

DRAFT

Appendices to Draft Report

East Winchester Landscape Conversation

A stakeholder plan for landscape restoration

June 2021

'The city of Wintoncester, that fine old city, aforetime capital of Wessex lay amidst its convex and concave downlands in all the brightness and warmth of a July morning... the streams in the meadows were low ... behind the city swept the rotund upland of St Catherine's Hill; farther off, landscape beyond landscape, till the horizon was lost in the radiance of the sun hanging above it'.

Extracts from chapter 59 of Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of D'Urbervilles', 1891



APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

SOUTH DOWNS INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT 2020

These are links to the interactive mapping for the South Downs Integrated landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA) and the sections which are relevant to this report;

- i. Introductory map:
South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (arcgis.com)
- ii. LCT A : Open Downland
South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (arcgis.com)
- iii. LCT D Downland Mosaic
South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (arcgis.com)
- iv. LCT F Major Chalk River Floodplains
South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (arcgis.com)
- v. LCT G Major Chalk Valley Sides
South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (arcgis.com)

APPENDIX B

EAST WINCHESTER LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT 2020

As part of this project, a local landscape characterisation exercise has been undertaken to understand and define the special qualities that exist at the study area scale. It sits within the framework areas of the SDILCA and was undertaken by the study team at the start of the project.

EAST WINCHESTER LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS:

- EW1. Western Itchen Valley;
- EW2. Eastern Itchen Valley;
- EW3. Winnall Down;
- EW4. Cheesefoot Head and Hampage Woods;
- EW5. Ovington Down;
- EW6. Twyford Itchen Valley;
- EW7. Chilcomb Vale;
- EW8. Twyford and Hazeley Down;
- EW9. Longwood Warren; and EW10 Longwood Mosaic.

INTRODUCTION

The landscape of the Study area is strongly influenced by the underlying geology and soils as well as patterns of drainage. Figures 25 and 26 illustrate the geological and soil variations across the study area.

Within the study area, the underlying geology is predominantly chalk (Figure 25) with an area of clay, silt and sand to the south west of the study area. The chalk geology of the area gives rise to chalk streams and grasslands. There has been an 80% decline in chalk grasslands since World War II and these chalk grasslands currently cover 4% of the SDNP, making it an extremely important habitat.

FIGURE 25: GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA (SOURCE: SDNPA)

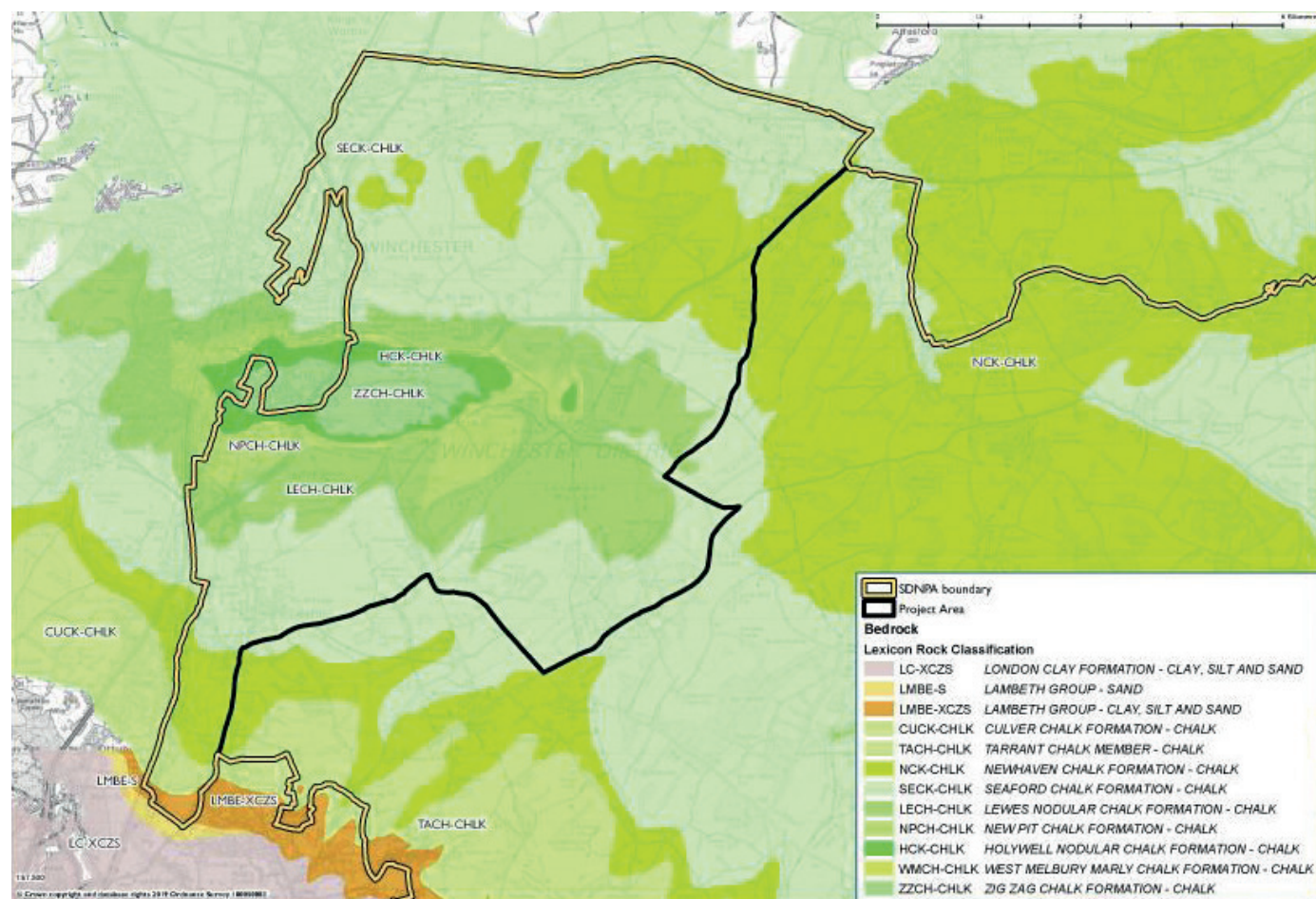
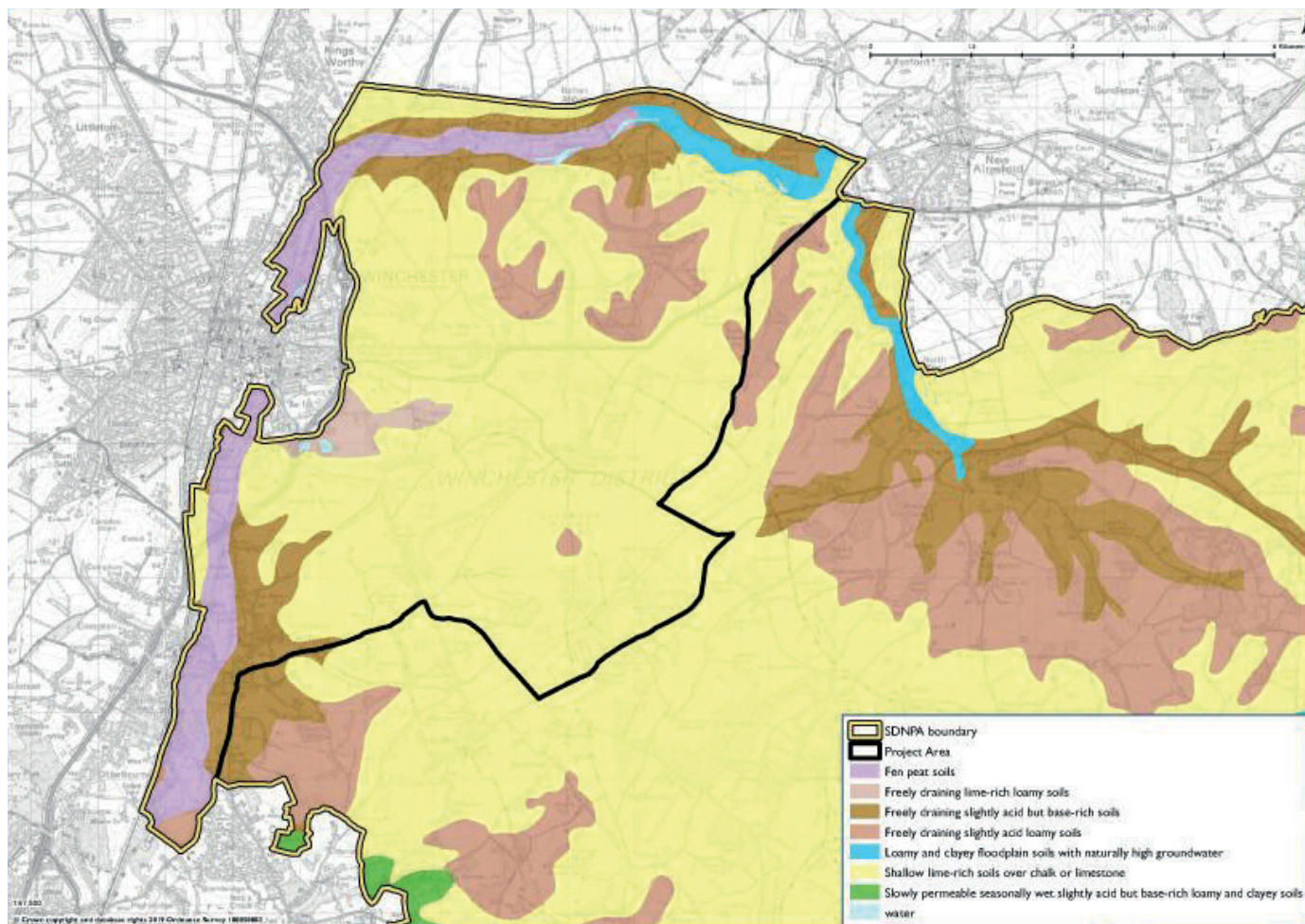


FIGURE 26: SOIL TYPES (SOURCE: SDNPA)



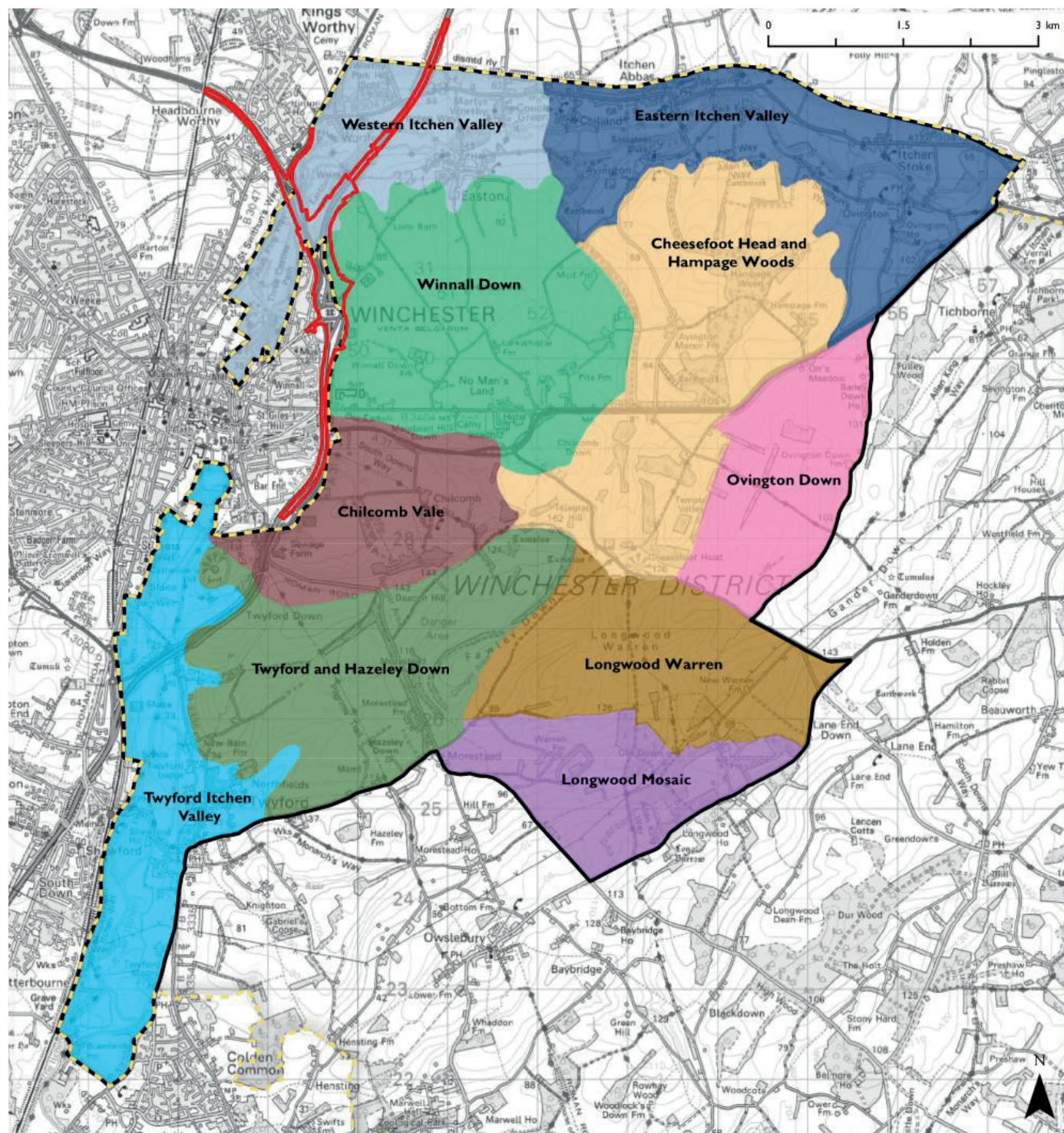
Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk is the predominant soil type within the study area (Figure 26). There are also fen peat soils to the east of study area and large areas of freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils to the north.

The local landscape character areas are illustrated on Figure 27 (repeated from earlier) and are described briefly below.

LOCAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

Whilst the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA) is the most up to date assessment for the area, an earlier East Hampshire character assessment and a study of the Setting of Winchester (1998) also provide useful information regarding some of the local variations in character found within the downland landscape. This, along with field assessment and desk based GIS review, has resulted in the Study area being further subdivided into local landscape character areas. These have been presented at Stakeholder workshops and form a useful framework for understanding issues affecting the Study area and the development of locally specific initiatives as part of an Action Plan for the area.

FIGURE 27: EAST WINCHESTER LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS



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Scale at A4 1:61,500



EW1. WESTERN ITCHEN VALLEY

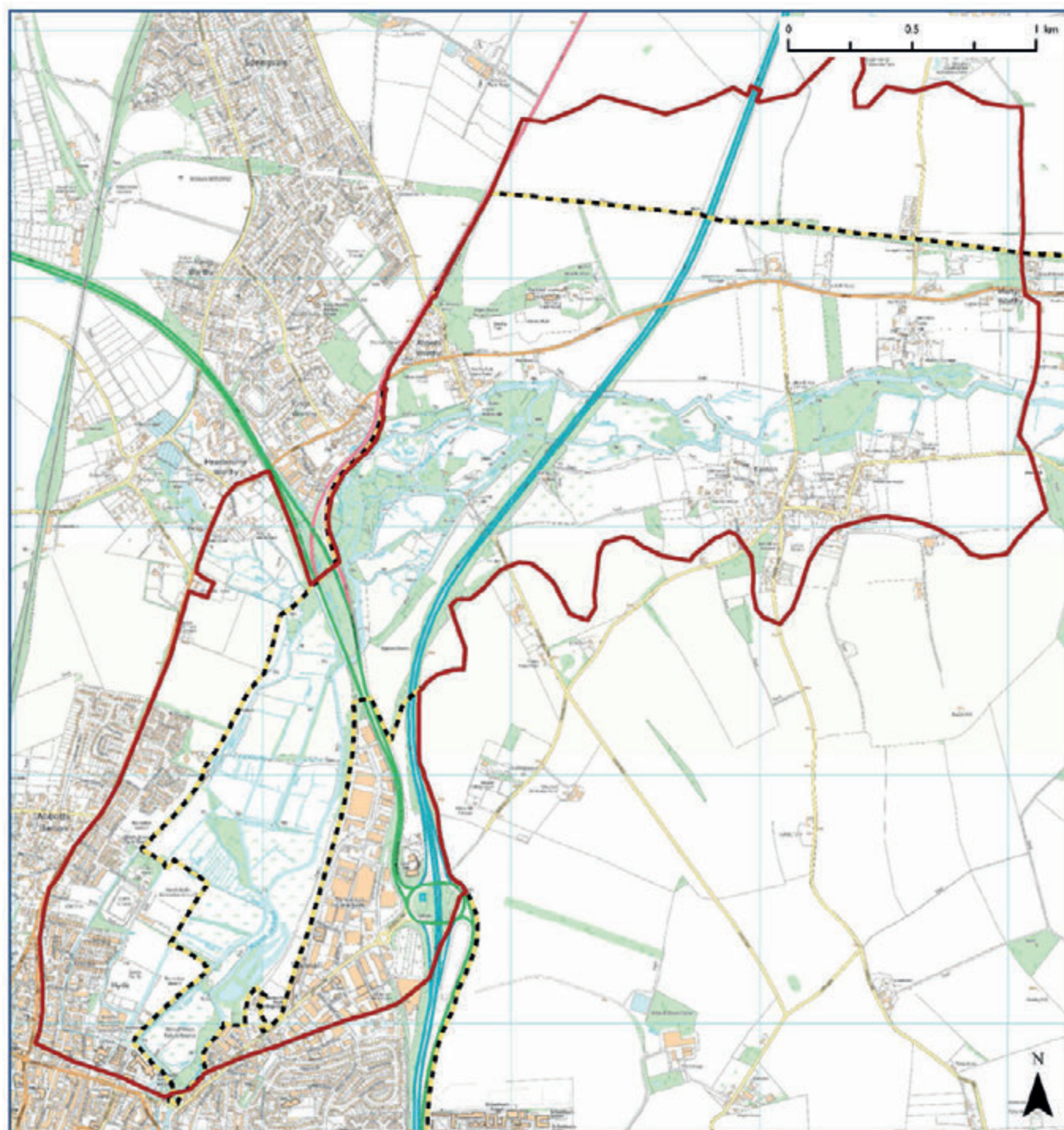
This landscape forms part of the Itchen Valley and includes the historic villages of Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke and Ovington as well as Avington House and associated parkland. This is a typical chalk river valley landscape, with the valley floor containing the braded channel of the Itchen, flanked by valley floor pastures, with rural lanes on the lower valley slopes connecting the rural settlements.

Much of the valley floor comprises pasture and patches of woodland, while the valley sides comprise mainly arable farmland on gently convex slopes which are backed by woodland

that form an immediate skyline. As a result, views are often contained and, coupled with the valley floor woodlands, this landscape has an enclosed and settled character. Landscape features which add variety and interest include church towers, vernacular buildings, river footbridge crossings, and parkland features such as railings and lime avenues.

The St Swithin's Way long distance path passes through this landscape following rural lanes, along with Sustrans route 23. These routes, as well as opportunities for fishing and golf, reflect the importance of this landscape for outdoor recreational pursuits.

WESTERN ITCHEN VALLEY



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Scale at A4 1:22,200

- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area

EW2. EASTERN ITCHEN VALLEY

This area is located to the north and east of the M3. It includes the valley floor and the downland which define the valley sides. As such, the downland landscape surrounding the valley floor reinforces the sense of place, associated with a chalk river system and forms a rural setting to Winchester.

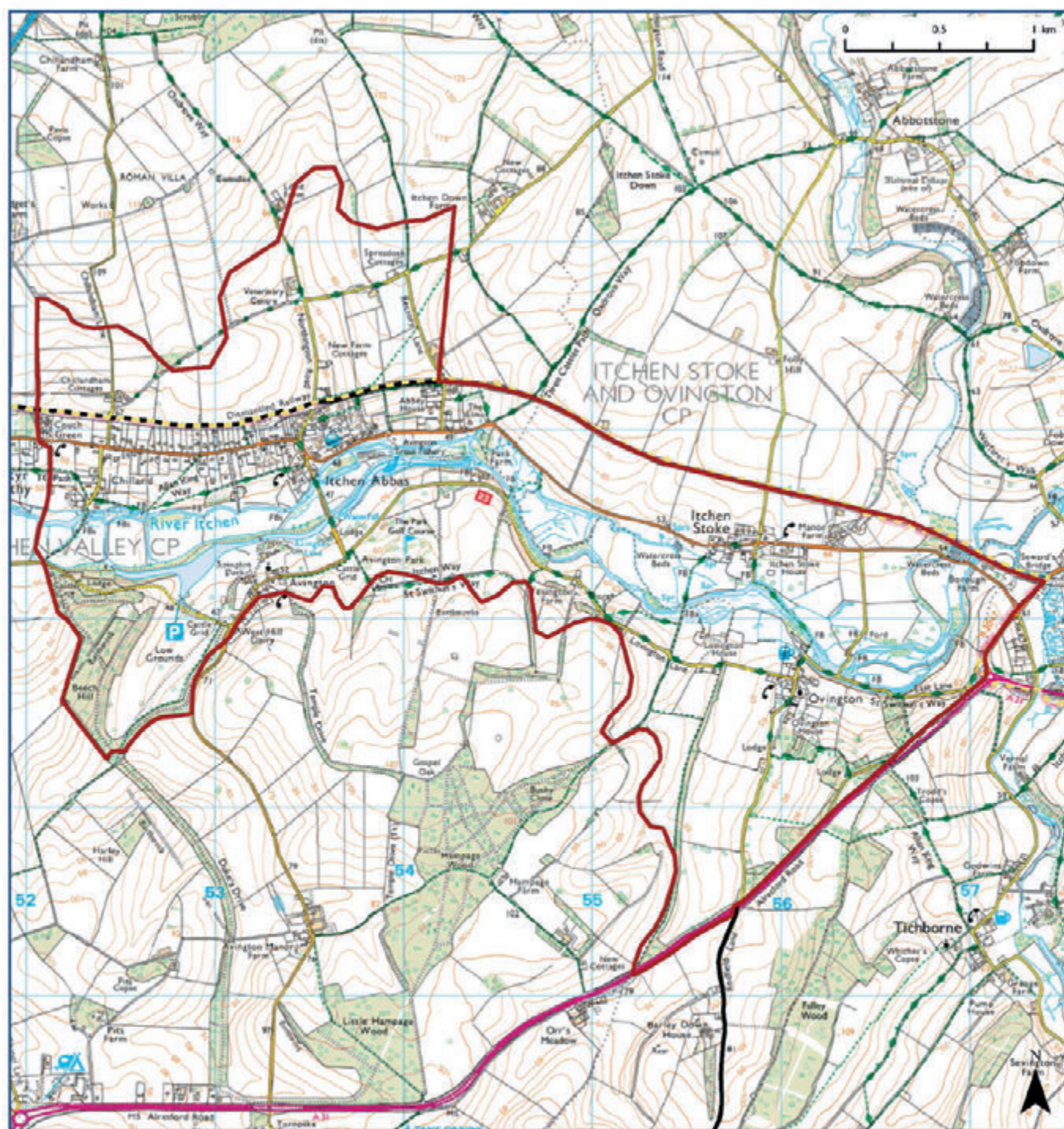
This landscape comprises a relatively flat and open valley floor with gently rising valley sides. The valley sides are highest to the east (rising to 90m above ordnance datum (AOD) on Easton Down) and more gentle to the west (56m AOD). These slopes have a distinctive rounded quality defining the valley and reinforcing perceptions of a chalk river valley. The open valley floor is textured and colourful due to the expanses of water meadow and wet pastures and there are frequent expanses of open water channels. Woodland is generally limited to the edge of the valley floor and lower valley slopes, helping to define the valley whilst leaving the higher valley sides open in character.

A string of historic villages (often with Anglo-Saxon origins) occur along the Itchen Valley at crossing points. A number are designated as Conservation Areas including Abbots Worthy and Easton as well as the city of Winchester to the south. Listed Buildings are concentrated within the villages, including Abbots and Kings Worthy.

This landscape is highly valued for its nature conservation interest. The Itchen is a classic chalk stream and is botanically very important, with extensive areas of unimproved vegetation along its length including fen, carr and herb-rich meadows, much of it on peat. Many of the meadows were managed as water meadows in the 19th century. The rich vegetation supports important populations of wetland birds and the river supports one of the few populations of the native white clawed crayfish remaining in the rivers of southern England, as well as breeding otters, nationally important populations of water vole and southern damselfly, and freshwater fish including bullhead, brook lamprey and Atlantic salmon.

There is good linear access along the River Itchen in the form of two Long Distance Footpaths (LDR): The Allan King Way, the Itchen Way and St Swithuns Way. There is also a noTable area of open access for visitors wishing to explore the wetland wildlife of the Winnall Moors Nature Reserve which is located on the very edge of the National Park, straddling the border. The reserve has excellent access for wheelchair users, but there is no access for dogs.

EASTERN ITCHEN VALLEY



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Scale at A4 1:29,100

- Local Character Area
- SDNBA boundary
- Study Area

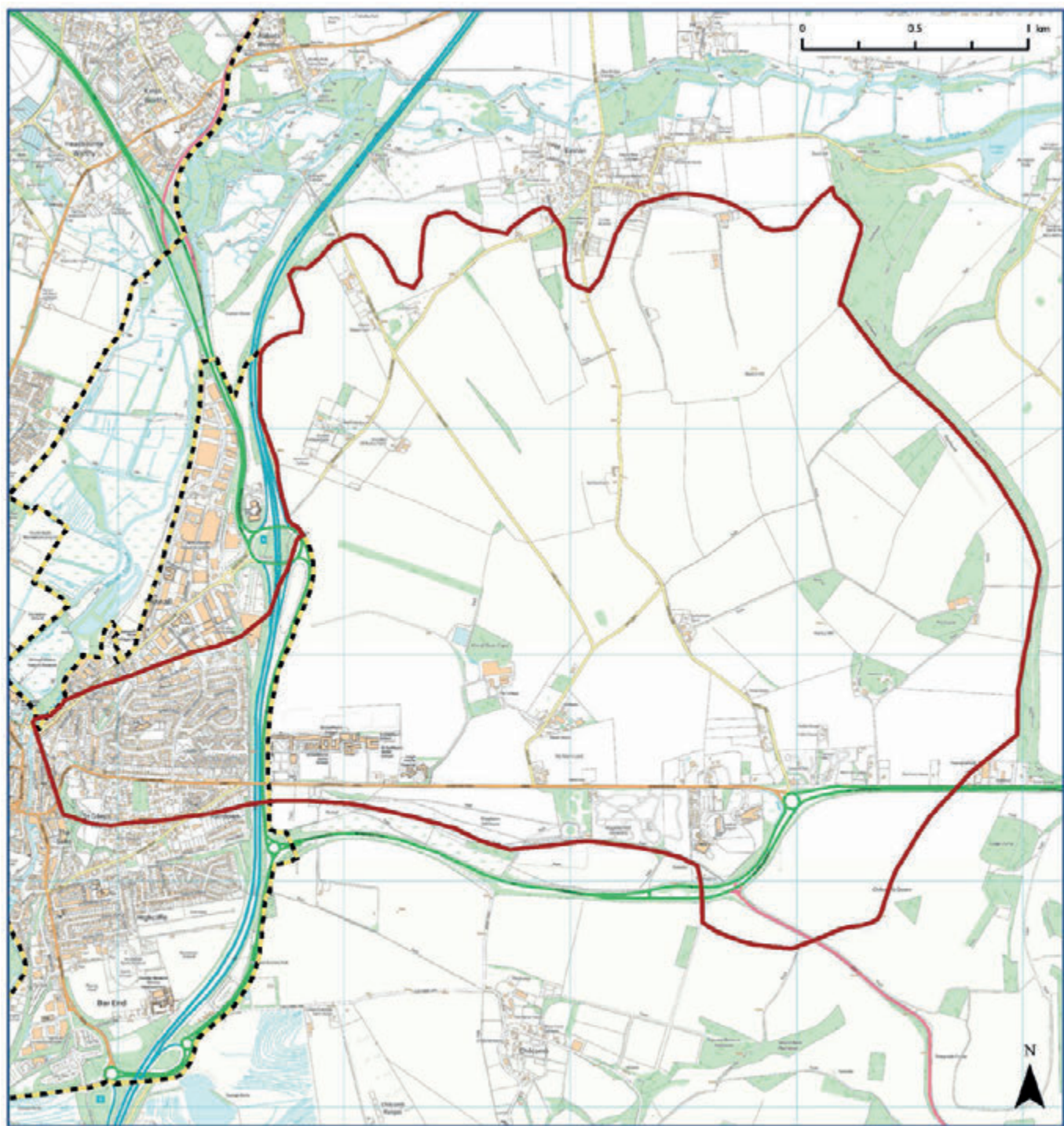
EW3. WINNALL DOWN

This area is located to the east of the M3 and includes the southern part of the M3 Junction 9 improvements as well as the Spitfire Link. It includes open rolling downland including Winnall Down and is framed to the south by the rising land of Magdalene Hill. The western slopes of this land form an important setting to Winchester City and provide recreational users with their first experience of the downs on leaving Winchester.

This landscape imparts an elevated and open character which is expansive and empty, with only occasional farmsteads and no villages. This can give rise to a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity. The landform is gently rolling, forming rounded hills and ridges reaching c.105m AOD, some of which are planted with beech clumps and woodland copses. The open character is interrupted by the small scale lanes which traverse the landscape.

These routes funnel views and create a degree of enclosure. The Land use is predominately arable, defined by low well-trimmed hedgerows. The patterns and textures are simple, and there is a strong degree of uniformity. This is broken in places with views towards Winchester or the existing M3.

WINNALL DOWN



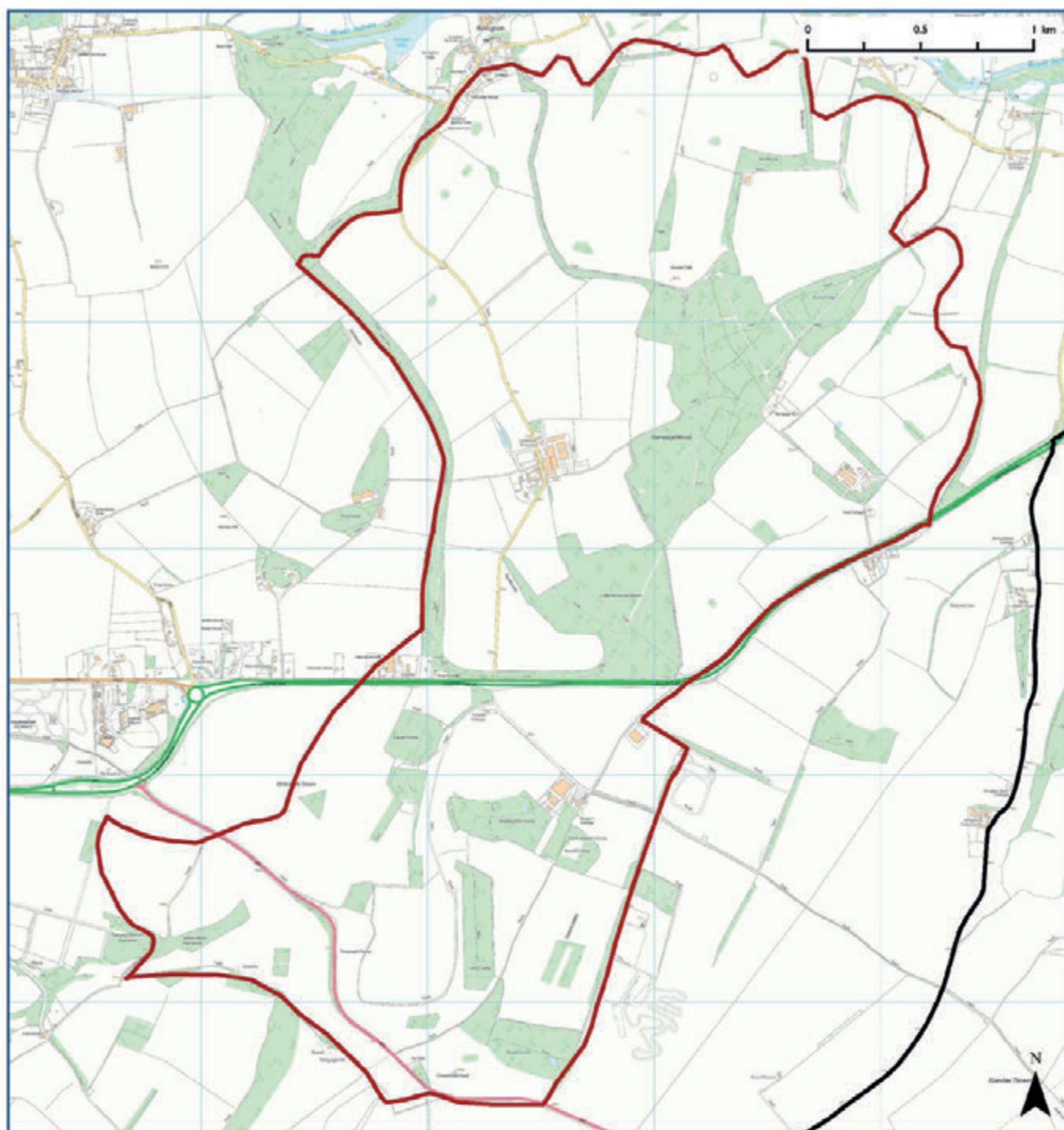
- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area

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Scale at A4 1:24,200

EW4. CHEESEFOOT HEAD AND HAMPAGE WOODS

This landscape forms the highest part of the Study area at Cheesefoot Head which rise to c. 176m AOD and offers panoramic views across the Study area and beyond. Whilst predominately sloping in a northerly direction towards the Itchen Valley, this landscape has a strongly rolling character with distinctive knolls of higher land and in places steep sided coombes which are spectacular for their scale and drama. Of all the landscapes within the study area, this is the most wooded including the largest area of continuous ancient semi-natural woodland at Hampage and Little Hampage Woods. Other woodlands reflect the historical evolution of the landscape; the northern part of the area previously formed part of the Avingdon designated parkland and former deer park (the Priory of St Swithun's). Here beech clumps on prominent knolls and linear park boundary plantations that hug the contours and provide visual containment and key features. Further south, the woodlands are smaller in scale and blocky in character, reflecting more recent land management associated with country sports and game shooting. Here rectilinear woodlands may be of mixed species and incorporate earlier semi-natural woods. As a result of these past and current land management influences, this landscape has a strong estate character.

CHEESEFOOT HEAD AND HAMPAGE WOODS



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Scale at A4 1:24,300

- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area

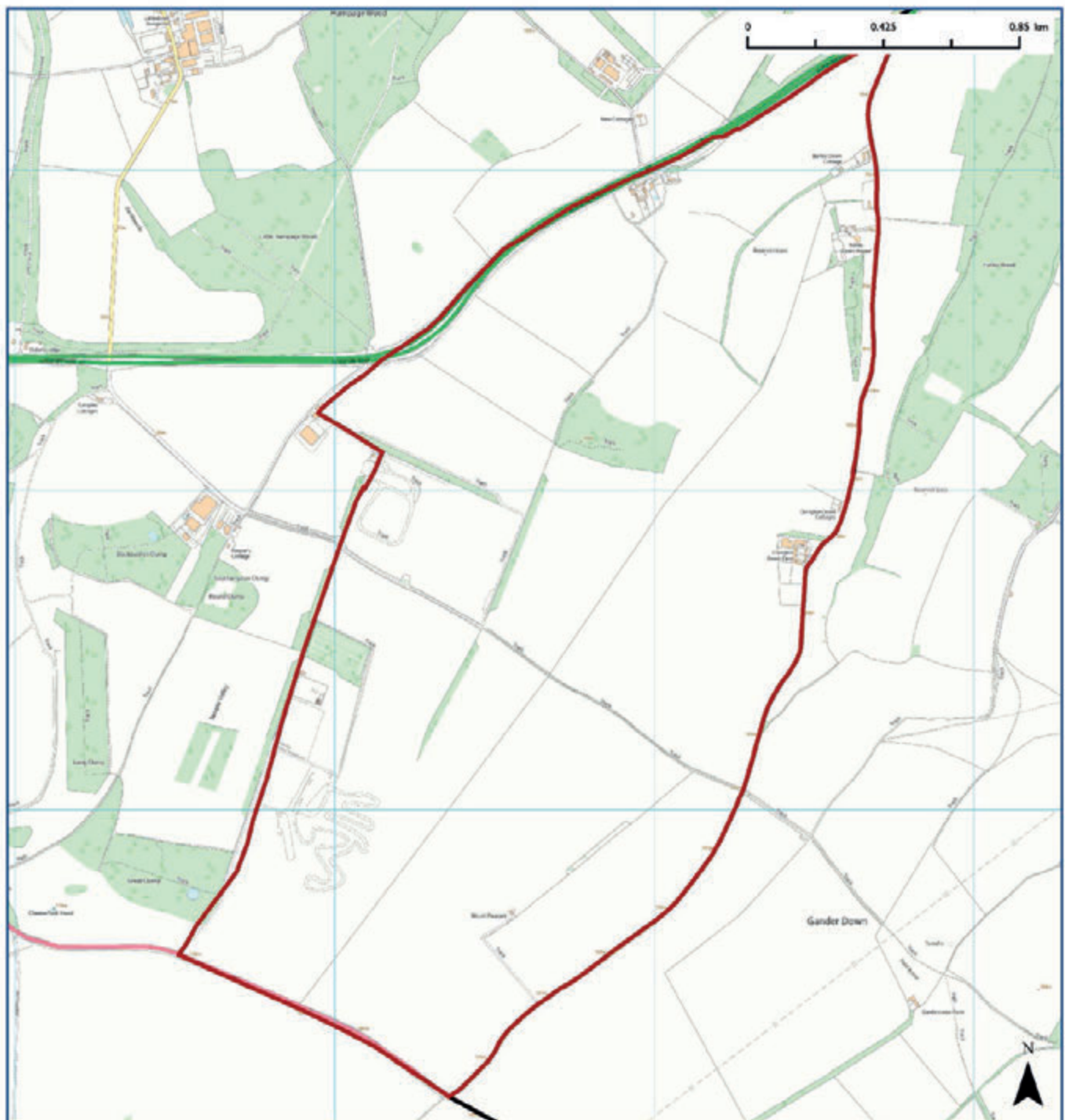
EW5. OVINGTON DOWN

The open downland around Ovington Down with the Itchen Valley to the north is a more remote tranquil area with few destinations and some rights of way and bridleways which provide access to the open countryside.

This landscape lies to the northwest of Cheesefoot Head, comprising predominately north facing rolling chalk slopes, ranging from c. 170m AOD along the A272 to c. 100m AOD along the A31. The chalk slopes form the wider setting of the Itchen Valley and the valley settlements of Ovington and Tichborne. The area is accessed via infrequent rural lanes and rights of way such as Allan King Way which connects Tichborne with Cheesefoot Head and is a highly visible landscape from the A31.

Much of this area is open arable farmland although linear belts of woodland form some enclosure and can appear at odds with the curving lines of the chalk landform. Settlement is restricted to farm complexes such as Matterley Farm and Ovington Down Farm which often contain large scale barns and farm buildings.

OVINGTON DOWN



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Scale at A4 1:17,100

-
-  Local Character Area
 SDNPA boundary
 Study Area

EW6. TWYFORD ITCHEN VALLEY

This landscape forms the Itchen Valley south of Winchester as far as Colden Common. It is a linear landscape between adjacent conurbations, partially including the settlements of Twyford and Northfield.

The northern part of the area comprises Winchester College flood meadows. Their textured wet grassland and muted tones, multiple ditches and channels form a magical setting to outstanding heritage features of St Cross, the dramatic and imposing slopes of St Catherine's Hill and the Hockley Railway Viaduct.

To the south the M3 cuts across the valley floor, causing physical fragmentation and disruption to tranquillity, especially to the south. South of Shawford the pastoral qualities of the valley regain prominence, with the braded water channels, wet pastures and woodland along with vistas to features such as Twyford Church creating a strong sense of place.

Views are often contained by vegetation such that adjacent development does not overtly intrude despite its proximity.

The Itchen Way long distance route passes along the western margins of the flood plain, while the Monarchs Way crosses the valley between Shawford and Twyford. This is joined by the Pilgrims Trail and Clarendon Way north of the M3, as all routes converge on the Minster.

On the steepest slopes the landscape supports areas of species-rich grassland, but arable farming is the most prevalent land use.

This landscape is accessible via the A31 and A272 which pass through the area, providing access to Cheesefoot Head viewpoint and carpark, and access to long distance routes such as the South Downs Way. This landscape also hosts the Boomtown annual festival.

TWYFORD ITCHEN VALLEY



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Scale at A4 1:72,000

- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area

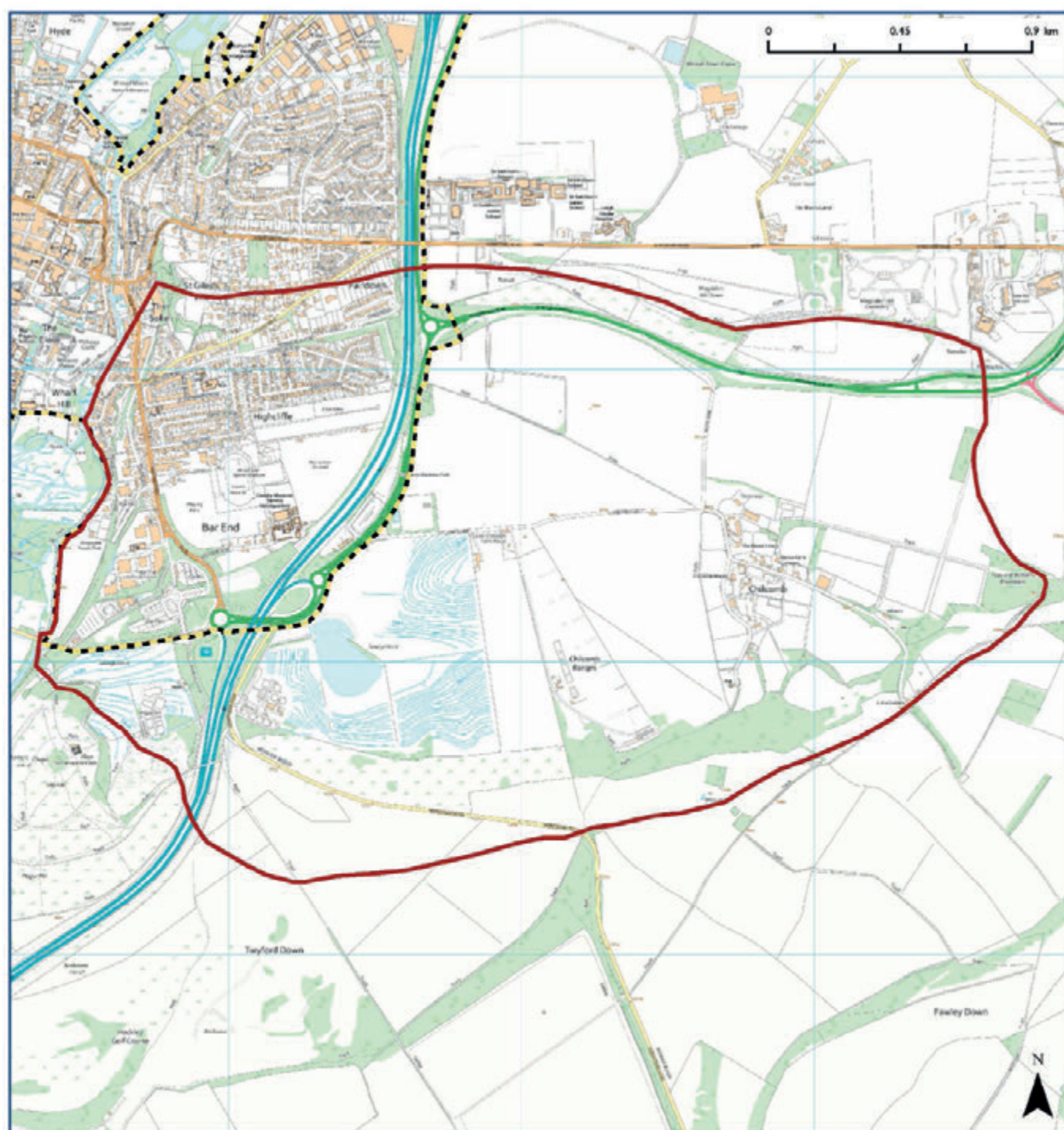
EW7. CHILCOMB VALE

This area is located to the south of Junction 9a of the M3 and forms a discrete vale through which the M3 passes. It includes the south facing scarp slopes of Magdalen Hill and the north facing scarp slopes of Deacon Hill. Views are inward looking, across the M3 and into Winchester, with built development at Highcliffe and St Giles Hill being visible. This area also includes the northern side of St Catherine's Hill where it faces onto the vale with views across the city.

This landscape comprises a distinctive vale landscape defined by steep escarpments to the north and south, which rise to 124m AOD at Magdalen Hill Down and 144m AOD at Deacon Hill. The escarpments support areas of open downland, scrub and woodland, while within the vale land use is predominately arable in large scale fields or smaller enclosures around the historic downland village of Chilcomb. The combination of wooded steep slopes, woodland associated with the M3 corridor and hedgerows with hedgerows trees around Chilcomb give this landscape a more enclosed and intimate character than other areas of open chalk landscape. From the elevated parts of this landscape there are views into Winchester and the cathedral which reinforce the sense of place and visually connect the town and country. This landscape is affected by land uses which have altered landform

e.g. Southern Water former sewage works, and areas with restricted access e.g. rifle ranges. Away from the M3 corridor there is a high degree of tranquility, however, closer to the M3 there is noise intrusion and from some locations on higher scarp slopes there are views down the length of the M3 which can be seen carving through the chalk at Magdalen Hill and St Catherine's Hill.

CHILCOMB VALE



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Scale at A4 1:18,800

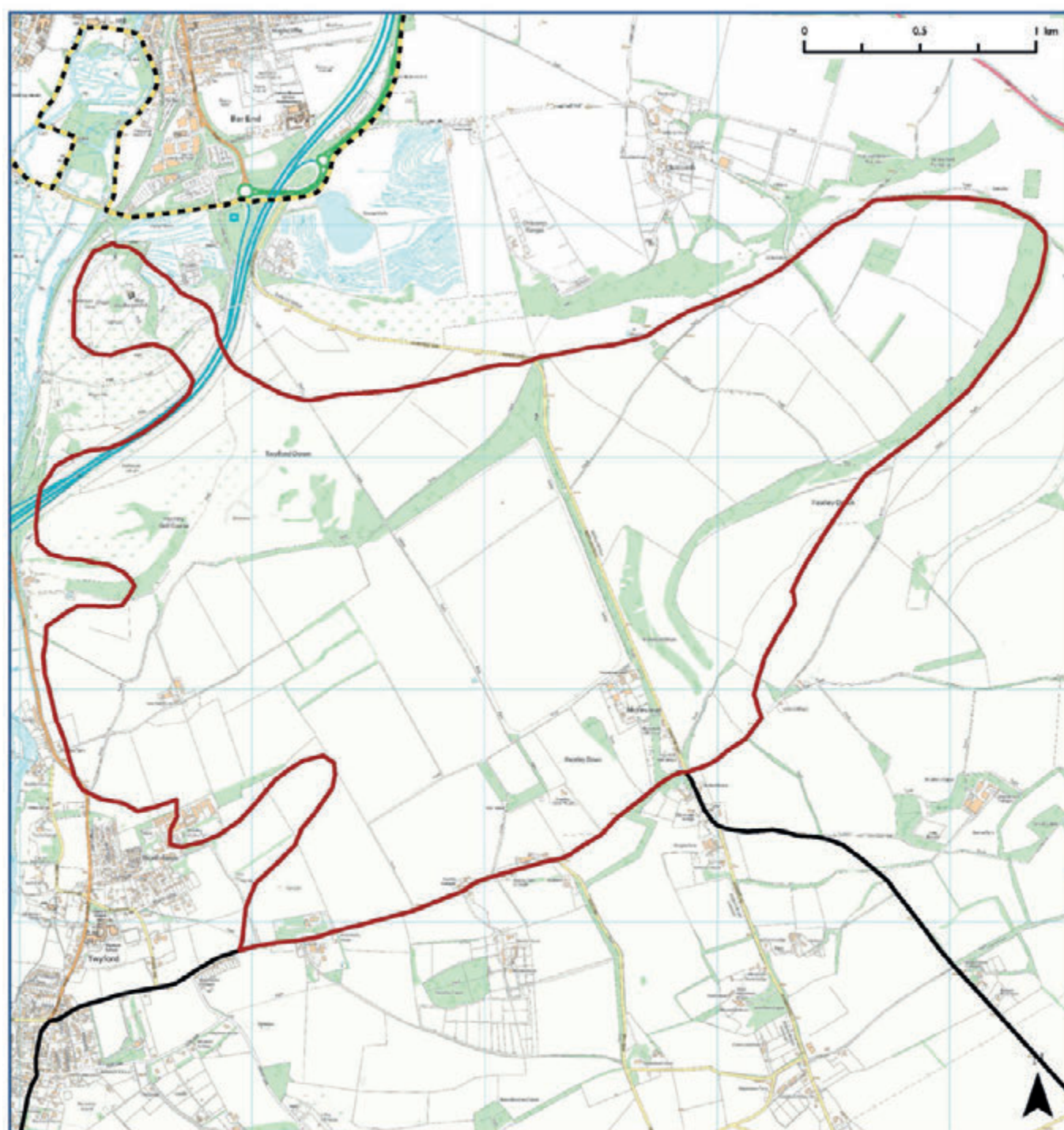
- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area

EW8. TWYFORD AND HAZELEY DOWN

This area comprises elevated downland and the extends either side of the M3 corridor and includes the distinctive hillfort of St Catherine's Hill, which sits in a commanding position above the Itchen Valley and Winchester and the open rolling wider downland of Twyford and Hazeley to the west. This landscape forms an elevated open chalk downland landscape with strongly rolling topography creating dry chalk valleys, steep scarps and open ridges. St Catherine's Hill sits at 97m AOD and the downland rises gradually to the west 143m AOD at Deacon Hill. Although steeply rolling in places, the general orientation of this landscape is to the south west.

Land use is predominately arable but around St Catherine's Hill and parts of Twyford Down there are remnant areas of downland which reinforce the smooth rounded topography. In places, scrub has encroached on the downland or there are mixed wood plantations. This landscape is predominately tranquil, although in closer proximity to the M3 corridor there can be significant noise intrusion from traffic.

TWYFORD AND HAZELEY DOWN



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Scale at A4 1:23,700



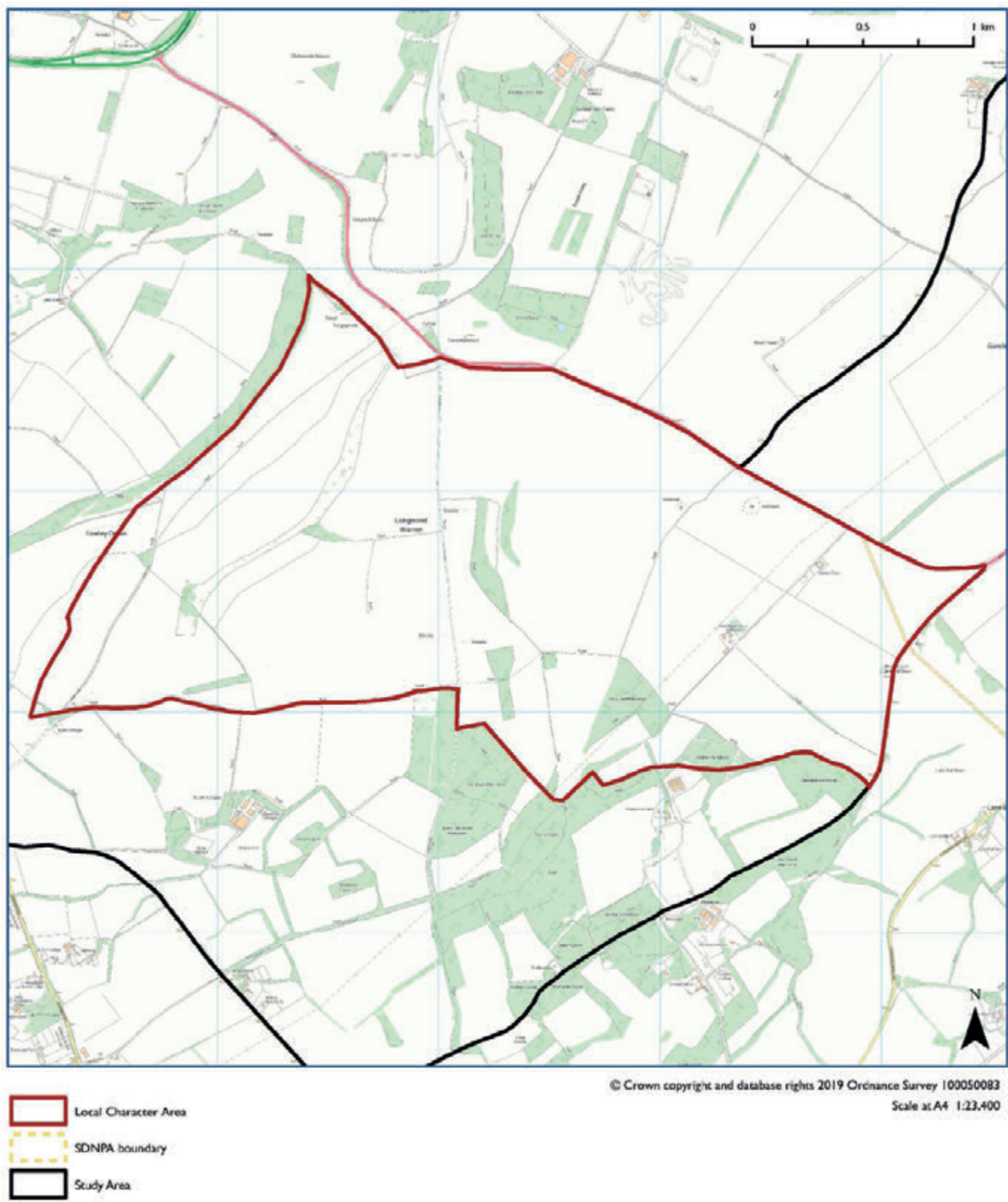
EW9. LONGWOOD WARREN

This landscape forms the south facing slopes which extend from Cheesefoot Head and range from c. 165m AOD to c. 95m AOD in the south west. This is an open landscape with wide reaching panoramic views across rolling farmland and with a pervading sense of emptiness and expansiveness. Land use is predominately arable within large fields which have no strong enclosure pattern. Here the landscape patterns are defined by topography and areas of chalk grassland or scrub on the more dramatic and steepest slopes, which form distinctive linear features or coombes. Within the folds of the landscape and where there is some plantation woodland e.g. Oakclose Plantation, there is a sense of enclosure and remoteness which contrasts with the exhilarating views afforded by elevated ridges.

Lack of settlement (comprising only occasional farms), and other built form gives this landscape a relatively high tranquillity. A higher incidence of small plantations, as elevation drops, provide a gradual transition to the Longwood Mosaic local character area which is visible along the southern fringes of this area.

There are no roads through this local character area and access is provided by historic tracks (e.g. Warren Lane and Ox Drove) which once provided access to wide areas of open downland. These tracks are now used as rights of way including long distance recreational routes such as the Allan King Way.

LONGWOOD WARREN

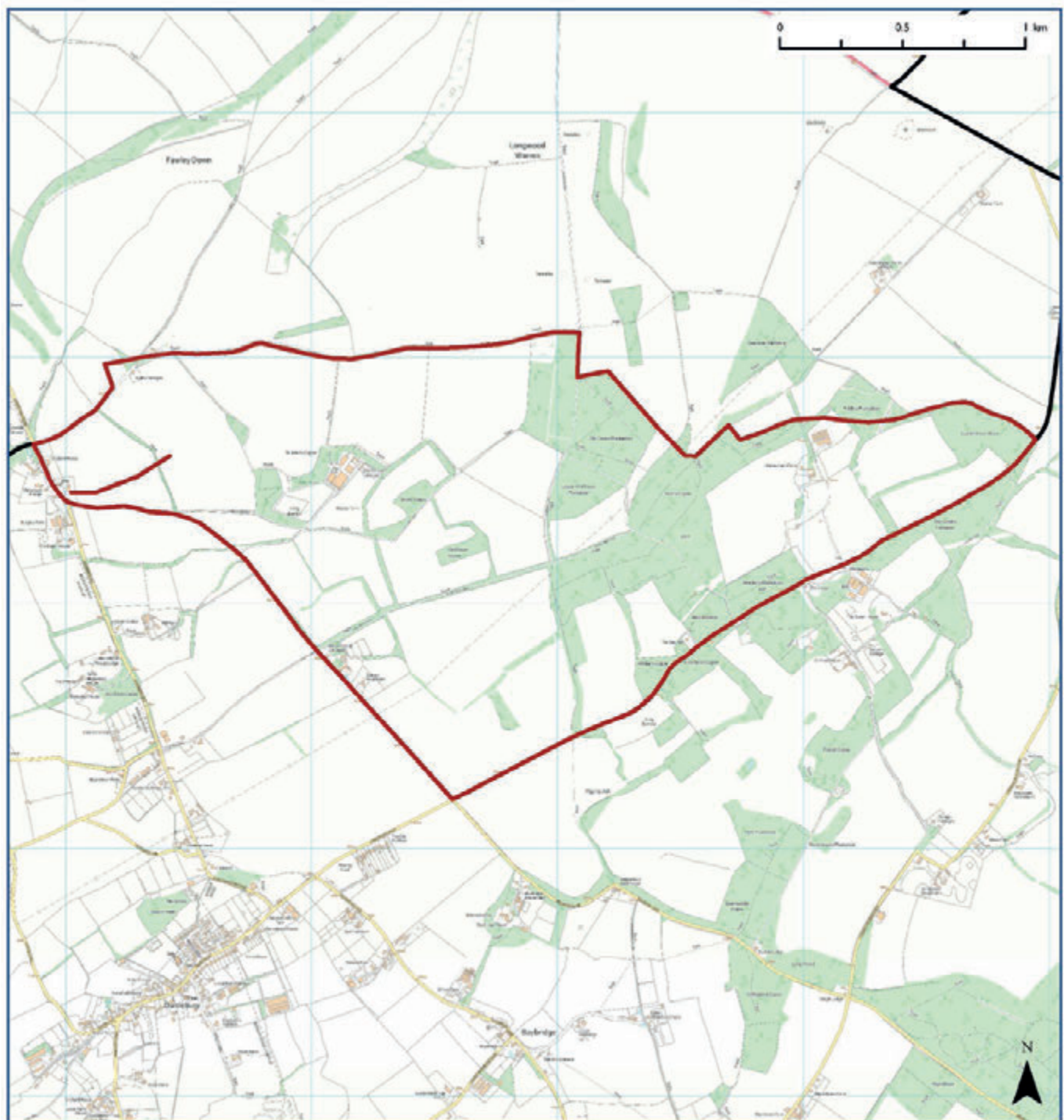


EW10. LONGWOOD MOSAIC


This landscape is located in the southern part of the study area on gently undulating land between c.70-100m AOD. It is the most wooded part of the Study area containing a high incidence of woodland copses and plantations, many of which comprise ancient woodland. This pattern of vegetation has established in part due to the historical association of the area with the Longwood Estate, the house and park lying to the south. The high incidence of mature trees including oak, ash and beech as well as areas of coppiced hazel give this landscape and established leafy character, and the number of farmsteads impart a settled feel. Fields of arable and some areas of pasture are defined by the woodlands or linear belts of planting/hedgerows and give rise to a well structured and often enclosed compositions.

Occasionally there are views beyond the area to the north, where the land rises to the open downland around Cheesefoot Head.

The southern and western edge of this area are defined by minor roads, otherwise the area is only accessible via public rights of way. Whilst there is a relatively high incidence of routes, none of the woodlands are publicly accessible.



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Scale at A4 1:22,200

-  Local Character Area
 SDNPA boundary
 Study Area

APPENDIX C: SDNP CITIZENS PANEL CONSULTATION

- i. Results from the Questionnaire
- ii. Slides explaining the results

Q1 (Q1)

The map below shows the South Downs to the East of Winchester. Please look at the map and then answer the question below.

^rtnlmg('P19500','519_WinchesterUrbanFringe_v1_35_300dpi'.jpg','800','200')^

Do you have an interest in the area of the South Downs to the East of Winchester (as shown in the map above)? This might be because you live, work or visit the area.

