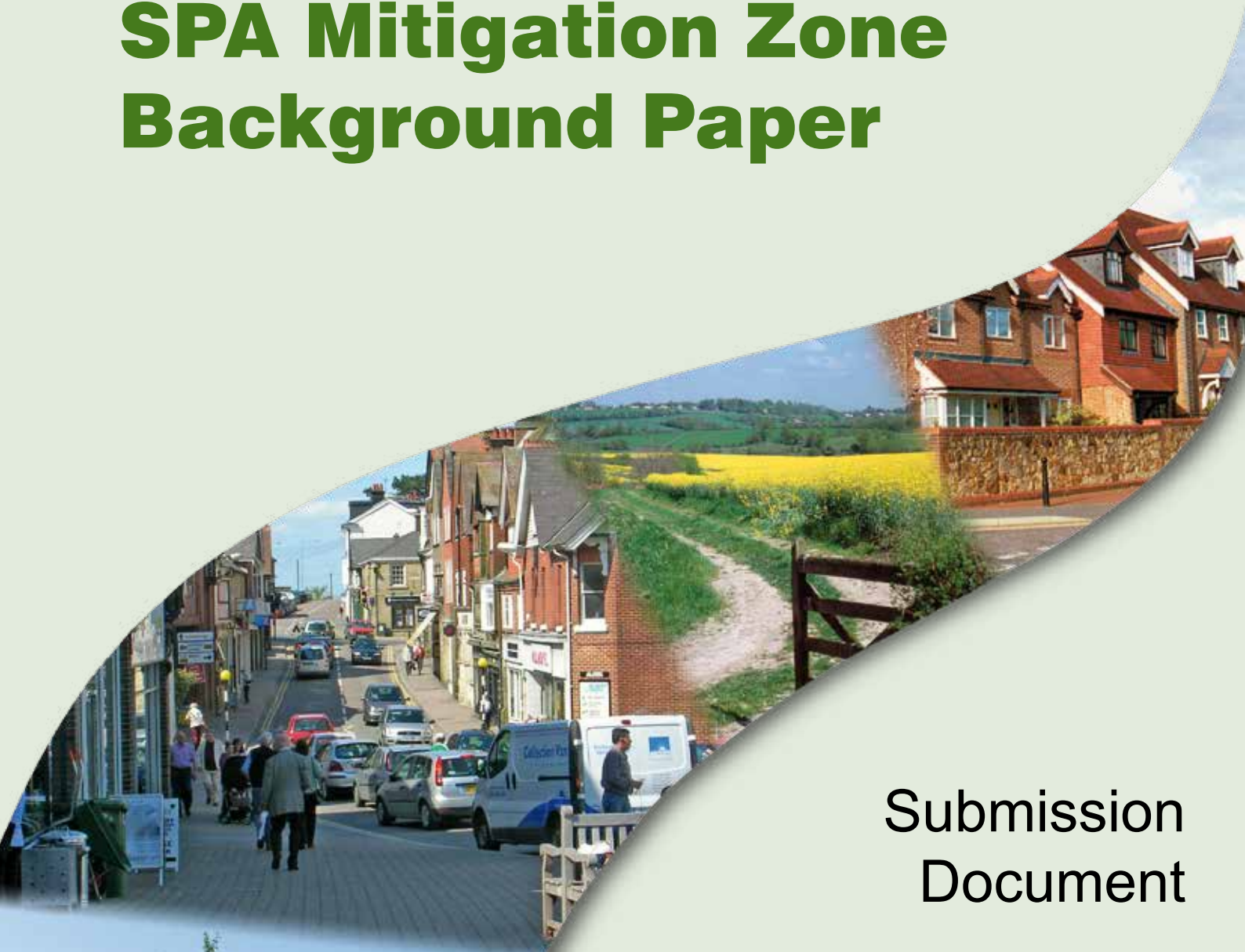
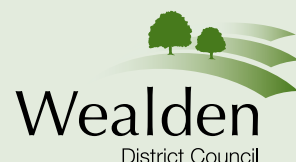


