



**Access Patterns in South-east Dorset  
Dorset Household Survey and Predictions of Visitor Use of Potential  
Greenspace Sites  
Dorset Heathlands Development Plan Document**



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## Summary

A critical issue facing strategic planning in the south-east of Dorset is how to accommodate large volumes of new housing without an adverse affect on the integrity of the heathland sites distributed across the region. The heaths are popular locations for recreation, and the many heathland sites within the Poole – Bournemouth conurbation are adjacent to very high human populations. They are therefore already subject to high levels of use. The heaths are internationally important for nature conservation, and existing levels of visitor pressure are already of concern. In order to ensure sustainable growth, new housing must be accompanied by mitigation measures to ensure no net increase in visitors to the heaths. Mitigation must therefore seek to divert users to others sites. While there are existing data on heath visitors, little information is available on visitors to other sites, and how the recreational use of heaths fits into a wider context of green infrastructure within south-east Dorset. In order to fill these gaps, to provide baseline information on recreational use of the countryside in south-east Dorset and to provide information for future predictive modelling work, a postal survey was conducted with a random sample of residents across the region.

The survey was sent to 5000 addresses in south-east Dorset. The questions addressed the choice of sites visited by each household, the frequency and reason for visiting. Respondents were prompted about a range of different types of sites, including coasts, woods, parks as well as heaths. A total of 1632 households responded to the survey, a return rate of nearly 1 in 3 households. The survey has yielded a wide range of information about general patterns of access in the sub-region. In particular:

- Virtually all (90%) of respondents stated that they had visited the coast, heaths, woods, parks or some other outdoor space in the past year.
- 19% of households had a dog, and more dog owners had visited outdoor space in the last year than non-dog owners.
- People living in bungalows and flats tended to visit outdoor spaces less
- The presence of garden did not influence whether respondent or household had visited an outdoor space in the past year.
- Attractive scenery, ability to do a range of walks and parking (cost and availability) were key features attracting people to particular sites.
- Parking (cost and difficulty), lack of attractiveness, too many other people, not feeling safe and long travel time from home were the most frequently cited negative reasons that detracted people from particular sites.
- 200 of the respondents were regular heath visitors (i.e. visiting heaths weekly or more frequently) and these were more likely to cite the ability to do a range of walks and in particular the ability to let their dog off a lead as important attractive features, when compared to those who only visited heaths irregularly. For both groups attractive scenery was the most frequently cited feature, but this was given by fewer regular visitors than irregular ones.
- A total of 420 different sites were named by respondents, covering some 182,651 ha. These sites included beaches, formal parks, gardens, recreation grounds, National Trust properties, ancient monuments, nature reserves and river sides.
- Just over half (53%) of named sites were designated as SSSI and 65 sites (15%) were within the Dorset Heaths SPA / SACs.
- The 1632 households make an estimated total of 271,188 visits to the countryside / green space each year.
- A wide range of reasons were given for visiting, highlight the wide range of functions that green spaces provide. The survey encompassed regular visits to the local park / playground, day-trips to the coast, the daily dog walk and social visits meeting friends or family outside.
- Over 61,000 visits per annum are made each year by the 1632 households to heathland sites, some 23% of all visits made. Hengistbury Head (11,163 visits per annum) and Canford Heath (8,838 visits per annum) were the most visited heaths.

- Heaths were the most popular sites for dog walkers, whereas for most other activities the coast was the most popular destination. We estimate that 32,010 visits per annum (12% of all visits to green spaces) by the 1632 households were made to the Dorset Heaths to walk a dog.
- Despite the questionnaire being targeted to Dorset sites, a number of sites outside the county were named. These include the New Forest, which receives at least 8,187 visits per year (3% of all visits to green spaces) from the 1632 households.
- Heathland sites accounted for 42% of the land area visited by the households in the survey, while only 23% of all visits were made to heaths, and therefore the actual density of visitors (per hectare) to heathland sites was lower compared to other types of sites.
- There was no evidence (apart from parks) that larger sites attracted more visitors.
- As many visits are made to heaths by people travelling on foot as by those travelling by car. Foot visitors outnumber car visitors to rivers and parks, but most visits to the coast are done by car.
- The distance between respondents' home postcodes and the sites they visited varied according to the type of site. Coastal sites had the biggest 'draw' or 'catchment', with the coastal sites being located at greater distances from the home postcodes of respondents than other types of sites. People tended to travel further to heaths than they did to parks and gardens. For all types of site, the proportion of respondents visiting the site declined with distance, i.e. people living close to sites are more likely to visit them.
- Regular visitors to heaths were more likely to live in a larger house, less likely to live in a flat (13% of regular visitors to heaths lived in a flat) and were more likely to own a dog.
- Postcodes were categorised according to their proximity (within 1km, or greater than 1km) from coasts or heaths. If a respondent's postcode was within 1km of a heath but further than 1km from the coast, then heaths were the type of site that received the most visits. In all other cases (including when both the coast and a heath were within 1km), the coast received the most visits. This suggests that the relative proportions of different kinds of site surrounding a home postcode can influence visitor rates.

The implications of these results are discussed within the report in relation to the provision of alternative sites and strategic planning. In general it appears that heaths fulfil a particular role for residents of south-east Dorset. They represent large sites, with comparatively low densities of people and seem particularly attractive to dog walkers.

This report forms the first part of a two-part study of visitor access in south-east Dorset. While this report analyses the responses of those respondents who completed the postal questionnaire and the sites they visited, the second report focuses on visitor rates to heathland sites and examines which factors determine visitor rates to heaths. The second report was commissioned with the intention of predicting how visitor rates will change with different levels of housing and new greenspace provision.

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## Introduction

Dorset holds some 7500 ha of heathland (see Rose et al., 2000), much of this is designated as European Protected sites, within the Dorset Heathlands SPA, the Dorset Heathlands SAC and the Dorset Heaths (Purbeck & Wareham) and Studland Dunes SAC. There is a growing body of evidence that development adjacent to heathland sites can impact deleteriously on the interest features of such sites (Liley *et al.*, 2006a; Liley *et al.*, 2006b; Underhill-Day, 2005). For example detailed studies of the Annex 1 bird species (nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler) have shown disturbance from recreational access to impact settlement patterns, breeding success and timing of breeding. (Liley *et al.*, 2006a; Mallord *et al.*, 2007; Murison, 2002; Murison *et al.*, 2007). Doctoral research on Dartford warblers (Murison pers comm., Murison et al., 2006) in Dorset has found high predation of young birds by cats, coming from adjacent housing. Fire incidence is also higher on the more urban heaths (Kirby & Tantrum, 1999).

In parallel with the studies of urban impacts, various studies have looked at human access patterns and visitor behaviour on southern heathlands, including Dorset (Atlantic Consultants, 2003, , 2005; Clarke *et al.*, 2006; Liley, Jackson & Underhill-Day, 2006c; Liley, Mallord & Lobley, 2006d; Liley & Underhill-Day, 2006e; Rose & Clarke, 2005). These studies show that the number of visitors is related to the amount of housing surrounding each site, and that most people that visit are local (most people walking to sites come from within 800m and most car-drivers from within 5km). By far the largest user-group is dog walkers. The typical dog walk is a circuit of c.2.5km. Most dog walkers choose to walk on the heaths because they like the semi-natural habitat, the relatively 'wild feel', the variety of walks possible and because they can let their dogs run freely without the need to clear up after their dog (Liley *et al.*, 2006d).

Modelling of recreational use (Liley *et al.*, 2006b) has predicted likely changes in visitor pressure as a result of the housing allocations proposed in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This modelling has shown that the significant amount of new housing proposed for the sub-region will result in an increase in visitor pressure, and that these changes will not be evenly distributed across the area. Certain sites, such as Canford Heath, Upton Heath, Bourne Valley and some of the other sites particularly close to the existing urban conurbations are likely to see a particular increase.

One of the key challenges facing strategic planning within south-east Dorset is therefore how to accommodate new housing without adverse effects to the integrity of the heaths. In order for future development in the subregion to be sustainable and to be in accordance with the Habitat Regulations, there will need to be no net increase in visitor pressure to European Protected Sites within the subregion. This will necessitate a detailed understanding of green space and recreational use of sites, and a targeted package of mitigation measures that will include the provision of new sites, education and access management. The Local Authorities in South-east Dorset established an interim planning framework that runs to December 2009 and aims to mitigate the additional urban impacts resulting from housing growth. A longer term strategy for mitigating impacts of residential growth will kick in from 2010. This strategy must be based on sound, robust evidence.

The current evidence base (see Liley *et al.*, 2006b), while clearly showing urban effects, does also contain some gaps. These are largely as a result of the research being focused on the

heathland sites themselves. Virtually all the work conducted to date that explores patterns of use, types of visitor etc. have interviewed people visiting the heaths. This means that we do not have much of an understanding of who does not visit the heathland sites, and how the people that do visit the heaths fit within the population as a whole. There is little information on which other sites, and types of sites people visit. We do not know whether house type or geographic location influence the likelihood of people visiting heaths. Answers to such questions are crucial to inform strategic planning

This research aims to fill some of these gaps through a postal survey, across S-E Dorset residents, which addresses recreational use of sites by households. The survey and analysis have been designed to:

- Provide a strategic overview of current levels of access to different sites
- Determine which factors influence the choice of site people visit
- Identify which households visit the designated heathland sites
- Identify how many visits are made to heathland and other types of site
- Explore how people travel to different sites and types of sites
- Explore why people visit heaths and other types of sites
- Determine the importance of geographical location and the distances people travel to different types of sites
- Assess the extent to which people who visit heaths also visit other sites.

These analyses will then inform predictive modelling of visitor patterns within the sub-region, in order to test different possible scenarios of new green space provision and housing distributions. These analyses and predictions form the second report of this study.



## Methods

A postal questionnaire was sent out to 5000 addresses, selected at random, in South-east Dorset. This approach was chosen, as opposed to telephone or face-to-face interviews, as it provides a relatively cost effective means of contacting a random sample of people across a broad area. In addition, people are able to consider their responses and respond in their own time.

A critical problem associated with postal surveys is that there is little control over who fills in the questionnaire so results may not be representative. Those people with busy lives (parents, those in full time employment etc) may be less likely to complete the form. There also tends to always be a low response rate. The questionnaire was therefore carefully designed to ensure that it appeared simple to fill in and did not take too long to complete. It was made clear that the questionnaire was commissioned by local authorities (i.e. it was not related to any marketing) and a prize (£100 of shopping vouchers, given to one respondent selected at random) was allocated as an incentive for completing the questionnaire.

### Questionnaire design

A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix 1 and the covering letter in Appendix 2.

The questionnaire was structured into the following categories:

**A: Use of outdoor space:** general questions about how often people visit different kinds of sites and factors which may attract or deter people from visiting sites

**B: Visits to the Coast:** specifically asking the respondent to name up to four sites and describe why they visit the site, how frequently etc.

**C: Visits to Heathland Sites:** specifically asking the respondent to name up to four sites and describe why they visit the site, how frequently etc.

**D: Visits to Woods:** specifically asking the respondent to name up to four sites and describe why they visit the site, how frequently etc.

**E: Visits to Parks:** specifically asking the respondent to name up to four sites and describe why they visit the site, how frequently etc.

**F: Visits to Other Sites:** specifically asking the respondent to name up to four sites and describe why they visit the site, how frequently etc.

**G: About you:** general questions about the respondent and his / her household.

This structure was chosen so as to ensure that respondents were prompted to consider a wide range of different types of site that they might have visited. An alternative approach, such as simply asking respondents to list 20 sites that they visit, without categorising them at all, may have led people to miss sites they visit regularly. By specifically asking about the coast, heaths, woods and parks we attempted to ensure that as wide a range of sites – from formal parks to large tracts of countryside – would be listed.

We asked people to name the sites they visited, allowing space for free text. This approach meant that we did not prompt people with a list of sites or a map.

Each questionnaire carried a unique identification number, allowing cross reference back to the address data, allowing the postcode of each respondent to then be linked to the questionnaire data.

Questions were phrased so as to ask about the households visiting patterns rather than the individual.

Response errors cannot readily be quantified, but for this survey they will depend mainly on the ability and willingness of respondents to recall sites they and their household visit and to record accurately the activities they had undertaken.

All questionnaires gave a telephone number for telephone support or for people to request the questionnaire in a different format, such as large font size. The logos of the relevant local authorities were displayed both on the envelope and the covering letter.

### **Selection of Addresses**

Addresses were provided by each local authority within the search area. Addresses were selected at random, with the number selected weighted according to the number of houses within 5km of the SPA within each authority's district boundary (Table 1).

**Table 1: Weighting of housing within 5km of Dorset Heaths SPA according to Authority. There are c.230,000 residential properties within 5km of the Dorset Heaths SPA. The table describes the percentage of this total that fall within each Authority boundary.**

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Actual %</b>	<b>Weighting to use in sampling</b>
Poole	28	30
Bournemouth	32	34
Christchurch	9	10
Purbeck	9	10
East Dorset	15	16
North Dorset	0	
West Dorset	1	
New Forest	5	

Addresses were then merged into a single file and this file checked and any addresses which were missing data or, after checking against the Royal Mail delivery address data, were found to be incorrect were then replaced.

### **Mailing Dates**

Questionnaires were posted on the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008. Reminders were sent on the 25<sup>th</sup> February 2008 and a further reminder on the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2008. The survey was closed on the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

### **Data Collation**

Questionnaires were scanned for simple data entry. A sample of 10% of those scanned were checked for accuracy. Free text was entered by hand. All paper questionnaires were archived by Footprint Ecology.

The postcodes to which each questionnaire were sent were used to map both the locations of all the households included in the survey, and allowed those that responded and those that did not to be mapped.

The mapping of the sites visited by respondents was challenging due to the wide range of names used. A single list of all site names given was generated, and this list sorted and an initial attempt at grouping made, giving sites standard names. As an example, “Arne”, “Arne Heaths”, “Arne Peninsula”, “Shipstal Point” and similar variants were all given the standard name “Arne”. A single layer within the GIS (MapInfo Version 9) was then built to include all the sites listed. This GIS layer was developed using existing boundary data wherever possible, with the aim of mapping all sites visited by respondents as accurately as possible, with the boundaries reflecting the area open to the public and representing a discrete site. The local authorities provided boundary files for open space sites that included sites managed by the authority, recreation grounds, parks, gardens, country parks and similar. In some cases these also included privately owned sites. Where a site was not already mapped by the local authority the boundary was taken from one of the following sources:

- SSSI boundary data: boundary file data downloaded from the MAGIC<sup>1</sup> website
- Existing data files held by Footprint Ecology: e.g. heathland patches with public access as mapped for Dorset County Council in 2007 (Liley *et al.*, 2006b)
- RSPB nature reserves: boundary file data downloaded from the MAGIC<sup>2</sup> website
- Dorset Wildlife Trust nature reserves: boundaries copied from the DWT<sup>3</sup> website for sites in question

In a number of instances there was no existing boundary data and in such cases, wherever possible, a polygon was drawn using either 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey, 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey or OS MasterMap, provided under licence by Poole Borough Council. In some cases it was not possible to define the limits of the site – typically where a respondent gave a village name or an area of farmland criss-crossed by public rights of way. In such instances an oval was drawn, encompassing a footpath network or similar. The resulting GIS layer therefore included sites mapped to a range of accuracy and level of detail. Many sites overlapped, for example some people simply stated that they visited Purbeck, while others would state specific sites, such as Durlston Country Park or Hartland Moor, that are within Purbeck. All sites were coded (Table 2) for their level of accuracy within the GIS, allowing subsequent queries or analyses to be able to focus on sites that were mapped to a given level of detail.

**Table 2: Coding used to define accuracy of mapping for each site names**

Code	Description	How mapped	Examples	Count
1	Specific site with precise boundary	Complex polygon	Canford Heath, Alum Chine,	270
2	Specific site with vague boundary	Simple ellipse or circle drawn to encompass village / area open to public	St. Aldheim’s Head, Martin, Fordingbridge, Worth Matravers	138
3	General area but with specific	Complex polygon	New Forest, Purbeck	8

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.dorsetwildlife.co.uk/cms/>

	boundary			
4	General area with vague boundary	Simple ellipse / circle encompassing broad area	Cranbourne Chase, Salisbury Plain, the Solent	6

No attempt was made to map sites (such as “Wales”, “Yorkshire” or “Essex”) that fell outside the Dorset / Devon / Hampshire area. These were simply grouped as “outside county”. All the mapping and grouping of sites were done by JS and DL, both Dorset residents. There were some sites that could not be found, were not recognisable or that the writing could simply not be recognised.

Some respondents gave multiple answers in the same box, for example stating that they visited Worth Matravers, Swanage and Brownsea Island. In such cases these were treated as separate sites.

### **Categorising Sites**

Questions A1 and A2 asked very generally about access to different categories of site (coast, heath, wood, park, other). Later sections then asked people to name various sites within these different categories. These categories were chosen to prompt people to include a range of different locations and types of sites. Within the analyses these categories are only used in the initial section of the results ‘General Patterns of Access’. This is because there is a problem that different respondents may class different sites differently. For example Avon Country Park is a heathland site, within the Natura 2000 network, but also has park in the name. Wareham Forest is a conifer plantation that contains open heathland habitats and parts of it are within the Dorset Heaths Natura 2000 network. The New Forest contains both woodland and heathland. In order to specifically estimate visitor numbers to the Dorset Heaths, a further categorisation was necessary and this categorisation is then used in all subsequent analyses.

Using the GIS, all sites where the boundary intersected any part of the Dorset Heaths SPA, or either of the Dorset Heaths SACs were classified as heathland. This grouping included one coastal site (Hengistbury Head) and excluded the New Forest, which we treated separately. Coastal sites were those in the coastal strip – cliff tops, beaches etc. Chines or discrete locations just inland (e.g. Studland Heath, Swyre Head) were not included in this grouping. River sites were identified as those sites that were along the Stour, Avon, Allen, Frome or Piddle, and were riverside paths or included riverine habitats. The final category was parks, which included recreation grounds, formal gardens and parks. Any sites falling outside these categories were simply grouped as “others” and included ancient monuments, farmland, gravel pits and villages, a diverse range of sites and locations.

In virtually all cases these categories were exclusive and sites were only allocated to one grouping, to allow comparative analyses between groups. The one exception is Hengistbury Head, which falls into the category of both a heathland and a coastal site. We have treated it in all analysis as a heathland site.

Using the GIS a further category was assigned to sites; where we refer to sites that are SSSIs we mean any site that intersects any SSSI boundary – this category therefore includes a range of different types of sites including coastal, heathland, riverine and grassland.

Boundary files for all sites mapped were provided to Poole Borough Council.

## Analysis

The analysis is structured to identify the following:

- which factors influence the choice of site people visit
- which households visit the designated heathland sites
- how important heathland sites are in terms of green space and recreational use
- how people travel to different sites and types of sites
- why people visit heaths and other types of sites
- the importance of geographical location and the distances people travel to different types of sites
- the extent to which people who visit heaths also visit other sites.

All statistical tests and graphs were performed using Minitab (version 14). All spatial queries and maps were generated using MapInfo (version 9).

All errors, where given, are the standard error. Box plots, when used, show medians, interquartile range (limits of box), 95<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> percentiles (whiskers) and outliers (asterisks).

## Heath visitors

Visitors to heathland sites were identified as those who visited sites categorised as heathland (i.e. sites within the Dorset Heaths Natura 2000 network). This group was then further split into those that regularly visited heathland sites (i.e. those that visited the named site “most weeks” or “most days”).

## Total Visitor Numbers to particular Sites

In order to calculate an estimate of the total number of visits to each site per year, the frequency of visit to each site was coded to give an actual rate. The number of days assigned to each frequency are given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Number of visits assumed for each frequency category**

Frequency (categorical)	Number of visits assumed per year
Most days	250
Most weeks	40
Roughly every month	12
A few times per year	4
Blank	1

## Distance travelled to greenspace

The home location of each respondent was mapped according to their home postcode, correct to the nearest 10m. The Euclidean (i.e. straight-line) distance from the respondent’s home postcode to the nearest edge of the greenspace polygon which they visited was then measured. This was completed only for sites mapped with accuracy levels 1 and 2 (who geographic limits could be recorded with sufficient accuracy due to their localised nature, see Table 2). From the resulting data a range of descriptive statistics were calculated for each site. In addition to the greenspace type categories, for a limited number of analyses, heath sites were sub-divided into ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ heaths. This was completed by calculating the number of residential

properties within 5 km of each heath site and then classifying the top 25 % as urban (which was those with more than 42,000 residential properties with 5 km), while the remaining 75 % were classed as rural.

### **The extent people who visit heaths also visit other sites**

In order to explore the interaction between distance and choice of site in relation to where respondents live, home postcodes of respondents were assigned to the following categories, using GIS:

- Those that lived within 1km of a heathland (i.e. within the Dorset Heaths Natura 2000 network)
- Those that lived within 1km of a coastal site
- Those that lived within 1km of both a coastal site and a heathland site
- Those that lived within 1km of neither

For each of these categories, the total number of households visiting, and the total number of visits, to different types of site were calculated. These cross-tabulations allowed direct comparison of visitor rates to different types of site according to the location of the home postcode. These tables were calculated for a single distance only (1km was chosen) as a test to explore the extent to which the approach might be suitable for developing predictive models of visitor rates.

## Results

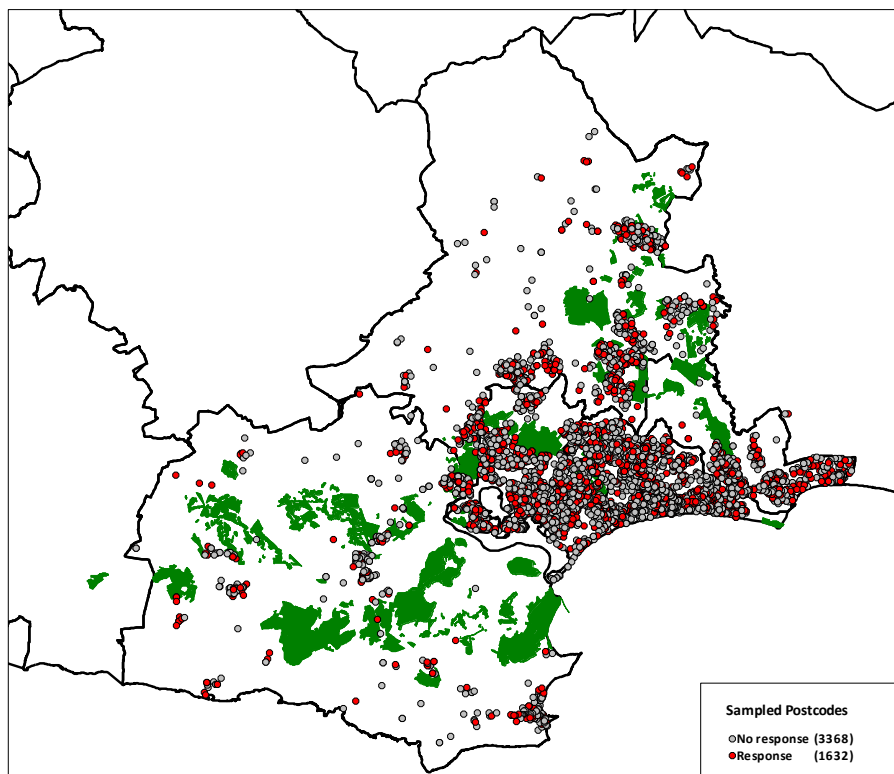
### Response Rate and Distribution of Respondents

A total of 1632 completed questionnaires were received (33% of the 5000 originally sent out). An additional total of 682 questionnaires were returned unanswered. The reasons for these returns are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 4: Total of unanswered / declined questionnaires and reasons for return. A total of 5000 were sent out and this total is used to calculate the percentages.**

Reason for return	Number (%) returned
Sent to a business address	4 (<0.01)
Deceased	3 (<0.01)
Declined	366 (7)
Blind	1 (<0.01)
Blank	217 (4)
Undeliverable	91 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>682 (14)</b>

The spatial distribution of the addresses of respondents is shown in Map 1, in relation to the Dorset Heaths. A geographic spread of responses was achieved, encompassing all the Poole – Bournemouth conurbation and all major settlements stretching from Verwood to Winfrith.



**Map 1: Spatial distribution of sampled postcodes in relation to the Dorset Heaths Natura 2000 sites (shown in dark green).**

A summary of the responses to section G, describing household size, occupancy, household composition etc are given in Appendix 3.

### General Patterns of Access

Very few people had not visited any outdoor sites, with over 90% of respondents stating they had visited the coast, heathland, woods, parks or other outdoor sites in the past year (Table 5).