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|-------|-------|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------------------|---|
| Yes | 105 | 31.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 25.0 % | 9 | 34.6 % | 28 | 39.4 % | 33 | 32.0 % | 31 | 29.0 % | 0 |
| No | 224 | 68.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 12 | 75.0 % | 17 | 65.4 % | 43 | 60.6 % | 70 | 68.0 % | 76 | 71.0 % | 6 |
| Total | 329 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 16 | 100.0 % | 26 | 100.0 % | 71 | 100.0 % | 103 | 100.0 % | 107 | 100.0 % | 6 |

How would you describe your interest in this area? (Q2)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|--|-------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|
| I live in the area | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 7 | 21.2 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 |
| I work in the area | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 2 | 6.5 % | 0 |
| I live nearby | 27 | 25.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 8 | 28.6 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 9 | 29.0 % | 0 |
| I visit the area | 72 | 68.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 8 | 88.9 % | 20 | 71.4 % | 23 | 69.7 % | 17 | 54.8 % | 0 |
| I drive through the area | 55 | 52.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 14 | 50.0 % | 19 | 57.6 % | 16 | 51.6 % | 0 |
| I volunteer in the area | 1 | 1.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 3.2 % | 0 |
| I belong to a group that is involved in the area | 3 | 2.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 3.0 % | 2 | 6.5 % | 0 |
| Other, please specify | 8 | 7.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 1 | 3.2 % | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 |

Do you have a favourite place to visit in the area? (Q3)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|-------|-------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|
| Yes | 50 | 47.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 7 | 77.8 % | 11 | 39.3 % | 15 | 45.5 % | 16 | 51.6 % | 0 |
| No | 55 | 52.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 17 | 60.7 % | 18 | 54.5 % | 15 | 48.4 % | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 |

In the time that you have lived, worked, visited or been involved in the area, have you noticed a change in the local landscape? (Q4)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|-------|-------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|
| Yes | 58 | 55.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 14 | 50.0 % | 17 | 51.5 % | 22 | 71.0 % | 0 |
| No | 47 | 44.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 5 | 55.6 % | 14 | 50.0 % | 16 | 48.5 % | 9 | 29.0 % | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 |

Do you feel that this change is positive and/or negative for the area? (Q5)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|--|-------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|
| Positive only | 3 | 5.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 13.6 % | 0 |
| Negative only | 15 | 25.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 5 | 35.7 % | 5 | 29.4 % | 4 | 18.2 % | 0 |
| Both positive and negative | 37 | 63.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 100.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 8 | 57.1 % | 11 | 64.7 % | 14 | 63.6 % | 0 |
| Neither positive nor negative/no opinion | 3 | 5.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 7.1 % | 1 | 5.9 % | 1 | 4.5 % | 0 |
| Total | 58 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 1 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 14 | 100.0 % | 17 | 100.0 % | 22 | 100.0 % | 0 |

Which of the following factors are important to you when out in the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q7)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|
| Accessing open spaces | 81 | 77.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 22 | 78.6 % | 22 | 66.7 % | 26 | 83.9 % | 0 |
| Engaging with nature | 79 | 75.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 8 | 88.9 % | 23 | 82.1 % | 23 | 69.7 % | 22 | 71.0 % | 0 |
| Connecting to the cultural heritage | 47 | 44.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 14 | 50.0 % | 11 | 33.3 % | 16 | 51.6 % | 0 |
| Solitude | 44 | 41.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 11 | 39.3 % | 16 | 48.5 % | 12 | 38.7 % | 0 |
| Tranquillity | 81 | 77.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 7 | 77.8 % | 23 | 82.1 % | 25 | 75.8 % | 22 | 71.0 % | 0 |
| Attending events | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 1 | 3.2 % | 0 |
| Visiting tourist attractions | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 |
| Other, please specify | 5 | 4.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 1 | 3.0 % | 2 | 6.5 % | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Road/traffic noise (1)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | |
|----------------|-------|--------|---|-------|---|-------|---|--------|---|--------|---|-------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 - Low impact | 4 | 3.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 3.6 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 |
| | 11 | 10.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|---|---------|
| | 3 | 24 | 22.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 9 | 29.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 20 | 19.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 10 | 30.3 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High impact | | 36 | 34.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 11 | 39.3 % | 9 | 27.3 % | 12 | 38.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| No Impact | | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| Total | | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | | 3.8 | | | | 4.3 | | 3.3 | | 3.9 | | 3.6 | | 3.9 | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Poor access to footpaths (2)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 11 | 10.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 3.6 % | 3 | 9.1 % |
| 2 | 17 | 16.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 17.9 % | 6 | 18.2 % |
| 3 | 31 | 29.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 21.4 % | 10 | 30.3 % |
| 4 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 7.1 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| 5 - High impact | 19 | 18.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 10 | 35.7 % |
| No Impact | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 12.1 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.1 | | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Quality of cycle paths (3)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 7.1 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| 2 | 12 | 11.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 9.1 % |
| 3 | 20 | 19.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 3 | 9.1 % |
| 4 | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 4 | 12.1 % |
| 5 - High impact | 9 | 8.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| No Impact | 34 | 32.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 13 | 39.4 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.9 | | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Availability of bridleways (4)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 21 | 20.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| 2 | 8 | 7.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 9.1 % |
| 3 | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 1 | 3.0 % |
| 4 | 8 | 7.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| 5 - High impact | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 2 | 6.1 % |
| No Impact | 45 | 42.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 8 | 51.5 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.6 | | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Existence of new building developments (5)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 7 | 6.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 7.1 % | 2 | 6.1 % |
| 2 | 12 | 11.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 3.6 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| 3 | 29 | 27.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 28.6 % | 8 | 24.2 % |
| 4 | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 4 | 12.1 % |
| 5 - High impact | 36 | 34.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 12 | 42.9 % | 11 | 33.3 % |
| No Impact | 8 | 7.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 3 | 9.1 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.6 | | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Quality of underpasses or bridges (6)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 24 | 22.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 7 | 21.2 % |
| | 2 | 16 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 3 |
| | 3 | 27 | 25.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 2 |
| | 4 | 9 | 8.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 |
| 5 - High impact | 5 | 4.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 2 | 6.1 % |
| No Impact | 24 | 22.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.4 | | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Access to public open space (7)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 14.3 % | 4 | 12.1 % |
| | 2 | 11 | 10.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 |
| | 3 | 22 | 21.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 |
| | 4 | 20 | 19.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 1 |
| 5 - High impact | 26 | 24.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 9 | 27.3 % |
| No Impact | 12 | 11.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 10.7 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.4 | | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Quality of signposting (8)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| | 2 | 14 | 13.3 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 1 | 3.6 % | 4 |
| | 3 | 30 | 28.6 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 9 |
| | 4 | 18 | 17.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 5 |
| 5 - High impact | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 8 | 28.6 % |
| No Impact | 18 | 17.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 14.3 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.2 | | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Lack of car parking (9)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 9 | 8.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 2 | 7.1 % |
| | 2 | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 3 |
| | 3 | 30 | 28.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 75.0 % | 8 |
| | 4 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 5 |
| 5 - High impact | 17 | 16.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 7 | 25.0 % |
| No Impact | 20 | 19.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 3 | 10.7 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.2 | | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Ability to access public transport (10)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 - Low impact | 24 | 22.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 17.9 % | 8 | 24.2 % |
| | 2 | 6 | 5.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 3.0 % | 1 |
| | 3 | 19 | 18.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 7 | 25.0 % | 5 |
| | 4 | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 3.6 % | 3 |
| 5 - High impact | 11 | 10.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 5 | 15.2 % |
| No Impact | 35 | 33.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 44.4 % | 11 | 33.3 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.7 | | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Cost of car parking (11)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1 - Low impact | 16 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 1 | 3.6 % | 9 | 27.3 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| | 2 | 11 | 10.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 2 | 6.1 % | 2 | 6.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 3 | 21 | 20.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 6 | 19.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 17 | 16.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High Impact | 16 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 7 | 25.0 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| No Impact | 24 | 22.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 6 | 21.4 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 11 | 35.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | |
| AVG | | 3.1 | | 3.0 | | 2.1 | | 2.1 | | 3.6 | | 2.8 | | 3.3 | | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Multiple users of paths (12)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------|---------|---|---------|
| 1 - Low impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 19 | 18.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 7 | 21.2 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 2 | 19 | 18.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 6 | 21.4 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 3 | 29 | 27.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 9 | 32.1 % | 8 | 24.2 % | 8 | 25.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 6 | 19.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | | 10 | 9.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| No Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | | 2.7 | | | | 1.7 | | 2.6 | | 2.9 | | 2.6 | | 3.0 | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Availability of cycle paths (13)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 - Low impact | | 22 | 21.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 7 | 21.2 % | 8 | 25.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| | 2 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| | 3 | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| | 4 | 9 | 8.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 1 | 3.0 % | 1 | 3.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| 5 - High impact | | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 2 | 6.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| | | 32 | 30.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 7 | 25.0 % | 12 | 36.4 % | 11 | 35.5 % | 0 | 0.0 % | |
| No Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.7 | | | | 2.5 | | 3.4 | | 3.0 | | 2.5 | | 2.3 | | | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Anti-social driving (14)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------|---------|---|---------|
| 1 - Low impact | | 9 | 8.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 2 | 6.1 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 2 | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 3 | 18 | 17.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 3 | 10.7 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 7 | 22.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High impact | | 33 | 31.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 11 | 39.3 % | 12 | 36.4 % | 8 | 25.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| No Impact | | 17 | 16.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| Total | | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | | 3.6 | | | | 3.7 | | 2.9 | | 3.8 | | 3.8 | | 3.4 | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Large events and attractions (15)

| | Total | 16-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65+ | | Prefer not to say | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--------|-------------------|--------|---|-------|
| 1 - Low impact | | 21 | 20.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 25.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 7 | 25.0 % | 7 | 21.2 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 2 | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 5 | 17.9 % | 3 | 9.1 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 3 | 25 | 23.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 6 | 21.4 % | 10 | 30.3 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 13 | 12.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 2 | 7.1 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 4 | 12.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High impact | | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 6 | 19.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | No Impact | 18 | 17.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 22.2 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 8 | 25.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|---|---------|
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 2.9 | | | | 2.8 | | 3.0 | | 2.6 | | 2.9 | | 3.1 | | |

On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is low and 5 is high, please indicate how much impact each of the following has on your ability to enjoy the South Downs to the East of Winchester (Q8) - Lack of footpaths (16)

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|----|---------|---|---------|
| 1 - Low impact | 15 | 14.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 4 | 12.1 % | 6 | 19.4 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 2 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 5 | 2 | 7.1 % | 3 | 9.7 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 3 | 29 | 27.6 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 4 | 14.3 % | 9 | 27.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| | 4 | 14 | 13.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 7 | 25.0 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| 5 - High impact | 17 | 16.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 1 | 11.1 % | 7 | 25.0 % | 5 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| No Impact | 16 | 15.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 4 | 14.3 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |
| AVG | | 3.0 | | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | | | | |

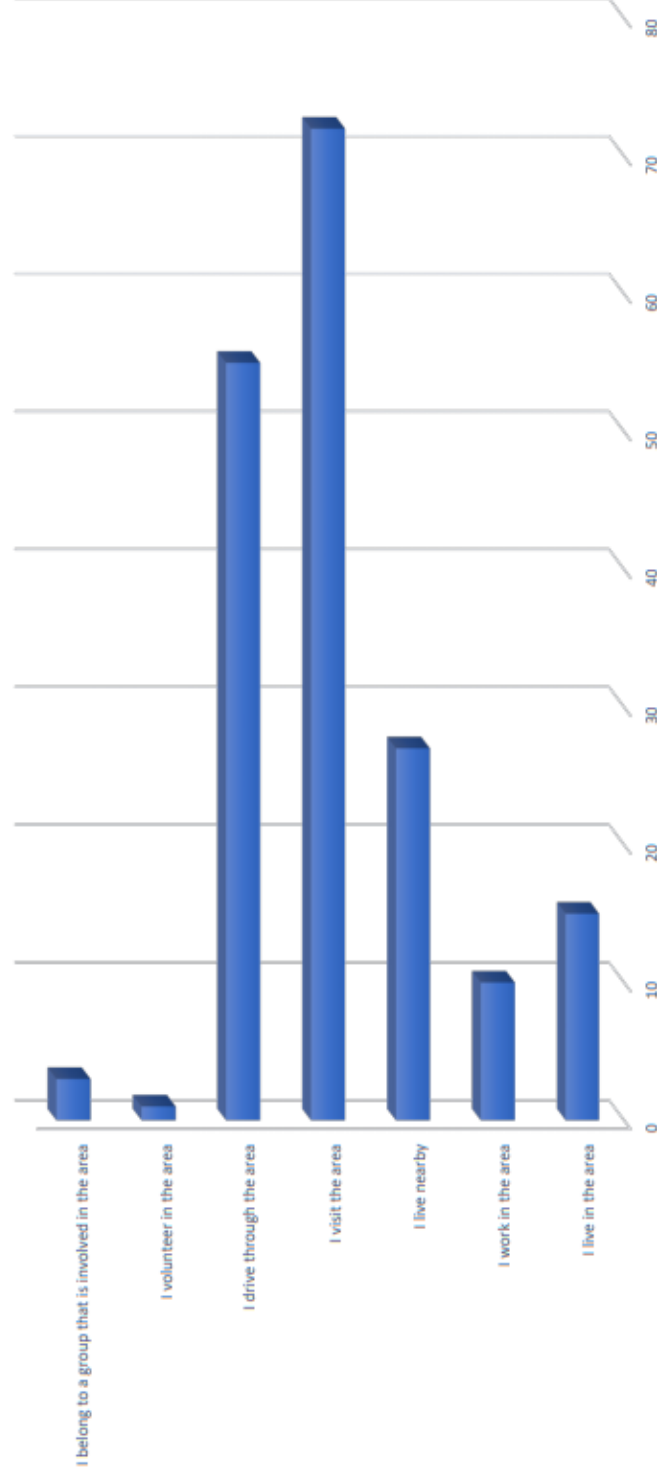
Q11 (Q11)

Would you be willing to further help us develop our ideas for the landscape vision - for example sense checking the outcomes from the three workshops that we will be hosting in May/June, July and October? This requires Walnut (who run the panel on the South Downs National Park Authority's behalf) to send the Authority your name and email address or telephone number. Are you happy for Walnut to do this?

| | Total | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | Prefer not to say | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|---|---------|
| Yes | 44 | 41.9 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 3 | 33.3 % | 13 | 46.4 % | 12 | 36.4 % | 14 | 45.2 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| No | 61 | 58.1 % | 0 | 0.0 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 6 | 66.7 % | 15 | 53.6 % | 21 | 63.6 % | 17 | 54.8 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| Total | 105 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % | 4 | 100.0 % | 9 | 100.0 % | 28 | 100.0 % | 33 | 100.0 % | 31 | 100.0 % | 0 | 100.0 % |



What is your involvement in the area?



Favourite Places

Itchen Valley

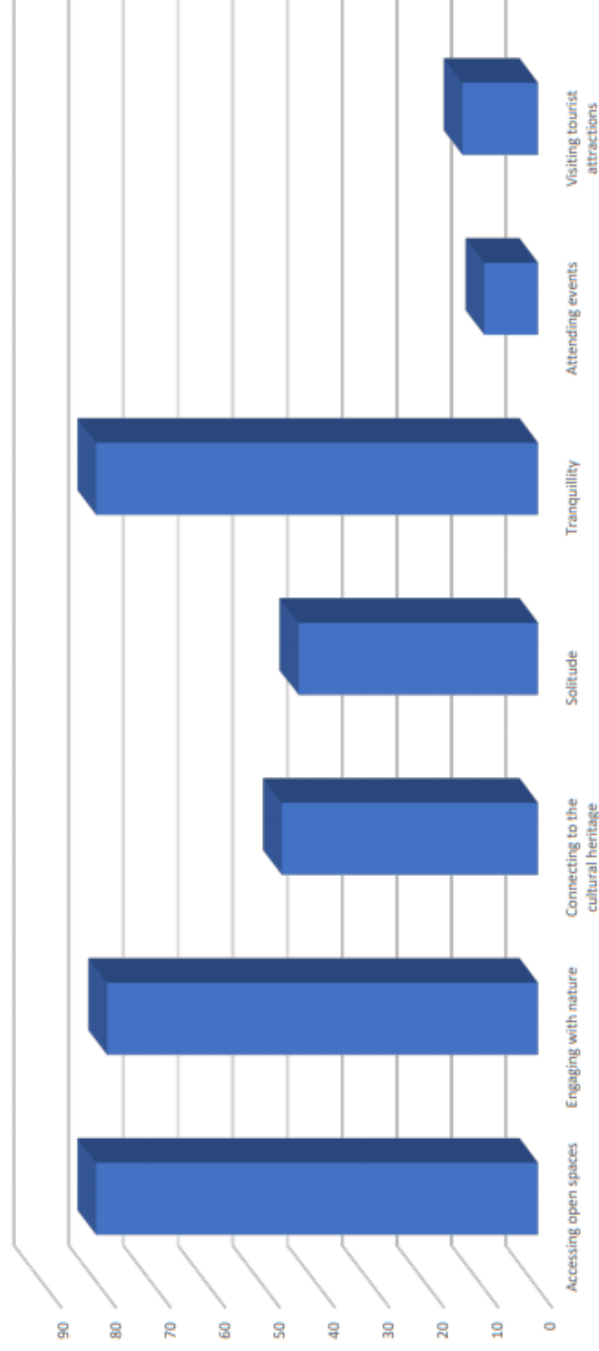
Cheeseport Head

St Catherines

Arlesford

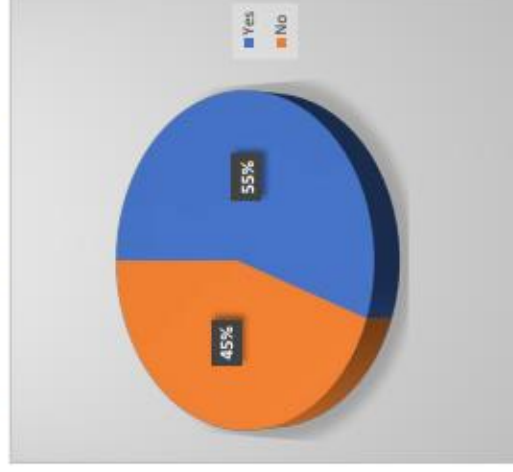
South Downs Way

Which of the following factors are important to you when out in the landscape?

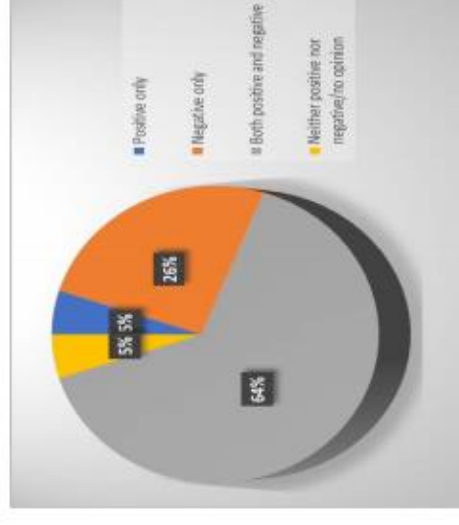


Change in the landscape

Have you noticed any



Was it positive or negative
change?



What impacts upon your enjoyment?

| Factor | High Impact | Low Impact |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Road/ traffic noise | 34% | 4% |
| Lack of footpaths | 16% | 14% |
| Availability of cycle paths | 12% | 21% |
| Availability of bridleways | 9% | 20% |
| Quality of signposting | 14% | 10% |
| Existence of new building developments | 34% | 7% |
| Quality of underpasses or bridges | 5% | 23% |
| Access to public open space | 25% | 13% |
| Lack of car parking | 16% | 9% |
| Cost of car parking | 15% | 15% |
| Multiple user of paths | 10% | 18% |
| Antisocial driving | 31% | 9% |
| Large events & attractions | 14% | 20% |

APPENDIX D: POP UP STALLS IN WINCHESTER

I. CONSULTATION MATERIALS

The following materials are reduced and copied from originals prepared by R4C Ltd for pop up consultation events with the general public in Winchester City Centre.

1. Title board

ABOUT
THE

SOUTH
DOWNS

2. Introduction panel

Winchester city sits in a beautiful location at the far western end of the South Downs National Park. The city's history is closely linked to its surrounding landscape and there is a deep historic connection between local people and the Downs.

In the 21st century we use land very differently. Some of these more recent activities have affected the beauty, character and wildlife of the area. To help develop a new vision for this part of the National Park we would like to hear your views about the landscape.

Thank you

3. About you

Please indicate your Age and Gender

| Age range | Female | Male |
|-----------|--------|------|
| Under 16 | | |
| 16 - 24 | | |
| 25 - 34 | | |
| 35 -44 | | |
| 45 - 54 | | |
| 55 -64 | | |
| 65+ | | |

Where are you from?

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Winchester | |
| The South Downs | |
| Elsewhere in Hampshire | |
| Elsewhere in the UK | |
| Overseas | |

4. Using the area

How would you describe your involvement in South Downs east of Winchester? Select all that apply

| | |
|--|--|
| I live in the area | |
| I work in the area | |
| I live nearby and have views of the area | |
| I visit the area | |
| I drive through the area | |
| I volunteer in the area | |

| | |
|--|--|
| I belong to a group that is involved in the area | |
| None of the above | |
| Other, please specify | |

5. Favourite place

Favourite place in the landscape?

Please take a numbered pin and place it on the map, then add the number to the chart and tell us the name of the place and why you like it.

Favourite Place in the landscape?

| Map No. | Place | Reason |
|---------|-------|--------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

6. Favourite activities in the landscape

How do you most enjoy experiencing the landscape? Chose as many as you like

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Walking | |
| Dog Walking | |
| Cycling/ Mountain biking | |
| Running/ jogging | |
| Horse Riding | |
| Driving round | |
| Wildlife watching | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Enjoying the views | |
| Volunteering | |
| Visiting historical and heritage sites | |
| Photography | |
| Visiting towns & villages | |
| Picnicking | |
| Other (please specify) | |

7. Things that affect your enjoyment

How much do the following issues affect how you enjoy the landscape?

| | A lot | A little | Not at all |
|---|-------|----------|------------|
| Lack of information (knowing what there is to do and see) | | | |
| Poor access (getting there and getting around) | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Confidence (feeling safe in the landscape) | | | |
| Lack of solitude and tranquillity | | | |
| Other – please specify | | | |

8. Thinking about connections

For each option please indicate how important it is to you to improve connections between the South Downs National Park and Winchester

| | Very important | Quite important | Nice but not essential | Not very important | Unimportant |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Road | | | | | |
| Footpath | | | | | |
| Cycleway | | | | | |
| Side/way | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Road bridges or underpasses | | | | | |
| Signage | | | | | |
| Country park | | | | | |
| Car parking | | | | | |
| Making routes accessible for all | | | | | |

9. Further comments slip

Any further comments about the South Downs to the east of Winchester

Any further comments about the South Downs to the east of Winchester

Any further comments about the South Downs to the east of Winchester

Any further comments about the South Downs to the east of Winchester

Any further comments about the South Downs to the east of Winchester

2. RESULTS

METHODOLOGY

Pop-up consultation stalls were run at the following locations in Winchester on 16 and 17 April 2019, during the school Easter Holidays.

- Winchester Railway Station
- Winchester Leisure Centre
- Winchester High Street Market

Each consultation ran for four hours. During this period people passing the stall were invited to participate in a consultation about the South Downs to the East of the City. The consultation stall had the following elements:

1. Map of the project area – where people were asked to express a preference by putting a pin against the appropriate answer. Questions covered the following:

- Age & Gender
- Where they live
- Their current relationship with the project area
- How do they enjoy experiencing the landscape
- Barriers to experiencing the landscape of the South Downs
- Ways to improve the connections between the city and the Downs

2. Opportunity to leave further comments. Comments either written directly by the participants themselves or were record by the team based on conversations they were having with the participants.

REPORTING

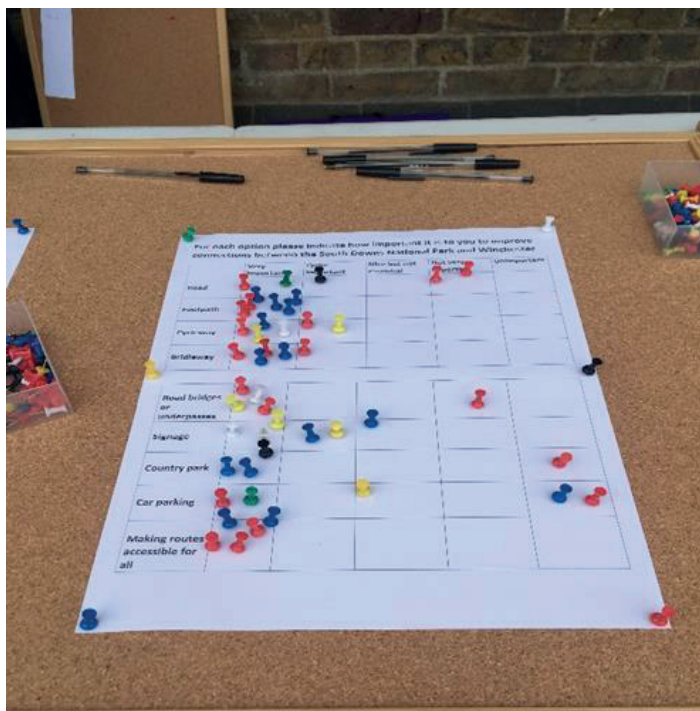
Overview – they key findings that I (personal opinion) feel need to be taken into the next stage of the project

MAP RESULTS

Quantitative results – answers to the multiple choice questions

Qualitative results – comments sorted into key themes





HEADLINES

The South Downs are foreign lands to the people of Winchester. They know of them, they look at them (and appreciate them as a back drop to the city) but they don't interact with them. The city tends to look west, not east.

Poor access out of the city is a key issue but once out onto the Downs providing circular walks connecting view points and providing the chance to experience wildlife is likely to prove popular

PARTICIPANTS

We spoke to 273 people, 64% of whom lived in Winchester. There was a representation across genders and age ranges although older people were better represented in this sample, largely I suspect because they are the people who have time to 'stand & chat'. Their involvement in the project area was largely as a 'neighbour' with views of the landscape. Smaller numbers of people had a direct involvement in the area either by driving through it, visiting it or working in it.

FAVOURITE PLACES

This was perhaps the most surprising part of this consultation. Usually a map is a star attraction, most people love maps and like to be able to share their favourite places and their knowledge of them. In this instance people spent a lot of time looking at the map but less than 25% of them were able to identify a favourite place in the project area.

Discussion with them suggested this is because they don't go there. For those who were able to identify a location, the river valley was important to many of them. With regard to typical Downland landscape Cheesefoot, Magdalen Down and St Catherines were the key locations. Away from the project area (not shown on the map) the most often mentioned location was Farley Mount Country Park to the west of the City.

EXPERIENCING THE LANDSCAPE

This is a generic question about how people would like to experience the landscape. The results suggest that for the majority of people a 'walk with views' would be their preferred landscape experience. Cycling/ mountain biking also features strongly which suggests that people are keen to be 'active' when out in the landscape. Watching Wildlife is also popular and experience from other 'landscape consultations' that this relates to the opportunity to experience wildlife while doing other things such as walking, rather than specifically sitting in a bird hide or something similar. It is interesting to observe that it is the 'natural' aspects of the landscape – views & wildlife – that are most important but at the same time we should not lose sight of the fact that for a significant minority of people 'cultural aspects' – heritage sites & villages are important.

BARRIERS

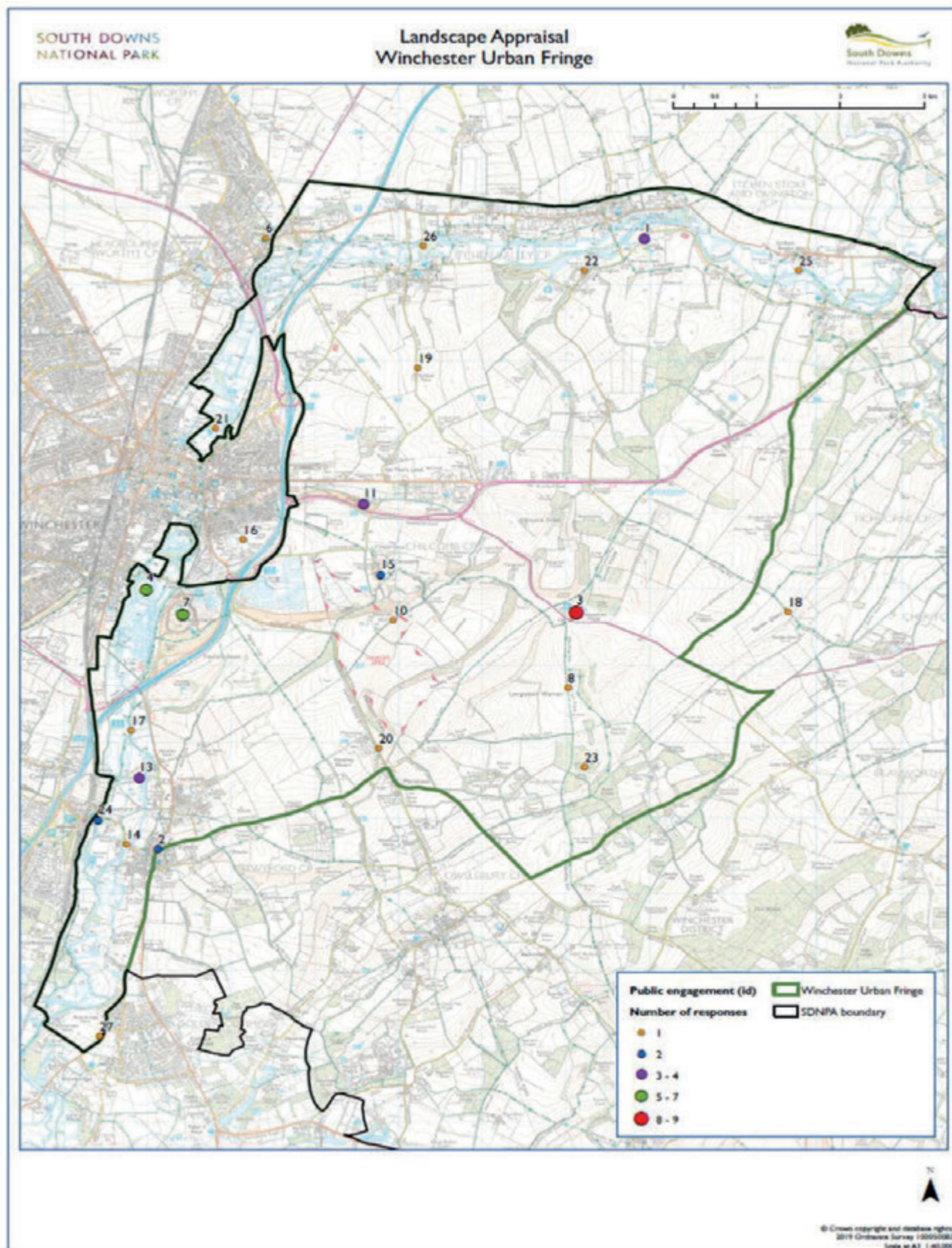
Of the four barriers identified 'poor access' and 'lack of information' is seen as particularly

important, although 'confidence' should not be dismissed as the comments suggest there are some important issues here about the conduct of the military area and the private nature of much of the land. Poor access seems to relate largely to the routes out of Winchester with busy roads, antisocial behaviour and low quality routes being highlighted in the comments as key issues. If people were able to use the current access routes to go onto the Downs then there seemed to be a lack of knowledge about where they could go and what they could do once they were out there. Poor signage and the lack of circular walks was often identified as issues in this respect

IMPROVING CONNECTIONS

Not surprisingly for people who are keen on walking, the most important way to improve the connections between Winchester and the South Downs would be through the provision of more and better footpaths. (cycleways for those keen on cycling). 'Better signage' and 'Road Bridges & Underpasses' support this enabling people to start from the city and follow a route out into the Downs. It is interesting to note that car based access 'roads' & 'car parks' do not feature that strongly in these results and comments from people alluded to the fact that they don't want more cars. There is also a real interest in improve access for people with a wide range of abilities. Paths that were designed for Mobility Scooters, Wheel chairs and buggy's and had plenty of benches and even access to toilets was seen as important.

LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL: WINCHESTER URBAN FRINGE



| Id (label) | Map_no (from map sheets) | Pt_Code | Place | Reason_1 | Reason_2 | Reason_3 | Reason_4 | Reason_5 |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 95 | STN095 | Itchen Valley | STN095: The river | MS078: Riverbank, tranquil, pub, vegetation | MS049: For cycling, quiet and SDW | | |
| 2 | 59 | STN059 | Twyford | STN089: Very pleasant and attractive | STN059: Favourite village | | | |
| 3 | 42 | STN042 | Cheesefo ot Head | STN042: Stop for a snooze | STN056: Lovely walks | STN035: Horse riding | STN058: Lovely view and good walks in several directions | LC089: Great vantage point, distant views, history, accessible (Boomtown) |
| 4 | 37 | STN037 | Water meadow s | STN037: Beautiful - water plants, insects, water fowl, fish | STN003: Safe, beautiful, burd life | STN010: Peaceful, shimmering and love the meadow areas with bird life and nature | LC005: Good dog walking/landscape/wil dlife | LC040: Lovely walking, wildlife, tranquility |
| 5 | 67 | STN0067 | Alresford | STN067: ??? | | | | |
| 6 | 13 | STN013 | Kingswor thy | 13: A peaceful country village | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | STN005 | St Catherin e's Hill | STN005: ??? Winchester | STN049: Everything about it | STN026: The views | STN011: Open space | MS048: Peaceful |
| 8 | 78 | STN078 | The Downs | 78: Walking, cycling and nature | | | | |
| 9 | 63 | STN063 | Farley Mount | STN063: Beautiful place to walk | MS013: Great place for family walks | MS019: Walking and mountain biking with family | | |
| 10 | 82 | STN082 | Deacon Hill | STN082: Orienteering | | | | |
| 11 | 6 | STN006 | Magdale n Down | STN006: Open space, quiet, views, dog walking | MS045: Butterflies | MS082: Old American military base, butterfly reserves. Not recognised much anymore by locals | | |
| 12 | 48 | STN048 | Cheriton | STN048: Open spaces | STN090: 1645 battlefield, history, walking, great pub | MS022: House and Gardens, nature reserves | | |
| 13 | 57 | STN057 | Itchen Valley | STN057: Beautiful clear river and flora & fauna | STN062: Tranquil, beautiful, balance between nature and humanity. Favourite walk of John Keats! | LC037: Walk the river valley every day | LC011: Accessible, short, walking, views, beautiful | |
| 14 | 22 | STN022 | Norris | STN022: Favourite dog | | | | |
| 15 | 40 | STN040 | Chilcomb | STN040: Beautiful village/church. Great walk from Winchester | LC026: Favourite cricket pitch | | | |
| 16 | 63 | LC063 | Site for new leisure centre | LC063: Have footbridge/canal (?) bridge from here - gateway to SDNP. Hotel - Intel site? | | | | |
| 17 | 42 | LC042 | Cycle path into Winchest er | Use it regularly - peaceful, no traffic | | | | |
| 18 | 58 | LC058 | Gander Down | Good walking route - love the big slopes (?) | | | | |
| 19 | 57 | LC057 | Lanes | LC057: Cycling routes | | | | |
| 20 | 82 | LC082 | Morestea d | LC082: Walking with family and friends | | | | |
| 21 | 78 | LC078 | Winnal Moors Nature Reserve | LC078: Close to wildlife. Visible and accessible. Sanctuary. | | | | |
| 22 | 62 | LC062 | Avington /Itchen river | LC062: Walking | | | | |
| 23 | 49 | LC049 | Old Downs Plantatio n | LC049: Walking | | | | |
| 24 | 58 | MS058 | Shawford | MS058: Lovely village | MS042: Long enough walk; pub at the end. Train link. Know the area, nice area, people around, safe to walk on own | | | |
| 25 | 11 | MS011 | Itchen Stoke | MS011: Place I love, I love it! | | | | |
| 26 | 90 | MS090 | Itchen Way | We walk this when we visit from Lymington | | | | |
| 27 | 3 | MS003 | Bambridge | MS003: Lovely area to walk | | | | |

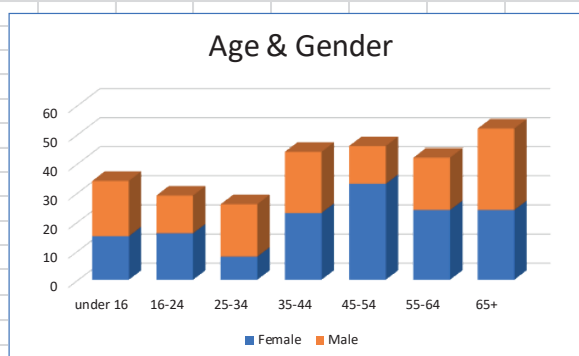
East Winchester Landscape Conversation

| Id (label) | Map_no (from map sheets) | Pt_Code | Place | Reason_5 | Reason_6 | Reason_7 | Reason_8 | Reason_9 | Number of response s |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 95 | STN095 | Itchen Valley | | | | | | 3 |
| 2 | 59 | STN059 | Twyford | | | | | | 2 |
| 3 | 42 | STN042 | Cheesefoot Head | LC089: Great vantage point, distant views, history, accessible (Boomtown) | LC067: Openess, views, quiet, walk and sit (avoid when busy) | LC035: Views and walking; reminds me of Cornwall. Open. | LC022: Nice views but SDW is very boring! Steep and demanding | MS057: Nice walk from home; great views; links to other walk/bike routes | 9 |
| 4 | 37 | STN037 | Water meadows | LC040: Lovely walking, wildlife, tranquility | LC003: Walking with elderly relative - flat, good surface, very pretty! | MS006: Remember the steam ??? | | | 7 |
| 5 | 67 | STN0067 | Alresford | | | | | | 1 |
| 6 | 13 | STN013 | Kingsworthy | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | 5 | STN005 | St Catherine's Hill | MS048: Peaceful | MS012: Regular walk | | | | 6 |
| 8 | 78 | STN078 | The Downs | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | 63 | STN063 | Farley Mount | | | | | | 3 |
| 10 | 82 | STN082 | Deacon Hill | | | | | | 1 |
| 11 | 6 | STN006 | Magdalen Down | | | | | | 3 |
| 12 | 48 | STN048 | Cheriton | | | | | | 3 |
| 13 | 57 | STN057 | Itchen Valley | | | | | | 4 |
| 14 | 22 | STN022 | Norris Bridge | | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | 40 | STN040 | Chilcomb | | | | | | 2 |
| 16 | 63 | LC063 | Site for new leisure centre | | | | | | 1 |
| 17 | 42 | LC042 | Cycle path into Winchester | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | 58 | LC058 | Gander Down | | | | | | 1 |
| 19 | 57 | LC057 | Lanes | | | | | | 1 |
| 20 | 82 | LC082 | Morestead | | | | | | 1 |
| 21 | 78 | LC078 | Winnal Moors Nature Reserve | | | | | | 1 |
| 22 | 62 | LC062 | Avington /Itchen river | | | | | | 1 |
| 23 | 49 | LC049 | Old Downs Plantation | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | 58 | MS058 | Shawford | | | | | | 2 |
| 25 | 11 | MS011 | Itchen Stoke | | | | | | 1 |
| 26 | 90 | MS090 | Itchen Way | | | | | | 1 |
| 27 | 3 | MS003 | Bambridge | | | | | | 1 |

THE RANGE AND PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

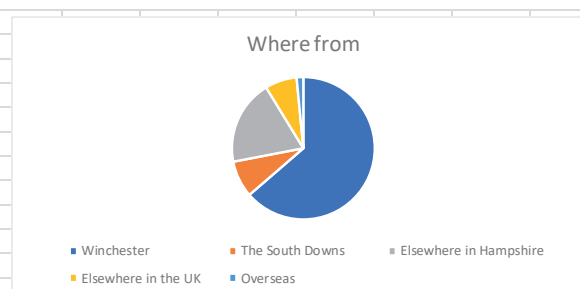
Age & Gender

| | Female | Male |
|----------|--------|------|
| under 16 | 15 | 19 |
| 16-24 | 16 | 13 |
| 25-34 | 8 | 18 |
| 35-44 | 23 | 21 |
| 45-54 | 33 | 13 |
| 55-64 | 24 | 18 |
| 65+ | 24 | 28 |
| | 143 | 130 |
| | 273 | |



Where are you from ?

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Winchester | 168 |
| The South Downs | 22 |
| Elsewhere in Hampshire | 51 |
| Elsewhere in the UK | 19 |
| Overseas | 4 |



How would you describe your involvement in the area?

| | |
|--|-----|
| I live in the area | 22 |
| I work in the area | 41 |
| I live nearby and have views of the area | 126 |
| I visit the area | 70 |
| I drive through the area | 75 |
| I volunteer in the area | 12 |
| I belong to a group that is involved in the area | 11 |
| None of the above | 6 |

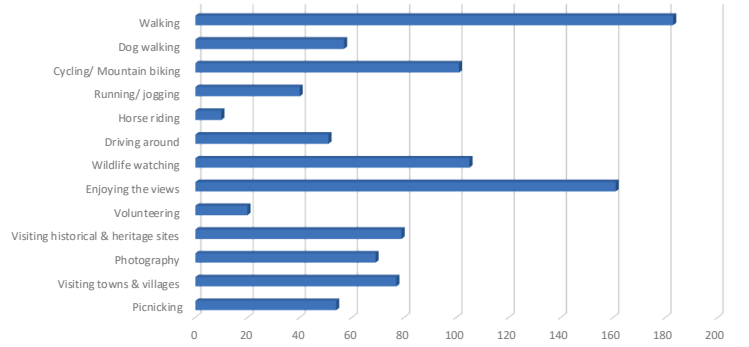


East Winchester Landscape Conversation

In what ways do you most enjoy experiencing the landscape?

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Picnicking | 54 |
| Visiting towns & villages | 77 |
| Photography | 69 |
| Visiting historical & heritage sites | 79 |
| Volunteering | 20 |
| Enjoying the views | 161 |
| Wildlife watching | 105 |
| Driving around | 51 |
| Horse riding | 10 |
| Running/ jogging | 40 |
| Cycling/ Mountain biking | 101 |
| Dog walking | 57 |
| Walking | 183 |

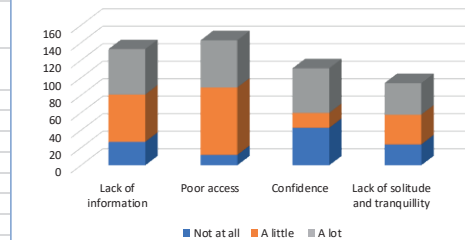
Experiencing the landscape



Not at all A little A lot

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Lack of information | 27 | 54 | 52 |
| Poor access | 12 | 77 | 54 |
| Confidence | 43 | 17 | 51 |
| Lack of solitude and tranquillity | 24 | 34 | 36 |

Barriers



For each option please indicate how important it is to you to improve connections between the South Downs National Park and Winchester

| | Unimportant | Not very important | Nice but not essential | Quite important | Very important |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Road | 12 | 6 | 27 | 12 | 24 |
| Footpath | | | | 21 | 161 |
| Cycleway | 4 | | 9 | 27 | 81 |
| Bridleway | 7 | | 18 | 6 | 21 |
| Road bridges/ underpasses | 9 | 4 | | 15 | 66 |
| Signage | | | 6 | 24 | 78 |
| Country Park | | | 6 | 7 | 18 |
| Car Parking | 12 | | | 3 | 30 |
| Making routes accessible for all | 3 | | 4 | 12 | 81 |

Improving connections



THE SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK & ITS RELATIONSHIP TO WINCHESTER

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| The National Park | Its easier to get to the New Forest than the South Downs National Park and there is more to do when you get there |
| | What National Park? Where? |
| | No idea that it is a national park or what it does or why |
| | The National Park, its too bloody big! |
| | Do we really want more people using the park? |
| The South Downs | Don't go to the Downs as it is difficult to go there and there is nothing to do |
| | Used to visit the Downs a lot but now we have kids id feels 'inaccessible' |
| | Keep it people free – the wilder the better for me |
| | Don't want to see more litter if we have more people. They need to be well behaved. |
| | I don't want more people on the South Downs, they make a mess of it |
| Winchester | Where you live in Winchester determines where you go – West side; Farley. East side; Downs |
| | Farley Mount is the key outdoor recreational area for Winchester people |
| | Have lived here all my life; been to Farley a lot but not the Downs |
| | We live in Winchester but always go west when we go out |
| | Walk the dogs down by the river, never go onto the Downs |
| | Having spent a lot of time around the Itchen in Shawford as a child and then returning after 30 years the nature of the valley has changed completely. It still looks the same but the noise of the motorway means it is no longer anything like as tranquil |
| | I work here, not live here. Never been out onto the Downs. Should do though |

BARRIERS TO VISITING/USING THE SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Access from Winchester | Better access (to the Downs) for people on foot or bike must be a priority at junction 9 |
| | Safety issues – walking and cycling not properly provided for. Entry points have to be clear, safe and visible |
| | Safety issues – perceived danger of getting children across bridges, broken stiles and fences |
| | Drug dealing around current access points – means we do not go there |
| | Access to the SDNP is obscure and via piddly paths that are hidden away. Needs to be more obvious and clearer |
| | Better connections needed from West Winchester to the SDNP to the East |
| | Access to the Downs from Winnall is gross – through underpasses that stink, don't go their because of this |
| | Paths along the Itchen are good for people who are less mobile – flat and good surfaces, but they don't take you up into the Downs |
| | Access to the Downs is all organised around the car |
| | Car parking is a big issue and will be more so with the new leisure centre at Bar End – make better use of Park & ride with access points directly from those car parks |
| | Don't go to St Catherine's on my own, scared of the dogs |
| | Ethnic minorities unwelcome in the countryside – going to rural pubs is unpleasant for them |
| | Poor public transport out onto the Downs |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Moving around the landscape | The firing range – lots of comments on this as a barrier to access, interrupts circular walks, causes fear. Military seem to use it in a thoughtless way |
| | Military training area – Red Flags are left up even when it is not being used. Should be better managed |
| | Some current access is off-putting; narrow and overgrown, near noisy and dangerous roads, unclear signage. Not easy to enjoy the Downs as a family. |
| | Poorly thought-out roads in this area (SDNP) as many go from fast to slow to fast over short distances – dangerous for cyclist |
| | Poor footpath signage – confusing |
| | Lack of confidence to go onto the Downs, feel vulnerable. Water Meadows feel safer, more friendly |
| | Footbridges quite good but then access for cyclists peters out onto roads |
| | Not enough way markers. Don't want to get lost, scared of landowners |
| | So much access is based on having a car (I don't) – instructions say 'start at this Car Park' |
| | Signposting in NP is lacking |
| | Lack of information – I hear more about HIWWT than I do the SDNP |
| | Must improve bus services |

NEEDS/OPPORTUNITIES/ IDEAS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Access from Winchester | Need alternatives to the car – should be better public transport that links to the train |
| | All we need is more footbridges |
| | Accessible paths |
| | Improve access |
| | A 'hub' of some sort, perhaps at the Science centre site |
| | A free bus service from Winchester Town centre to the Park would be excellent. |
| | Create links with new Leisure Centre – could be a hub or a stepping stone into the Park |
| | Need circular walks that start and finish in Winchester |
| | My top priority would be for a land bridge connecting St Catherine's Hill to the rest of the South Downs – this would hugely improve the experience of people from Winchester and help the wildlife. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Facilities for recreational walkers & Cyclists | Create trails out of Winchester; 45mins to 2hrs, make it easy |
| | Short and long walks – provide lots of different options |
| | Need multiple use paths; walking, dogs, horses, electric scooters |
| | Better signage, giving direction and distance. Red & green trails like in the Alps |
| | Need a 'centre' to start from and better access across the motorway |
| | Need even paths to appeal to older walkers |
| | Path for cyclists to help us avoid fast traffic & dangerous parts of the route |
| | We need clearly marked 3 & 5 mile walking routes where no map or ability to read one is required. |
| | More paths linking up to make circular walks like at Farley mount |
| | Better signage, especially for circular walks |
| | Cycling the SDW; convert the first section into a bridleway so cyclists can use it |
| | More cycle routes – need a hub for cycle hire, perhaps in Winchester with information about routes. Perhaps 2 hubs; one in the city and one in the villages |
| | Improve access for cycles at the start of the South Downs Way |
| | |
| Leisure visitor facilities | Need more litter bins |
| | More information boards – tell us where to go and what to do |
| | Better signage essential |
| | More signage |
| | Maintaining benches to encourage all ages to use the national park |
| | Footpaths with good surfaces, elderly and disabled friendly |
| | No more car parks but make better use of existing facilities e.g. @ pubs, village halls, farms, villages etc |
| | Better car parking and loos |
| | Access for all – mobility scooters need well-drained paths to help access |
| | Access for all is important but needs to be environmentally sensitive |
| Promotion/ publicity | Better publicity in local media |
| | More info on walking routes e.g. leaflets |
| | Use Social media to promote places to go – use photography |
| | A simple Walks Guide (booklet, online, Facebook etc to improve awareness of local routes |
| | Need a good narrative for the landscape – e.g. A272 'longest country road in England' |
| | Make sure that the attractions in the SDNP have better information and tell people that they are in the National Park |
| | More and better info about cycling & walking |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Other comments | Major development (entertainment complex) at Cheesefoot Head is a disgrace |
| | Stop visible development and up lighting |
| | Need for sustainable housing. Housing for rich/ wealthy only leads to further gentrification of the area. SDNP will become a museum |
| | Get rid of the festival – although my daughters will kill me for saying so |
| | Natural Orchid people at Winnall need to be involved – jane.ward@dementiafriendlyhampshire.org.uk |
| | Enjoying the area is part of my physical recovery – being able to walk in the Downs |
| | Someone (City council) is having a consultation on electric scooters |
| | So important to engage the public in this way – a brilliant process – give people a voice |
| | Really like this way of consulting – very visual |

APPENDIX E: YOUNG PERSON'S POP UP EVENT

I. CONSULTATION MATERIALS

1. Title board

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <h1>About The</h1> | <h1>The Out- doors?</h1> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|

2. Introduction

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Where you are now, at the Science Centre you are on the edge of the South Downs National Park. This is a large area of countryside, lots of outdoor space that could be enjoyed by more children</p> | <p>We would like to ask you a few questions about the outdoors and what you like to do when you visit the countryside If you are <u>under 18</u> – please have a go at our survey Thank you</p> |
|---|---|

3. About the participants







| Please tell us a little bit about yourself | | |
|--|------|-----|
| Age | Girl | Boy |
| Under 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |

4. Where have participants come from

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Where are you from? | |
| Winchester | |
| Elsewhere in Hampshire | |
| Elsewhere in the UK | |
| Overseas | |

5. Favourite outdoor spaces

| Which sort of outdoor places do you like best? Please pick just one | |
|---|--|
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |

6. Favourite activities

| What do you like doing when you go outdoors? (select as many as you like) | |
|---|--|
| Walking | |
| Dog Walking | |
| Bike riding | |
| Playing with friends | |
| Horse Riding | |
| Spending time with my family | |
| Watching wildlife | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Enjoying the views | |
| Visiting old places (castles & old houses) | |
| Looking round villages | |
| Picnicking | |
| Anything else? Please let us know | |

7. Favourite outings

| What would you like to do today? (If you weren't at the Science Centre) please pick one | |
|---|--|
| Stay in dorms | |
| Go for a walk | |
| Visit a farm | |
| Climb trees | |
| Have a picnic | |
| Get muddy | |
| Visit a castle | |

| Look for notebook |
|-------------------|
| |
| |
| |

8. Vote for more outdoor time

9. Anything else to say ?

Would you like to spend more time out of doors?

| | |
|-----|--|
| Yes | |
| No | |

2. RESULTS

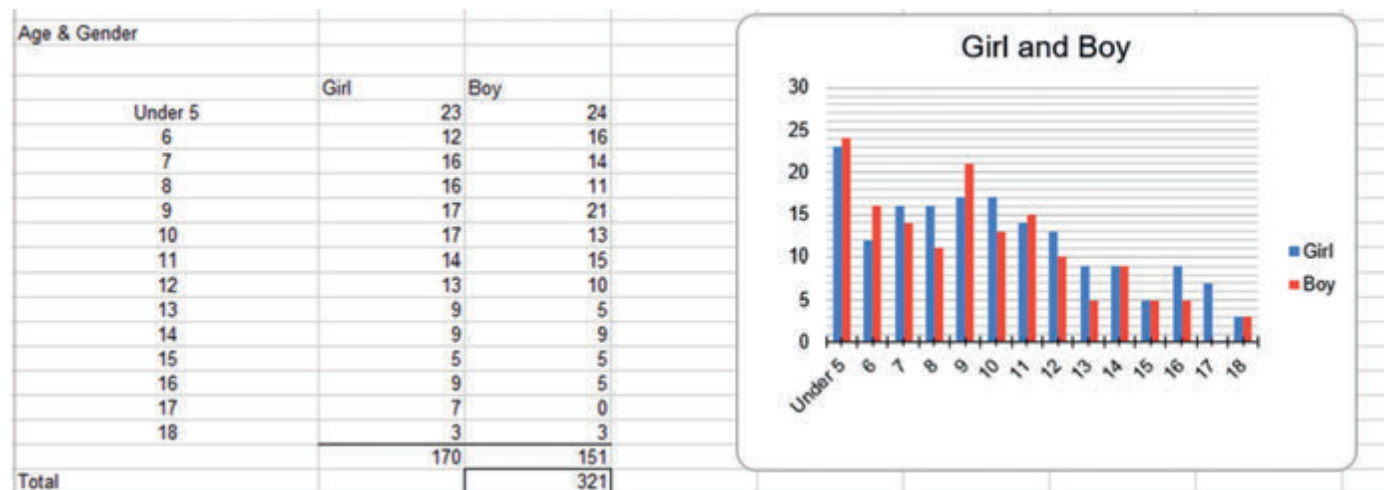
2.1 HEADLINES

| |
|---|
| Headlines |
| Engagement with young people carried out at the Winchester Science Centre on 2nd & 3rd November 2019 |
| Engaged with 321 Children, age range from under 5 to 18 |
| Slightly more girls than boys |
| A significant number of visitors to the Science centre travel quite a distance |
| 48% from beyond Hampshire so the results need to be seen as generally rather than specifically relevant to the landscape East of Winchester |
| We framed the engagement as about 'being outdoors' trying to find out where young people likes to go and what they liked to do |
| Firstly 79% of the young people felt that they should spend more time outdoors |
| The favourite place they liked to go 'outdoors' was the coast. |
| But in respect to South Downs type landscapes they preferred visiting woodlands and the river valleys to the open hills and fields (We used pictures of the different places to help the young people decide - the questions & pictures used are on dropbox) |
| When asked what they liked doing 'outdoors' - bike riding and playing with friends came out top. |
| Camping and watching wildlife came out as the next popular outdoor activities - which suggests young people want to get 'hands on' |
| Finally the young people were asked what would they like doing today if they were now at the Science centre? |
| Again seeing friends scored high, followed by staying in doors (it was poor weather!) and going to the cinema. |
| Of the 'outdoor' activities listed - getting muddy and climbing trees were the most popular alternatives to the science centre |
| Again looking for 'hands on' experiences |
| It is also worth noting that we received a lot of positive feedback from parents regarding the content of the engagement. |
| They see the issues of the amount of time children spend outdoors as being important |

2.2 PHOTO OF EVENT AT THE WINCHESTER SCIENCE CENTRE



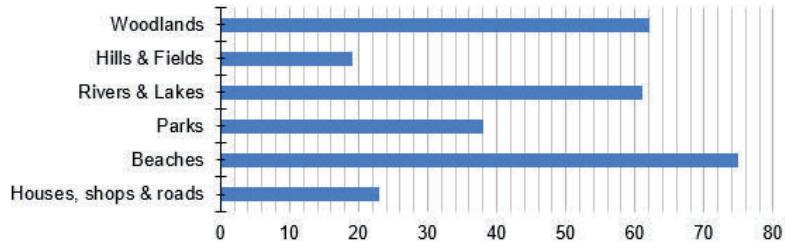
2.3 RESULTS AND DATA



East Winchester Landscape Conversation

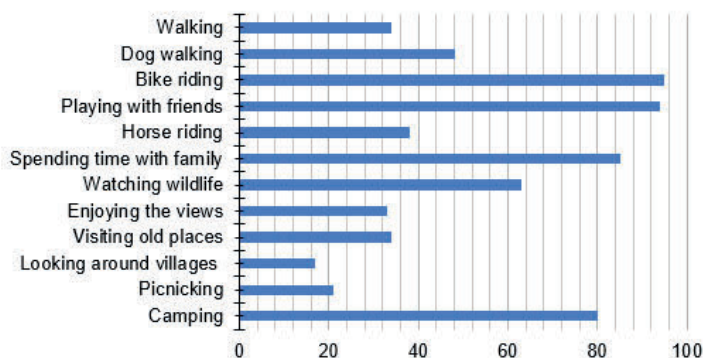
Outdoor places you like to visit (Please select 1)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Woodlands | 62 |
| Hills & Fields | 19 |
| Rivers & Lakes | 61 |
| Parks | 38 |
| Beaches | 75 |
| Houses, shops & roads | 23 |



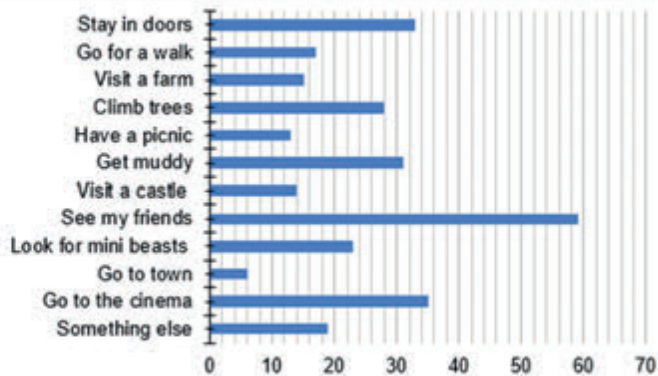
What do you like doing when you go outdoors (select as many as you like)

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Walking | 34 |
| Dog walking | 48 |
| Bike riding | 95 |
| Playing with friends | 94 |
| Horse riding | 38 |
| Spending time with family | 85 |
| Watching wildlife | 63 |
| Enjoying the views | 33 |
| Visiting old places | 34 |
| Looking around villages | 17 |
| Picnicking | 21 |
| Camping | 80 |



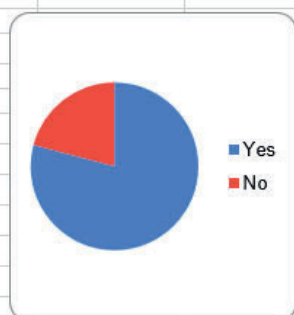
What would you like to do today if you weren't at the science centre (please select 1)

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Stay in doors | 33 |
| Go for a walk | 17 |
| Visit a farm | 15 |
| Climb trees | 28 |
| Have a picnic | 13 |
| Get muddy | 31 |
| Visit a castle | 14 |
| See my friends | 59 |
| Look for mini beasts | 23 |
| Go to town | 6 |
| Go to the cinema | 35 |
| Something else | 19 |



Would you like to spend more time out of doors?

| | |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | 178 |
| No | 47 |



APPENDIX F: WORKSHOP 1 TRANSCRIPT

Fi. Workshop 1 Transcript

Fii. Map of favourite places in the project area

Fiii. Description of favourite places

Appendix Fi

Workshop I Transcript



East Winchester Landscape Study

Workshop 1: Transcript Report

This report contains the write up of the three discussion sessions that took place during the workshop. The presentations were sent out to all participants separately.

AGENDA

9.30am: Arrive, registration & coffee

10.00am

1. Welcome & introductions
2. Scene setting; Introducing the East Winchester Landscape Study
3. Discussion Session 1: Favourite places in the landscape
4. What we heard from the public

11.00 Refreshment break

5. First Impressions
6. Discussion session 2: Issues mapping
7. Discussion session 3: Opportunity mapping
8. Next steps

1pm Lunch

OUTPUT FROM DISCUSSION SESSION 1

Participants were asked to identify on a map, their favourite places in the landscape.

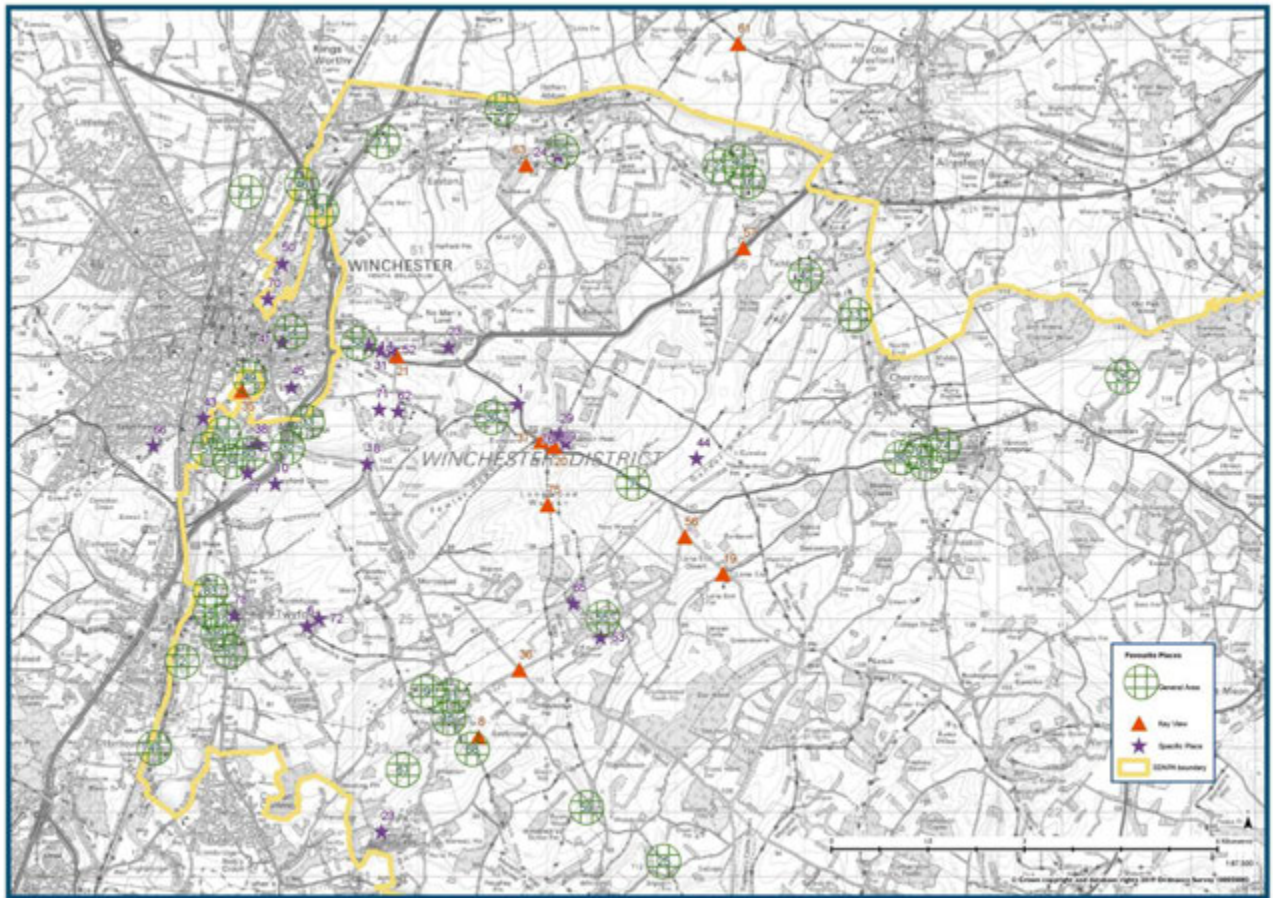


Figure 21 Workshop 1 Favourite places (See main report and separate map links for pdf version)

List of favourite places

Number & any Comments

- 1 Matterly Bowl: iconic views looking NW (concerns re Boomtown)
- 2 River Itchen: being by the river, biodiversity, feel of landscape
- 3 Entry into NP: no signage not a full sense of being in the NP. Coming in from A34 some awareness but limited
- 4 Shawford Water-meadows and wider Itchen Valley: varied and beautiful, interesting water-meadows to look at and investigate.
- 5 St Catherine's Hill: view out to the west back across downs and valley. Hill Fort. Historic significance. Steep driving.
- 6 Twyford Supply Works: historic significance. Hazeley Down bottled spring water. Treatment works. Story of chalk supplying water.
- 7 Entry into study area- open downs views and character#
- 8 Key view looking south from Owslebury (highest village in Hampshire
- 9 Henstring Valley- local beauty spot
- 10 Golf course, Hockley- views to 10m And history of landscape
- 11 Owslebury feels connected to Winchester

- 12 River Itchen very valued- 'green highway'
- 13 River Itchen- where river rises
- 14 Magdalen Hill Down
- 15 Increase communication around family and mix into the community
- 16 Lovely walks in River Itchen (Ovington
- 17 Along River Itchen
- 18 Roman History- Winchester
- 19 Views heading SE towards Exton
- 20 Views from Cheesefoot Head
- 21 Lunch times: despite views of M3, beautiful views wildflowers, butterflies (walk to location - relaxing (Magdalen Down)
- 22 Cycling through Avington Park. Small nature conservation area- views stunning. Link to simplicity, unchanged, link to history
- 23 Science Centre: family focus, happy family together. Marwell Wildlife- family focus, outdoors, hands on experience with family wellbeing.
- 24 Avington House: BRILLIANT BRILLIANT! Still there, well cared for.
- 25 Upham Access: village with a base from where people can access landscape- connectedness.
- 26 Bramdean/Four Marks: early morning birds (Mistle thrush scarce, waiting for a cuckoo =- forestation = wildlife. Links to nature- contrast to A272)
- 27 Itchen River: getting away while not far away. Immediate connection to nature. More than a new and green space- tranquillity of water inspirational
- 28 Inspirational steps of Keats- sense of changing seasons, birdlife.
- 29 Cheesefoot Head: historic place. Powerful. Emotive- sorrowful but powerful and significant. Connectedness to the past. Our Heritage
- 30 Feels like quintessential SD- feels like you've had a holiday or a break- refreshed perspective.
- 31 Magdalen Hill: conservation, beauty, cowslips- stunning to drive past. Link from countryside to city
- 32 Physical Access: +ve close proximity to nature, countryside, being able to walk from the city to the downs and the river. -ve needs better sustainable connectivity e.g. cycling from Winchester to Twyford *green bridge @ St Catherine's Hill.
- 33 Wildlife Connectivity: Deacon Hill and Seway Farm- migrating bird using the Itchen as a corridor= wildlife in action Important stop over with 40 years of bird data. Currently poorly managed- Southern Water must take part!
- 34 SW Itchen Way: down by St Catherine's Hill- nice to walk with children, nice tree lining, can follow to pub near Shawford and then get the train back
- 35 College Water Meadows: where the chalk draining to the valley and generated the creation of Winchester. Views of Cathedral, chapel and St Catherine's Hill.
- 36 View towards Haging Tower- expanse of downs with hint of Winchester beyond
- 37 Cheesefoot Area: 360 degree view of whole area (Winchester/N Wards
- 38 St Catherine's Hill: Iconic cultural heritage site: iron age fort, maze, views of and relationship with city of Winchester, Pilgrims etc.
- 39 Water-meadows around Twyford: quality of chalk stream habitat and wildlife. Access via Shawford station for urban communities outside the NP (the locks etc
- 40 Path from Itchen Stoke to Ovington along Itchen- perfect chalk stream access.
- 41 St Giles Hill: beautiful site with magnificent views. Very few people know about it.

- 42 Tichbourne: quintessential English village
- 43 St Cross Church: timeless view of church in water meadows untroubled by adjacent city
- 44 Gander Down: ecologically connected to Valley- important for farmland birds. Landscape character is identical- Kings Way footpath draws you out.
- 45 Bar end Leisure Centre Site: accessible urban green space on fringe of path- playing fields. Soften the edge- we must avoid planning creep creating a hard edge on the NP boundary.
- 46 Hidden valley out to Abbots Worthy etc. Underpass of N end of Nuns Walk is terrible access. It's a lovely walk and a transition to the beautiful village, river and church etc. of Itchen Stoke. Underpass below M3 is barrier and bad pinch point.
- 47 Intimate network of country lands and footpaths- great cycling
- 48 Attractive villages along the valley
- 49 Good access for locals. Easy walking along the waterways- incl. those who are less mobile. To walk and see the Downs you have to be fit.
- 50 Winnall Moor: ecology. Access so close to city
- 51 Footpaths along river
- 52 Magdalen Down: chalk grassland which is rare in this landscape where it has generable been converted to arable. Good access for users. Butterfly conservations management to have diverse habitats
- 53 Longwood- a ruined country house setting- mature parkland landscape remains
- 54 As one enters the city the joy of both rural and the beauty of our closest urban area
- 55 Perfect country lane feel as you travel through the wooded area
- 56 The view gives a wonderful feeling of space
- 57 The view as you travel east from Alresford on the A31 (before Rodford Lane used to be stunning but the trees in the central reservation now obscure the wonderful panorama.)
- 58 Butterfly conservation grassland
- 59 Mature yew wood. Sunken land
- 60 View/biodiversity/historic
- 61 The stunning open view as you come out of the woodland
- 62 Chilcomb- medieval hamlet
- 63 Attractive views to Avington Park. A small pocket of an intimate landscape within the setting of the downs.
- 64 Stunning views over a well persevered parkland just off the SDW
- 65 Longwood
- 66 Whitshute Ridge: calcareous grassland owned/managed by WCC although outside area links into NP.
- 67 Owslebury Valley to Marwell.
- 68 Forming the old Roman Road across farm and woodland.
- 69 Cheesefoot Head
- 70 Winnal Moors
- 71 Chilcomb- hangers
- 72 Hazeley Valley
- 73 Land to Barton Meadows Nature Reserve- ecology and access created
- 74 Itchen Valley si the landscape surrounding Middle Farm- woods, farmland, tranquility
- 75 Longwood: uninterrupted horizons and great swathes of fields and woodland. Tranquil and relatively undisturbed. Again relates to agriculture.

