

# Advice on Riding or driving through livestock in England and Wales

**The law and management of public access rights vary widely between the four countries of the United Kingdom. This advice note is written for England and Wales and although elements of the advice may be applicable in Scotland and Northern Ireland this cannot be assumed.**

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Bridleways and byways are precious to equestrians (riders and carriage-drivers), and the co-operation of landholders is crucial to routes being easily useable and pleasant. Most land has to provide an income and on non-arable land this is likely to include stock keeping, whether cattle, sheep, pigs or less common stock such as llamas or deer or even more exotic species such as emu or water buffalo. This may be intensive farming with high stocking levels or low levels of stock for conservation grazing. Horses may also be kept in fields for personal and business use, and on open land such as Dartmoor and New Forest.

It is important to understand that public rights of way—bridleways, byways and unclassified roads—may be a serious limitation on the use and value of land. Some tolerance by equestrians of land management practice is therefore needed. Any landholder may need to use the land to make a living and antagonism towards users of public paths is often the result of ignorant or inconsiderate users in the past who have created difficulties for the landholder. A landholder has every right to have stock in fields through which rights of way pass, providing the stock have been assessed as posing no risk to path users. This applies to any landholder and any animal with access to the public right of way.

There are situations where it appears that stock are kept in a field or gates are poorly maintained deliberately to deter equestrians. If this is the case, the highway authority has the power and the duty to take action to keep the right of way open and easy to use. Improvement of gates can be enforced under the Highways Act 1980; animals making a route hazardous or difficult to pass can be a statutory nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and dangerous animals are dealt with by the Animals Act 1971.

Many complaints from path users about stock arise from animal behaviour which is not dangerous but is perceived as threatening through lack of knowledge and experience, or where the actions of the user have created an adverse response in the stock. There have been incidents with tragic results, often without knowing why, because all animals are unpredictable—farmers handling stock every day have had accidents—so you should always be alert. If you are inexperienced with meeting livestock on rights of way, try to ride with someone who is more knowledgeable and whose

horse is accustomed to stock until you are more confident in what to expect and how to act. Your horse should soon learn from the good example of experienced horses.

Carriage drivers are restricted by needing more space and being less manoeuvrable so it is important that drivers have an assistant when passing through livestock.

**Points to remember:**

- Any animal with young may behave differently from normal and should be treated with extra caution as mothers may be more aggressive and highly protective of their young. What they perceive as a threat in your presence or actions may not be obvious to you.
- Breeding males (e.g. bull, ram, stallion) may be aggressive and protective of their females.
- Animals quickly sense distress and will respond accordingly. Keep calm; be purposeful, smooth and quiet in your movements; make your voice strong and confident.
- Frequent riding or driving through livestock usually means the stock react less because visitors are common and no longer interesting. Stock also becomes familiar to the visiting horses so they too are likely to react calmly.
- Young cattle and horses in groups may be boisterous, with 'mob mentality'. Be firmly assertive while alert to the situation escalating.

There are some important guidelines for equestrians passing through any livestock:

- Walk quietly through the field.
- Do not ride or drive through any field with livestock with a dog, even if the dog is in a vehicle.
- Avoid coming between mothers and their young; if your actions may separate them, stop until they are together before continuing slowly.
- If stock are following you closely, turn your horse to face them; they are more likely to retreat. Shout or move towards them if necessary. You may need to do this repeatedly while crossing the field; keep calm all the time.
- Make sure stock know you are there. Stop until they become aware of you, especially if they have young.
- If riding in a group or driving in convoy; keep the horses reasonably close together.

If you have had a problem, mention it to the landholder if you know them and see if they have any advice. They are unlikely to be able to move stock from fields with rights of way but other measures may be possible.