**Table 5: Responses to question A1: In the last year have you or your household visited any outdoor sites?**

Response	Number (%)
No	141 (9)
Yes	1474 (90)
Blank	17 (1)
Total	1632 (100)

The questionnaire asked about time of year for visiting particular habitat types (question A2). The coast was the habitat that the least people never visited, with just 11 (1% of those who answered the question) stating that they never visited the coast. A total of 184 people (16% of those that answered the question) stated that they never visited heathlands.

**Table 6: Responses to question A2: if yes to A1, when do you / your household tend to visit each of the following types of outdoor space? Respondents were able to give multiple responses (for example by stating that they visit more in the spring and the autumn).**

	Number of respondents (%) visiting more at a particular time of year						Total no. respondents
	equally all year	more in summer	more in winter	more in spring	more in autumn	never visit	
Coast	821 (58)	504 (36)	79 (6)	132 (9)	99 (7)	11 (1)	1409 (100)
Heathland	522 (45)	342 (30)	43 (4)	110 (10)	76 (7)	184 (16)	1157 (100)
Woods	585 (48)	349 (29)	41 (3)	143 (12)	116 (10)	123 (10)	1209 (100)
Parks	669 (54)	419 (34)	33 (3)	98 (8)	43 (3)	111 (9)	1238 (100)
Other	543 (56)	304 (31)	20 (2)	85 (9)	45 (5)	63 (7)	966 (100)

Question A3 asked people when they last visited a particular type of location. Of those that answered, the coast was the most frequently visited, with 662 respondents stating that they had visited the coast within the past week. Sixteen percent (16%) of all respondents had visited a site they considered to be heathland within the last week.



**Table 7: Summary of responses to question A3 When was the last time your household visited a particular type of location?.**

	Number (%) visiting particular habitat type						Total
	Within the last week	Within the last month	Within the last 6 months	Within the last year	More than a year ago	Never	
Coast	662 (47)	431 (31)	226 (16)	65 (5)	6 (0)	7 (1)	1397 (100)
Heathland	264 (23)	294 (26)	274 (24)	103 (9)	67 (6)	124 (11)	1126 (100)
Woods	291 (25)	336 (29)	286 (24)	139 (12)	47 (4)	69 (6)	1168 (100)
Parks	365 (30)	333 (28)	260 (22)	128 (11)	35 (3)	80 (7)	1201 (100)
Other	219 (23)	261 (28)	244 (26)	137 (15)	34 (4)	48 (5)	943 (100)

The majority of households (1303 households – 81%) had no dog. A significantly greater proportion of dog owners stated that they had visited an outdoor space in the past year. Some 3% of dog walkers own a dog and do not visit outdoor spaces (Table 3).

**Table 8 Number of respondents, classified by dog ownership, who had visited outdoor space within the past year. ( $\chi^2_1 = 14.17, p < 0.001$ )**

	Number of respondents (%) that visit outdoor space?		
	Yes	No	Blank
Have dog	293 (96)	10 (3)	2 (1)
Don't have dog	1161 (89)	128 (10)	14 (1)
Blank	20 (83)	3 (13)	1 (4)

There were significant differences between dog owners and non dog owners in the proportion of respondents that had visited the different types of sites, as given in question A2. Unsurprisingly, the proportion of dog owners that said they had visited a particular kind of site tended to be higher for all types of site. These differences were significant for all types apart from parks (Table 27).

**Table 9: Number (%) of respondents who visit each type of outdoor space. Differences between groups are significant: Coast  $\chi^2_1 = 5.78, p = 0.016$ , Heathland  $\chi^2_1 = 35.64, p < 0.001$ , Woods  $\chi^2_1 = 35.34, p < 0.001$ , Parks  $\chi^2_1 = 1.74, p = 0.19$ , Other  $\chi^2_1 = 23.62, p < 0.001$ .**

	Number of respondents (%) with or without a dog visiting each location category in the last 12 months				
	Coast	Heathland	Woods	Parks	Other
Have dog	273 (90)	222 (73)	247 (81)	219 (72)	185 (61)
Don't have dog	1111 (85)	744 (57)	829 (64)	893 (69)	711 (55)

Section G asked questions about the respondent and the household. Question G5 addressed the type of house. Table 10 shows the number and percentage of respondents who visit outdoor space in relation to their housing type. Respondents who live in bungalows and in flats (both ground and non-ground floor) are less likely to visit outdoor spaces than the average across all housing types. Similarly respondents who live in detached houses or terraced houses are more

likely to visit outdoor spaces. Housing type has a significant impact on whether the occupants will visit outdoor spaces.

**Table 10: Number of respondents visiting outdoor space and housing type. ( $\chi^2_6 = 29.18, p < 0.001$ )**

	Number of respondents (%) from each housing type that visit outdoor space		
	Yes	No	Blank
Bungalow	294 (85)	46 (13)	6 (2)
Detached house	427 (95)	21 (5)	2 (<1)
Flat (ground floor)	119 (87)	17 (12)	1 (1)
Flat (non-ground floor)	205 (89)	22 (10)	3 (1)
Other	39 (95)	2 (5)	0 (0)
Semi-detached house	251 (90)	25 (9)	2 (1)
Terraced house	119 (95)	4 (3)	2 (2)
Blank	20 (80)	4 (16)	1 (4)

To examine this relationship further, the number of respondents from each housing type visiting each location category was determined and is shown in Table 11. It also shows the number of visitors as a percentage of the total number of visitors of that housing type. Across all housing types the coast is the favoured outside space, with between 81 %, in the case of bungalow, and 95 %, in the case of terraced houses, of respondents having visited the coast within the last 12 months. Table 11 also shows that respondents living in flats, both ground and non-ground floor, visit heathland less than those who live in detached and semi-detached houses, with values ranging from 36 to 40 % and 51 to 59 % respectively. Low visit rates to other outside spaces by respondents living in flats are also observed.

**Table 11: Number (%) of respondents who visit each type of outside space. Differences are significant: Coast  $\chi^2_6 = 36.40, p < 0.001$ , Heathland  $\chi^2_6 = 35.00, p < 0.001$ , Woods  $\chi^2_6 = 27.51, p < 0.001$ , Parks  $\chi^2_6 = 26.64, p < 0.001$ , Other  $\chi^2_6 = 40.35, p < 0.001$ .**

	Number of respondents (%) of each housing type visiting each location category in the last 12 months				
	Coast	Heathland	Woods	Parks	Other
Bungalow	280 (81)	175 (51)	189 (55)	198 (57)	153 (44)
Detached house	419 (93)	264 (59)	302 (67)	326 (72)	262 (58)
Flat (ground floor)	118 (86)	49 (36)	77 (56)	82 (60)	52 (38)
Flat (non-ground floor)	199 (87)	92 (40)	117 (51)	147 (64)	83 (36)
Other	38 (93)	21 (51)	22 (54)	22 (54)	22 (54)
Semi-detached house	247 (89)	148 (53)	175 (63)	185 (67)	136 (49)
Terraced house	119 (95)	65 (52)	85 (68)	89 (71)	63 (50)

In order to focus on flats, we grouped respondents into those that lived in flats (either ground floor or non-ground floor) and non-flat residents. Comparisons of these two groups (Table 12) indicates that a proportionally greater number of respondents living in non-flats visit outdoor spaces compared to those living in flats, however this observation is not statistically significant.

**Table 12 Number of respondents who visit outdoor spaces from those living in flats or non-flats housing. ( $\chi^2_1 = 2.243, p = 0.134$ )**

	Number of respondents (%) from each housing type that visit outdoor space?		
	Yes	No	Blank
Non-flats	1130 (91)	98 (8)	12 (1)
Flats	324 (88)	39 (11)	4 (1)

When the above data is broken down into location categories (Table 13) there are significant differences in the relative proportions of visitors to heathland, woodland and other open spaces according to whether respondents live in flats or non-flats. In general, across all location categories, proportionally fewer respondents living in flats have visited outside spaces in the last 12 months than those who do not live in flats.

**Table 13: Number (%) of respondents who visit each type of outside space, from either flats or non-flats. Differences are significant for heathland, woods and other types of sites: Coast  $\chi^2_1 = 0.36, p = 0.243$ , Heathland  $\chi^2_1 = 27.60, p < 0.001$ , Woods  $\chi^2_1 = 10.20, p = 0.001$ , Parks  $\chi^2_1 = 1.36, p = 0.244$ , Other  $\chi^2_1 = 23.00, p < 0.001$ )**

	Number of respondents (%) of each housing type visiting each location category in the last 12 months				
	Coast	Heathland	Woods	Parks	Other
Non-flats	1103 (89)	673 (54)	773 (62)	820 (66)	636 (51)
Flats	317 (86)	141 (38)	194 (53)	229 (62)	135 (37)

Whether a person visits outdoor public spaces or not may be related to whether they have access to private outdoor space such as a garden. Whether or not the respondent had access to a garden was asked in question G7, and the results for which are shown in Table 14. Although access to a garden is far more common than not having access to a garden, there is little difference between the relative proportions of respondents who visit outdoor spaces when they have access to a garden compared to when they do not.

**Table 14: Number (%) of respondents who visit outdoor spaces from those living in flats or non-flats housing. ( $\chi^2_1 = 0.598, p = 0.439$ ).**

	Number of respondents (%) from each housing type that visit outdoor space?		
	Yes	No	Blank
Without Garden	115 (88)	12 (9)	3 (2)
With Garden	1341 (91)	127 (9)	13 (1)
Blank	18 (86)	2 (10)	1 (5)

When this is divided into the different location categories, the difference between whether a respondent had visited an outside space in the last 12 months or not showed little difference when considering whether or not they had access to a garden (Table 15). However there are significant differences for the heathland and other categories, with fewer respondents without gardens having visited these outdoor spaces in the last 12 months. As before the coast was the most popular category with heathland and other outside spaces being the least popular.

**Table 15: Number (%) of respondents who visit each type of outdoor space. Differences are significant for coast and other types of site. Coast  $\chi^2_1 = 0.04$ ,  $p = 0.85$ , Heathland  $\chi^2_1 = 7.38$ ,  $p = 0.007$ , Woods  $\chi^2_1 = 0.97$ ,  $p = 0.324$ , Parks  $\chi^2_1 = 0.01$ ,  $p = 0.95$ , Other  $\chi^2_1 = 6.85$ ,  $p = 0.009$ .**

	Number of respondents (%) with or without a garden visiting each location category in the last 12 months				
	Coast	Heathland	Woods	Parks	Other
Without Garden	1271 (86)	900 (61)	997 (67)	1025 (69)	824 (56)
With Garden	112 (86)	64 (49)	78 (60)	91 (70)	72 (55)

### Factors Attracting and Deterring People from Visiting Sites

The feature cited by most respondents as important in influencing their decision of which place to visit was attractive scenery (Table 16). For well over one-third of visitors (38%), this feature was important. Ability to do a range of routes also ranked highly (important for 22% of respondents), as did various aspects relating to parking such as availability of parking spaces (important for 20% of respondents) and no car-parking charges (important for 19% of respondents).

**Table 16: Responses to question A4: factors important in deciding which places to visit. Respondents could tick up to three different reasons.**

Factor	Total	%
Attractive scenery	624	38
Ability to do a range of different walks / routes	360	22
Availability of parking spaces	324	20
No car-park charges	304	19
Good views	301	18
Wildlife	237	15
Freedom to roam	235	14
Feeling safe	223	14
Availability of toilets	193	12
Dogs can be off leads	193	12
Presence of café or similar nearby	174	11
Low numbers of other people	170	10
Quick travel time from home	147	9
Well maintained paths	92	6
Wheelchair / push chair access	83	5
Large size of site, giving a feeling of space	77	5
Nearest open space	55	3
Presence of grazing animals such as cattle	24	1
Visitor centre	12	1
Good interpretation, visitor information etc	10	1
Presence of ranger / staff	1	0
Other	28	2

Issues relating to parking were clearly key factors deterring people when deciding which sites to visit. Over half (51%) of all respondents cited expensive car-parking charges and a third (32%) cited difficulty of finding spaces to park as factors which influenced their choice of site (Table 17).

**Table 17: Responses to question A5: factors important in deciding which places not to visit. Respondents could tick up to three different reasons.**

Factor	Total	%
Expensive car-parking charges	837	51
Difficulty in finding places to park	519	32
Unattractive	420	26
Too many other people	392	24
Don't feel safe	331	20
Long travel time from home	320	20
Dogs off leads	245	15
Poor paths	187	11
Limited range of walks or routes	172	11
No café or similar venue to eat nearby	145	9
Lack of views	102	6
Don't like the kinds of people that visit	80	5
Lack of knowledge about local knowledge and where there is access	64	4
Presence of grazing animals such as cattle on sites	43	3
Other sites closer	23	1
Poor interpretation, visitor information etc	19	1
Too few other people	16	1
Lack of visitor centre	15	1
Other	50	3

Of the other reasons given by respondents (3% gave additional reasons), two issues dominated; thirteen (13) respondents flagged poor toilet facilities or a lack of toilet facilities as an issue and the presence of dog mess was cited by five (5) respondents.

New greenspace provision will need to attract people who would otherwise visit the heaths. We therefore compared regular visitors to heaths to those who did not visit heaths regularly (Table 18). There were significant differences in the factors that attracted people to heaths, with the ability to let dogs of leads being much more important for regular heath visitors. Attractive scenery was less important for this group.

**Table 18: Comparison of factors attracting visitors to sites: regular heath visitors and non-regular heath visitors. Factors are ranked in descending order for regular heath visitors. Differences between the two groups are significant, taking all factors given at least 10 times by regular heath visitors:  $\chi^2_{14} = 43.99$ ,  $p < 0.001$ .**

<i>Factor</i>	<i>regular heath visitors</i>		<i>non regular heath visitors</i>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Attractive scenery	67	34	494	43
Ability to do a range of different walks / routes	55	28	267	23
Dogs can be off leads	50	25	131	12
Wildlife	47	24	171	15
Freedom to roam	43	22	177	16
No car-park charges	39	20	239	21
Availability of parking spaces	38	19	253	22
Good views	35	18	234	21
Feeling safe	25	13	182	16
Availability of toilets	24	12	155	14
Quick travel time from home	22	11	115	10
Low numbers of other people	21	11	136	12
Presence of café or similar nearby	19	10	140	12
Wheelchair/pushchair access	12	6	70	6
Nearest open space	10	5	40	4
Well maintained paths	9	5	73	6
Large size of site giving a feeling of space	8	4	63	6
Good interpretation, visitor information etc	1	1	7	1
Presence of grazing animals such as cattle on sites	1	1	22	2
Presence of ranger/staff	0	0	0	0
Visitor centre	0	0	11	1
Other	3	2	21	2
<b>total</b>	<b>529</b>		<b>3001</b>	

There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of factors that deterred visitors from sites (Table 19); expensive car-parking charges were consistently cited by a large proportion of both groups. Although not significant, more regular visitors to heaths did tend to give feeling safe as a factor and fewer cited difficulty in finding somewhere to park.

**Table 19: Comparison of factors deterring visitors to sites: regular heath visitors and non-regular heath visitors. Factors are ranked in descending order for regular heath visitors. Differences between the two groups are not significant, taking all factors given at least 10 times by regular heath visitors:  $\chi^2_9 = 12.76$ ,  $p < 0.174$ .**

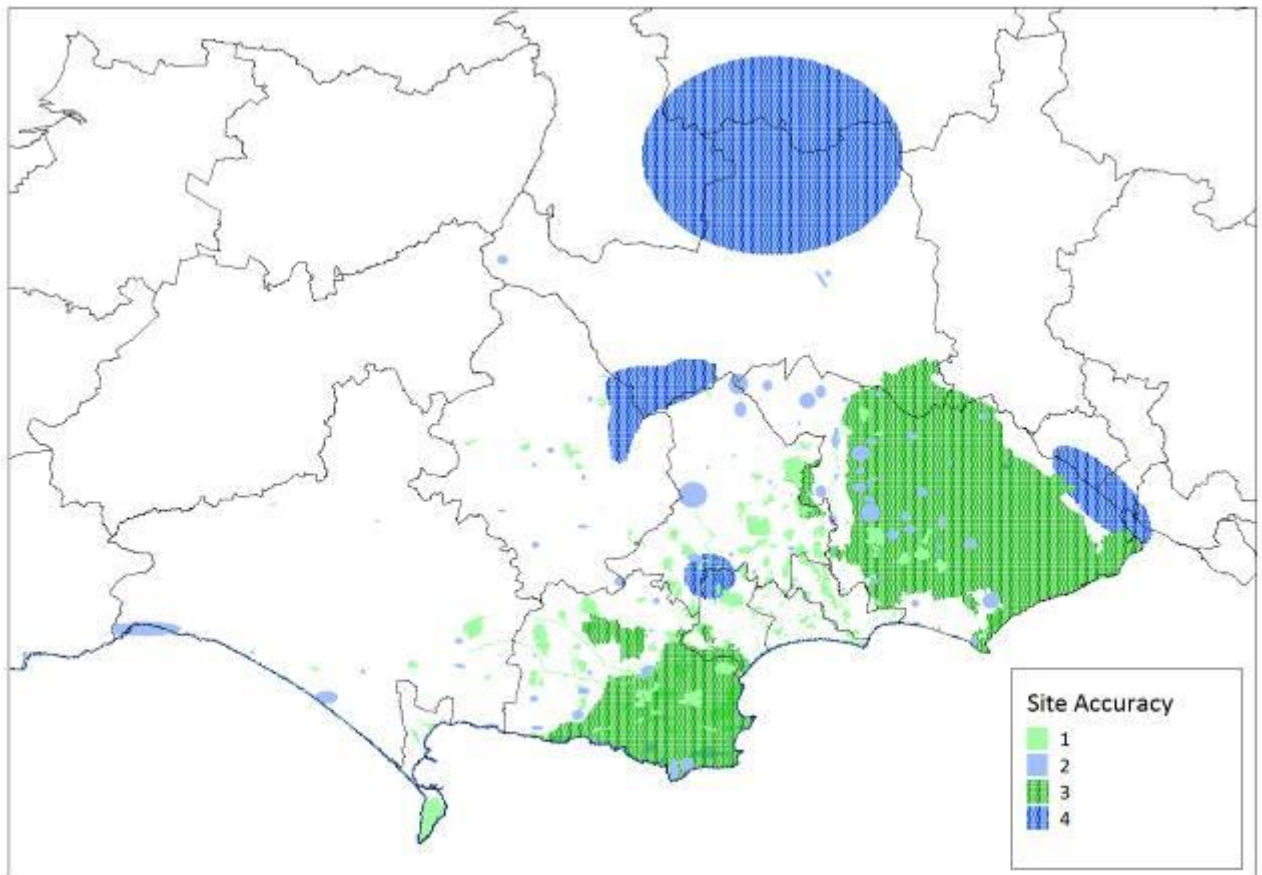
Factor	regular heath visitors		non regular heath visitors	
	Number	%	Number	%
Expensive car-parking charges	125	63	641	56
Don't feel safe	56	28	244	21
Difficulty in finding places to park	55	28	419	37
Too many other people	55	28	299	26
Unattractive	55	28	322	28
Long travel time from home	47	24	240	21
Dogs off leads	42	21	185	16
Limited range of walks or routes	28	14	130	11
No café or similar venue to eat nearby	22	11	108	9
Poor paths	21	11	157	14
Don't like the kinds of people that visit	9	5	62	5
Lack of views	9	5	85	7
Presence of grazing animals such as cattle on sites	5	3	35	3
Lack of knowledge about local area and where there is access	4	2	57	5
Too few other people	4	2	11	1
Other sites closer	3	2	15	1
Poor interpretation, visitor information etc	2	1	16	1
Lack of visitor centre	1	1	13	1
Other	7	4	35	3
<b>total</b>	550		3075	

### Sites Visited

A total of 420 different sites were mentioned by respondents and could be mapped (Map 2). Some information about these sites is summarised in Table 20. Over half (53%) of all the sites mentioned are nationally important for nature conservation and designated as SSSI, reflecting how much of the countryside that is available for access is also of nature conservation importance. Sixteen percent of sites mentioned are within the Dorset Heaths SPA / SACs, reflecting the role the Dorset Heaths play in providing open space within the sub-region.

**Table 20: Summary of characteristics of sites mentioned in questionnaires.**

	Number (%) of sites	Total Area (ha)
All Sites	420 (100)	182,651
SSSI	221 (53)	23,535
Heath (Dorset SPA / SACs only)	65 (15)	7,517
Coast	62 (15)	5,457
River	48 (11)	3397
Park	62 (15)	586
Within Dorset	343 (82)	57,824



**Map 2: All sites identified as having been visited by respondents, classified according to accuracy.**



## Numbers of Visitors to Different Sites

For each site, the number of times mentioned in responses gave an indication of how many different households visited the site. The frequency of visits were also used to derive an estimate of the total number of visits, from all households in the survey, per year. This was achieved by assigning a rate to each frequency (see methods, Table 3). A full list of all 420 sites, the number of times they were mentioned by respondents and the frequency of visit and total visits per annum are given in Appendix 3 (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Using the frequency of visits, the total number of visits per year across all types of sites amongst the 1632 responding households was estimated to be 271,188 (this includes sites which could not be mapped, identified / recognised). This equates to an average of 166 visits per household per year. Nearly two thirds of all visits (168,288 visits, 62% of the total) were to sites that were at least in part designated as SSSI.

The 271,188 visits per year can be broken down by type of site as follows (see also Figure 1 )

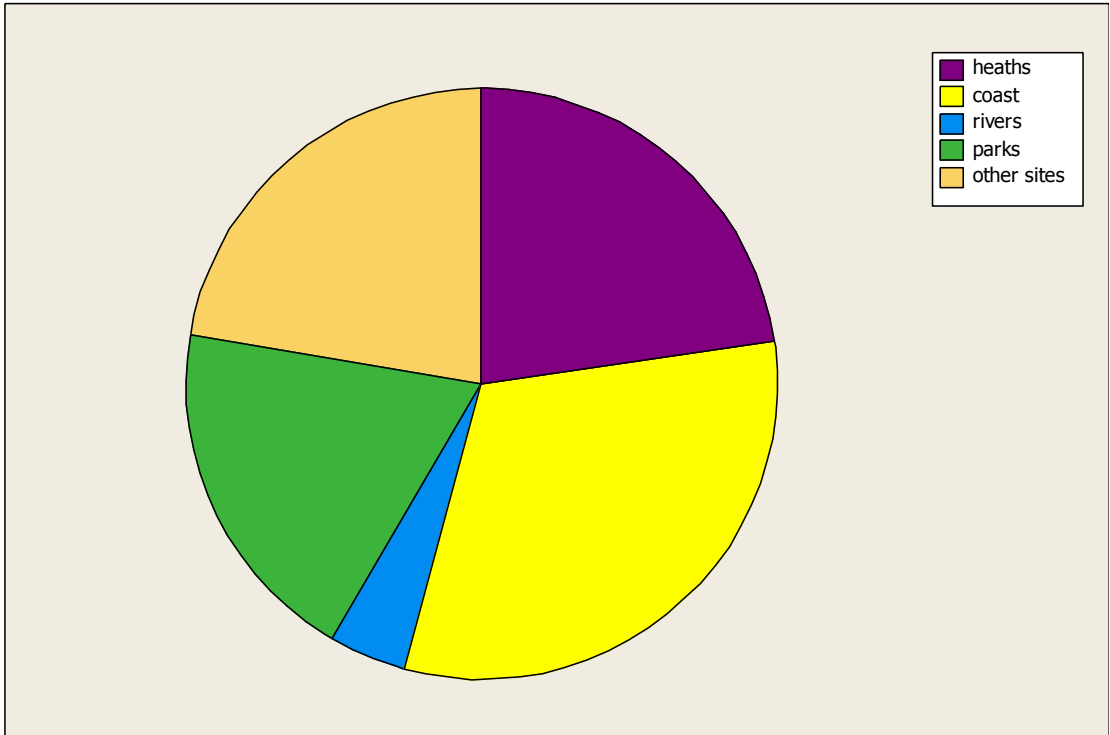
- 61,548 visits to heaths (Dorset Heaths Natura 2000 sites only)
- 85,567 visits to coast
- 11,377 visits to rivers
- 52,051 parks and gardens
- 60,645 to other sites (includes New Forest and unspecified / unmappable sites)

While coastal sites receive the most visits, the number of visits per annum to heaths, coast, parks and other sites are all broadly similar, with rivers attracting a notably small number of visits.

Bournemouth Seafront was by far the most visited site, with nearly 7% of all visits taking place here (17,683 visits per year).