- 76 Cheesefoot Head- unique natural amphitheatre. Somewhat depleted now since it's crisscrossed with tracks and a pain to link with during the big events that cause many to vacate the area but still beautiful in between.
- 77 Plague Pits Valley
- 78 Twyford Church
- 79 The whole of the Itchen Valley exists as a result of farming activity down the ages. Sheep are no longer prevalent but the fact that farming
- 80 Watercress meadows and flood plains bordering the B3046 through Cheriton. Indicative of a way of life that has now passed but photographs exist that prove these special places have not changed and that still sustain local wildlife.
- 81 The whole of the River Itchen- a unique chalk stream supporting quite individual and different ecosystems.
- 82 Twyford- historic village
- 83 Twyford- members

OUTPUT FROM DISCUSSION SESSION 2: ISSUES MAPPING

Participants worked in small groups to identify issues related to 4 key landscape topics:

Getting Out There

- Lack of car parks means that farm access is restricted with irresponsible parking
- New issue is wild camping: no respect, fire pits and litter being left behind. Hedgerows are becoming public toilets
- Farm traffic are the enemy
- The more access= rural crime
- Access west to east- no bus/public transport
- Discuss with landowner a paid car park with camera (create own farm business)
- Add/ negotiate missing links to network of footpaths
- Interim points: focal points with distance/time signage instead of 'SDNP 100 mile walk this way'
- More areas to park once in the NP- safe parking space
- Footpaths with purpose and landowners shown.
- Footpath maintenance help for landowners
- Leisure bus routes
- Very poor bus 94 Service- expensive to major visitor attractions
- Junction 9 to Eastleigh- MAJOR potential for chaos
- Identifying access opportunities outside of SDNP to encourage 'inside-out' focus on access.
- Pubs as toilet breaks benefit communities and walker
- Dog and dog mess- worrying livestock etc.
- Sustainable access points. Winchester- east villages outside SDNP- SDNP
- LITTER
- Encourage circular walks and make them easier to access via social media
- Promote 'Access for All' without urbanising countryside
- Opportunity to seek nationalisation i.e. provide max access as possible
- Positive of M3 as restrictive access
- Gateways and Hubs: to encourage visitors linked e.g. to public transport stations, leisure centres, museums, visitor information centres etc.
- Busy/fast roads
- Access to SDW from Winchester City railway station
- Urban access to NP- knowing where to go from Winchester City Centre to access the NP e.g. signage, walker/bike route, information
- Poor gateway for public access. Unwelcoming
- Noise from M3
- The vulnerability of cars parked at Cheesefoot Head car park to THEFT
- Very bad access (dangerous)
- Geared around vehicles not cycle/foot access. Huge barrier
- Major barrier road- physical and perceived
- Perception of safety in car parks

- Change of land use (festivals and events)
- Crossing A272 safely at Cheesefoot Head
- Change of use causing traffic and congestion
- Park and Ride this side of the city
- Lack of awareness/availability of circular/other walks- people go to certain areas which puts pressure on them
- Itchen Way- lovely until Winchester
- Dog walks disturbing wildlife impacting on river quality
- Lack of access- need green bridge across M3
- Need honeypot visitors centre/ better comms with WCC visitor centre
- Lack of ROW between Itchen Valley and A272
- Multi user access built into new junction 9
- Sustainable Access: aces for people without cars (in and outside Winchester) e.g. walking, cycling and PUBLIC TRANSPORT. Routes to encourage people to explore NP
- B3046 borders River Itchen- views across the watercress meadows
- Access for wheelchairs/pushchairs (generic issues across open areas)
- Topography: hill out of Winchester makes less approachable to explore
- Erosion of banks
- Ugly access for cyclists between Winchester at Chilcomb
- Confusing access for cyclists to NCN of Shawford Downs, S Winchester P&R, Hockley viaduct
- No pavements. Narrow lanes danger to cyclists and pedestrians. More development will exacerbate problem
- No/little info on SDNP in Winchester
- No access from Winnal Moors to SDNP
- Need joined up approach to access across all organisations. Currently disjointed.
- Messy crossing of M3 from Twyford Down to St Catherine's Hill
- Signage and information: about physical, intellectual, sensory etc. access so that underrepresented groups are confident to explore and have an idea of what they will see/find/learn
- Toilets- lack of car parking, litter bins, rubbish management

Connecting to History

- Itchen Navigation: linked to Winchester Woodmill- ISSUE= early cannon 17th C not constructed in classis 18th/19thC. Neglected subject and lack of understanding.
- Where chalk drains into river- why Winchester is here- link from Iron Age.
- Tree congestion- view intrusion and impacts on fish. Needs open and grazing. EMOTIVE
- Barrows: People don't know what they are looking at. Lack of connection. Sacred landscape. Practical destruction
- New Developments: feel a connection to the landscape. Help people feel it is *their* heritage. Sense of Ownership
- Jane Seymour Connection: Marwell Zoo- animals as public draw but what about history.
- Historic Routes: Issues is people don't know the history of these historic routes e.g. pilgrimage, corpse road.

- Graze downland is part of national heritage- how to preserve?
- Wilfred Owen: route march over Winchester inspired line in poem. Broader cultural inspiration during difficult time. Awareness and public awareness.
- Natural Amphitheatre. WW11 significance. Public awareness. Modern issue re BOOMTOWN
- Lack of visibility of park at 'new' cultural events in Boomtown.
- Twyford Pumping: growth of big cities. Not well known steam demo. Skills issue as run by volunteers (older). Water efficiency = strong learning value- modern/contemporary value of water use
- Damage to St Catherine's Hill: cyclists/walkers damage sites. Overgrown so cannot see information
- Watercress and Winterbournes Project: HLF funded. Domestic water efficiency- link up with Cultural Heritage
- Don't know what there is across the park
- Trackways/ paths not connected to cultural heritage value re Winchester Cathedral, Pilgrims Way, Monarch Way. (Links between Winchester and religious land ownership). Low resource= leaflets. BLUE BADGE GUIDES
- Lots of people doing individual work around cultural heritage- not well joined up
- More on folk customs/ history. Could be linked to improved signage and access routes.
- Where to find information? More info on landscape and wildlife not heritage.
- WW1 and 11 links. Again disconnected activities- small projects not well connected.
- Literary inspiration not well known.
- Traditional skills and practices e.g chalk cob walls (need to record where they survive- links to the New Forest), farming practices, language and dialect.
- Connection to Farming Heritage: farm to fork- where food comes from. Communication/Sustainability
- Churches: Access and understanding. Diversifying use e.g. camping and cakes. Maintenance and care- most significant building in an area.
- Local Heritage Lists: extract info and produce interpretation, walking routes and trails.

SUMMARY:

- Lack of public awareness of cultural heritage- what am I looking for.
- Tree congestion and obstructed views- preservation of landscape history e.g. open grazing (tree removal is emotive)
- Sacred landscapes= lack of awareness may add to anti-social/heritage crime
- How to connect new developments- 'our' heritage.
- Historic routes- fail to connect to Winchester (pilgrimage roads/corpses roads)
- Emerging/new cultures: Boomtown- lack of visibility of park
- Could ? use cultural heritage to engage with contemporary concerns re water management
- Damage to sites by walkers/cyclists
- Disconnected initiatives small projects in isolation- bigger impact needed
- Decline in traditional skills- impact on landscape and cultural heritage
- Farming heritage does have a platform
- Maintenance and care: churches, historic, buildings, monuments
- Lack of walking routes linking city to country

- OVER ARCHING: people do not know what is there and not enough support for people to access cultural heritage

Landscape Experience

- Traffic and noise pollution NOT restricted to M3 and major route- visual impact also. Also airport and motorbikes e.g. M27 C9
- Litter- area wide. Opportunities: signage? Litter bins? Education- respect the countryside. Fly tipping and building waste
- Pressure on St Catherine's Hill and Itchen Valley including impact from dogs.
- Planting trees- how to encourage farmers/landowners. Landscape and natural flood management. Soil retention and carbon capture.
- Deer management- how?
- Fly tipping on SDW
- Protection of trees and hedgerows needed. Linkage to Petersfield- itree
- Horse/paddock infrastructure changes landscape
- Important to understand a managed landscape and impact on those that manage it (cost/litter/fly tipping) - managed landscape should not be too restrictive. SD needs to be able to evolve.
- More access= more litter, cars, need for toilets, signage, potential for traffic accidents- who manages the impacts and threats.
- Damage to landscape and burrowing animals
- Pressures on urban edge
- Change in landscape
- 80% farmers- how it is managed is important. Incentives? LANDSCAPE DETERMINED BY HOW IT IS FARMED
- Farm diversification (e.g. Boomtown): are users coming to experience the SDNP? Educational opportunity? BUT needs to have landowners on board.

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Housing development and ribbon development will blur the lines- pressure on the edge of the boundary will be increasingly threatened.
- Public transport moving through the landscape- threats to other users
- Without better public transport more traffic. Car Parks? Visitors centres? Focused rather than shared.

Making Space for Nature

- Opportunity: mitigate connectivity/isolation issues e.g. Green Bridges over M3/A31/ Offer tunnels under major roads
- Green Bridge at St Catherine's Hill
- Connection between landscape, food, farm and environment- part SDNP voice.
- CIC money to SDNP- mitigation against traffic
- Biodiversity across farmland- better opportunities for biodiversity enhancement outside of the project area

- Signage- better understanding for people accessing this environment. People don't understand what they are seeing.
- Wildlife trails- keep people on one path
- Education: Hedgerows and grass cuttings. More joined up approach needed. Some more protected area opportunities- Dorset CC out and collect model better costs and better biodiversity
- Science Centre: small scale model on the stretch along from science centre by Magdalen Hill. Opportunity for engagement but not currently associated with the NP but strategic mission to do more for biodiversity and NP. Footpath and trail near SC newly created- issues = wrong side
- Grassland and arable interconnection- rotational grazing
- Soil health (rather than key spp)
- NELM! Farmers and public to understand and buy in.
- Runoff- increased traffic
- Green bridges and underpasses to soften hard infrastructure for biodiversity
- Science Centre as gateway. Education, public engagement, working with voluntary organisations and what individuals can do for wildlife.
- Chilcomb Vale Pollinator Connections: working with major landowners and farmers to better connect grassland on east side of valley (MHI and Deacon Hill). Across MoD range. WCC sports ground.
- Winchester City Council: proactive work on biodiversity opportunity. Declare Winchester a wildlife friendly city- promote public land but do promote and encourage people to do wildlife gardening etc.
- Connectivity of habitat
- Access issues impacting biodiversity
- Wellbeing and public health through education- on footpaths
- Planning system: everything outside project areas will affect it
- Planning: development impacting biodiversity (Cheriton)
- Traffic! Long term impact
- Lack of knowledge in public
- Communication between farming groups/ farm cluster and Parish Councils- work in progress on this.
- Habitat restoration on estates- some going ahead already. Example of land management at Hockley Golf Club
- Declare to be wildlife rich city/village etc. Winchester working on biodiversity action plan
- Partnership working the deliver projects together.
- Parish Conservation Plan: Influence owners of properties that land in ownership does more for nature e.g. butterflies and slowworms. So many cleared gardens. Wildlife Trust- garden education. Awareness not enforcement. Positive messages on ecology about great things people can do e.g. Social Media, Parish Events, awards for good practice
- Hot spots where there is real damage e.g. Compton Lock, Twyford. Antisocial behaviour. Urban access. Managing this: info to encourage responsible behaviour
- Challenge of A31: noise/traffic- barrier to people experiencing wildlife and for wildlife itself. Winchester traffic strategy displacing onto A31. Park and Ride partition on east side.

- Signage at the Winchester train station re SDNP
- Fitting in with landowner practices- share objectives adds more value
- Getting from Winch into SDNP
- Opportunity: wetland restoration at Winchester sewage farm/Moorested works- needs proper engagement from Southern Water. Control water levels, restore proper grazing of wet grassland, big public viewing glasses opportunity. 4 years of bird viewing data to both this and NP (John Cloyne via Dan Hoare)
- Promote Winchester Farm Cluster to the people of Winchester
- Increased traffic/noise
- Visual access from Winch to SDNP- iconic views of city from SDNP
- Badger predation
- Development pressures from outside the SDNP
- Nitrogen enriched- air traffic
- Understanding wildlife

OUTPUT FROM DISCUSSION SESSION 3: OPPORTUNITY MAPPING

Participants were asked to identify potential 'multiple benefit' opportunities that the landscape might provide and/or accommodate in the future.

Group 1

- EDUCATION: engage people. Use walking routes to inform them. Why do we have a NP?
- TRANSPORT LINKS: South Downs Hopper? Reduce traffic/parking issues. Better promotion of transport options- links to business and footpaths. Local benefits too
- KOCK ON: infrastructure- litter (links to education)
- Community buy in is an issue for SDNP- not face by other parks. Affluence not business driven. People did not choose to live in the park it became a park.
- BIKERS: people using park as through route- how to encourage people to stop, stay, value.
- Local employment- cutting down on traffic? London commuters.

GENERAL POINTS:

- People who work the land/landowners
- Parish Councillors
- Winchester Farm Cluster Group
- Wildlife Trust
- Local Business (business growth as an opportunity)
- Fishing
- River keepers
- Tourism services- destination management. How to get small independent visitors on board. Financial barriers.

Group 2

- PUBLIC TRANSPORT- social benefits as well as recreation and access back to Winchester.

- Park and Ride only goes INTO Winchester. Why can't it provide access into the Downs- multifunctional even if only on a Sunday
- Need destinations (not necessarily in study area) but need to change perception of destinations)
- Pub run to voluntary activities (path clearance) e.g. pub needs to be part of bigger thing- hub/ visitors centre
- CYCLING- points to go to
 - A range of opps for different abilities
 - Cycle transport on buses
- FARMING- come and experience, take part in a working environment
- SPOIL FROM JUNCTION 9- green bridge over M3 @ Twyford. Good stretch of motorway.
 - Restore historic environment- link to restoration of plague pits (awaiting Highways England response)
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 - Sport England may be able to provide finance
 - Homes England?
 - SIOG, CIL
- SOUNDSCAPE/ TRANQUILITY- protected soundscape e.g. bees and wildlife
- 25 Year Plan- should have a 100 year plan the area
- PARISHES: opp for parishes to come up with their own plans for the area?
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- EDUCATION: used to be compulsory to go on 7 day camp/field work in summer holidays
 - Opportunity to get into curriculum for schools- education with field visits, experiences to enjoy area (getting through to children gets through to parents)
 - Is it child friendly area?
 - Magdalen Down great once on site but dangerous to access across busy road
 - Matterly Estate includes education and structures for kids to enjoy at Boomtown
 - Government policy on getting children active- weave in other benefits/objectives/educational opportunities- more likely to get schools on board
- STORIES OF THE LANDSCAPE: Engaging- must come alive

Group 3

- Cheesfoot Head: make this the destination visitors centre (key links, buses etc.)
- Green Bridge/otter underpass. Patrol gateway/ alternative could be gateway to draw people out
- Environmental stewardships e.g. pollinator connections. Also an attraction for visitors and residents. Could be part of a network for people and wildlife
- Twyford Down/Old Winchester Hill- cultural heritage and historic ways in/ routes that are part of the cultural heritage. Pilgrimage- Cathedral
 - Utilise those things that make this areas really unique and distinctive of the place (architectural design themes)
 - Tell the story of what is unique and joins in with the Downs-an important and historic relationship

- Local access for multiple ages etc. and Winchester as a destination that incorporates the NP. Lack of shopping diversity
- Deculvert/decanalise river through Winchester to join up water meadows.
- Expand PROW network/permissive paths. Quite a network around Twyford but less going north. Challenges for cycling N to S. Circular routes

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Draw on existing facilities e.g. pubs and the role they can have as destinations and facilities along the way. Infrastructure e.g. Signs and toilets
- Biodiversity Plan: policy connection between organisations and policy
- Access for people: M3 is big barrier for people. Facilities, destination and draw. Signage, interpretation, schools, improved gateway
- Sustainable transport network of bus routes in the National Park- tourist buses/ tram community buses. Electricity networks for charging- incentives.
- Improved gateway- multiple, safe, information about what to do, links to existing institutions

Group 4

- Natural flood management- channel restoration in the Itchen
- Wildlife crossing along rural/other roads- reduce roadkill/increase habitat connectivity
- Partnering on tree planting for carbon capture, rewilding, community engagement etc. Partnering on community engagement on water efficiency with Southern Water. Partnering with HIWT on its Watercress Project
- Cycle/BW links from Twyford/Shawford to Winchester
- Improve SDW cycle route between Chilcomb and Winchester with additional Habitat Corridor creation
- P&R links to rover valley. A272 links from Gypsy Lane to Science Centre. Info on walks locally- in each village. Public transport links to Science Centre/ villages
- Walks/cycle routes from Science Centre as hub for car park

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Communication and comparison between farms in the cluster group- what is going on as well as what isn't.
- Partnership with HCCT and WCC regarding tourist info

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

East of Winchester Landscape and Environment Study Feedback

Session I: Favourite Places in the Landscape

Map 1

- 1) Matterly Bowl: iconic views looking NW (concerns re Boomtown)
- 2) River Itchen: being by the river, biodiversity, feel of landscape
- 3) Entry into NP: no signage not a full sense of being in the NP. Coming in from A34 some awareness but limited
- 4) Shawford Water-meadows and wider Itchen Valley: varied and beautiful, interesting water-meadows to look at and investigate.
- 5) St Catherine's Hill: view out to the west back across downs and valley. Hill Fort. Historic significance. Steep driving.
- 6) Twyford Supply Works: historic significance. Hazeley Down bottled spring water. Treatment works. Story of chalk supplying water.
- 7) Entry into study area- open downs views and character#

Map 2

- 1) Key view looking south from Owslebury (highest village in Hampshire)
- 2) Henstring Valley- local beauty spot
- 3) Golf course, Hockley- views to I0m And history of landscape
- 4) Owslebury feels connected to Winchester
- 5) River Itchen very valued- 'green highway'
- 6) River Itchen- where river rises
- 7) Magdalen Hill Down
- 8) Increase communication around family and mix into the community
- 9) Lovely walks in River Itchen (Ovington)
- 10) Along River Itchen
- 11) Roman History- Winchester
- 12) Views heading SE towards Exton
- 13) Views from Cheesefoot Head

SUMMARY:

Landscape- Home

- Why we live here
- Moving for shop
- Missing the history -'mind blowing' history (field systems/ drove trails)
- Whole area is beautiful (views at every corner)
- Public rights of way

Map 3

- 1) Lunch times: despite views of M3, beautiful views wildflowers, butterflies (walk to location)- relaxing (Magdalen Down)
- 2) Cycling through Avington Park. Small nature conservation area- views stunning. Link to simplicity, unchanged, link to history
- 3) Science Centre: family focus, happy family together. Marwell Wildlife- family focus, outdoors, hands on experience with family wellbeing.
- 4) Avington House: BRILLIANT BRILLIANT! Still there, well cared for.
- 5) Upham Access: village with a base from where people can access landscape- connectedness.

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 6) Bramdean/Four Marks: early morning birds (Missithrush scarce, waiting for a cuckoo)-
forestation = wildlife. Links to nature- contrast to A272
- 7) Itchen River: getting away while not far away. Immediate connection to nature. More than a
new and green space- tranquillity of water inspirational
- 8) Inspirational steps of Keats- sense of changing seasons, birdlife.
- 9) Cheesefoot Head: historic place. Powerful. Emotive- sorrowful but powerful and significant.
Connectedness to the past. **Our Heritage**
- 10) Feels like quintessential SD- feels like you've had a holiday or a break- refreshed perspective.

SUMMARY:

Connection to Nature: link to simplicity and something unchanged. Family feeling- a place for families

- Pride in cared for heritage
- Connectedness (Upham)
- Birds, peace, contrast to A272
- Inspirational
- Sense of changing seasons.
- Feels like you have had a break- refreshing and brings perspective
- Powerful and emotive historical places
- Connectedness to the past

Map 4

- 1) Magdden Hill: conservation, beauty, cowslips- stunning to drive past. Link from countryside
to city
- 2) Physical Access: +ve close proximity to nature, countryside, being able to walk from the city
to the downs and the river. -ve needs better sustainable connectivity e.g. cycling from
Winchester to Twyford *green bridge @ St Catherine's Hill.
- 3) Wildlife Connectivity: Deacon Hill and Seway Farm- migrating bird using the Itchen as a
corridor= wildlife in action Important stop over with 40 years of bird data. Currently poorly
managed- Southern Water must take part!
- 4) SW Itchen Way: down by St Catherine's Hill- nice to walk with children, nice tree lining, can
follow to pub near Shawford and then get the train back
- 5) College Water Meadows: where the chalk draining to the valley and generated the creation
of Winchester. Views of Cathedral, chapel and St Catherine's Hill.
- 6) View towards Haging Tower- expanse of downs with hint of Winchester beyond
- 7) Cheesefoot Area: 360 degree view of whole area (Winchester/N Wards)
- 8) St Catherine's Hill: Iconic cultural heritage site: iron age fort, maze, views of and relationship
with city of Winchester, Pilgrims etc.
- 9) Water-meadows around Twyford: quality of chalk stream habitat and wildlife. Access via
Shawford station for urban communities outside the NP (the locks etc)
- 10) Path from Itchen Stoke to Ovington along Itchen- perfect chalk stream access.
- 11) St Giles Hill: beautiful site with magnificent views. Very few people know about it.
- 12) Tichbourne: quintessential English village
- 13) St Cross Church: timeless view of church in water meadows untroubled by adjacent city
- 14) Gander Down: ecologically connected to Valley- important for farmland birds. Landscape
character is identical- Kings Way footpath draws you out.
- 15) Bar end Leisure Centre Site: accessible urban green space on fringe of path- playing fields.
Soften the edge- we must avoid planning creep creating a hard edge on the NP boundary.

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 16) Hidden valley out to Abbots Worthy etc. Underpass of N end of Nuns Walk is terrible access. It's a lovely walk and a transition to the beautiful village, river and church etc. of Itchen Stoke. Underpass below M3 is barrier and bad pinch point.

SUMMARY:

Background needs to be explained- why? What the reasons? Left pressure?

Itchen constraints need to make sense. What were the drivers?

Big Issues: ? of access including Pilgrim's Way/SDW

Sense of Place:

1. Importance of access where possible (scope for improvement)
2. Wildlife connectivity- extends well beyond the study area (including but not limited to) upper reaches of the Itchen Valley
3. Landscape and Views e.g. glimpses of Winchester, views of SDNP from Winchester

Map 5

- 1) Intimate network of country lands and footpaths- great cycling
- 2) Attractive villages along the valley
- 3) Good access for locals. Easy walking along the waterways- incl. those who are less mobile. To walk and see the Downs you have to be fit.
- 4) Winnall Moor: ecology. Access so close to city
- 5) Footpaths along river
- 6) Magdalen Down: chalk grassland which is rare in this landscape where it has generable been converted to arable. Good access for users. Butterfly conservations management to have diverse habitats
- 7) Longwood- a ruined country house setting- mature parkland landscape remains
- 8) As one enters the city the joy of both rural and the beauty of our closest urban area
- 9) Perfect country lane feel as you travel through the wooded area
- 10) The view gives a wonderful feeling of space
- 11) The view as you travel east from Alresford on the A31 (before Rodford Lane) used to be stunning but the trees in the central reservation now obscure the wonderful panorama.
- 12) Butterfly conservation grassland
- 17) Mature yew wood. Sunken land
- 18) View/biodiversity/historic
- 19) The stunning open view as you come out of the woodland
- 20) Chilcomb- medieval hamlet
- 24) Attractive views to Avington Park. A small pocket of an intimate landscape within the setting of the downs.
- 28) Stunning views over a well persevered parkland just off the SDW
- 31) Longwood
- 32) Whitshute Ridge: calcareous grassland owned/managed by WCC although outside area links into NP.
- 44) Owslebury Valley to Marwell.
- 45) Forming the old Roman Road across farm and woodland.
- 58) Cheesefoot Head
- 59) Winnal Moors
- 70) Chilcomb- hangers
- 71) Hazeley Valley
- 75) Land to Barton Meadows Nature Reserve- ecology and access created

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 77) Itchen Valley is the landscape surrounding Middle Farm- woods, farmland, tranquility
- 78) Longwood: uninterrupted horizons and great swathes of fields and woodland. Tranquil and relatively undisturbed. Again relates to agriculture.
- 81) Cheesefoot Head- unique natural amphitheatre. Somewhat depleted now since it's crisscrossed with tracks and a pain to link with during the big events that cause many to vacate the area but still beautiful in between.
- 83) Plague Pits Valley
- 84) Twyford Church
- 87) The whole of the Itchen Valley exists as a result of farming activity down the ages. Sheep are no longer prevalent but the fact that farming
- 88) Watercress meadows and flood plains bordering the B3046 through Cheriton. Indicative of a way of life that has now passed but photographs exist that prove these special places have not changed and that still sustain local wildlife.
- 90) The whole of the River Itchen- a unique chalk stream supporting quite individual and different ecosystems.
- 95) Twyford- historic village
- 96) Twyford- members

East Winchester Landscape Conversation

Session2: Issues Mapping

Getting Out There

- Lack of car parks means that farm access is restricted with irresponsible parking
- New issue is wild camping: no respect, fire pits and litter being left behind. Hedgerows are becoming public toilets
- Farm traffic are the enemy
- The more access= rural crime
- Access west to east- no bus/public transport
- Discuss with landowner a paid car park with camera (create own farm business)
- Add/ negotiate missing links to network of footpaths
- Interim points: focal points with distance/time signage instead of 'SDNP 100 mile walk this way'
- More areas to park once in the NP- safe parking space
- Footpaths with purpose and landowners shown.
- Footpath maintenance help for landowners
- Leisure bus routes
- Very poor bus 94 Service- expensive to major visitor attractions
- Junction 9 to Eastleigh- MAJOR potential for chaos
- Identifying access opportunities outside of SDNP to encourage 'inside-out' focus on access.
- Pubs as toilet breaks benefit communities and walker
- Dog and dog mess- worrying livestock etc.
- Sustainable access points. Winchester- east villages outside SDNP- SDNP
- LITTER
- Encourage circular walks and make them easier to access via social media
- Promote 'Access for All' without urbanising countryside
- Opportunity to seek nationalisation i.e. provide max access as possible
- Positive of M3 as restrictive access
- Gateways and Hubs: to encourage visitors linked e.g. to public transport stations, leisure centres, museums, visitor information centres etc.

13) Busy/fast roads

14) Access to SDW from Winchester City railway station

15) Urban access to NP- knowing where to go from Winchester City Centre to access the NP
e.g. signage, walker/bike route, information

16) Poor gateway for public access. Unwelcoming

18) Noise from M3

21) The vulnerability of cars parked at Cheesefoot Head car park to THEFT

22) Very bad access (dangerous)

23) Geared around vehicles not cycle/foot access. Huge barrier

25) Major barrier road- physical and perceived

26) Perception of safety in car parks

27) Change of land use(festivals and events)

28) Crossing A272 safely at Cheesefoot Head

29) Change of use causing traffic and congestion

30) Park and Ride this side of the city

33) Lack of awareness/availability of circular/other walks- people go to certain areas which puts pressure on them

- 34) Itchen Way- lovely until Winchester
- 35) Dog walks disturbing wildlife impacting on river quality
- 36) Lack of access- need green bridge across M3
- 37) Need honeypot visitors centre/ better comms with WCC visitor centre
- 38) Lack of ROW between Itchen Valley and A272
- 39) Multi user access built into new junction 9
- 40) Sustainable Access: aces for people without cars (in and outside Winchester) e.g. walking, cycling and PUBLIC TRANSPORT. Routes to encourage people to explore NP
- 41) B3046 borders River Itchen- views across the watercress meadows
- 43) Access for wheelchairs/pushchairs (generic issues across open areas)
- 46) Topography: hill out of Winchester makes less approachable to explore
- 47) Erosion of banks
- 50) Ugly access for cyclists between Winchester at Chilcomb
- 51) Confusing access for cyclists to NCN of Shawford Downs, S Winchester P&R, Hockley viaduct
- 52) No pavements. Narrow lanes danger to cyclists and pedestrians. More development will exacerbate problem
- 59) No/little info on SDNP in Winchester
- 60) No access from Winnal Moors to SDNP
- 62) Need joined up approach to access across all organisations. Currently disjointed.
- 63) Messy crossing of M3 from Twyford Down to St Catherine's Hill
- 64) Signage and information: about physical, intellectual, sensory etc. access so that underrepresented groups are confident to explore and have an idea of what they will see/find/learn
- 65) Toilets- lack of car parking, litter bins, rubbish management

Connecting to History

- 11) Itchen Navigation: linked to Winchester Woodmill- ISSUE= early cannon 17th C not constructed in classis 18th/19thC. Neglected subject and lack of understanding.
- 12) Where chalk drains into river- why Winchester is here- link from Iron Age.
 - Tree congestion- view intrusion and impacts on fish. Needs open and grazing. EMOTIVE
- 13) Barrows: People don't know what they are looking at. Lack of connection. Sacred landscape. Practical destruction
- 14) New Developments: feel a connection to the landscape. Help people feel it is *their* heritage. Sense of Ownership
 - Jane Seymour Connection: Marwell Zoo- animals as public draw but what about history.
- 15) Historic Routes: Issues is people don't know the history of these historic routes e.g. pilgrimage, corpse road.
- 16) Graze downland is part of national heritage- how to preserve?
- 17) Wilfred Owen: route march over Winchester inspired line in poem. Broader cultural inspiration during difficult time. Awareness and public awareness.
- 18) Natural Amphitheatre. WWI I significance. Public awareness. Modern issue re BOOMTOWN
 - Lack of visibility of park at 'new' cultural events in Boomtown.
- 19) Twyford Pumping: growth of big cities. Not well known steam demo. Skills issue as run by volunteers (older). Water efficiency = strong learning value- modern/contemporary value of water use
- 20) Damage to St Catherine's Hill: cyclists/walkers damage sites. Overgrown so cannot see information

- 21) Watercress and Winterbournes Project: HLF funded. Domestic water efficiency- link up with Cultural Heritage
- 22) Don't know what there is across the park
- 23) Trackways/ paths not connected to cultural heritage value re Winchester Cathedral, Pilgrims Way, Monarch Way. (Links between Winchester and religious land ownership). Low resource= leaflets. BLUE BADGE GUIDES
- 24) Lots of people doing individual work around cultural heritage- not well joined up
- 25) More on folk customs/ history. Could be linked to improved signage and access routes.
- 26) Where to find information? More info on landscape and wildlife not heritage.
- 27) WWI and II links. Again disconnected activities- small projects not well connected.
- 28) Literary inspiration not well known.
- 29) Traditional skills and practices e.g chalk cob walls (need to record where they survive- links to the New Forest), farming practices, language and dialect.
- 30) Connection to Farming Heritage: farm to fork- where food comes from. Communication/Sustainability
- 32) Churches: Access and understanding. Diversifying use e.g. camping and cakes. Maintenance and care- most significant building in an area.
- 33) Local Heritage Lists: extract info and produce interpretation, walking routes and trails.

SUMMARY:

- Lack of public awareness of cultural heritage- what am I looking for.
- Tree congestion and obstructed views- preservation of landscape history e.g. open grazing (tree removal is emotive)
- Sacred landscapes= lack of awareness may add to anti-social/heritage crime
- How to connect new developments- 'our' heritage.
- Historic routes- fail to connect to Winchester (pilgrimage roads/corpse roads)
- Emerging/new cultures: Boomtown- lack of visibility of park
- Could ? use cultural heritage to engage with contemporary concerns re water management
- Damage to sites by walkers/cyclists
- Disconnected initiatives small projects in isolation- bigger impact needed
- Decline in traditional skills- impact on landscape and cultural heritage
- Farming heritage does have a platform
- Maintenance and care: churches, historic, buildings, monuments
- Lack of walking routes linking city to country
- OVER ARCHING: people do not know what is there and not enough support for people to access cultural heritage

Landscape Experience

- 17) Traffic and noise pollution NOT restricted to M3 and major route- visual impact also. Also airport and motorbikes e.g. M27 C9
- 18) Litter- area wide. Opportunities: signage? Litter bins? Education- respect the countryside. Fly tipping and building waste
- 19) Pressure on St Catherine's Hill and Itchen Valley including impact from dogs.
- 20) Planting trees- how to encourage farmers/landowners. Landscape and natural flood management. Soil retention and carbon capture.
- 21) Deer management- how?
- 22) Fly tipping on SDW
- 23) Protection of trees and hedgerows needed. Linkage to Petersfield- itree
- 24) Horse/paddocking infrastructure changes landscape

- 25) Important to understand a managed landscape and impact on those that manage it (cost/litter/fly tipping) - managed landscape should not be too restrictive. SD needs to be able to evolve.
- 26) More access= more litter, cars, need for toilets, signage, potential for traffic accidents- who manages the impacts and threats.
- 27) Damage to landscape and burrowing animals
- 28) Pressures on urban edge
- 29) Change in landscape
- 30) 80% farmers- how it is managed is important. Incentives? LANDSCAPE DETERMINED BY HOW IT IS FARMED
- 31) Farm diversification (e.g. Boomtown): are users coming to experience the SDNP? Educational opportunity? BUT needs to have landowners on board.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Housing development and ribbon development will blur the lines- pressure on the edge of the boundary will be increasingly threatened.

Public transport moving through the landscape- threats to other users

Without better public transport more traffic. Car Parks? Visitors centres? Focused rather than shared.

Making Space for Nature

- Opportunity: mitigate connectivity/isolation issues e.g. Green Bridges over M3/A31/ Offer tunnels under major roads
- Green Bridge at St Catherine's Hill
- Connection between landscape, food, farm and environment- part SDNP voice.
- CIC money to SDNP- mitigation against traffic
- Biodiversity across farmland- better opportunities for biodiversity enhancement outside of the project area
- Signage- better understanding for people accessing this environment. People don't understand what they are seeing.
- Wildlife trails- keep people on one path
- Education: Hedgerows and grass cuttings. More joined up approach needed. Some more protected area opportunities- Dorset CC out and collect model better costs and better biodiversity
- Science Centre: small scale model on the stretch along from science centre by Magdalen Hill. Opportunity for engagement but not currently associated with the NP but strategic mission to do more for biodiversity and NP. Footpath and trail near SC newly created- issues = wrong side
- Grassland and arable interconnection- rotational grazing
- Soil health (rather than key spp)
- NELM! Farmers and public to understand and buy in.
- Runoff- increased traffic
- Green bridges and underpasses to soften hard infrastructure for biodiversity
- Science Centre as gateway. Education, public engagement, working with voluntary organisations and what individuals can do for wildlife.
- Chilcomb Vale Pollinator Connections: working with major landowners and farmers to better connect grassland on east side of valley (MHI and Deacon Hill). Across MoD range. WCC sports ground.

- Winchester City Council: proactive work on biodiversity opportunity. Declare Winchester a wildlife friendly city- promote public land but do promote and encourage people to do wildlife gardening etc.
- Connectivity of habitat
- Access issues impacting biodiversity
- Wellbeing and public health through education- on footpaths
- Planning system: everything outside project areas will affect it
- Planning: development impacting biodiversity (Cheriton)
- Traffic! Long term impact
- Lack of knowledge in public
- Communication between farming groups/ farm cluster and Parish Councils- work in progress on this.
- Habitat restoration on estates- some going ahead already. Example of land management at Hockley Golf Club
- Declare to be wildlife rich city/village etc. Winchester working on biodiversity action plan
- Partnership working the deliver projects together.
- Parish Conservation Plan: Influence owners of properties that land in ownership does more for nature e.g. butterflies and slowworms. So many cleared gardens. Wildlife Trust- garden education. Awareness not enforcement. Positive messages on ecology about great things people can do e.g. Social Media, Parish Events, awards for good practice
- Hot spots where there is real damage e.g. Compton Lock, Twyford. Antisocial behaviour. Urban access. Managing this: info to encourage responsible behaviour
- Challenge of A31: noise/traffic- barrier to people experiencing wildlife and for wildlife itself. Winchester traffic strategy displacing onto A31. Park and Ride partition on east side.
- Signage at the Winchester train station re SDNP
- Fitting in with landowner practices- share objectives adds more value
- Getting from Winch into SDNP
- Opportunity: wetland restoration at Winchester sewage farm/Morested works- needs proper engagement from Southern Water. Control water levels, restore proper grazing of wet grassland, big public viewing glasses opportunity. 4 years of bird viewing data to both this and NP (John Cloyne via Dan Hoare)
- Promote Winchester Farm Cluster to the people of Winchester
- Increased traffic/noise
- Visual access from Winch to SDNP- iconic views of city from SDNP
- Badger predation
- Development pressures from outside the SDNP
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East Winchester Landscape Conversation

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- 20) Deculvert/decanalise river through Winchester to join up water meadows.
- 21) Expand PROW network/permissive paths. Quite a network around Twyford but less going north. Challenges for cycling N to S. Circular routes

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Draw on existing facilities e.g. pubs and the role they can have as destinations and facilities along the way. Infrastructure e.g. Signs and toilets
- Biodiversity Plan: policy connection between organisations and policy
- Access for people: M3 is big barrier for people. Facilities, destination and draw. Signage, interpretation, schools, improved gateway
- Sustainable transport network of bus routes in the National Park- tourist buses/ tram community buses. Electricity networks for charging- incentives.
- Improved gateway- multiple, safe, information about what to do, links to existing institutions

Map 4

- 25) Natural flood management- channel restoration in the Itchen
- 43) Wildlife crossing along rural/other roads- reduce roadkill/increase habitat connectivity
- 47) Partnering on tree planting for carbon capture, rewilding, community engagement etc. Partnering on community engagement on water efficiency with Southern Water. Partnering with HIWT on its Watercress Project
- 48) Cycle/BW links from Twyford/Shawford to Winchester
- 60) Improve SDW cycle route between Chilcomb and Winchester with additional Habitat Corridor creation
- 64) P&R links to river valley. A272 links from Gypsy Lane to Science Centre. Info on walks locally- in each village. Public transport links to Science Centre/ villages
- 92) Walks/cycle routes from Science Centre as hub for car park

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Communication and comparison between farms in the cluster group- what is going on as well as what isn't.
- Partnership with HCCT and WCC regarding tourist info

APPENDIX F Workshop I Transcript

| | | | |
|-------|---------|--|--|
| Map1_ | | SHEET 1 | |
| 1 | Map1_1 | Matterly Bowl: iconic views looking NW (concerns re Boomtown | |
| 2 | Map1_2 | River Itchen: being by the river, biodiversity, feel of landscape | |
| 3 | Map1_3 | Entry into NP: no signage not a full sense of being in the NP. Coming in from A34 some awareness but limited | |
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| 5 | Map1_5 | St Catherine's Hill: view out to the west back across downs and valley. Hill Fort. Historic significance. Steep driving. | |
| 6 | Map1_6 | Twyford Supply Works: historic significance. Hazeley Down bottled spring water. Treatment works. Story of chalk supplying water. | |
| 7 | Map1_7 | Entry into study area- open downs views and character# | |
| | | | |
| Map2_ | | | |
| 1 | Map2_1 | Key view looking south from Owslebury (highest village in Hampshire | |
| 2 | Map2_2 | Henstring Valley- local beauty spot | |
| 3 | Map2_3 | Golf course, Hockley- views to 10m And history of landscape | |
| 4 | Map2_4 | Owslebury feels connected to Winchester | |
| 5 | Map2_5 | River Itchen very valued- 'green highway' | |
| 6 | Map2_6 | River Itchen- where river rises | |
| 7 | Map2_7 | Magdalen Hill Down | |
| 8 | Map2_8 | Increase communication around family and mix into the community | |
| 9 | Map2_9 | Lovely walks in River Itchen (Ovington | |
| 10 | Map2_10 | Along River Itchen | |
| 11 | Map2_11 | Roman History- Winchester | |

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| | | |
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| 12 | Map2_12 | Views heading SE towards Exton |
| 13 | Map2_13 | Views from Cheesefoot Head |
| Map3_ | | |
| 1 | Map3_1 | Lunch times: despite views of M3, beautiful views wildflowers, butterflies (walk to location - relaxing (Magdalen Down) |
| 2 | Map3_2 | Cycling through Avington Park. Small nature conservation area- views stunning. Link to simplicity, unchanged, link to history |
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| 10 | Map3_10 | Feels like quintessential SD- feels like you've had a holiday or a break- refreshed perspective. |
| Map4_ | | |
| 1 | Map4_1 | Magdalen Hill: conservation, beauty, cowslips- stunning to drive past. Link from countryside to city |
| 2 | Map4_2 | Physical Access: +ve close proximity to nature, countryside, being able to walk from the city to the downs and the river. -ve needs better sustainable connectivity e.g. cycling from Winchester to Twyford *green bridge @ St Catherine's Hill. |

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| 3 | Map4_3 | Wildlife Connectivity: Deacon Hill and Seward Farm- migrating bird using the Itchen as a corridor= wildlife in action Important stop over with 40 years of bird data. Currently poorly managed- Southern Water must take part! |
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| 7 | Map4_7 | Cheesefoot Area: 360 degree view of whole area (Winchester/N Wards |
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| 9 | Map4_9 | Water-meadows around Twyford: quality of chalk stream habitat and wildlife. Access via Shawford station for urban communities outside the NP (the locks etc |
| 10 | Map4_10 | Path from Itchen Stoke to Ovington along Itchen- perfect chalk stream access. |
| 11 | Map4_11 | St Giles Hill: beautiful site with magnificent views. Very few people know about it. |
| 12 | Map4_12 | Tichbourne: quintessential English village |
| 13 | Map4_13 | St Cross Church: timeless view of church in water meadows untroubled by adjacent city |
| 14 | Map4_14 | Gander Down: ecologically connected to Valley- important for farmland birds. Landscape character is identical- Kings Way footpath draws you out. |
| 15 | Map4_15 | Bar end Leisure Centre Site: accessible urban green space on fringe of path- playing fields. Soften the edge- we must avoid planning creep creating a hard edge on the NP boundary. |
| 16 | Map4_16 | Hidden valley out to Abbots Worthy etc. Underpass of N end of Nuns Walk is terrible access. It's a lovely walk and a transition to the beautiful village, river and church etc. of Itchen Stoke. Underpass below M3 is barrier and bad pinch point. |
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| | Map5_ | |

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| 1 | Map5_1 | Intimate network of country lands and footpaths- great cycling |
| 2 | Map5_2 | Attractive villages along the valley |
| 3 | Map5_3 | Good access for locals. Easy walking along the waterways- incl. those who are less mobile. To walk and see the Downs you have to be fit. |
| 4 | Map5_4 | Winnall Moor: ecology. Access so close to city |
| 5 | Map5_5 | Footpaths along river |
| 6 | Map5_6 | Magdalen Down: chalk grassland which is rare in this landscape where it has generable been converted to arable. Good access for users. Butterfly conservations management to have diverse habitats |
| 7 | Map5_7 | Longwood- a ruined country house setting- mature parkland landscape remains |
| 8 | Map5_8 | As one enters the city the joy of both rural and the beauty of our closest urban area |
| 9 | Map5_9 | Perfect country lane feel as you travel through the wooded area |
| 10 | Map5_10 | The view gives a wonderful feeling of space |
| 11 | Map5_11 | The view as you travel east from Alresford on the A31 (before Rodford Lane used to be stunning but the trees in the central reservation now obscure the wonderful panorama.) |
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| 17 | Map5_17 | Mature yew wood. Sunken land |
| 18 | Map5_18 | View/biodiversity/historic |
| 19 | Map5_19 | The stunning open view as you come out of the woodland |
| 20 | Map5_20 | Chilcomb- medieval hamlet |
| 24 | Map5_24 | Attractive views to Avington Park. A small pocket of an intimate landscape within the setting of the downs. |
| 28 | Map5_28 | Stunning views over a well persevered parkland just off the SDW |
| 31 | Map5_31 | Longwood |
| 32 | Map5_32 | Whitshute Ridge: calcareous grassland owned/managed by WCC although outside area links into NP. |

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| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 44 | Map5_44 | Owslebury Valley to Marwell. |
| 45 | Map5_45 | Forming the old Roman Road across farm and woodland. |
| 58 | Map5_58 | Cheesefoot Head |
| 59 | Map5_59 | Winnal Moors |
| 70 | Map5_70 | Chilcomb- hangers |
| 71 | Map5_71 | Hazeley Valley |
| 75 | Map5_75 | Land to Barton Meadows Nature Reserve- ecology and access created |
| 77 | Map5_77 | Itchen Valley si the landscape surrounding Middle Farm- woods, farmland, tranquility |
| 78 | Map5_78 | Longwood: uninterrupted horizons and great swathes of fields and woodland. Tranquil and relatively undisturbed. Again relates to agriculture. |
| 81 | Map5_81 | Cheesefoot Head- unique natural amphitheatre. Somewhat depleted now since it's crisscrossed with tracks and a pain to link with during the big events that cause many to vacate the area but still beautiful in between. |
| 83 | Map5_83 | Plague Pits Valley |
| 84 | Map5_84 | Twyford Church |
| 87 | Map5_87 | The whole of the Itchen Valley exists as a result of farming activity down the ages. Sheep are no longer prevalent but the fact that farming remains in such a huge swathe defines and protects this landscape and sustains us all, including our health and well being. |
| 88 | Map5_88 | Watercress meadows and flood plains bordering the B3046 through Cheriton. Indicative of a way of life that has now passed but photographs exist that prove these special places have not changed and that still sustain local wildlife. |
| 90 | Map5_90 | The whole of the River Itchen- a unique chalk stream supporting quite individual and different ecosystems. |
| 95 | Map5_95 | Twyford- historic village |
| 96 | Map5_96 | Twyford- members |

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| Category | Map_Ref | Label | Comment |
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| Favourite Places | Map1_1 | 1 | Matterly Bowl: iconic views looking NW (concerns re Boomtown) |
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| Favourite Places | Map2_8 | 15 | Increase communication around family and mix into the community |
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| Favourite Places | Map5_32 | 66 | Whitshute Ridge: calcareous grassland owned/managed by WCC although outside area links into NP. |
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| Favourite Places | Map5_45 | 68 | Forming the old Roman Road across farm and woodland. |

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| | | | |
|------------------|---------|----|---|
| Favourite Places | Map5_58 | 69 | Cheesefoot Head |
| Favourite Places | Map5_59 | 70 | Winnal Moors |
| Favourite Places | Map5_70 | 71 | Chilcomb- hangers |
| Favourite Places | Map5_71 | 72 | Hazeley Valley |
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| Favourite Places | Map5_90 | 81 | The whole of the River Itchen- a unique chalk stream supporting quite individual and different ecosystems. |
| Favourite Places | Map5_95 | 82 | Twyford- historic village |

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| Favourite Places | Map5_96 | 83 | Twyford- members |
|------------------|---------|----|------------------|
| | | | |

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| Getting Out There | | GOT_ |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| 13 | GOT_13 | Busy/fast roads |
| 14 | GOT_14 | Access to SDW from Winchester City railway station |
| 15 | GOT_15 | Urban access to NP- knowing where to go from Winchester City Centre to access the NP e.g. signage, walker/bike route, information |
| 16 | GOT_16 | Poor gateway for public access. Unwelcoming |
| 18 | GOT_18 | Noise from M3 |
| 21 | GOT_21 | The vulnerability of cars parked at Cheesefoot Head car park to THEFT |
| 22 | GOT_22 | Very bad access (dangerous |
| 23 | GOT_23 | Geared around vehicles not cycle/foot access. Huge barrier |
| 25 | GOT_25 | Major barrier road- physical and perceived |
| 26 | GOT_26 | Perception of safety in car parks |
| 27 | GOT_27 | Change of land use(festivals and events |
| 28 | GOT_28 | Crossing A272 safely at Cheesefoot Head |
| 29 | GOT_29 | Change of use causing traffic and congestion |
| 30 | GOT_30 | Park and Ride this side of the city |
| 33 | GOT_33 | Lack of awareness/availability of circular/other walks- people go to certain areas which puts pressure on them |
| 34 | GOT_34 | Itchen Way- lovely until Winchester |
| 35 | GOT_35 | Dog walks disturbing wildlife impacting on river quality |
| 36 | GOT_36 | Lack of access- need green bridge across M3 |
| 37 | GOT_37 | Need honeypot visitors centre/ better comms with WCC visitor centre |
| 38 | GOT_38 | Lack of ROW between Itchen Valley and A272 |

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| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---|
| 39 | GOT_39 | Multi user access built into new junction 9 |
| 40 | GOT_40 | Sustainable Access: aces for people without cars (in and outside Winchester e.g. walking, cycling and PUBLIC TRANSPORT. Routes to encourage people to explore NP |
| 41 | GOT_41 | B3046 boarders River Itchen- views across the watercress meadows |
| 43 | GOT_43 | Access for wheelchairs/pushchairs (generic issues across open areas |
| 46 | GOT_46 | Topography: hill out of Winchester makes less approachable to explore |
| 47 | GOT_47 | Erosion of banks |
| 50 | GOT_50 | Ugly access for cyclists between Winchester at Chilcomb |
| 51 | GOT_51 | Confusing access for cyclists to NCN of Shawford Downs, S Winchester P&R, Hockley viaduct |
| 52 | GOT_52 | No pavements. Narrow lanes danger to cyclists and pedestrians. More development will exacerbate problem |
| 59 | GOT_59 | No/little info on SDNP in Winchester |
| 60 | GOT_60 | No access from Winnal Moors to SDNP |
| 62 | GOT_62 | Need joined up approach to access across all organisations. Currently disjointed. |
| 63 | GOT_63 | Messy crossing of M3 from Twyford Down to St Catherine's Hill |
| 64 | GOT_64 | Signage and information: about physical, intellectual, sensory etc. access so that underrepresented groups are confident to explore and have an idea of what they will see/find/learn |
| 65 | GOT_65 | Toilets- lack of car parking, litter bins, rubbish management |
| | | |
| | | |
| <u>Connecting to History</u> | | CTH_ |
| 11 | CTH_11 | Itchen Navigation: linked to Winchester Woodmill- ISSUE= early cannon 17th C not constructed in classis 18th/19thC. Neglected subject and lack of understanding. |

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| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 12 | CTH_12 | Where chalk drains into river- why Winchester is here- link from Iron Age. - Tree congestion- view intrusion and impacts on fish. Needs open and grazing. EMOTIVE |
| 13 | CTH_13 | Barrows: People don't know what they are looking at. Lack of connection. Sacred landscape. Practical destruction |
| 14 | CTH_14 | New Developments: feel a connection to the landscape. Help people feel it is their heritage. Sense of Ownership. Jane Seymour Connection: Marwell Zoo- animals as public draw but what about history. |
| 15 | CTH_15 | Historic Routes: Issues is people don't know the history of these historic routes e.g. pilgrimage, corpse road. |
| 16 | CTH_16 | Graze downland is part of national heritage- how to preserve? |
| 17 | CTH_17 | Wilfred Owen: route march over Winchester inspired line in poem. Broader cultural inspiration during difficult time. Awareness and public awareness. |
| 18 | CTH_18 | Natural Amphitheatre. WW11 significance. Public awareness. Modern issue re BOOMTOWN. Lack of visibility of park at 'new' cultural events in Boomtown. |
| 19 | CTH_19 | Twyford Pumping: growth of big cities. Not well known steam demo. Skills issue as run by volunteers (older . Water efficiency = strong learning value- modern/contemporary value of water use) |
| 20 | CTH_20 | Damage to St Catherine's Hill: cyclists/walkers damage sites. Overgrown so cannot see information |
| 21 | CTH_21 | Watercress and Winterbournes Project: HLF funded. Domestic water efficiency- link up with Cultural Heritage |
| 22 | CTH_22 | Don't know what there is across the park |
| 23 | CTH_23 | Trackways/ paths not connected to cultural heritage value re Winchester Cathedral, Pilgrims Way, Monarch Way. (Links between Winchester and religious land ownership . Low resource= leaflets. BLUE BADGE GUIDES) |
| 24 | CTH_24 | Lots of people doing individual work around cultural heritage- not well joined up |
| 25 | CTH_25 | More on folk customs/ history. Could be linked to improved signage and access routes. |
| 26 | CTH_26 | Where to find information? More info on landscape and wildlife not heritage. |
| 27 | CTH_27 | WW1 and 11 links. Again disconnected activities- small projects not well connected. |

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| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 28 | CTH_28 | Literary inspiration not well known. |
| 29 | CTH_29 | Traditional skills and practices e.g chalk cob walls (need to record where they survive- links to the New Forest, farming practices, language and dialect.) |
| 30 | CTH_30 | Connection to Farming Heritage: farm to fork- where food comes from. Communication/Sustainability |
| 32 | CTH_32 | Churches: Access and understanding. Diversifying use e.g. camping and cakes. Maintenance and care- most significant building in an area. |
| 33 | CTH_33 | Local Heritage Lists: extract info and produce interpretation, walking routes and trails. |
| | | |
| | <u>Landscape Experience</u> | SHEET 2 |
| 17 | LE_17 | Traffic and noise pollution NOT restricted to M3 and major route- visual impact also. Also airport and motorbikes e.g. M27 C9 |
| 18 | LE_18 | Litter- area wide. Opportunities: signage? Litter bins? Education- respect the countryside. Fly tipping and building waste |
| 19 | LE_19 | Pressure on St Catherine's Hill and Itchen Valley including impact from dogs. |
| 20 | LE_20 | Planting trees- how to encourage farmers/landowners. Landscape and natural flood management. Soil retention and carbon capture. |
| 21 | LE_21 | Deer management- how? |
| 22 | LE_22 | Fly tipping on SDW |
| 23 | LE_23 | Protection of trees and hedgerows needed. Linkage to Petersfield- itree |
| 24 | LE_24 | Horse/paddock infrastructure changes landscape |
| 25 | LE_25 | Important to understand a managed landscape and impact on those that manage it (cost/litter/fly tipping - managed landscape should not be too restrictive. SD needs to be able to evolve.) |
| 26 | LE_26 | More access= more litter, cars, need for toilets, signage, potential for traffic accidents- who manages the impacts and threats. |
| 27 | LE_27 | Damage to landscape and burrowing animals |

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| | | | |
|----|-------|---|--|
| 28 | LE_28 | Pressures on urban edge | |
| 29 | LE_29 | Change in landscape | |
| 30 | LE_30 | 80% farmers- how it is managed is important. Incentives? LANDSCAPE DETERMINED BY HOW IT IS FARMED | |
| 31 | LE_31 | Farm diversification (e.g. Boomtown :are users coming to experience the SDNP? Educational opportunity? BUT needs to have landowners on board. | |

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| Category | Map_Ref | Label | ISSUES MAPPING Comment |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---|
| Getting Out There | GOT_13 | 84 | Busy/fast roads |
| Getting Out There | GOT_14 | 85 | Access to SDW from Winchester City railway station |
| Getting Out There | GOT_15 | 86 | Urban access to NP- knowing where to go from Winchester City Centre to access the NP e.g. signage, walker/bike route, information |
| Getting Out There | GOT_16 | 87 | Poor gateway for public access. Unwelcoming |
| Getting Out There | GOT_18 | 88 | Noise from M3 |
| Getting Out There | GOT_21 | 89 | The vulnerability of cars parked at Cheesefoot Head car park to THEFT |
| Getting Out There | GOT_22 | 90 | Very bad access (dangerous |
| Getting Out There | GOT_23 | 91 | Geared around vehicles not cycle/foot access. Huge barrier |
| Getting Out There | GOT_25 | 92 | Major barrier road- physical and perceived |
| Getting Out There | GOT_26 | 93 | Perception of safety in car parks |
| Getting Out There | GOT_27 | 94 | Change of land use(festivals and events |
| Getting Out There | GOT_28 | 95 | Crossing A272 safely at Cheesefoot Head |
| Getting Out There | GOT_29 | 96 | Change of use causing traffic and congestion |

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| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|--|
| Getting Out There | GOT_30 | 97 | Park and Ride this side of the city |
| Getting Out There | GOT_33 | 98 | Lack of awareness/availability of circular/other walks- people go to certain areas which puts pressure on them |
| Getting Out There | GOT_34 | 99 | Itchen Way- lovely until Winchester |
| Getting Out There | GOT_35 | 100 | Dog walks disturbing wildlife impacting on river quality |
| Getting Out There | GOT_36 | 101 | Lack of access- need green bridge across M3 |
| Getting Out There | GOT_37 | 102 | Need honeypot visitors centre/ better comms with WCC visitor centre |
| Getting Out There | GOT_38 | 103 | Lack of ROW between Itchen Valley and A272 |
| Getting Out There | GOT_39 | 104 | Multi user access built into new junction 9 |
| Getting Out There | GOT_40 | 105 | Sustainable Access: aces for people without cars (in and outside Winchester e.g. walking, cycling and PUBLIC TRANSPORT. Routes to encourage people to explore NP |
| Getting Out There | GOT_41 | 106 | B3046 boarders River Itchen- views across the watercress meadows |
| Getting Out There | GOT_43 | 107 | Access for wheelchairs/pushchairs (generic issues across open areas |
| Getting Out There | GOT_46 | 108 | Topography: hill out of Winchester makes less approachable to explore |
| Getting Out There | GOT_47 | 109 | Erosion of banks |
| Getting Out There | GOT_50 | 110 | Ugly access for cyclists between Winchester at Chilcomb |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|---|
| Getting Out There | GOT_51 | 111 | Confusing access for cyclists to NCN of Shawford Downs, S Winchester P&R, Hockley viaduct |
| Getting Out There | GOT_52 | 112 | No pavements. Narrow lanes danger to cyclists and pedestrians. More development will exacerbate problem |
| Getting Out There | GOT_59 | 113 | No/little info on SDNP in Winchester |
| Getting Out There | GOT_60 | 114 | No access from Winnal Moors to SDNP |
| Getting Out There | GOT_62 | 115 | Need joined up approach to access across all organisations. Currently disjointed. |
| Getting Out There | GOT_63 | 116 | Messy crossing of M3 from Twyford Down to St Catherine's Hill |
| Getting Out There | GOT_64 | 117 | Signage and information: about physical, intellectual, sensory etc. access so that underrepresented groups are confident to explore and have an idea of what they will see/find/learn |
| Getting Out There | GOT_65 | 118 | Toilets- lack of car parking, litter bins, rubbish management |
| Connecting to History | CTH_11 | 119 | Itchen Navigation: linked to Winchester Woodmill- ISSUE= early cannon 17th C not constructed in classis 18th/19thC. Neglected subject and lack of understanding. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_12 | 120 | Where chalk drains into river- why Winchester is here- link from Iron Age. - Tree congestion- view intrusion and impacts on fish. Needs open and grazing. EMOTIVE |
| Connecting to History | CTH_13 | 121 | Barrows: People don't know what they are looking at. Lack of connection. Sacred landscape. Practical destruction |
| Connecting to History | CTH_14 | 122 | New Developments: feel a connection to the landscape. Help people feel it is their heritage. Sense of Ownership. Jane Seymour Connection: Marwell Zoo- animals as public draw but what about history. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_15 | 123 | Historic Routes: Issues is people don't know the history of these historic routes e.g. pilgrimage, corpse road. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_16 | 124 | Graze downland is part of national heritage- how to preserve? |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|--|
| Connecting to History | CTH_17 | 125 | Wilfred Owen: route march over Winchester inspired line in poem. Broader cultural inspiration during difficult time. Awareness and public awareness. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_18 | 126 | Natural Amphitheatre. WW11 significance. Public awareness. Modern issue re BOOMTOWN. Lack of visibility of park at 'new' cultural events in Boomtown. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_19 | 127 | Twyford Pumping: growth of big cities. Not well known steam demo. Skills issue as run by volunteers (older . Water efficiency = strong learning value- modern/contemporary value of water use) |
| Connecting to History | CTH_20 | 128 | Damage to St Catherine's Hill: cyclists/walkers damage sites. Overgrown so cannot see information |
| Connecting to History | CTH_21 | 129 | Watercress and Winterbournes Project: HLF funded. Domestic water efficiency- link up with Cultural Heritage |
| Connecting to History | CTH_22 | 130 | Don't know what there is across the park |
| Connecting to History | CTH_23 | 131 | Trackways/ paths not connected to cultural heritage value re Winchester Cathedral, Pilgrims Way, Monarch Way. (Links between Winchester and religious land ownership . Low resource= leaflets. BLUE BADGE GUIDES) |
| Connecting to History | CTH_24 | 132 | Lots of people doing individual work around cultural heritage- not well joined up |
| Connecting to History | CTH_25 | 133 | More on folk customs/ history. Could be linked to improved signage and access routes. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_26 | 134 | Where to find information? More info on landscape and wildlife not heritage. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_27 | 135 | WW1 and 11 links. Again disconnected activities- small projects not well connected. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_28 | 136 | Literary inspiration not well known. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_29 | 137 | Traditional skills and practices e.g chalk cob walls (need to record where they survive- links to the New Forest, farming practices, language and dialect.) |
| Connecting to History | CTH_30 | 138 | Connection to Farming Heritage: farm to fork- where food comes from. Communication/Sustainability |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|---|
| Connecting to History | CTH_32 | 139 | Churches: Access and understanding. Diversifying use e.g. camping and cakes. Maintenance and care- most significant building in an area. |
| Connecting to History | CTH_33 | 140 | Local Heritage Lists: extract info and produce interpretation, walking routes and trails. |
| Landscape Experience | LE_17 | 141 | Traffic and noise pollution NOT restricted to M3 and major route- visual impact also. Also airport and motorbikes e.g. M27 C9 |
| Landscape Experience | LE_18 | 142 | Litter- area wide. Opportunities: signage? Litter bins? Education- respect the countryside. Fly tipping and building waste |
| Landscape Experience | LE_19 | 143 | Pressure on St Catherine's Hill and Itchen Valley including impact from dogs. |
| Landscape Experience | LE_20 | 144 | Planting trees- how to encourage farmers/landowners. Landscape and natural flood management. Soil retention and carbon capture. |
| Landscape Experience | LE_21 | 145 | Deer management- how? |
| Landscape Experience | LE_22 | 146 | Fly tipping on SDW |
| Landscape Experience | LE_23 | 147 | Protection of trees and hedgerows needed. Linkage to Petersfield- itree |
| Landscape Experience | LE_24 | 148 | Horse/paddock infrastructure changes landscape |
| Landscape Experience | LE_25 | 149 | Important to understand a managed landscape and impact on those that manage it (cost/litter/fly tipping - managed landscape should not be too restrictive. SD needs to be able to evolve.) |
| Landscape Experience | LE_26 | 150 | More access= more litter, cars, need for toilets, signage, potential for traffic accidents- who manages the impacts and threats. |
| Landscape Experience | LE_27 | 151 | Damage to landscape and burrowing animals |
| Landscape Experience | LE_28 | 152 | Pressures on urban edge |

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| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|---|
| Landscape Experience | LE_29 | 153 | Change in landscape |
| Landscape Experience | LE_30 | 154 | 80% farmers- how it is managed is important. Incentives? LANDSCAPE DETERMINED BY HOW IT IS FARMED |
| Landscape Experience | LE_31 | 155 | Farm diversification (e.g. Boomtown: are users coming to experience the SDNP? Educational opportunity? BUT needs to have landowners on board.) |

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| <u>Map1</u> | | SHEET 5 Comments |
|--------------|----------|--|
| 35 | Map1_35 | EDUCATION: engage people. Use walking routes to inform them. Why do we have a NP? |
| 36 | Map1_36 | TRANSPORT LINKS: South Downs Hopper? Reduce traffic/parking issues. Better promotion of transport options- links to business and footpaths. Local benefits too |
| 37 | Map1_37 | KNOCK ON: infrastructure- litter (links to education |
| 38 | Map1_38 | Community buy in is an issue for SDNP- not face by other parks. Affluence not business driven. People did not choose to live in the park it became a park. |
| 39 | Map1_39 | BIKERS: people using park as through route- how to encourage people to stop, stay, value. |
| 40 | Map1_40 | Local employment- cutting down on traffic? London commuters. |
| | | |
| | | |
| <u>Map 2</u> | | |
| 32 | Map 2_32 | SPOIL FROM JUNCTION 9- green bridge over M3 @ Twyford. Good stretch of motorway. -Restore historic environment- link to restoration of plague pits (awaiting Highways England response) - ALS improves links |
| | | |
| <u>Map 3</u> | | |
| 14 | Map 3_14 | Cheesfoot Head: make this the destination visitors centre (key links, buses etc. |
| 15 | Map 3_15 | X |
| 16 | Map 3_16 | Green Bridge/otter underpass. Patrol gateway/ alternative could be gateway to draw people out |
| 17 | Map 3_17 | Environmental stewardships e.g. pollinator connections. Also an attraction for visitors and residents. Could be part of a network for people and wildlife |
| 18 | Map 3_18 | Twyford Down/Old Winchester Hill- cultural heritage and historic ways in/ routes that are part of the cultural heritage. Pilgrimage- Cathedral. Utilise those things that make these areas really unique and distinctive of the place (architectural design themes . Tell the story of what is unique and joins in with the Downs-an important and historic relationship) |

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| | | |
|---------------|----------|---|
| 19 | Map 3_19 | Local access for multiple ages etc. and Winchester as a destination that incorporates the NP. Lack of shopping diversity |
| 20 | Map 3_20 | Deculvert/decanalise river through Winchester to join up water meadows. |
| 21 | Map 3_21 | Expand PROW network/permissive paths. Quite a network around Twyford but less going north. Challenges for cycling N to S. Circular routes |
| | | |
| <u>Map 4_</u> | | |
| 25 | Map 4_25 | Natural flood management- channel restoration in the Itchen |
| 43 | Map 4_43 | Wildlife crossing along rural/other roads- reduce roadkill/increase habitat connectivity |
| 47 | Map 4_47 | Partnering on tree planitng for carbon capture, rewilding, community engagement etc. Partnering on community engagement on water efficiency with Southern Water. Partnering with HIWT on its Watercress Project |
| 48 | Map 4_48 | Cycle/BW links from Twyford/Shawford to Winchester |
| 60 | Map 4_60 | Improve SDW cycle route between Chilcomb and Winchester with additional Habitat Corridor creation |
| 64 | Map 4_64 | P&R links to rover valley. A272 links from Gypsy Lane to Science Centre. Info on walks locally- in each village. Public transport links to Science Centre/ villages |
| 92 | Map 4_92 | Walks/cycle routes from Science Centre as hub for car park |

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| Category | Map_Re f | Label | OPPORTUNITY MAPPING Comment |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|---|
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_3 5 | 156 | EDUCATION: engage people. Use walking routes to inform them. Why do we have a NP? |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_3 6 | 157 | TRANSPORT LINKS: South Downs Hopper? Reduce traffic/parking issues. Better promotion of transport options- links to business and footpaths. Local benefits too |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_3 7 | 158 | KNOCK ON: infrastructure- litter (links to education |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_3 8 | 159 | Community buy in is an issue for SDNP- not face by other parks. Affluence not business driven. People did not choose to live in the park it became a park. |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_3 9 | 160 | BIKERS: people using park as through route- how to encourage people to stop, stay, value. |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map1_4 0 | 161 | Local employment- cutting down on traffic? London commuters. |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map2_3 2 | 162 | SPOIL FROM JUNCTION 9- green bridge over M3 @ Twyford. Good stretch of motorway. -Restore historic environment- link to restoration of plague pits (awaiting Highways England response) - ALS improves links |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 4 | 163 | Cheesfoot Head: make this the destination visitors centre (key links, buses etc. |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 5 | 164 | X |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 6 | 165 | Green Bridge/otter underpass. Patrol gateway/ alternative could be gateway to draw people out |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 7 | 166 | Environmental stewardships e.g. pollinator connections. Also an attraction for visitors and residents. Could be part of a network for people and wildlife |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 8 | 167 | Twyford Down/Old Winchester Hill- cultural heritage and historic ways in/ routes that are part of the cultural heritage. Pilgrimage- Cathedral. Utilise those things that make this areas really unique and distinctive of the place (architectural design themes . Tell the story of what is unique and joins in with the Downs-an important and historic relationship) |

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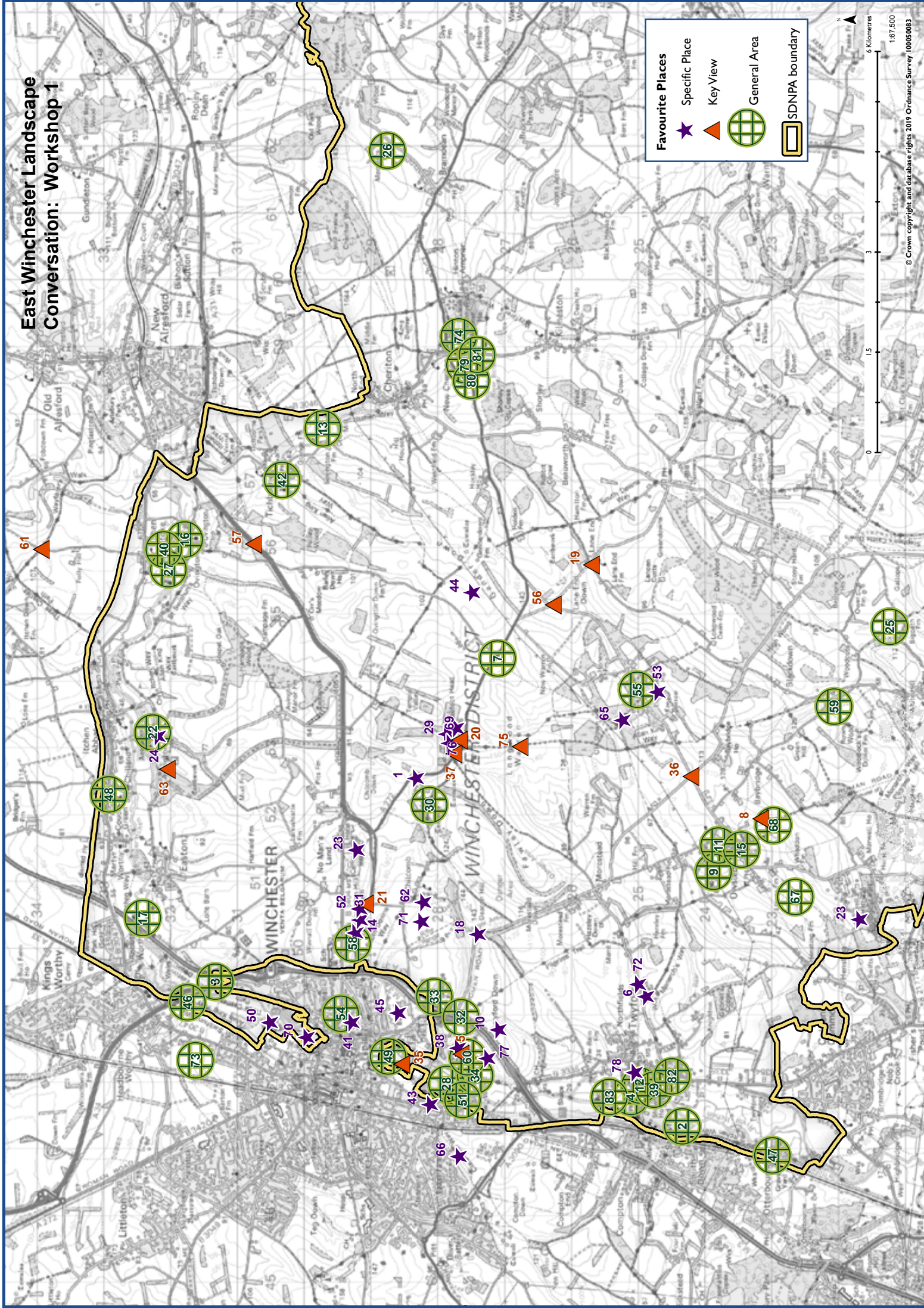
| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----|---|
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_1 9 | 168 | Local access for multiple ages etc. and Winchester as a destination that incorporates the NP. Lack of shopping diversity |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_2 0 | 169 | Deculvert/decanalise river through Winchester to join up water meadows. |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map3_2 1 | 170 | Expand PROW network/permissive paths. Quite a network around Twyford but less going north. Challenges for cycling N to S. Circular routes |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_2 5 | 171 | Natural flood management- channel restoration in the Itchen |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_4 3 | 172 | Wildlife crossing along rural/other roads- reduce roadkill/increase habitat connectivity |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_4 7 | 173 | Partnering on tree planitng for carbon capture, rewilding, community engagement etc. Partnering on community engagement on water efficiency with Southern Water. Partnering with HIWT on its Watercress Project |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_4 8 | 174 | Cycle/BW links from Twyford/Shawford to Winchester |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_6 0 | 175 | Improve SDW cycle route between Chilcomb and Winchester with additional Habitat Corridor creation |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_6 4 | 176 | P&R links to rover valley. A272 links from Gypsy Lane to Science Centre. Info on walks locally- in each village. Public transport links to Science Centre/ villages |
| Opportunity Mapping | Map4_9 2 | 177 | Walks/cycle routes from Science Centre as hub for car park |

Appendix Fii

Workshop I

Map showing the attendee's favourite places in the project area

East Winchester Landscape Conversation: Workshop 1



Appendix Fiii

Workshop I Description of favourite places

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

East of Winchester Landscape and Environment Study Feedback

Session I: Favourite Places in the Landscape

Map 1

- 1) Matterly Bowl: iconic views looking NW (concerns re Boomtown)
- 2) River Itchen: being by the river, biodiversity, feel of landscape
- 3) Entry into NP: no signage not a full sense of being in the NP. Coming in from A34 some awareness but limited
- 4) Shawford Water-meadows and wider Itchen Valley: varied and beautiful, interesting water-meadows to look at and investigate.
- 5) St Catherine's Hill: view out to the west back across downs and valley. Hill Fort. Historic significance. Steep driving.
- 6) Twyford Supply Works: historic significance. Hazeley Down bottled spring water. Treatment works. Story of chalk supplying water.
- 7) Entry into study area- open downs views and character#

Map 2

- 1) Key view looking south from Owslebury (highest village in Hampshire)
- 2) Henstring Valley- local beauty spot
- 3) Golf course, Hockley- views to I0m And history of landscape
- 4) Owslebury feels connected to Winchester
- 5) River Itchen very valued- 'green highway'
- 6) River Itchen- where river rises
- 7) Magdalen Hill Down
- 8) Increase communication around family and mix into the community
- 9) Lovely walks in River Itchen (Ovington)
- 10) Along River Itchen
- 11) Roman History- Winchester
- 12) Views heading SE towards Exton
- 13) Views from Cheesefoot Head

SUMMARY:

Landscape- Home

- Why we live here
- Moving for shop
- Missing the history -'mind blowing' history (field systems/ drove trails)
- Whole area is beautiful (views at every corner)
- Public rights of way

Map 3

- 1) Lunch times: despite views of M3, beautiful views wildflowers, butterflies (walk to location)- relaxing (Magdalen Down)
- 2) Cycling through Avington Park. Small nature conservation area- views stunning. Link to simplicity, unchanged, link to history
- 3) Science Centre: family focus, happy family together. Marwell Wildlife- family focus, outdoors, hands on experience with family wellbeing.
- 4) Avington House: BRILLIANT BRILLIANT! Still there, well cared for.
- 5) Upham Access: village with a base from where people can access landscape- connectedness.