Gates which are easy to use make a big difference to the risks of passing through stock fields. The landholder should maintain gates such that they can be easily opened and closed, ideally from horseback for speed and ease of entering and leaving the field without risking stock escaping. If you know the landholder and a gate is a problem it is worth letting them know why, it may not be obvious if are not a rider. It is in everyone's interests for stock to stay where they belong so making gates easy

to negotiate by riders is important. Even carriage-drivers with a groom need gates which are easily negotiated. Difficult gates should be reported to the highway authority (county or unitary council) so that they can be improved to avoid incidents. Action becomes more urgent where livestock are present.

Deviating from the line of a bridleway or byway may be desirable to avoid stock lying down. Being off the line of the bridleway is trespass but the cattle are a temporary obstruction on the path and you have a right to deviate far enough to avoid them. You may not have space to go far enough from the stock to avoid them getting up so approach slowly and calmly, give them time to see you and they are likely to get up and move away. Use your voice firmly but not aggressively if necessary. If they seem to be scrambling up hurriedly, pause and allow them to calm down before proceeding slowly. Be patient.

Most livestock, including horses, will react more to the unfamiliar so if equestrians become wary of using a route through stock and do so less and less, the situation will not improve. In addition, the apprehension of the users tends to rise, which affects their horses and the stock and creates an escalating cycle. The answer may be to organise frequent repeated small group rides through the fields accompanied by horses which are accustomed to stock and perhaps with extra people on foot. It may be useful to do this in association with the farmer or landholder. The sooner the animals are accustomed to strangers passing through their territory, the less likely it is that incidents will occur.

If a problem with livestock is serious or you have not reached a satisfactory conclusion with the highway authority, contact your local BHS Access and Bridleways Officer, a volunteer, who may know if other equestrians have been having similar problems and will know the best way in your area to take the matter further. They may be able to resolve the matter with the owner (if known) or will contact the highway authority.

## Cattle

Cattle are notoriously inquisitive creatures, and what may appear as aggression is commonly curiosity, especially if they are young or recently turned out or not handled frequently. Dairy cows are handled several times a day and are of placid breeds so are least likely to be interested in you. Cattle are prey animals, like horses, and are not usually aggressive, unless they are cows protecting calves or a bull protecting his cows. Cows with young can be very protective and extra care will be required when passing through their field. Bulls and heifers may find you and your horse extremely interesting and exciting. A group of young cattle can become very boisterous and 'above themselves' with serious repercussions – think of how a group of rowdy teenagers can get out of control. The aim is to avoid this happening in the first place

Often cattle are let out in the spring once the grass is high enough and may be particularly ebullient and curious at first. This may also be the case when they are first moved to new pasture. Passing through them calmly will ensure that they get used to horses and quieten down. If you are aware

that cattle are newly turned out, it may be sensible to avoid the route through them until they have settled down.

Longhorn and Highland cattle are often used for conservation grazing and may appear particularly menacing because of their long horns but they are among the most docile breeds.

Section 59 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence, subject to important exceptions, for the occupier of a field crossed by a right of way to cause or allow a bull to be at large in it except for:

- a) bulls not more than ten months old; and
- b) bulls which are not of a recognised dairy breed and which are at large with cows or heifers.

Dairy breeds listed in the legislation are Ayrshire, British Friesian, British Holstein, Dairy Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey, Kerry. The list is out of date as a number of foreign recognised dairy breeds are also commonly used.

Move towards cattle if you need to get them away from a gate or out of your way, shouting at them. You might wave arms or a stick if it is safe to do so (mindful of the effect on your horse or companions!). Be firm and confident; expect them to move and most likely they will.

If you are dismounted and you feel threatened by cattle, let the horse go, it can run much faster than you and the cattle and will draw the attention of the cattle from you.

The Health and Safety Executive produces guidance relating to cattle where there is public access. [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais17ew.pdf](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais17ew.pdf)

## Sheep

Never trot or canter through fields of sheep unless they are distant enough to be undisturbed by you – keep checking and walk if you are disturbing them. Sheep are most likely to avoid horses and equestrians or run from intruders in their field. However, they could easily be panicked by you, particularly if you are going faster than walk, causing them to blindly run into corners or bottlenecks, into fences or other situations where they may be injured. Panic-stricken ewes may abort if they are in lamb or stop providing milk or care if they have lambs at foot.

