by **the Authority** who has reasonable grounds for believing that such person has committed an offence under these byelaws.

EXEMPTIONS AND AUTHORISATIONS

- (12) These byelaws shall not apply to areas within **Management Zones** which have been exempted from the application of any provision of these byelaws by **the Authority** from time to time.
- (13) **The Authority** may authorise any person, group or organisation to undertake or provide facilities for undertaking any activity within a **Management Zone** which would otherwise be prohibited by byelaw 6, byelaw 7 or **byelaw 8** provided that such person, group or organisation has made a prior application in writing to **the Authority** and has been authorised to undertake such activity within that **Management Zone** by **the Authority**. Any such authorisation so granted by **the Authority** shall be in writing and shall specify the duration of and the terms and conditions which apply to such authorisation as **the Authority** may in its sole discretion consider appropriate from time to time. It shall be an offence under these byelaws to contravene any such terms or conditions specified by **the Authority**. **The Authority** may revoke any such authorisation so granted at any time if such person, organisation or group contravenes the terms or conditions subject to which the authorisation has been granted by **the Authority**. Any authorisation granted under this byelaw 13 shall not remove the requirement to obtain separately the approval of any **landowner**, where required.
- (14) These byelaws shall not apply to any: **landowner; tenant;** or connected person authorised by the relevant **landowner** or **tenant** using land within a **Management Zone** owned or leased by such landowner or tenant for any of the activities listed in these byelaws.

REMOVAL FROM A MANAGEMENT ZONE

- (15) **It shall be an offence** for a person **to fail to** leave a **Management Zone**, together with their vehicle (if required), after having been requested to do so either by an officer of **the Authority**, a police officer or any other person authorised in writing by **the Authority**, having reasonable grounds for believing that such person has committed an offence under these byelaws.

PENALTIES AND OFFENCES

- (16)** (1) It shall be an offence for a person to obstruct, threaten or be abusive to an officer of **the Authority** or any other person authorised in writing by **the Authority** in the proper execution of their duties.
- (2) The offence under section 16(1) of threatening or abusing an officer of **the Authority** is committed by a person only if the person::
- (a) behaves in a threatening or abusive manner towards the officer, and
 - (b) intends by the behaviour to cause the officer or any other person fear or alarm or is reckless as to whether the behaviour would cause such fear or alarm.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies to:
- (a) behaviour of any kind including, in particular, things said or otherwise communicated as well as things done,
 - (b) behaviour consisting of:
 - (i) a single act, or
 - (ii) a course of conduct.
- (17)** Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 2 on the Standard Scale in respect of each offence.

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If you have any questions about how to respond to this consultation please contact:
cmbreview@lochlomond-trossachs.org

For more information scan code or visit our website



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May 2026