The New Forest was mentioned by many respondents. Many gave different locations within the park, while a large proportion simply responded “New Forest”. It is therefore impossible to give estimates for the numbers of visitors to particular parts of the Forest, but most of the sites specifically mentioned were along the western edge of the national park or along the coast. In total, combining all the different sites mentioned within the New Forest and those that simply stated that they visited the New Forest in general, an estimated 8,187 visits are made per year by the 1632 households.

Another broad area cited by many respondents was Purbeck. While many people gave specific sites within Purbeck, many also simply stated “Purbeck”, “the Purbecks”, “Purbeck Ridge” or similar. Combining all the individual sites and also the more general mentions, a total of 24,989 visits per year to the Isle of Purbeck is estimated, from the 1632 households. This equates to over 9% of all visits from the households that responded. Only 63 (4%) of completed questionnaires were received from the Isle of Purbeck.



**Figure 1: Proportion of visits per annum to different types of sites. Heathland sites are Dorset Heaths only. Other sites includes the New Forest and also all unspecified / unmappable sites. Total visits 271,188.**

### Coastal Sites

The Dorset coast was clearly a popular destination. The Bournemouth and Poole coastal strip was particularly popular, with an estimated 62,778 visits per annum to this broad stretch of coast, running from Sandbanks to Hengistbury Head (Table 21). Nearly 5% of the sites mentioned in this section were visited most days – accounting for the particularly high total number of visits per annum. The Purbeck coastal section and the rest of the Jurassic coast were much more likely to be visited infrequently – a few times a year or less – reflecting the fact that these sections of coast are further away from the addresses sampled in the survey.

Table 22 summarises the total visits to particular coastal sites. A number of sites are notable in that while they were mentioned by a high proportion of respondents, the total visitor rate is not as high as might be expected, due to the fact that the sites are visited infrequently. Such sites included Durdle Door, Lulworth Cove, Weymouth Seafront, Sandbanks Ferry and Durlston Country Park. Many of these are sites that are relatively far from the centres of population. By contrast sites such as Highcliffe and Boscombe have a relatively high proportion of people visiting daily.

**Table 21: Summary of visits (frequency and total visits) to different broad sections of coast. Total visits is an estimate of the number of visits per year from the households that responded (see methods). Totals exceed the sample size as some respondents visited multiple sites within each broad section.**

Site	Frequency of Visit						Total Visits p.a..
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	left blank	Total	
Mudford - Barton on Sea	27	108	100	141	7	383	12,841
Sandbanks - Hengistbury	113	530	778	991	28	2440	62,778
Studland Ferry - Durdle Door	31	102	305	779	11	1228	18,617
Rest Jurassic Coast	0	2	10	73	0	85	492
Total	171	742	1193	1984	46	4136	94,728

**Table 22: Coastal sites and total visits. Total visits is an estimate of the number of visits per year from the households that responded (see methods). The most visited sites only (those with more than 250 visits per annum) are listed, and sites are ranked according to the total visits per annum, in descending order.**

Site	Frequency of Visit						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	left blank	Total	
Bournemouth Seafront	33	137	237	275	9	691	17,683
Sandbanks	16	105	159	189	4	473	10,868
Swanage Seafront	16	22	73	152	3	266	6,367
Southbourne Seafront	14	51	42	59	4	170	6,284
Studland Beach	8	32	101	270	3	414	5,575
Branksome Chine Seafront	9	45	58	63		175	4,998
Boscombe Seafront	8	33	35	33	3	112	3,875
Mudford Quay / Gundimore Beach	6	36	49	49		140	3,724
Highcliffe Beach	7	23	12	22	2	66	2,904
Canford Cliffs Chine Seafront	6	24	23	20		73	2,816
Alum Chine Seafront	4	19	25	35		83	2,200
Durlston Country Park	4	13	25	91	2	135	2,186
Avon Beach	5	15	12	13	1	46	2,047
Durley Chine Seafront	3	14	13	18	1	49	1,539
Lulworth Cove		12	22	80	2	116	1,066
Barton on Sea	2	6	9	18		35	920
Purbeck Coastline - Unspecific	1	5	26	38		70	914
Flag Head Chine Seafront	1	10	15	6		32	854
Kimmeridge	1	3	19	45		68	778
Weymouth Seafront		8	17	57		82	752
Steamer Point Beach	1	5	5	7		18	538
Fishermans Walk Beach	1	5	2	2		10	482
Milford on Sea	1	3	5	11		20	474
Shell Bay		4	9	18		31	340
Dancing Ledge	1		5	3		9	322
Durdle Door		3	3	35	1	42	297
Worth Matravers		3	8	15		26	276
Friars Cliff Beach		6	2	2		10	272

## **Heathland Sites**

Visits to heathland sites are summarised in Table 23. A total of 65 different heathland sites (defined here as containing part of the Dorset Heathlands SACs / SPA, and therefore excluding the New Forest) were visited by respondents. Virtually the only parts of the Dorset Heaths not visited are those where there is no public access, such as the military sites at Lulworth, Bovington and West Moors.

Hengistbury Head was the most popular site, with an estimated total of over 11,000 visits per annum from the 1632 households that returned questionnaires. Nearly a third (570 households) listed this site as one they visited. The second most visited heathland site was Canford Heath, with a total of 249 households stating that they visited the site. Twenty-five households responded that they visited Canford Heath on most days, and therefore the total number of visits per annum, from the 1632 households, was high, an estimated 8,838 visits per annum - considerably higher than many of the coastal sites. The two large forestry blocks of Ringwood Forest and Wareham Forest were the third and fourth most visited sites.

## **Parks**

Poole Park was the most visited park / formal garden, with an estimated 11,742 visits per annum from 448 households. Twenty three respondents stated that they visited this site on most days. The adjacent area of Baiter (including Whitecliff) received an estimated 6369 visits per annum, and was the second most visited park. Other parks with high visitor numbers included Bournemouth Gardens (an estimated 4,292 visits per year), Hamworthy Park and Beach (3,329 visits per year), Queen's Park (2,745 visits per annum) and the King George V Recreation Ground, Ferndown (1,776 visits per year).

## **Estimates of total visitor numbers to the heaths, from south-east Dorset residents**

There are 232,430 residential properties within the general area sampled (this area was generated by drawing a convex hull – a “rubber band” – around all the respondents' postcodes within the survey). There were 61,548 visits made per year to heathland sites by the 1632 households that responded to the survey. Extrapolating from these figures would suggest that there are 8,765,687 visits to heaths per year, made by residents of the sub region.

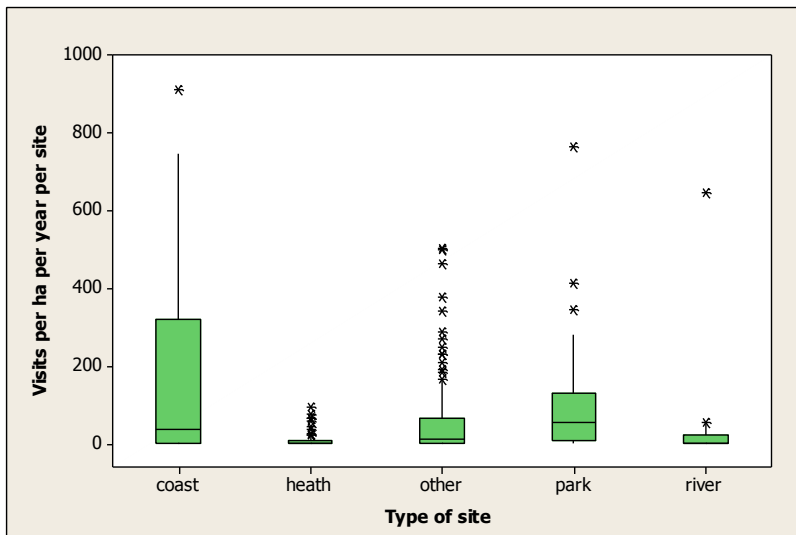
**Table 23: Heathland sites and total visits. Heathland sites are defined as those where the boundary touches or intersects the boundary of the Dorset Heathland SACs / SPA. The most visited sites only (those with more than 250 visits per annum) are listed, and sites are ranked according to the total visits per annum, in descending order.**

Site	Frequency of Visit						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	left blank	Total	
Hengistbury Head	18	87	168	290	7	570	11,163
Canford Heath	24	45	42	132	6	249	8,838
Ringwood Forest	14	38	44	125	3	224	6,051
Wareham Forest	8	23	45	187	1	264	4,209
Upton Heath	9	23	20	39		91	3,566
Turbury Common	10	8	12	32		62	3,092
Delph Woods	4	14	21	77	2	118	2,122
Avon Heath Country Park Town Common & St Catherine's Hill	2	12	32	163	3	212	2,019
Talbot Heath	5	10	16	23	1	55	1,935
Ferndown	5	5	10	12		32	1,618
Hurn Forest	5	6	2	5	1	19	1,535
Bourne Valley Heath	2	10	19	74		105	1,424
Studland Heath	5	3	1	3		12	1,394
Arne	3	3	14	41	1	62	1,203
Winfrith Heath		8	28	96	1	133	1,041
Dewlands Common	3	4	2	5		14	954
Kinson Common	3	3	2			8	894
Hartland Moor	3	1	1	9		14	838
Ham Common	1	9	10	26		46	834
Holton Lee	1	7	8	14	1	31	683
Corfe Common	2		2	1		5	528
Parley Common	1	4	5	12		22	518
Moreton Plantation	1	5	1	4		11	478
Rempstone Heath	1	3	2	6		12	418
White Sheet Plantation	1	2	3	8		14	398
Ramsdown	1	2	3	4		10	382
Stoborough Heath	1	1	3	4		9	342
Brownsea Island	1	1	1	3		6	314
Holt Heath		4	3	24		31	292
Rushcombe Bottom		2	7	23		32	256
Bere Heath	1			1		2	254
	1					1	250

## Visitor density and effect of site size

Visitor density was calculated for all sites whose boundaries were accurately mapped (i.e. those sites scored as accuracy 1, see Table 2). The mean visit density across all these sites was 74.66 (+ 10.37) visits per ha per year.

The total area of heathland sites was 7497ha, far greater than other sites such as coastal sites (2605 ha in total), parks (991 ha in total), rivers (2246 ha in total) and others (4597 ha in total). Of the named sites that could be accurately mapped, heathland sites therefore accounted for 42% of the land area visited by the households sampled. Given the large area of this type of site compared to the other types, it is not surprising that the median density of visits per site for heathland sites was significantly lower than the other types of sites (Figure 2). Coastal sites typically had the highest visitor density, with densities as high as 1400 visits per ha (Swanage sea front). The highest visitor density for a heathland site was Hengistbury Head (95 visits per ha per year), followed by Turbary Common (76 visits per ha per year).

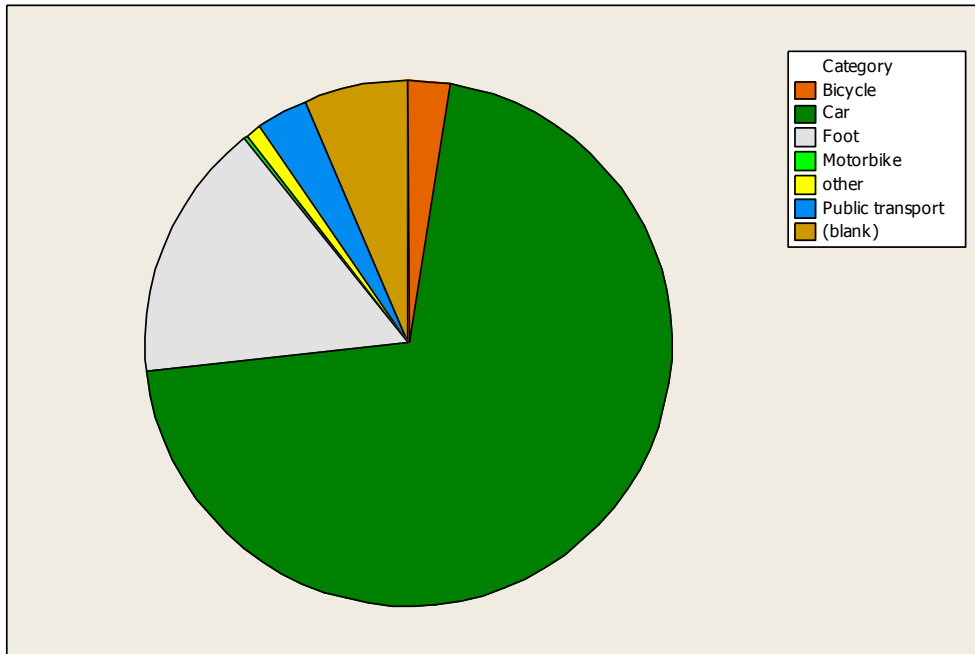


**Figure 2: Visitor density on different types of sites. Note the the y axis, truncated at 1000, means that two outliers for coasts are not shown. Differences between the groups are significant (Kruskal-Wallis  $H=26.30$ , 4 df,  $p < 0.001$ ).**

There was no significant correlation between the size of site and the number of visits, indicating that bigger sites did not receive any more (or less) visitors than smaller ones (for all sites that were accurately mapped (i.e. category 1 in Table 2), Pearson correlation coefficient  $r = 0.011$ ;  $p = 0.852$ ;  $n = 269$ ). For heaths, coasts and rivers the same pattern was present, with no suggestion that bigger sites attracted any more (or any fewer) people ( for heaths,  $r = 0.216$ ,  $n = 62$ ; for coasts,  $r = -0.180$ ,  $n=37$ ; for rivers,  $r = 0.300$ ,  $n = 18$ ). For parks there was, however, a significant positive correlation, with larger sites tending to attract more visits (Pearson correlation coefficient  $r = 0.555$ ,  $n = 59$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). This category of site did include numerous very small sites and only 3 sites (out of 59) were larger than 30 ha, of which Poole Park (the third largest site at 42 ha) had by far the most visitors (11,742 per annum). There does however appear for this category of site that there is a genuine tendency for the very small sites to have low numbers of visitors (Spearman rank correlation = 0.557,  $p < 0.001$ ).

### Choice of Transport to different types of sites

Respondents were asked to name the sites they and their household visited and the mode of transport usually used to reach each of those sites. The majority (at least 71%) of answers gave car as the mode of transport normally used. At least 16% of answers involved travelling on foot, and other modes of transport included bicycle (at least 3% of answers) and public transport (at least 3% of answers) (Figure 3).

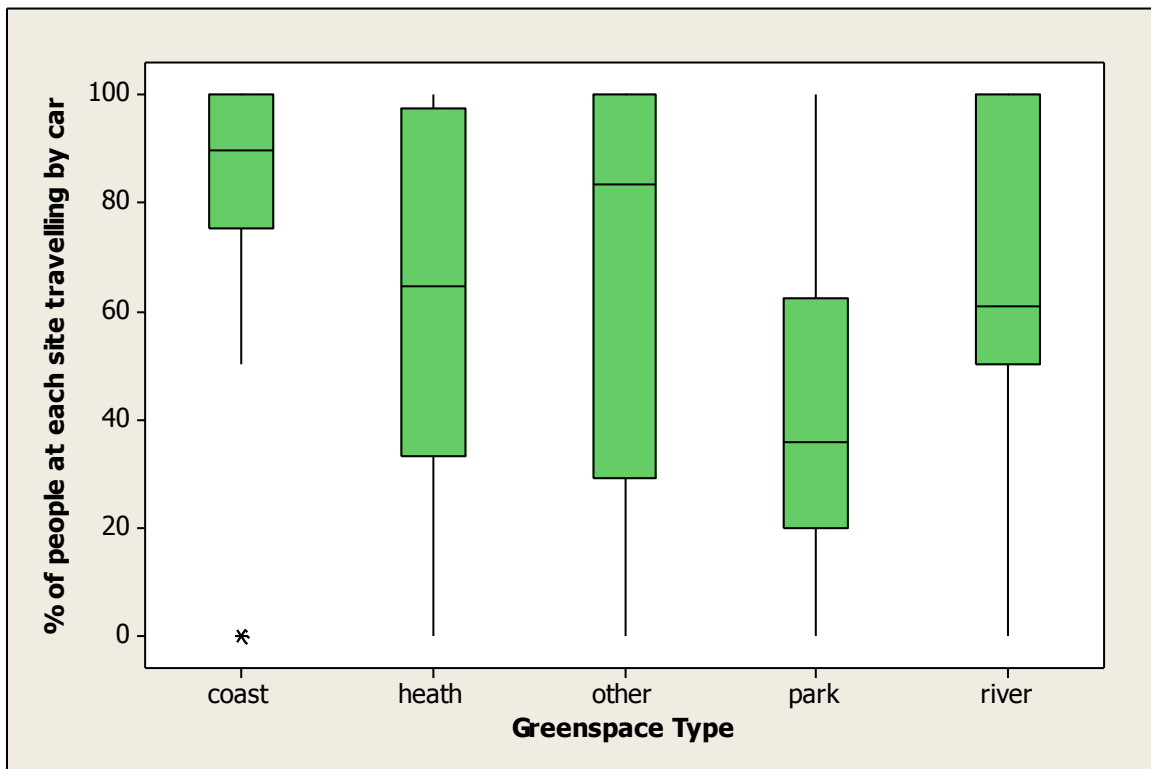


**Figure 3: Mode of transport to sites. Data summarised across all named sites. Six percent (6%) of responses had left the mode of transport blank (coloured orange).**

There was considerable variation between sites in the proportion of people stating that the visits were usually made by car. Sites where there were a high proportion of households stating that they usually arriving by car included Kimmeridge (97% of households who named the site tended to visit by car), Arne (94% by car), the New Forest (93% by car), Badbury Rings (92% by car), Avon Heath Country Park (90% by car) and Lulworth Cove (89% by car). These sites tend to either be located well away from population centres or are difficult to reach by public transport. Most have large car-parks and good parking facilities.

By contrast, where respondents listed less well-known sites, located within the urban conurbations, few households stated that they visited by car. Well-visited sites where less than 50% of households stated that they normally visited by car included Town Common and St. Catherine's Hill (49% of households who visited the site tended to come by car), Bournemouth Gardens (49%), Upton Heath (44%), Turbary Common (34 %) and Redhill Recreation Ground and Common (28%).

There were significant differences between the different types of site and the proportion of respondents who usually visited by car ( $X^2_3 = 248.6, p < 0.001$ ). Coastal sites had higher proportions of visiting households who usually travelled by car, whereas formal parks and gardens had the smallest proportion of people arriving by car (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Boxplot showing the percentage of all people who visit each category of site that arrive by car. Data from all sites mapped.**

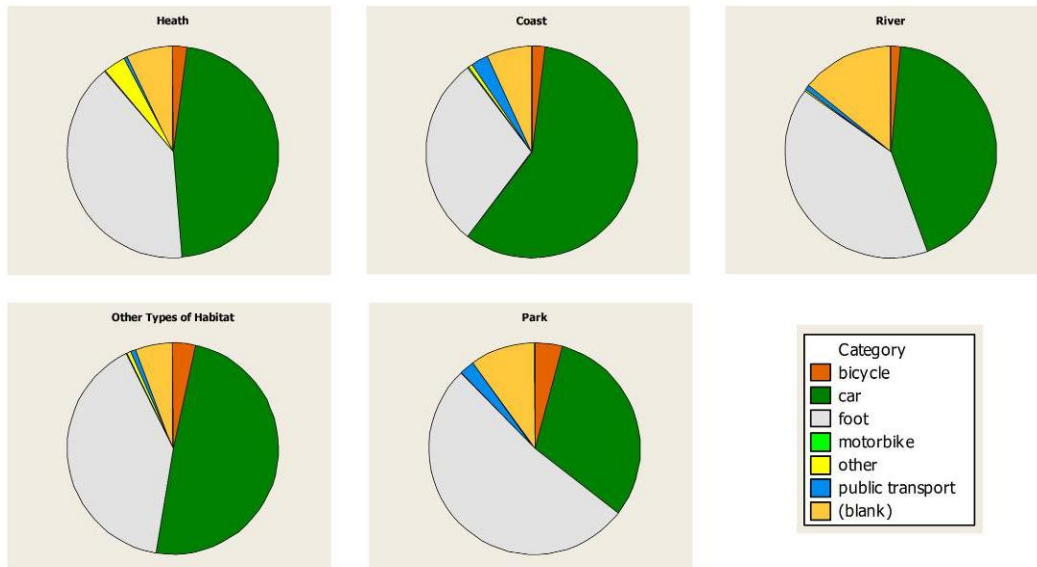
If the frequency of visit to sites is taken into account (i.e. incorporating whether people stated that they visited daily, weekly, monthly etc.) then the relative proportions of visits made on foot and on car are actually much closer. As Table 24 shows, at least 40% of the actual visits made by respondents to sites are made on foot. The difference between the relative proportions shown in Figure 3 and the data in Table 24 is therefore due to frequency of visit, suggesting that people who stated that they tend to visit particular sites on foot also visited those sites relatively more frequently.

Using these data on the number of visits and transport mode, we estimate that the parks receive the highest proportion of visits on foot compared to car visits and for heaths the proportions are nearly equal. More visits to coasts are made by car than on foot (Figure 5).



**Table 24: Mode of transport and total number of visits made by each category of transport. Total visits are calculated by using the data on frequency of visit for each site, see methods and Table 3.**

Mode of transport	Total number of visits	%
Bicycle	7395	3
Car	125575	46
Foot	109708	40
Motorbike	165	0
Other	3191	1
Public transport	4114	2
(blank)	21040	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>271188</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 5: Proportions of all visits made to different types of site according to mode of transport**

## Reason for visiting different types of sites

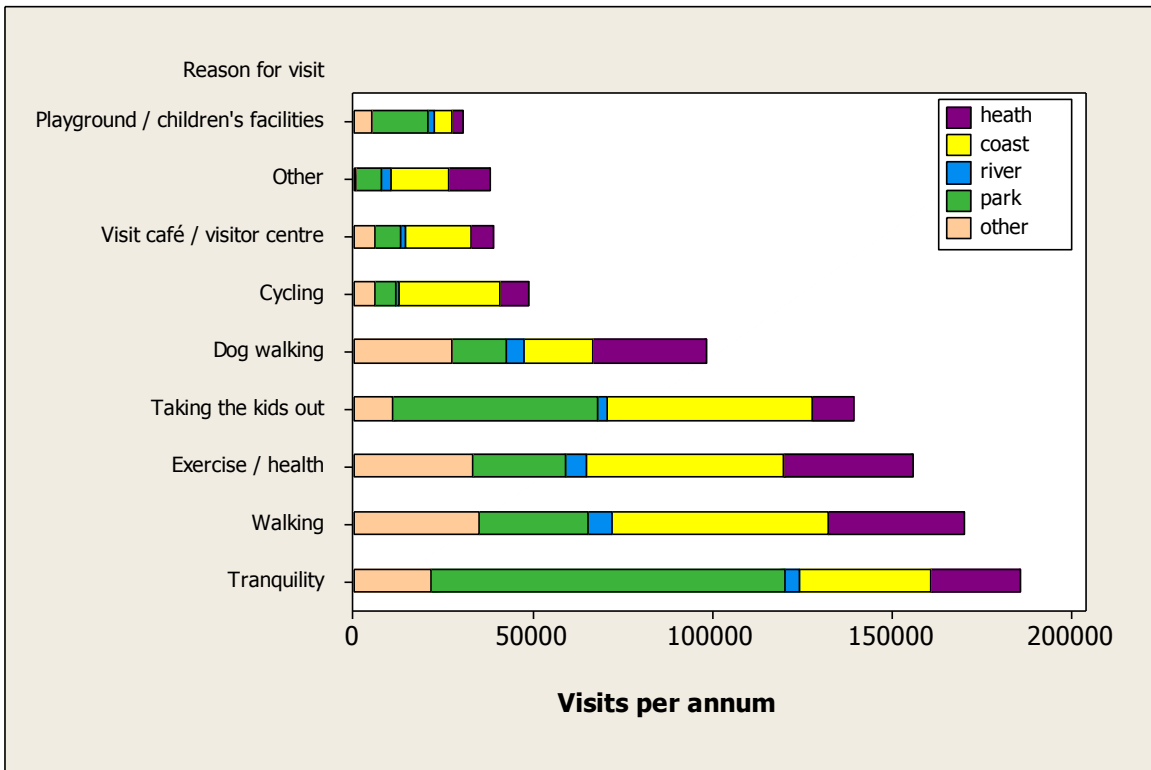
Respondents were able to name specific sites and for each indicate how frequently they visit, the reason for visiting etc. Combining all questionnaires, there were 1115 site names given by respondents, and the total number of visits made per annum, by the 1632 households, was 271,188.