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 6) Bramdean/Four Marks: early morning birds (Mistle thrush scarce, waiting for a cuckoo)-
forestation = wildlife. Links to nature- contrast to A272
- 7) Itchen River: getting away while not far away. Immediate connection to nature. More than a
new and green space- tranquillity of water inspirational
- 8) Inspirational steps of Keats- sense of changing seasons, birdlife.
- 9) Cheesefoot Head: historic place. Powerful. Emotive- sorrowful but powerful and significant.
Connectedness to the past. **Our Heritage**
- 10) Feels like quintessential SD- feels like you've had a holiday or a break- refreshed perspective.

SUMMARY:

Connection to Nature: link to simplicity and something unchanged. Family feeling- a place for families

- Pride in cared for heritage
- Connectedness (Upham)
- Birds, peace, contrast to A272
- Inspirational
- Sense of changing seasons.
- Feels like you have had a break- refreshing and brings perspective
- Powerful and emotive historical places
- Connectedness to the past

Map 4

- 1) Magdalen Hill: conservation, beauty, cowslips- stunning to drive past. Link from countryside
to city
- 2) Physical Access: +ve close proximity to nature, countryside, being able to walk from the city
to the downs and the river. -ve needs better sustainable connectivity e.g. cycling from
Winchester to Twyford *green bridge @ St Catherine's Hill.
- 3) Wildlife Connectivity: Deacon Hill and Seway Farm- migrating bird using the Itchen as a
corridor= wildlife in action Important stop over with 40 years of bird data. Currently poorly
managed- Southern Water must take part!
- 4) SW Itchen Way: down by St Catherine's Hill- nice to walk with children, nice tree lining, can
follow to pub near Shawford and then get the train back
- 5) College Water Meadows: where the chalk draining to the valley and generated the creation
of Winchester. Views of Cathedral, chapel and St Catherine's Hill.
- 6) View towards Haging Tower- expanse of downs with hint of Winchester beyond
- 7) Cheesefoot Area: 360 degree view of whole area (Winchester/N Wards)
- 8) St Catherine's Hill: Iconic cultural heritage site: iron age fort, maze, views of and relationship
with city of Winchester, Pilgrims etc.
- 9) Water-meadows around Twyford: quality of chalk stream habitat and wildlife. Access via
Shawford station for urban communities outside the NP (the locks etc)
- 10) Path from Itchen Stoke to Ovington along Itchen- perfect chalk stream access.
- 11) St Giles Hill: beautiful site with magnificent views. Very few people know about it.
- 12) Tichbourne: quintessential English village
- 13) St Cross Church: timeless view of church in water meadows untroubled by adjacent city
- 14) Gander Down: ecologically connected to Valley- important for farmland birds. Landscape
character is identical- Kings Way footpath draws you out.
- 15) Bar end Leisure Centre Site: accessible urban green space on fringe of path- playing fields.
Soften the edge- we must avoid planning creep creating a hard edge on the NP boundary.

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 16) Hidden valley out to Abbots Worthy etc. Underpass of N end of Nuns Walk is terrible access. It's a lovely walk and a transition to the beautiful village, river and church etc. of Itchen Stoke. Underpass below M3 is barrier and bad pinch point.

SUMMARY:

Background needs to be explained- why? What the reasons? Left pressure?

Itchen constraints need to make sense. What were the drivers?

Big Issues: ? of access including Pilgrim's Way/SDW

Sense of Place:

1. Importance of access where possible (scope for improvement)
2. Wildlife connectivity- extends well beyond the study area (including but not limited to) upper reaches of the Itchen Valley
3. Landscape and Views e.g. glimpses of Winchester, views of SDNP from Winchester

Map 5

- 1) Intimate network of country lands and footpaths- great cycling
- 2) Attractive villages along the valley
- 3) Good access for locals. Easy walking along the waterways- incl. those who are less mobile. To walk and see the Downs you have to be fit.
- 4) Winnall Moor: ecology. Access so close to city
- 5) Footpaths along river
- 6) Magdalen Down: chalk grassland which is rare in this landscape where it has generable been converted to arable. Good access for users. Butterfly conservations management to have diverse habitats
- 7) Longwood- a ruined country house setting- mature parkland landscape remains
- 8) As one enters the city the joy of both rural and the beauty of our closest urban area
- 9) Perfect country lane feel as you travel through the wooded area
- 10) The view gives a wonderful feeling of space
- 11) The view as you travel east from Alresford on the A31 (before Rodford Lane) used to be stunning but the trees in the central reservation now obscure the wonderful panorama.
- 12) Butterfly conservation grassland
- 17) Mature yew wood. Sunken land
- 18) View/biodiversity/historic
- 19) The stunning open view as you come out of the woodland
- 20) Chilcomb- medieval hamlet
- 24) Attractive views to Avington Park. A small pocket of an intimate landscape within the setting of the downs.
- 28) Stunning views over a well persevered parkland just off the SDW
- 31) Longwood
- 32) Whitshute Ridge: calcareous grassland owned/managed by WCC although outside area links into NP.
- 44) Owslebury Valley to Marwell.
- 45) Forming the old Roman Road across farm and woodland.
- 58) Cheesefoot Head
- 59) Winnal Moors
- 70) Chilcomb- hangers
- 71) Hazeley Valley
- 75) Land to Barton Meadows Nature Reserve- ecology and access created

APPENDIX F Workshop I Session I detail

- 77) Itchen Valley is the landscape surrounding Middle Farm- woods, farmland, tranquility
- 78) Longwood: uninterrupted horizons and great swathes of fields and woodland. Tranquil and relatively undisturbed. Again relates to agriculture.
- 81) Cheesefoot Head- unique natural amphitheatre. Somewhat depleted now since it's crisscrossed with tracks and a pain to link with during the big events that cause many to vacate the area but still beautiful in between.
- 83) Plague Pits Valley
- 84) Twyford Church
- 87) The whole of the Itchen Valley exists as a result of farming activity down the ages. Sheep are no longer prevalent but the fact that farming
- 88) Watercress meadows and flood plains bordering the B3046 through Cheriton. Indicative of a way of life that has now passed but photographs exist that prove these special places have not changed and that still sustain local wildlife.
- 90) The whole of the River Itchen- a unique chalk stream supporting quite individual and different ecosystems.
- 95) Twyford- historic village
- 96) Twyford- members

APPENDIX G: WORKSHOP 2 – TRANSCRIPT

Transcript of discussion sessions

Participants were split into 5 groups, each with a facilitator.

Firstly, they were asked to imagine yourself in the landscape in 2050 and address the following questions:

- What is going on?
- What does it look and feel like?
- what facilities are present that help you enjoy the area?

Secondly, they were asked to think about the landscape they had described answer the following questions

- What did we do differently (from what we did in 2019) to achieve this?
- Who was involved?
- What were the major challenges that we had to overcome?

Key points from the discussion were noted on post-it notes and have been transcribed for each group.

GROUP 1

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | In 2050, Cheriton will face major challenges from traffic, air quality and loss of tranquillity. The River Itchen may also be threatened. Need to develop sustainable local businesses, promote landscape support (create wildflower corridors) and protect recreational/built environment. There needs to be joined-up thinking among local authorities which will facilitate funding (e.g. through CIL) which will allow local projects to go ahead. |
| 2 | In 2050, the River Itchen Navigation Channel is thought of as a whole not just in sections. This will allow projects such as rewilding to take place across parish and landowner boundaries instead of in isolated patches (joined-up thinking). |
| 3 | In 2050, people have access to a virtual tour so they can experience SDNP using technology - pride of place without physically being in the place. |
| 4 | To develop pride of place local people need to have ownership of local problems and the ability to contribute to solutions. Pride may also come from using locally produced food. |
| 5 | In 2050, there may be Beavers in the River Itchen, new taxation which allows more investment into the landscape and a change in the hearts and minds of people so, for example, people do not mind paying extra tax if they can see it being used to protect/develop the landscape |
| 6 | In 2050, there will be: local affordable housing, more focus on accessibility, more advertising of green tourism, farm diversification, more animals in the landscape, more farmers markets etc |
| 7 | In 2050, there will be: more hedges/flowers to restore the historic setting, more people living sustainably and thriving rural community facilities. We could also incorporate |

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| | local knowledge in the historic landscape. People are happy to pay more tax to support the countryside/ecosystem services as they can see the benefits to the community. |
| 8 | In 2050, there will be more pollination to help farming, lots of wildlife in the landscape, simple funding for agriculture, more involvement from stakeholders which gives local people pride of the place e.g. vineyards give people pride |
| 9 | In 2050, there will be re-engagement and understanding in/of the landscape e.g. understanding the needs of those with sensory impairments, reconnected populations using products from the land, green community provisions e.g. community farming, biodiversity and net gain and community involvement in managing the landscape. |
| 10 | In 2050, the landscape will have changed due to changes to farming, public money will be used for the public good, there will be more road verge management to increase connectivity, more people engaged in looking after a connected landscape, all areas are more accessible. |
| 11 | To achieve this vision will need to: change the hearts and minds of people, have effective collaboration between bodies, inform government policy, identify funding schemes, including ecosystem services and achieve ambitious national infrastructure. |
| 12 | To achieve this vision we will also need to: deliver environmental and agriculture subsidies, educate people, have synergy between local governments and development of Green infrastructure, feedback into local plans to deliver local projects, |
| 13 | To achieve this vision we will also need to: have a habitat compensation scheme where contributions can be pooled by a steering group so developers can understand any problems, have a biodiversity net gain framework (SDNPA to produce own process), have biodiversity opportunity mapping. In terms of funding to achieve this vision, we need to take advantage of post-Brexit opportunities. Also, would like to see the Winchester become a sustainable city and the value of ecosystem services to be recognised. |
| 14 | To achieve this vision there needs to be: reduced impact from cars/increased public transport (transport hubs) - investment in this and development e..g public 'uber' services |
| 15 | M3 Junction 9 development must improve access to allow this vision to develop |
| 16 | Need to get young people to understand why this is relevant to them, they need to understand the value of increased taxation as they will be the one paying the tax |
| 17 | Road priorities are challenged |
| 18 | Winchester as a sustainable city could be advertised as a gateway to SDNP |
| 19 | Rewilding in the River Itchen |
| 20 | To achieve this we need courage and vision from politicians |
| 21 | Challenges to this vision include: climate change, population stress, short term policies, changing behaviours and public vision |
| 22 | The floodplain of the River Itchen could become a functioning floodplain - with animals such as otters, water voles, peregrines and hedgehogs - proxy for marine conservation |

GROUP 2

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| 1 | A lot more information available e.g.on sustainable travel/transport, heritage, the shape of the landscape - schools be a hub for this future learning. |
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| 2 | Apps for walking routes and access like the current app Strava. This app could show the routes with photos of landscape and facilities, could also show connections between the walking/cycling routes. |
| 3 | Interactive information available to help understanding e.g. via apps however strong phone signal would be needed |
| 4 | People come to see the city of Winchester and the National Park - better links between the two. |
| 5 | Park and Ride to get into the National Park |
| 6 | Recreational activities that we don't know about yet |
| 7 | Activities and events are environmentally friendly |
| 8 | Heritage and historic landscape archive project - this could be a PhD student project which could be consolidated and added to by local stakeholders |
| 9 | Knowledge is shared from other GIA's across the National Park |
| 10 | Council/Parish/other interested groups all working together |
| 11 | A landscape farmed so well that there is a wealth of biodiversity and beauty etc which is well connected and produces healthy food - transform from 2020 |
| 12 | Facilities are available |
| 13 | Create a tourism strategy for area -greater leisure time is spent visiting the area - a range of visitor accommodation that minimises negative impacts e.g.B&B and glamping |
| 14 | There is financial support that delivers these objectives/the vision |
| 15 | The community are motivated so people are willing to give back to the community - the National Park is supporting the vision |
| 16 | Pressure on key areas reduced and GI's repaired/reinstated. We have a complete landscape |
| 17 | Meon Valley included |
| 18 | Information and connections. Point people to existing connections and make knowledge about existing landscape available. Note in Hampshire Chronicle. |
| 19 | Infrastructure improvements - a wide range of access, charging points footpaths, visitor accommodation, toilets, interpretation and info infrastructure. |
| 20 | All of these start from day 1 and would come to fruition throughout |
| 21 | Who would be involved with this: SDNPA, WCC, ITCC, Parish Councils, Landowners, Interest Groups, Residents, Statutory Agencies, Business, MOD, Government Agencies, Schools, Marwell, Ramblers and Cyclist Groups |
| 22 | Challenges that may face the implementation of this vision: funding, resources/time, consensus, knowledge sharing, population increase, ageing population, young people being engaged and active, leadership |

GROUP 3

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| 1 | In 2050 mixed farming still in place - changes to mechanisation in farming |
| 2 | In 2050 tranquillity will be important: Partnered work with flight operators/ affect on tranquillity, reduced noise and night sky star gazing impact |
| 3 | In 2050 there will be population pressures on land use: water supply/soil quality |
| 4 | In 2050 there will be more organised activities/events held in the park to engage with the public |
| 5 | In 2050 there will be more footpaths |
| 6 | We have enough footpaths already e.g. SDW |

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| 7 | In 2050, the Winchester Science Centre will be a larger operation - joined-up working with Butterfly Conservation and creation of new walking routes within the landscape especially in Itchen |
| 8 | In 2050 there will be new and improved transport links: buses currently far too expensive and prohibiting especially around Cheriton and Matterly |
| 9 | In 2050 we could use Ash Dieback as an opportunity for new tree planting and restoration of chalk downland |
| 10 | Rewilding: managed in small pockets around big white patches on the map |
| 11 | Floodplain of River Itchen managed to supply the city of Winchester and to alleviate flood risk |
| 12 | The disconnect of knowledge of the landscape has been addressed so the urban population are more informed and care more about the National Park |
| 13 | More access needs to be joined with attractions/places to visit or else the public won't bother coming out |
| 14 | Opportunity for expanding - Cheesefoot Head as a visitor site, high public footfall but not enough parking |
| 15 | In 2050 a gateway site could potentially be east of M3 or the A272 |
| 16 | In 2050 public transport will have improved e.g. electric bus services |
| 17 | To make this vision possible there will be the joint submission of charitable bids (charities make bids but are backed by authorities where education activities also meet NP education objectives. |
| 18 | The Planning Authority involves partners and landowners earlier in the decision process |
| 19 | Facilitated meetings could be led by the National Park - these meetings would discuss major planning projects e.g. new visitor centre |
| 20 | Linked up public engagement activities e.g. Country Trust, for example, children visiting Winchester Science Centre to be taken out to local farms |
| 21 | Increased interpretation along Itchen Mill and Itchen River to make its significance obvious to local people |
| 22 | Work with landowners not against them |
| 23 | Technological advances to agriculture, systems will change due to climate change e.g. more vineyards and less dairy |
| 24 | Music centre at Matterley Estate funded through HLF |
| 25 | Court of public opinion on issues - key stakeholders need to meet in facilitated discussion around a table e.g. parish council |

GROUP 4

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| 1 | Gateway to the Southdowns - car park/info |
| 2 | Shared responsibility - SDNPA and Winchester |
| 3 | Community infrastructure, education, accessibility |
| 4 | Communication and joined-up thinking |
| 5 | Winchester Farm Cluster could facilitate events e.g. wildlife safari |
| 6 | National capital - costs? More diversification in farming |
| 7 | M3 acting as a full barrier to SDNP - access permitted similar to NZ model |
| 8 | Charging points for electric cars |
| 9 | No major events due to water shortage and adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape |
| 10 | More viewpoints and better signage to them on roads e.g. A272 |

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| 11 | Visitor information centre and/or points needed |
| 12 | Housing developments in Eastleigh and Whiteley - occupants would like to access SDNP |
| 13 | Public toilets will be required |
| 14 | Someone has to take responsibility - SDNP encourage visitors but who manages/looks after them? |
| 15 | All organisations/government are talking to each other and working together |
| 16 | The population will have increased in 2050 - we need to be working with nature |
| 17 | Rural employment in 2050 -currently the national wage keeps increasing and rural businesses suffer as a result of this. Also, who is going to work in the landscape - cleaning toilets/ running cafes etc. How will housing issues be resolved? |
| 18 | Continue growing network of partners as interpretation requires knowledge and sharing |
| 19 | Is the whole area littered with signs to inform people - has the information already been given to them |
| 20 | Wildlife and nature will be very different from today |
| 21 | More electric cars and buses will be used in the National Park so it will be quieter |
| 22 | Virtual reality may be more widely used in 2050 - can access the South Downs from your home |
| 23 | In 2050, landowners will no longer be the bad guys - they are respected food providers and nature lovers |
| 24 | In 2050, farming will be very different - it will no longer be commodity farming |
| 25 | The existing network has been enhanced and utilised - connections between parking, utilities and public toilets have been established |
| 26 | The creation of a visitor information centre to provide education for children about where food comes from |
| 27 | By 2050, Winchester Science Centre has become a hub for SDNP but for this to happen there needs to be a safer crossing between A31/A272 to give better access to the countryside below. |
| 28 | Public transport and cars will still need to access the countryside, you can't just rely on improve PROW connections |
| 29 | Nature Recovery Network - landscape reconnection e.g. Duke of Burgandy exported from Beacon Hill across the landscape area |
| 30 | More accessible, sensory-rich areas for people to access whilst having existing sensitive wildlife sites - must be led through bold planning (including Neighbourhood Plans) |
| 31 | Due to urban development around the park boundary, there will need to be smarter use of the remaining green space within the SDNP including new GI |
| 32 | Connect the landscape - significant green bridge over M3 |
| 33 | Rural economy: a sense of identity/improves communication |
| 34 | Climate resilience needs bold moves now -what would be needed for resilience purposes? Water management and the work of farm clusters may become crucial |
| 35 | To pay for this a green tax needs to be introduced |
| 36 | Many stakeholders would be involved in the creation of this vision but we need to understand and clarify who/what agency is responsible within the SDNP |
| 37 | Who can help us to achieve this vision? Winchester city, farmers, landowners, SDNPA |

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| 38 | By 2050, the MOD firing range is no longer in use so there will be better access and use of existing PROW. Circular routes will also have been created using existing PROW. |
| 39 | We must consider the ageing demographic - will people want to walk too far from Winchester? |
| 40 | We must decide who will lead on a project like this - the public believes that the SDNPA has authority to manage PROW's but landowners often manage these. |
| 41 | There needs to be different coherence between different sectors especially in communication (info about where you can go and who is responsible) and education and awareness |
| 42 | In 2050 there will be cheaper transport and better timetables, a Visitor Centre, better connectivity for pedestrians, drastic re-wilding and wildlife safaris |
| 43 | In 2050 there will also be conservation to the south of the A31 and only rotation farming of small crops |
| 44 | In 2050, public transport and car parking facilities will have improved |
| 45 | Communication, resources and agencies, the town planning system and health and well being are some of the factors which will be managed differently to achieve this |
| 46 | In 2050. farming will have diversified and the landscape will be wilder. It is important that natural capital is included in the 2050 vision |
| 47 | In 2050, the study area will have developed significantly in terms of land and population. The expansion of protected species would have also occurred and signage/information will be more accessible |
| 48 | In 2050, bus routes will remain but they provide better access to attractions. The M3 will act like a wall which will block visitors in mass and allow better conservation of the east of Winchester this will prevent the degradation of natural capital |
| 49 | In terms of climate change, the south downs Winchester farm cluster will have delivered across area so new habitats and corridors will have been created |
| 50 | The climate emergency of 2019 has embraced natural climate solutions this will continue in 2050 |
| 51 | Nature Recovery Network has facilitated a new positive baseline for - the generation of 50 years time |
| 52 | In 2050 major events will not be happening in the National Park |
| 53 | Communicating with people - telling them how the land is being managed will be an important part of the 2050 vision |

GROUP 5

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| 1 | In 2050 more circular walks and circular routes will have been created |
| 2 | In 2050, there will have been changes in government. There will be grants to support grazing for carbon sequestration/capture and pay for public access |
| 3 | In 2050, a new National Park bus service will have been established |
| 4 | Create a walking/cycling hub at Shawford and Science Centre. This could be used as a gateway to the National Park |
| 5 | Remove St Caths sewage farm. Southern Water maybe a partner to help with this. |
| 6 | Greening of urban/village areas |
| 7 | Remove Chilcomb range |

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| 8 | Improve NMU access across M3 (J9/St Catherines Hill). Partners for this include: Highways England, HCC, WCC, SDNPA |
| 9 | Better understanding/awareness of countryside |
| 10 | More private wildlife gardens |
| 11 | More visitor facilities |
| 12 | Visitor hub at Cheesefoot Head |
| 13 | Extensive grazing - much of the arable land has been changed to grazing |
| 14 | More organic farming |
| 15 | More hop-on/hop-off transport and more electric vehicles |
| 16 | Fewer cars |
| 17 | Better utilisation of the existing park and ride so people can park and then travel out to the countryside |
| 18 | More volunteering opportunities |
| 19 | Twyford/Shawford as access hub |
| 20 | Partners that could help with this are: HCC, WCC, SDNPA, Parish Council's and Landowners |
| 21 | Liaise with Winchester City Council about city setting |

APPENDIX H: WORKSHOP 3 – TRANSCRIPT

Output from the discussion sessions

DISCUSSION SESSION 1: PRINCIPLES

Five principles have been identified to guide the future response to the landscape>

Principle 1

Connect communities

- Commitment, belonging and ownership – we care for what we love.
- Appreciate and understand importance of place

Principle 2

Apply landscape ecological functions

- Apply focus to NE habitat restoration hotspots
- Working with geology, landform and historic land use
- Ensuring landscape level connectivity to wider networks
- Restoring landscape legibility
- Restoring habitat and strategic linkages
- Appreciate the soil resource and conservation

Principle 3

Improve understanding - Use technology

- Link with schools and academia
- Highlight systems and interconnectedness
- Provide opportunities to interact

Principle 4

Improve opportunities for health and wellbeing

- Ease of access
- Destinations, routes and experiences
- Mental wellbeing – Japanese philosophy

Principle 5

Deliver resilience to change

- Farm businesses – diversification
- Climate change (new species, impact on beech, drought, crops and invertebrates)
- Sustainable use of natural resources (soils/water)
- Promote sustainable mixed up farming

Transcript of discussion session

Participants were split into 5 groups, each with a facilitator. they were asked to review the principles and answer the following questions:

- What do you like about this principle? (and why)
- What are you not so keen on? (and why)

Key points from the discussion were noted and transcribed for each group.

Principle 1

| What do you like about this principle? | What are you not so keen on? |
|---|--|
| Forum could work well to achieve this | Forum needs to be accessible for all, not off putting |
| Forum a good way to raise awareness of what others are doing - simply being aware is good | Nice idea but can be very difficult to achieve, especially when dealing with large organisations |
| Forum is a good point of contact, forming links and connections, good way of making project accessible | Finding a common goal may be a challenge |
| Great principle - important to keep all relevant stakeholders in discussion groups eg. Farmers, planners, but each group should be fluid and adaptive to the outcome sought | Differences in opinion can be hard to overcome if need overall agreement by forum |
| Avoiding mistakes, reaching good decisions | Don't want to add an extra level of 'clearance' |
| Common sense approach | Would like to see education, knowledge exchange, as forming part of this |
| Understand priorities of other people | Bureaucracy? Consensus can be difficult to achieve |
| Discovering commonality of common interests | Resources for these partnerships? |
| Worthwhile principle | Challenge of getting people to agree |
| Internal within SDNPA and external partners | Drivers/motivations - policy and legislation - if the money is available - things get done |
| Good in principle | Need money/ funding - common theme throughout principle |
| Opportunity to link through to Parish Neighbourhood plans - driver for landscape work | Can spend too much time talking - if not lead properly |
| | A spinning wheel of constant talking with no action |
| | Who is in control - small sites required and needs to be lead |
| | Comms within departments not as good as it should be |

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| | Practicalities - need consideration - how will this work? |
| | What is the goal? Easier to be phased as a goal/ outcome to be achieved |
| | Continue doing the forum. Forum must include the right partners around the table at the right level to actually achieve outcomes/ decision making/ ideas eg. Highways but not just local government officials |
| | Needs good facilitation and support |
| | Engage with farm cluster and the NDP groups - landowners not engaged |
| | Engaging with planning |
| | Who identifies who should be involved? |
| | Team leader for planning at Winchester City Council chat to Rangers team (Western) |
| | Highways too |
| | Developers |
| | Developers - CIL and other gain eg. Biodiversity net gain |
| | How do these conversations get brokered between the development land owners and addressing indirect impacts and off setting |

Principle 2

| What do you like about this principle? | What are you not so keen on? |
|--|--|
| Great principle! | Lack of understanding of what net gain is - need education on this. It's not just about tree planting! |
| Overall Support | Need set goals - be specific |
| In general good | Not without controversy - often linked to development. We don't want it only linked to growth! |
| Ambitious principle | Need specific guidance on what we actually want otherwise developers will go for least option |
| Achieve through biodiversity net gain | Biodiversity needs to be targeted to the area i.e.. Specific species identified |
| | How to quantify big net gains? And to prove it |
| | Lack of ongoing 'management' element in principle 2 |
| | No mention to longevity and pressures to open access and recreation |
| | Needs to be legislative |

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| | Potential conflict so is it achievable - e.g. Support low intensity mixed farming - is this achievable? |
| | Will be driven by climate change |
| | Baseline - publicise/ establish. |
| | Opportunity for citizen science to contribute to this. |
| | A V. clear incentive to be included |
| | Why low intensity? Support farming in general as part of the cluster. Very specific better as more strategic to support innovation and continuing effects |
| | Could be read as 'farming is bad' - farming created the landscape and should be recognised |
| | Collecting historical information. Example - creating a local evidence base |

Principle 3

| What do you like about this principle? | What are you not so keen on? |
|--|--|
| Like | There are things that exist already that we should/ can make better use of, better connect etc. e.g. Science Centre already exists, Sustainability Centre, existing farms etc. Need to consider these, especially as may be less expensive than something wholly new |
| Need for locals to care/ love the Downs | Small scale infrastructure and projects on farms spread across landscape - makes whole landscape more accessible and permeable and spread the word of farmers on sustainable land use etc. e.g. Small visitor farms in the New Forest are very popular |
| Enable people to access = important | We don't want a new place to compete with existing things |
| Supportive | Need to create links e.g. better link the Science Centre out into the Downs - circular walks, create new experiences |
| Hub has to have a purpose | Principle only seems to be talking about physical access - we need to include educational access e.g. School trips to farms and accessible planetarium at Science Centre |
| 'Destination' is key - need to understand what people want | Mix of public infrastructure projects and market led |
| Love the idea | Need to liaise with landowners/ farmers to provide access |

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| Existing gateways - making best link | Conflict recreation vs conservation |
| City Mill, Science Centre, TIC | Difficult/ challenging to achieve |
| | Huge funding is required |
| | Can SDNPA purchase land? |
| | People very generous on other land |
| | Needs to be managed |
| | How to look after it when everyone is embracing |
| | Sustainable tourism - education. Public toilets issue - waste |
| | Access - walking/ cycling. Location of visitor hub needs carefully locating and public transport accessibility |
| | Word 'freely' causes concern for land owner/ manager - suggest deleted |
| | East of Winchester photo competition to turn into a calendar - ways of advertising/ raising profile AND education of sustainable travel |
| | Accept clear around study area but influence those coming into area |
| | Collaborative messaging and info |
| | Building on existing investment? |

Principle 4

| What do you like about this principle? | What are you not so keen on? |
|--|---|
| Like | Needs to deal with transport issues - transport links to everything |
| Overall support | Need holistic view on everything and how linked in a sustainable transport way |
| This study can play it's part through climate issues in Winchester | Existing sustainable transport links poor |
| SDNPA plan on climate change | Need to raise awareness to get people changing habits |
| Baseline from which we can measure success of failure | Need to incorporate natural flood management |
| | Need specific measureable targets |
| | More sustainable' mode of transport, rather than just 'sustainable' |
| | Suggestion to omit 'woodland creation' from the principle |
| | Not just woodland - carbon storage through wetland restoration and chalk grassland creation |
| | How is this achieved |

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| | Need to increase organic content of soil to increase carbon storage - need to incentivise farms to do this - downland restoration |
| | Build on adaptation strategy/ update |
| | Understand the specific effects of climate change on this specific area and respond accordingly eg. M3, airport |
| | Education is key. Must take into account behaviours |
| | Lots of stakeholders - all need to know baseline, targets and principles and act |
| | Needs to set out actions/ interventions for different types of people/ organisations/ land managers |
| | Park wide but different level and responses at different places |
| | WCC climate emergency - join up with SDNP - e.g. Science Centre Sustainable Travel Plan - no public transport |
| | National parks - common targets |
| | Sustainable transport - affordable |
| | Winchester park and ride - out to SDNP - Shawford Station |
| | Identify specific public transport routes to development |

Principle 5

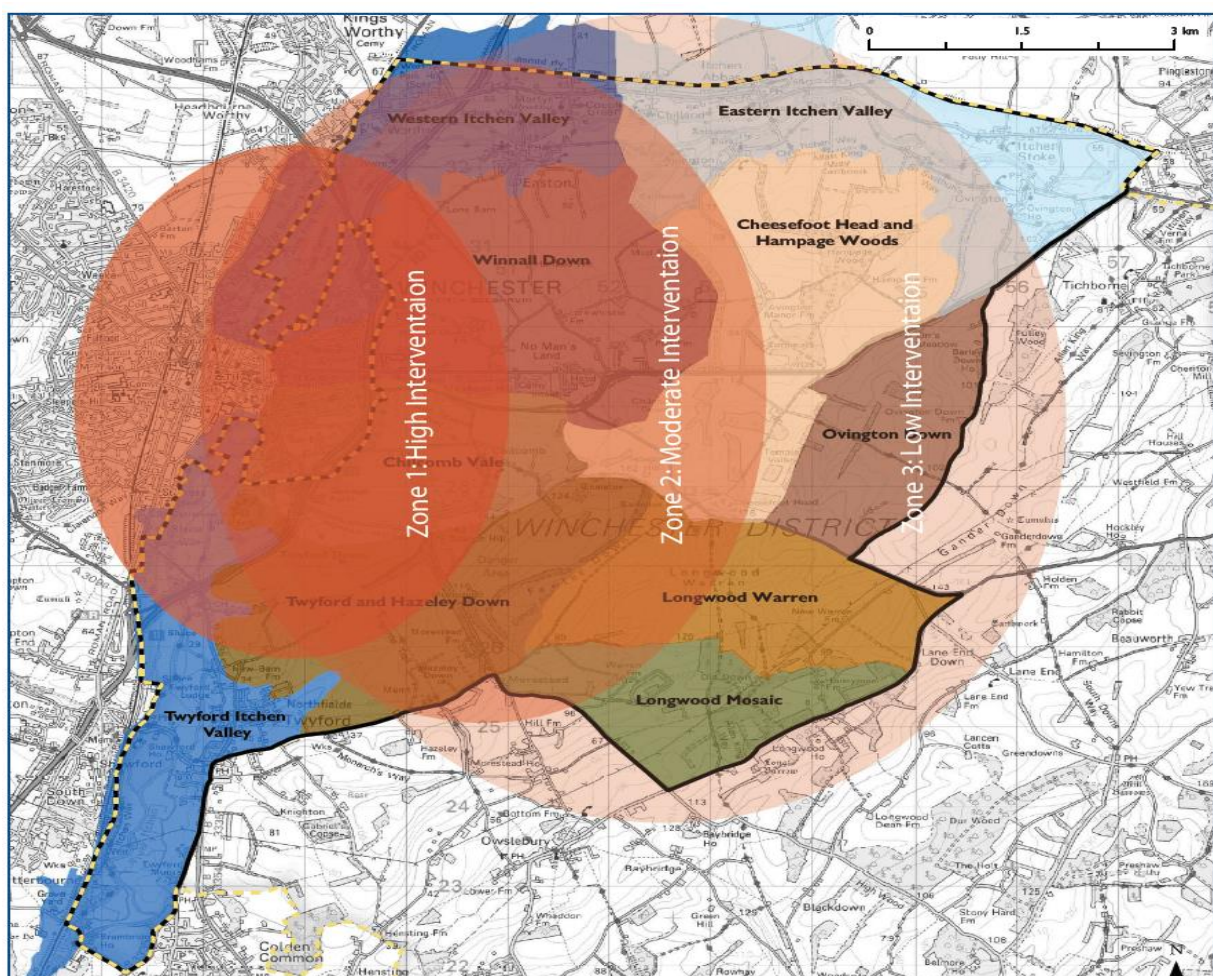
| What do you like about this principle? | What are you not so keen on? |
|--|---|
| Like | Need to engage with young people |
| Overall support | Forum needs to be accessible for young people |
| Supportive | Need to be open to embracing change |
| | Need to lead on what the future is and not just reflecting on the past |
| | Risk of eroding/ spoiling landscape due to over-visitation/ recreation pressure |
| | How to monitor this balance - conserve landscape - use/ visit/ recreation |
| | Need to provide reasons for people to engage with SDNPA/ destination before people will start celebrating place |
| | Perception of a barrier so people don't go |
| | People have no reason to go into the South Downs |
| | Education is key |
| | People still don't know they are in National Park |

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| | Sign should use the words similar to 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' |
| | Be more explicit about what our offer and understanding special place and look after it |
| | Health and wellbeing element not mentioned eg. Health walks from Winchester |
| | Schools - key consideration for raising awareness. Inside and outside - future custodians |
| | People must take responsibility - guided introductions |
| | Information, datasets sharing for Hampshire area - local information - hub information |
| | Shared identity - locally specific |

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| General Notes Added | <p>Things across the 5 principles all interlinked</p> <p>Should we consider making some places 'inaccessible' - to achieve net gain etc? (3,5)</p> <p>Need to protect/ maintain EU designation status (3)</p> <p>Priority order? Joint decision making should be first? Climate change should be first?</p> <p>Reactive principles - should be proactive and this would then influence the approach - SDNPA should have an overarching climate change strategy that would inform relationship with partners and approach on issues. Example - lack of travel ability east - west in NP.</p> <p>Food production doesn't feature sufficiently - sustainable food production - SDNPA should have land management policy</p> <p>Seem to be mixture of mechanisms rather than outcomes/ objectives, seems to be in different orders. Mix of strategic and local.</p> <p>When talking about landscape must talk about farming and food production</p> |
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SESSION 2: ZONES & PRIORITIES

It was proposed that the study area was zoned and a number of initiatives were proposed for each zone. In the discussion session that followed the participants were asked to prioritise the initiatives; High, medium and low and provide a rationale for their decision.



Map showing the concept landscape transition zones

TRANSCRIPT OF DISCUSSION SESSION

| Zone | Priority; H,M,L | Explanation |
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| Zone 1 | | |
| Initiative 1 | H | <p>Funding? Use existing? Gateways for vehicles, cyclists, equestrian use.</p> <p>Protected areas - still protected? Ie. New Forest</p> <p>Make the most of what's already there</p> <p>What gateways do we want, cyclists/ horse riders/ walkers?</p> <p>New gateways will need money</p> <p>Needs to be managed - could cause problems if too many people</p> <p>Need to define what is meant by gateways</p> <p>Improve qualities of what is already there eg. Dykes Farm</p> <p>Not just physical gateways but learning gateways also required to engage with people's emotions</p> |

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| | | Creation and enhancement of existing gateways should be first action |
| Initiative 2 | H | How created? Golf course - stake holder One of the highest to get right - if you don't get it right you don't have a desirable landscape for people to visit! Needs more of a wetland farm Great opportunities with HE Need to work closely with landowners |
| Initiative 3 | H | Access to the area ie. Winnall Down route Equine/bridleway access Existing users included Improve existing routes eg. Dykes Farm/ Itchen Valley/ Eastern Lane Need to remember equestrians Do not neglect residents of surrounding villages for getting into Winchester |
| Initiative 4 | L/M | Existing field into East of Winchester Buses in use, use more of/ more times - affordability Buses go into Winchester - needs to go the other way Use existing Park and Ride to access Downs Smart use of existing infrastructure Affordability |
| Initiative 5 | M | Unrecorded routes, submit by 2026 Access and interpretation Link to local history ie. Alfred Link to existing collaborators Needs to include historic routes - need to be submitted to definitive map by 2026 Includes interpretation and access improvements eg. Shipwrights Way/ Winnall Moors Connection with Winchester Museum Need to work in partnership/ collaborate with existing |
| Initiative 6 | H | Linked to no.2 Habitats/ landscapes to build interest in/ opportunities Same as 2 - Combine with 2 Land acquisition plan is required/ needs to developed between SDNPA/BC/HIOWWT |
| Initiative 7 | H | Evidence for good management ie. Cut and collect |

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| | | <p>Remain safe, investment and well management</p> <p>Links to others</p> <p>A quick win</p> <p>Requires a little coordination best easy to achieve</p> <p>Possible, has impractical issue if verges are overgrown (possibly??)</p> <p>Co-ordination between partners is key</p> |
| Initiative 8 | H | <p>Maps exist, links needed</p> <p>Prioritisation</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>Understandable info</p> <p>Got mapping of net gain opportunities as should be using it</p> <p>Need to prioritise here as you start</p> <p>Could be achieved through NELMs</p> <p>Start small and build up</p> |
| Initiative 9 | H | <p>Related to point 2</p> <p>Public awareness</p> <p>Same as 2 and 6 - merge all 3 - chalk grassland and wetland farms and divide into 2 habitats</p> |
| Initiative 10 | M | <p>How to behave in countryside</p> <p>Impacts on water quality</p> <p>Continuous = is this sustainable</p> <p>Public awareness/ education</p> <p>Rephrase initiative</p> <p>Need to be careful with unlimited/ continuous access - Itchen is a valuable habitat which could be degraded</p> <p>Continuous is not appropriate</p> <p>Re-phrase - improve waterside access where appropriate along river Itchen and associated tributaries</p> <p>Education is essential if access is improved</p> |
| Initiative 11 | H | <p>Promote existing sites/ improving ie. Science Centre car park</p> <p>New and existing</p> <p>Improve existing viewpoint eg. St Caths Hill</p> <p>Create new viewpoints eg. Southern site St Catherine's Hill</p> |
| General Comments | | <p>Raise awareness in the inner areas to promote the outer areas</p> <p>Apps and technology ie. for signage/ art development</p> <p>Engage emotions, memories, learning</p> |

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| | | <p>Green infrastructure = connect, continue interest, make happen within Winchester</p> <p>How is it tied to other partners = not one size fits all</p> <p>Prepare public and partners on the changes and implementation</p> <p>More stakeholder communication</p> <p>Raise awareness in Winchester if SDNP</p> <p>Utilising digital technology/ opportunities</p> <p>Engage with local artists</p> <p>Need to link with other documents eg. WCC Green Infrastructure Plan</p> <p>Who is going to deliver this/ who is going to monitor</p> |
| Zone 2 | | |
| Initiative 1 | M | <p>Longer term aspiration. Needs a lot more work on what this is, is it feasible, what will it do etc etc?</p> <p>Is zone 2 the best place for this?</p> <p>Needs ongoing finance and something new is major capital investment</p> <p>Local resistance?</p> <p>Third parties would need help/ input to do this</p> <p>Provide information</p> <p>Need means of getting there sustainably</p> <p>What do we want the hub to do? Parking, loos, food, info?</p> <p>Need to define this/ it may change over time</p> |
| Initiative 3 | - | <p>Why just woodland? Other habitats?</p> <p>Quick win?</p> <p>Work with farmers?</p> <p>Opportunities in NELMs?</p> |
| Initiative 4 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 5 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 6 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 7 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 8 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 9 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 10 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 11 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 12 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 13 | - | Not answered |
| Initiative 14 | - | <p>Quick win?</p> <p>Easier to do</p> <p>More immediate impact/ quick win</p> <p>Science Centre already gets a lot of children</p> |

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>in - bounce off this</p> <p>Facilitation partner (Hampshire Country Trust) links schools to providers</p> <p>Already visit Matterley farm</p> <p>Farm education visits - not economically viable for farm business, would need support</p> |
| General Comments | | <p>Planning issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any project needs to work for the landowner - Need facilitator between land owner and SDNPA and other partners - project officer? <p>Different initiatives fit together eg. Hub and children experiences</p> <p>Initiatives seem to imply there are more facilities in that zone than there is</p> <p>Need more research/ work on 'selling' the natural park to the public</p> <p>Where is gateway going? - Do people want this? What do they want? Feasibility, business case</p> <p>Is zone 2 the right place for the hub?</p> <p>Science Centre - inside environment, visitors drop in good weather, outside activity options could benefit the centre?</p> |
| Zone 3 | | |

| | | |
|--------------|--------|--|
| Initiative 1 | H L | <p>H - Disconnected network atm</p> <p>L - Already have SDW and other footpaths</p> <p>Educating on use of paths eg. Litter</p> <p>And/ or condition of existing first</p> <p>Turn to bridleway upgrade/network</p> <p>Are we aware of where there are issues?</p> |
| Initiative 2 | H | <p>Nature of landscape is farmed</p> <p>Tension with certain crops eg. Rape crops</p> <p>Improved biodiversity point to be explicit</p> |
| Initiative 3 | H | <p>As a bare part of land scape and better for river</p> <p>Too prescriptive at this stage? Put in 'work with farmers to promote or simply say work with farm cluster</p> |
| Initiative 4 | H L | <p>H - Sustainable</p> <p>L - Parking blocking farming activity</p> |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Initiative 5 | H | Increase biodiversity, economy, feature of NP, climate change |
| Initiative 6 | H/M L/VL (Mainly) | H/M - Connections good L/VL - Problematic eg. Concern of biodiversity impact |
| Initiative 7 | H | Funding from art Want people to engage with NP Stewardship ladder Add educational and or delete recreational Be clear about what this means eg. Must have loos New and existing |
| Initiative 8 | H | Critical to all principles Work with farm clusters already doing this/ endorse |
| Initiative 9 | H | Lack of existing sustainability of sector to achieve principle Support for mobile abattoir |
| Initiative 10 | - | <i>Initiative crossed out on sheet</i> |
| General Comments | | <p>New initiatives suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational use of footpath network and permissive footpaths, schools outside of national park. Greater emphasis on users of the national park but not profitation of signage - High - supports achieving principles - Sustainable transport - alternative to cars supporting this infra, partnership with highways and communities to address disconnect. Community transport scheme, bike hire - High - supports achieving principles - Facilities and education - toilets, cafes, village shops, waste/litter, village halls as hubs?, sustainable tourism - High - Supports achieving principles - ELMS will pay farmers for public good, SDNP need to recognise and support this not work against - High <p>Concern that some villages are bisected by zones eg. Twyford not in zone 3, character rats it zone 1. Twyford is a warzone. Also has elements of all 3 zones Zone mas don't reflect experience Happy with CA boundaries</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | Principles - climate change - declare climate emergency and should be critical Farmers are gatekeepers to achieving all of this, must work with farming community |
|--|--|--|

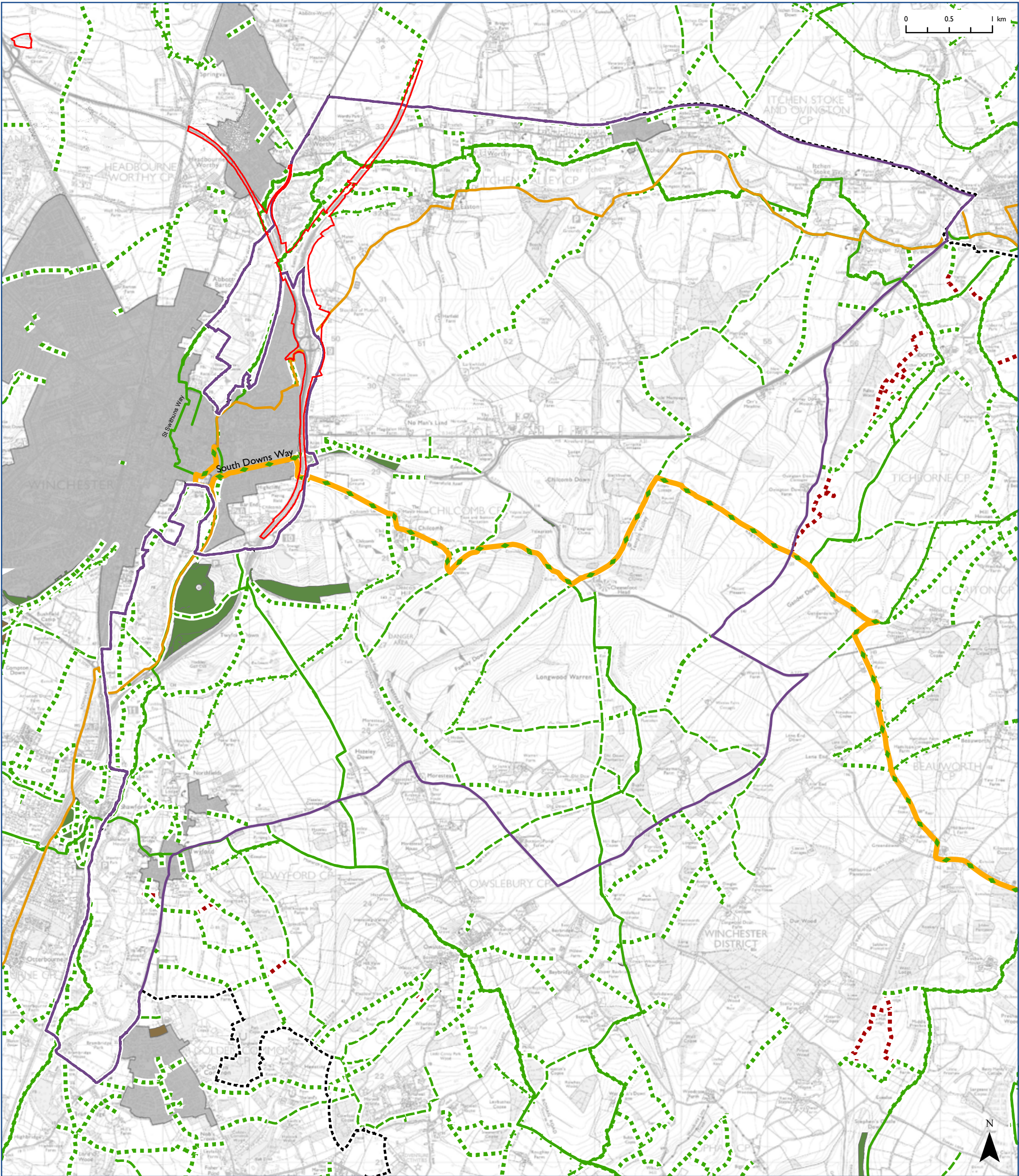
APPENDIX 1: BASELINE MAPS

BASELINE MAPS

- i. Access and public rights of way
 - 519_PRoW_Access_LA3
 - 519_Strava
 - 519_WinchesterUrbanFringe_AccessOpportunities
- ii. Biodiversity
 - 519_Biodiversity
 - 519_BOA
 - 519_Hab_Count
 - 519_HBIC_Ecol_network
 - 519_Priority_Habitats
 - 519_RVEI
- iii. Ecoserv
 - Air Purification Capacity
 - Air Purification Demand
 - Air Purification ESBA and Gaps
 - Air Purification ESBA Management Zones
 - Carbon Storage Capacity
 - Carbon Storage Demand
 - Carbon Storage ESBA and Gaps Prioritised
 - Carbon Storage ESBA Management Zones
 - Local Climate Regulation Capacity
 - Local Climate Regulation Demand
 - Local Climate Regulation ESBA and Gaps Prioritised
 - Local Climate Regulation ESBA Management Zones
 - Noise Regulation Capacity
 - Noise Regulation Demand
 - Noise Regulation ESBA Management Zones
 - Pollination Capacity
 - Pollination Demand
 - Pollination ESBA and Gaps Prioritised
 - Pollination ESBA Management Zones
 - Water Purification Capacity
 - Water Purification Demand
 - Water Purification ESBA Management Zones
 - Accessible Nature Capacity
 - Accessible Nature Demand
 - Accessible Nature ESBA and Gaps Prioritised
 - Education Capacity
 - Education Demand
 - Education ESBA and Gaps Prioritised
 - Education ESBA Management Zones
 - Green Travel Capacity
 - Green Travel Demand1
 - Green Travel ESBA Management Zones
- iv. Engagement
 - 519_Existing_Infrastructure_rev2
 - 519_Stakeholder_Engagement_Favourite_Places_All
 - 519_Stakeholder_Engagement_Issues_Opps
- v. Heritage
 - 519_Cultural_Heritage
 - 519_HLC_period
- vi. Landscape
 - 02_Image_map_Urban_fringe
 - 519_DTM
 - 519_Geology_A4
 - 519_LCA_Area
 - 519_Local_Landscape_Character_rev7
 - 519_parkwide open downland
 - 519_Soilscape
 - 519_WinchesterUrbanFringe
 - 519_WinchesterUrbanFringe_Proposals_Restoration_rev7

vii. Local landscape character area maps

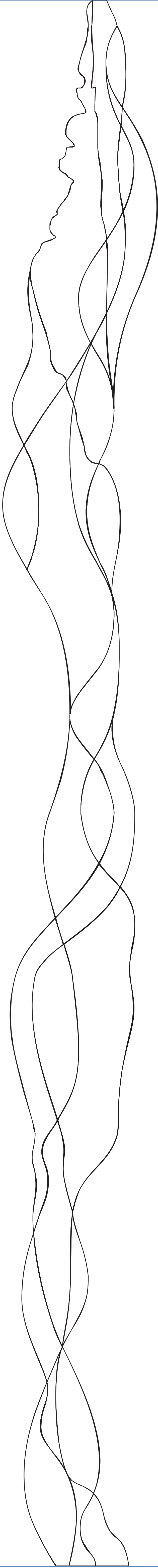
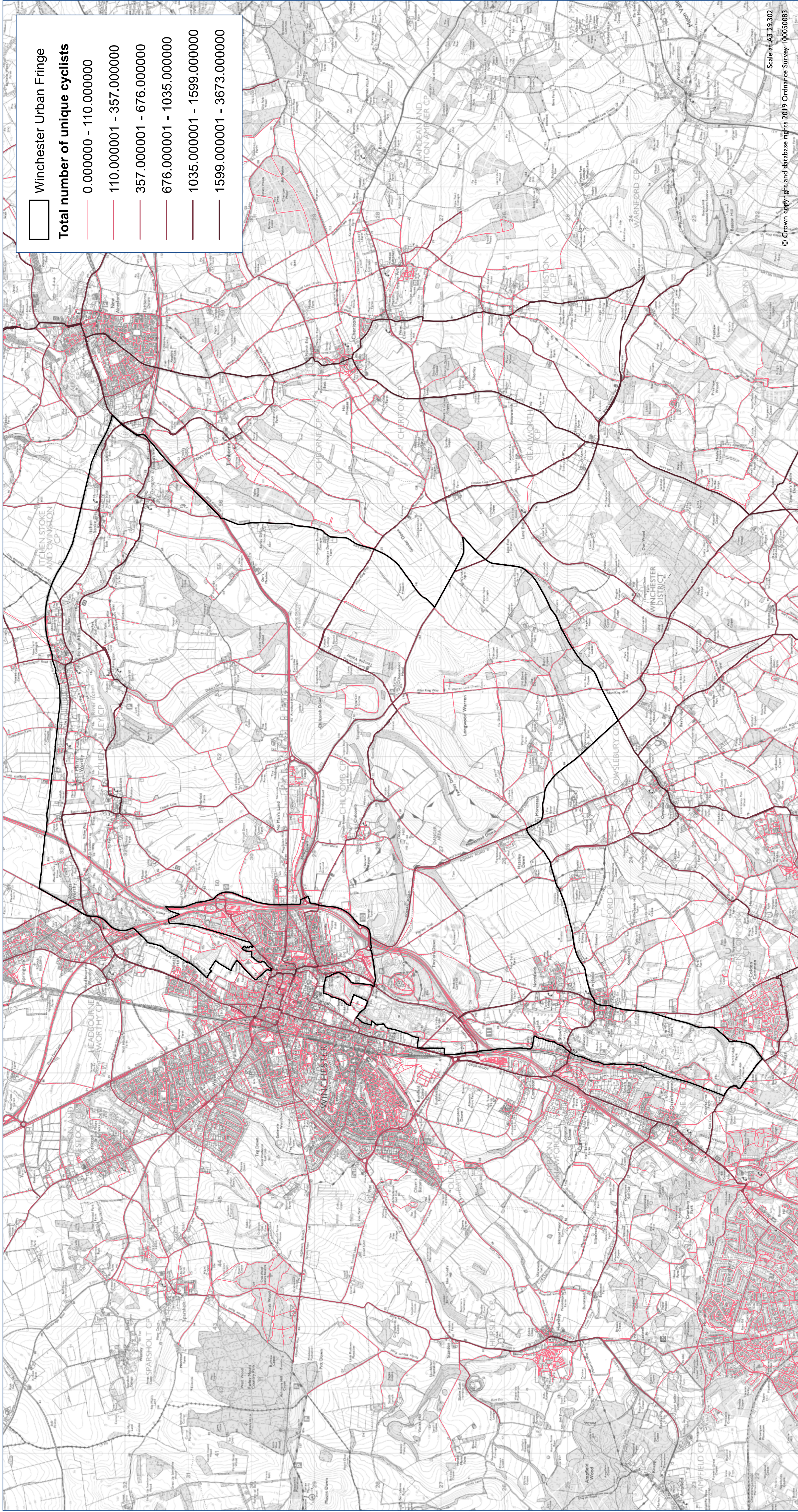
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Chilcomb Vale
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Eastern Itchen Valley
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Longwood Mosaic
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Longwood Warren
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Ovington Down
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Twyford and Hazeley Down
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Twyford Itchen Valley
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Western Itchen Valley
- 519_AF_Typology_Indiv_Area_Winnall Down