Wealden Local Plan

Ashdown Forest SPA Mitigation Zone Background Paper



Submission
Document



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Background Paper – Ashdown Forest SPA mitigation Zone

1.0 Introduction and background

- 1.1 The Wealden Local Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment has identified that avoidance and mitigation is required to ensure that new residential development does not lead to an adverse impact on the integrity of Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA). In particular, an adverse impact on the Annex I species, Dartford warbler and nightjar during their breeding season. Avoidance and mitigation is required to ensure that visitor levels do not increase as a result of additional residential development, which could impact on the ecological integrity of the Annex I bird species populations, through disturbance during their breeding season. There is also potential for more localised impacts from new residential development associated with urbanisation including cat predation, fly tipping, garden encroachment, increased dog fouling and fires.
- 1.2 It is the role of the Habitat Regulations Assessment to identify a suitable mitigation strategy to ameliorate or reduce any potential significant adverse impact that may arise from residential development. For Ashdown Forest SPA, the mitigation strategy includes the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) to provide an alternative destination for visitors to that provided at Ashdown Forest. This is so that development does not result in a net increase in visitors. It also includes a programme of Strategic Access Management and Mitigation at Ashdown Forest SPA itself. The purpose of this is to ensure that the potential for disturbance events is reduced should residents of new development visit Ashdown Forest SPA from time to time. Bird monitoring at Ashdown Forest SPA and visitor monitoring at Ashdown Forest SPA and the SANG sites will also be required to test the effectiveness of the avoidance and mitigation strategy.
- 1.3 Ashdown Forest SPA is located within Wealden District. However, visitors also derive from other surrounding local authority areas. In accordance with the Habitat Regulations, the potential impact from new residential development from other local authority areas must also be considered as part of the Habitat Regulations Assessment process. The National Planning Policy Guidance advocates the implementation of strategic mitigation where possible.

- 1.4 Specific to Ashdown Forest SPA, surrounding local authorities have been working together for some time to identify and implement a joint Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy. SANGs are currently being delivered on a per local authority basis of which Wealden District Council is currently in the process of implementing two SANGs, Mid Sussex has one SANG, as does Lewes District Council.
- 1.5 The avoidance and mitigation strategy identified in the Wealden Local Plan HRA is plan specific. It provides a strategic solution where by developers can provide a financial contribution towards the cost of delivering and monitoring the avoidance and mitigation strategy. In identifying an appropriate strategy, there must be certainty that it can be delivered and that once implemented the strategy will avoid a potential impact on the integrity of Ashdown Forest SPA.
- 1.6 The type of avoidance and mitigation measures identified have been assessed as appropriate i.e. SANGs and SAMM and the effectiveness of measures can be monitored and adapted as necessary. However, as part of the HRA the area in which new residential development without avoidance and mitigation is likely to result in a potential significant impact, either alone or in combination with other new residential development, needs to be identified in order to fulfil the Habitats legislation. Where this is identified, a conclusion needs to be reached whereby the application of avoidance and mitigation will need to be effective and must capture potential new visitors to ensure that new residential development will not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA to meet its conservation objectives.
- 1.7 This paper specifically sets out the work that has been undertaken to understand and ultimately identify the locations where avoidance and mitigation measures will apply in order for the plan to conclude no likely significant effect.

Habitat Regulations Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal - Background

- 1.8 In February 2013, Wealden District Council adopted its Core Strategy. The Core Strategy was subject to a High Court challenge and on 9th July 2015 in response to a Court of Appeal decision, the Council was ordered to

make changes to Policy WCS12. This policy provided that any net increase in residential development between 400m and 7km would be required to mitigate its recreational impact through the provision of SANGs and on-site visitor management measures.