A wide range of reasons were given by people for visiting sites. The questionnaire allowed people to indicate multiple reasons for each site visited and besides the set categories (such as walking, dog walking, cycling), respondents were also able to indicate “other reasons” in a free text box. “Tranquillity” was the most common reason given for visiting particular sites, indicating that many people visit the countryside simply for the peace and quiet. A total of 163,926 visits per annum are made wholly or in part for this reason – 60% of the 271,188 visits made per annum by the respondents in the survey.

Table 25 and Figure 6 summarise the reasons for visiting different kinds of sites. The coast was the most popular type of site for most activities (i.e. for those walking, taking the kids out, visiting for exercise/health, cycling and “other” reasons). Heaths were the most popular type of site for dog walking, with 45% of the dog walks made by the respondents taking place on heaths. Dog walking by the 1632 households in the survey accounts for a total of 71,194 visits per annum, 26% of all the visits made by the respondents. The number of visits per annum to heaths by dog walkers in the survey was estimated to be 32,010, 12% of all green space visits made. Given that only 19% of the households that responded own a dog, it is clear that there is a small section of the sample that account for a high proportion of visits to heaths. Other common reasons for visiting heaths were walking and exercise / health.

**Table 25: Reasons for visiting different types of sites and the total number (%) of visits per annum. Respondents were able to give more than one reason per site. Reasons for visiting are listed in order of popularity, and the numbers in bold reflect the type of site that attracts the most visits for that particular activity / reason given. Differences between groups are significant ( $X^2_{32} = 173074$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).**

	Heath	Coast	River	Park	Other	Total
Tranquillity	24,955 (15)	36,200 (22)	4,122 (3)	<b>98,649</b> (60)	21,329 (13)	163,926 (100)
Walking	38,248 (28)	<b>59,913</b> (44)	6,677 (5)	30,517 (23)	34,698 (26)	135,355 (100)
Taking the kids out	11,912 (9)	<b>57,078</b> (44)	2,418 (2)	<b>57,078</b> (44)	10,733 (8)	128,486 (100)
Exercise / health	36,016 (29)	<b>54,570</b> (45)	5,745 (5)	26,006 (21)	33,054 (27)	122,337 (100)
Dog walking	<b>32,010</b> (45)	18,842 (26)	5,108 (7)	15,234 (21)	27,092 (38)	71,194 (100)
Cycling	7,924 (19)	<b>28,194</b> (66)	544 (1)	6,131 (14)	5,653 (13)	42,793 (100)
Visit café or visitor centre	5,887 (18)	<b>18,529</b> (56)	1,332 (4)	7,186 (22)	5,664 (17)	32,934 (100)
Playground / children's facilities	2,842 (11)	5,147 (20)	1,592 (6)	<b>15,703</b> (62)	4,866 (19)	25,284 (100)
Other	11,788 (31)	<b>16,119</b> (43)	2,476 (7)	7,143 (19)	527 (1)	3,7526 (100)



**Figure 6: Different reasons for visiting sites and number of visits per annum, by type of site. Respondents were able to give multiple answers, a total of 271,188 visits are estimated.**

Other reasons for visiting varied widely, covering a wide range of different activities from nude sunbathing to listening to nightingales. Some of the commoner responses included viewing nature (“bird watching”, “seeing the bluebells”, “flowers”, “the wildlife” etc.), which accounted for 11% of “other reasons”, the views / scenery (6% of “other reasons”), meeting family / friends (3% of “other reasons”), fishing (2% of other reasons) and swimming (2% of other reasons).

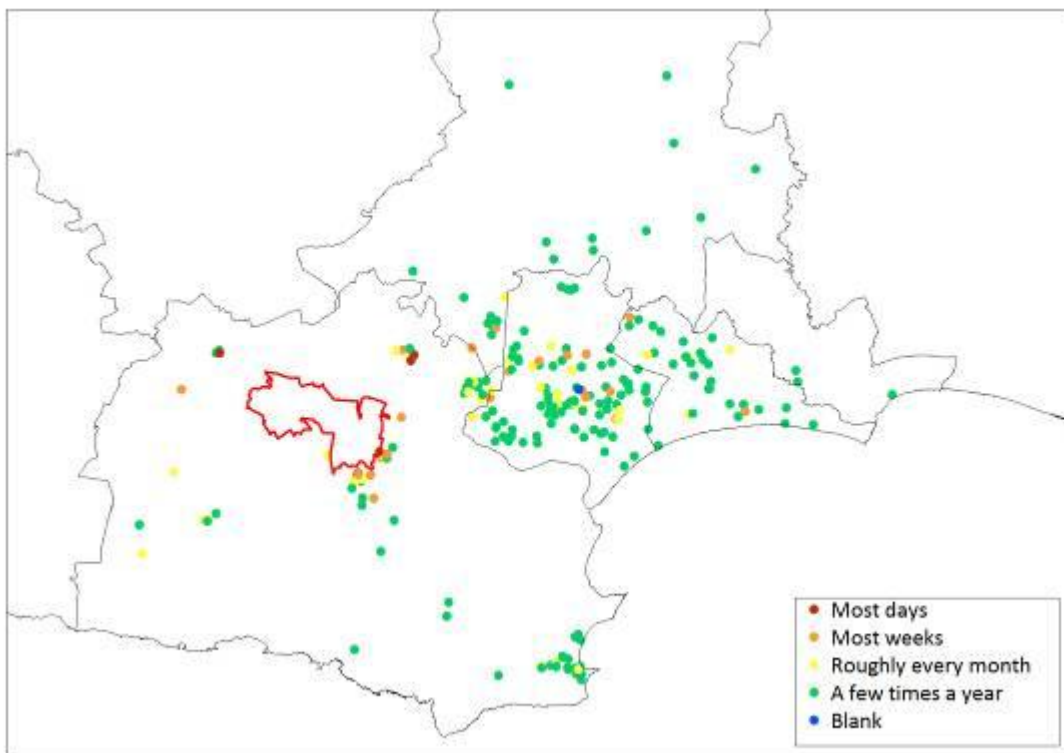
The most common reasons given (in order of frequency) for visiting heaths were walking, exercise//health and dog-walking (the same was true for river visits); for visits to the coast it was walking, taking the kids out and exercise/health (Table 25). The most common reasons given for visiting parks were tranquillity and taking the kids out, while dog-walking was cited as a reason much less frequently.

### Distance Travelled to sites

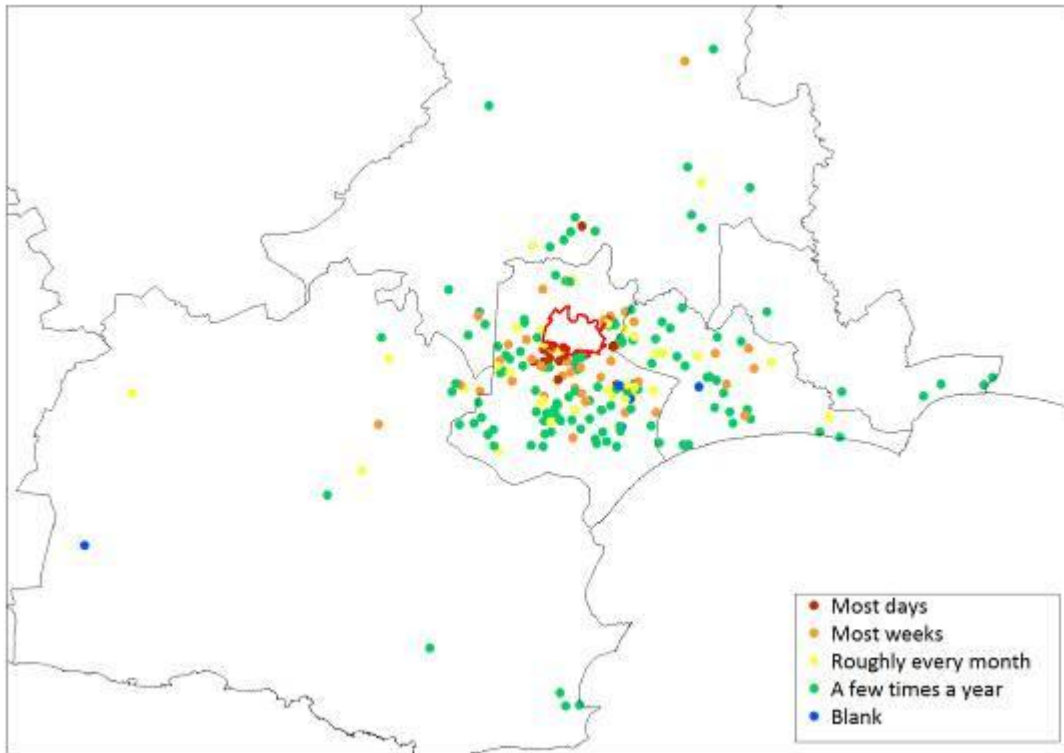
One of the important factors in a visitor's decision on whether or not to visit a greenspace site is the distance that is required to travel to that site. Maps 3 to 7 show the locations of a sample of greenspace sites and the postcodes of respondents who visited those sites. Perhaps unsurprisingly they show that there tends to be a greater number of respondents living close to the sites than further away, and that those respondents who visit most frequently tend to live closer to the sites.

They also show that different sites attract visits from different distance away, with sites such as the New Forest and Wareham Forest attracting respondents throughout the region, while sites such as Delph Woods and Canford Heath tend to attract respondent living locally to those sites.

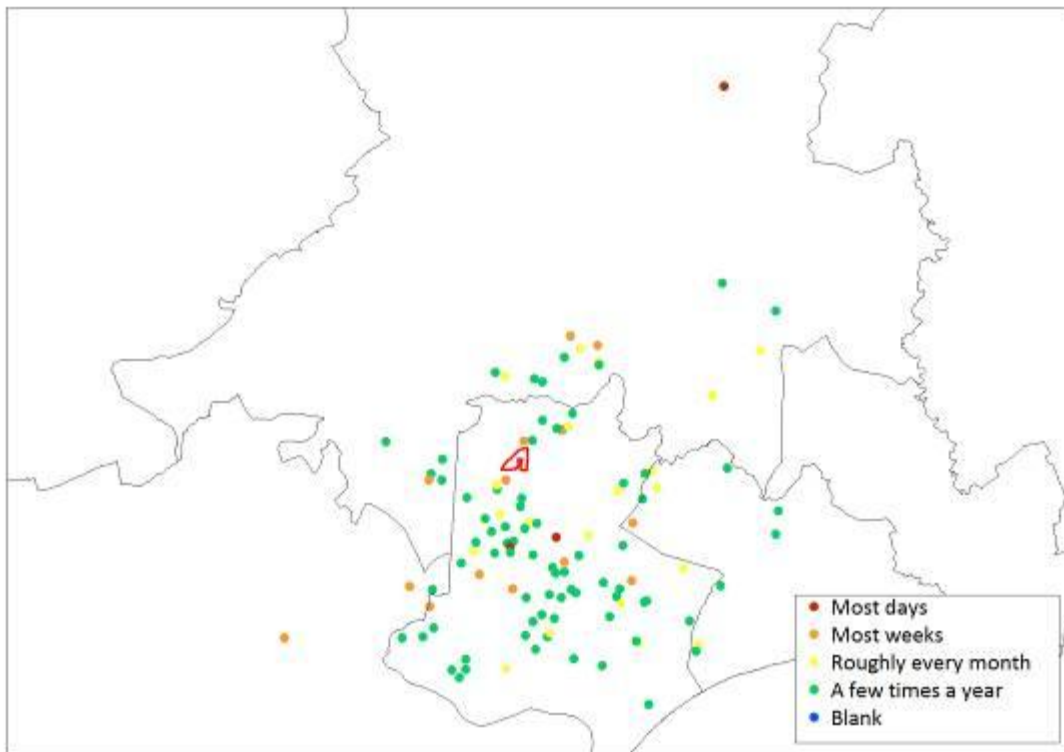
In addition these maps also illustrate that there is significant overlap between the areas from which respondents travel to visit a site, and they do not form distinct 'catchments'.



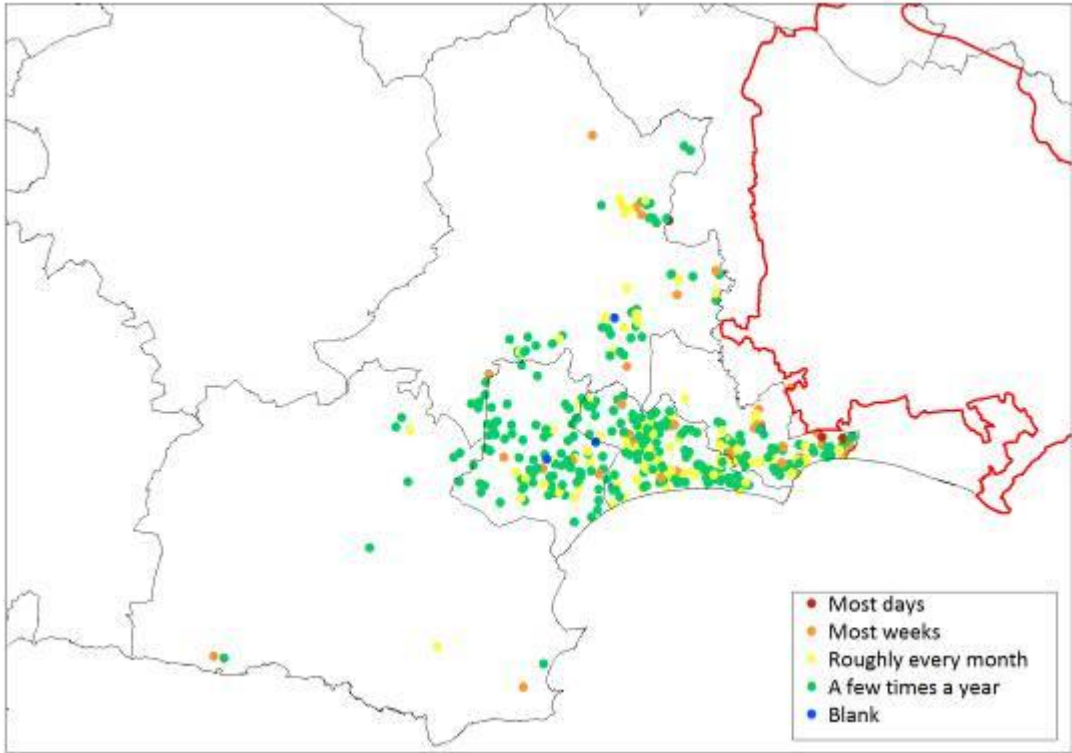
**Map 3: Location of Wareham Forest and the home locations of respondents who visited this site, classified by the frequency on which they visit. The boundary of the site is shown in red.**



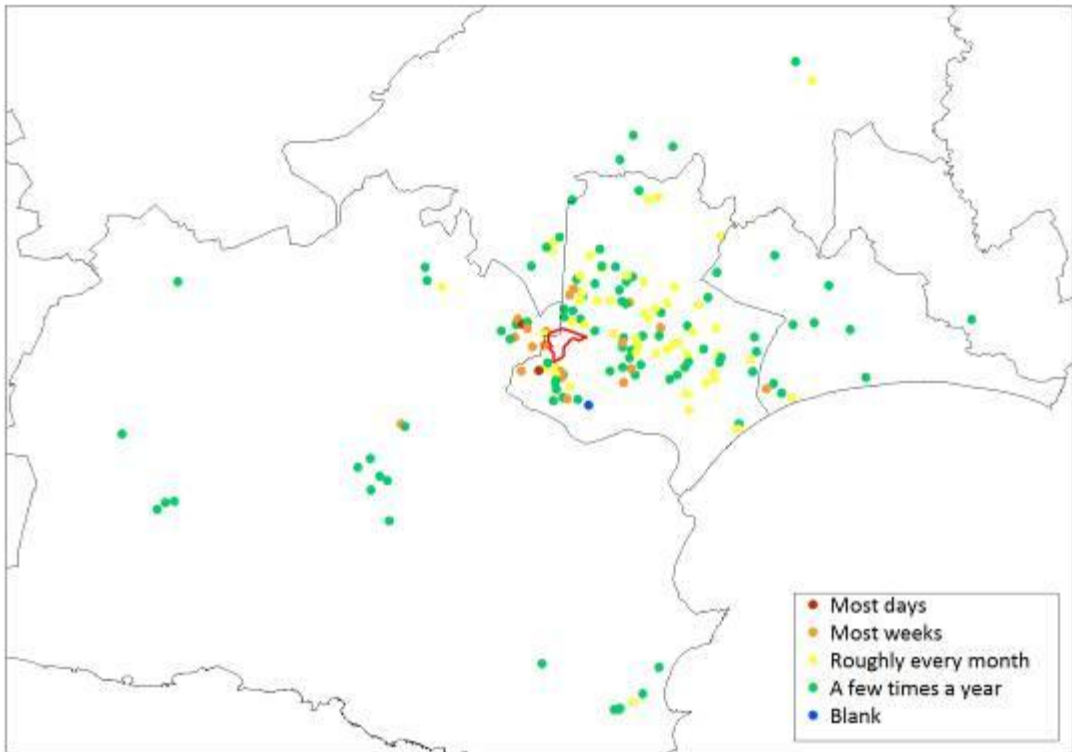
**Map 4: Location of Canford Heath and the home locations of respondents who visited this site, classified by the frequency on which they visit. The site boundary is shown in red.**



**Map 5: Location of Delph Woods and the home locations of respondents who visited this site, classified by the frequency on which they visit. The site boundary is shown in red.**

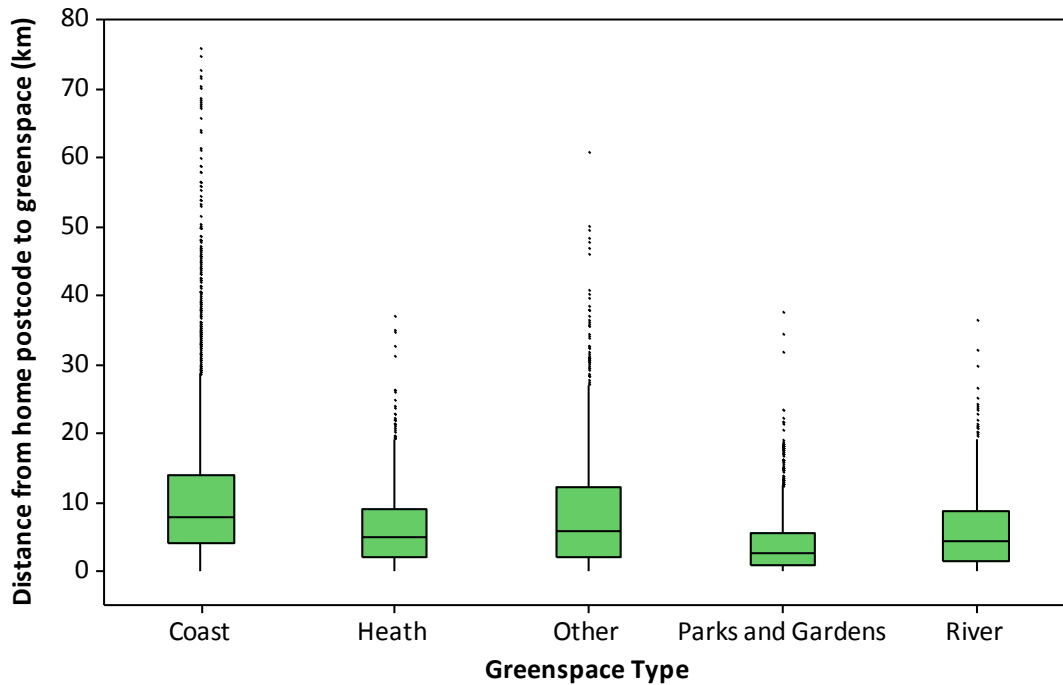


**Map 6: Location of the New Forest and the home locations of respondents who visited this site, classified by the frequency on which they visit. The site boundary is shown in red.**



**Map 7: Location of Upton Country Park (site boundary in red) and the home locations of respondents who visited this site, classified by the frequency on which they visit.**

The distance between respondents' home postcodes and the sites visited differed according to the type of site visited (Figure 7). It shows that the median distance respondents travelled to visit coastal sites was 7.9km (mean = 10.6km), higher than that for heaths (median = 4.9km, mean = 6.2km). The distance travelled to heaths was similar to that travelled to other types of site (median = 6.0km, mean = 8.3km) and rivers (median = 4.4km, mean = 6.0km). Parks were closest to respondents home postcodes (median distance = 2.7km, mean distance = 4.1km).



**Figure 7: Boxplot showing the distance respondents travelled from their homes to different types of greenspace. Differences between groups are significant (Kruskal-Wallis H = 999.25,  $p < 0.001$ ).**

Table 26 gives the data shown in Figure 7, highlighting shows that 75 % of respondents travelled up to 13.90 km to visit coastal sites, up to 9.05 km to heathland sites and up to only 5.65 km to formal parks and gardens. This therefore indicates that respondents tended only to visit formal parks and gardens that were relatively close to their homes. Respondents travelled further to visit heathland and rivers, though not as far as they did for coastal sites.



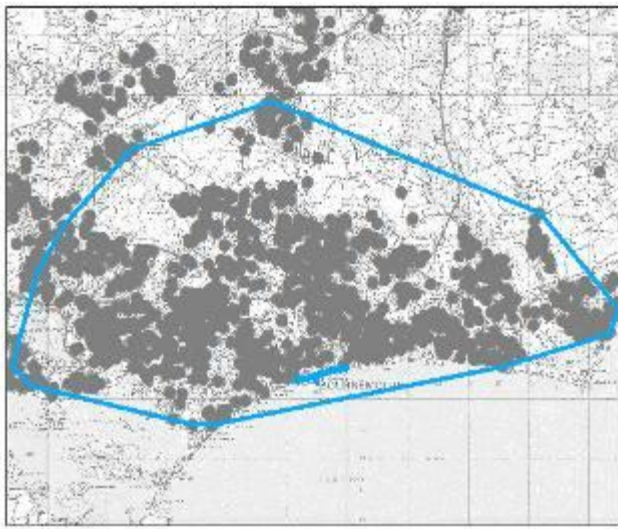
**Table 26 Types of greenspace showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site.**

Type of Site	Count	Distance travelled (km)					
		Median	25th percentile	75th percentile	Max	Min	Mean (+ SE)
Coast	3622	7.93	4.03	13.90	96.14	0.01	10.56 (+ 0.17)
Heath	2102	4.93	2.18	9.05	37.29	0.00	6.20 (0.11)
Other	1771	6.02	2.14	12.16	60.98	0.00	8.04 (+ 0.18)
Parks	1544	2.73	1.03	5.65	97.10	0.00	4.11 (0.12)
River	535	4.40	1.68	8.94	36.57	0.05	6.04 (+ 0.25)

Data for individual sites are given in Appendix 3 (Table 34 to Table 38), and highlight the considerable differences between different individual sites. Table 34 shows the more frequently visited coastal sites that respondents visited. It shows that for some sites the majority of respondents lived closer to the site than others. For example 75 % of respondents who said that they visited Boscombe Seafront lived within 5.6 km, while for Swanage seafront 75 % of respondents lived within 16.3 km. These ‘catchments’ could be seen to provide a crude indication of the attraction of a site and up to how far the majority of people travel to visit. This is further illustrated by Map 8 which shows the locations of the closest 75 % of respondents to the selected coastal sites.

As described above, the distance respondents travelled to heathland sites is less than that to coastal sites, however within heathland sites there were also large differences in the mean distance travelled by respondents (

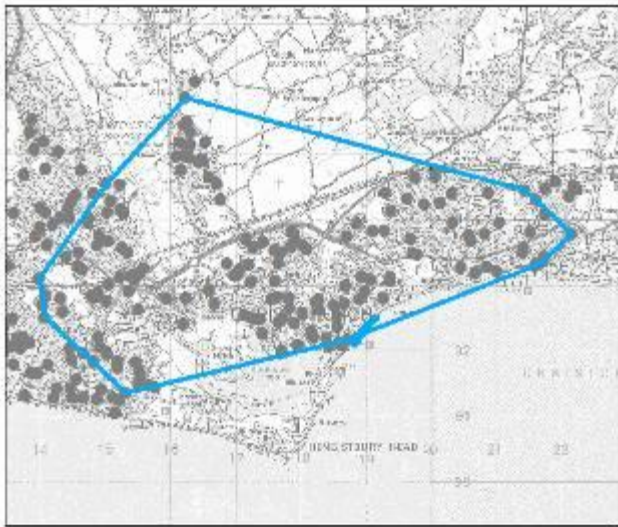
Table 35). For a number of sites the median distance travelled was in the region of 1km (e.g. Upton Heath, Turbary Common, Talbot Heath, Ferndown, Kinson Common, Bourne Valley and Parley), these are typically the more urban sites with a high local population. Heathland sites with higher median travel distances included Avon Heath, Hartland, Studland and Blue Pool, mostly large, well known sites and, in the case of Avon Heath, Blue Pool and Studland also with a range of facilities that include café, toilets etc. This is further illustrated in Map 9 which shows the home locations of the closest 75 % of respondents to the selected heathland sites.