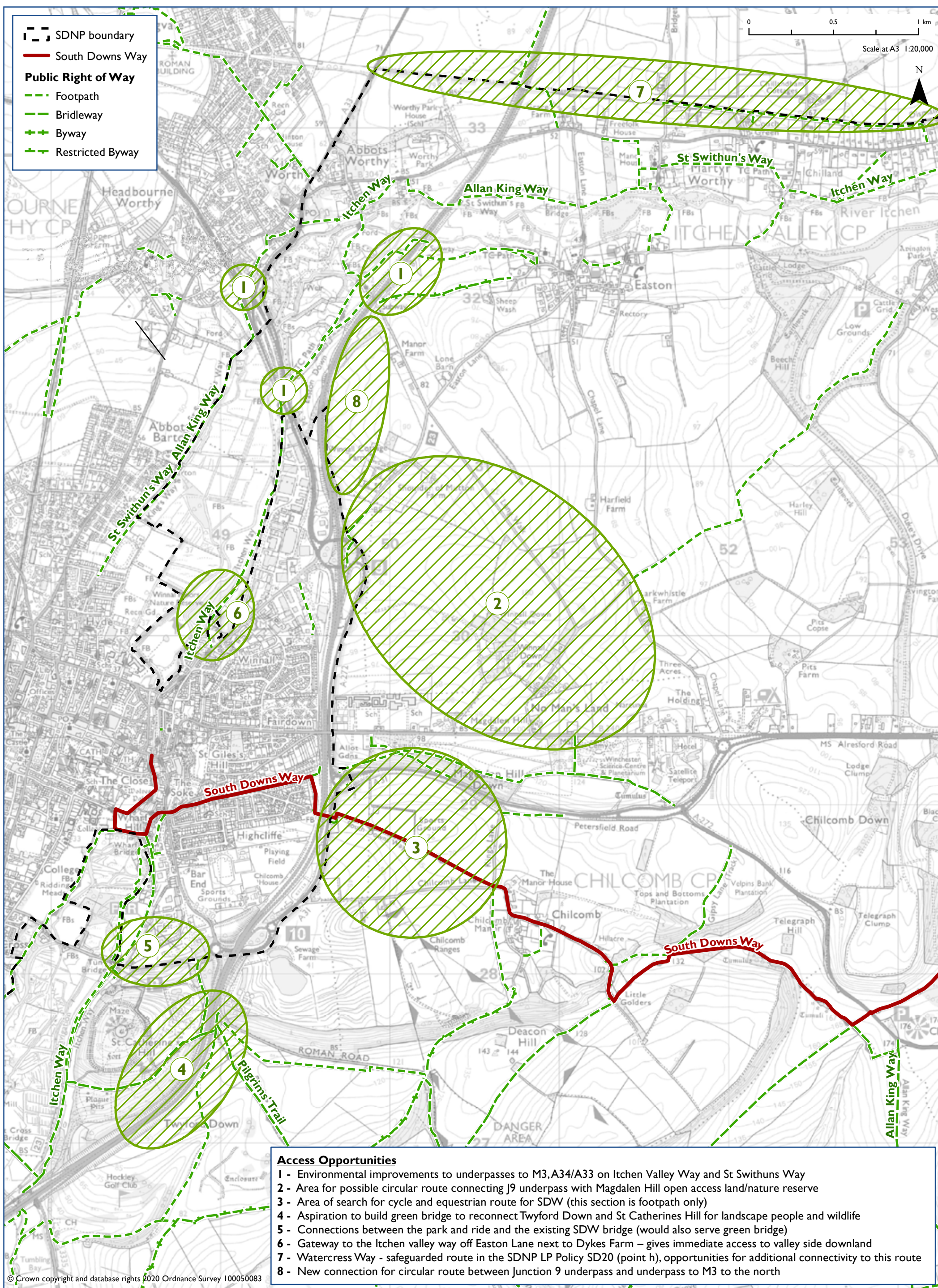


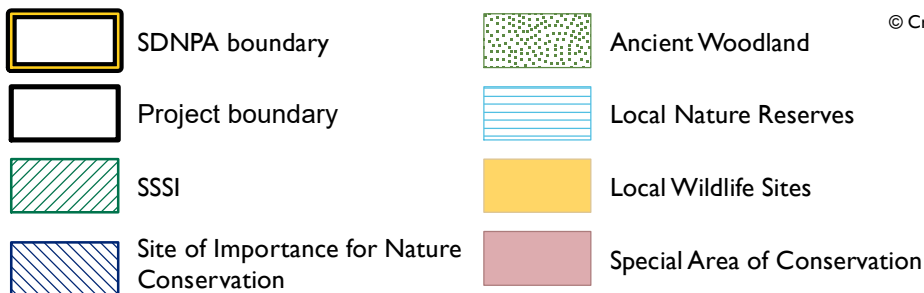
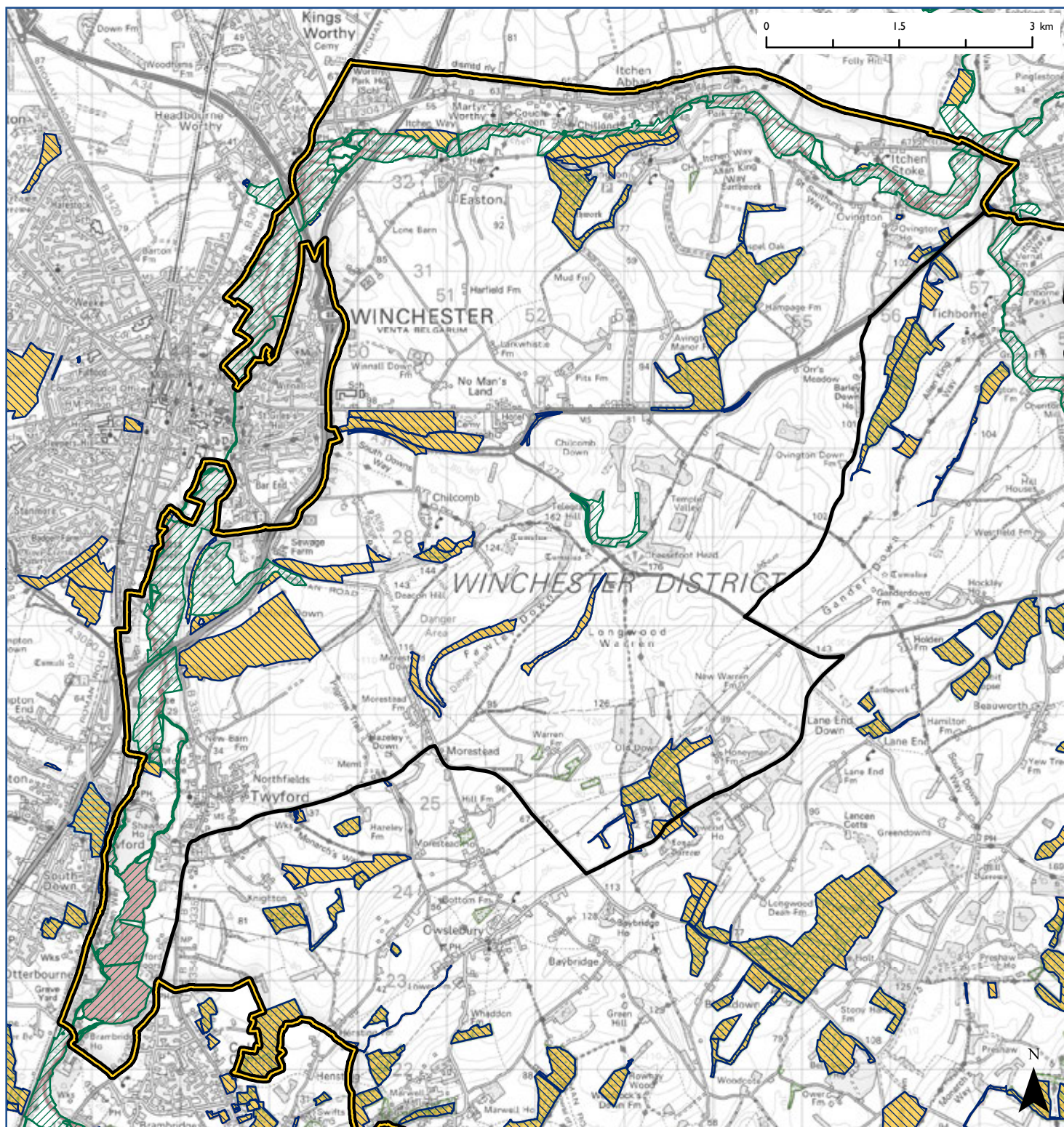
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| — Extent of Site Construction | Open Access Land - | NT Land Ownership | Public Rights of Way |
| — Winchester Urban Fringe Study Area | Open Country | — National/regional cycle route | ++ Byway |
| --- SDNP boundary | Open Access Land | --- Permissive Access | --- Bridleway |
| — Settlement boundary | Registered Commons | — Promoted Route | --- Footpath |
| | | — South Downs Way | --- Restricted Byway |

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Scale at A3 1:42,500

Unique cycle trips in the South Downs National Park
July 1 2014 to June 30 2015

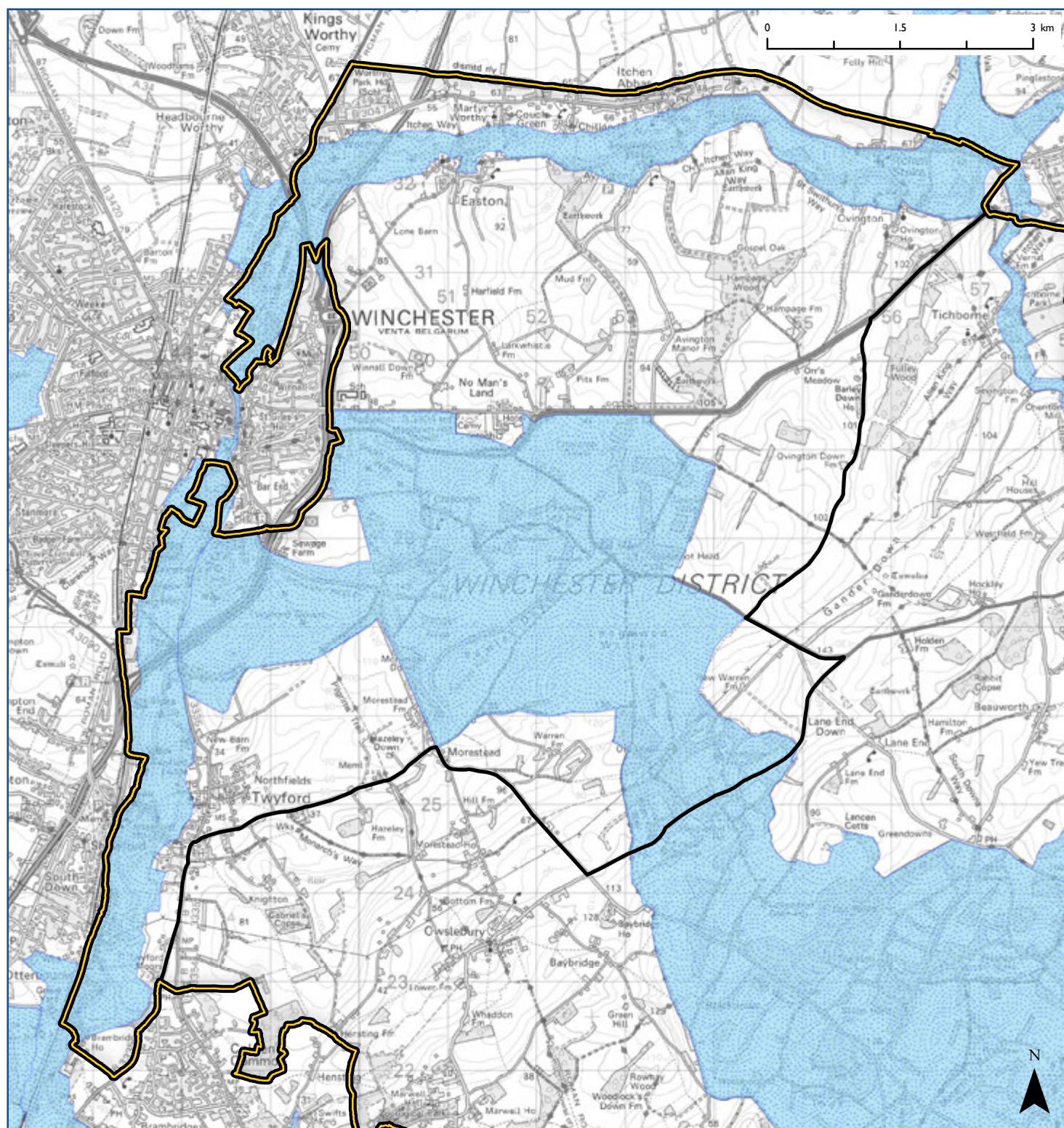




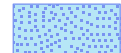




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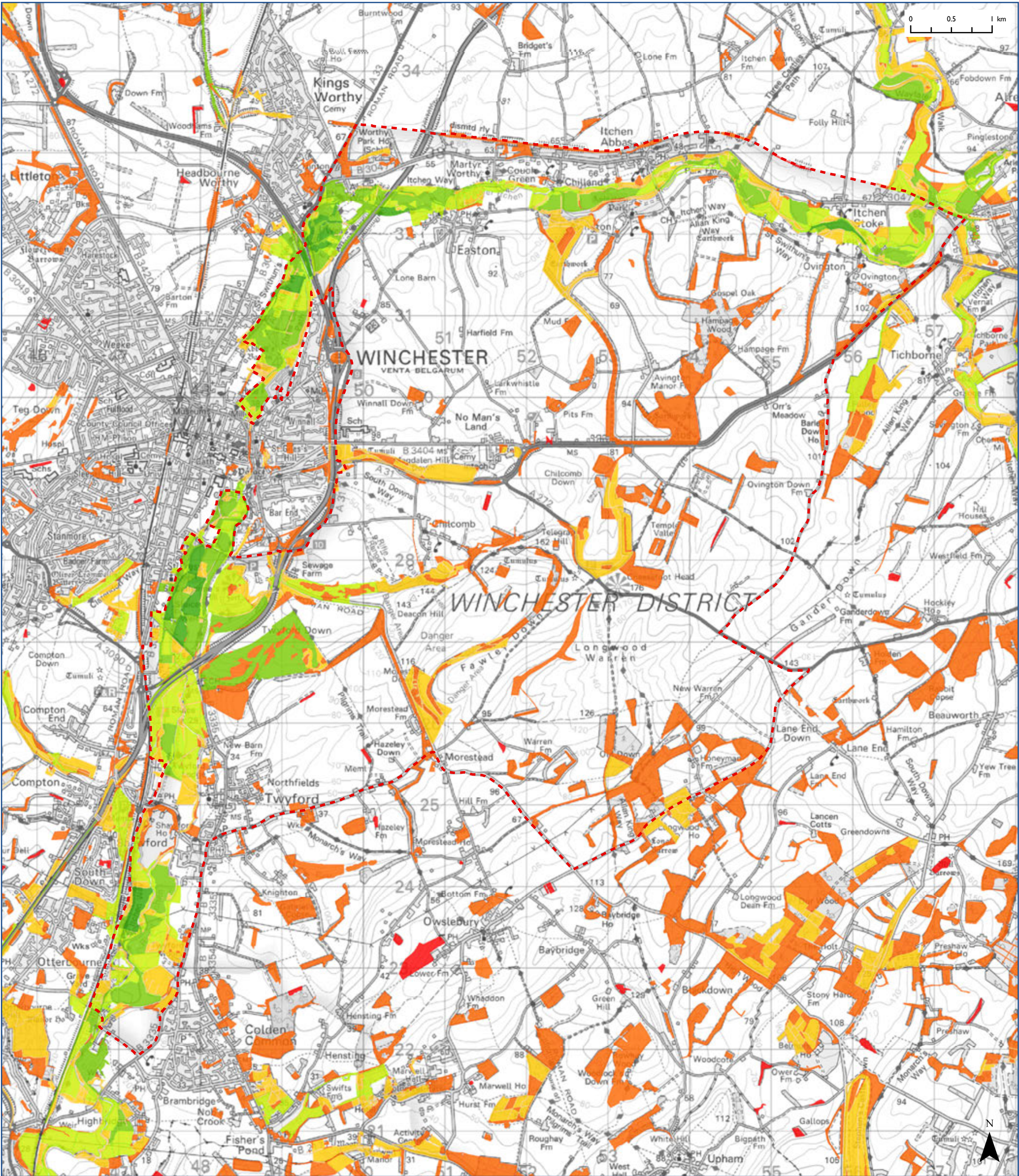
Scale at A4 1:62,000



-  SDNPA boundary
-  Project boundary
-  Biodiversity Opportunity Area

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Scale at A4 1:62,000

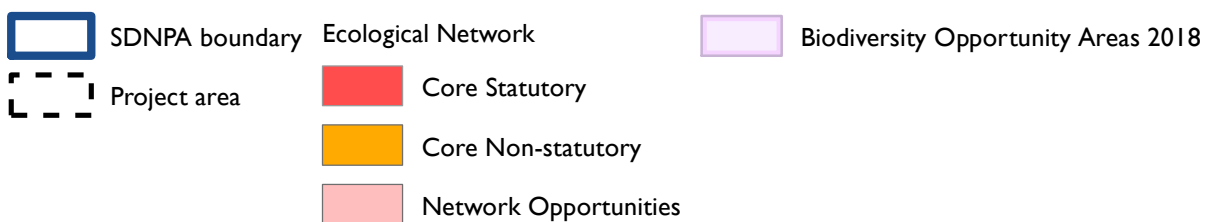
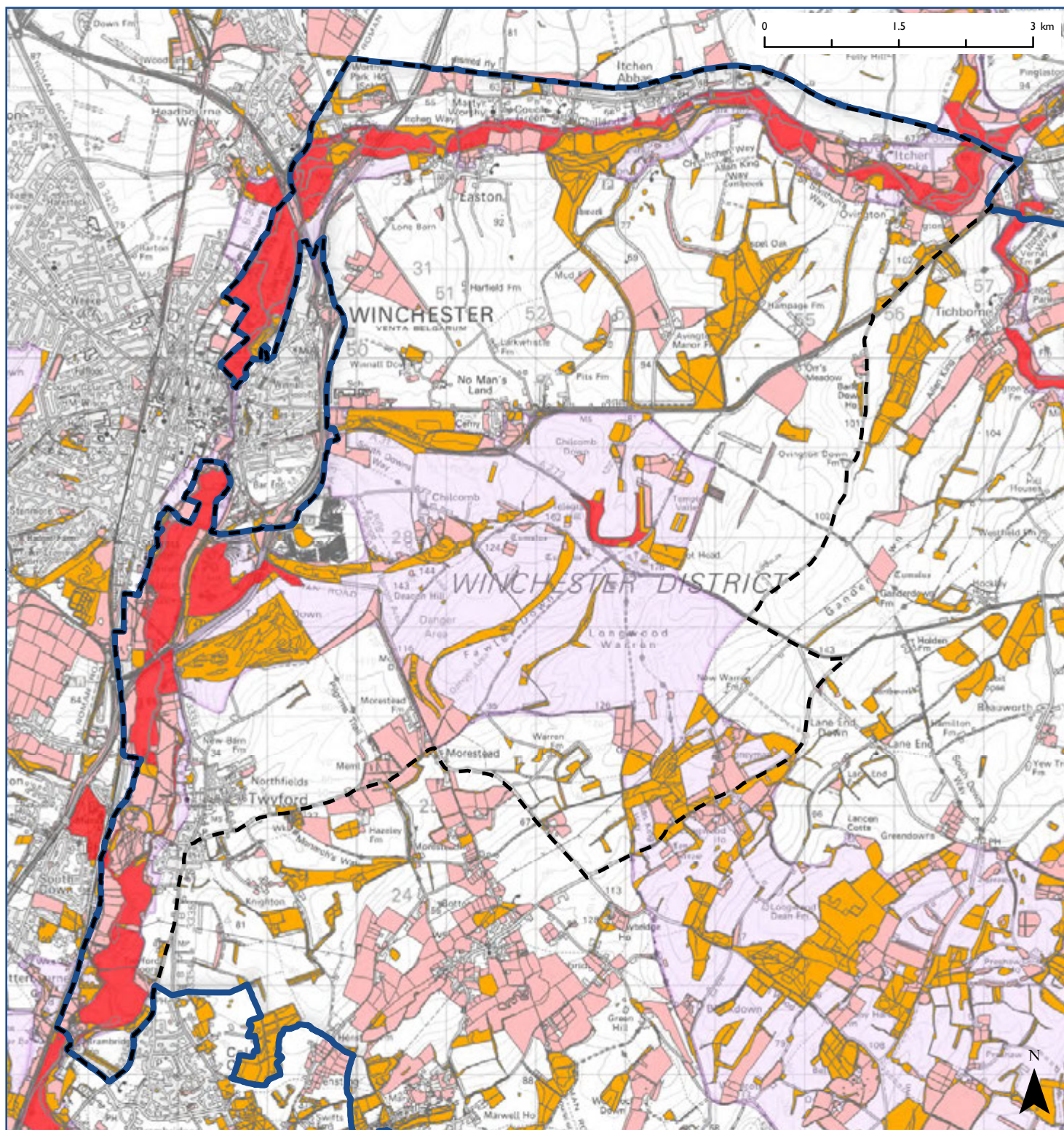


Winchester Urban Fringe

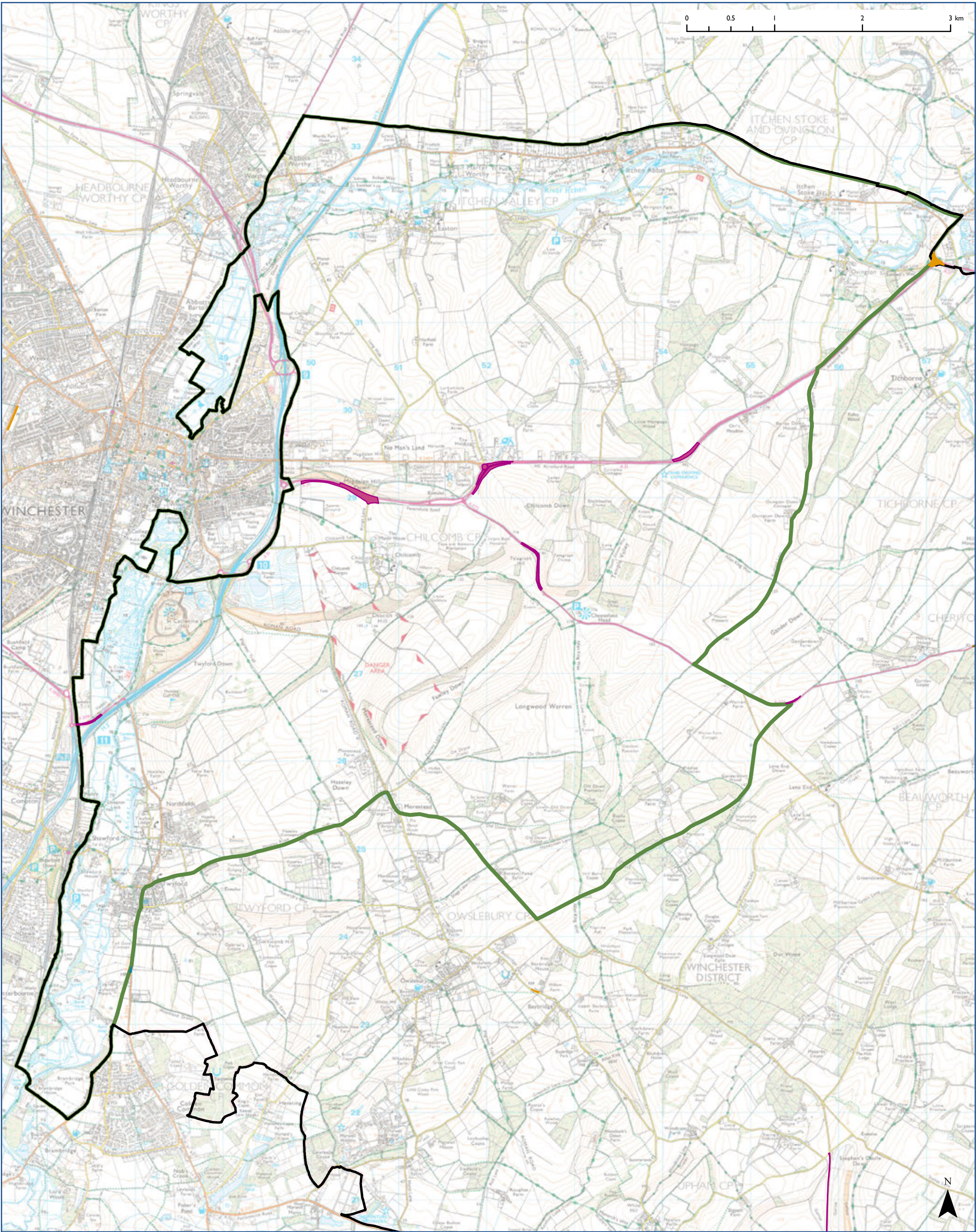
Count of neighbouring habitats (<100m)



East Winchester Landscape Conversation Ecological Network Mapping (HBIC)



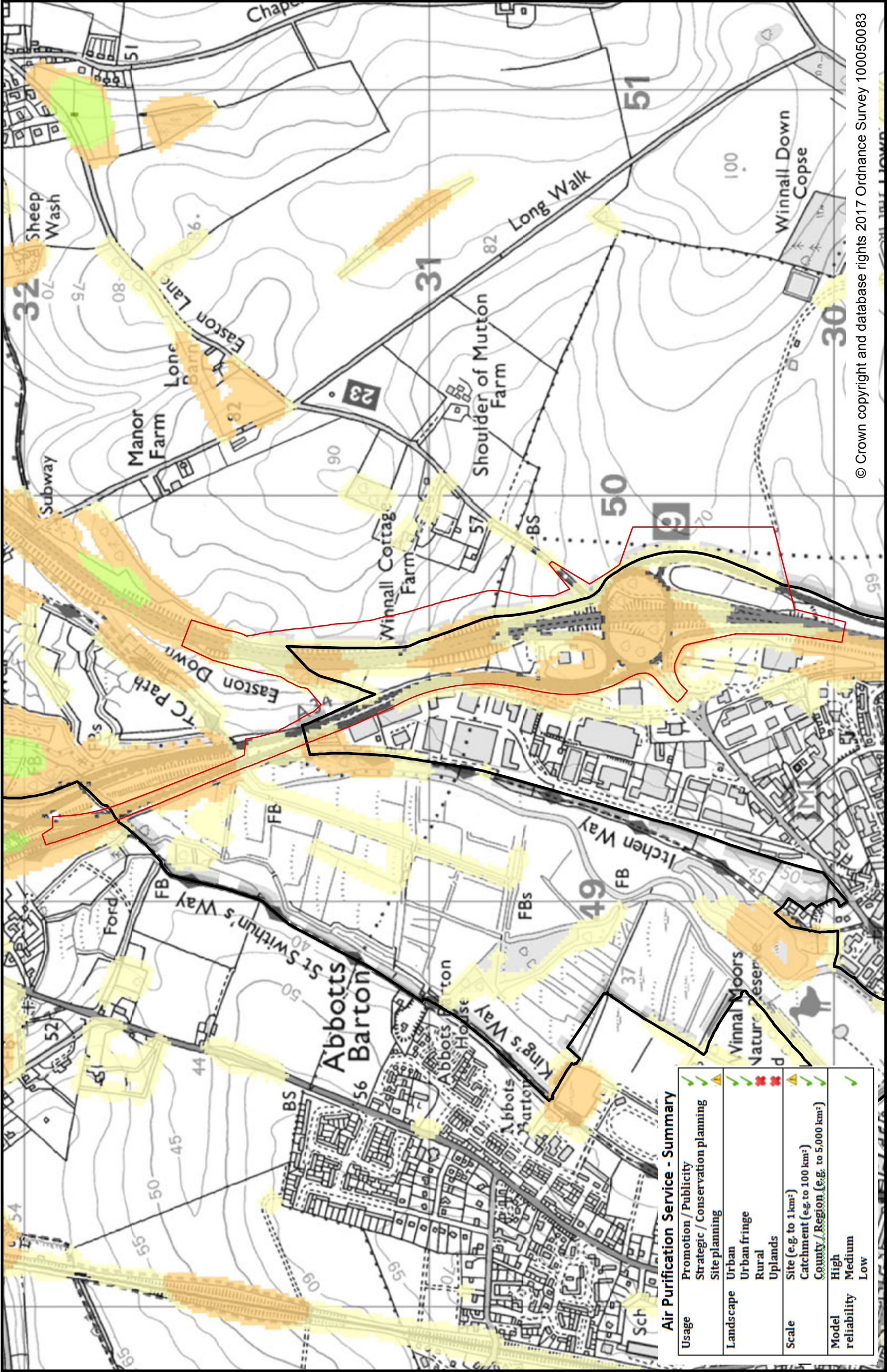




HBIC RVEI 2018

- Chalk Flora
- Floral Species Interest
- Lowland Meadow/Marsh Flora
- Woodland Flora/Chalk Flora

- Winchester Urban Fringe
- SDNP boundary



Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: Air Purification values per habitat are inferred from available literature. Values are estimates of potential Air Purification ability per habitat type. High values represent areas where habitats have a predicted higher capacity to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants. This is based on habitat type and structure. Habitat age and management are not included. Values are calculated within a local search neighbourhood (Default = 200 m). Habitat capacity is assumed to be cumulative, scores are summed within the neighbourhood. Both higher scoring habitats, and wider / larger areas of habitat lead to larger mapped capacity scores.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

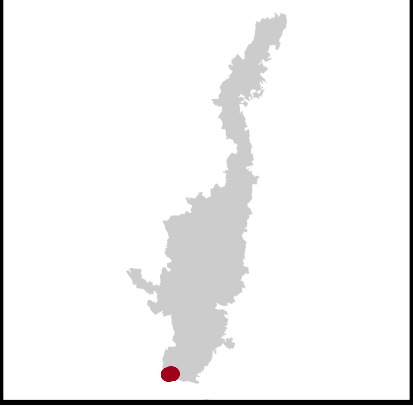


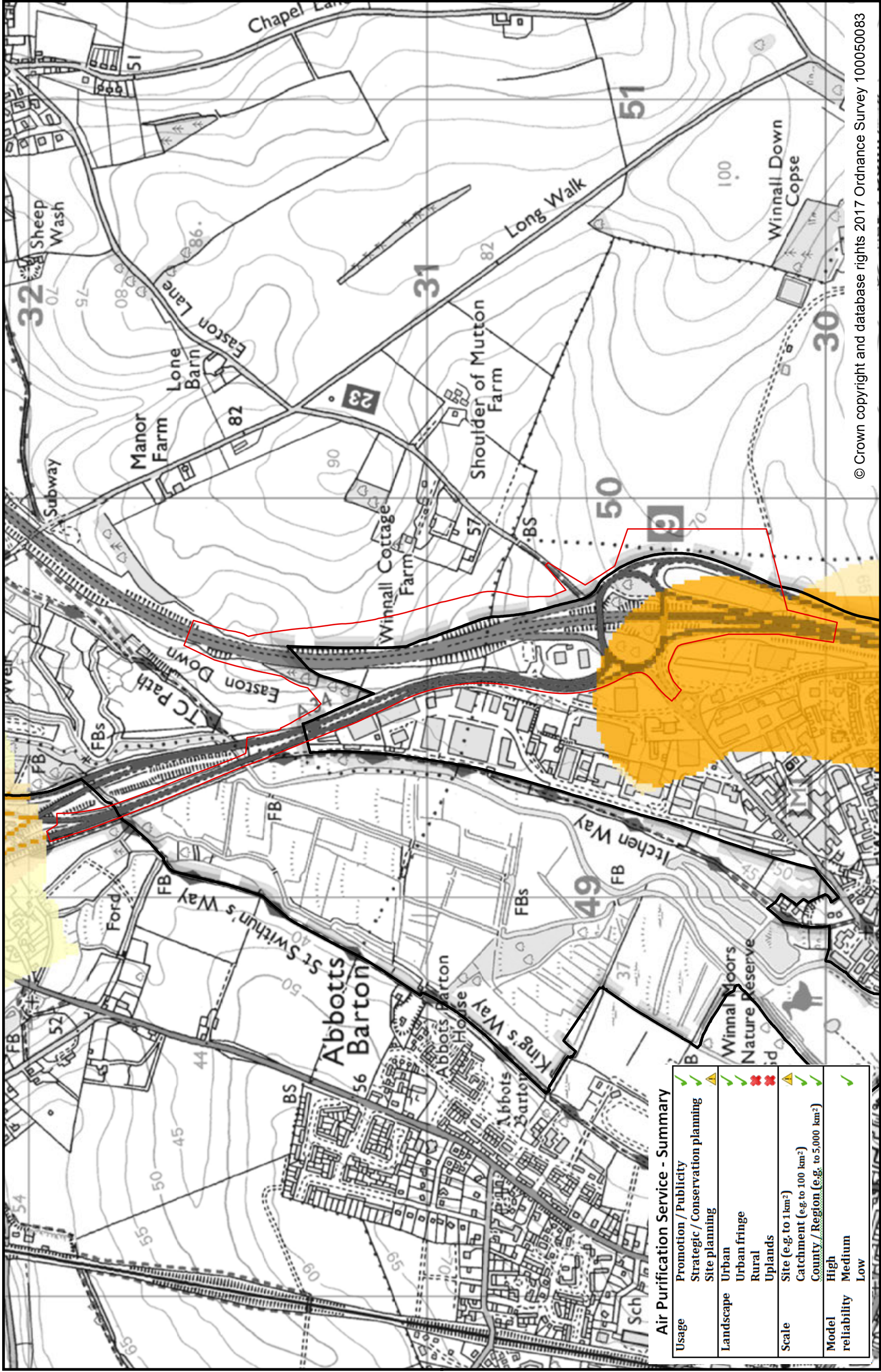
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0 0.35 Kilometers

1:9,819
(at A3 paper size)

Date: 07/12/2017






Air Purification Service - Summary

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | ✓ |
| | Strategic / Conservation planning | ✓ |
| | Site planning | ✓ |
| Landscape | Urban | ✓ |
| | Urban fringe | ✓ |
| | Rural | ✗ |
| | Uplands | ✗ |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1km ²) | ✓ |
| | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | ✓ |
| | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) | ✓ |
| Model reliability | High | ✓ |
| | Medium | ✓ |
| | Low | ✓ |

Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: High values represent areas where there is a combination of higher population density, higher health deprivation scores and higher predicted air pollution levels based on proximity to roads. Threshold and search neighbourhood values can be modified by the user. Default values are: Maximum air pollution occurrence distance from roads = 400 m, Manmade surface cover = 300 m, Population density = 300 m, Health scores = 300 m

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



EcoServ-GIS

Air Purification Demand

Red line boundary



SDNPA boundary

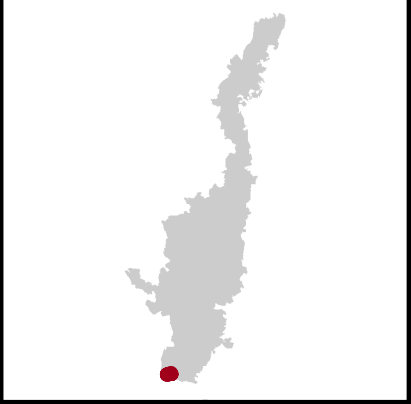
Demand Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).





The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

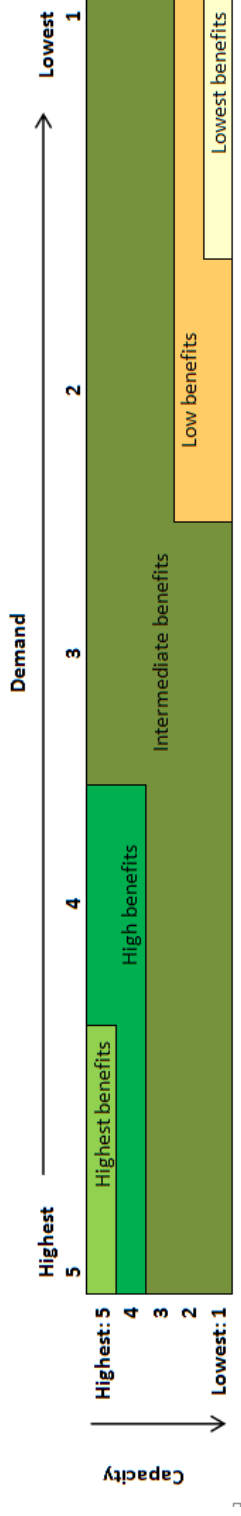
EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

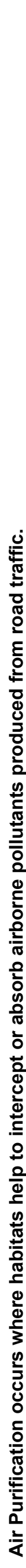
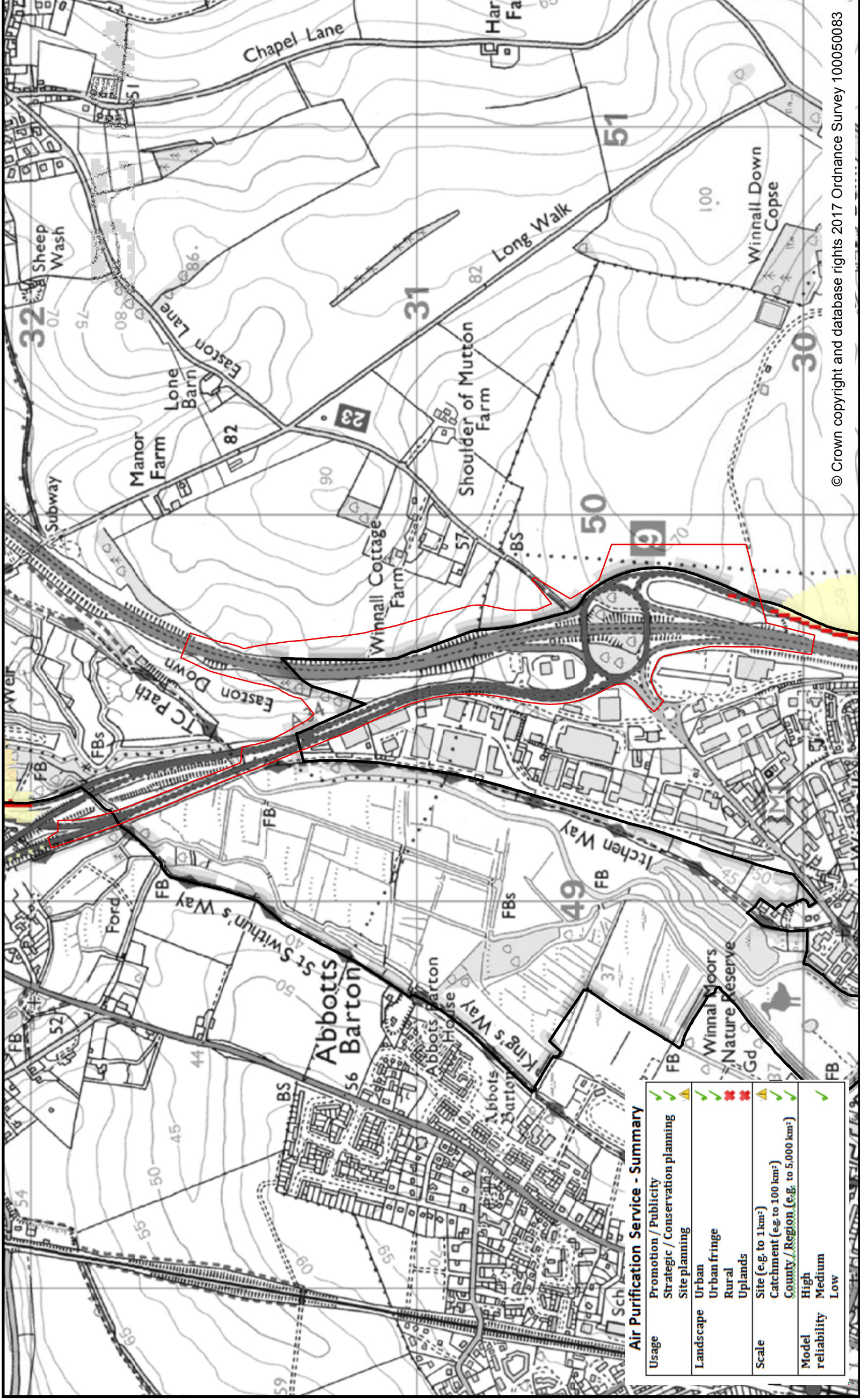
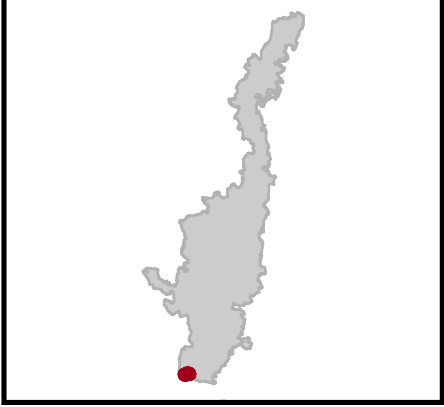


Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the levels of benefits that may be delivered to people by the habitats currently present. Not all categories are always present. White space indicates no data or no service benefits.

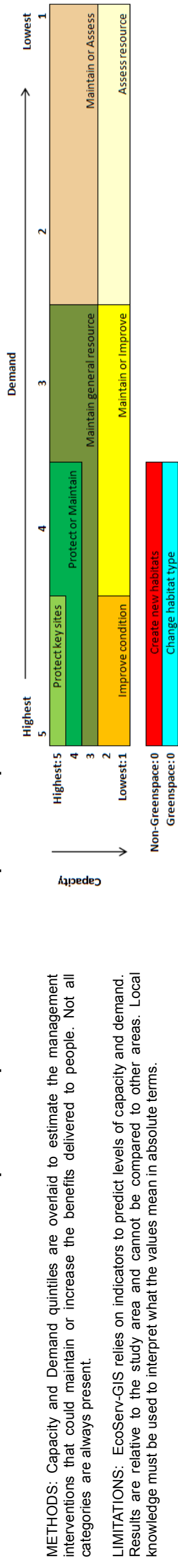
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



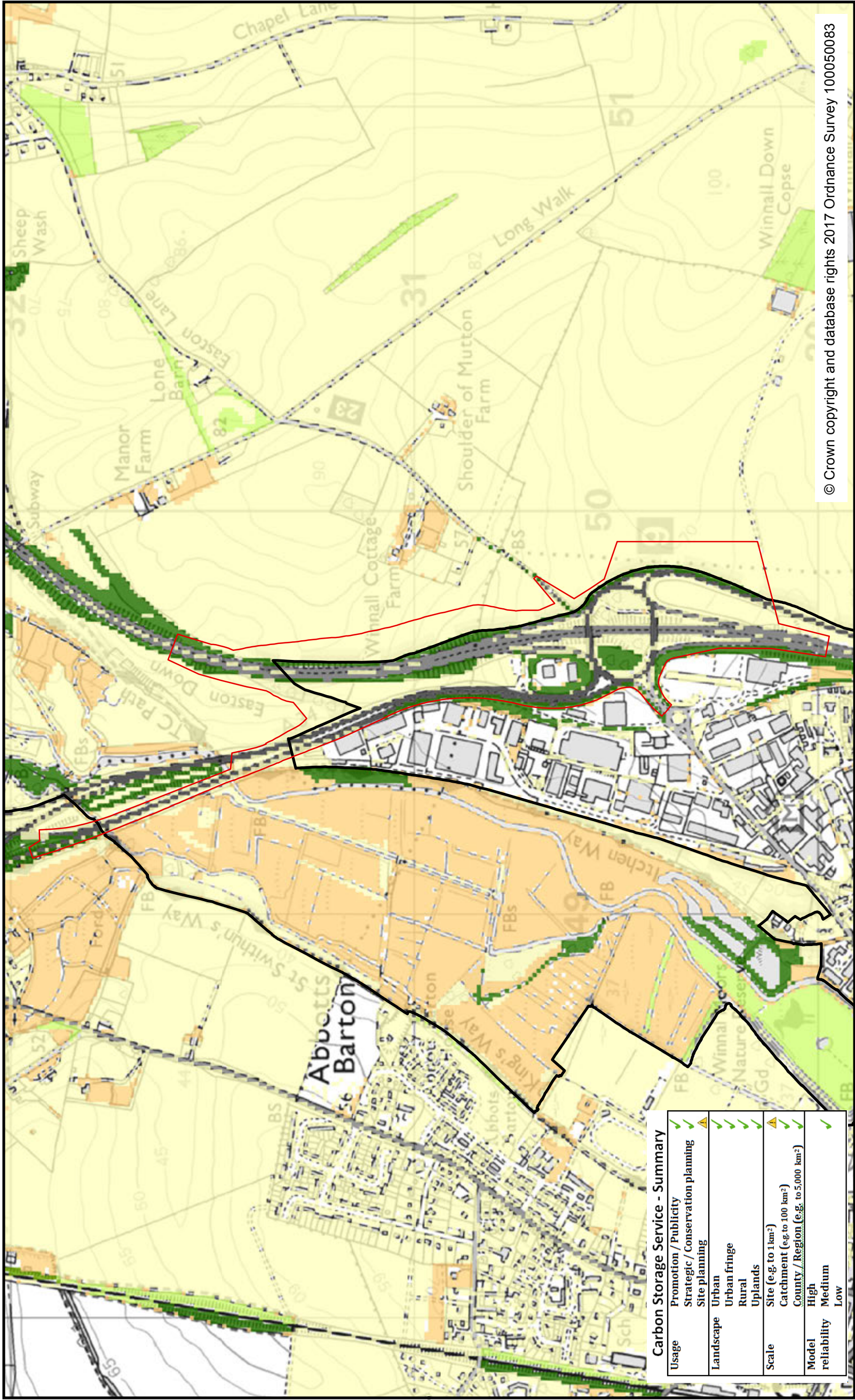
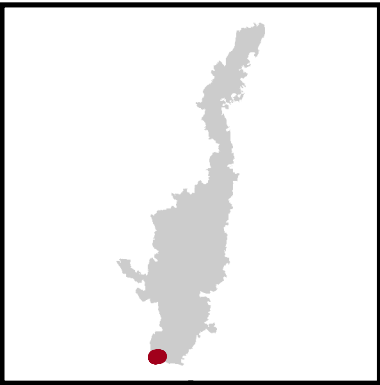
Red line boundary
SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



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| Carbon Storage Service - Summary | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity Strategic / Conservation planning Site planning |
| Landscape | Urban Urban fringe Rural Uplands |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1 km ²) Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) |
| Model reliability | High Medium Low |

Carbon storage occurs in vegetation and soil.

METHOD: This toolkit maps the estimated amount of carbon stored in different ecosystem or habitat types. Carbon storage values are taken from available literature. Values are estimates of typical storage levels per habitat type. Soil type is assumed to be typical of the mapped habitat. Soil types are not separately mapped from soil data. Habitat age and management is not considered. High values represent high carbon storage levels per unit area. Carbon storage values are calculated from the data used within the attribute link table in the BaseMap models. Carbon storage values may link to mapped habitat types at different hierarchy levels (Phase 1 Habitat, Broad Habitat or Habitat Class)

LIMITATIONS: Care should be taken in map interpretation for certain habitats where it is known that certain soil types occur, such as deep peat, or where plantation woodlands or improved grasslands occur on deep peat. In such situations the capacity will reflect the current dominant habitat type. Running an alternative scenario analysis with such habitat restored or converted to blanket bog or marshy grassland would show the higher storage capacity in such habitats. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

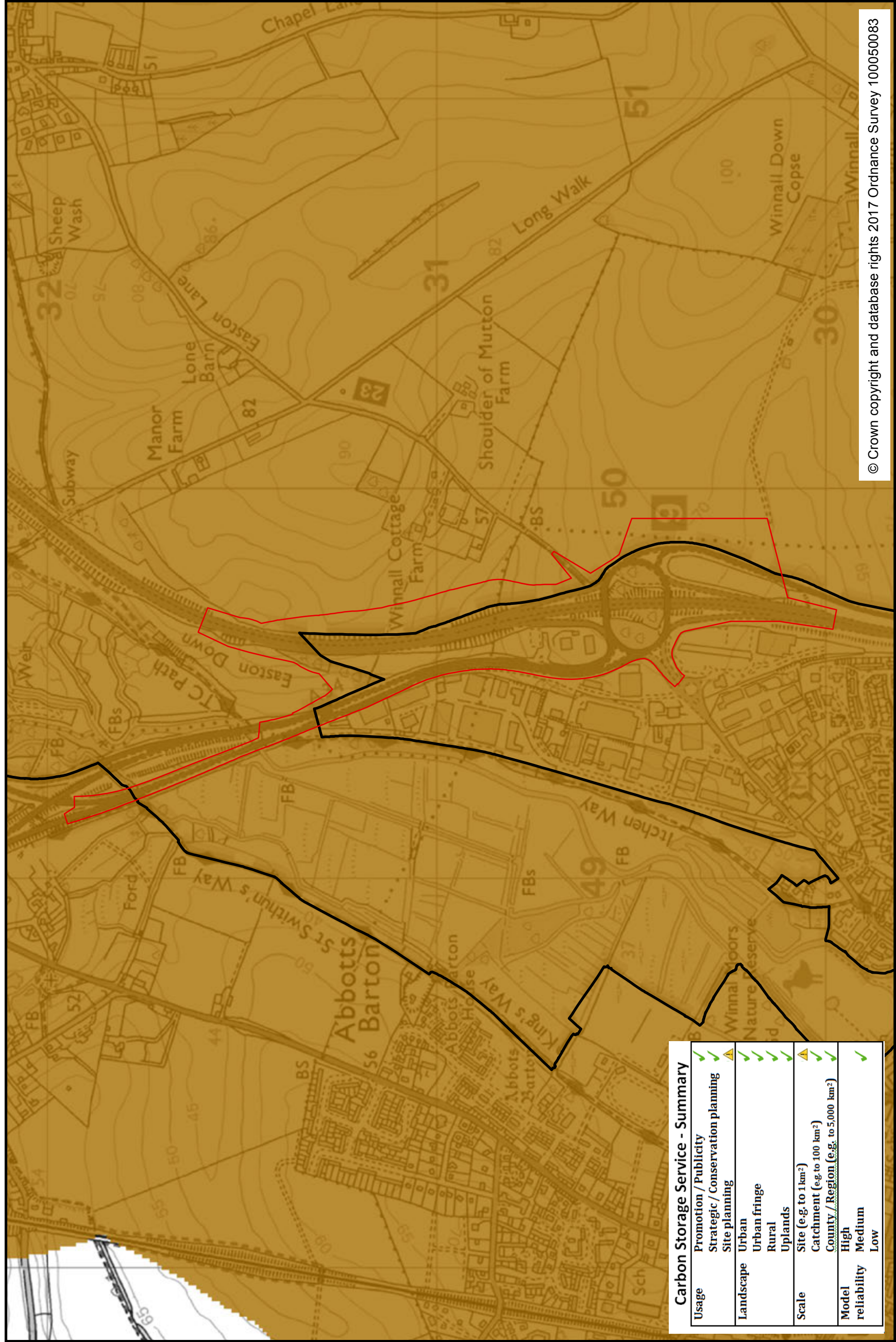


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0 0.325 Kilometers N

1:10,000
(at A3 paper size)

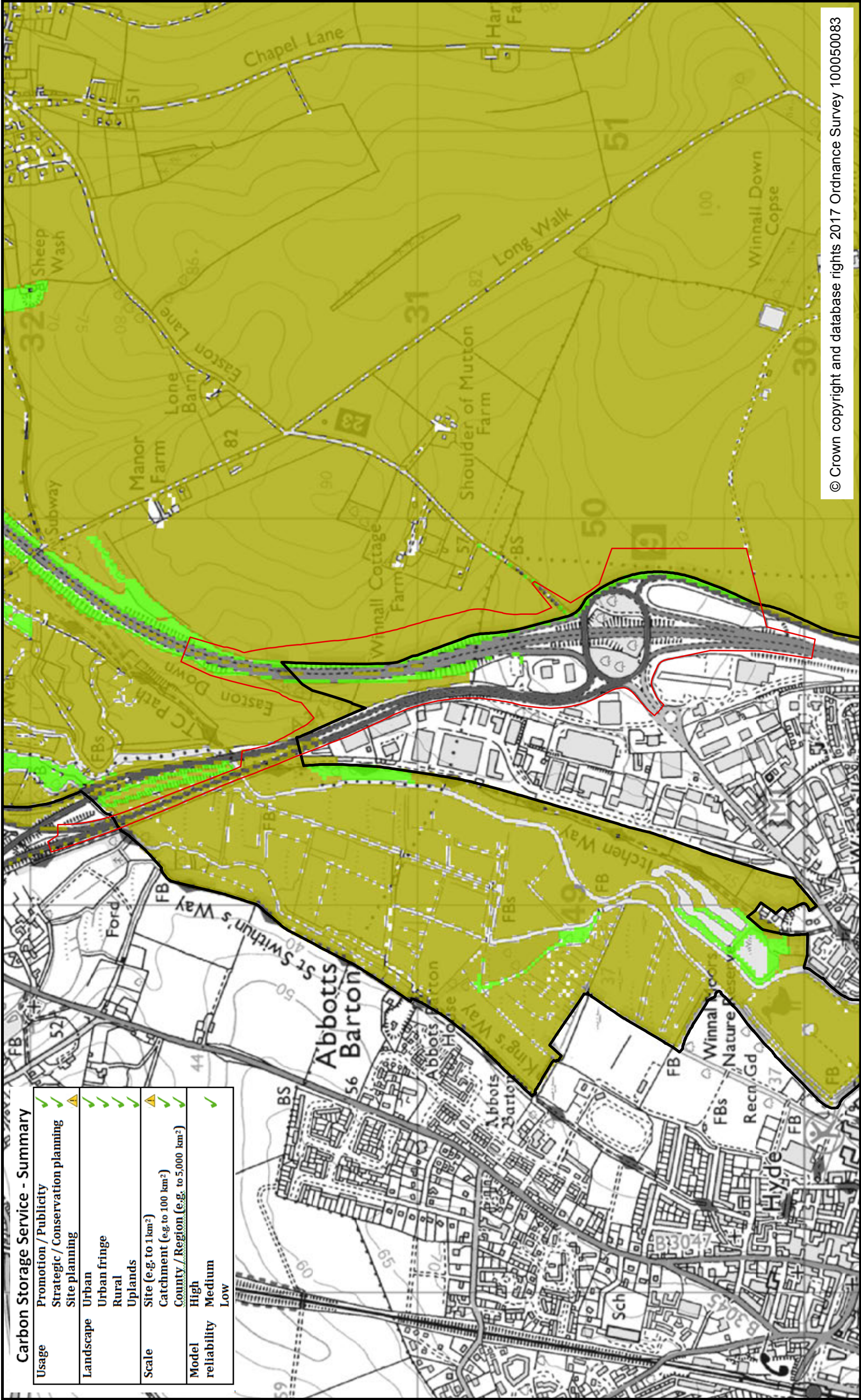
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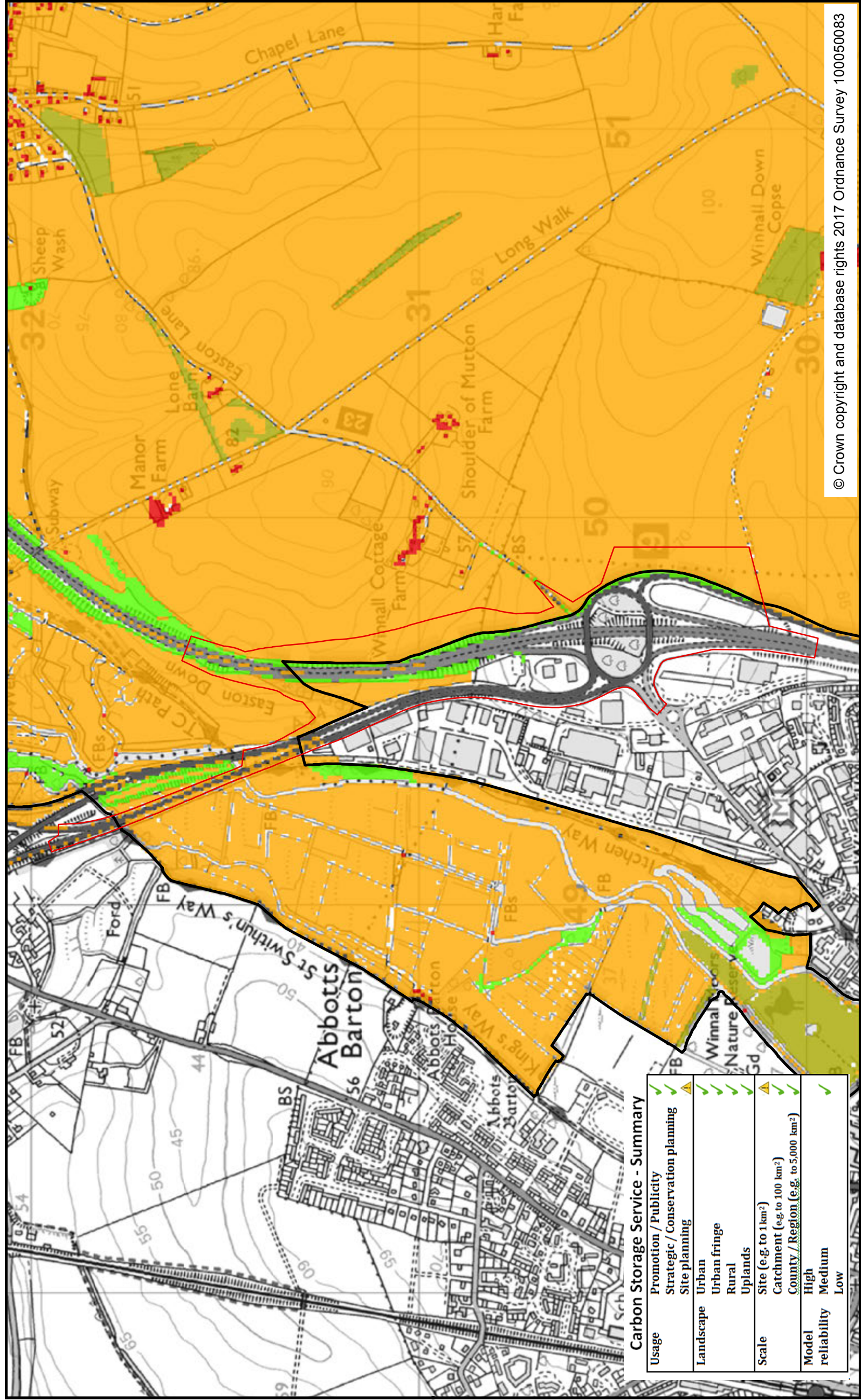



Carbon storage occurs in vegetation and soil.

METHODS: This toolkit maps the estimated amount of carbon stored in different ecosystem or habitat types. Because the benefits of carbon storage are global, all areas are mapped as high demand.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.







EcoServ-GIS

Carbon Storage Management Zones

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

Red line boundary



A1. Protect

A3. Maintain

A4. Improve

B1. Create: Highest Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to EcoServ-GIS models - executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



Areas where people benefit from carbon storage in vegetation and soil.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

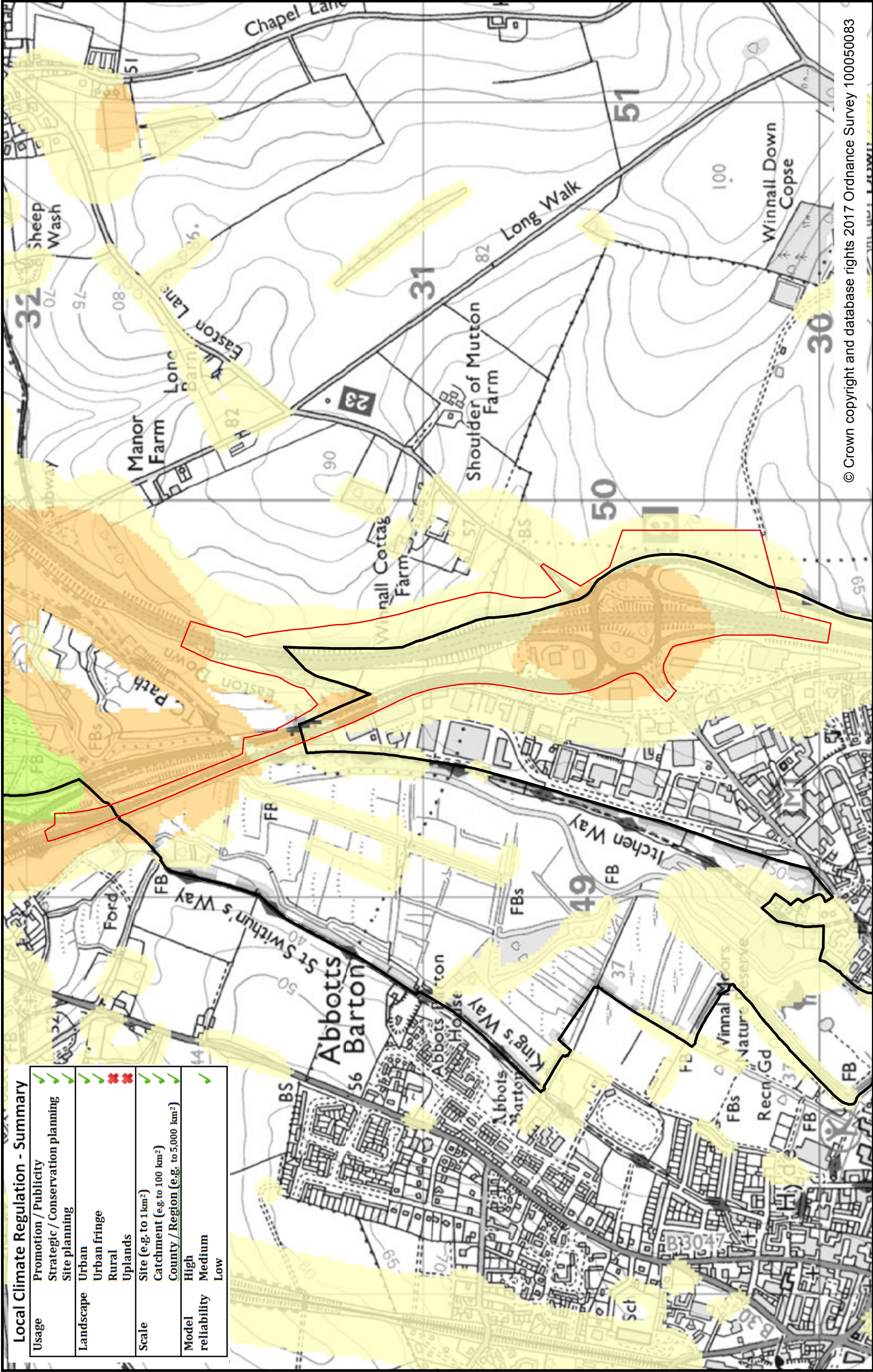
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

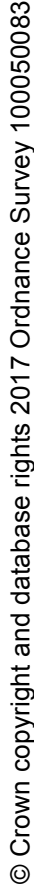
Carbon Storage Service - Summary

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | ✓ |
| | Strategic / Conservation planning | ✓ |
| Landscape | Site planning | ⚠ |
| | Urban | ✓ |
| | Urban fringe | ✓ |
| Scale | Rural | ✓ |
| | Uplands | ✓ |
| | Site (e.g. to 1 km ²) | ⚠ |
| Model reliability | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | ✓ |
| | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) | ✓ |
| | High | ✓ |
| | Medium | ✓ |
| | Low | ✓ |

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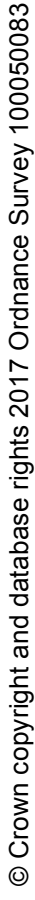
0 0.3 Kilometers 1:10,500 (at A3 paper size)
Date: 08/12/2017





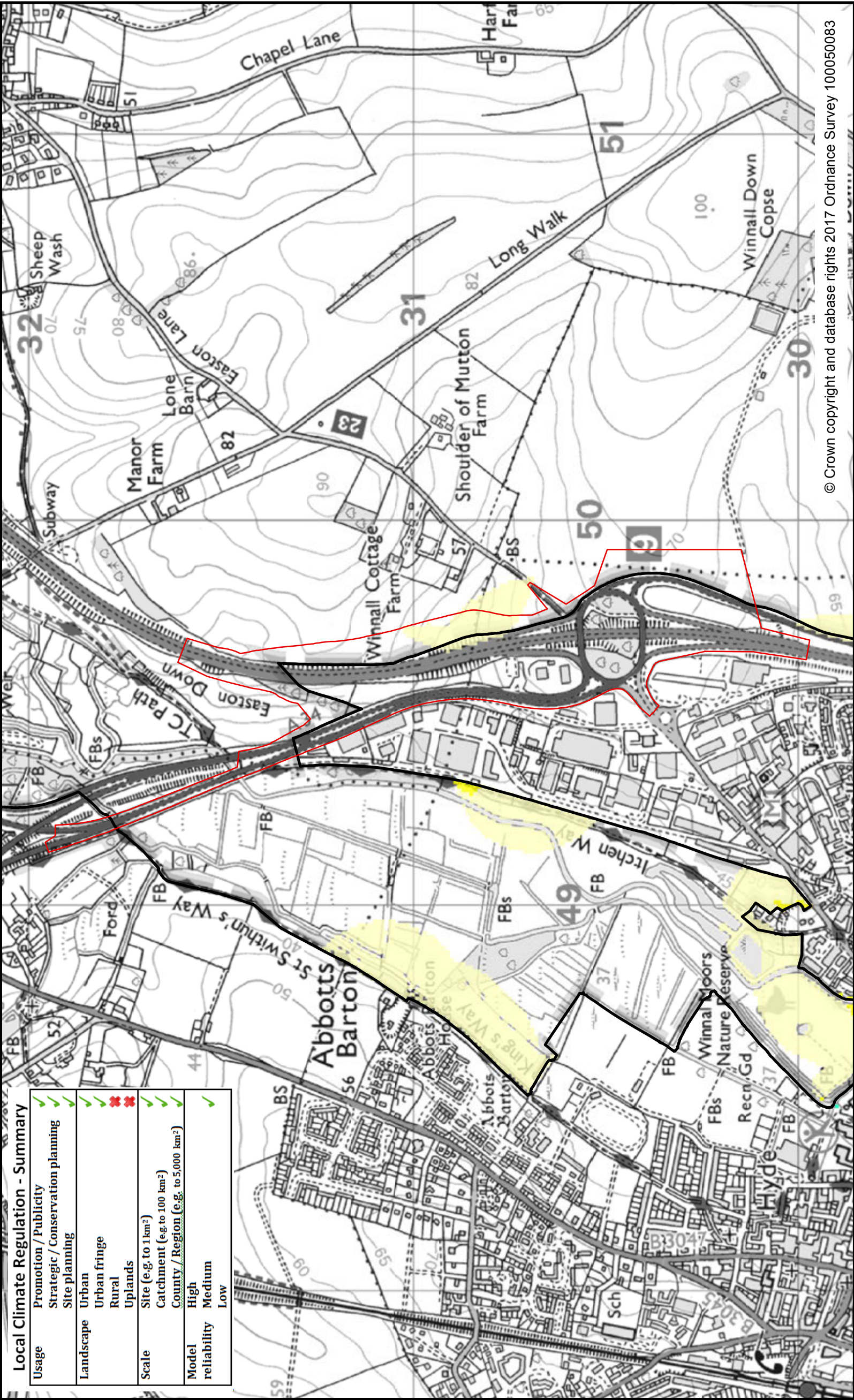
METHODS: Larger urban areas are assumed to have demand for Local Climate Regulation. Demand is mapped based on cover of man made surfaces, population density and the proportion of the local population potentially susceptible to heat waves (based on age). There is assumed to be no demand in non-urban areas or areas below the mapped population density thresholds. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Local search distance (population size) = 200 m Local search distance (age risk score) = 200 m. Minimum population size (local scale) > 50 people. Urban areas with heat islands (> 1,000 ha). Local cover of man made surfaces = 200 m

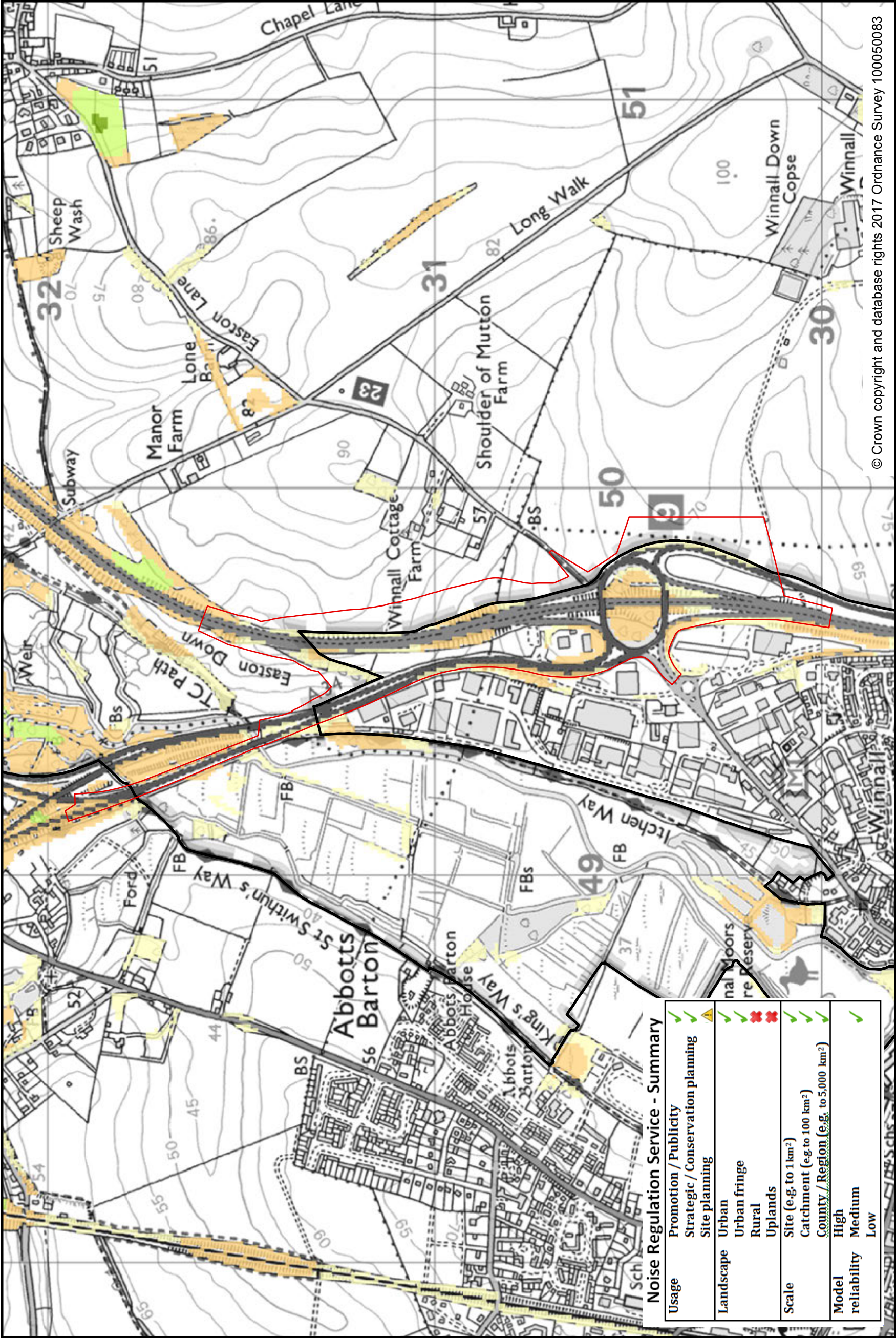
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LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



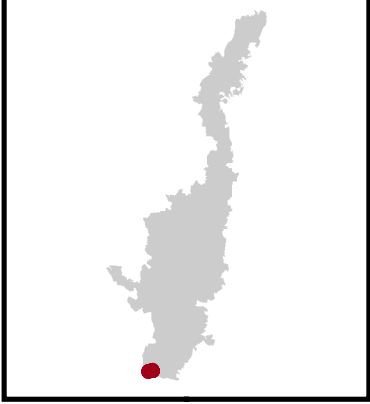


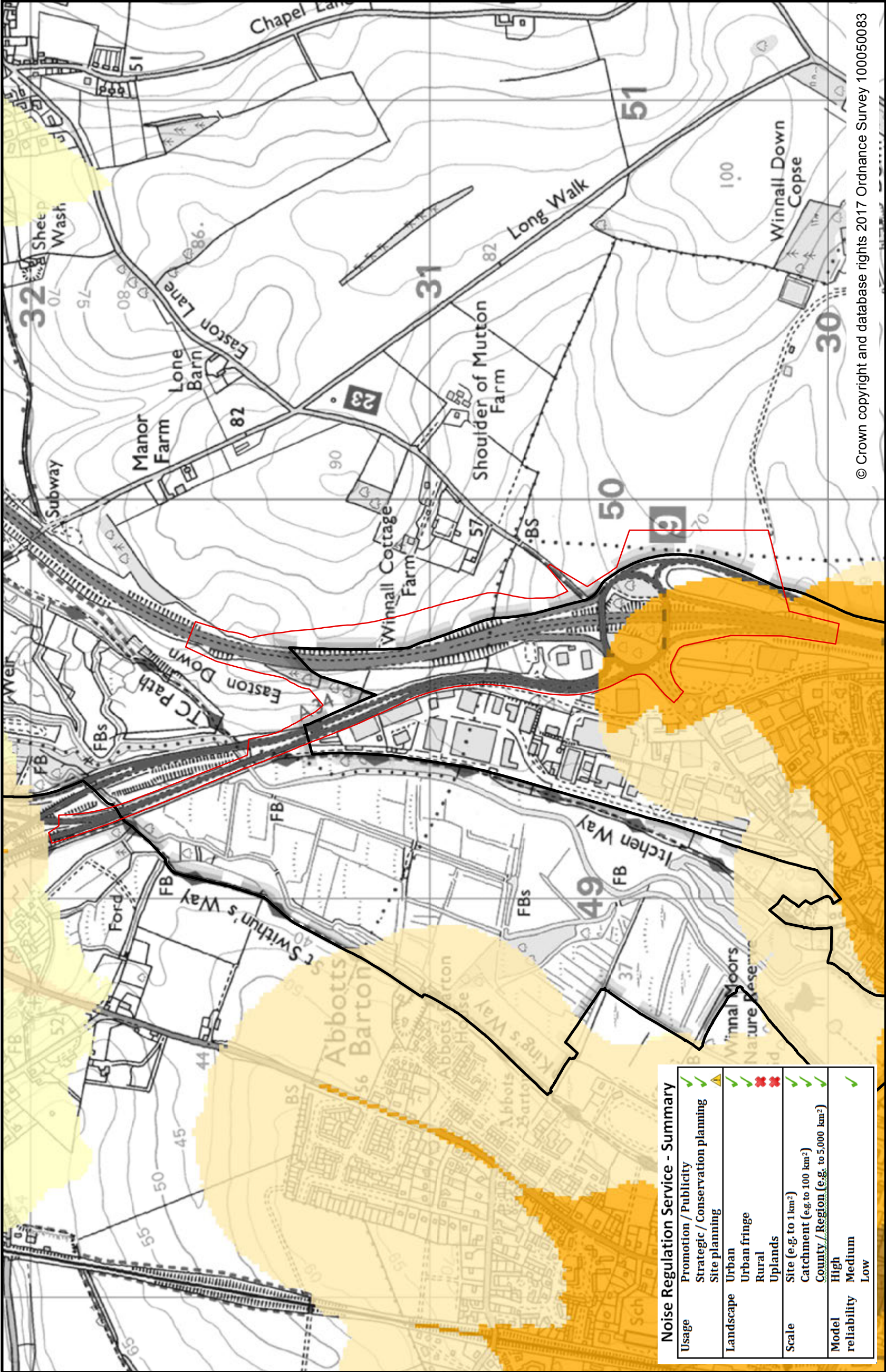



Noise regulation capacity reflects the ability of different ecosystems and habitats to absorb noise pollution.