Be very careful at gates to ensure that sheep, especially lambs, do not dash through; this is most likely if they feel cornered or separated from the flock.

Ewes with lambs are particularly vulnerable to disturbance, especially on open land. Avoid any action that would cause the sheep to run as lambs may become separated from their mothers and a lot of difficult work may be required to pair them again with a risk of rejection of lambs by their mothers. This can be a great expense and inconvenience for farmers and will discourage provision of access for equestrians.

Rams can be aggressive and should be treated with caution. They are most likely to be out with ewes from October to December.

## Pigs

Some horses are very perturbed by pigs until they become accustomed to them. If you are near an outdoor pig farm, contact the farmer to find out if there is any way of familiarising your horse to the pigs in a safe environment before riding or driving through them. Pigs have poor eyesight and are relatively slow moving so tend to quickly lose interest in users of a path near them.

Pigs may be used for conservation grazing purposes to control bracken. They are usually confined by electric fencing which should not cross the public right of way. This applies on a pig farm too; if the fencing crosses the path it is an obstruction and you may need to involve your highway authority (county or unitary council) in removing it or setting it further back.

## Horses

Loose horses can be the biggest problem to equestrians. Being of the same species means there are issues of territory and ownership which do not exist with other stock. Some horses are naturally more aggressive than most other domestic animals and are more likely to be defensive.

Most horses are accustomed to being handled, even 'wild' ponies will be rounded up occasionally and therefore accept the dominance of humans. As with cattle, acting confidently but quietly and firmly will achieve best results. Shouting, moving towards them forcefully, waving a whip and acting aggressively will deter most from taking too much interest in you (be mindful of the effect on your own horse or companions!). You may need to turn towards them repeatedly as you cross the field.

If enough equestrians cross the field often enough, the 'home' horses should become accustomed to the bridleway or byway users and become less interested. Until they become habituated, it is advisable to ride with someone else so that one rider can deter the horses while the other opens the gate. Carriage-drivers should always have a groom with them to assist

The BHS strongly recommends against stallions being kept in fields through which rights of way pass (see BHS Advice on Stallions on Land with Equestrian Access [www.bhs.org.uk/accessadvice](http://www.bhs.org.uk/accessadvice)) but it is not prohibited and does occur in fields and open land. If you are aware of stallions near equestrian routes and have a mare it is wise to be particularly alert to her being in season and to avoid routes near a stallion at that time. If a stallion is with mares, any strange horse may be at risk, male or female.

## Other livestock

There are many other animals which may be farmed such as deer, goats, water buffalo, llamas, alpacas, ostriches, emus and geese. Donkeys may also be kept, usually domestically or for breeding. Any of these animals may also be kept on smallholdings, for domestic use or as pets. The latter can be more of a problem because they have no fear of humans or expect titbits so you may need to be particularly assertive.

In general, all domesticated animals are prey animals and likely to be deterred by confident, calm humans. All will require greater caution when they have young. Problems can be overcome by contacting the owner and arranging familiarisation days between the stock and several equestrians, perhaps starting with fewer animals and increasing their number if this is feasible. Increasing safety and avoiding incidents is very much in the interest of the farmer or owner as well as path users and an approach of cooperation is most likely to be successful.

## Associated hazards

Gates on a deer farm need to be higher than standard because of the ability of deer to jump. This should not affect equestrians as, like any gate on a bridleway or byway, they should be easy and convenient to open, ideally from horseback so the latch must be extended by some means to the top of the gate. This can make deer gates easier for riders as closer to their height.

Electric fencing is commonly used to ensure security of grazing land. It should always be well clear of rights of way with careful provision at gates. See BHS Advice Note Electric Fencing [www.bhs.org.uk/accessadvice](http://www.bhs.org.uk/accessadvice).

**IMPORTANT** This guidance is general and does not aim to cover every variation in circumstances. The Society recommends seeking advice specific to a site where it is being relied upon.