Bournemouth Seafront. (Scale 1:1.273) 17,683 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 9.31 km, catchment area 140.8 km<sup>2</sup>



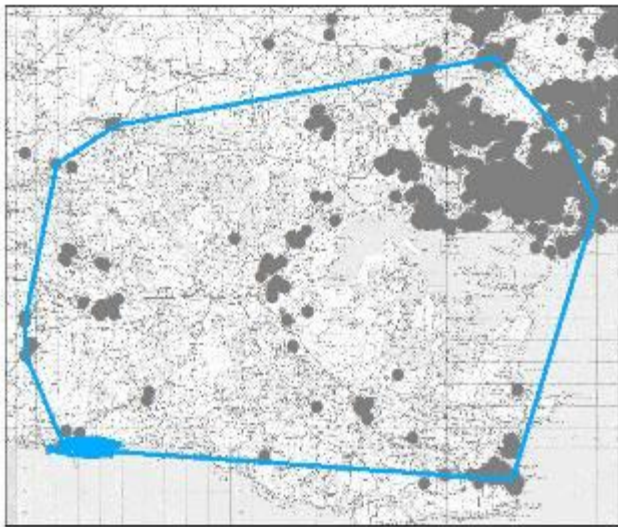
Swanage Seafront. (Scale 1:1.620) 6,367 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 16.31 km, catchment area 294.5 km<sup>2</sup>



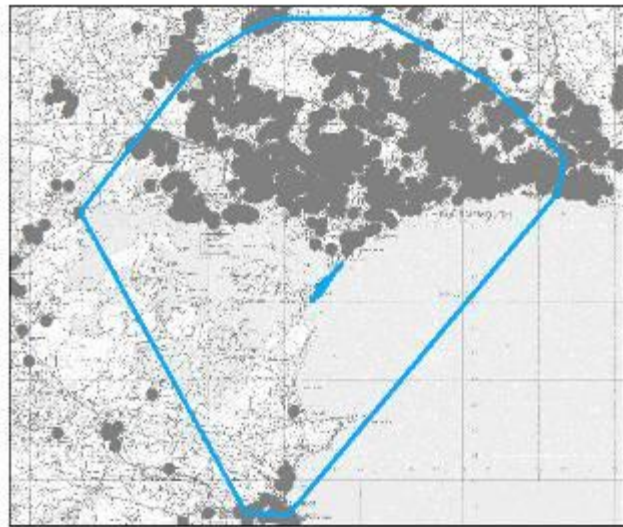
Avon Beach. (Scale 1:0.589) 2,047 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 4.96 km, catchment area 21.6 km<sup>2</sup>



Boscombe Seafront. (Scale 1:0.868) 3,875 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 5.57 km, catchment area 46.95 km<sup>2</sup>

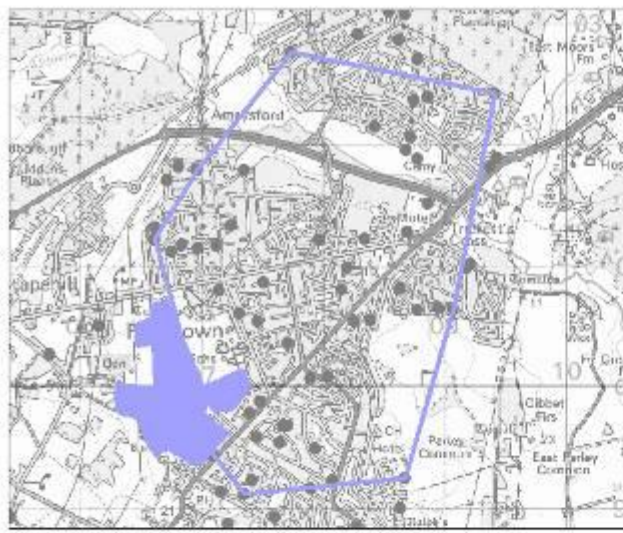


Lulworth Cove. (Scale 1:1.780) 1,066 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 24.90 km, catchment area 404.2 km<sup>2</sup>

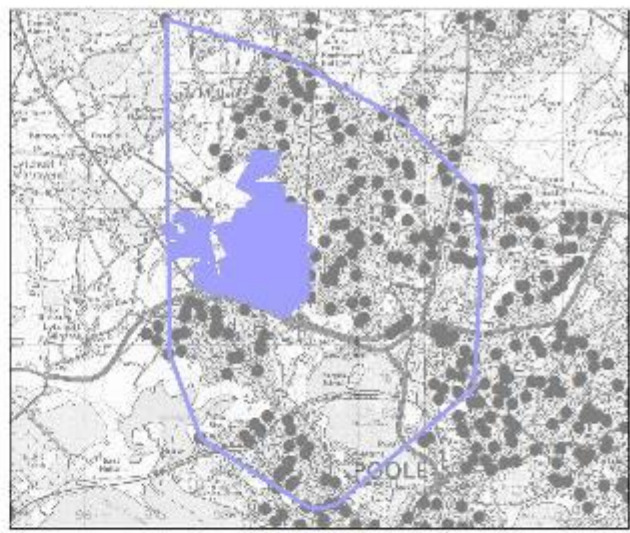


Sandbanks. (Scale 1:1.513) 10,868 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 9.99 km, catchment area 220.9 km<sup>2</sup>

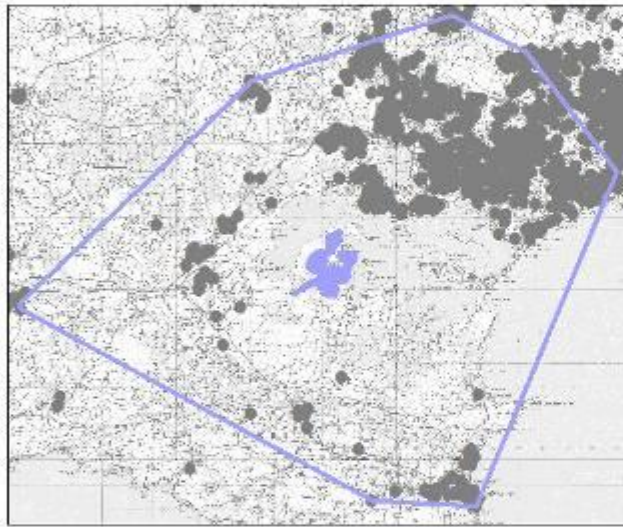
**Map 8: Different catchments for a selection of coastal sites. Each site is coloured blue and the blue line maps the boundary of all visitors' postcodes falling within the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.** Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 10046223.



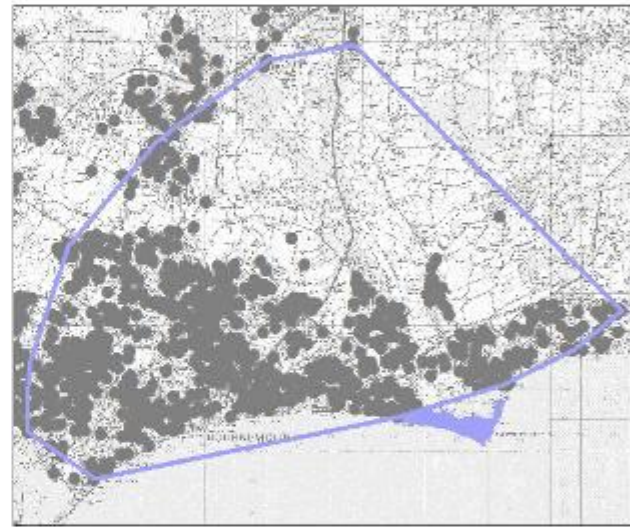
Ferndown Heath. (Scale 1:0.3178) 1,535 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 3.09 km, catchment area 7.218 km<sup>2</sup>



Upton Heath. (Scale 1:0.2248) 3,566 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 2.88 km, catchment area 24.53 km<sup>2</sup>



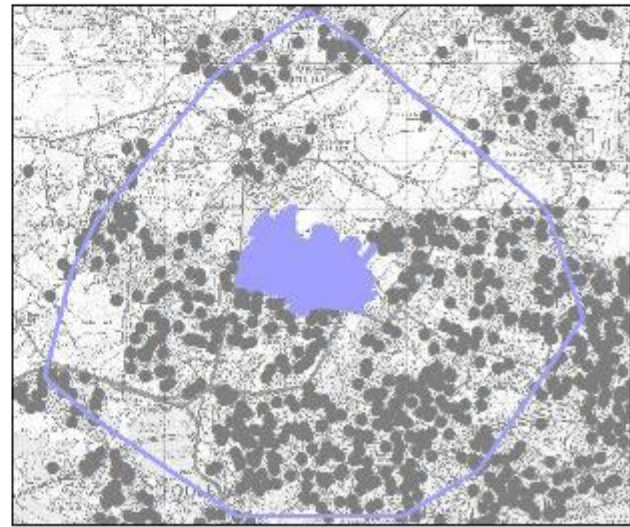
Arne. (Scale 1:1.583) 1,041 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 11.48 km, catchment area 295.0 km<sup>2</sup>



Hengistbury Head. (Scale 1:1.228) 11,163 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 12.20 km, catchment area 159.1 km<sup>2</sup>



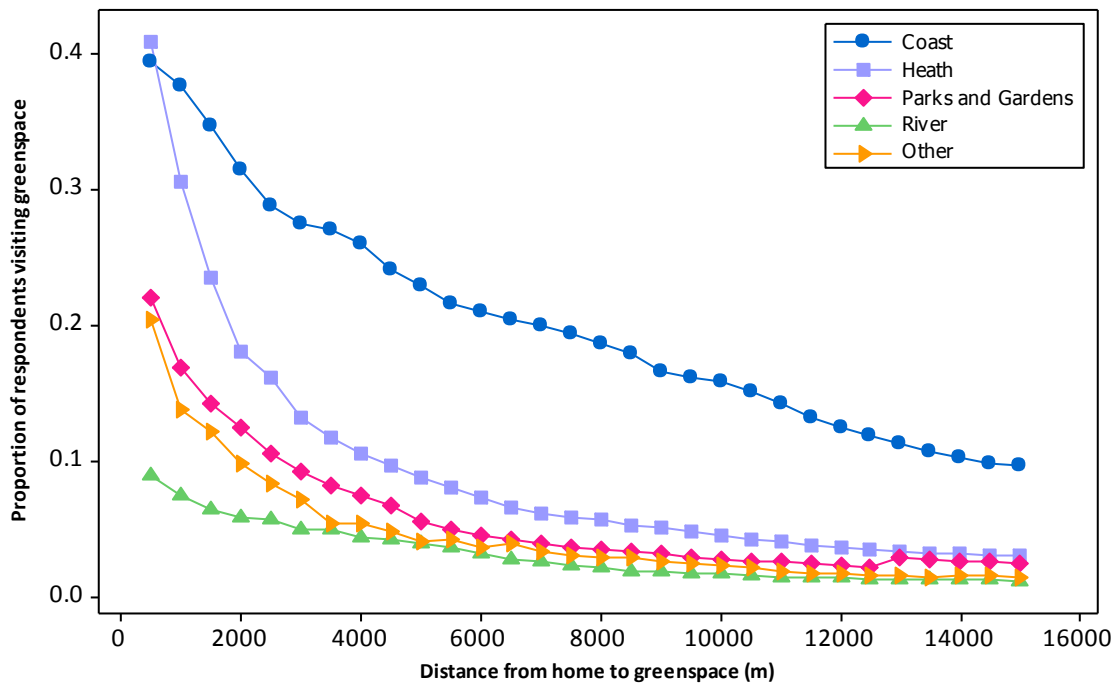
Kinson Common. (Scale 1:0.162) 838 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 1.85 km, catchment area 2.893 km<sup>2</sup>



Canford Heath. (Scale 1:0.799) 8,838 visits p.a.  
75th percentile = 4.42 km, catchment area 76.79 km<sup>2</sup>

**Map 8: Different catchments for a selection of heathland sites. Each site is coloured blue and the blue line maps the boundary of all visitors' postcodes falling within the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.** Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 10046223.

Figure 8 shows the relationship between the proportion of respondents that visit a greenspace and the distance from the respondent's home postcode to that greenspace. Unsurprisingly the closer their home location is to a greenspace, the more likely they are to visit it. However Figure 8 shows that there are large differences in this relationship between different greenspace types. If a person lives within the first 500m of a heathland there is an approximately 40% probability they will visit that heath, with a slightly greater likelihood of the respondent visiting than if they lived within the same distance from a coastal site. For the other types of site the proportion is much lower, with approximately 20% of respondents visiting a formal park or garden, or an alternative ('other') greenspace site that is within 500m of their home, and only 10% for riverside sites. All greenspace types, except coastal, show a rapid decline in the proportion of respondents who visit them as the distance increases to around 5 km, after which visitation rates tend to be between 3 and 6 %. Coastal sites however maintain their ability to attract visitors regardless of how far away from the coast they live. Although the proportion does decline as the distance to the respondent's home address increases, it does not fall sharply in the first 5 km and declines at a steady rate to around 0.12 at 15 km. This suggests that although there is a distance effect on the likelihood of respondents to visit a coastal site, coasts have greater attraction than the other types of greenspace to the respondents which is sustained to at least 15 km.

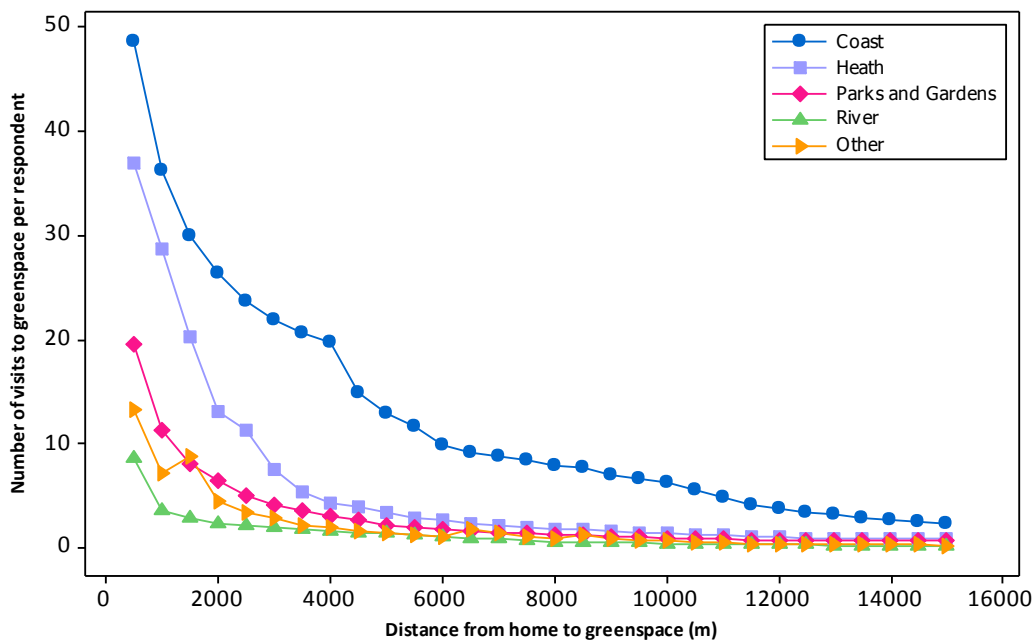


**Figure 8: The proportion of respondents living within a given distance band from a greenspace type who visit that type.**

The above Figure 8 only considers whether or not a respondent would visit each type of greenspace and does not quantify that into the number of visits made. Figure 9 however shows the mean number of visits made, per person who responded to the questionnaire regardless of whether they visited a specific greenspace site or not, against the distance from the home

postcode to that specific greenspace site. It indicates that the differences between coastal and all of the other greenspace types is not as great as previously described. This is likely to be due to a proportionally greater number of respondents visiting the coast infrequently compared to the other greenspace types.

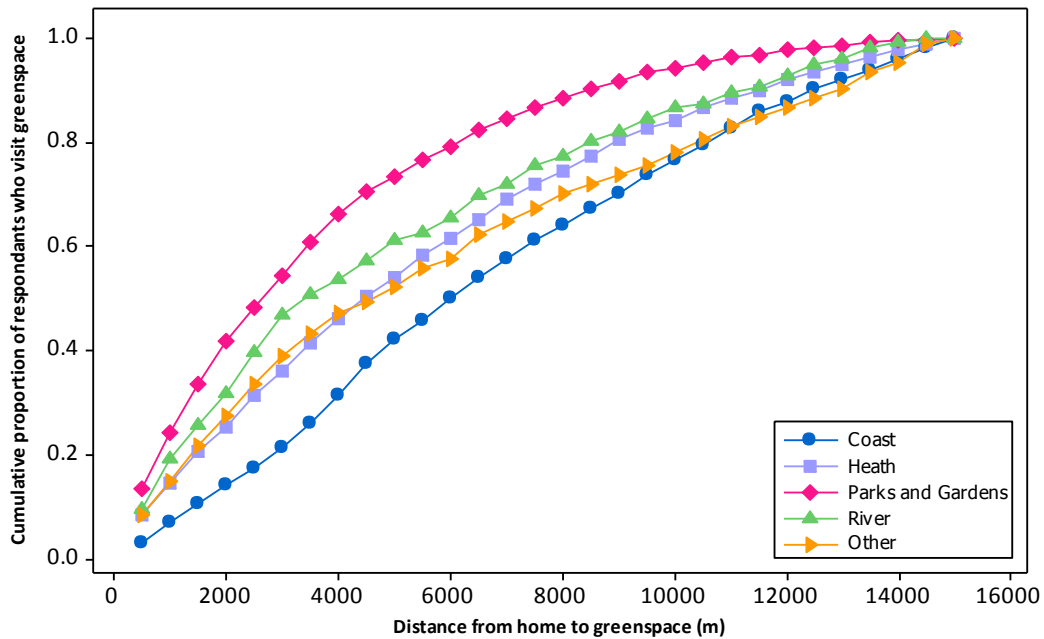
Again, Figure 9 shows a negative relationship between the mean number of visits per respondent to a particular greenspace and the distance from that greenspace to their home postcode, however there is a steeper decline in the number of visits within the first 3 km and then a plateau thereafter. This is observed across all of the greenspace types, however the curve for coastal sites is slightly different in that it is maintained well above that for the rest of the greenspace types. Within the first 3 km the number of visits per respondent to heaths is far greater than those to river, other and parks and garden sites, however it is relatively similar for site more than 3 km away. This confirms that those respondents living close to a greenspace sites tend to visit them more frequently than those who live further away. It also shows that while heathland has a significantly greater attraction than all other non-coastal sites, that increased visitor rate is only observed within the first 3 km and the attraction is less than for local coastal sites.



**Figure 9: The relationship between the mean number of visits per respondent to a greenspace and the distance from the respondents home postcode to that greenspace, summarised by greenspace type.**

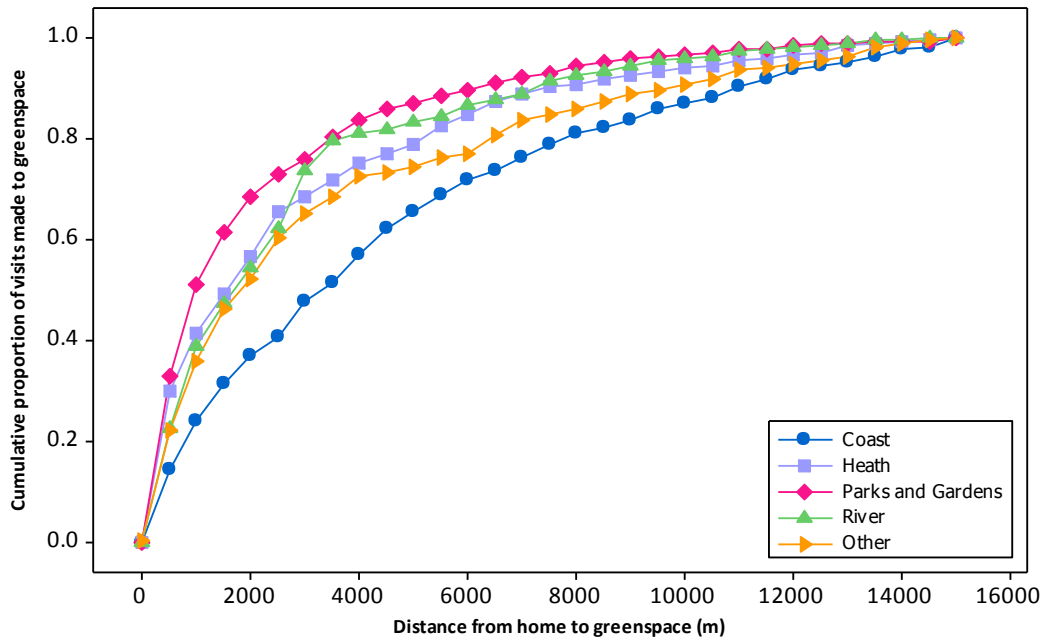
To enable direct comparisons between greenspace types in the distances travelled to visit them, the cumulative proportion of respondents and cumulative number of visits to particular types of site are shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11. Figure 10 shows the cumulative proportion of the total number of respondents who said they visit a specific greenspace and the distance from their home location to that greenspace. It shows that for all greenspace types this is a curved relationship with more respondents visiting greenspaces that are closer to their home postcodes than those further away. It also shows that the majority of respondents said to visit formal parks and gardens live fairly close to the greenspace, with half living within 2.5 km. Half the

households visiting other non-coastal greenspace types live within 3.5 to 4.5 km, while for coastal site visitors half live within 6 km (Figure 10).



**Figure 10: The cumulative proportion of respondents that visited a greenspace and the distance from the respondents home postcode to that greenspace, summarised by greenspace type.**

Figure 11 shows the cumulative proportion of the total number of visits made by respondents who said they visit a specific greenspace and the distance from their home location to that greenspace. It shows a strong curved relationship where the vast majority of respondent visits to greenspace sites are made by respondents living close to those sites. Comparing greenspace types, the “catchment” is smallest for parks and gardens with 50 % of visits to them made by respondents living within approximately 1 km, while for other non-coastal sites, including heathland, this value is 1.5 to 2 km. As highlighted above the relationship for coastal sites is different and the curve is shallower, with 50 % of visits by respondents made by those living within 3.5 km of the greenspace site.



**Figure 11: The cumulative proportion of visits made to a greenspace and the distance from the respondents home postcode to that greenspace, summarised by greenspace type.**

In terms of visiting urban heaths compared to rural heaths, Figure 12 shows the proportion of respondents who visit each type in relation to how far away from them they live. It shows that, although the shape of the curve is the same, the values for urban heaths are consistently greater at all distances than those for rural heaths. When this is translated into visitor rates, the average number of visits per respondent, as shown in Figure 13, the same pattern is observed, however the effect is not so great. The difference between the visitation of urban and rural heaths may reflect the lower size and availability of greenspace alternatives and small/no access to gardens in urban areas.



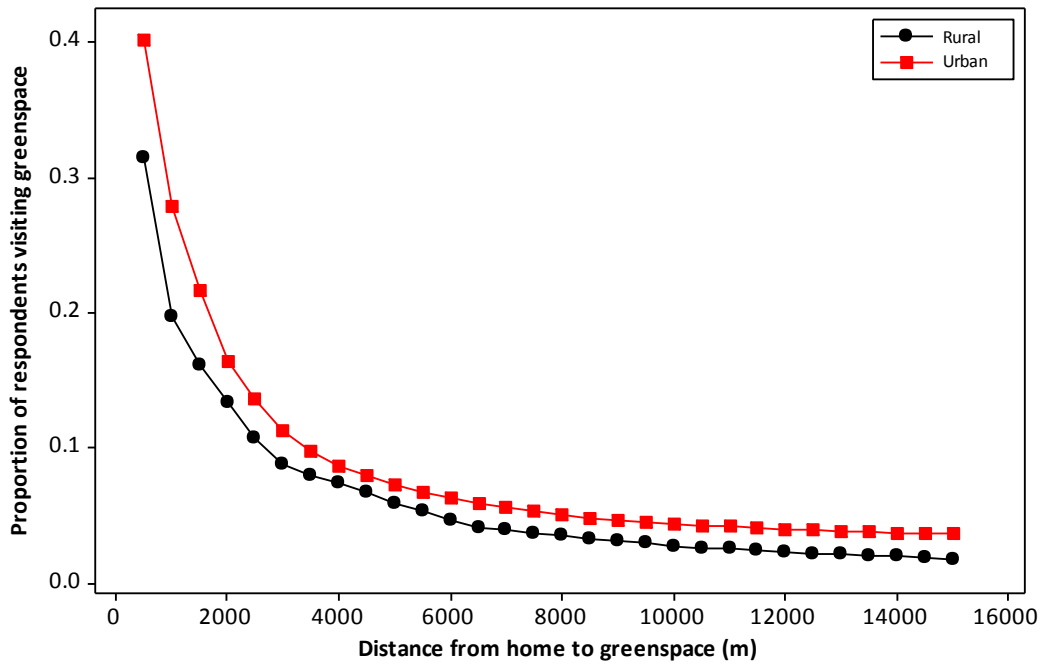


Figure 12: The relationship between the proportion of respondents that visited a greenspace and the distance from the respondents home postcode to that greenspace, summarised by urban or rural heaths.