METHODS: Noise regulation values per ecosystem / habitat are inferred from available literature. These are estimated typical values. Habitat age and management is not considered. Analysis is conducted at short and local scales to give capacity scores based on habitat type and patch size. Default short scale distance = 30 m. Default local scale distance = 100 m

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.







EcoServ-GIS

Noise Regulation Demand

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

80 - 100

60 - 80



40 - 60




20 - 40

1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).





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00.35 Kilometers

1:10,000

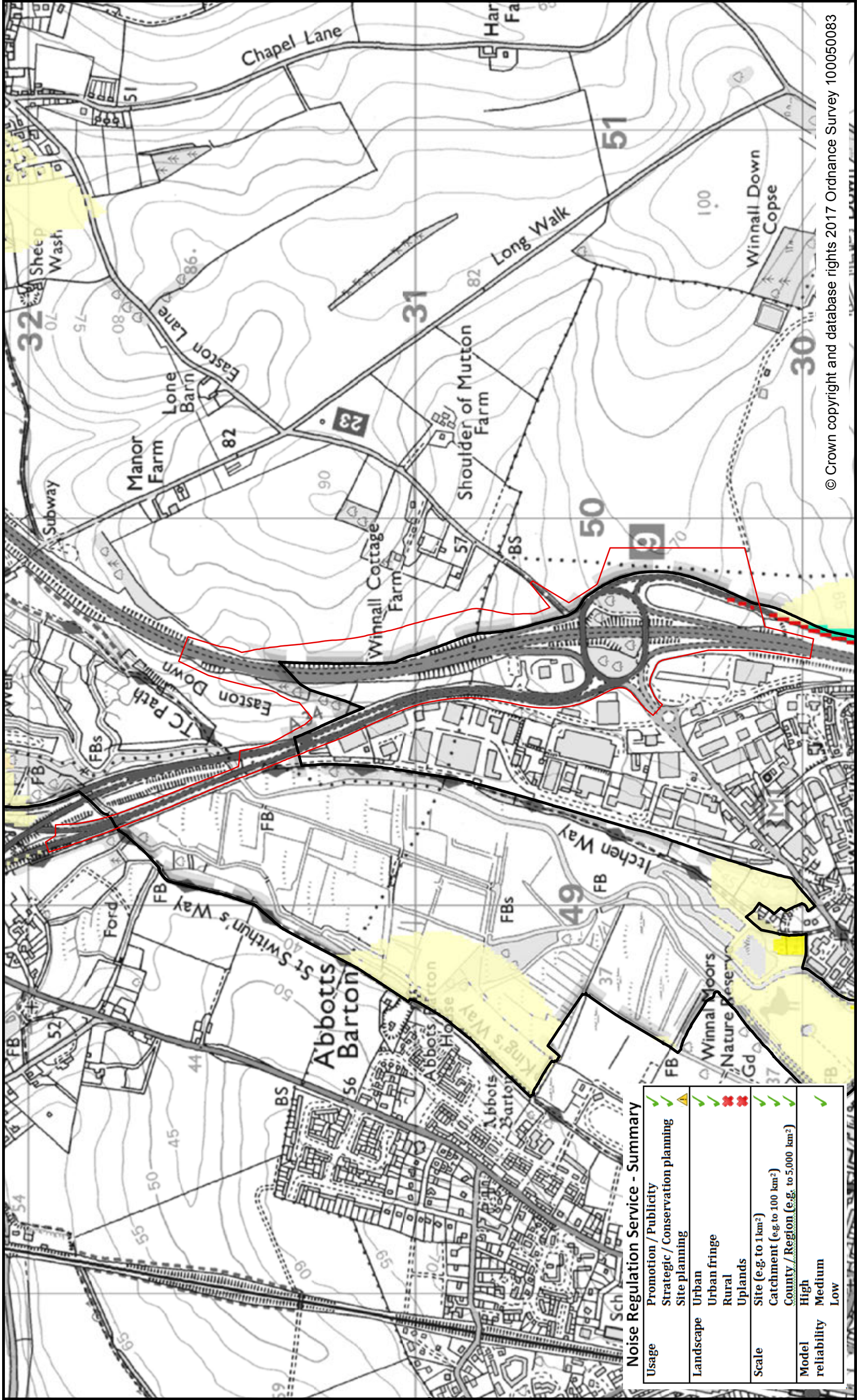
(at A3 paper size)

Date: 08/12/2017

Noise regulation demand reflects the predicted need for noise regulation. This is based on modelled noise levels, population density and health data.

METHODS: Local search distance (population size) = 300 m, Minimum population size (local scale) = 50, Local search distance health scores = 300 m, Max noise distance from airports = 1500 m, Max noise distance from motorways = 800 m, Max noise distance from railways = 650 m, Max noise distance from A roads = 600 m, Max noise distance from B roads = 550 m. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

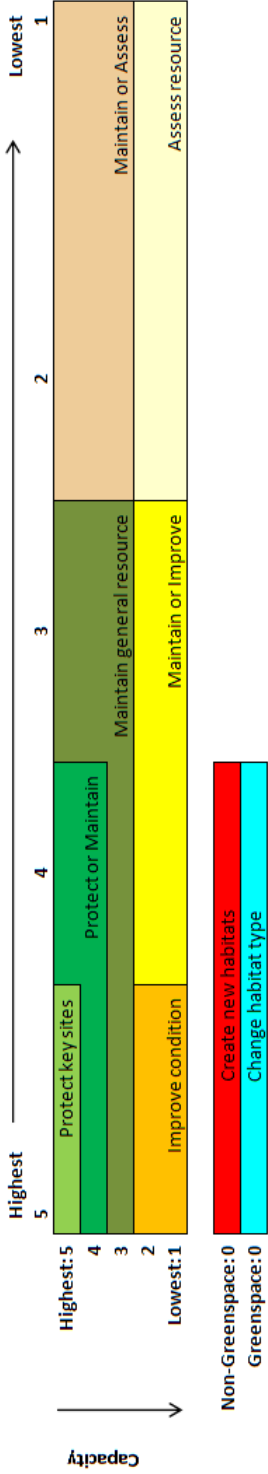


| Noise Regulation Service - Summary | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity Strategic / Conservation planning Site planning |
| Landscape | Urban Urban fringe Rural Uplands |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1km ²) Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) |
| Model reliability | High Medium Low |

Areas where people benefit from the noise reducing impact of semi-natural habitats and ecosystems.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



Noise Regulation Management Zones

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

A1. Protect
A2. Protect / Maintain
A3. Maintain
A4. Improve
A5. Maintain / Improve
A6. Maintain / Assess
A7. Assess
A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
B1. Create: Highest Demand
B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

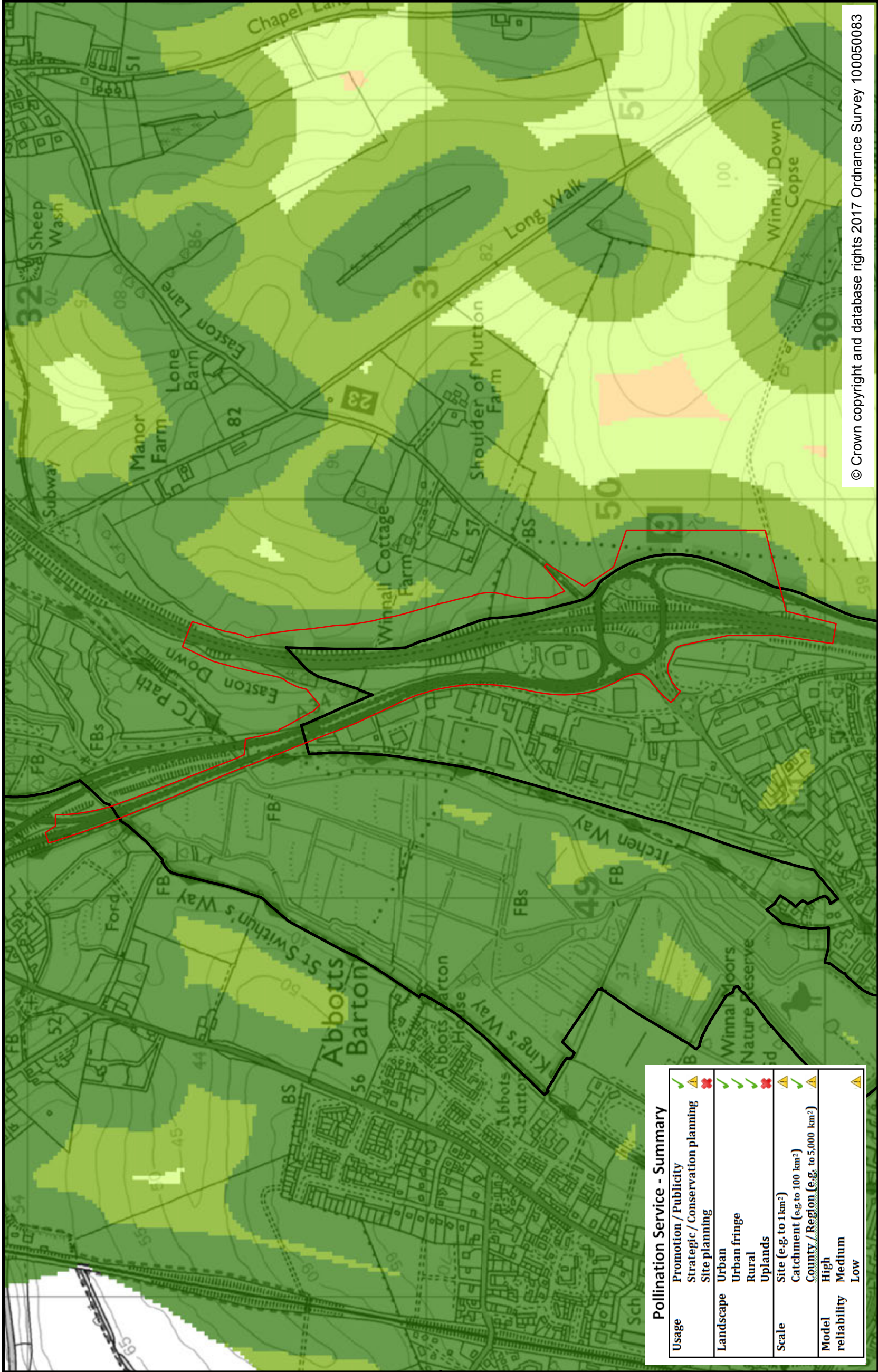
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00.35 Kilometers

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(at A3 paper size)

Date: 08/12/2017




| Pollination Service - Summary | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | ✓ |
| | Strategic / Conservation planning | ✓ |
| | Site planning | ✗ |
| Landscape | Urban | ✓ |
| | Urban fringe | ✓ |
| | Rural | ✓ |
| | Uplands | ✗ |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1 km ²) | ✓ |
| | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | ✓ |
| | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) | ✓ |
| Model reliability | High | ✓ |
| | Medium | ✓ |
| | Low | ✓ |

Pollination capacity reflects the ability of different ecosystems to support wild pollinators, using an estimate of likely visitation by pollinators.

METHODS: Habitat types such as grassland and linear and edge habitats are identified that are likely to support wild pollinators. Distance from pollinator habitat is used to indicate the potential visitation likelihood by wild pollinators. A maximum travel distance of ~700 m is used within the mapping. Beyond this distance from a pollinator source habitat there is expected to be no capacity for pollination. Edge habitat is identified as 20 m into woodland habitats.

LIMITATIONS: The method used only considers habitat type and distance. No information on habitat area or habitat quality is included. The presence of any large areas of "unknown" or "unclassified" habitats in the BaseMap will have low capacity in this map. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



EcoServ-GIS

Pollination Capacity

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

80 - 100

60 - 80


40 - 60

20 - 40


1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity


EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).




South Downs
National Park Authority




Sussex
Biodiversity
Record Centre






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Scottish
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Trust

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00.3 Kilometers

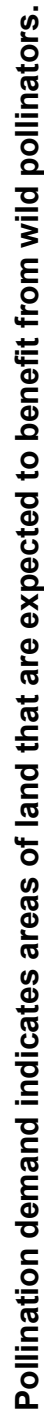
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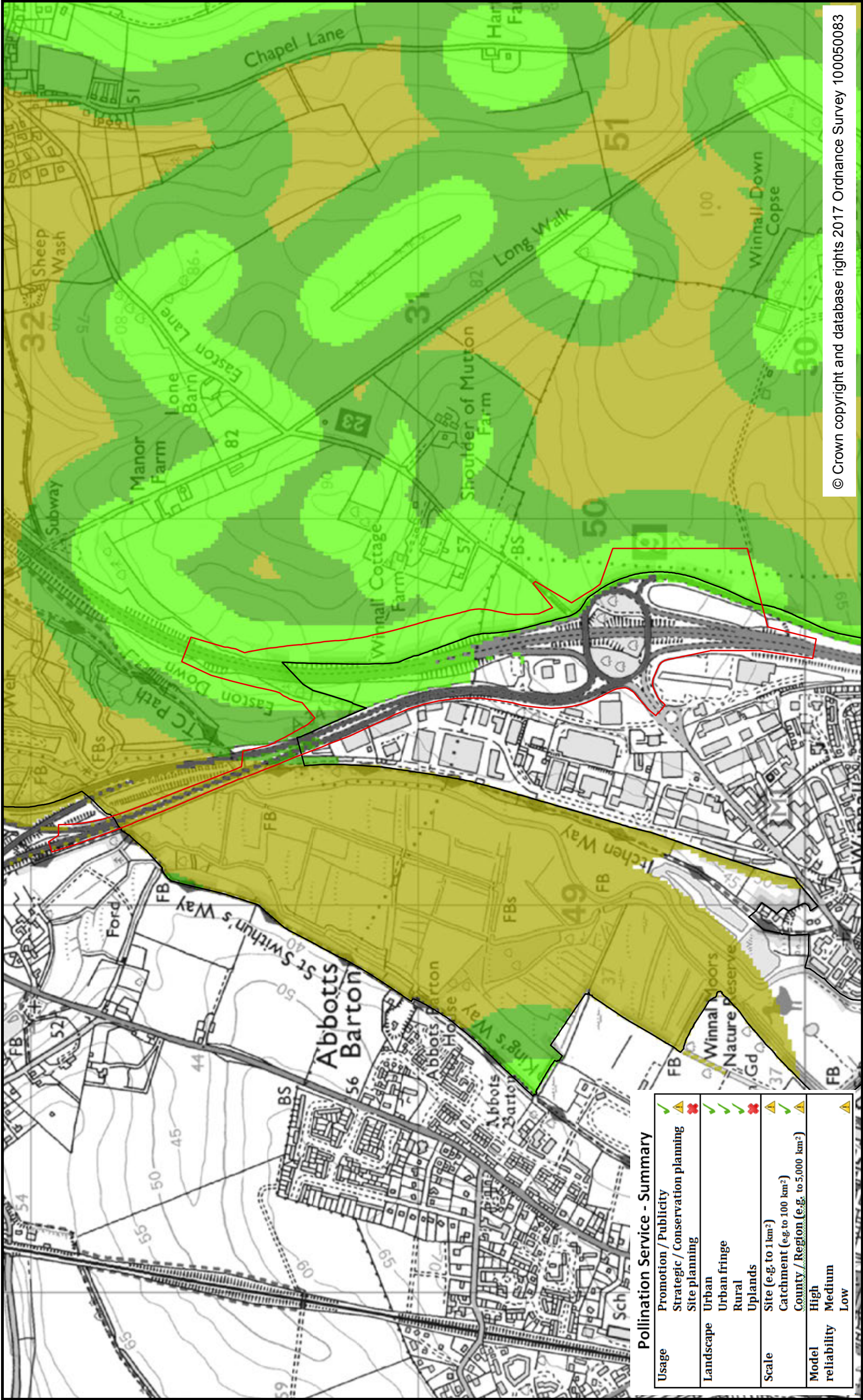
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(at A3 paper size)

Date: 08/12/2017



LIMITATIONS: Often, depending on the input data used, arable land may be poorly mapped. Not all crops grown within areas of arable land will require pollination. If alternative data sources are available, they can be used to map the location of pollination demand. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



Pollination
Benefiting Areas

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Benefits to people

A1. Highest

A2. High

A3. Intermediate

A4. Low

A5. Lowest

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

Areas where crops in farmland, allotments or orchards are likely to benefit from wild pollinators from nearby semi-habitats.

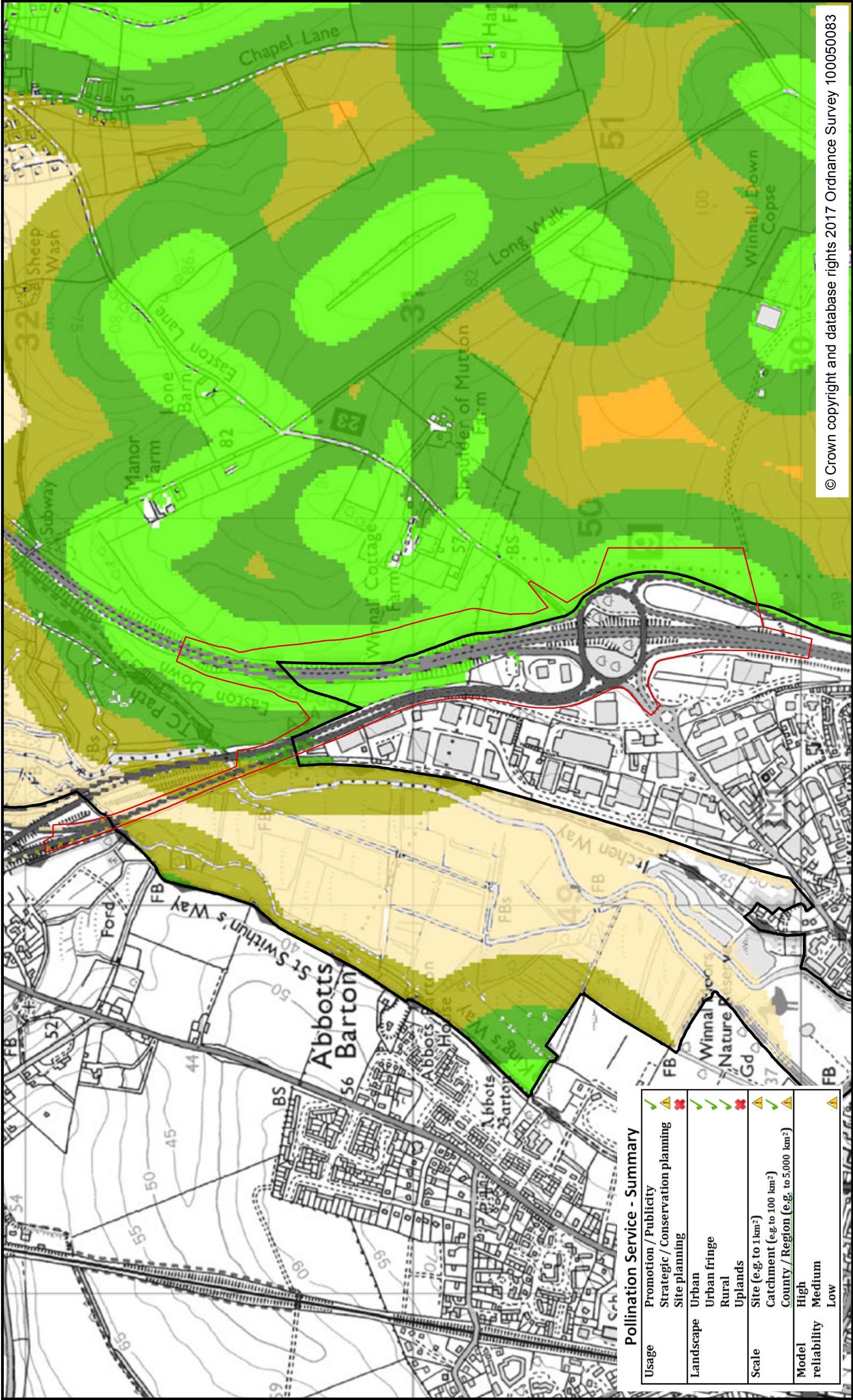
METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the levels of benefits that may be delivered to people by the habitats currently present. Not all categories are always present. White space indicates no data or no service benefits.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

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0 0.4 Kilometers N
Date: 08/12/2017

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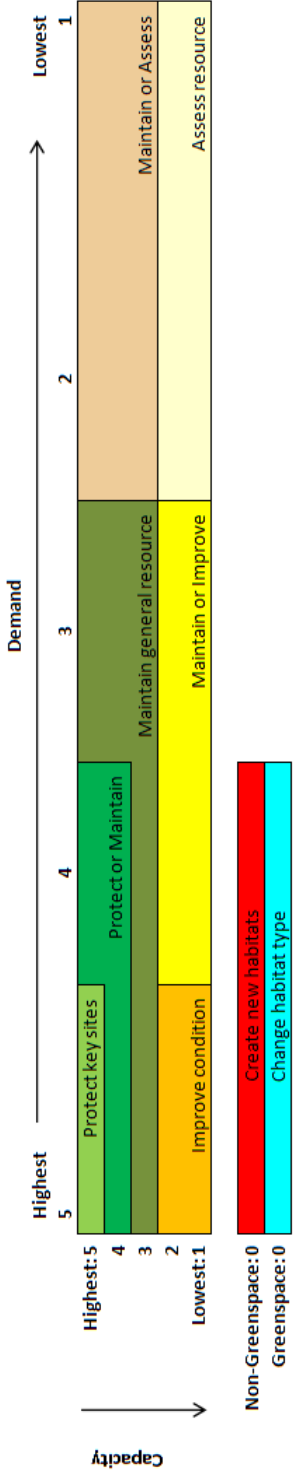


| Pollination Service - Summary | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | Strategic / Conservation planning | Site planning |
| Landscape | Urban | Urban fringe | Rural |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1 km ²) | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) |
| Model reliability | High | Medium | Low |

Areas where crops in farmland, allotments or orchards are likely to benefit from wild pollinators from nearby semi-habitats.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



Pollination Management Zones

Red line boundary

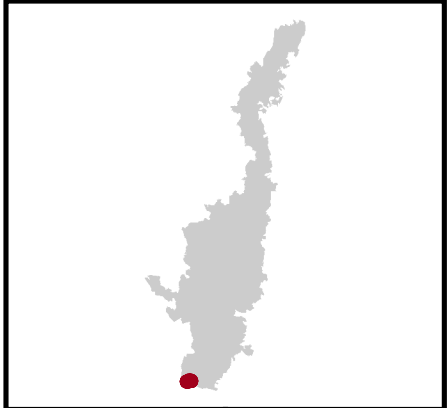
SDNPA boundary

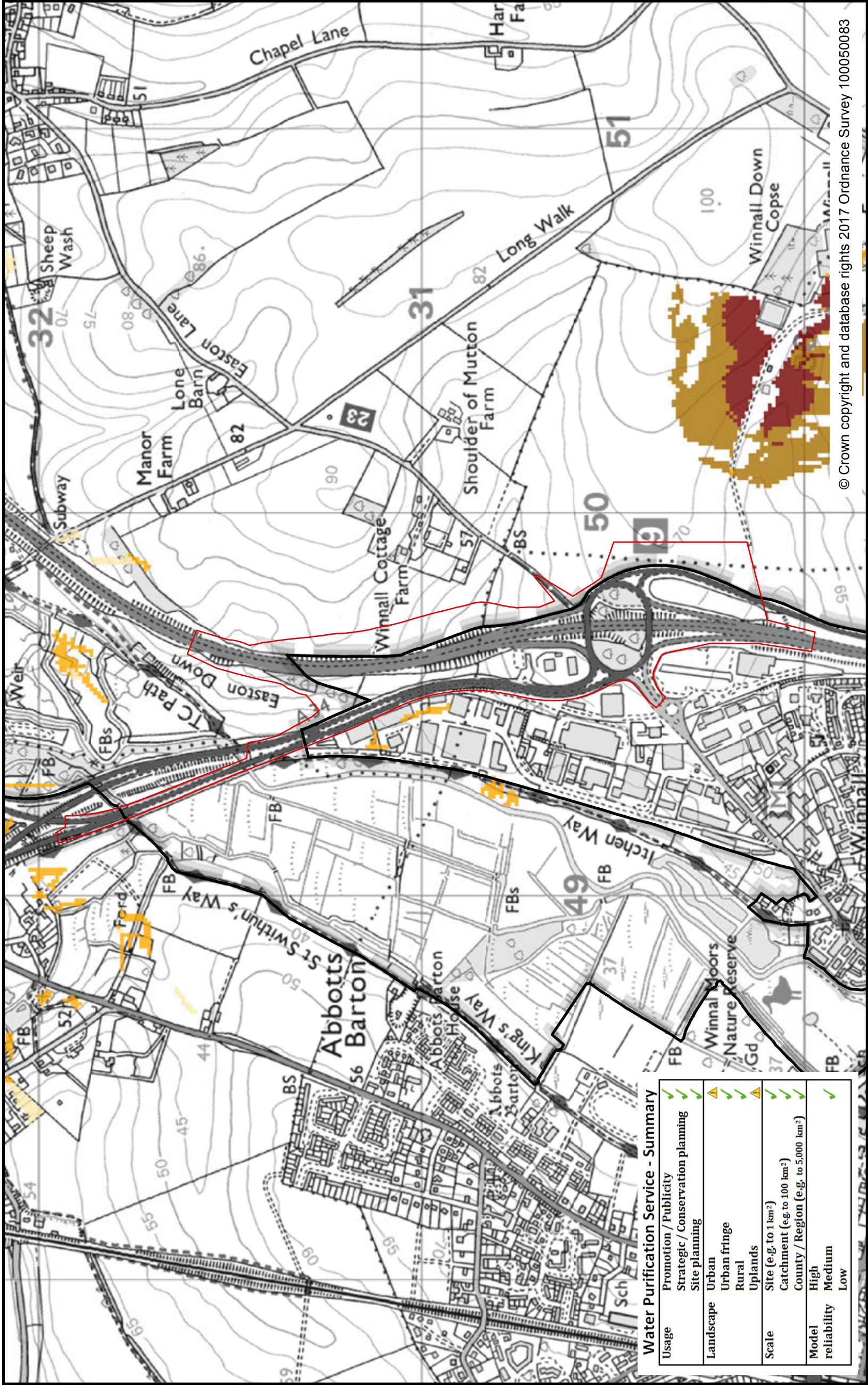
Suggested Management


- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).







EcoServ-GIS

Water Purification Demand

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

80 - 100

60 - 80


40 - 60

20 - 40


1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



South Downs
National Park Authority






Sussex
Biodiversity
Record Centre

Areas of land that may generate pollution risks to watercourses

METHODS: Demand is mapped based on a modified USLE equation, further adapted from a method presented in Sivertun and Prange (2003). Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Maximum risk distance from watercourses = 250 m. Potentially polluting land use types = Arable land, improved grassland, urban areas. Flow accumulation threshold used to identify streams, from which to map watersheds (catchments) = 20,000

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



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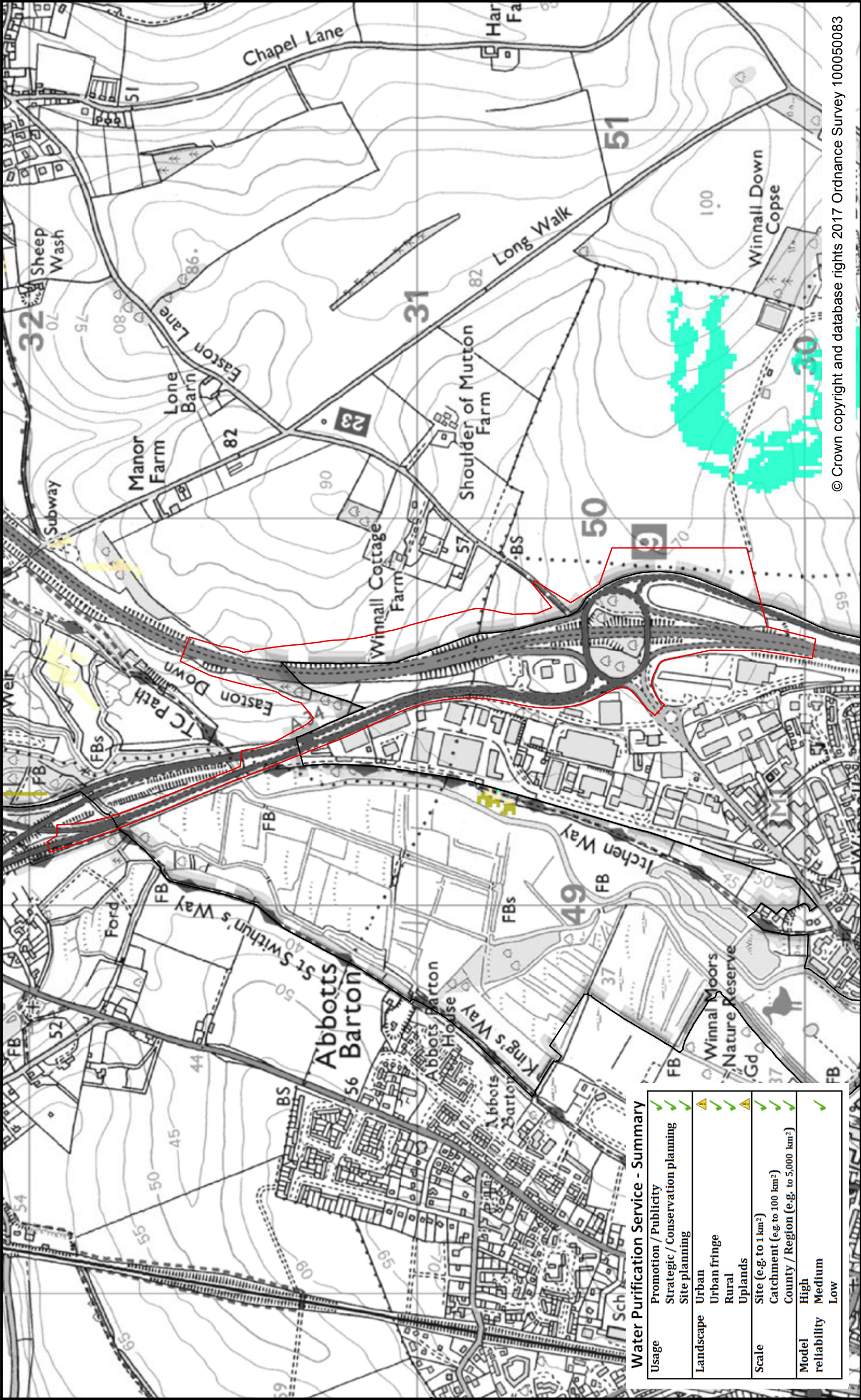
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(at A3 paper size)

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0.4 Kilometers

Date: 08/12/2017

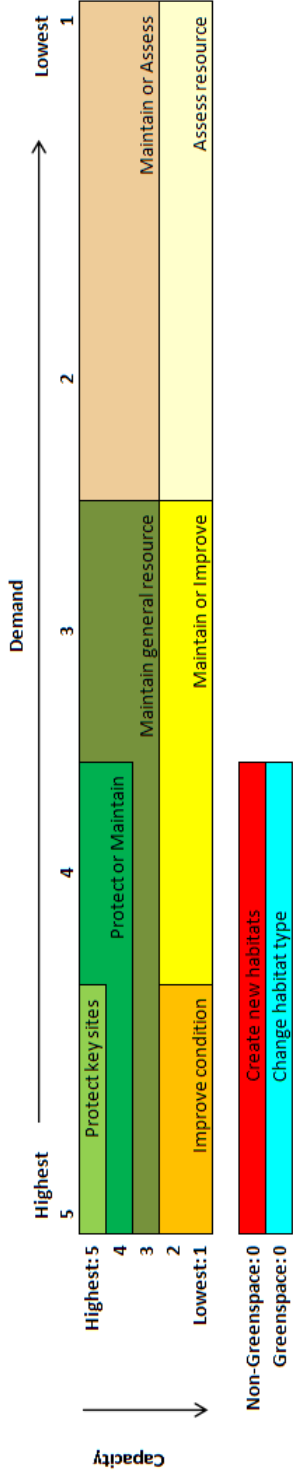


| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | ✓ |
| | Strategic / Conservation planning | ✓ |
| | Site planning | ✓ |
| Landscape | Urban fringe | ▲ |
| | Rural | ✓ |
| | Uplands | ▲ |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1 km ²) | ✓ |
| | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | ✓ |
| | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) | ✓ |
| Model reliability | High | ✓ |
| | Medium | ✓ |
| | Low | ✓ |

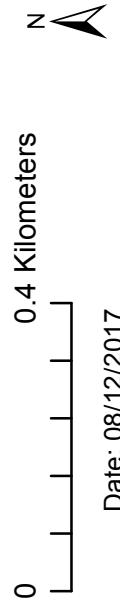
Areas where people may be benefiting from the water purification effects of vegetation near streams

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



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Date: 08/12/2017

Water Purification Management Zones

Red line boundary

SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

A1: Protect

A2: Protect / Maintain

A3: Maintain

A4: Improve

A5: Maintain / Improve

A6: Maintain / Assess

A7: Assess

A8: Change habitat type: Highest Demand

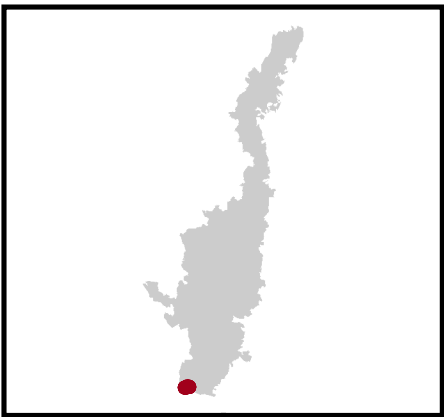
A9: Change habitat type: High Demand

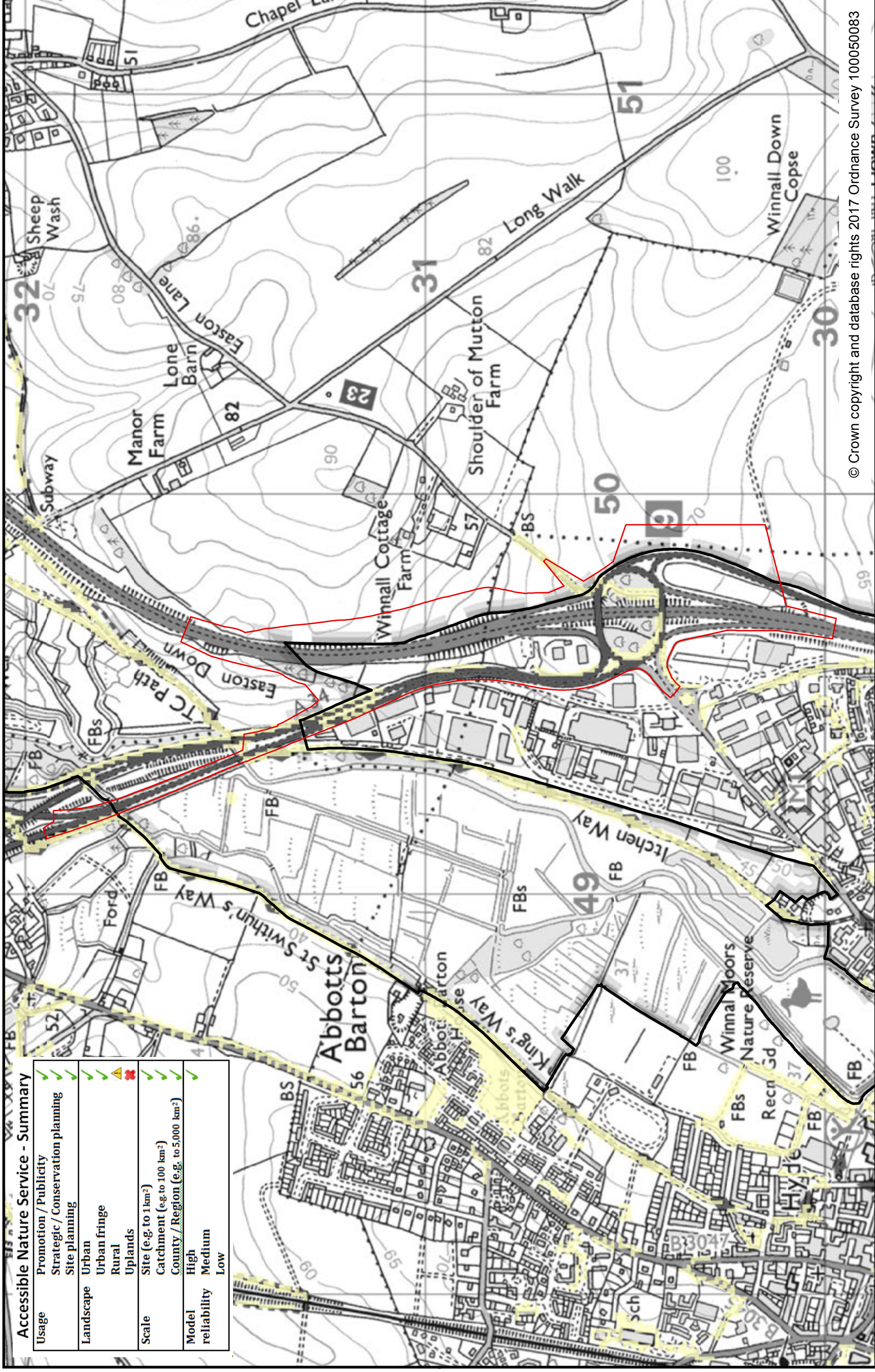
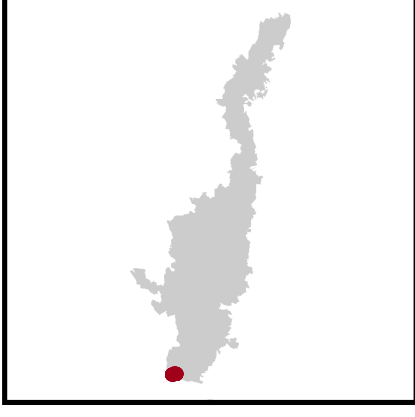
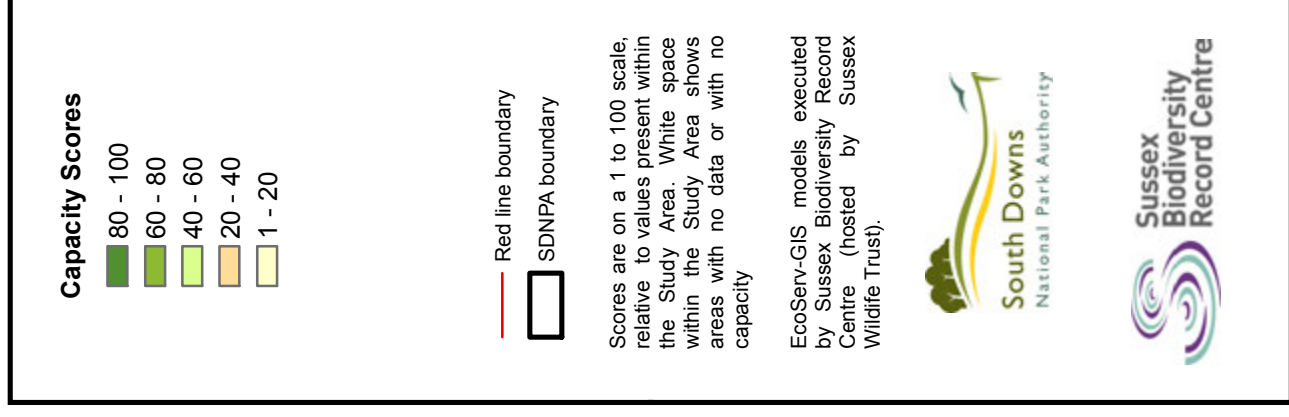
B1: Create: Highest Demand

B2: Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

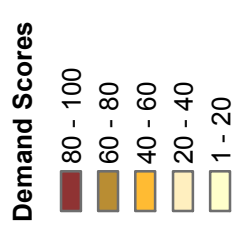




Accessible Nature occurs where greenspace or semi-natural habitats give health and well being benefits to people through regular access for walking, cycling or jogging.

METHODS: Accessible Nature Capacity values per habitat are inferred from available literature. Values are estimates of "perceived naturalness" from public surveys, via photo interpretation. High values represent areas where habitats have a higher "perceived naturalness" score at both the site, and local, scale. Therefore larger continuous blocks of more natural habitat types will have higher scores than smaller isolated sites of the same habitat type. Default local search neighbourhood values are used, but can be modified by the user. (Default = 300 m)

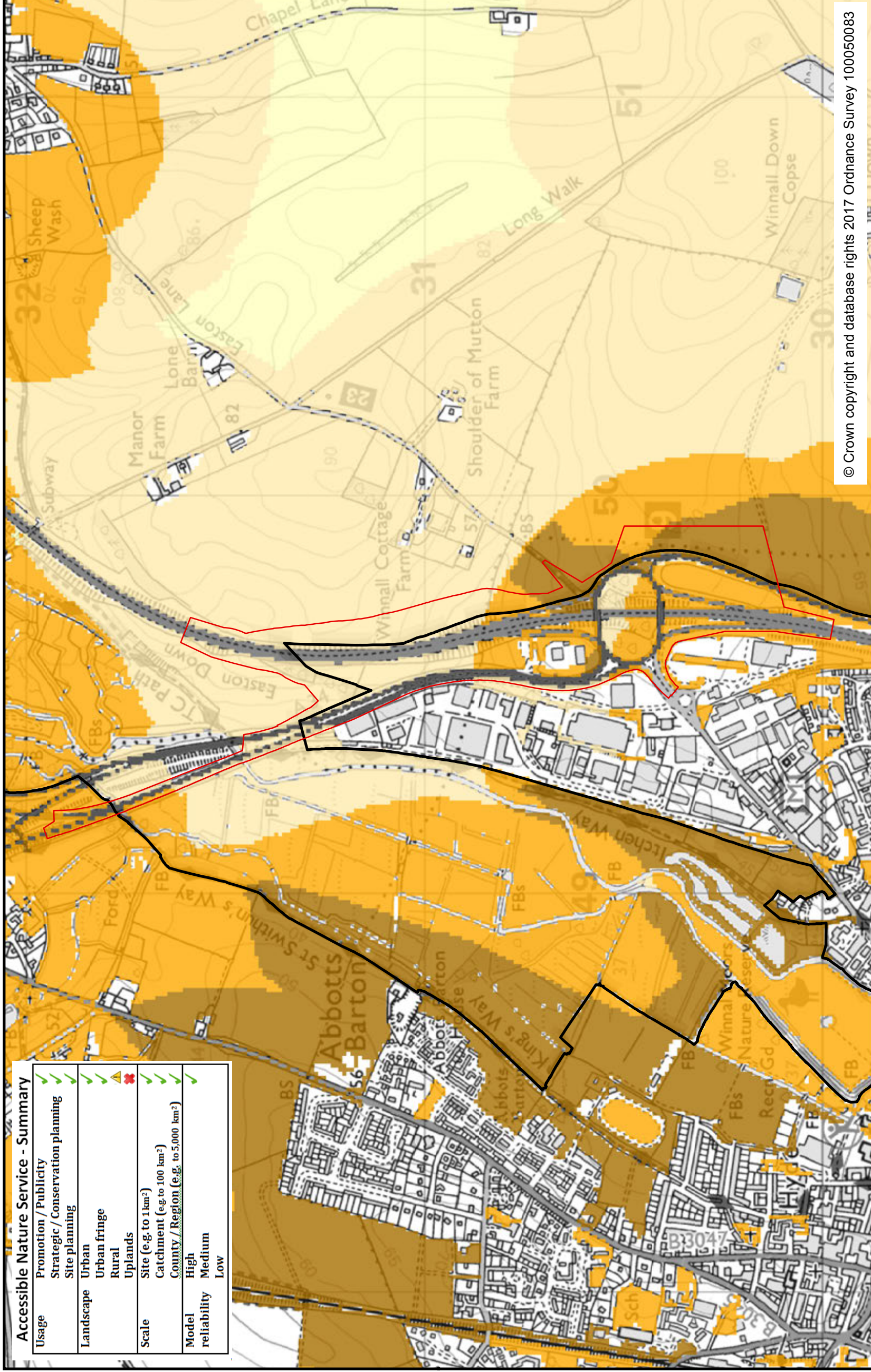
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



— Red line boundary
SDNPA boundary

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



Accessible Nature occurs where greenspace or semi-natural habitats give health and well being benefits to people through regular access for walking, cycling or jogging.

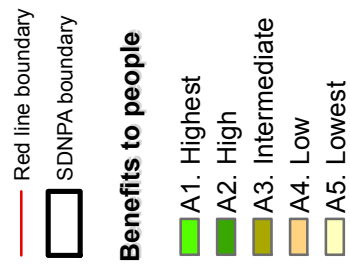
Demand is mapped based on population size, health scores, greenspace size and accessibility. The Demand score is based on several combined indicators: population density, health scores and estimated visitation likelihood, based on greenspace size and distance. High values represent areas where there is a higher predicted benefit to those people likely to use each accessible nature site. Default local search neighbourhood values are used, but can be modified by the user. Local = 600 m, Landscape = 2400 m, Region = 12800 m. Greenspace size thresholds are applied: Local > 0.1 ha, Landscape > 10 ha, Region > 100 ha

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

| Usage | Promotion / Publicity |
|-------|-----------------------|
| | |

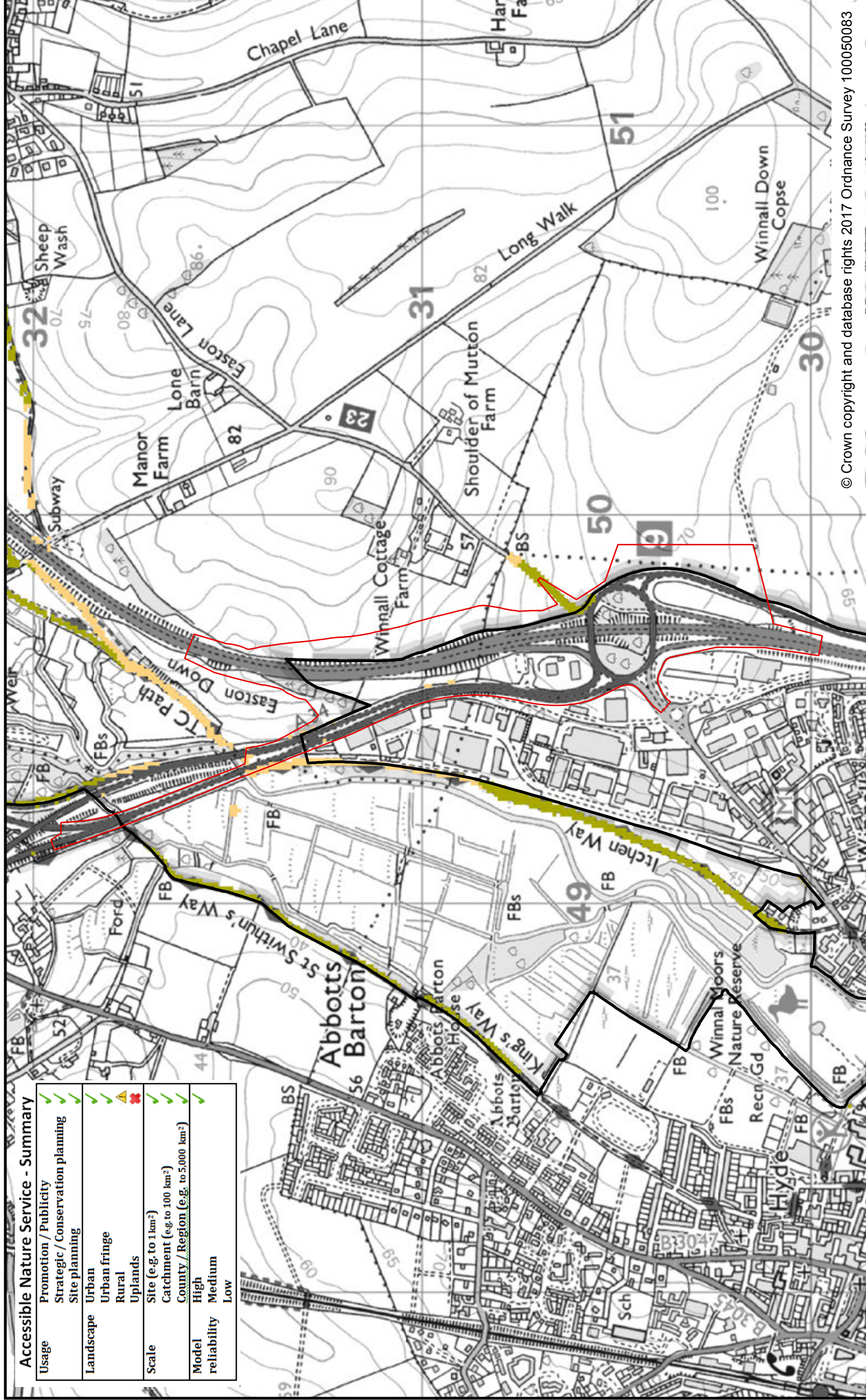
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity |
|-------|-----------------------|
| | |

Accessible Nature Benefiting Areas



The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

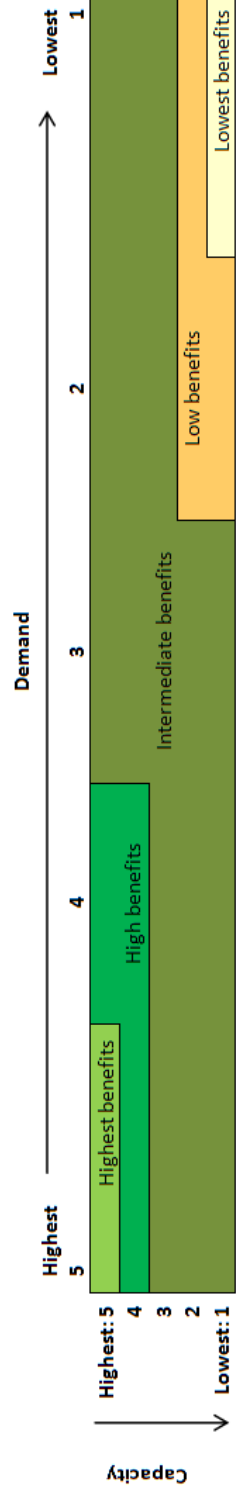
EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



Accessible Nature occurs where greenspace or semi-natural habitats give health and well being benefits to people through regular access for walking, cycling or jogging.

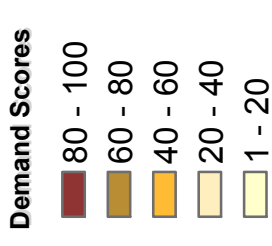
METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the levels of benefits that may be delivered to people by the habitats currently present. Not all categories are always present. White space indicates no data or no service benefits.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



METHODS: This map reflects the range of habitat types that are available in a local area for formal or informal study. Areas with a mix of habitats are assumed to offer opportunities for study, reflection and knowledge. The "unrestricted" capacity is shown, for areas which are likely to be accessed by the public. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped capacity. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Local search distance = 300 m, Minimum education site size = 5,000 m (0.5 ha), Minimum number of Broad Habitats present = 2

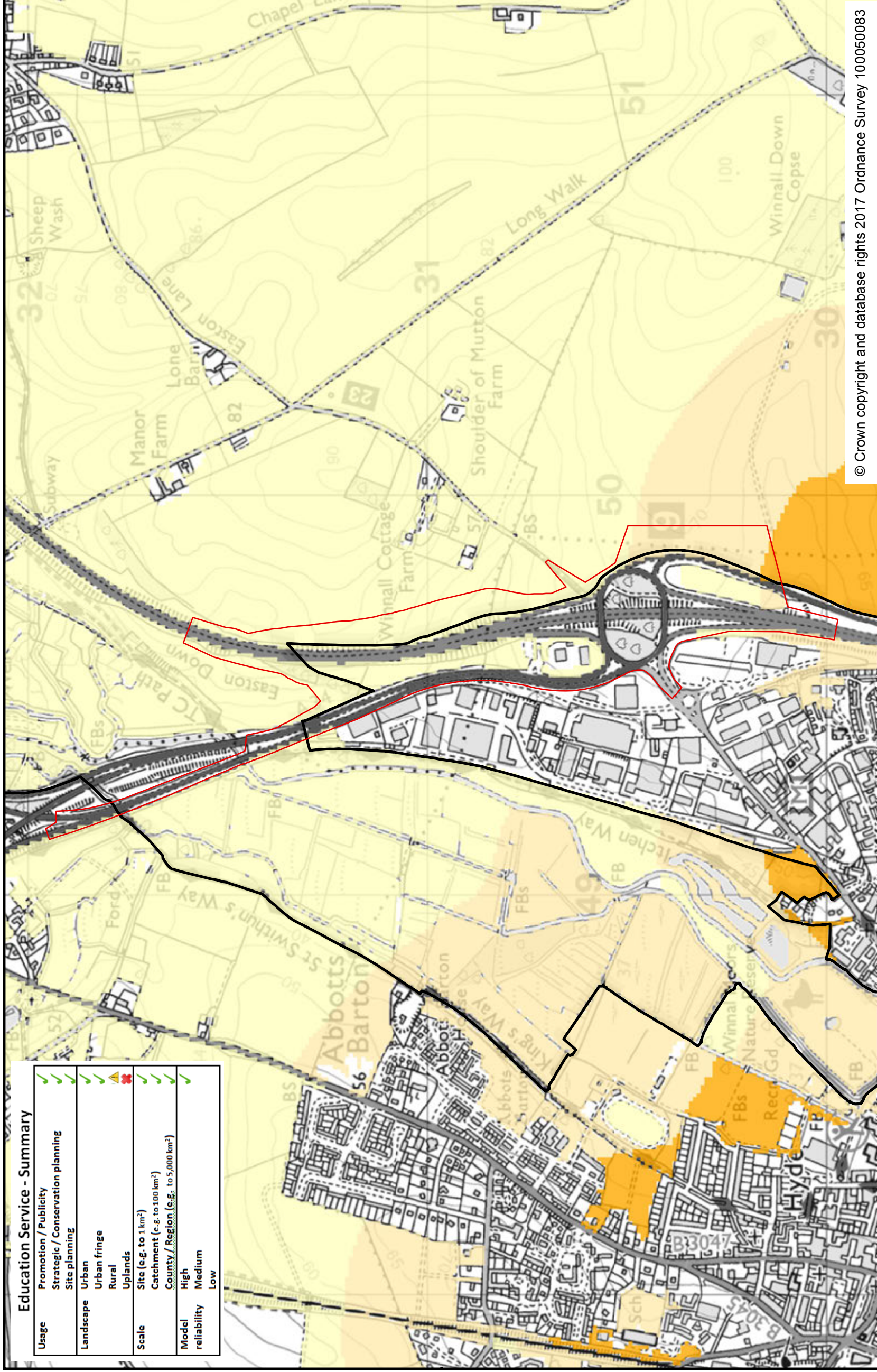
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



— Red line boundary
 SDNPA boundary

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

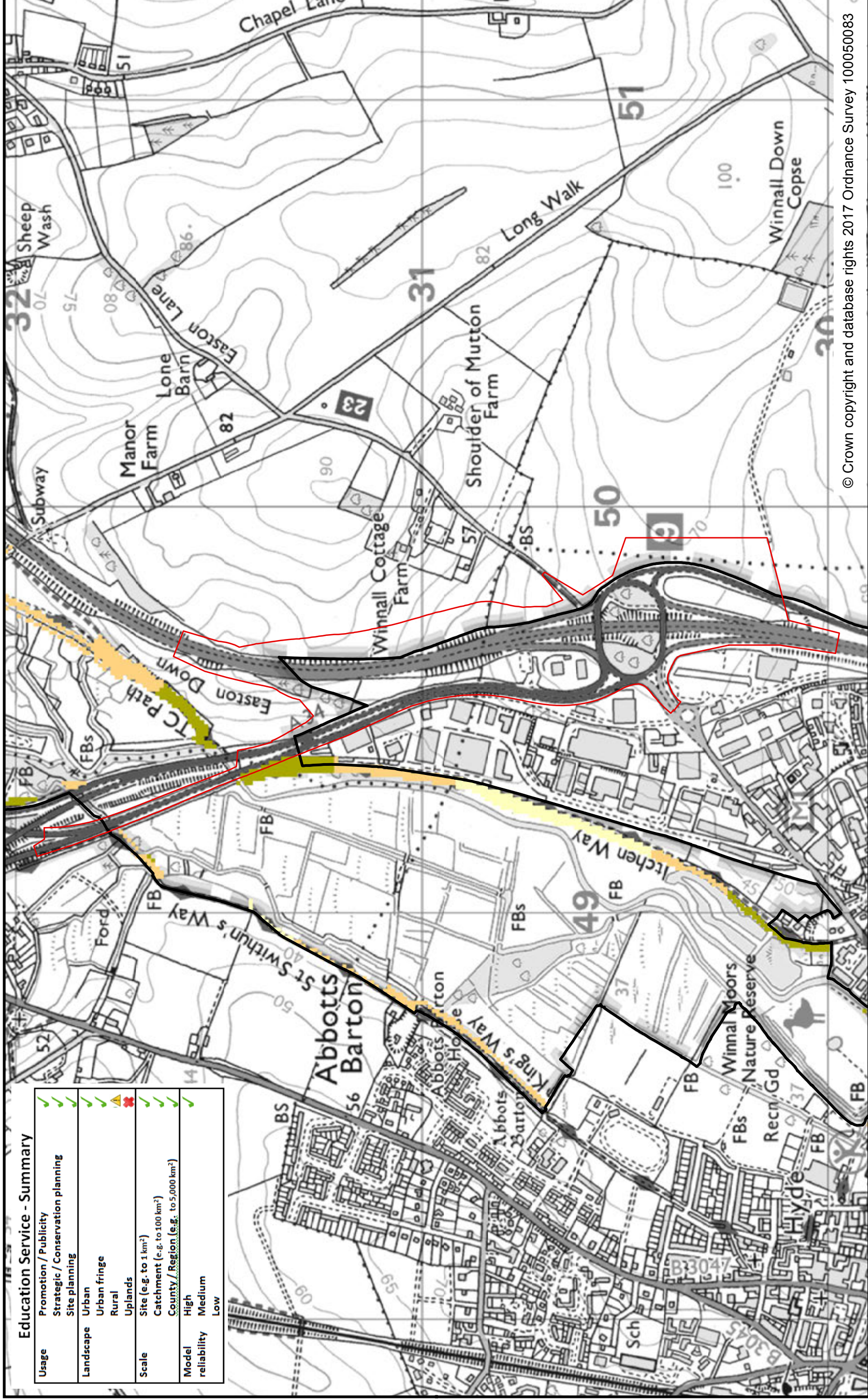
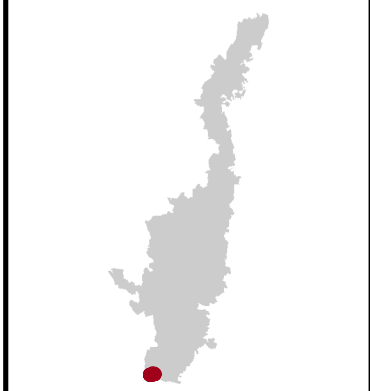
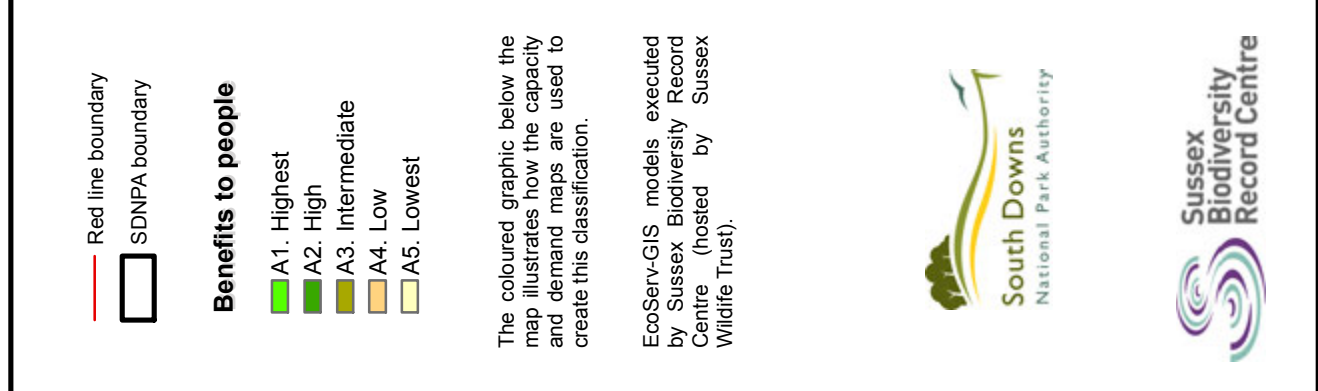
EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



Education and knowledge demand is mapped by combining two social indicators: the number of young people that live nearby, and the distance to nearby schools. Analysis examines greenspace sites at three spatial scales.