- 1.9 In short, as a result of the Court of Appeal judgement, the Council was required to amend its policy by removing reference to the 7km zone or the specified mitigation requirements. The removal of policy wording was on the basis that it had been concluded that the Council did not explicitly meet its duty under Regulation 12 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations relating to the assessment of reasonable alternatives.
- 1.10 Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment are tools used at the plan-making stage to assess the likely effects of the plan when judged against reasonable alternatives. All reasonable alternatives should be compared against the baseline economic, environmental and social characteristics of the area and the situation if the Local Plan were not adopted.
- 1.11 Reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options considered whilst developing a policy in the plan. They are required to be distinct, realistic and deliverable. As now identified by case law, this requirement is just as relevant where a policy is introduced to meet the requirements of the Habitat Regulations.
- 1.12 The National Planning Policy Guidance identifies that it is a requirement for a sustainability appraisal to take account of the findings of a Habitats Regulations Assessment.
- 1.13 This document therefore also reports on the analysis that was undertaken to determine an Ashdown Forest SPA mitigation policy, the reasonable alternatives that were considered during the process and furthermore provides the justified reasoning for the preferred Ashdown Forest SPA mitigation policy as relevant to Wealden District in order to satisfy SEA legislative requirements and the Habitats legislation.

Relevant information used to inform Ashdown Forest SPA mitigation policy

- 1.14 Visitor surveys and analysis has been undertaken by external consultants in order to understand and identify the recreational catchment area of Ashdown Forest SPA. This is on the basis that any zone of influence must be appropriate and specifically relevant to Ashdown Forest SPA. The surveys and subsequent analysis includes:
- Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey 2016 (Liley, D., Panter, C. & Blake, D. (2016));
 - Visitor surveys at potential SANGs sites in Wealden District, (Liley, D. & Floyd, L. (2013));
 - Ashdown Forest visitor survey data analysis, (Natural England Commissioned Report NECR048);
 - Visitor Access Patterns on Ashdown Forest for Mid Sussex and Wealden District Councils, (UE Associates and Brighton University. (2009))
- 1.15 The surveys provide valuable information and data on the recreational use of Ashdown Forest SPA and identify the locations from where visitors derive. Both 2008 and 2016 surveys identify a high and frequent use of Ashdown Forest SPA by local people who walk their dog. For further information, please refer to the surveys and analysis as identified above.

2.0 Methodology for identifying the Ashdown Forest SPA mitigation policy

2016 and 2008 Visitor survey

- 2.1 The 2016 visitor survey report provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on visitor access patterns and behaviours at Ashdown Forest SPA. The Visitor survey report does not however identify a relevant approach to the application of an avoidance and mitigation strategy, but instead provides relevant data for this to be considered by relevant authorities.
- 2.2 With regards to specifically identifying the visitor catchment area the 2016 visitor survey collected, presented and discussed the following useful data:

- Home locations (primarily postcode data but for 10 results settlements were provided);
- Recreational activity undertaken during the visit;
- Frequency of visit;
- Location where interviewed;
- Alternative site visited;
- Form of transport used; and
- How long visitors have been visiting the location;

- 2.3 The visitor survey 2016 report provides a useful level of data analysis. This includes calculating the Euclidean distance (as the crow flies) between postcode and survey point. This identified that the average distance travelled was 8,402m(+803) and the median distance travelled was 4,870m. It identified that 25% of interviewees lived within 1,459m of the survey point and 75% lived within 9,643m. Further analysis is presented in a similar way taking into account frequency of visits, recreational activity and mode of transport. Maps 5 - 10 in the report plot the postcode data and present the analysis. Figures 10 – 12 also present the outcome of analysis with regards to cumulative frequency and distance travelled and numerous tables present data also.
- 2.4 A meeting was held between the main six local authorities and Natural England in November 2016 to discuss the 2016 visitor survey report, its data and to discuss a way forward to identify a suitable mitigation zone for which avoidance and mitigation measures will apply. During the meeting it was agreed that further interrogation of the 2016 visitor data would be useful to assist in identifying an appropriate and relevant mitigation zone approach to meet the requirements of the Habitat Regulations.
- 2.5 The Habitat Regulations require that decisions must be made and supported by the best scientific knowledge / evidence available. Guidance also provides that information from previous similar projects may be useful, especially if quantitative predictions were made initially and have been monitored in operation¹. The main focus of the analysis work undertaken is the 2016 visitor survey. This is on the basis that this survey is the most up-to-date knowledge that we have about current visitor recreational patterns. Notwithstanding this, although the 2008 survey did not capture a high proportion of visitor postcode data, the 2008 survey has nonetheless also been considered. This is on the basis that although