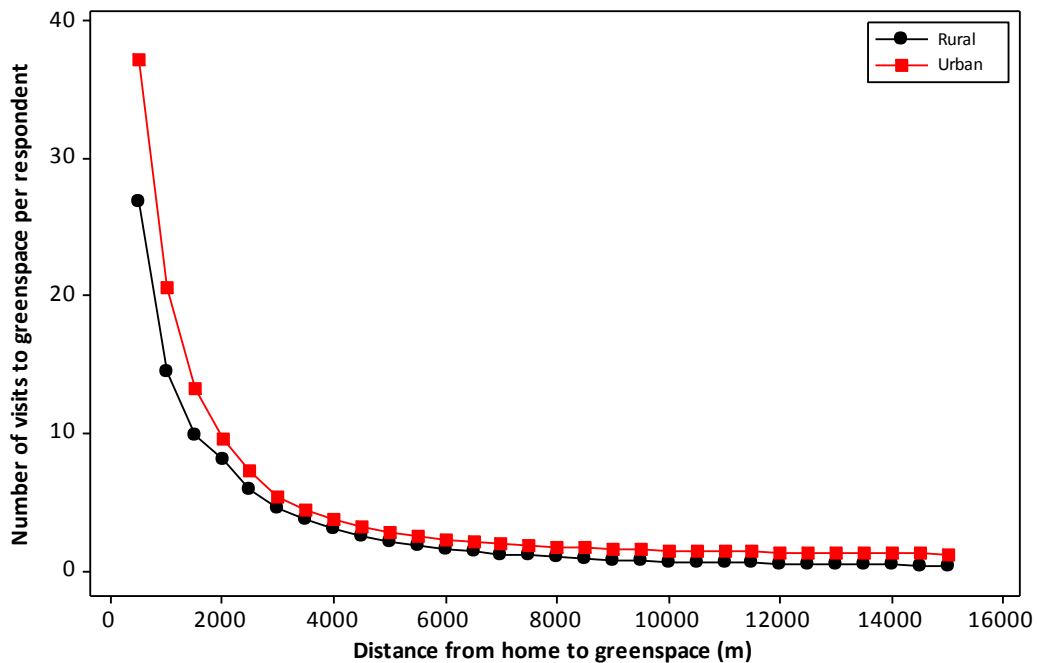
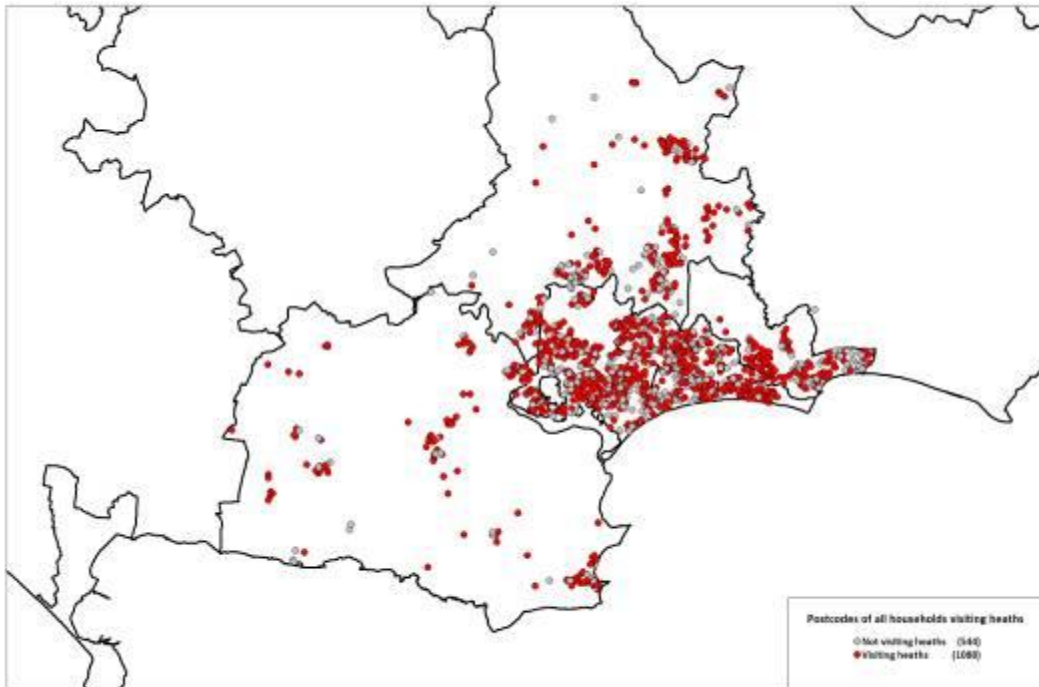


Figure 13: The relationship between the mean number of visits per respondent to a greenspace and the distance from the respondents home postcode to that greenspace, summarised by urban or rural heaths.

### Which households regularly visit the designated heathland sites ?

Two-thirds of respondents (1088 households, 67%) listed a heathland site (i.e. one within the Dorset Heaths SPA / SACs) as one that they visited. These households were distributed across the sub-region, including the centre of Bournemouth (Map 11).



**Map 11: Distribution (postcodes) of households which responded to the questionnaire and that visit the Dorset heaths (Natura 2000 sites)**

Regular visitors to heaths were identified as those who mentioned at least one site that falls within the Dorset Heaths SPA / SAC and visited that site either most days or most weeks ( $n = 200$ ). This group were compared with those people who did not regularly visit a heath ( $n = 1137$ ) – i.e. they named sites but either those sites were not heathland sites or they only visited infrequently.

The home postcodes of those people regularly visiting the heaths, as might be expected, are clearly related to the distribution of heathland within the sub-region (see Map 12). People who visit heaths regularly live close to heaths, and there are some marked clusters to the west of Bournemouth (people visiting Hengistbury Head), the north-western edge of Bournemouth and north-eastern Poole (people visiting Canford, Upton and the Bourne Valley Heaths).

The mean household size ( $2.46 \pm 0.085$ ) for those regularly visiting heaths was not significantly different compared to those who did not regularly visit heaths (mean =  $2.30 \pm 0.035$ ,  $T = -1.65$ ,  $p=0.099$ ). There was no significant difference between the two groups in the number of children under sixteen per household (for those visiting heaths regularly, mean number of children under 16 per household =  $0.410 \pm 0.058$ , for others mean =  $0.398 \pm 0.024$ ,  $T=-0.18$ ,  $p = 0.853$ ).

There were clear differences between the two groups in that regular visitors to heaths were much more likely to own a dog. Thirty-eight percent (75 households) of respondents that regularly visited the heath had a least one dog, and the mean number of dogs per house in this group was 0.520 ( $\pm$  0.0549). By contrast 17% (198 households) of those who did not regularly visit a heath owned one or more dogs, and the mean number of dogs per household for this group was 0.214 ( $\pm$  0.0154). The difference between the two means is highly significant ( $T = -5.37$ ,  $p = <0.001$ ).

Comparison of household composition revealed very little difference between the two groups (Table 27). The only significant difference between the two groups was in the number of unemployed people within the household. Six percent (6%) of households that regularly visited heaths contained at least one unemployed person. For those households that did not regularly visit heaths, 2% of households contained at least one unemployed person. These differences are significant when tested with either a student T test (Table 27) or a non-parametric test (Mann-Whitney test adjusted for ties,  $p=0.0026$ ).

**Table 27: Household composition for those households who regularly visited the heath and others.**

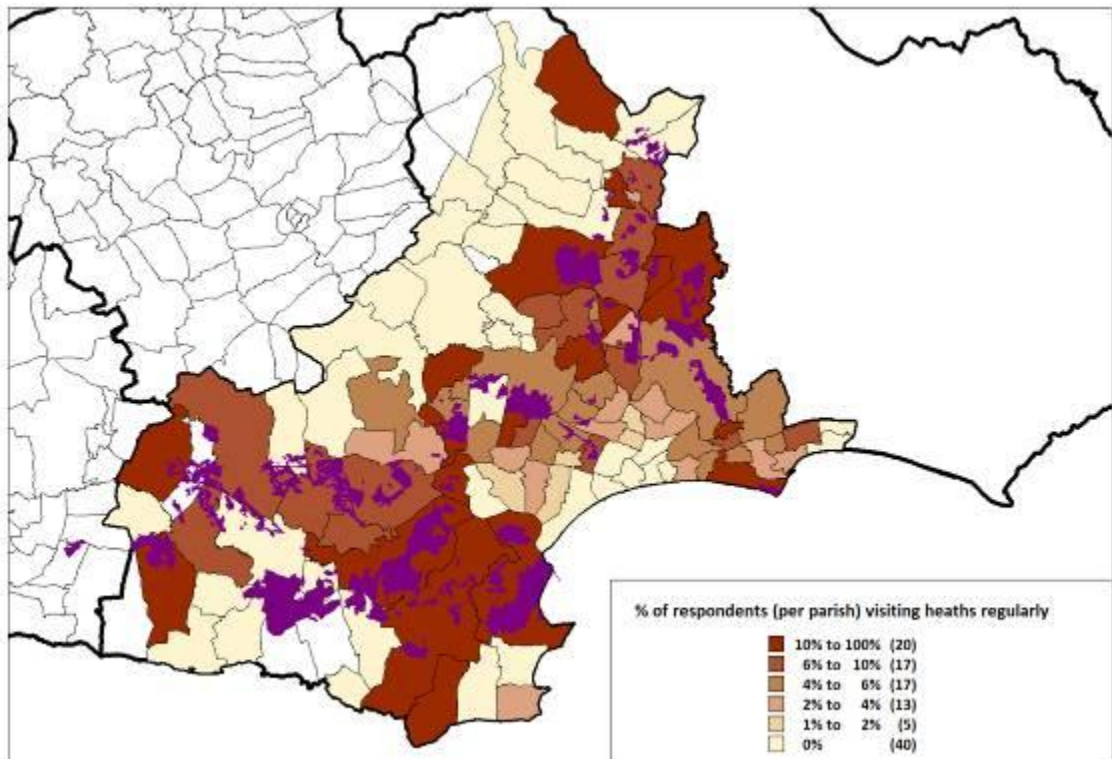
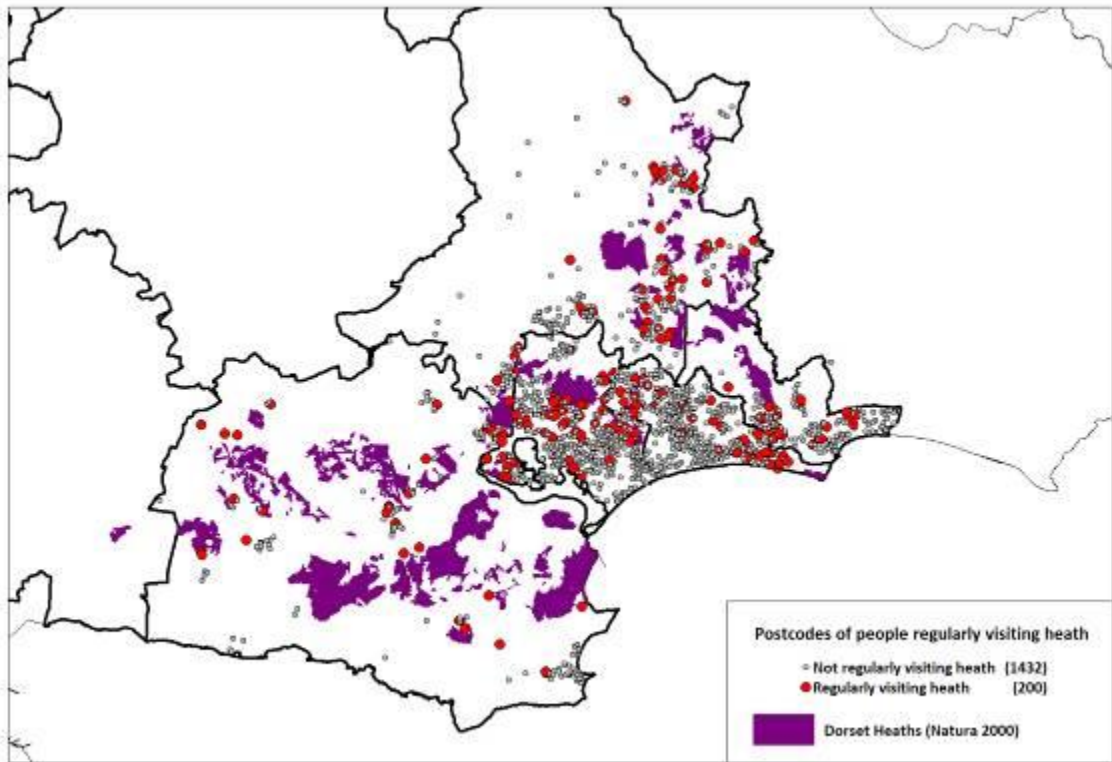
	Mean ( $\pm$ SE)		T	p
	Regular visitors to heath	Others		
Employed full time	0.790 ( $\pm$ 0.061)	0.761 ( $\pm$ 0.025)	-0.44	0.658
Employed part time	0.270 ( $\pm$ ) 0.037	0.260 ( $\pm$ 0.494)	-0.24	0.807
Looking after home / family	0.335 ( $\pm$ 0.042)	0.297 ( $\pm$ 0.017)	-0.84	0.399
Permanently retired from work	0.645 ( $\pm$ 0.060)	0.559 ( $\pm$ 0.023)	-1.33	0.185
Unemployed	0.060 ( $\pm$ 0.017)	0.023 ( $\pm$ 0.155)	-2.13	0.034
Of Pre-school age	0.070 ( $\pm$ 0.021)	0.109 ( $\pm$ 0.371)	1.67	0.096
At school	0.274 ( $\pm$ ) 0.020	0.325 ( $\pm$ 0.052)	-0.92	0.356
In full time education	0.080 ( $\pm$ ) 0.022	0.072 ( $\pm$ 0.010)	0.740	-0.33
Have long-term illness or disability	0.125 ( $\pm$ 0.025)	0.163 ( $\pm$ 0.016 )	1.25	0.214

There were significant differences between the two groups in terms of house type, with the principal difference being that regular visitors to heaths were much less likely to live in flats (Table 28). Thirteen percent (13%) of regular visitors to heaths lived in flats, which compares to 24% for those who did not regularly visit heaths. Regular visitors to heaths were more likely to live in detached houses (34% of regular visitors to heaths) or bungalows (25% of regular visitors). Despite the lack of significant difference between the two groups in terms of the number of people living in the household, regular visitors were more likely to live in larger houses ( $X^2_5 = 14.542$ ,  $p = 0.013$ ), with 66% living in houses with 3 or more bedrooms compared to 56% of those who did not regularly visit heaths. As might be expected from the types of house, households that regularly visited the heath were also more likely to live in a house with a garden ( $X^2_2 = 6.891$ ,  $p = 0.032$ ). Of those households who regularly visited the heaths, 96% lived in houses with gardens, whereas for those that did not regularly visit the heaths, 92% lived in houses with a garden. Regular visitors to heaths were also more likely to have regular access to

a car or van for transport ( $\chi^2_2 = 12.246$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ), with 98% of respondents in this group stating that they did have access to a car or van.

**Table 28: House types of regular visitors to heaths compared to others. Table gives total number of households (and percentage) for each category. Differences between the two groups are significant  $\chi^2_4 = 13.329$ ,  $p = 0.010$ .**

	Bungalow	Detached House	Flat	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Blank	Total
Regular visitors to heath	48 (25)	66 (34)	25 (13)	39 (20)	15 (8)	7 (4)	193 (100)
Others	222 (20)	314 (29)	264 (24)	193 (18)	99 (9)	45 (4)	1092 (100)
Total	270 (21)	380 (30)	289 (22)	232 (18)	114 (9)	(0)	1285 (100)



Map 12: Distribution of home postcodes of regular visitors to heaths.

### Extent to which people who visit heaths also visit other sites.

To further explore the choice of greenspace made by respondents, both the number of respondents and the number of visits was extracted according to whether the home postcode fell within 1 km of the coast only, heathland only, both the coast and heathland, or neither types of greenspace. The resulting data is shown in Table 29.

Table 29 shows the number of visits made to different greenspace types by respondents living within 1 km of coastal and heathland sites. When only heath is present 35 % of visits are made to heathland while only 25 % are made to coastal sites. Conversely when only coast is present 63 % of visits are made to the coast while only 11 % are made to the heath. However when both heath and the coast are present, 44 % of visits are made to the coast while 38 % of visits are to heathland sites. This suggests that the presence of the coast does not detract from heathland visits in terms of whether or not a respondent visits a heathland site and does not reduce the frequency with which they are visited. Again it is only when heathland is not present within the first 1 km outside a respondent's home postcode does the percentage of visits to heathland sites reduce Table 29 also shows that there is an increase in the number of visits made to both formal parks and gardens and 'other' sites when the coast is not within 1 km. This is particularly highlighted when neither heathland nor the coast is nearby, 32 % of visits were made to parks and gardens, the same as the number visiting coastal sites. This may therefore suggest that these non-coastal sites are an alternative to the coast when it is not located nearby.

**Table 29: The number of visits made to each type of greenspace by respondents with their home postcode is within 1 km of the coast only, heathland only, both the coast and heathland, and neither. Cells in bold highlight the type of site that receives the highest number of visits.  $\chi^2_{12} = 35644, p < 0.001$**

		Number of visits (%) made to each greenspace type					
		Coast	Heath	Other	Parks	River	All
Home postcode within 1 km of	Coast only	<b>26107 (62)</b>	4578 (11)	2375 (6)	7240 (17)	1480 (4)	41780 (100)
	Heath only	23177 (25)	<b>32111 (35)</b>	15191 (16)	19519 (21)	2812 (3)	92810 (100)
	Heath & Coast	<b>3673 (44)</b>	3149 (38)	348 (4)	510 (6)	670 (8)	8350 (100)
	Neither	<b>29205 (32)</b>	11504 (12)	16032 (17)	29135 (32)	6049 (7)	91925 (100)
	All	<b>82162 (35)</b>	51342 (22)	33946 (14)	56404 (24)	11011 (5)	234865 (100)

## Discussion

The survey results describe a complex pattern of access to a wide range of sites across a broad area. This snapshot, from a total of over 1600 households (nearly a third of all people contacted completed the questionnaire), has generated a map of named visited (and unvisited) sites across the sub-region and a substantial amount of information about access patterns across the area. The approach has proved particularly useful in generating a snapshot of the current pattern of access and comparable information for a wide range of sites.

A second report accompanies this report and explores visitor rates to heaths and the relative influence of factors such as the availability of other kinds of habitat.

### Recreational access to the heaths in context

For the first time all greenspace sites with recreational access across multiple districts have been mapped and can be viewed in relation to the Dorset Heaths. The survey provides a significant step forward in our understanding of the role of heaths in terms of greenspace provision and recreation, and the context within which the heaths fit. In many ways it appears that heaths have a particular niche, a niche that can be viewed as intermediate between the coast (drawing people from a considerable distance and attracting a high proportion of car-drivers) and other non-heath sites (which seem to particularly attract local visitors and a higher proportion of people on foot). We highlight the following:

- Over 8 million visits to heaths are estimated to take place each year from residents in south-east Dorset
- Heathland sites account for 23% of the visits made to the countryside and are therefore currently providing an important role in terms of green space provision within the sub-region
- Heathland sites that currently receive high numbers of visitors include Hengistbury Head, Canford Heath, Wareham Forest and Ringwood Forest.
- Heathland sites are visited for a range of reasons, but particularly attract dog walkers.
- The location of home postcodes and the distances to sites does determine the likelihood of people visiting particular sites and types of sites
- The distance people travel to heaths varies considerably between sites, with some urban heaths attracting people from a very limited 'catchment' and other sites attracting people from a very broad geographic area.

### Our approach and consequences for interpretation

Spatial autocorrelation is a potential problem with some of the data. In particular the significant differences between visitors to different sites in terms of house type, presence of a garden etc (e.g. Table 14) are likely to be complicated by spatial autocorrelation. Visitors choose sites because they are close to where they live, and therefore types of sites (such as heathland sites) that occur in areas with high density housing will be visited by people living in houses (or flats) less likely to have a garden. Different variables will therefore interact and overlap at different spatial scales, and teasing apart these effects is difficult.

We have extrapolated the visit rates to provide an annual estimate of visits to the heaths, and have derived an estimate of over 8.7 million visits. This estimate is higher than previous estimates (in the region of 5 million, see Liley *et al.*, 2006b), especially as the 8.7 million is

household visits rather than individuals. There are possible reasons for the discrepancy. The 8.7 million visits is to all the locations mapped within this survey and that, within the GIS, intersect the Dorset Heaths. Our list of heathland sites therefore includes sites such as Delph Woods (whose boundary touches the Natura 2000 network) and Hengistbury (where the area of heathland is a small proportion of the total area of the site). Therefore the estimate is to an area of land far greater than the Dorset Heaths themselves. The previous estimates are also based on the visitable area of sites, rather than the designated boundaries, but the boundaries used and the number of sites included are not the same, and therefore direct comparison is difficult.

A further source of potential error lies in the fact that the estimate is derived from the named sites / frequencies given by respondents. We gave relatively few categories for respondents to choose from and yet there is a big difference between “most days” and “most weeks” in terms of the number of visits to sites. This could perhaps have been improved by asking people to estimate how many visits they made a year to sites, but this approach would also have been likely to have had inherent errors in how people responded.

The number of respondents is very encouraging, and, with some 33% of questionnaires being returned, the likelihood of bias within the sample is reduced. However, it is likely that people with more time and that do visit sites are more likely to have responded.

### **Implications for Strategic Planning and Management of Visitor Flows**

The results have implications for the management of visitor flows across the South-east Dorset sub region.

Heaths are clearly popular sites to visit, attracting many regular visitors, and drawing people from relatively large distances – while not as large a draw as coastal sites, they often attract people further away than parks and other types of sites. This could imply that heaths have a particular attraction, not necessarily provided by other types of sites. Regular visitors to heaths particularly scored the ability to do a range of walks, the ability to let dogs off leads, the presence of wildlife and the freedom to roam as important factors attracting them to sites Table 18. Nearly a third of regular visitors to heaths (28%) indicated that too many other people (Table 19) was a factor that deterred them from visiting particular sites.

Alternative sites, if intended to attract people away from heaths, should have free parking with plenty of available spaces, the sites should feel safe, have relatively low densities of visitors and dogs should be allowed off leads. A range of paths / routes is likely to be important. Attractive scenery and views appear to be of less importance to regular heath visitors, and this may mean that alternative sites do not necessarily need to be in scenic locations.

Access management measures on the heaths themselves may be successful in deterring visitors who might therefore visit other sites. Charging for parking, limiting the number of parking spaces and ensuring dogs are kept on leads during critical times of the year may be measures that persuade potential visitors to go to alternative sites. While there may be considerable repercussions and public opposition to changing parking charges or availability of parking, such measures are relatively straightforward to put in place.



The home postcodes of respondents allow us to plot the catchments of different sites (Maps 8 and 9). It is interesting that these catchments are often very much weighted in particular directions and areas, rather than evenly around each site. A good example is Ferndown, which attracts people living to the north-west of the heath (residents of Ferndown, Trickett's Cross and West Moors). Another example is Upton Heath, which seems to attract very few people who live to the west of the heath (i.e. Purbeck). While the population density is much lower to the west of the heath, it appears that residents living in north-east Purbeck would visit sites such as Wareham Forest rather than Upton Heath. Wareham Forest is a relatively short drive with good road links and offers a wider range of routes, parking locations and attractive walks compared to Upton Heath. A consequence of these particular catchments and their skewed shapes is that the location will be important if the sites are to draw people away from particular heaths.

The data on the distance of sites from people's home postcodes provides an indication of how far people travel to reach particular sites. Half of all visits to parks and gardens are made by people living within 1km, whereas people often travel further to heaths, river and other non-coastal sites with half living within 1.5 to 2km of such sites. People generally travel further to visits coastal sites with half travel up to 3.5km (Figure 11).