METHODS: Analysis defaults are: Young people <15yrs, Local scale: 600 m, Landscape scale: 3000 m, Region scale: 8000 m. Population thresholds are applied to remove areas of very sparse population. Defaults are: Local scale: > 50, Landscape scale: > 500; Region scale: > 1000

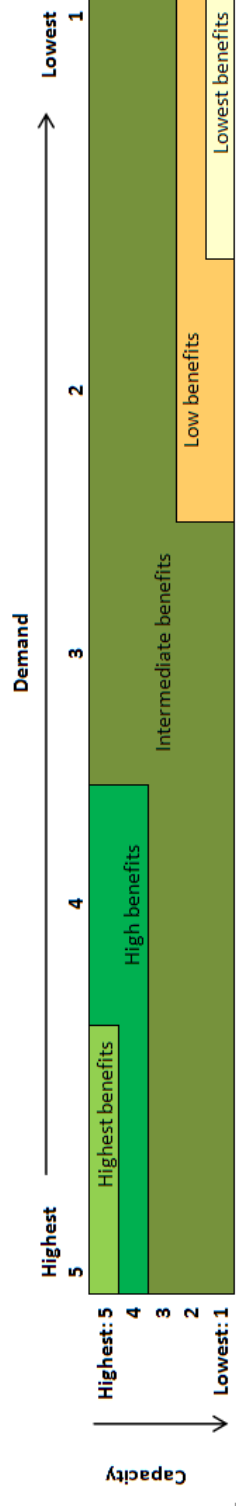
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

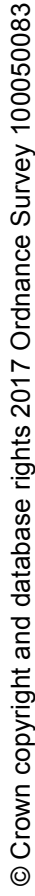


Areas where young people can benefit from the education and knowledge opportunities of diverse semi-natural habitats.

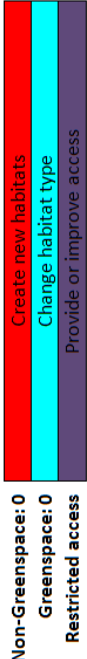
METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the levels of benefits that may be delivered to people by the habitats currently present. Not all categories are always present. White space indicates no data or no service benefits.

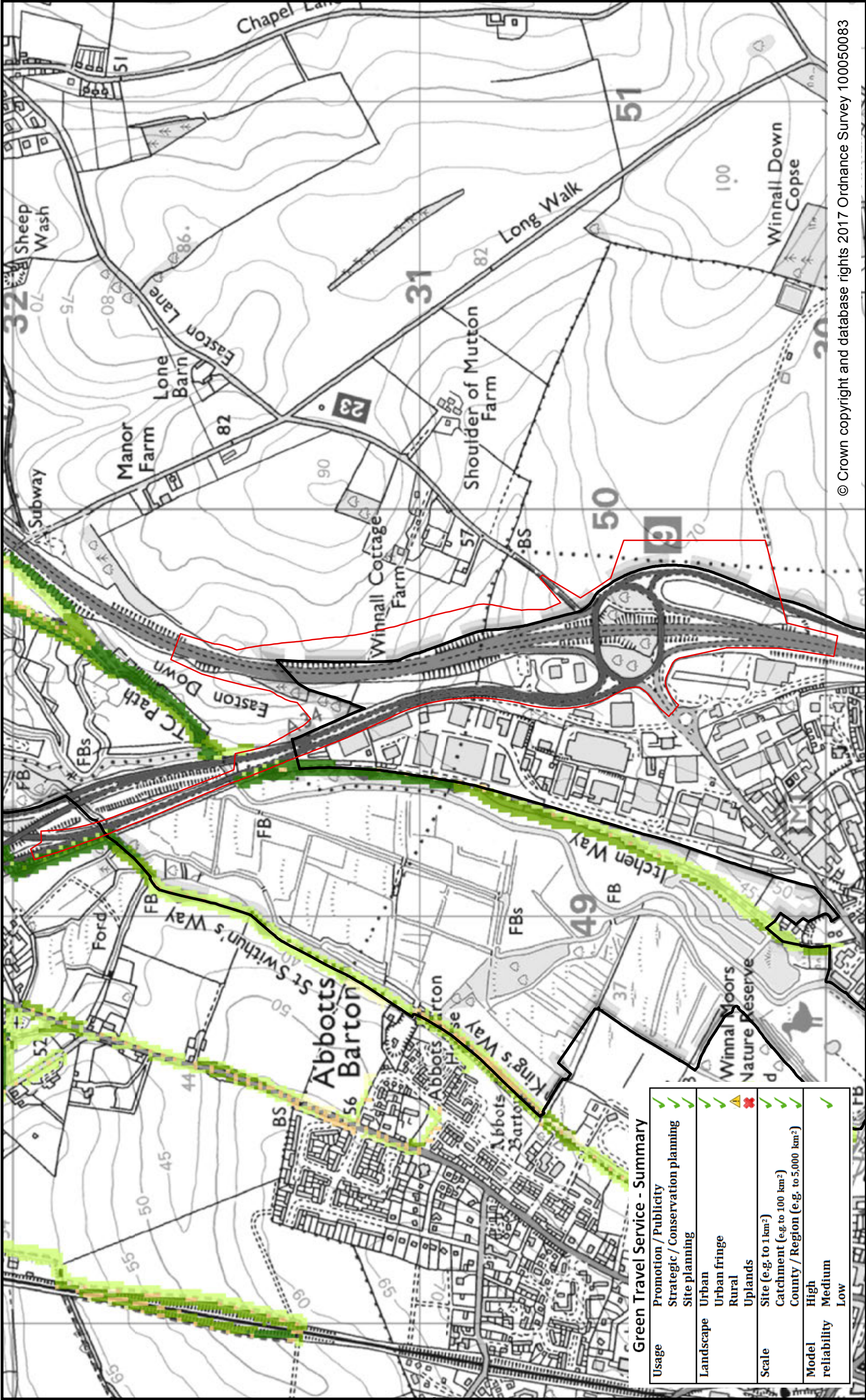
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.








Green Travel routes are linear travel networks with a high cover of green infrastructure where people may benefit from a safer, calmer or more aesthetically pleasing travel route.

METHODS: This map reflects how "natural" habitat types are along linear travel networks. The model uses perceived naturalness scores. Routes are identified from Sustrans cycle routes, Public footpaths /Core paths and all pavements and paths mapped by OS MasterMap data. Informal footpaths and any paths not digitised within these data will not be identified on the map. In rare cases paths and pavements will be mapped within private estates or industrial areas where no public access is permitted. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped capacity. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Defaults are: Minimum linear route length = 2,000 m, Minimum area of travel route and buffer = 1,000 m (0.1 ha), Focal search distance for "local" scale mean naturalness score = 300 m.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



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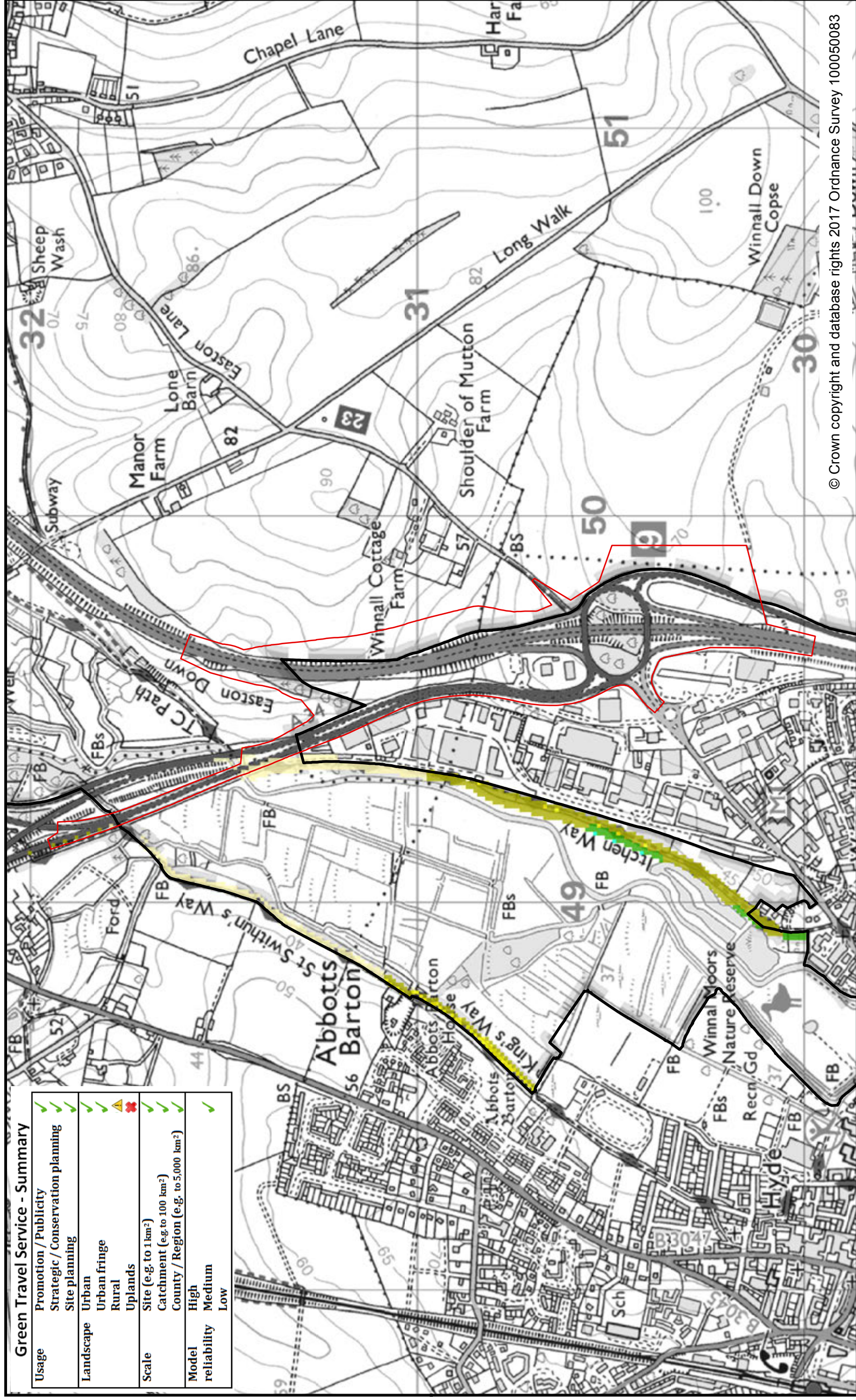
0.3 Kilometers

1:10,000
(at A3 paper size)

Date: 08/12/2017



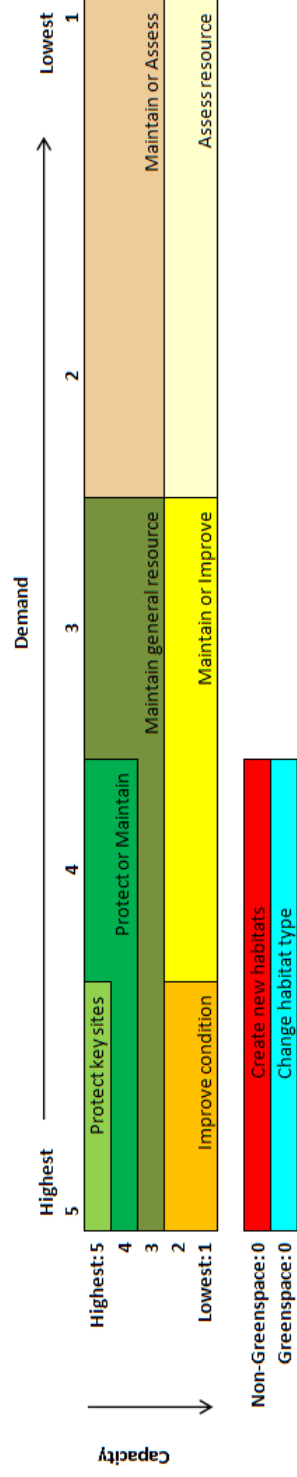
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



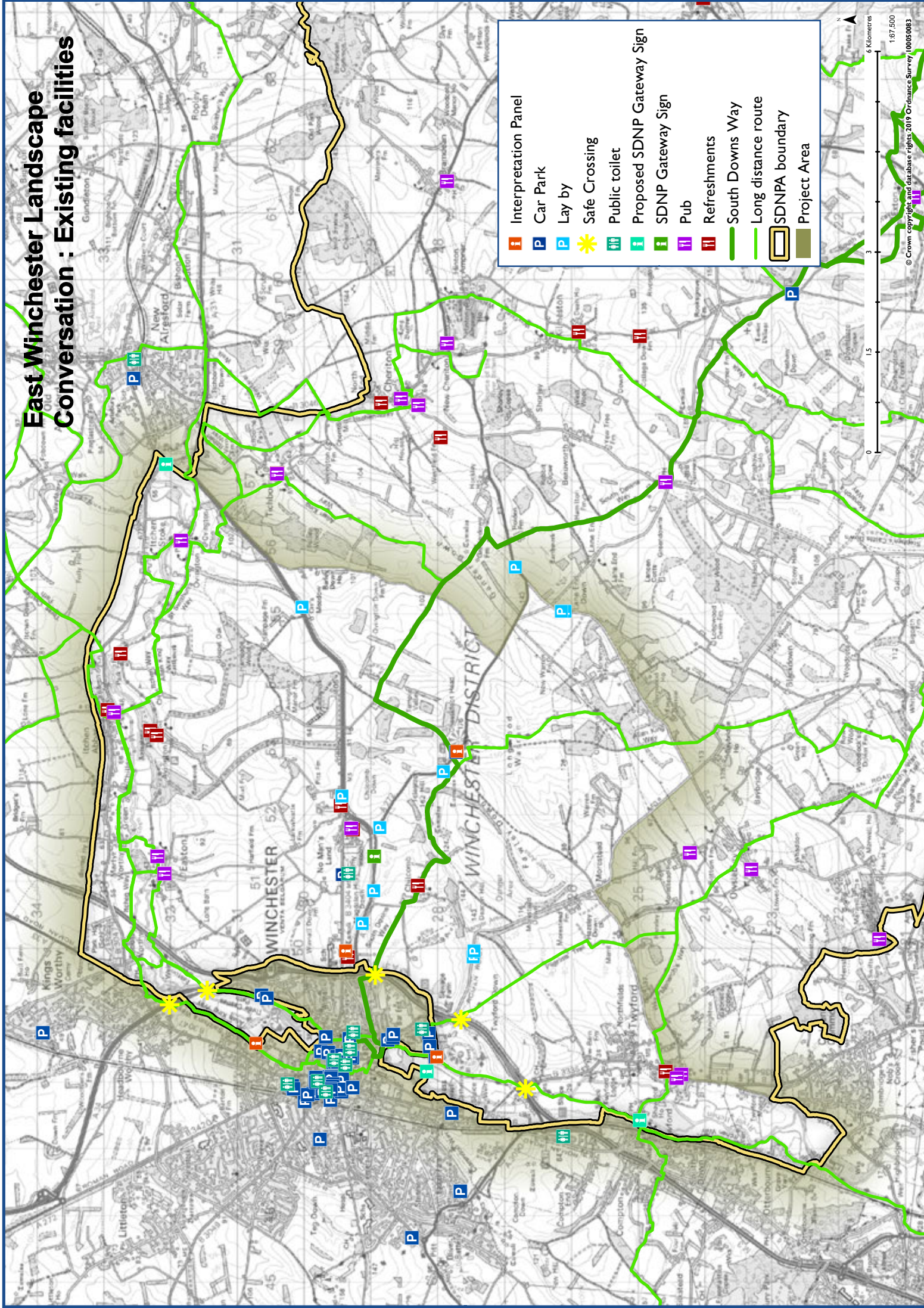
Green Travel routes are linear travel networks with a high cover of green infrastructure where people may benefit from a safer, calmer or more aesthetically pleasing travel route.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

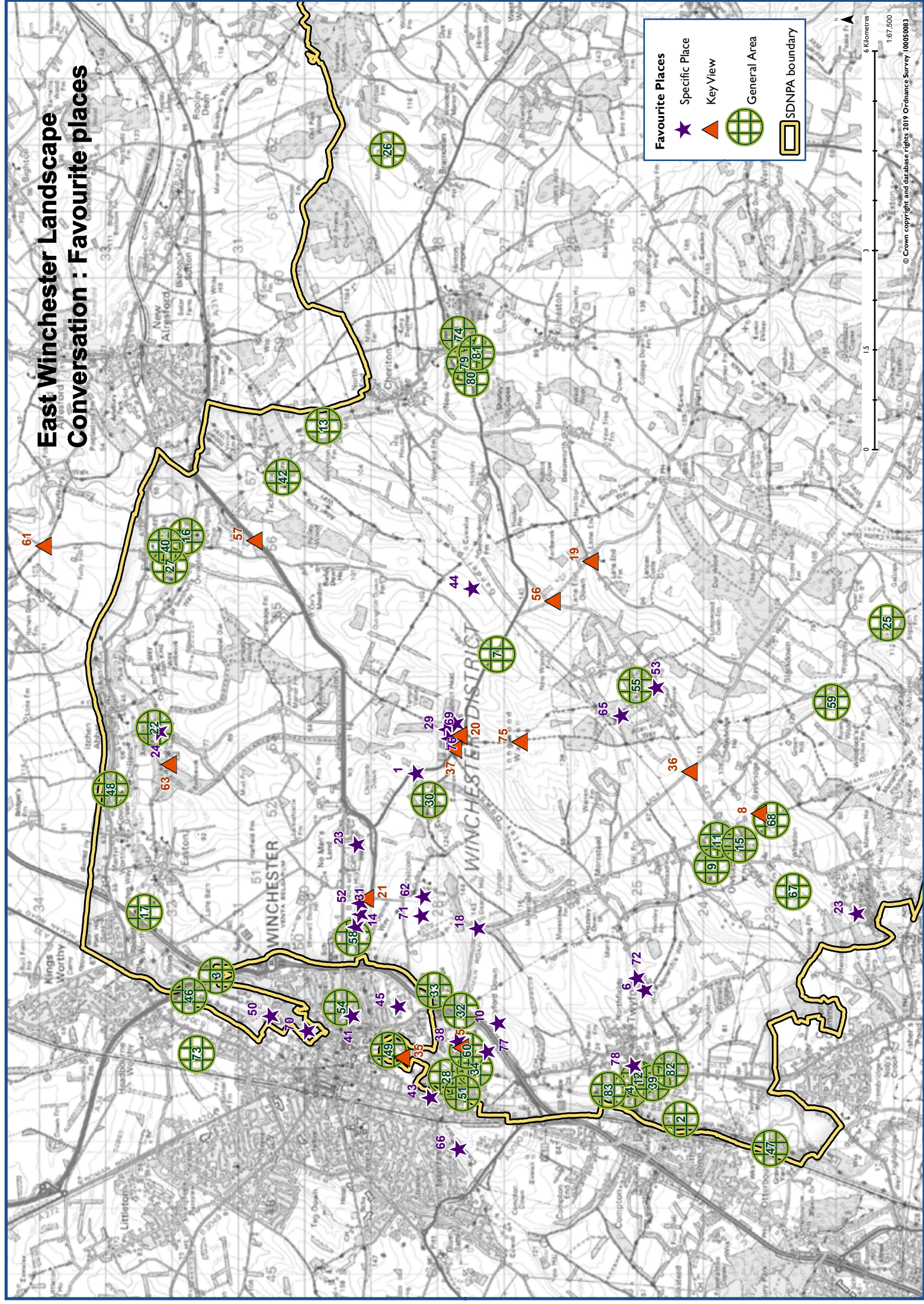
LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



East Winchester Landscape Conversation : Existing facilities



East Winchester Landscape Conversation : Favourite places



Favourite Places

★ Specific Place

▲ Key View

⊞ General Area

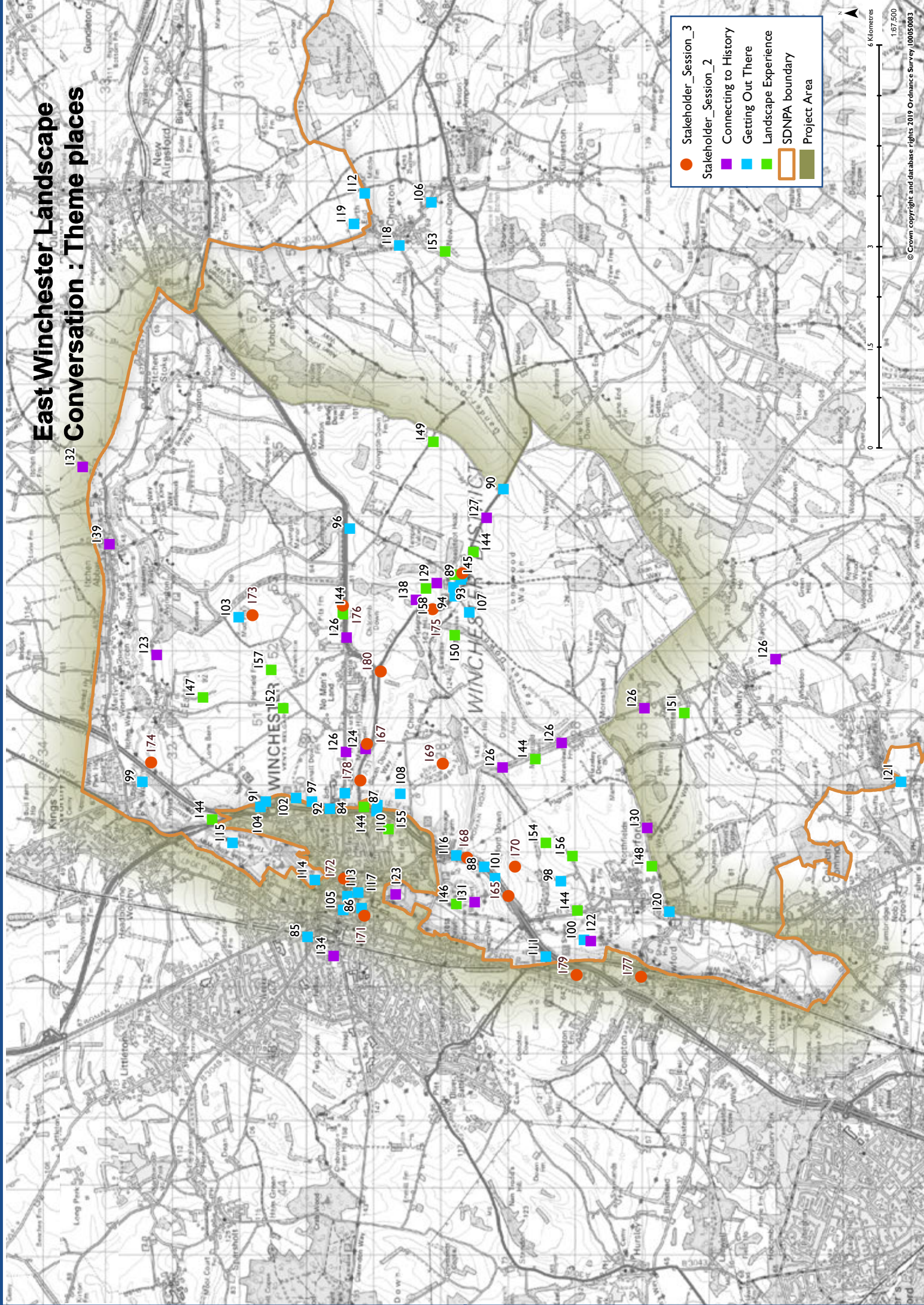
▭ SDNPA boundary

0 1.5 3 4.5 6 Kilometres

1:67,500

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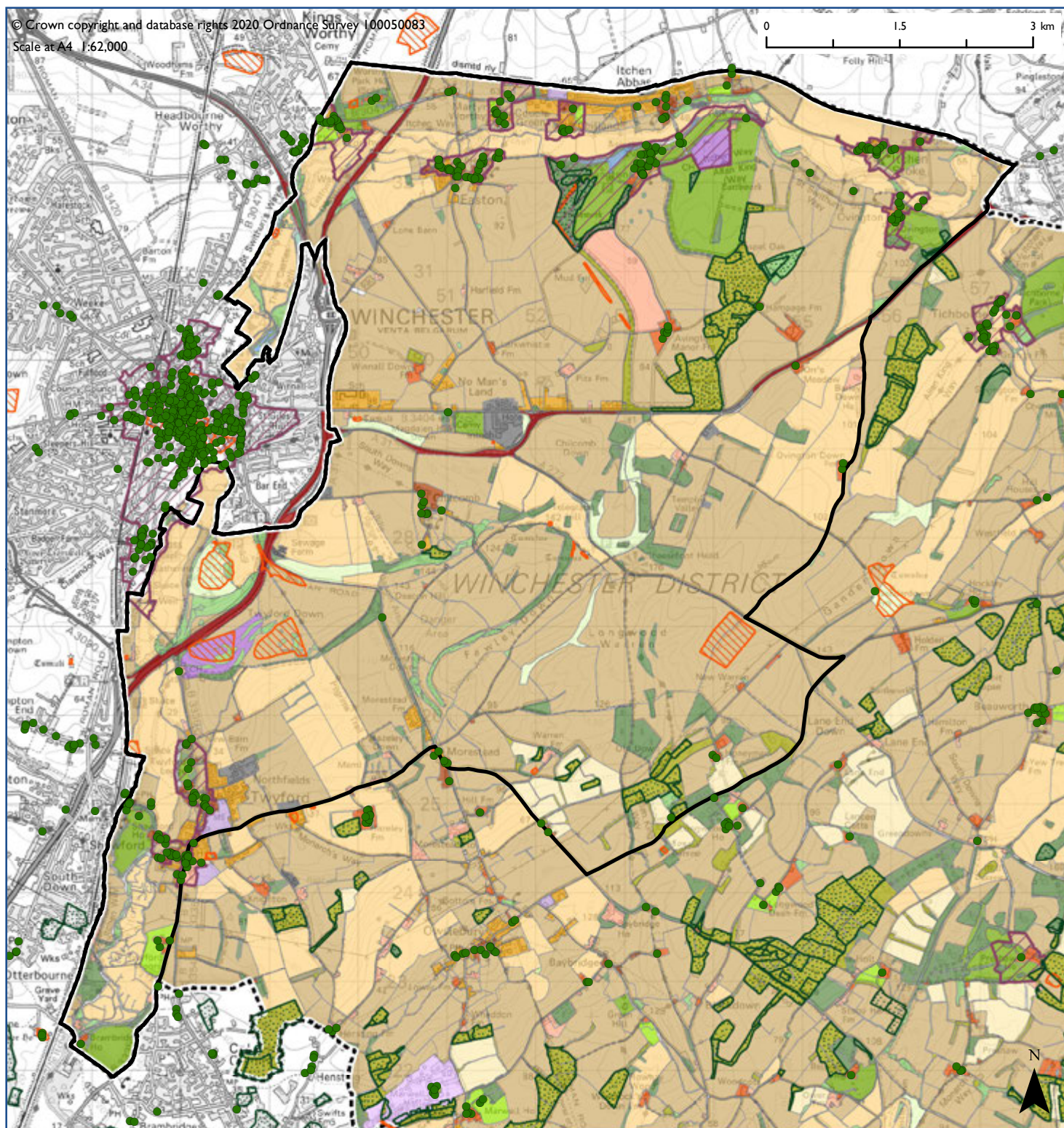
East Winchester Landscape Conversation : Theme places



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Scale at A4 1:62,000

0 1.5 3 km



- SDNP boundary
- Project boundary
- Ancient Woodland
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument

Historic Landscape Character

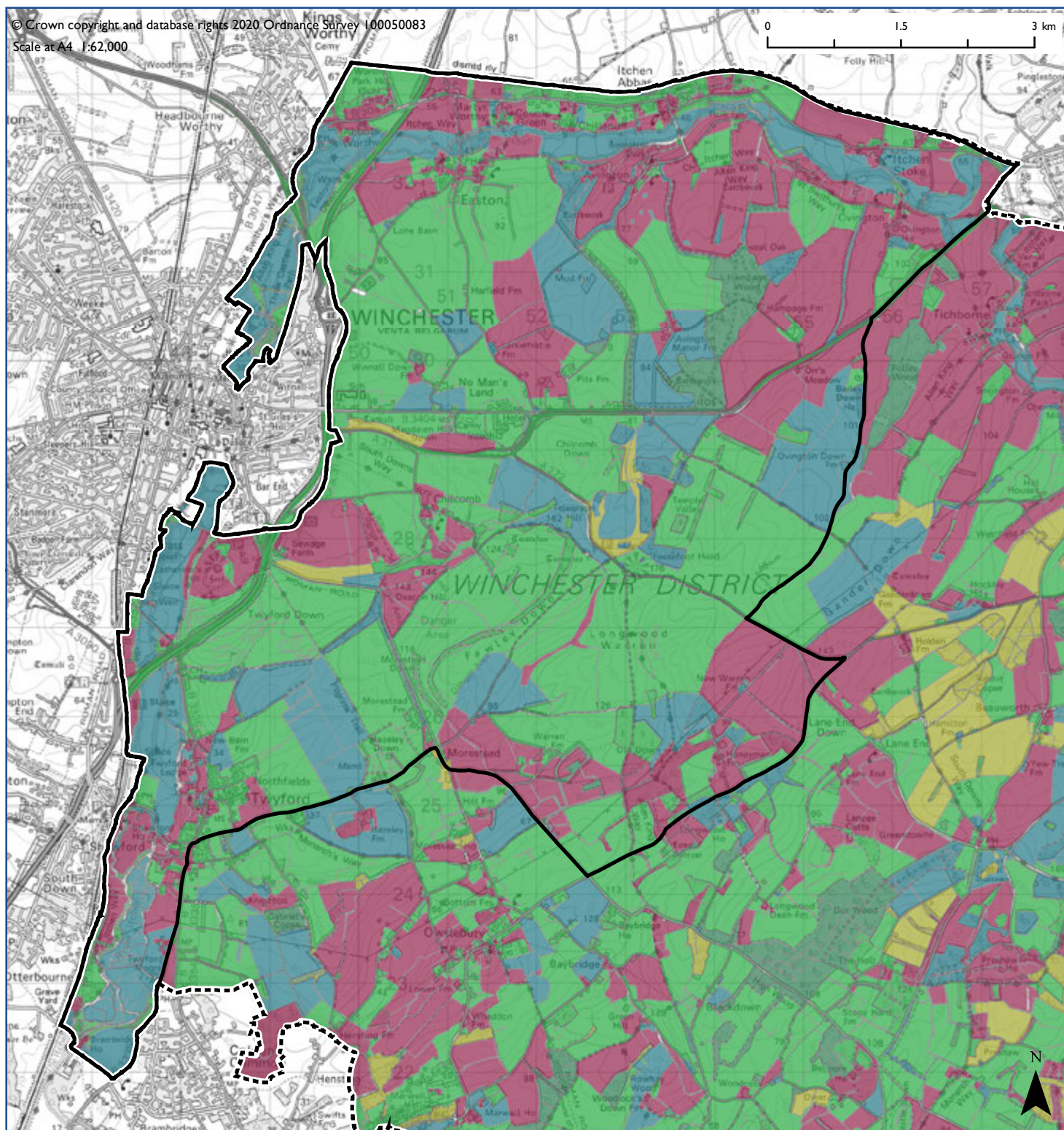
- Rail
- Road
- Formal parkland
- Informal parkland
- Assarts
- Formal enclosure (planned/private)
- Informal fieldscapes
- Allotments

- Orchard
- Other - industry
- Processing
- Golf courses
- Sports fields
- Tourist
- Historic core
- Historic dispersed
- Non-historic isolated

- Other - settlement
- Ancient - semi-natural
- Common
- Downland
- Marsh
- Lakes
- Ponds
- Plantations
- Regenerated

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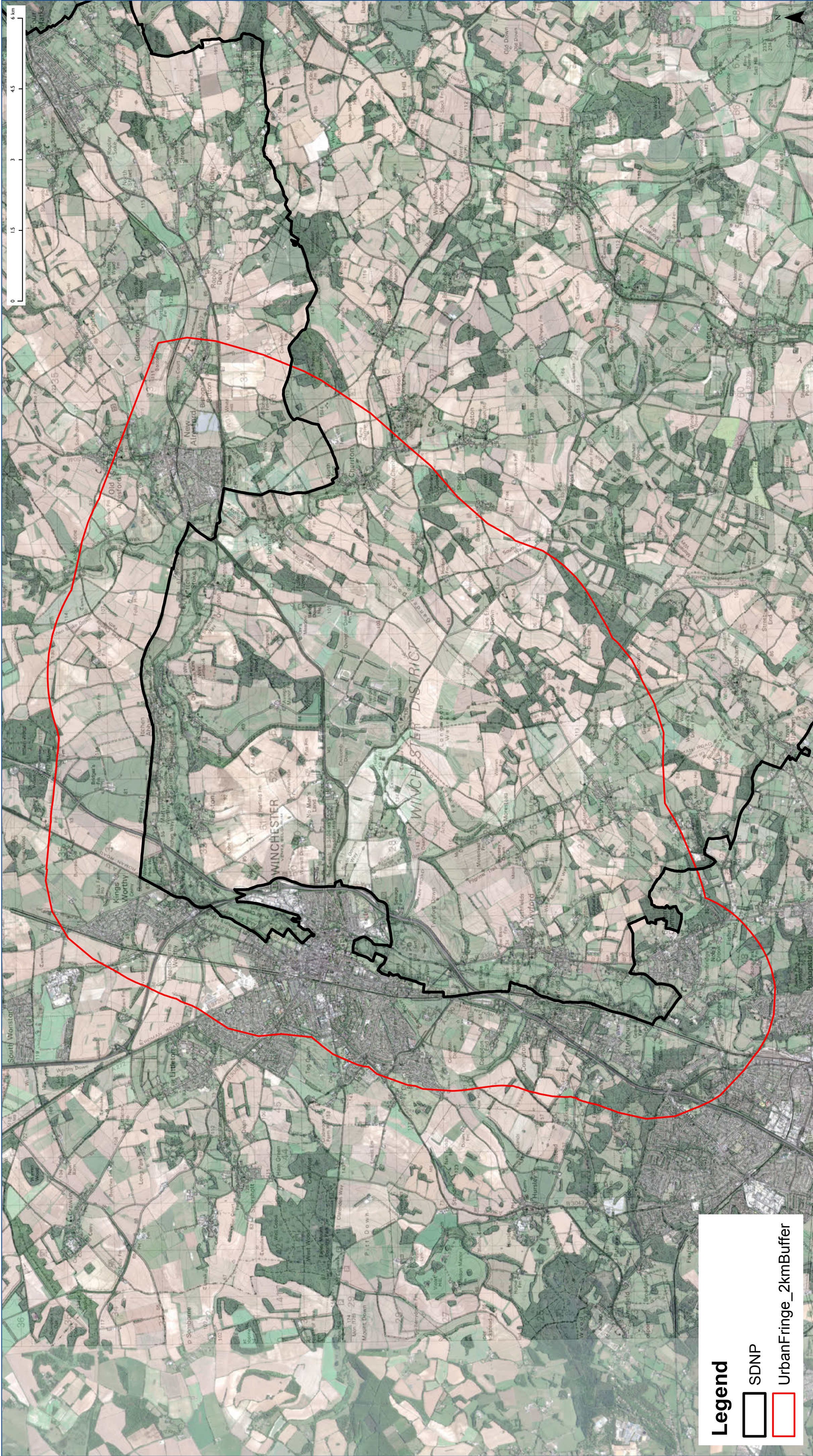
Scale at A4 1:62,000



SDNP boundary
Project boundary

Historic Landscape Character

- 20th Century (AD 1914 - Present)
- Early modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)
- Early post-medieval (AD 1500 - AD 1599)
- Late post-medieval (AD 1600 - AD 1799)
- Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1499)





0 1.5 3 6 Kilometres

East Winchester Landscape Conversation: Elevation



East Winchester Landscape Conversation: Bedrock



SDNPA boundary

Project Area

Bedrock

Lexicon Rock Classification

| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| | LC-XCZS | LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY, SILT AND SAND |
| | LMBE-S | LAMBETH GROUP - SAND |
| | LMBE-XCZS | LAMBETH GROUP - CLAY, SILT AND SAND |
| | CUCK-CHLK | CULVER CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | TACH-CHLK | TARRANT CHALK MEMBER - CHALK |
| | NCK-CHLK | NEWHAVEN CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | SECK-CHLK | SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | LECH-CHLK | LEWES NODULAR CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | NPCH-CHLK | NEW PIT CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | HCK-CHLK | HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | WMCH-CHLK | WEST MELBURY MARLY CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |
| | ZZCH-CHLK | ZIG ZAG CHALK FORMATION - CHALK |

SECK-CHLK

HCK-CHLK

ZZCH-CHLK

NPCH-CHLK

LECH-CHLK

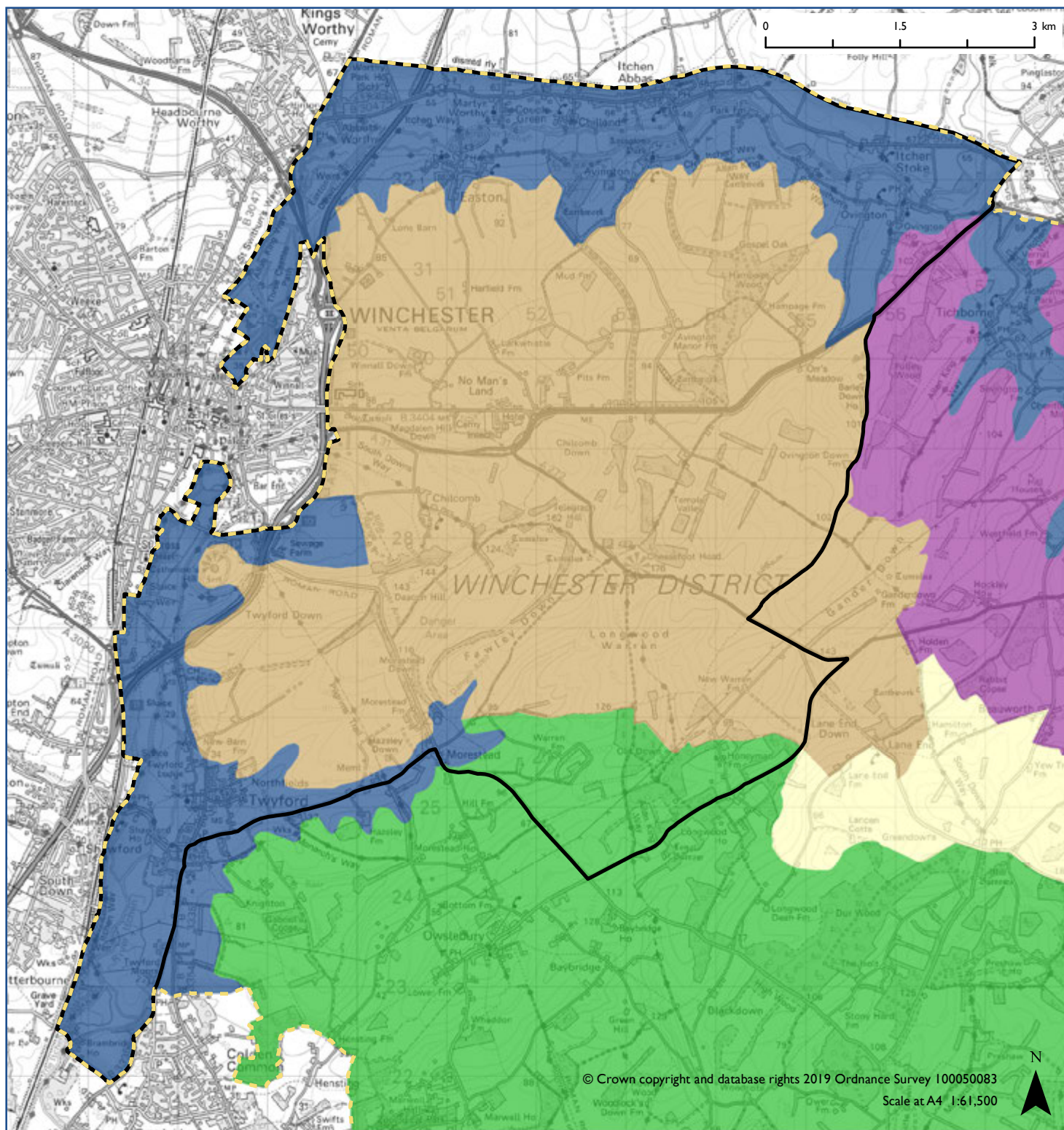
CUCK-CHLK

LMBE-S

LMBE-XCZS

LC-XCZS

TACH-CHLK



Study Area

SDNPA boundary

South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment: Area Sub-category*

A5 : East Winchester Open Downs

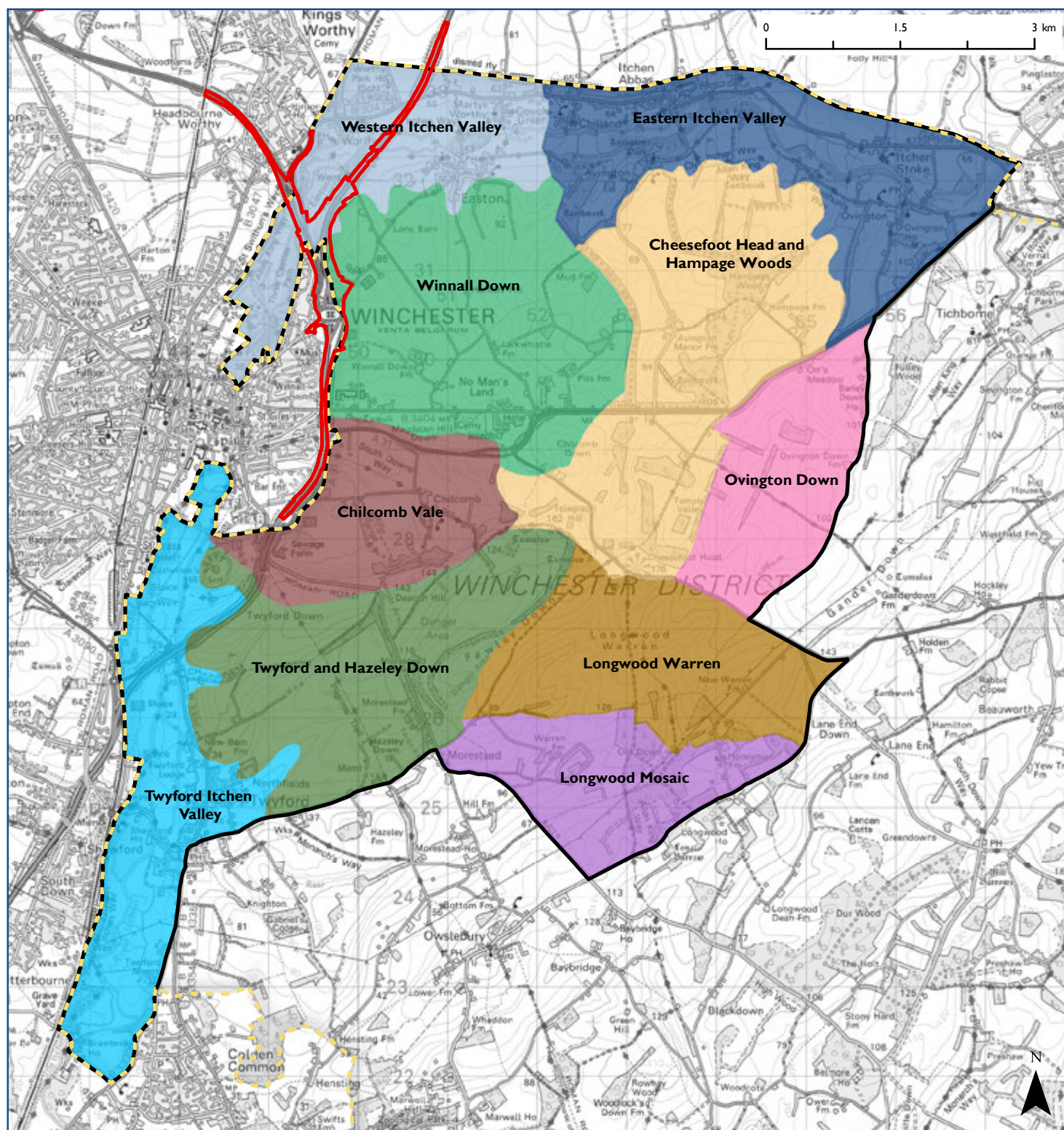
D1a : South Winchester Downland Mosaic (Enclosed)

D1b : South Winchester Downland Mosaic (Open)

D3a : Bramdean and Cheriton Mosaic (Enclosed)

E4 : Itchen Valley

*Source: South Downs National Park Authority (2011)

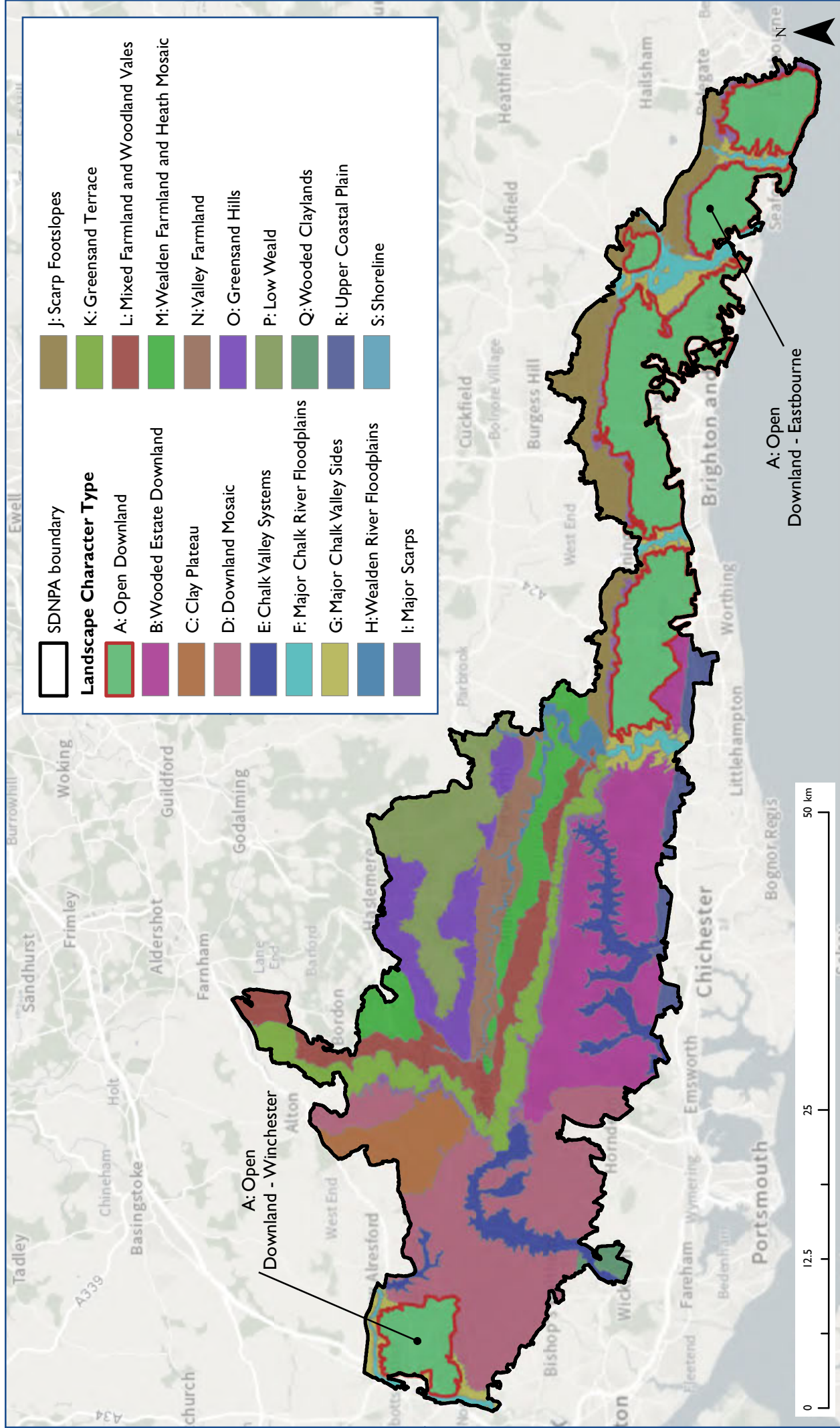


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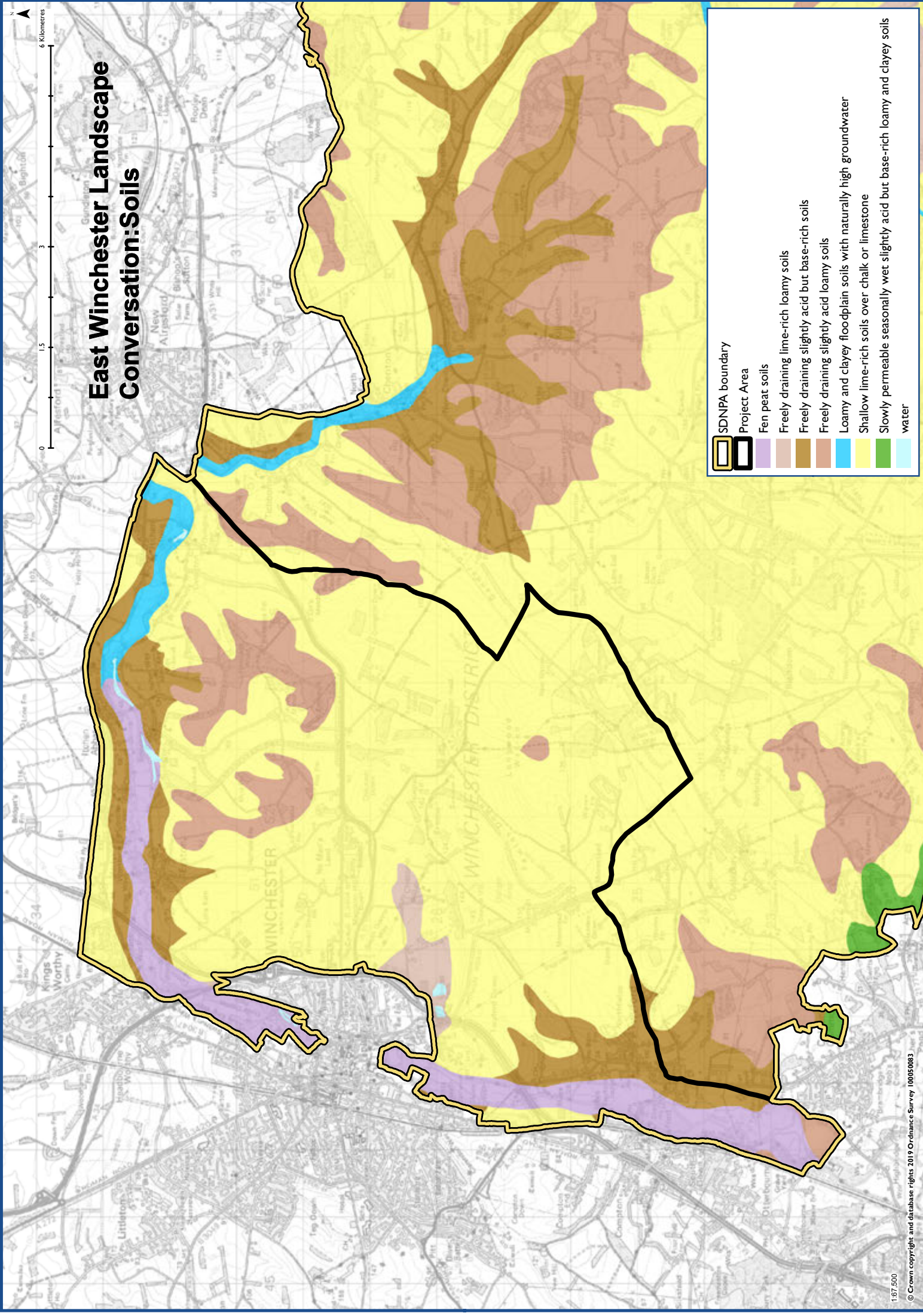
Scale at A4 1:61,500



East Winchester Landscape Conversation South Downs Landscape Character Types



East Winchester Landscape Conversation:Soils



SDNPA boundary

Project Area

Fen peat soils

Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils

Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils

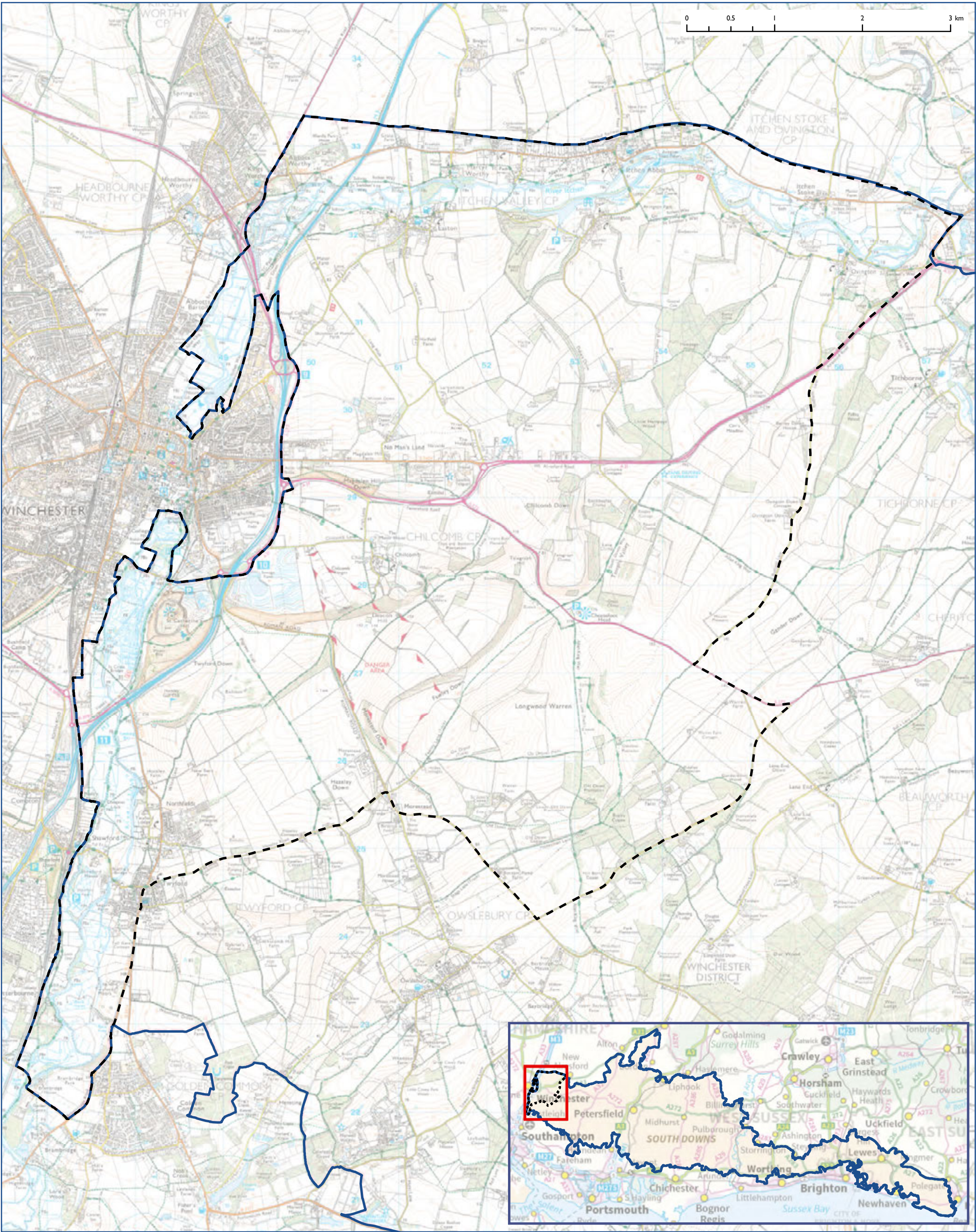
Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils

Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater

Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone

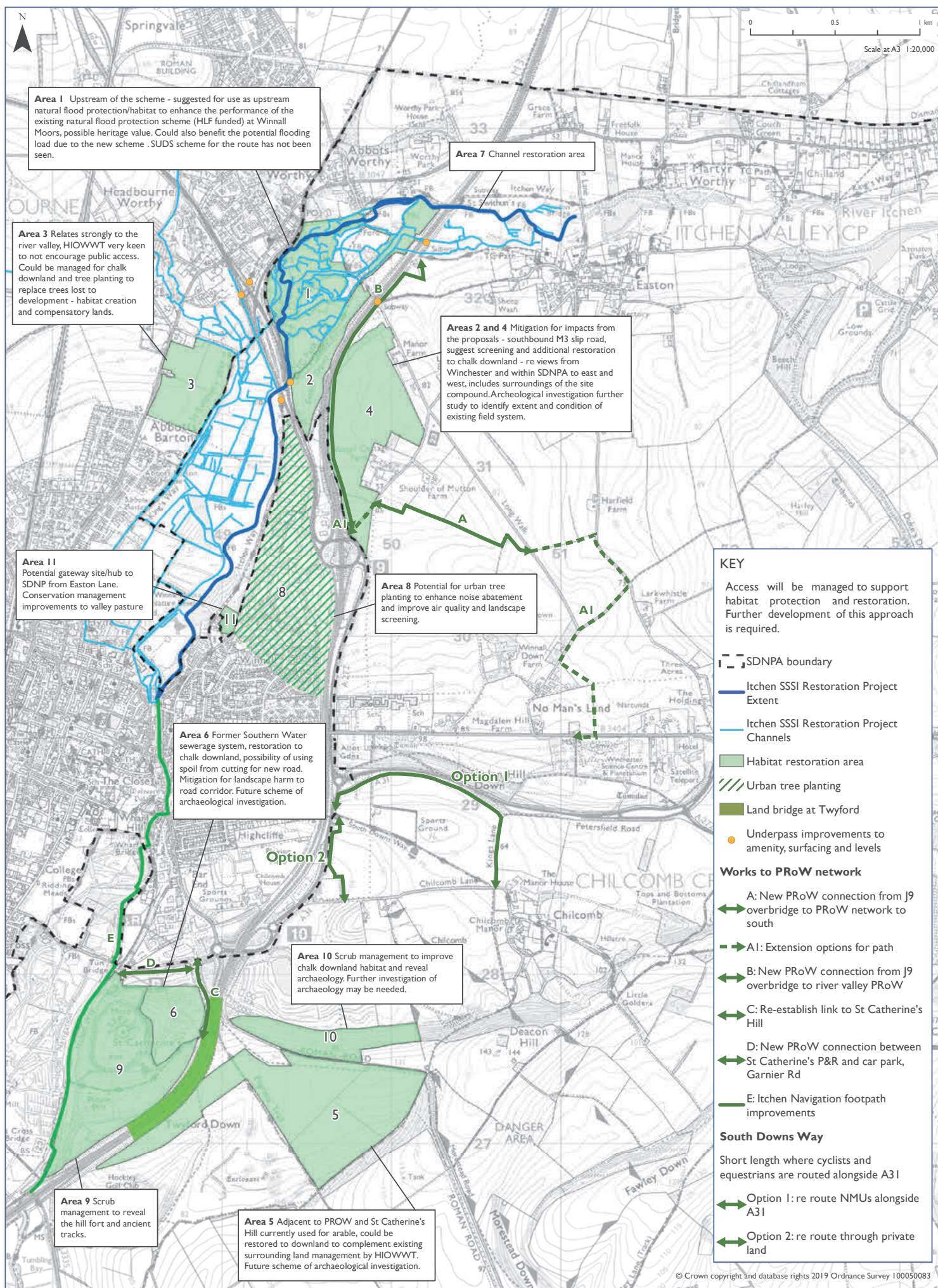
Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils

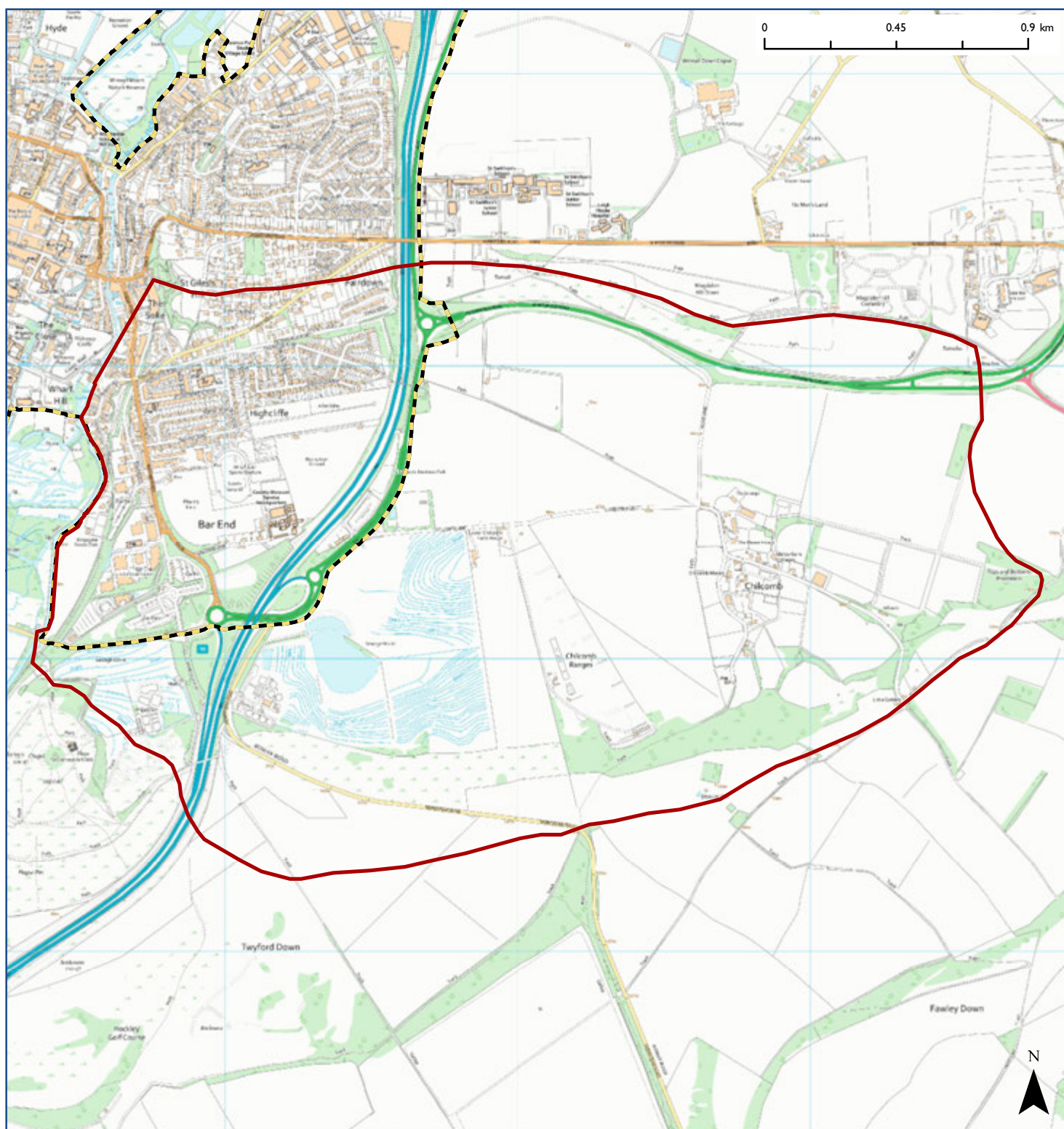
water



Winchester Urban Fringe
SDNP boundary






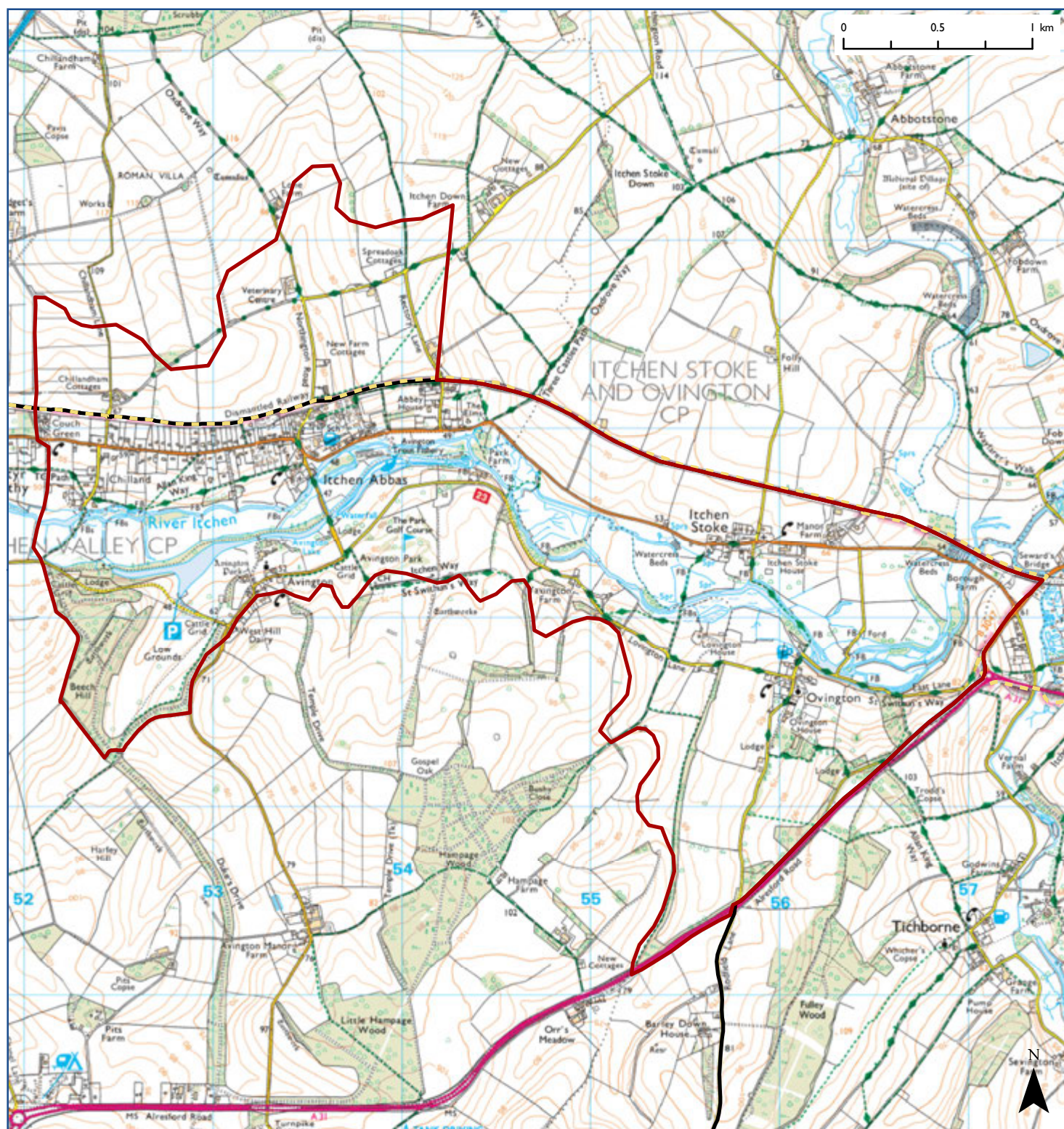




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Scale at A4 1:18,800

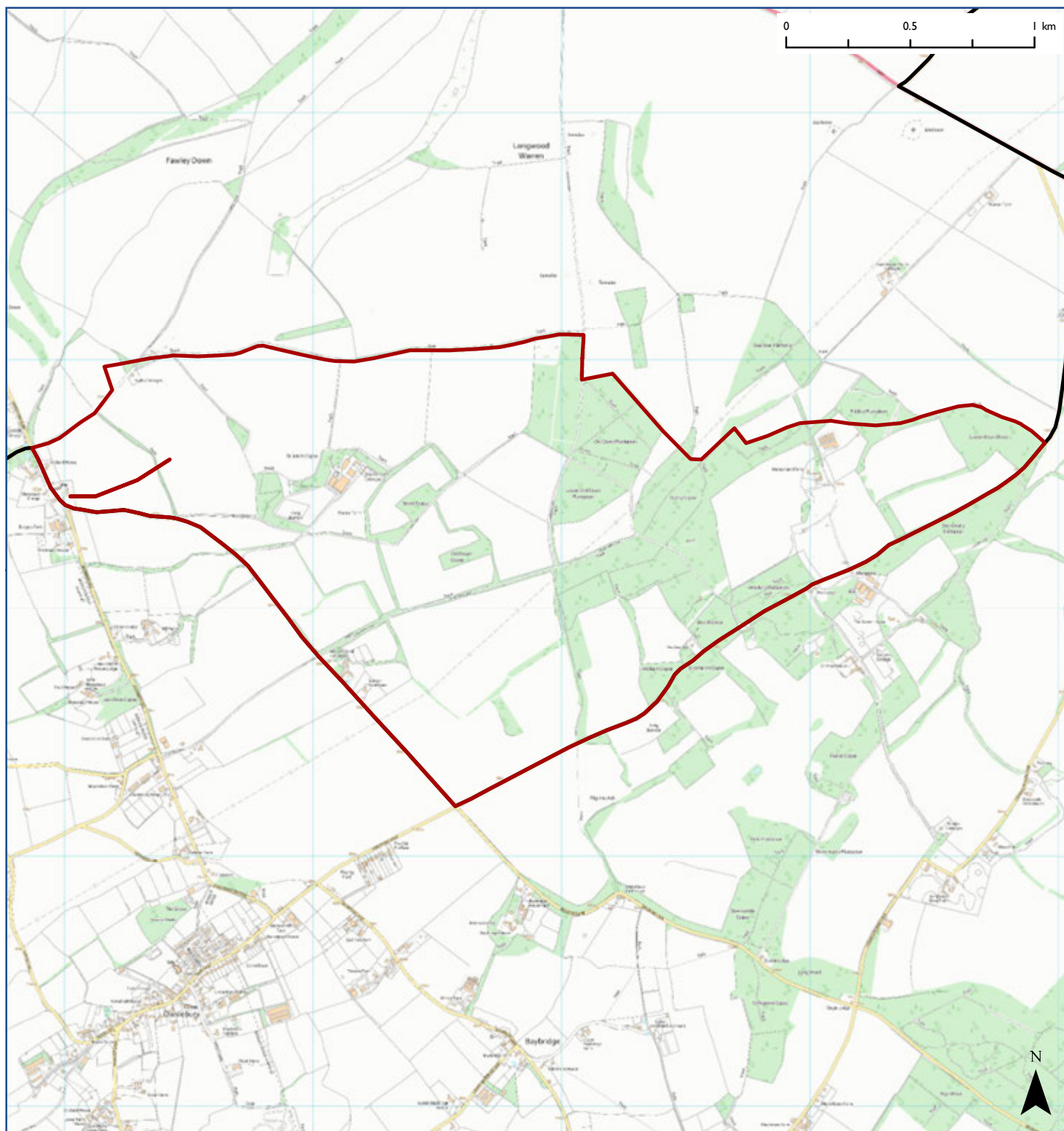
-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area



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Scale at A4 1:29,100

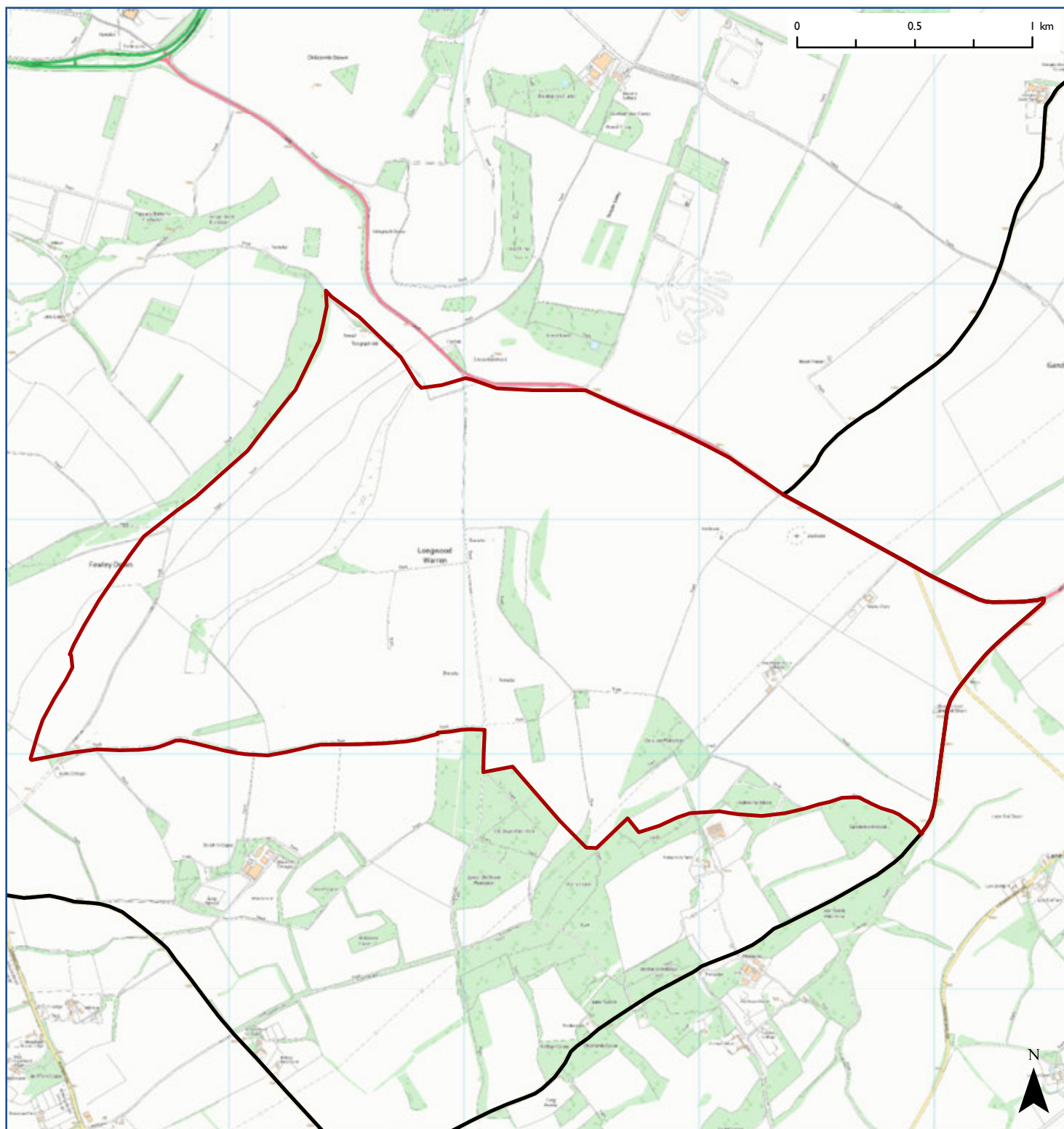
- Local Character Area
- SDNPA boundary
- Study Area



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Scale at A4 1:22,200

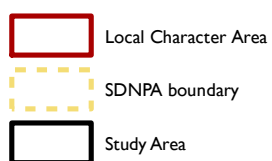
-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area



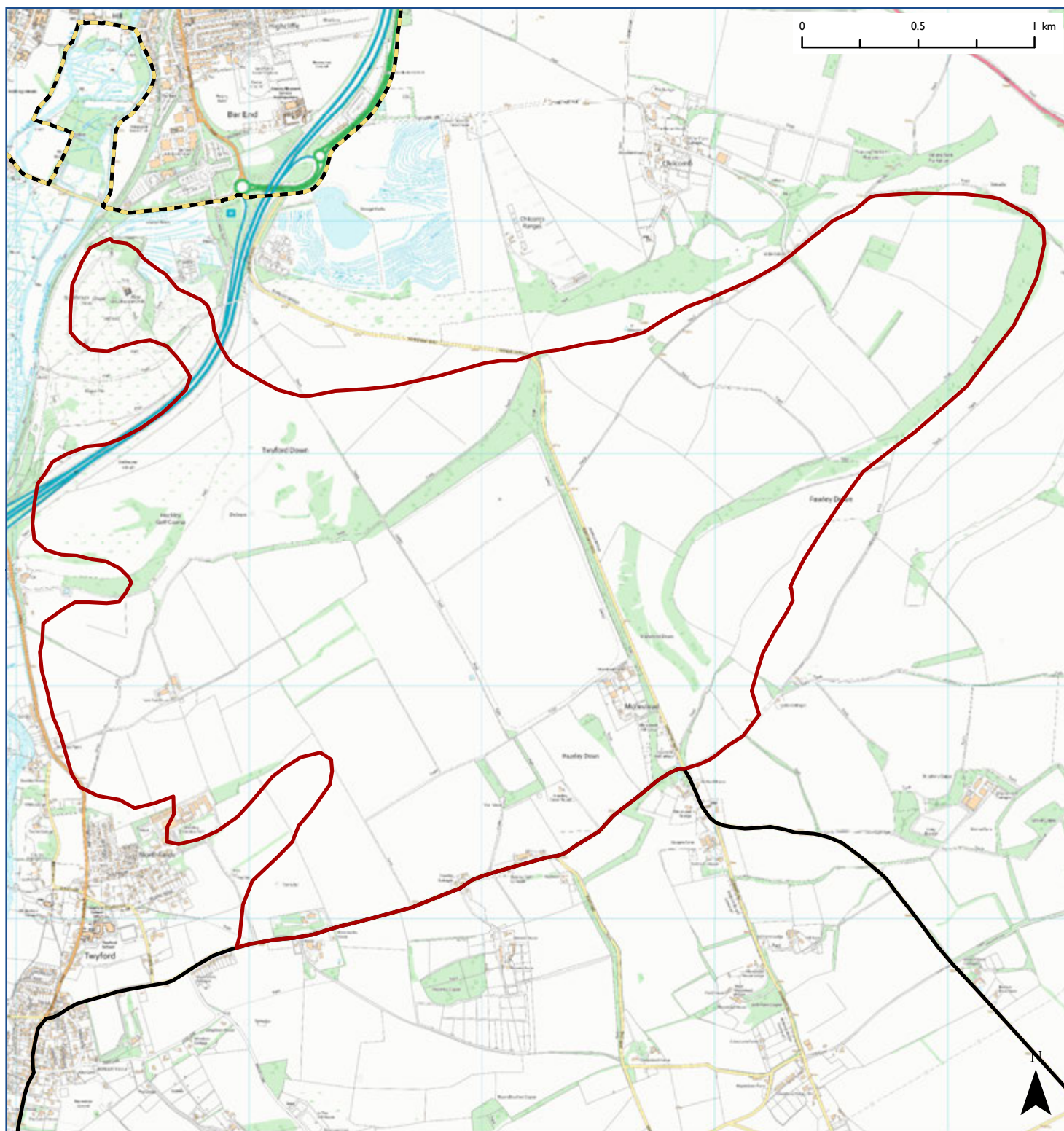
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Scale at A4 1:23,400

-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area






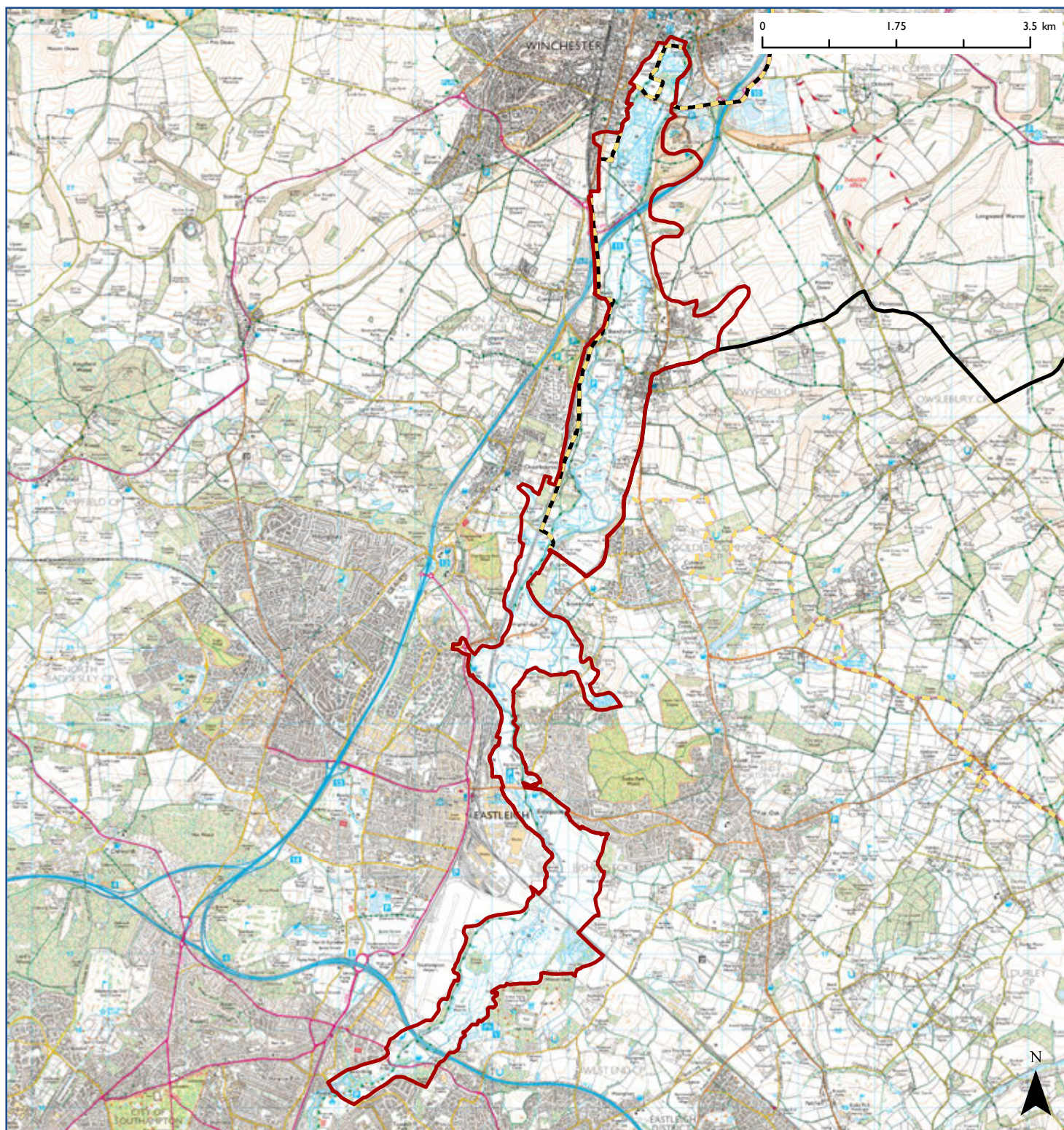
Scale at A4 1:17,100



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Scale at A4 1:23,700

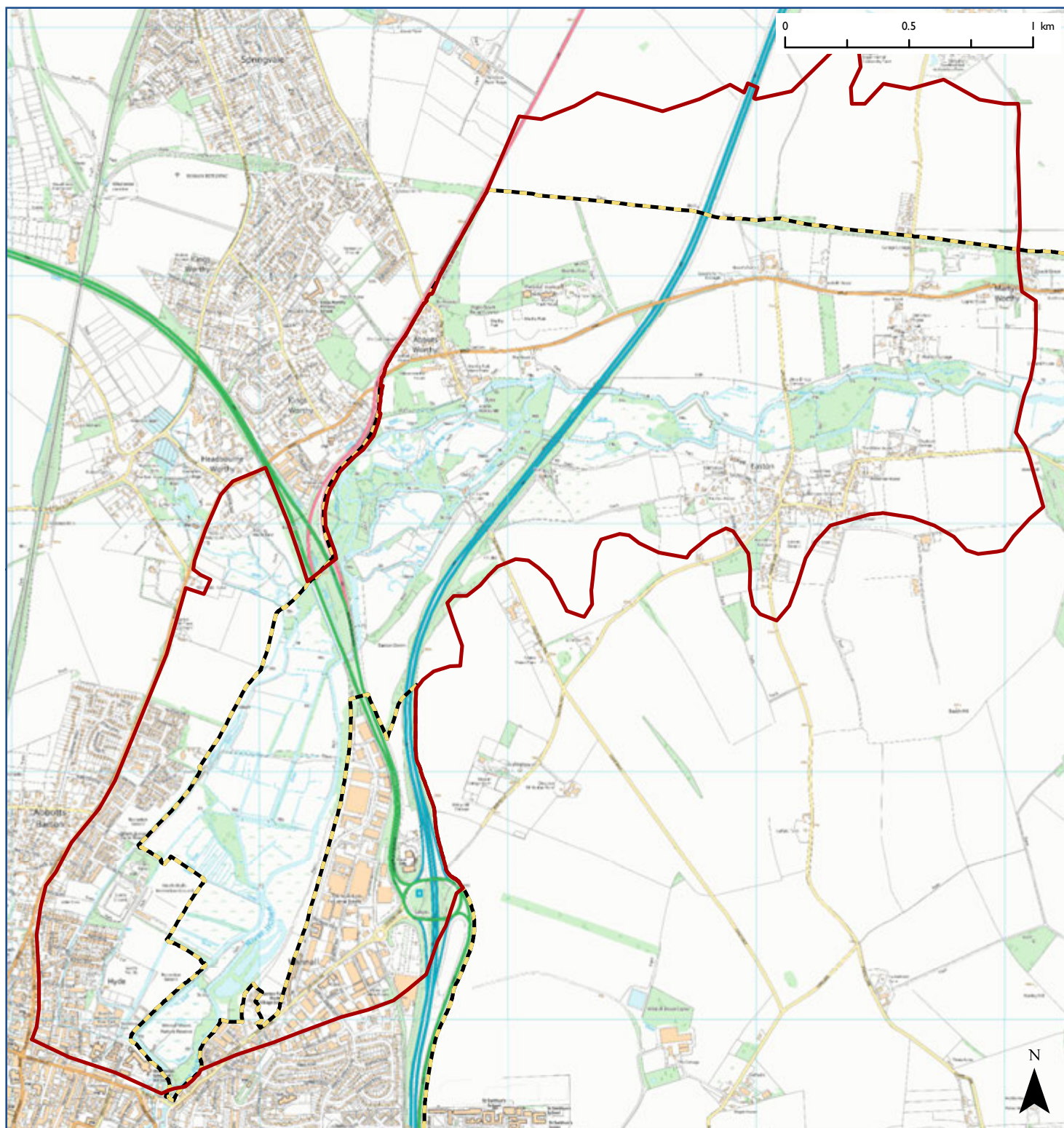
-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area



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Scale at A4 1:72,000

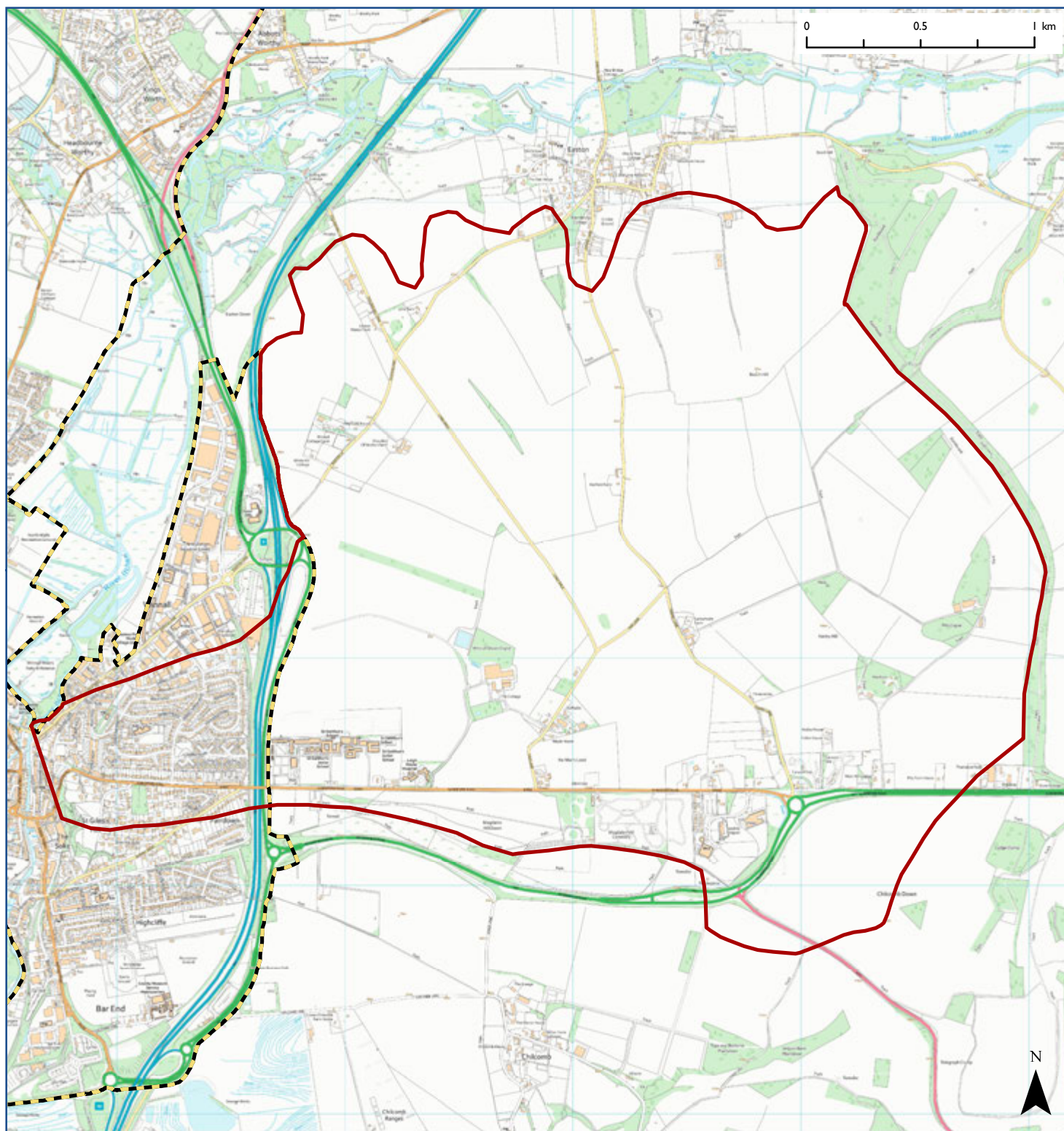
-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area



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Scale at A4 1:22,200

-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area



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Scale at A4 1:24,200

-  Local Character Area
-  SDNPA boundary
-  Study Area

APPENDIX J: CONSULTANTS BRIEF

SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY



INVITATION TO TENDER FOR

East Winchester Landscape and Environment Study

ISSUE: 24 September 2018

DEADLINE: 19 October 2018

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Section I

Instructions and information on tender process

These instructions are designed to ensure that all tenders are given equal and fair consideration. It is important, therefore, that bidders provide all the information asked for in the format and order specified. If there is any doubt as to what is required, or if bidders have difficulty in providing the information requested, they should contact tenders@southdowns.gov.uk in accordance with the procedure for raising queries set out in 2.2 below.

I.1 Timetable and Administration Arrangements

The envisaged key milestones for the tender are shown in the table below.

| No | Event | Date |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Issue of ITT | 24 September 2018 |
| 2 | Final date for receipt of any tenderer's questions | 5 October 2018 |
| 3 | Responses to questions circulated | 9 October 2018 |
| 4 | Deadline for return of tenders | 19 October 2018 |
| 5 | Evaluation of tenders | W/C 22 October 2018 |
| 6 | Clarification Interviews | 29 October 2018 |
| 7 | Award notice issued | 31 October 2018 |
| 8 | Commencement of contract | 5 November 2018 |

I.2 Submission of Tenders

I.2.1 Your completed response should be submitted by the due date and time required:

Date: 19 October 2018

Time: 12.00 noon

I.2.2 Responses should be submitted in an electronic format via the SDNPA “In-tend” e-sourcing system, accessed at: <https://in-tendhost.co.uk/southdowns>. No other method of submission will be accepted.

I.2.3 In order to overcome file size difficulties we request that tender submissions are completed in ‘Word’ or similar.

I.2.4 Any attachments provided but which have not been requested will not be reviewed.

I.2.5 It is the sole responsibility of the submitting bidder to deliver its Tender response as specified.

I.2.6 Late responses will not be accepted.

I.2.7 SDNPA may, at its own absolute discretion, extend the deadline for the submission of Tenders, and, in such circumstances, SDNPA will notify all bidders of any change.

I.2.8 If problems occur during the submission stage, please contact Hayley Madgwick (details below) in advance of the deadline:

Telephone: 01730 819213
E-mail: Hayley.madgwick@southdowns.gov.uk

Or

Alan Brough Finance and Procurement Manager
Telephone: 01730 819202
E-mail: alan.brough@southdowns.gov.uk

- 1.2.9 SDNPA takes no responsibility for identifying any clerical errors or misunderstanding in any Tenders submitted. Bidders must therefore ensure that the content of any Tender submitted is complete and accurate.

1.3 Sufficiency of Tender

- 1.3.1 While the information contained in this ITT is believed to be correct at the time of issue, neither SDNPA nor its advisors will accept any liability for its accuracy, adequacy or completeness, nor will any express or implied warranty be given. This exclusion extends to liability in relation to any statement, opinion or conclusion contained in or any omission from, this ITT (including its schedules and appendices) and in respect of any other written or oral communication transmitted (or otherwise made available) to any bidder. This exclusion does not extend to any fraudulent misrepresentation made by or on behalf of SDNPA.
- 1.3.2 Each bidder shall be deemed to have satisfied itself before submitting a Tender as to the correctness and sufficiency of the rates and prices stated by it in its Tender which shall cover all its obligations under the Contract.
- 1.3.3 If SDNPA suspects there has been an error in pricing or calculation in a Tender, it reserves the right to seek such clarification as it considers necessary from the relevant bidder.
- 1.3.4 If a bidder proposes to enter into a Contract with SDNPA, it must rely on its own enquiries and on the terms and conditions set out in the Contract(s) (as and when finally executed), subject to the limitations and restrictions specified in it.

1.4 Form of Tender

- 1.4.1 All entries entered by the Tenderer on the Form of Tender, and other submitted information, must be typewritten. All prices must be specified in pounds sterling, exclusive of VAT. All Tender Forms must be signed by the Tenderer in a proper manner, by a Director or the Secretary of a Company.

1.5 Validity of Tenders

- 1.5.1 All Tenders will remain open for acceptance by SDNPA for a minimum period of three (3) calendar months from the date fixed for the return of Tenders. All Tenders must be submitted on this basis.

1.6 Amendments to the tender documents by SDNPA

- 1.6.1 SDNPA reserves the right to amend, change or waive the requirements of this ITT at any time prior to the deadline for receipt of Tenders. Where amendments are significant, SDNPA may at its discretion extend the deadline for receipt of Tenders.
- 1.6.2 SDNPA reserves the right to withdraw this ITT at any time, or to re-invite Tenders on the same or any alternative basis.

1.7 Questions / Clarifications Arising during the Tender Process

- 1.7.1 SDNPA will endeavour to answer any reasonable questions, queries or clarifications that a bidder may have regarding this ITT, the Services or its Tender as soon as possible during the procurement period.
- 1.7.2 Further information requests and clarification questions are to be posted on the Website under the 'Messages' Section. <https://in-tendhost.co.uk/southdowns>
- 1.7.3 **The latest date to request clarification or ask questions is – 5 October 2018**
- 1.7.4 Subject to section 1.11.5, any such questions, queries or clarifications raised, together with SDNPA's answers, will be provided to all bidders, with suitable amendments being made to the questions and the responses in order to retain the anonymity of the bidder who raised the original query.
- 1.7.5 If a bidder wishes SDNPA to treat a clarification as confidential and not issue the response to all bidders it must state this when submitting the clarification. If, in the opinion of SDNPA, the question is not confidential, SDNPA will inform the relevant bidder and the bidder will have an opportunity to withdraw it. If the clarification is not withdrawn, the clarification question and SDNPA's response will be issued to all bidders.
- 1.7.6 **Bidders should make note that clarification interviews will take place on 29 October 2018**

1.8 Acceptance of Tenders

- 1.8.1 This ITT expresses the current intentions of SDNPA with regard to the Contract(s). It does not constitute an offer capable of acceptance and neither the issue of this ITT, nor any of the information presented in it, should be regarded as a commitment or representation on the part of SDNPA (or any other person) to enter into a contractual arrangement. The purpose of this ITT is to obtain proposals from potential suppliers.
- 1.8.2 SDNPA is not bound to accept the lowest tender and reserves the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part. SDNPA reserves the right to discontinue this procurement process at any time. Any Contract(s) awarded will be on the basis of the Tender Assessment and Evaluation in Part 5.
- 1.8.3 SDNPA shall in no circumstances be liable for any costs or expenses incurred by a bidder in proceeding with or participating in this procurement, including (without limitation) if the procurement process is terminated or amended by SDNPA.
- 1.8.4 A Tender shall only be accepted by SDNPA by issue of a Contract Award Letter by SDNPA.

I.9 Inducements

- I.9.1 Offering an inducement of any kind in relation to obtaining this or any other contract with SDNPA will disqualify the relevant tender from being considered.

I.10 Confidentiality and Freedom of Information

- I.10.1 This ITT is made available on condition that its contents (including the fact that the bidder has received this ITT) is kept confidential by the bidder and is not copied, reproduced, distributed or passed to any other person at any time, except for the purpose of enabling the bidder to submit a Tender.
- I.10.2 As a public body, SDNPA is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) in respect of information it holds (including third-party information). Any member of the public or other interested party may make a request for information.
- I.10.3 Bidders should be aware that, in compliance with its transparency obligations, SDNPA routinely publishes details of its contract(s), including the contract values and the identities of its suppliers on its website without consulting the provider of that information.
- I.10.4 SDNPA shall treat all bidders' responses as confidential during the procurement process. Requests for information received following the procurement process shall be considered on a case-by-case basis, applying the principles of FOIA, which permits certain information to be withheld, for example where disclosure would be prejudicial to a party's commercial interests, and in accordance with SDNPA's transparency obligations.
- I.10.5 Therefore, bidders are responsible for ensuring that any confidential or commercially sensitive information, the disclosure of which would be likely to diminish the bidder's competitive edge, has been clearly identified to SDNPA and is marked as confidential or commercially sensitive.

I.11 Publicity

No publicity regarding the Services or the award of any Contract(s) will be permitted unless and until SDNPA has given express written consent to the relevant communication. For example, no statements may be made to the media regarding the nature of any Tender, its contents or any proposals relating to it without the prior written consent of SDNPA.

I.12 Bidder Conduct

- I.12.1 Any attempt by bidders or their advisors to influence the contract award process in any way may result in the bidder being disqualified. Specifically, bidders shall not directly or indirectly at any time:
 - I.12.1.1 devise or amend the content of their Tenders in accordance with any agreement or arrangement with any other person, other than in good faith with a person who is a proposed partner, supplier, consortium member or provider of finance;

- I.12.1.2 enter into any agreement or arrangement with any other person as to the form or content of any other Tender, or offer to pay any sum of money or valuable consideration to any person to effect changes to the form or content of any other Tender;
- I.12.1.3 enter into any agreement or arrangement with any other person that has the effect of prohibiting or excluding that person from submitting a Tender;
- I.12.1.4 canvass SDNPA or any employees or agents of SDNPA in relation to this procurement; or
- I.12.1.5 attempt to obtain information from any of the employees or agents of SDNPA or their advisors concerning another bidder or Tender.

Section 2

Terms and Conditions applying to this tender

2.1 SDNPA Standard Terms and Conditions of Contract

- 2.1.1 This contract will be awarded using the South Downs National Park Authority's standard terms and conditions, which will be implemented with the winning bidder. The SDNPA Standard Terms and Conditions are included as Appendix I to this document and are also available on the SDNPA website, at the following address;

<http://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Standard-Terms-and-Conditions.pdf>

2.2 Other Terms and Conditions

- 2.2.1 There are no further Terms and Conditions applying to this contract

Section 3

Specification

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The western boundary of the South Downs National Park on the urban edge of Winchester is within a highly sensitive landscape of importance for biodiversity, heritage, natural beauty and recreation. Despite these important environmental considerations the landscape is under considerable and continuously expanding pressure for urbanising development and land use change, including major infrastructure, strategic housing allocations and agricultural/food production leading to fragmentation and erosion of landscape character and ecosystem functions.
- 1.2. This project will provide the evidence, research and agreed vision and delivery plan to enable the SDNPA and its partners and stakeholders to work collectively to address the erosion of landscape quality through the delivery of a series of short, medium and long term measures.
- 1.3. Highways England is currently developing its proposals to improve the congestion problems on the M3 Junction 9 on the western boundary of the SDNP. The SDNPA is developing a landscape scale approach which looks beyond the red line of the project and seeks to achieve mitigation and compensation which address integrated landscape, biodiversity, heritage and ecosystem services issues within the wider M3 corridor.
- 1.4. The first stage of this project will be to provide the background evidence for potential mitigation and compensation measures to address these impacts on the motorway corridor.

2. Background

- 2.1. Land use changes and pressure for development are continually coming forward within and in the setting of the SDNP owing to the urban edge location of the SDNP boundary and there is a need to address more broadly the cumulative impacts on the SDNP of these issues. Severance in the landscape in terms of access, cultural heritage, landscape character and biodiversity is a particular issue.
- 2.2. The impacts of developments and land use change and fragmentation could be better managed with a coordinated approach between stakeholders which sets out appropriate mitigation, compensation and intervention measures within the area of influence as a whole. A landscape scale approach will provide opportunities to develop alternative sources of funding and develop new environmental investment opportunities.
- 2.3. The proposed approach would be complementary to the Governments 25 year Environment Plan and presents opportunities for action such as the new Environmental Land Management Policy/programme that is about to be announced to replace the common Agricultural Policy after Brexit.
- 2.4. The suggested area of the study is set out in the map on Appendix I and centres on the western boundary of the SDNP as it follows the River Itchen Chalk Valley. The eastern extent of the area is drawn within the boundary of the East Winchester Open Downland character area to focus the approach around the urban fringe of Winchester, the South Downs Way, and patterns of land ownership. The inter-relationship between the shared setting of Winchester and the SDNP is also a consideration.

3. Scope

- Summary research of all relevant existing strategies, plans and proposals for the area of the study
- Appropriate field based and desktop research on landscape character, biodiversity, cultural heritage, access, land use, ecosystem services functions,
- A continuous process of engagement throughout the development and refinement of the project with the wide range of local stakeholders, including SDNPA officers and members.
- Preparation of landscape and environmental baseline information based on GIS
- Preparation of landscape and environmental analysis based on GIS
- Development of an agreed spatially defined long term vision for the study area based on GIS
- Preparation of a delivery action plan with identified short, medium and long term projects, key stakeholders, cost scenarios and potential timescales.
- Technical report

NB The SDNPA will make all of the datasets held by the authority available on a memory stick at the start of the project. There may be other datasets held by partner authorities which are required by the project and it is hoped that these would be made available to the project consultant free of charge.

4. Methodology

These are particular working methods or arrangements which are key to the success of the project. Your tender should clearly set out how these operations will be undertaken. This information will be part of the selection process.

- The first 6 weeks of the project will be particularly resource intensive and we anticipate that several specialists will need to work collectively over a short period of time to deliver the first output;
- Thorough and meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the length of the project together with the ability to relate to a wide range of stakeholder types;
- In depth understanding and knowledge of the particular urban/rural fringe issues in the study area
- Collaborative working throughout the project between several environmental specialists
- Ability to process large amounts of detailed information to inform the use of GIS mapping and the appropriate datasets in combination with background documents to inform the study. For example, SDNPA has Ecoserve (ecosystem services) mapping, Habitat Connectivity Mapping, Landcover data which should all be used in combination with Landscape character mapping to identify potential areas for appropriate landscape interventions;
- Collaborative development of the delivery plan based on an understanding of land ownership patterns, habitat and landscape restoration; realistic costings and long term maintenance arrangements;
- Presentation material to describe the findings of the study.

5. Outputs

- a. An interim report to provide the background evidence for potential mitigation and compensation measures to address integrated landscape, biodiversity, heritage and ecosystem services impacts on the M3 motorway corridor with particular reference to the M3 Junction 9 improvement scheme Mid December 2018
- b. Summary desktop research of all relevant existing strategies, plans and proposals for the area of the study; Jan 2019
- c. Strategy for undertaking, recording and analysing appropriate field based research; Jan 2019
- d. Summary of fieldwork research Feb 2019

- e. A communications strategy setting out the continuous process of engagement throughout the development and refinement of the project with the wide range of local stakeholders, including SDNPA officers and members; Jan/Feb 2019
- f. A GIS based baseline assessment of the study area which integrates Landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage together with ecosystem functions. Feb/Mar2019
- g. A GIS based analysis of the landscape and environmental issues of the study area March 2019
- h. A GIS based vision for the landscape and environment. This will seek to create a robust landscape framework with improved connectivity for people, water and wildlife. This should be represented spatially at master map level (i.e. field boundary detail) and dovetailed with other evidence projects being undertaken by both partners and SDNPA; March/April 2019
- i. Delivery of training for staff and stakeholders on using the findings of the study and how to interpret the GIS information produced; May 2019
- j. A delivery action plan with short, medium and long term projects, key stakeholders, cost scenarios and potential timescales. (An example list of short, medium and long term projects which could form part of the action plan is included in Appendix 2, together with a list of potential stakeholders.) June 2019
- k. A pdf report setting out the spatially defined long term vision for the study area, together with interpretative visual material (app, leaflet, presentation, additional reports as appropriate etc.) for a wide range of educational and awareness ranging uses; June 2019

Section 4

Tender Assessment and Evaluation

4.1 Evaluation of Tenders (Compliance)

- 4.1.1 Submitted tenders will be subject to a compliance check, selection and finally a quality and price evaluation by means of a structured process in order to determine the tender, from a suitably qualified and experienced organisation, that in the Authority's opinion offers best value to the Authority.
- 4.1.2 The initial compliance phase will include checks to ensure the documents have been properly completed and all required information has been provided.
- 4.1.3 If, during the initial compliance phase, it is apparent that a Tenderer has submitted a fundamentally non-compliant or incomplete tender then the Authority reserves the right to reject that tender and continue to assess the other tenders as appropriate.
- 4.1.4 Tenders who pass this initial screening process will thereafter be subject to further assessment as detailed below.
- 4.1.5 The evaluation process will be systematic, thorough and fair.
- 4.1.6 After the initial assessment phase, a 2-stage evaluation process will be undertaken:
1. **Selection** Criteria
 2. **Award** Criteria

4.2 Evaluation of Tenders (Selection)

- 4.2.1 The Selection stage will evaluate Tenderers on the following aspects of their response to the questionnaire in Section 7 of the Tender document

| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7.1 | General Information | Not assessed – for information only |
| 7.2 | Consortia Information | Not assessed – for information only |
| 7.3 | Insolvency and Criminal Proceedings | Pass / Fail |
| 7.4 | Financial Information | Pass / Fail |
| 7.5 | Insurance Information | Pass / Fail |
| 7.6 | Technical and Professional Capability | Pass / Fail |
| 7.7 | Equalities | Pass / Fail |
| 7.8 | Health and Safety | Pass / Fail |
| 7.9 | Customer Care and Quality Assurance | Pass / Fail |
| 7.10 | Information Security Policy | Pass / Fail |

- 4.2.2 Only information provided as a direct response to the questionnaires will be evaluated. Information and detail which forms part of general company literature or promotional brochures etc will not form part of the evaluation process. **Marketing material should not be included.**
- 4.2.3 All questions must be answered.
- 4.2.4 Please note that the Authority may require clarification of the answers provided or ask for additional information.
- 4.2.5 The response should be submitted by an individual of the organisation, company or partnership who has authority to answer on behalf of that organisation, company or partnership.
- 4.2.6 Should the response be found to be erroneous or in any other way incorrect, the Authority reserves the right to disqualify the candidate from the tender.
- 4.2.7 Each of the above Selection stage aspects will be evaluated separately, with a mark of Pass or Fail. Tenderers will be required to pass all aspects in order to achieve an overall Pass for the Selection stage and therefore have their tender further assessed in the final evaluation phase which covers price.

4.3 Evaluation of Tenders (Award)

4.3.1 Quality – 60%

The quality element will be based on the tenderer's response to the requirements in Section 5 of the Tender document. The Authority will consider the content of the responses from each tenderer and will make a judgement based on each tenderer's submission in relation to the criteria below.

- 4.3.2 The criteria for consideration will include:

| Ref | Criteria | % Evaluation Weight |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| A | Demonstration of understanding of the brief | 10 |
| B | Approach to the Contract | 30 |
| C | Project Resourcing | 20 |

- 4.3.3 Each reply will be scored according to the assessment given in the table below;

| | |
|-----|--|
| 0-2 | Unacceptable – Nil or inadequate response. Fails to demonstrate an ability to meet the requirement |
| 3-4 | Poor – Response is partially relevant and poor. The response addresses some elements of the requirement but contains insufficient / limited detail or explanation to demonstrate how the requirement will be fulfilled. |
| 5-7 | Acceptable – Response is relevant and acceptable. The response addresses a broad understanding of the requirement but may lack details on how the requirement will be fulfilled in certain areas. |
| 8-9 | Good – Response is relevant and good. The response is sufficiently detailed to demonstrate a good understanding and provides details on how the requirements will be fulfilled |
| 10 | Excellent – Response is completely relevant and excellent overall. The response is comprehensive, unambiguous and demonstrates a thorough understanding of the requirement and provides details of how the requirement will be met in full |

4.3.4 Price – 40%

This will be determined by examination of the **Pricing Schedule** submitted by each tenderer.

- 4.3.5 The Authority is under no obligation to accept the lowest bid or any bid and will not be liable for costs or expenses incurred in connection with the appointment process.
- 4.3.6 The cost will be scored on the basis of lowest cost over bid cost, multiplied by the full marks available for cost under this evaluation.

4.4 Further Clarification

4.4.1 Supplier product demonstration

During the tender evaluation period, tenderers may be required to demonstrate their proposed solutions to representatives of the Authority and to answer questions on their bid, both for the purposes of clarification. The quality scores may be altered by the evaluation panel following the process of clarification through the demonstration and interview process.

The clarification interviews are intended to run on 29 October 2018.

All costs involved will be borne by the tenderers.

4.4.2 Reference Site Visits

During the tender evaluation period, tenderers may be required to arrange access to any of the reference sites referred to in their response for the purpose of demonstration and evaluation by representatives of the Authority. All costs arising from site visits will be met by the Authority.

4.5 Variant bids

- 4.5.1 Subject to the submission of a compliant tender, bidders may also submit an alternative price and method for provision of the services or goods which SDNPA, at its sole discretion, may or may not pursue.

4.6 Confidentiality

- 4.6.1 SDNPA will not disclose to any third party information that is supplied in tenders that is marked as confidential. All other information supplied by bidders to SDNPA will similarly be treated in confidence except that references may be sought from banks, existing or past clients, or other referees submitted by the Bidders.

4.7 Conflict of Interest

- 4.7.1 Bidders are required to confirm that they are not aware of any conflict of interest or any circumstances that could give rise to a conflict of interest in the performance of the proposed Contract.

4.8 Consortia

- 4.8.1 Bids from multi-disciplinary organisations and specially formed consortia are encouraged, but all organisations in specially formed consortia must be identified in the response to the ITT. Each group or consortium will be required to nominate a lead partner with whom SDNPA can contract or form themselves into a single legal entity before contract award. In the case of group bidders or consortia each service provider will be required to become jointly and severally responsible for the contract before acceptance.
- 4.8.2 If the tenderer is a group bidder or consortium, each member of the consortium must be identified separately as part of the response to this ITT.
- 4.8.3 If the tenderer is a member of a group of companies they should provide information only about themselves and not the Group as a whole (except where Group information is specifically requested by the question).

Section 5

Structure and Format of Response

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Your response to this tender document should follow the defined structure as outlined. Your response will be used to evaluate and score the different sections of each proposal received. All parts of this section are deemed **Essential** and require response.
- 5.1.2 The response should be presented in A4 format with an easily readable font style and size

5.2 Approach to the Contract (Methodology)

- 5.2.1 Contractors should describe how they will approach the implementation and performance of this contract with particular regard to the requirements outlined in Section 3.

5.3 Project Resourcing

- 5.3.1 Contractors should describe the resources that they will be deploying on this contract if they are successful, stating whether any staff resources are currently in place or will require to be recruited. They should also give indications as to the background and knowledge of key personnel who will be deployed in the delivery of this contract.
- 5.3.2 Explain any sub-contract arrangements that you will depend on to deliver the contract and explaining how you will manage this / these relationships with other stakeholders (if any).
Any Lead Times between award of Contract and start of Services should be highlighted

Section 6

Pricing Proposals

Pricing Proposals should be in the following format;

| Item | Description | Offer Price £ ex VAT |
|------|-------------|----------------------|
| I | | |

TOTAL _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DESIGNATION: _____

COMPANY: _____

DATE: _____

Note that **Pricing Proposals** should be completed in full and must be signed by an a person properly authorised to do so on behalf of the bidding organisation

Section 7

Supplier Questionnaire

7.1 General Information

7.1.1 Full legal name, address and website of the Potential Provider in whose name the tender will be submitted (the Prime or Single contractor):

| | |
|--|--|
| Company Name | |
| Address from which the contract will be delivered | |
| Town/City | |
| Postcode | |
| Country | |
| Website | |

7.1.2 Name, position, telephone number and e-mail address of main contact for this project.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Name | |
| Position | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Fax Number | |
| E-mail | |

7.1.3 Current legal status of the Potential Provider (e.g. partnership, private limited company, etc.

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| | Please tick one box |
| Sole Trader | |
| Partnership | |
| Public Limited Company | |
| Private Limited Company | |
| Public Sector (including Registered Charities, NDPBs, Housing Associations) | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Other (please state) | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|

- 7.1.4 Date and place of formation of the Potential Provider and, if applicable, registration under the Companies Act 2006.¹ Please provide copies of Certificates of Incorporation (where appropriate) and any changes of name, registered office and principal place of business.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date of formation | |
| Place of formation | |
| Date of registration | |
| Company registration number | |
| Certificates enclosed | YES / NO (please delete) |
| Registered Vat number | |
| Registered Office | |
| Principal place of business | |

Ownership structure

- 7.1.5 If the Organisation is a member of a group of companies give the full legal name and address of Parent/Holding Company if applicable:

| | |
|---|--|
| Company Name | |
| Address | |
| Town/City | |
| Postcode | |
| Country | |
| Company registration number ² | |

¹ Potential Providers established outside the United Kingdom may provide equivalent information. For a list of acceptable equivalent information please refer to in Regulation 23(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2006.

² Or, for parent companies established outside the United Kingdom, equivalent information as set out in Regulation 23(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2006.

7.1.6 Full legal name and address of (ultimate) Parent/Holding Company if applicable:

| | |
|--|--|
| Company Name | |
| Address | |
| Town/City | |
| Postcode | |
| Country | |
| Company registration number³ | |

7.1.7 If the Potential Provider is a division or subsidiary, what is its relationship with the Parent Company (eg: 100% owned subsidiary)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Relationship | |
|---------------------|--|

7.1.8 Please provide a one-page chart illustrating the ownership structure of the Potential Provider including relations to any parent or other group or holding companies.

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership structure enclosed (please tick ✓) | |
|---|--|

7.1.9 Please provide a brief history of the Potential Provider's organisation.

| | |
|---|--|
| Brief history of the Potential Provider's organisation, no more than 400 words, including details of any parent and associated companies and any changes of ownership over the last 5 years including details of significant pending developments, changes in financial structure or ownership, prospective take-over bids, buy-outs and closures, etc which are currently in the public domain. | |
|---|--|

³ Or, for parent companies established outside the United Kingdom, equivalent information as set out in Regulation 23(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2006.

7.1.10 Is the Potential Provider a consortium joint venture or other arrangement? If so, and if it is available, please provide details of the constitution and percentage shareholdings

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Consortium | YES / NO <i>(please delete)</i> |
| <i>If yes please complete the table below</i> | |

| Organisation | Percentage shareholding |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| | |
| | |

7.1.11 Registration with professional body

Where applicable, is the Potential Provider registered with the appropriate trade or professional register(s) in the EU member state where it is established (as set out in Annex IX B of Directive 2004/18/EC) under the conditions laid down by that member state⁴).

| |
|---|
| Evidence of registration with appropriate professional/trade body <i>Either insert required details or state 'None'</i> |
| |

7.1.12 VAT registration number

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| VAT Registration number | |
|--------------------------------|--|

⁴ In the UK this condition is satisfied by registration with Companies House or a declaration on oath that the candidate is carrying on business in the trade in question in the UK at a specific place of business and under a specific trading name.

7.2 Consortia Information

All Potential Providers should answer question 7.2.1. Where a Potential Provider at this stage of the process intends to sub-contract they should also answer questions 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 below. Where a Potential Provider becomes aware of the intention to subcontract at later stages in the procurement they are required to notify the Authority of this and provide the information requested below at that time. Where a Potential Provider is a consortium they should indicate which members are proposing to deliver the services.

7.2.1 Please tick the box below which applies

| | |
|--|--|
| a) Your organisation is bidding to provide the all the services required itself (if ticked, go to Section 3) | |
| b) Your organisation is bidding in the role of Prime Contractor and intends to use third parties to provide some services | |
| c) The Potential Provider is a consortium | |

7.2.2 If your answer to 7.2.1 is (b) or (c) please indicate in the table below (by inserting the relevant company/organisation name) the role your partner organisation(s) will undertake or potentially undertake as part of this service.

| Requirement | Company / Organisation | How much of the requirement and what will they directly deliver (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | |
| | | |

2.2 If your answer to 7.2.1 is (b) and you are unable to confirm all partners (complete supply chain) at this stage, you will need to demonstrate a satisfactory methodology and track record of delivering a supply chain. Please give a brief outline on policy regarding the use of partner organisations and, if applicable, the extent to which it is envisaged they may be used in any contract.

| |
|--|
| Methodology for procuring supply chain (no more than 300 words) |
| |

7.3 Insolvency and Criminal Proceedings

- 7.3.1 Has the organisation or any of the directors, partners or proprietors been in a state of bankruptcy, insolvency, compulsory winding up, receivership, composition with creditors or subject to relevant proceedings?

☐☐

- 7.3.2 Has the organisation or any of the directors, partners or proprietors been convicted of a criminal offence related to business or professional conduct?

☐☐

If you are completing the questionnaire as a primary contractor, please confirm this in section 3 for all your proposed consortium members and any other third parties you are considering using to provide the service to the South Downs National Park Authority.

7.4 Financial Information

7.4.1 Please provide the following financial information or an explanation as to why this information cannot be provided;

- a. A copy of the most recent audited accounts for your organisation that cover the last three years of trading or for the period that is available if trading for less than three years.
- or
- b. A statement of the organisation's turnover, Profit & Loss and cash flow position for the most recent full year of trading (or part year if full year not applicable) and an end period balance sheet, where this information is not available in an audited form at (a)
- or
- c. Where (a) and (b) cannot be provided, a statement of the organisation's cash flow forecast for the current year and a bank letter or statement from the relevant Director or Accountant outlining the current cash and credit facility position
- and
- d. If the organisation is a subsidiary of a group, (a) or (c) are required for both the subsidiary and the ultimate parent company. Where a consortium or association is proposed the information is requested for each member company.
- and
- e. please provide a statement of the organisation's turnover that relates directly to the supply of this service for the past three years, or for the period the organisation has been trading (if less than three years) in the boxes below:

| Year Ended | XX/XX/XXXX | XX/XX/XXXX | XX/XX/XXXX |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Turnover (£) | £..... | £..... | £..... |

7.4.2 Parent company and/or other guarantees of performance and financial standing may be required if considered appropriate as well as confirmation of the organisation's willingness to arrange for a guarantee or a performance bond

Where the potential provider is dependant financially on a parent company to support its application for this procurement, it must indicate in the box below whether a Parent Guarantee is available if requested.

| Where required, Parent Guarantee Available? | YES / NO <i>(please delete)</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|
|---|---------------------------------|

7.4.3 Name and address of principal banker.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Bank Name | |
| Address | |
| Town/City | |
| Postcode | |
| Telephone | |
| Fax number | |

| | |
|--|--------|
| If requested, would you be willing to provide a Banker's reference? | YES/NO |
|--|--------|

7.4.4 Has your business met the terms of its banking contracts and any loan agreements or mortgages during the past year?

Yes ☐ No ☐

| | |
|---|--|
| If the answer is no please provide reasons and state what action has been taken by you to rectify the situation? | |
|---|--|

7.4.5 Has your business met all its obligations to make payments as they fall due to its suppliers, staff and/or landlord/licensor during the past year?

Yes ☐ No ☐

| | |
|---|--|
| If the answer is no please provide reasons and state what action has been taken by you to rectify the situation? | |
|---|--|

7.5 Insurance Information

- 7.5.1 It is a requirement of this contract (of framework agreement) that bidders hold the levels of insurance indicated below. If a potential provider does not have the minimum insurance requirements and is not prepared to obtain such cover is successful then the provider will be automatically excluded from further consideration in the tender process.

Employer's Liability Insurance = £5,000,000

Public Liability Insurance = £5,000,000

| | |
|--|--|
| Employer's Liability Insurance (if applicable, as this does not apply to sole traders) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I already have this <input type="checkbox"/> I do not currently have but I am willing to obtain <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I am a sole trader |
| Public Liability Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I already have this <input type="checkbox"/> I do not currently have but I am willing to obtain <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not have this and I am not willing to obtain |
| Professional Indemnity Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I already have this <input type="checkbox"/> I do not currently have but I am willing to obtain <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not have this and I am not willing to obtain |
| Product Liability Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I already have this <input type="checkbox"/> I do not currently have but I am willing to obtain <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not have this and I am not willing to obtain |

7.5.2

**Please provide
copies of your
current
insurance
certificates
relating to the
requirements
above**

The documents / evidence should include the name of the insurers, policy numbers, expiry dates and limits for any one incident and annual aggregate caps and the excesses under the policies

Or

A letter from your insurance broker confirming you will be able to obtain relevant insurance

7.6 Technical or Professional Capability

Bidders are required to provide evidence of having the necessary capacity and capability to deliver the requirements of the contract

Bidding organisations may demonstrate their experience in delivering goods, services and works similar to the current contract by using examples from;

- Within their own organisation (bidders may rely on the experience of personnel that they intend to use to carry out the current requirement, even if that experience was gained whilst working for a different organisation)
- Other consortium members (where a consortium bid is being proposed)
- Named sub-contractors (where sub-contractors are being used and their identity is known)

7.6.1 Please provide two examples below;

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Please provide your first relevant example that demonstrates your organisation's, or, where relevant consortium members and / or named sub-contractors experience in delivering similar goods, services or works to the requirements of this procurement exercise. For goods and services contracts your examples must be from within the last three years and for works contracts your examples must be from within the last five years. The Information you provide should cover the following areas -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a description of the goods works or services delivered,- contract value & dates.- previous or current customer details,- details of where you have been able to demonstrate added value through the adoption of innovative solutions. <p>Either use the space provided or attach a document to your response, which should be no longer than 2 pages of A4</p> | |
| <p>Please provide your second relevant example that demonstrates your organisation's, or, where relevant consortium members and / or named sub-contractors experience in delivering similar goods, services or works to the requirements of this procurement exercise. For goods and services contracts your examples must be from within the</p> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>last three years and for works contracts your examples must be from within the last five years.</p> <p>The Information you provide should cover the following areas -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the goods works or services delivered, - contract value & dates. - previous or current customer details, - details of where you have been able to demonstrate added value through the adoption of innovative solutions. <p>Either use the space provided or attach a document to your response, which should be no longer than 2 pages A4</p> | |
|--|--|

7.6.2

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>In relation to the two examples above please attach confirmation that the requirements were delivered successfully e.g. acceptance / completion certificates or customer's written declaration (if available)</p> | |
|--|--|

7.6.3

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Please provide a statement of the technical resources such as the tools, plant, facilities and technical equipment available to your organisation, or, where relevant consortium members and / or named sub-contractors in relation to the delivery of this contract</p> <p>Please refer to the Specification in Section 3 of this document</p> <p>Guidance</p> <p><i>The Buyer will use the information you provide to evaluate whether your organisation, consortium members and / or named sub-contractors have the required technical resources to deliver the requirement</i></p> | |
|--|--|

7.6.4

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Please confirm whether or not your organisation, consortium members have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- defaulted on the delivery of a contract within the last 3 years (goods and services) or 5 years (works)- had a contract cancelled, or not renewed, for failure to perform within the last 3 years (goods and services) or 5 years (works) <p>If any of the above applies please provide an explanation of the action you have taken to prevent a re-occurrence</p> <p>Guidance <i>The Buyer will use the information to determine whether you have a successful record of delivery</i></p> | |
|---|--|

7.7 Equalities

7.7.1 Does your organisation comply with your statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010

Yes

☐

No

☐

7.7.2 If relevant to the status of your organisation i.e. if you have more than 5 staff, please attach a copy of your Equality and Diversity policy and / or equal opportunities policy with your response

7.7.3 In the last three years has any finding of unlawful discrimination been made against your business or organisation by any court or employment tribunal, an Employment Appeal Tribunal or any other court (or in comparable proceedings in jurisdiction other than the UK)?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If you answered 'yes' to the above question provide a summary of the finding or judgement and explain what action you have taken to prevent similar unlawful discrimination from reoccurring.

Guidance

Buyer may not be able to select a bidder to tender if it has been found to have unlawfully discriminated in the last three years unless it has provided compelling evidence that it has taken robust and appropriate action to prevent similar unlawful discrimination reoccurring.

7.7.4 In the last three years, has your organisation had a complaint upheld following a formal investigation by the Equality and Human Rights Commission or its predecessors (or a comparable body in a jurisdiction other than the UK), on grounds of alleged unlawful discrimination?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If you answered 'yes' provide a summary of the nature of the investigation and an explanation of the outcome (so far) of the investigation. If the investigation upheld the complaint against your organisation, provide an explanation of what action (if any) you have taken to prevent unlawful discrimination from re-occurring.

Guidance

The Buyer may not be able to select a bidder if a complaint was upheld following investigation, unless robust and appropriate action has been taken to prevent similar unlawful discrimination from re-occurring

7.8 Health and Safety

7.8.1 Does your organisation have a written Health and Safety Policy?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7.8.2 Does your organisation ensure compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7.8.3 Does your organisation train staff in Health and Safety?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7.8.4 Please provide the name of the person in the business specifically responsible for health and safety matters.

.....

.....

7.9 Customer care and Quality Assurance

7.9.1 Does your organisation have a written customer care policy?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If yes please provide details

7.9.2 Does your organisation hold a recognised Quality Management System certification from an independent body attesting conformity to quality assurance standards based on the relevant European standard to equivalent standard e.g. BS/EN/ISO 9000 or equivalent? If it does please provide a copy.

Yes

☐

No

☐

If no please explain your quality management systems or reason for not having a system

7.9.3 Does your organisation use any key performance indicators to assess performance?

☐☐

If yes please provide details of KPIs

7.10 Information Security Policy

7.10.1 Does your firm have a policy on the protection of client data with respect to the statutory requirements on Data Protection, Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations, and confidentiality?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Please provide details

7.10.2 Please provide any further information you think might be relevant to the provision of this service such as; any additional skills or processes your organisation possesses which you consider would lead to additional value/benefits for the South Downs national Park Authority.

Please provide details

Section 8

Form of Tender

To: SDNPA

Dear Sir/Madam,

TENDER FOR:

1. I/We* the undersigned DO HEREBY UNDERTAKE on the acceptance by the SDNPA of my/our* tender to supply and/or deliver the goods and/or services on such terms and conditions and in accordance with such specifications as are contained or incorporated in the invitation to tender.
2. Any prices, rates or discounts quoted in this tender are valid for 90 days after the tender return date and we confirm that the terms of the tender will remain binding upon us and may be accepted by you at any time before the expiry of that period.

| | |
|--|--|
| Signed | |
| Name | |
| Position in organisation | |
| Duly authorised to sign tenders for and behalf of [Name] | |
| Registered Address | |
| Nationality of Company | |
| Company number | |
| Date | |

Section 9

Certificate of Non-Collusion

TO: SDNPA

RE:

The essence of the public procurement process is that the SDNPA shall receive bona fide competitive tenders from all Tenderers. We, the undersigned, hereby certify that this is a bona fide bid and (except as authorised in the Invitation to Tender) we have not, and insofar as we are aware neither has any of our (or any of our proposed sub-contractors) officers, employees, servants or agents:

- a.) Entered into any agreement with any other person with the aim of preventing bids being made or as to the fixing or adjusting of the amount of any bid or the conditions on which any bid is made; or
- b.) Informed any other person, other than the person calling for this bid, of the amount or the approximate amount of the bid, except where the disclosure, in confidence, of the amount of the bid was necessary to obtain quotations necessary for the preparation of the bid for insurance, for performance bonds and/or contract guarantee bonds or for professional advice required for the preparation of the bid; or
- c.) Caused or induced any person to enter into such an agreement as is mentioned in paragraph (a) above or to inform us of the amount or the approximate amount of any rival bid for the Contract; or
- d.) Committed any offence under any applicable laws, statutes, regulations and codes relating to anti-bribery and anti-corruption including but not limited to the Bribery Act 2010 or
- e.) Offered or agreed to pay or give any sum of money, inducement or valuable consideration directly or indirectly to any person for doing or having done or causing or having caused to be done in relation to any other Bid or proposed Bid for the works any act or omission; or
- f.) Canvassed any other persons referred to in paragraph (a) above in connection with the Contract; or
- g.) Contacted any officer of SDNPA or their agents about any aspect of the contract including (but without limitation) for the purposes of discussing the possible transfer to the employment of the Tenderer of such officer or agent for the purpose of the Framework Contract or for soliciting information in connection with the Contract.

We also undertake that we shall not procure the doing of any of the acts mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 7 above before the hour and date specified for

the return of the bid nor (in the event of the bid being accepted) shall we do so while the resulting contract(s) continue in force between us (or our successors in title) and SDNPA

In this certificate, the word “person” includes any person, body or association, corporate or incorporate and “agreement” includes any arrangement whether formal or informal and whether legally binding or not.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Signed | |
| Name | |
| Position in organisation | |
| For and behalf of | |
| Date | |