¹ Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites, European Commission.

similarities exist between the two surveys, the differences identify that recreational patterns are unlikely to be the same through time. Using the 2008 survey as a check therefore ensures that the mitigation strategy considers all known relevant data. The 2008 data is considered towards the end of this report.

Ways to identify a mitigation zone

- 2.6 Visitors to Ashdown Forest derive from multiple locations across numerous local authority areas. This provides a number of options in which to identify a suitable and appropriate mitigation zone. The following options were identified by Wealden District Council and considered as part of the work and during a meeting between local authorities and Natural England in November 2016:
- I. Strategic approach: Similar to that identified at Thames Basin Heath and elsewhere (including Ashdown Forest SPA) and as recommended by DEFRA to identify a collective zonal approach that crosses over numerous local authorities. This approach would take the visitor survey data per se and would not account for the individual nature of visitor access patterns in different local authority areas.
 - II. Bespoke approach: Identify a bespoke approach for each local authority. This could include looking at the extent of visitor access data in relation to distance and / or frequency of visits for each local authority. Other relevant data could also be used as relevant. A bespoke approach could result in different methodologies used by different local authorities or the same methodology used. However, a bespoke approach could result in the identification and application of different mitigation zones for each local authority area.
 - III. Combined approach: Identify a strategic approach for an inner zone and apply a bespoke approach should an outer zone be found to be relevant for example. Whilst theoretically this could work in practice, such an approach would require suitable justification. However, an outer zone could account for a cluster of visitors that may fall outside a general catchment area or where there is an anomaly in the visitor catchment area.

IV. Methodology approach: Identify a methodology, which is agreed by all local authorities. As an example, this could encompass identifying a zone to include all frequent visitors. This would result in the same methodology used but could result in different distance zones for different local authorities. i.e. 5km captures all frequent visitors in Wealden whilst 12km captures all frequent visitors in Royal Tunbridge Wells, as an example. Another alternative could look at capture rates on either a strategic or bespoke basis. For example, capture a set percentage of visitors. For example, 75% of all visitors covering the whole visitor catchment area or 75% of visitors in Wealden District. The latter example could result in a 4km zone for Wealden, yet 75% of visitors in Royal Tunbridge Wells would provide a 10 km zone, for example.

2.7 The outcome of the discussion was to set out the options and undertake the analysis to then identify a mitigation zone. Throughout the process Natural England have confirmed that a strategic approach should be sought, however, depending on the findings of any analysis that it may be considered appropriate to identify a bespoke approach to account for visitor clusters that may fall outside any identified strategic mitigation zone.

2.8 Reasonable options for deciding on the scope of analysis are provided by the data that exists. This may include different types of data as well as different combinations of data for the purpose of analysis. Where data is not used, it was considered that it was not useful for the purpose of identifying mitigation zones.

Strategic zone options and methodology

2.9 Two general approaches were identified in which to identify a strategic approach for identifying the mitigation zone. The approach includes looking at data in two ways:

- Distance from home location to SPA boundary. This identifies either the number or percentage of visitors located with distance from the SPA boundary in km bandings; and
- Distance travelled from home to SPA survey point. Similar to the 2016 visitor survey, this looks at percentage of visitors to identify the distance that people travel to the particular survey point that

was visited when the visitor was interviewed. This data can be considered in relation to:

- § per frequency type. For example 75th percentile of daily visitors travel X distance or 75th percentile of those who visit once a month travel X distance; and
- § Looking at frequency of visit cumulatively. For example, 75th percentile of daily and most day visitors and so on.