These issues are explored further in the second report.

## Appendix 1: Questionnaire

## Dorset Countryside Day Visits Survey

This survey is about the types of local outdoor space you and your household visit, and what attracts you/your household to these spaces. We are interested in short visits or day trips to outdoor spaces such as the coast, heathland, woodland and parks.

### A. Use of outdoor space

**A1** In the last year, have you or anyone else in your household visited any outdoor sites like the ones mentioned above? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Yes  Q1a to A2 No  Q1a to Q1

**A2** If yes, when do you/your household tend to visit each of the following types of outdoor space? (TICK AS MANY AS APPLY FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING)

	Not really at all	Occasionally	Often	Very often	Very often in spring	Very often in autumn	Never visit
Coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heathland sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other areas of countryside	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A3** For each of the following types of outdoor space, when was the last time you/your household visited there? (TICK ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING)

	Within the last week	Within the last month	Within the last 3 months	Within the last year	More than a year ago	Never
Coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heathland sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other areas of countryside	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A4** Please tick UP TO THREE factors that are important to you / your household when deciding which outdoor spaces to visit. (PLEASE TICK NO MORE THAN 3)

Ability to do a range of different walks / routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good interpretation, visitor information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of grazing animals such as cattle or sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attractive scenery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good views	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of transport	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of parking spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Large size of site giving a feeling of 'being in the country'	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quick travel time from home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low numbers of other people	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visitor centres	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs can be off leads	<input type="checkbox"/>	Several open spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well maintained paths	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feeding safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	No car park charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheelchairs/straw access	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freedom to roam	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of cafe or similar nearby	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A5** Please indicate UP TO THREE factors that would deter you/your household when deciding which outdoor spaces to visit. (PLEASE TICK NO MORE THAN 3)

Difficulty in finding places to park	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of visitor centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor paths	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs off leads	<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited range of walks or routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of grazing animals such as cattle or sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't feel safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long travel time from home	<input type="checkbox"/>	Too many other people	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't like the kinds of people that visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	No cafe or other similar venue to eat nearby	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unattractive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Expensive car parking charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other sites closer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of knowledge about local area and where there is access	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor interpretation, visitor information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lack of views	<input type="checkbox"/>				

### B. Visits to the Coast

In this section we would like you to answer some questions about visits to the coast. By coast we mean a beach, coastal path or part of the coastline, for example Shustard Beach, Hengistbury, Durston Country Park or Bournemouth Sea Front.

**B1** Have you/your household visited the coast in the last 12 months? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Yes  Q1a to B2 No  Q1a to C1

**B2** Please write in coast site visited most often.

**B10** Please write in coast site visited 3rd most often.

If none go to C1

**B3** How often do you/your household visit this area of the coast? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Most days  (roughly) every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**B11** How often do you/your household visit this area of coast? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Most days  (roughly) every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**B4** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)

Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**B12** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)

Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**B5** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/ Health  Other (please specify below)   
 Tranquillity

**B13** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/ Health  Other (please specify below)   
 Tranquillity

**B6** Please write in coast site visited 2nd most often.

If none go to C1

**B14** Please write in coast site visited 4th most often.

If none go to C1

**B7** How often do you/your household visit this area of coast? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Most days  (roughly) every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**B15** How often do you/your household visit this area of coast? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Most days  (roughly) every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**B8** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)

Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**B16** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)

Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**B9** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/ Health  Other (please specify below)   
 Tranquillity

**B17** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/ Health  Other (please specify below)   
 Tranquillity

### C. Visits to the Heathland Sites

In this section we would like you to answer some questions about visits to heathland sites. By heaths we mean sites such as Castor Heath, Turbury Common, Heald Moor or Aven Heath.

**C1** Have your household visited heathland sites in the last 12 months? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Yes  Go to C2 No  Go to D1

**C2** Please write in the heathland site visited most often.

**C3** How often do you/your household visit this heathland site? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**C4** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**C5** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**C6** Please write in the heathland site visited 2nd most often.  
  
 If none go to D1

**C7** How often do you/your household visit this heathland site? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**C8** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**C9** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**C10** Please write in the heathland site visited 3rd most often.  
  
 If none go to D1

**C11** How often do you/your household visit this heathland site? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**C12** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**C13** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**C14** Please write in the heathland site visited 4th most often.  
  
 If none go to D1

**C15** How often do you/your household visit this heathland site? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**C16** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**C17** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

### D. Visits to Woods

In this section we would like you to answer some specific questions about visits to woods. By woods we mean pine plantations and deciduous woodlands. This therefore includes places such as Cannon Hill, Ringwood Forest, Ham Forest or Walsingham Forest, and also includes smaller sites such as Deep Woods.

**D1** Have your household visited woods in the last 12 months? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Yes  Go to D2 No  Go to E1

**D2** Please write in the woods visited most often.

**D3** How often do you/your household visit these woods? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**D4** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**D5** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**D6** Please write in the woods visited 2nd most often.  
  
 If none go to E1

**D7** How often do you/your household visit these woods? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**D8** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**D9** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**D10** Please write in the woods visited 3rd most often.  
  
 If none go to E1

**D11** How often do you/your household visit these woods? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**D12** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**D13** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

**D14** Please write in the woods visited 4th most often.  
  
 If none go to E1

**D15** How often do you/your household visit these woods? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**D16** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorbike   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**D17** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out  
 Walking  Family outing   
 Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquillity  Below

### E. Visits to Parks

In this section we are interested in which parks (for example Kings Park in Bournemouth) or other areas of green space within towns / urban areas you visit.

**E1** Have your household visited parks in the last 12 months? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Yes  Go to E2 No  Go to F1

**E2** Please write in the park site visited most often.

**E3** How often do you/your household visit this park? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**E4** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**E5** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**E6** Please write in the park site visited 2nd most often.  
  
 If none go to F1

**E7** How often do you/your household visit this park? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**E8** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**E9** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**E10** Please write in the park site visited 3rd most often.  
  
 If none go to F1

**E11** How often do you/your household visit this park? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**E12** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**E13** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**E14** Please write in the park site visited 4th most often.  
  
 If none go to F1

**E15** How often do you/your household visit this park? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**E16** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**E17** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

### F. Visits to other sites

In this section we are interested in any other areas of countryside you visit, for example grassy places (such as Warsham Common), river banks (such as in the Stour Valley) or farmland.

**F1** Have your household visited other sites in the last 12 months? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Yes  Go to F2 No  Go to G1

**F2** Please write in the other countryside area visited most often.

**F3** How often do you/your household visit this area of countryside? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**F4** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**F5** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**F6** Please write in the other countryside area visited 2nd most often.  
  
 If none go to G1

**F7** How often do you/your household visit this area of countryside? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**F8** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**F9** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**F10** Please write in the other countryside area visited 3rd most often.  
  
 If none go to G1

**F11** How often do you/your household visit this area of countryside? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**F12** How do you/your household get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**F13** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**F14** Please write in the other countryside area visited 4th most often.  
  
 If none go to G1

**F15** How often do you/your household visit this area of countryside? (TICK ONE ONLY)  
 Most days  Roughly every month   
 Most weeks  A few times a year or less

**F16** How do you/your household tend to get to this location? (TICK MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY)  
 Car  Bicycle  Motorcycle   
 Foot  Public transport  Other

**F17** Why do you/your household tend to visit this location? (PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY)  
 Dog walking  Taking the kids out / family outing   
 Walking  Visit cafe or visitor centre   
 Cycling  Using playground or children's facilities   
 Exercise/Health  Other (please specify)   
 Tranquility  (below)

**G. About You**

Q1 How many people in total live in your household? WRITE NUMBER IN BOX

Q2 How many people living in your household are aged under 16? WRITE NUMBER IN BOX - PLEASE ENTER "0" IF NONE IN HOUSEHOLD.

Q3 How many dogs do you/your household own? WRITE NUMBER IN BOX - PLEASE ENTER "0" IF NONE IN HOUSEHOLD.

Q4 Please indicate how many of your household fit the following categories. WRITE NUMBER IN BOX - PLEASE ENTER "0" IF NONE IN HOUSEHOLD.

Employed full-time (30+ hours per week)	<input type="text"/>
Employed part-time (less than 30 hours per week)	<input type="text"/>
Looking after the home or family	<input type="text"/>
Permanently retired from paid work	<input type="text"/>
Unemployed and seeking work	<input type="text"/>
Of pre-school age	<input type="text"/>
At school	<input type="text"/>
In full-time further/higher education	<input type="text"/>
Have long-term illness, health problems or disability	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Q5 What type of dwelling do you/your household live in? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Flat (ground floor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-detached house	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flat (non-ground floor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Detached house	<input type="checkbox"/>
Block of flats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Terraced house	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q6 How many bedrooms does your home have? (TICK ONE ONLY)

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q7 Does your home have access to a garden? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Yes  No

Q8 Do you have regular access to a car or van for transport? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Yes  No

Q9 Are you happy to be contacted for future follow up research about open spaces and countryside use in your area? (TICK ONE ONLY)

Yes  No

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.  
Please return it as requested in the envelope provided.

Freepost RRBA-LLRZ-RGXH  
Snap Surveys Ltd, 5 Mead Court, Cooper Road, Thornbury, BRISTOL BS35 3UW

## Appendix 2: Covering Letter Accompanying Questionnaire

## **SOUTH EAST Dorset Countryside Day Visits Survey**

We are writing to ask for your help with a survey about day visits to countryside and green spaces. The findings will be used to inform how such places are managed in the future.

We would like to know how frequently you and your household visit your local countryside / open spaces and why. The questionnaire asks you to identify which (if any) heaths, coast, woods, parks and other sites you visit and why. The survey will help us understand how people use their local green space and countryside and show us which sites, or kinds of sites, are particularly popular.

We have selected your address at random in order to represent a geographic spread of residents across South-East Dorset. The questionnaire will be kept confidential and the information will only be seen by the local authorities who have commissioned the work and their consultants.

The questionnaire will take approximately 10 minutes to complete. We would very much appreciate your help. Please return it in the pre-paid envelope supplied as soon as possible.

A prize draw of £100 of shopping vouchers will be given to one person, selected at random, from those who return a completed questionnaire.

If you do not wish to take part, please return your blank questionnaire with a note to this effect in the enclosed envelope. If you have any questions or concerns about this survey please contact the Research Team at Snap Surveys on Freephone 0800 633 5846.

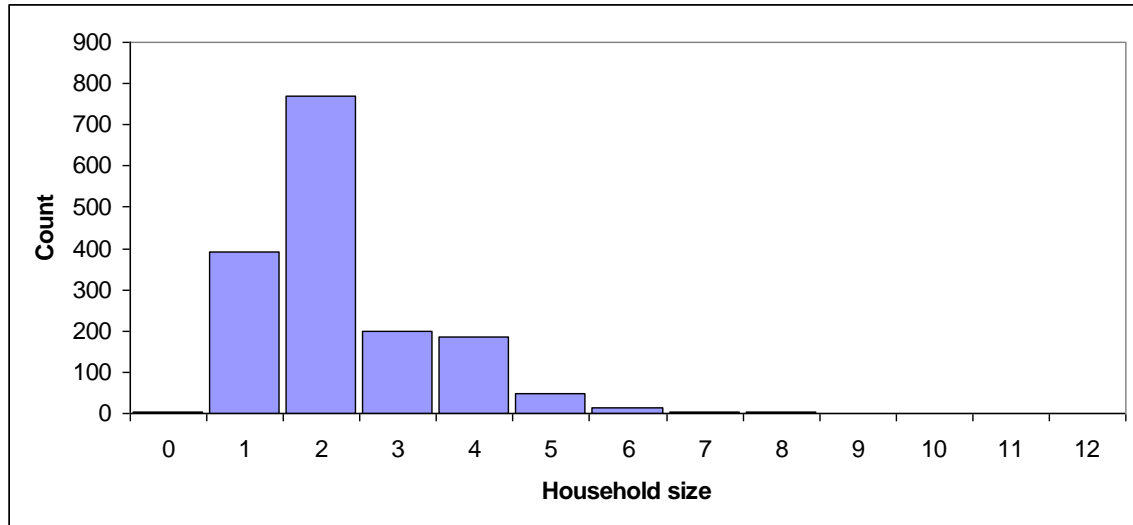
Thank you in advance for your time.



### Appendix 3: Additional Data Tables / Summaries

## Overview of Sample: House Types, Occupancy Rates etc.

The number of people cited as living in the household (question G1) ranged from 0 to 12 people Figure 14. The mean ( $\pm 1SE$ ) household size was 2.26 ( $\pm 0.03$ ).



**Figure 14: Frequency distribution for household size. This question was left blank by 14 respondents.**

The number of children (under 16 years old) per household (question G2) ranged from 0-5. The majority of households (1266 households – 79%) had no children. The mean ( $\pm 1SE$ ) number of children per household was 0.37 ( $\pm 0.02$ ).

The number of dogs per household (question G3) ranged from 0 to 5. The majority of households (1303 households – 81%) had no dog. The mean ( $\pm 1SE$ ) number of dogs per household was 0.25 ( $\pm 0.01$ ).

Households are categorised according to their occupancy in Table 30. Over half (52%) of all respondents lived in a household where at least one person in the household was employed full time, 41% of respondents answered that their household contained at least one person permanently retired from work and one quarter (25%) of households contained children of school age or pre-school age.

**Table 30: Responses to question G4, categorising households according to occupants. Percentages are calculated according to the number of responses (as given in the table)**

Category	Number of households with people in given category	% of households	Number of responses
Employed full-time (30+ hours per week)	817	52	1574
Employed part-time (less than 30 hours per week)	365	23	1572
Looking after the home or family	402	26	1562
Permanently retired from paid work	644	41	1563
Unemployed and seeking work	43	3	1564
Of pre-school age	126	8	1566
At school	262	17	1566
In full-time further/ higher education	89	6	1565
Have long-term illness, health problems or disability	230	15	1562

The majority of households that responded (28%) lived in detached houses. A total of 23% lived in flats (Table 31).

**Table 31: Responses to question G5, asking about the type of dwelling and G6 asking about the number of bedrooms. Percentages are calculated for each row**

Dwelling Type	1	2	3	4	5 or more	(blank)	Total
Bungalow	15 (4)	176 (51)	134 (39)	16 (5)	2 (1)	3 (1)	346 (100)
Detached house	0 (0)	20 (4)	166 (37)	194 (43)	62 (14)	8 (2)	450 (100)
Flat (ground floor)	42 (31)	84 (61)	10 (7)	(0)	(0)	1 (1)	137 (100)
Flat (non-ground floor)	77 (33)	130 (57)	20 (9)	1 (0)	(0)	2 (1)	230 (100)
Other	7 (17)	17 (41)	12 (29)	2 (5)	1 (2)	2 (5)	41 (100)
Semi-detached house	2 (1)	62 (22)	185 (67)	26 (9)	2 (1)	1 (0)	278 (100)
Terraced house	3 (2)	45 (36)	75 (60)	1 (1)	(0)	1 (1)	125 (100)
(blank)	3 (12)	3 (12)	2 (8)	(0)	(0)	17 (68)	25 (100)
<b>Total</b>	149 (9)	537 (33)	604 (37)	240 (15)	67 (4)	35 (2)	1632 (100)

Most respondents answered that they did live in a house with a garden, with 91% of respondents stating that their house had a garden. Bungalows, detached houses and semi-detached houses were, not surprisingly, the house types where virtually all respondents had gardens. Approximately four-fifths (79%) of those living in ground-floor flats and over half (58%) of those living in non-ground floor flats had access to a garden (Table 32).

**Table 32: Answers to question G7 relating to whether the household has access to a garden.**

Dwelling type	No access to a garden	Yes access to a garden	(blank)	Total
Bungalow	2 (1)	343 (99)	1 (0)	346 (100)
Detached house	(0)	449 (100)	1 (0)	450 (100)
Flat (ground floor)	28 (20)	108 (79)	1 (1)	137 (100)
Flat (non-ground floor)	92 (40)	134 (58)	4 (2)	230 (100)
Other	4 (10)	36 (88)	1 (2)	41 (100)
Semi-detached house	1 (0)	277 (100)	(0)	278 (100)
Terraced house	2 (2)	123 (98)	(0)	125 (100)
(blank)	1 (4)	11 (44)	13 (52)	25 (100)
Total	130 (8)	1481 (91)	21 (1)	1632 (100)

The majority of respondents had access to a car, with a total of 1451 respondents stating that they had regular access to a car or van for transport (question G8). Twenty-three replies (1%) were blank and a 158 households (10%) stated that they did not have access to a car or van.

**Table 33: All sites visited and the total number of visits to each. Total visits is an estimate of the number of visits per year from the households that responded (see methods). All sites are included in the table, listed in alphabetical order. Coastal sites are highlighted in pale blue, heathland sites (Dorset Heaths SPA / SACs) are purple. The table includes all sites mentioned, but where the site is a large geographic area, such as Purbeck, no attempt is made here to total the other sites within that area (for example the total for Purbeck is solely those people who gave Purbeck as an answer, and does not include totals from sites within Purbeck such as Studland, Corfe Common etc).**

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Abbotsbury		1	1	8		10	84
Alder Hills		2		2		4	88
Alderholt Park		2	2			4	104
Alexandra Park	4	1	5	4	1	15	1117
Alum Chine Gardens	1	4	5	4		14	486
Alum Chine Seafront	4	19	25	35		83	2200
Arish Mell				1		1	4
Arne		8	28	96	1	133	1041
Avon Beach	5	15	12	13	1	46	2047
Avon Common		1		2		3	48
Avon Heath Country Park	2	12	32	163	3	212	2019
Badbury Rings		5	9	55		69	528
Ballard Down	1	1	5	5		12	370
Barton on Sea	2	6	9	18		35	920
Beer				1		1	4
Bere Heath	1					1	250
Bere Wood				3		3	12
Bernards Mead	1					1	250
Bickerley Green		1				1	40
Bicton Gardens				1		1	4
Bisterne		1				1	40
Blackhill				2		2	8
Blake Hill			1			1	12
Blue Pool		2	4	10		16	168
Bonfire Hill (near Alderhills)		1				1	40
Borough Gardens, Dorchester			2	6		8	48
Boscombe Gardens	3	5	5	12		25	1058
Boscombe Seafront	8	33	35	33	3	112	3875
Bourne Valley Heath	5	3	1	3		12	1394
Bournemouth Gardens	8	36	47	72		163	4292
Bournemouth Seafront	33	137	237	275	9	691	17683
Bournemouth Sports Club	1					1	250
Boveridge Heath		1	3	4		8	92
Bovington Recreation Ground			1			1	12
Bowleaze Cove				1		1	4
Boys Wood		1				1	40
Bracket's Coppice				1		1	4
Branksome Chine Seafront	9	45	58	63		175	4998

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Branksome Dene Chine Nature Reserve	2	8	8	23		41	1008
Branksome Gardens	6	2	4	2		14	1636
Branksome Recreation Ground	2	2	3	2		9	624
Breamore				3		3	12
Brenscombe Heath				1		1	4
Bridles Equestrian Centre, Dudmoor Farm Road			1			1	12
Broadstone Heath	1	5	1	1	1	9	467
Broadstone Recreation Ground	4	11	16	12		43	1680
Brownsea Island		4	3	24		31	292
Bryants Puddle Heath		1		1		2	44
Bulbarrow Hill		1		6		7	64
Burton Bradstock		1	1	2		4	60
Burton Common			1	1		2	16
Burton Recreation Grounds	1	1				2	290
Calshot				1		1	4
Canford Cliffs Chine Seafront	6	24	23	20		73	2816
Canford Heath	24	45	42	132	6	249	8838
Canford Magna Golf Course		1				1	40
Cann Common			1			1	12
Cannon Hill Plantation	4	9	5	31		49	1544
Castle Hill, Cranbourne	1					1	250
Castleman Trailway - Unspecific		3		2		5	128
Chapel Coppice, Pucknowle				1		1	4
Chapmans Pool		1	1	3		5	64
Charmouth				5		5	20
Chesil Beach - Unspecified			2	8		10	56
Chesil Beach - West Bexington				1		1	4
Chesildene Drive Recreation Ground	1	1				2	290
Chewton Bunny		1	1	1		3	56
Chewton Common			1			1	12
Christchurch Beach - Avon Beach, Friars Cliff, Highcliffe, Muford & Steamer Point	6	17	11	30	4	68	2436
Christchurch Castle			1			1	12
Christchurch Gardens			2			2	24
Christchurch Priory			1			1	12
Christchurch Quay	4	12	17	32	2	67	1814
Christchurch Recreation Grounds		6	7	8		21	356
Coastal Path - Swanage		1	1	3		5	64
Cockett Hill			1			1	12
Cole Wood, Wool	1	1		1		3	294
Colehill			1	1		2	16
Compton Abbas			1	1		2	16
Compton Acres Gardens		1	1	2		4	60
Constitution Hill	3		1			4	762
Coombe Heath				3		3	12
Corfe Castle		1	2	20	1	24	145
Corfe Common	1	4	5	12		22	518

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Corfe Hills Central		2		1		3	84
Corfe Mullen Recreation Grounds	1	8	7	6		22	678
Cowards Marsh			2			2	24
Coy Pond		2	5	10		17	180
Cranborne Chase		3	3	8		14	188
Cranborne Common		2	3	1		6	120
Cranes Moor			1			1	12
Creech Hill		1			1	2	41
Creekmoor Ponds		1				1	40
Crow Lane, Ringwood				1		1	4
Daggers Gate				1		1	4
Damerham		1				1	40
Dancing Ledge	1		5	3		9	322
Days Park, Swanage	2		3	1		6	540
Delph Woods	4	14	21	77	2	118	2122
Dewlands Common	3	3	2			8	894
Dorset Coast - Unspecific		2	2	5		9	124
Druitt Gardens		1	1			2	52
Dunyeats Heath		2				2	80
Durdle Door		3	3	35	1	42	297
Durley Chine Seafront	3	14	13	18	1	49	1539
Durlston Country Park	4	13	25	91	2	135	2186
Edmondsham		1				1	40
Evening Hill		2	1			3	92
Exbury Gardens				1		1	4
Farmer Palmer's			1	7		8	40
Fenners Field Recreation Ground	1					1	250
Ferndown	5	6	2	5	1	19	1535
Fishermans Walk Beach	1	5	2	2		10	482
Fishermans Walk Gardens		4	6	2		12	240
Flag Head Chine Seafront	1	10	15	6		32	854
Fontmell Down				3		3	12
Fordingbridge		1	1	3		5	64
Freshwater Bay, Bridport				1		1	4
Friars Cliff Beach		6	2	2		10	272
Fryers Field			1			1	12
Furzebrook				1		1	4
Garston Woods	2	1	2	2	1	8	573
Godlingston Heath			4	3		7	60
Golden Cap				2		2	8
Gore Heath				3		3	12
Grange Heath				1		1	4
Great Ovens			1	1		2	16
Green space adjacent to Bournemouth Crematorium		1				1	40
Gussage All Saints				1		1	4
Ham Common	1	7	8	14	1	31	683

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Hambledon Hill				5		5	20
Hampreston					1	1	1
Hamworthy Park and Beach	5	34	48	35	3	125	3329
Hardy's Cottage				1		1	4
Hardy's Monument				1		1	4
Hartland Moor	1	9	10	26		46	834
Hatchers Field		1	1			2	52
Heath by Corfe Hills School		1		2		3	48
Heathy How	1					1	250
Henbury Plantation	1			1		2	254
Hengistbury Head	18	87	168	290	7	570	11163
Hethfelton			1			1	12
High Wood, Alderholt			1			1	12
Highcliffe Beach	7	23	12	22	2	66	2904
Highcliffe Castle		8	2	4		14	360
Highcliffe recreation ground & play area	2	3	2	3		10	656
Higher Hyde			1	1		2	16
Highwood, Wool		1	2			3	64
Hilfield Friary		1				1	40
Hinton Woods		1				1	40
Hoburne Caravan Park			1			1	12
Hod Hill				2		2	8
Holdenhurst			1	1		2	16
Holes Bay			1			1	12
Holt Heath		2	7	23		32	256
Holt Wood		1	1	4		6	68
Holton Lee	2		2	1		5	528
Honeybrook Country Park			1	10		11	52
Horseshoe Common	1	2				3	330
Horton Common		2	1	2		5	100
Houns-tout		1		1		2	44
Hurn Forest	2	10	19	74		105	1424
Iford Recreation Ground		1	2	1		4	68
Jurassic Coast - Unspecified		4	6	20		30	312
Keyhaven			2	8		10	56
Kilwood				1		1	4
Kimmeridge	1	3	19	45		68	778
King George V Recreation Ground, Ferndown	6	5	4	7		22	1776
King George's Field, Swanage		2		2		4	88
King's Park	12	34	34	96	3	179	5155
Kings Wood				1		1	4
Kingston Lacey		1	9	39		49	304
Kingston Maurward				1		1	4
Kingston, Purbeck		2	1	1		4	96
Kinson Common	3	1	1	9		14	838
Knighton Heath			1	2		3	20



Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Knowle Hill				1		1	4
Knyveton Gardens	1	1				2	290
Langton Matravers		1		1		2	44
Leigh Common				1		1	4
Littledown Park		6	7	18		31	396
Lodmoor				2		2	8
Long Crichel	1		2	2		5	282
Long Island		1				1	40
Longfleet Drive		1				1	40
Lower Common, Three Legged Cross			1			1	12
Lower Parkstone		1		1		2	44
Lulworth Cove		12	22	80	2	116	1066
Lulworth Estate	1					1	250
Lulworth Lake				1		1	4
Lydlinch Common				1		1	4
Lyme Bay				1		1	4
Lyme Regis			2	10		12	64
Lytchett Matravers	2	1	1	1		5	556
Lytchetts Heath		1		2		3	48
Maiden Castle			1	10		11	52
Martin			1			1	12
Martin Down		1	2	4		7	80
Matchams Park		2	1	3		6	104
Meyrick Park	6	7	18	32	2	65	2126
Milford on Sea	1	3	5	11		20	474
Milhams Mead		1	1			2	52
Milton Abbas				1		1	4
Moordown Leisure Centre and Recreation Ground, Malvern Road	1	1	7	4		13	390
Moors River - Parley			1			1	12
Moors Valley	5	26	49	172	3	255	3569
Moors Valley Golf Course		1	1			2	52
Moreton Plantation	1	3	2	6		12	418
Moreton Plantation - Culpeppers Dish		2	1			3	92
Mudford Quay / Gundimore Beach	6	36	49	49		140	3724
Mudford Recreation Ground				1		1	4
Mudford Wood	1	4		1		6	414
Mudford Wood Play Area		1	1			2	52
Muscliff Park	4	1	4	6		15	1112
Nea Meadows		3	1	2		6	140
Netley				1		1	4
New Forest - Appleslade Inclosure			1			1	12
New Forest - Ashurst		1				1	40
New Forest - Bolderwood			6	1		7	76
New Forest - Brockenhurst		1	2	8		11	96
New Forest - Burley		1	7	19		27	200
New Forest - Coastline		1				1	40

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
New Forest - Durhill Enclosure				1		1	4
New Forest - Fritham				1		1	4
New Forest - Frogham and Hyde		1	2	1		4	68
New Forest - Godshill			1	4		5	28
New Forest - Hale				2		2	8
New Forest - Hampton Ridge			1			1	12
New Forest - Hinchelsea Moor	1					1	250
New Forest - Holmsley		2	2	2		6	112
New Forest - Horseshoe Bottom			1			1	12
New Forest - Hurst				2		2	8
New Forest - Hythe				1		1	4
New Forest - Ibsley		1	1			2	52
New Forest - Lepe		1	1	1		3	56
New Forest - Linford Bottom		1		5		6	60
New Forest - Linwood			1	1		2	16
New Forest - Lymington		1	5	10		16	140
New Forest - Markway Inclosure	1					1	250
New Forest - Mill Lawn				1		1	4
New Forest - Minstead				1		1	4
New Forest - Not specified	4	58	121	272	7	462	5867
New Forest - Pitts Wood				2		2	8
New Forest - Red Shoot Wood				1		1	4
New Forest - Rhinefield			3	14		17	92
New Forest - Ringwood			1	4		5	28
New Forest - Rockford Common				2		2	8
New Forest - Setthorns			1			1	12
New Forest - South Oakley Enclosure			1			1	12
New Forest - Wilverley	2	1	2	9		14	600
New Forset - Bransgore		1		1		2	44
New Milton			1		1	2	13
New Zealand Garden				1		1	4
Ninebarrow Down	1		1	3		5	274
Norden Plantation		1				1	40
Northmoor Park		2				2	80
Oakdene			2			2	24
Oakers Wood				1		1	4
Okeford Fitzpaine				1		1	4
Old Harry Rocks			6	11		17	116
Old Sarum				1		1	4
Oliver's Park	1	1	2			4	314
Organford		1				1	40
Outside County	1	1	1	46		49	486
Pamphill		1	5	10		16	140
Parkstone Park	1	4	2	2		9	442
Parley Common	1	5	1	4		11	478
Parley Green				2		2	8

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Parley Park			2			2	24
Paultons Park				1		1	4
Pelhams Park		4	4	4		12	224
Pennington Marshes			1			1	12
Pentridge Hill	1					1	250
Piddles Wood				1		1	4
Pine Road Park		2	2			4	104
Poole Baiter	12	51	84	80	1	228	6369
Poole Harbour	2	10	14	11	1	38	1113
Poole Park	23	87	148	182	8	448	11742
Poole Quay	4	20	33	16	1	74	2261
Poor Common	2	2				4	580
Portland			2	10		12	64
Potterne Park, Verwood	1	8	6	2		17	650
Priest's Way	1	1	1	1	1	5	307
PRoW to west of Verwood			1			1	12
Puddletown Forest		1		4		5	56
Pugs Hole				1		1	4
Purbeck - Unspecific	1	4	14	24		43	674
Purbeck Coastline - Unspecific	1	5	26	38		70	914
Purbeck Hills		3	7	9	1	20	241
Putlake Farm				1		1	4
Queen's Park	8	14	7	25	1	55	2745
Radipole				3		3	12
Railway Walk, Sturminster Newton				1		1	4
Ramsdown	1	1	3	4		9	342
Redcotts Recreation Ground	1	5	8	9		23	582
Redhill Recreation Ground and Common	7	13	17	20	1	58	2555
Rempstone Heath	1	2	3	8		14	398
Ridge		1	2	1		4	68
Ringstead			2	10		12	64
Ringwood Forest	14	38	44	125	3	224	6051
River Allen			2	3		5	36
River Avon - Burgate				1		1	4
River Avon - Christchurch		1	2	3	1	7	77
River Avon - Fordingbridge		1	1	1		3	56
River Avon - Ibsley		1		1		2	44
River Avon - Ringwood		1	1	2		4	60
River Avon - Salisbury		1	1			2	52
River Avon - Sopley				2		2	8
River Avon - Unspecified	1	3	5	11		20	474
River Frome - Moreton		1	1			2	52
River Frome - Unspecified	1	1		3		5	302
River Frome - Wareham	1	7	11	40		59	822
River Frome - Wool		1	1			2	52
River Piddle - Unspecified			1			1	12

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
River Stour - Bear Cross			1			1	12
River Stour - Blandford			3	2		5	44
River Stour - Canford Magna			2	7		9	52
River Stour - Charlton Marshall			1			1	12
River Stour - Child Okeford				1		1	4
River Stour - Christchurch		4	4	11	1	20	253
River Stour - Ensbury	1			1		2	254
River Stour - Iford	2	2	7	6		17	688
River Stour - Kinson			1	1		2	16
River Stour - Longham	1		1	13	1	16	315
River Stour - Merley			1	1		2	16
River Stour - Muscliffe		2	1	2		5	100
River Stour - Pamphill	2	8	11	33		54	1084
River Stour - Redhill				2		2	8
River Stour - Southbourne				1		1	4
River Stour - Spetisbury		1				1	40
River Stour - Sturminster Marshall				3		3	12
River Stour - Sturminster Newton			1	1		2	16
River Stour - Throop	1	9	3	24		37	742
River Stour - Tuckton		6	8	12		26	384
River Stour - Unspecified	3	8	8	20	1	40	1247
River Stour - West Parley				1		1	4
River Stour - Wimborne	1	4	9	19		33	594
River Way recreation ground		4	2	2		8	192
Riverside, Christchurch Priory	1				1	2	251
Rixon Recreation Ground			1			1	12
Rockbourne			1			1	12
Rockley Park	1	3	6	5		15	462
Rushcombe Bottom	1			1		2	254
Salisbury Plain				1		1	4
Sandbanks	16	105	159	189	4	473	10868
Sandbanks Ferry			1	1		2	16
Sandford Heath		1	2	1		4	68
Seafield Gardens	1	2	5	1		9	394
Shell Bay		4	9	18		31	340
Shelley Park, Boscombe	1	5	2	4		12	490
Sherborn Crescent Play Area	4	5				9	1200
Shillingstone Drive Recreation Ground		1				1	40
Shore Road	1	3	3	1		8	410
Sidmouth				2		2	8
Slades Farm	3	6	4	6	1	20	1063
Slop Bog		2	1	2	1	6	101
Solent		1	2	1		4	68
Solent Way			1			1	12
Somerley Estate		1				1	40
Sopley Common		1	1	1		3	56

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Southbourne Seafront	14	51	42	59	4	170	6284
Spyway		1				1	40
St Aldhelm's Head		2	2	1		5	108
Stanpit Marsh Nature Reserve	5	2	10	20		37	1530
Stanpit Recreation Ground		1	1	3		5	64
Steamer Point Beach	1	5	5	7		18	538
Stoborough Heath	1	1	1	3		6	314
Stokeford				1		1	4
Stonehill Down				1		1	4
Stony Down Plantation	1	1	2			4	314
Stour Valley	3	22	30	80	1	136	2311
Stourhead				3		3	12
Stourpaine			1			1	12
Strouden Park	2					2	500
Studland Beach	8	32	101	270	3	414	5575
Studland Heath	3	3	14	41	1	62	1203
Sturminster Marshall Playground		1				1	40
Swanage Seafront	16	22	73	152	3	266	6367
Swanmore Bowling Club	1			1		2	254
Swyre Head		1	1	2		4	60
Taddiford				1		1	4
Talbot Heath	5	5	10	12		32	1618
The Nothe, Weymouth				1		1	4
The Rookery				1		1	4
Thornicombe Woods			1	3		4	24
Throop			4	2		6	56
Town Common and St Catherine's Hill	5	10	16	23	1	55	1935
Tuckton Gardens		2	6	4		12	168
Turbury Common	10	8	12	32		62	3092
Turlin Moor Recreation Ground and Nature Reserve		1	2			3	64
Turners	1					1	250
Tyneham		3	5	14		22	236
Uddens Plantation	2	4	4	7		17	736
Upton Country Park	4	23	56	100	1	184	2993
Upton Heath	9	23	20	39		91	3566
Upton Woods	1		3	3		7	298
Wareham Common	1	3	13	22		39	614
Wareham Forest	8	23	45	187	1	264	4209
Wareham Quay		2		5		7	100
Wareham Recreation Ground		1				1	40
Wareham Walls		1	1	2		4	60
Warmwell Heath				1		1	4
Watermans Park		1				1	40
West Bay			2	18		20	96
West Moors Plantation	2	8	2	10	1	23	885
Weymouth Seafront		8	17	57		82	752

Site Name	Frequency of visits						Total Visits p.a.
	Most days	Most weeks	Roughly every month	A few times a year or less	(blank)	Total	
Whitcombe				1		1	4
White Sheet Plantation	1	2	3	4		10	382
Whiteway Hill			1	2		3	20
Whitsbury				1		1	4
Wick		2	2	9		13	140
Wimborne - Canford			1			1	12
Wimborne / Corfe Mullen				1		1	4
Wimborne St Giles			1			1	12
Winfrith Heath	3	4	2	5		14	954
Winfrith Newburgh		3				3	120
Wingreen			1	2		3	20
Winter Gardens			1	1		2	16
Winterborne Zelston				1		1	4
Winton Recreation Ground	1	10	5	5		21	730
Worbarrow			4	12		16	96
Worgret Heath				3		3	12
Worth Matravers		3	8	15		26	276
Unspecified / unmappable	32	58	70	125	18	303	11678

**Table 34 List of coastal sites showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site. (The table is limited to those sites where the number of respondents said to visit them are greater than 10.)**

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Bournemouth Seafront	691	6.59	0.18	0.05	49.88	3.25	5.24	9.31
Sandbanks	473	7.73	0.19	0.68	23.52	4.59	7.21	9.99
Studland Beach	414	10.54	0.25	0.23	27.42	6.78	9.71	13.27
Swanage Seafront	266	13.58	0.40	0.01	49.88	11.44	13.92	16.31
Branksome Chine Seafront	175	5.77	0.30	0.16	19.14	2.70	4.96	8.65
Southbourne Seafront	170	5.24	0.41	0.01	29.23	1.33	3.39	7.16
Mudford Quay / Gundimore Beach	140	7.17	0.54	0.09	38.05	2.83	4.51	10.73
Durlston Country Park	135	14.55	0.69	0.45	35.57	12.79	15.83	19.22
Lulworth Cove	116	19.24	0.82	0.08	39.32	11.58	20.95	24.90
Boscombe Seafront	112	4.66	0.40	0.07	18.56	1.52	3.63	5.57
Alum Chine Seafront	83	6.01	0.43	0.04	18.96	3.49	5.26	8.31
Weymouth Seafront	82	32.49	1.19	13.04	50.22	24.22	34.66	40.73
Canford Cliffs Chine Seafront	73	5.62	0.42	0.14	15.06	2.57	4.97	8.12
Purbeck Coastline - Unspecific	70	10.12	0.58	0.16	26.50	6.13	9.18	12.78
Kimmeridge	68	17.07	0.91	0.90	37.21	10.63	18.02	20.84
Highcliffe Beach	66	5.63	0.83	0.12	25.76	0.98	2.34	8.61
Durley Chine Seafront	49	5.24	0.46	0.03	13.03	2.92	4.70	7.27
Avon Beach	46	5.04	0.78	0.09	19.30	1.90	3.62	4.96
Durdle Door	42	22.20	1.68	0.48	39.10	17.63	23.18	29.36
Barton on Sea	35	10.21	1.20	1.99	24.43	3.76	8.03	15.81
Flag Head Chine Seafront	32	6.32	0.62	0.57	15.60	3.75	6.47	8.08
Shell Bay	31	10.03	0.86	4.27	22.43	6.51	8.75	13.33
Worth Matravers	26	15.55	1.25	2.87	26.51	14.20	16.24	19.46
West Bay	20	50.23	2.16	34.09	67.45	40.06	54.96	56.66
Milford on Sea	20	13.45	1.53	6.32	28.47	7.57	12.84	17.40
Steamer Point Beach	18	4.59	1.32	0.31	19.27	0.85	1.98	5.16
Old Harry Rocks	17	13.37	1.04	7.43	22.46	10.06	12.83	16.05

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Worbarrow	16	14.94	1.97	2.65	29.23	7.98	17.34	20.44
Lyme Regis	12	64.87	2.72	46.29	74.75	61.05	68.05	71.35
Portland	12	31.16	2.89	15.09	48.72	24.14	29.24	40.43
Ringstead	12	22.74	3.02	4.88	34.73	12.66	25.05	32.28
Abbotsbury	10	47.79	1.20	43.79	53.96	44.58	47.01	50.95
Keyhaven	10	19.47	2.40	9.85	31.77	10.88	19.74	25.24
Friars Cliff Beach	10	5.67	1.92	0.51	17.22	1.71	2.59	10.56
Fishermans Walk Beach	10	3.28	1.47	0.09	15.58	0.70	1.05	4.27



**Table 35 List of heathland sites showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site. (The table is limited to those sites where the number of respondents said to visit them are greater than 10.)**

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Hengistbury Head	570	8.28	0.24	0.18	37.29	3.30	7.26	12.20
Canford Heath	249	3.56	0.24	0.03	22.92	1.09	2.46	4.42
Avon Heath Country Park	212	8.63	0.32	0.03	34.92	5.85	8.29	11.25
Arne	133	8.61	0.39	1.51	22.06	5.11	7.54	11.48
Hurn Forest	105	5.81	0.27	0.21	14.40	4.16	5.43	6.87
Upton Heath	91	2.34	0.30	0.02	15.24	0.50	1.12	2.88
Studland Heath	62	8.37	0.51	0.79	18.78	5.05	7.60	12.08
Turbary Common	62	2.24	0.31	0.02	9.36	0.50	1.40	3.06
Town Common and St Catherine's Hill	55	3.05	0.40	0.04	12.09	0.64	2.51	3.86
Hartland Moor	46	7.42	0.61	1.12	19.51	2.98	7.77	10.38
Holt Heath	32	5.96	0.92	0.53	26.54	3.14	3.97	8.71
Talbot Heath	32	2.36	0.63	0.03	14.85	0.64	1.24	2.22
Brownsea Island	31	8.36	1.02	2.05	21.48	3.98	6.57	9.47
Ham Common	31	3.88	0.61	0.26	12.05	1.00	3.54	6.02
Corfe Common	22	8.21	1.42	0.19	26.34	1.61	6.62	12.45
Ferndown	19	2.12	0.55	0.04	8.68	0.47	1.25	3.09
Blue Pool	16	11.82	0.98	5.37	19.80	9.21	10.70	15.09
Rempstone Heath	14	6.86	1.02	0.47	12.91	4.95	5.48	11.28
Winfrith Heath	14	2.47	0.70	0.03	9.44	0.21	1.57	3.41
Kinson Common	14	1.59	0.55	0.01	7.32	0.15	1.08	1.85
Bourne Valley Heath	12	3.41	1.56	0.00	14.52	0.28	0.56	5.28
Moreton Plantation	12	3.16	0.78	0.34	8.58	0.75	2.38	4.28
Parley Common	11	2.05	0.84	0.04	9.29	0.49	0.62	2.83
White Sheet Plantation	10	4.13	0.86	1.19	10.58	2.24	3.41	5.44

**Table 36 List of formal parks and gardens showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site. (The table is limited to those sites where the number of respondents said to visit them are greater than 10.)**

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Poole Park	448	5.12	0.20	0.02	21.91	2.03	3.81	6.77
Poole Baiter	228	4.95	0.26	0.03	21.56	1.84	3.93	7.22
King's Park	179	4.48	0.32	0.13	28.41	1.22	3.19	6.32
Bournemouth Gardens	163	4.85	0.33	0.06	22.34	1.77	3.70	7.44
Hamworthy Park and Beach	125	3.62	0.30	0.16	19.08	1.10	3.22	5.03
Meyrick Park	65	2.63	0.30	0.10	10.19	0.82	2.16	3.33
Redhill Recreation Ground and Common	58	2.03	0.38	0.02	13.71	0.34	0.77	2.85
Queen's Park	55	2.34	0.34	0.03	10.69	0.70	1.42	3.24
Broadstone Recreation Ground	43	1.31	0.18	0.04	5.31	0.43	0.95	1.82
Littledown Park	31	4.06	0.64	0.28	13.00	1.77	2.28	7.27
Boscombe Gardens	25	4.73	1.27	0.14	23.48	0.65	3.10	4.39
Redcotts Recreation Ground	23	4.18	0.77	0.01	15.12	0.91	2.84	6.18
Corfe Mullen Recreation Grounds	22	2.63	0.35	0.40	6.31	1.29	2.49	3.74
King George V Recreation Ground, Ferndown	22	2.01	0.45	0.14	8.85	0.84	1.22	2.21
Christchurch Recreation Grounds	21	5.51	1.23	0.37	16.35	1.57	2.50	9.95
Winton Recreation Ground	21	1.12	0.51	0.02	10.92	0.21	0.44	1.16
Coy Pond	17	3.48	0.58	0.03	9.53	1.77	3.49	4.01
Potterne Park, Verwood	17	1.45	0.21	0.06	3.69	0.73	1.52	1.96
Alexandra Park	15	0.86	0.27	0.02	3.65	0.23	0.42	1.42
Muscliff Park	15	0.80	0.14	0.19	2.02	0.44	0.61	0.91
Alum Chine Gardens	14	3.15	0.55	0.44	7.70	1.58	3.26	4.23
Branksome Gardens	14	1.39	0.44	0.17	6.80	0.64	0.93	1.55
Moordown Leisure Centre and Recreation Ground, Malvern Road	13	1.83	0.71	0.07	8.03	0.22	0.65	2.29
Tuckton Gardens	12	3.51	1.23	0.13	15.08	1.02	1.89	4.76
Pelhams Park	12	2.22	0.43	0.00	5.21	1.67	1.85	3.05
Shelley Park, Boscombe	12	2.19	0.54	0.32	6.02	0.95	1.28	3.00

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Fishermans Walk Gardens	12	1.14	0.34	0.15	3.78	0.30	0.65	1.87
Highcliffe recreation ground & play area	10	1.81	0.80	0.36	7.93	0.43	0.75	2.05

**Table 37 List of river sites showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site. (The table is limited to those sites where the number of respondents said to visit them are greater than 10.)**

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Christchurch Quay	67	5.29	0.56	0.23	18.07	1.91	3.74	7.49
River Frome - Wareham	59	9.28	0.75	0.14	25.31	5.69	8.85	12.17
River Stour - Pamphill	54	5.00	0.42	0.53	11.62	2.40	4.31	7.84
River Stour - Unspecified	40	3.02	0.56	0.09	18.92	0.60	2.26	3.52
Wareham Common	39	10.43	1.03	0.05	26.70	7.30	11.73	13.44
River Stour - Throop	37	4.04	0.43	0.61	10.31	2.18	3.21	5.04
River Stour - Wimborne	33	5.59	0.66	0.17	20.84	3.43	5.34	7.00
River Stour - Tuckton	26	2.85	0.65	0.11	11.56	0.69	1.39	3.54
River Stour - Christchurch	20	8.56	1.55	0.53	20.50	2.84	5.51	15.95
River Avon - Unspecified	20	4.79	0.86	0.11	13.73	1.07	4.35	7.72
River Stour - Iford	17	2.50	0.78	0.18	13.94	0.92	1.35	3.16
River Stour - Longham	16	3.13	0.58	0.13	7.04	0.82	3.09	5.20

**Table 38 List of other types of sites showing a range of descriptive statistics relating to the distance (km) respondents travelled from their home postcode to a site. (The table is limited to those sites where the number of respondents said to visit them are greater than 10.)**

Site	Count	Mean distance travelled (km)	Standard Error	Minimum distance travelled (km)	Maximum distance travelled (km)	25th percentile (km)	Median (km)	75th percentile (km)
Moors Valley	255	10.46	0.34	0.49	36.30	6.04	11.19	14.01
Upton Country Park	184	4.15	0.28	0.10	16.55	1.43	2.88	6.00
Stour Valley	136	5.19	0.31	0.19	14.74	2.16	4.90	7.29
Delph Woods	118	4.11	0.23	0.24	12.92	2.29	3.73	5.56
Poole Quay	74	6.80	0.51	0.40	19.27	3.62	5.57	9.97
Badbury Rings	69	10.14	0.53	3.72	25.43	6.40	9.64	13.14
Kingston Lacey	49	9.67	0.77	2.20	22.96	5.17	8.86	12.73
Cannon Hill Plantation	49	3.99	0.56	0.14	13.44	0.65	2.20	7.04
Branksome Dene Chine Nature Reserve	41	3.99	0.33	0.15	9.02	2.48	3.35	5.14
Stanpit Marsh Nature Reserve	37	4.07	0.80	0.06	18.42	1.08	2.54	4.16
New Forest - Burley	27	12.55	0.58	7.96	20.86	9.89	12.01	14.89
Corfe Castle	24	15.44	1.31	0.22	28.52	11.98	14.12	18.99
West Moors Plantation	23	4.15	0.85	0.04	12.46	0.67	2.67	7.69
Tyneham	22	15.66	1.56	3.14	29.62	8.72	16.90	19.81
Slades Farm	20	1.80	0.76	0.12	13.71	0.29	0.55	1.24
New Forest - Rhinefield	17	17.74	0.93	10.55	26.87	15.25	17.46	19.72
Uddens Plantation	17	2.89	0.71	0.32	11.15	0.85	2.03	4.24
New Forest - Lymington	16	24.21	2.20	9.07	50.22	19.89	23.10	27.43
Pamphill	16	5.56	0.89	1.04	12.09	2.39	5.05	8.45
Rockley Park	15	5.36	1.12	0.92	17.11	1.61	5.42	6.75
New Forest - Wilverley	14	10.03	0.93	6.21	18.59	7.13	9.59	12.72
Highcliffe Castle	14	3.40	1.21	0.08	13.15	0.34	1.33	5.64
Wick	13	3.05	0.79	0.24	10.88	1.54	2.24	3.03
Ballard Down	12	9.72	2.00	0.63	23.05	2.39	10.82	13.84
Maiden Castle	11	28.02	2.94	13.52	40.43	16.52	31.17	35.58
New Forest - Brockenhurst	11	16.30	1.33	11.77	25.91	12.86	14.53	18.30
Honeybrook Country Park	11	10.74	1.04	4.73	16.50	7.92	11.69	13.32

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