2.10 Both the above approaches have been undertaken to understand the visitor catchment area and different visitor frequencies. Data has also been broken down to understand the catchment area of those visitors who visit Ashdown Forest to walk the dog, which is the most common recreational activity recorded by visitors. Further considerations are provided in both the 2008 and 2016 visitor survey reports.

2.11 In relation to visitor frequencies, the 2016 visitor survey included daily, 1-3 times a week, once a week, 2-3 times a month, once a month and less than once a month. The visitor survey undertaken in 2008 recorded visitor data in a different way where visitors were asked whether they visit Ashdown Forest daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically.

2.12 For both the 2016 and 2008 visitor survey, we considered the breakdown of visitor frequency with regards to:

- All visitor data²;
- Visitor data within the six local authority areas, which are adjacent to Ashdown Forest SPA (therefore excluding outliers); and
- Data within the adjacent local authority areas (excluding outliers) but considering those visitors who visited to walk the dog only.

2.13 Due to the different way that visitor frequency was recorded it was not possible to compare or combine the 2008 and 2016 visitor survey data. The two visitor surveys are therefore considered as a snap shot in time.

Bespoke approach and methodology

2.14 The two general approaches set out above are considered by Wealden District Council as the only reasonable approaches. The approaches have therefore been applied to identify and understand the visitor catchment

² The 2016 data removed 3 holidaymakers from the data considered for the purpose of analysis. It was not possible to remove holiday makers from the 2008 data.

area on a local authority basis. Similar to that applied for the strategic approach this has entailed looking at visitor frequencies with regards to:

- All data as relevant to Wealden District. Data relevant to other local authorities was also considered³ y; and
- Data within Wealden District but considering those visitors who visited to walk the dog only.

Combined approach and methodology

- 2.15 The methodology for both a strategic and bespoke approach is provided above.

Methodology approach

- 2.16 This approach is linked to both the strategic and / or bespoke approach by way of data and the various options in relation to how to identify an area in which to apply mitigation. Options and the reason why they have or have not been used and taken forward are provided in Appendix 1.

Geographical Information Systems

- 2.17 The use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify a suitable mitigation zone is instrumental. The methodology for the GIS element of this work is provided in Appendix 2.

A consideration of mitigation zone approaches used elsewhere

- 2.18 Research has been undertaken in relation to mitigation zone approaches used by other Local Authorities to ascertain ways in which other SPA mitigation zones have been identified. This research is contained within Appendix 3.
- 2.19 A total of 15 approaches to mitigation zones around 12 SPA sites have been identified in this research. A variety of methodologies were used by other Local Authorities to decide the scale of the mitigation zone, however it is clear from this research that the most popular method used was to identify the distance at which the majority of visitors to the SPA derived.

³ Data relevant to each local authority is not presented within this report. However, for further information please see the 2016 and 2008 Ashdown Forest visitor surveys.

- The majority of visitors were defined by a set percentage of visitors in each case. It was also found that different local authorities defined the 'majority' of visitors differently. It would appear therefore that there is no standard way of identifying a suitable mitigation zone and zones are identified on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.20 In ten cases, the percentage encompassing the 'majority' of visitors was not calculated based on any available evidence. The 'majority' percentages were found to range between 49.7% and 90%, with the most common percentage used being 75%.
- 2.21 It was found that most Local Authorities looking at the distance travelled by the 'majority' of visitors, defined by a set percentage in each case, used this as the sole method to determine the size of the mitigation zone. However, in two cases a mixture of the distance at which the 'majority' of visitors originate from and another data analysis method were used.
- 2.22 In the case of the Thames Basin Heath SPA, the distance at which the majority of visitors originate from was calculated. The number of existing residential properties within 5km and 10km was also calculated and correlated with visitor data. From this, it was concluded that the results of both studies matched and therefore provided sufficient evidence to conclude the size of the mitigation zone.
- 2.23 In the case of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA, the mean visit rates for this site were calculated, that is the number of groups per day per household. These were calculated at a number of set distances and a graph produced to display the data. This provided a clear distance whereby the data appeared to 'trail off' or appeared negligible in comparison to other data. In addition, the number of visitors from four set distances to the SPA was correlated against the number of residential properties within the same set distances. The results of both of these studies were similar and provided sufficient evidence to conclude the size of the mitigation zone.
- 2.24 There were three mitigation zone approaches that did not calculate the distance at which the 'majority' of visitors to the SPA originated from. One of these approaches included estimating the additional number of visits to the SPA based on existing residential properties and site allocations within set distances of the SPA and judging where the results could be considered negligible. Another produced a graph showing the distance travelled by visitors to the SPA against the number of visits per household

within the same set distances of the SPA, based on the results of a postal survey.

- 2.25 From this study, it is clear that the most common approach used was to calculate the distance travelled by the 'majority' of visitors to the SPA, however there were some other data analysis methods used, as described above, to decide the size of the mitigation zone.
- 2.26 In terms of methodologies that could be used to calculate the mitigation zone for Wealden District based on the research undertaken here, the distance travelled by the majority of visitors to the SPA could be used, however there is no solid evidence to suggest how the majority of visitors should be defined. It would therefore need to be considered based on expert judgement. Other methods that could be used include that similar to the Thames Basin Heath method or predicting additional visit numbers based on existing residential properties and site allocations. However, due to mapping limitations and a lack of available data, it would not be possible to undertake similar analysis for Wealden District. Similarly, it would not be possible to use data from postal surveys, as this data is not currently available and the cost and time involved with obtaining this data would be too great in considering the potential catchment area.
- 2.27 The method used for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA involved calculating the mean visit rates at a set number of distances from the SPA and comparing the result of this to results obtained using other data analysis methods. This approach has been undertaken for Wealden District and the results are displayed and discussed in Appendix 4.

Mitigation zone options conclusion

- 2.28 Whilst a number of options have been considered, the option that is taken forward in a policy must meet the requirements of the Habitats legislation. To this end, there must be some certainty that development outside any mitigation zone will not result in a likely significant effect, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans for the policy to be an effective way of avoiding and mitigating impacts. To conclude it is therefore sensible to review the analysis results to identify the most appropriate option to ensure that any mitigation zone or zones will be an effective policy measure

3.0 Visitor survey 2016 – Identification of a zone of influence

Visitor survey – Interview origin – Report conclusions

3.1 The findings of the 2016 visitor survey about visitor origin can be summarised as follows⁴:

- Six local authorities had five or more visitors that were interviewed. Table 18 shows that 72% of all visitors (excluding holiday makers) came from Wealden, 12% from Mid Sussex, 5% from Tunbridge Wells, 3% from Lewes and 1% each from Tandridge and Sevenoaks. 95% of total visitors originated from these six local authority areas.
- Interviewees who stated that they visit daily or most days were only recorded from Wealden District and Mid Sussex District.
- Table 19 filters the data to look at dog walkers only (excluding holiday makers). This identifies that 79% of dog walkers came from Wealden, 10% from Mid Sussex, 5% from Tunbridge Wells, 2% from Lewes and 1% each from Tandridge and Sevenoaks.
- Table 20 identifies the main settlements where interviewees originate from. The majority of visitors come from the settlements closest to Ashdown Forest. Crowborough is the main settlement with around a third of all interviewee postcodes (32%, excluding those on holiday or staying with friends or family). Interviewees who visited daily came from Buxted, Crowborough, East Grinstead, Forest Row, Nutley and Uckfield. Interviewees who visited 1-3 times a week or 2-3 times a month also came from Uckfield, Tunbridge Wells, Haywards Heath and Groombridge and so on.
- Visitors interviewed do not necessarily use the nearest part of Ashdown Forest to where they live. This is evident by Map 8 which shows a scatter of colour. The postcode to survey point (Euclidean distance) was calculated. This identifies that the average distance travelled to reach a survey point was 8.4 km and the median distance was 4.8 km. A quarter of interviewees lived within 1.45km of the survey point and three quarters lived within 9.64km.
- The survey found that frequent visitors tend to live closer with a median distance of 790m and 75% travelled from within 3.58km. Those who visited most days had a median distance of 3.77km with 75% travelling from within 5.9km.

⁴ Where tables and figures are quoted these can be found in the 2016 visitor survey report.

- Grouping weekly visitors together shows that of those who were interviewed the average distance from survey point to postcode was 4.28km and the median 3.6km. A quarter of interviewees lived within 759m of the survey point and three quarters lived within 5.95km.

Findings of the 2016 visitor survey analysis

- 3.2 Analysis has been undertaken by Wealden District. Appendices 5 to 10 set out the findings of the analysis. However, to aid use, each dataset is summarised in the sections below. The analysis considered a range of less than 400m⁵ and then 1km bandings up to a maximum of 28km for the 2016 survey data.
- 3.3 The 2008 visitor survey was also analysed using 1km bandings up to 26km and up to 15km for Wealden District visitor data alone. This is due to the extent of visitor data within Wealden District. For the purpose of reporting, data has generally been summarised in the following way:
- In bandings of less than 5km and then up to 28km;
 - the furthest distance with >1% increase in total visitors;
 - the last banding (up to 28km) with a visitor.
- 3.4 Please note that this is for reporting purposes only and that the extent of data in Appendices 5-9 for the 2016 data and Appendices 11-15 for the 2008 data should be referred to for a full appreciation of the visitor catchment area analysis. Section 5 contains the graphs relating to and referred to in the data below.

Distance from home location to SPA

All visitor data

- 3.5 A total of 419 visitors to the SPA were interviewed. Of those, 159 people visited daily or most days, 121 people visited 1-3 times per week, 42 people visited 2-3 times per month, 46 people visited once per month and 29 people visited less than once per month. See Figures 1.1 and 1.2 in Appendix 17 in relation to this data.

⁵ This is due to 400m being identified as the distance in which cats roam.

- Of those visitors interviewed 76.27% live within 5km of the SPA and 91.47% of all visitors live within 14km of the SPA;
- Of those visitors interviewed 93.32% of visitors lived within 21km of the SPA and 96.54% lived within 28km of the SPA;
- Of those visitors who visited either daily or most days (frequently), 100% of visitors lived within 7km of the SPA;
- Of those visitors who visited at least 1-3 times per week, 90.75% of visitors lived within 5km of the SPA, 97.51% lived within 12km of the SPA and 99.64% lived within 28km;
- Of those visitors who visited at least 2-3 times per month, 87.35% lived within 5km of the SPA, 96.60% lived within 12km and 99.38% lived within 28km of the SPA.
- Of those visitors who visited at least once per month, 82.75% lived within 5km, 95.42% lived within 13km of the SPA and 99.19% lived within 28km.
- Of those visitors who visited at least less than once per month, 79.21% lived within 5km, 93.56% lived within 13km and 98.27% lived within 28km.

Data excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

3.6 A total of 419 visitors to the SPA were interviewed and of these, outliers were identified and disregarded. Of those 391 remaining, 159 people visited daily or most days, 119 people visited 1-3 times per week, 42 people visited 2-3 times per month, 44 people visited once per month and 27 people visited less than once per month. See Figure 2.1 in Appendix 17 in relation to this data.

- o See first three points above. These are also relevant here.
- o Of those visitors who visited at least 1-3 times per week, 91.73% of visitors lived within 5km of the SPA, 98.92% lived within 12km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km.
- o Of those visitors who visited at least 2-3 times per month, 88.44% live within 5km, 97.50% lived within 12km and 100% lived within 21km.
- o Of those visitors who visited at least once per month, 84.34% lived within 5km, 96.98% lived within 13km and 100%% lived within 26km;
- o Of those visitors who visited at least less than once per month, 81.84% lived within 5km, 96.42% lived within 13km and 100%% lived within 28km.

Dog walkers only and excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- 3.7 A total of 298 visitors were interviewed and found to be visiting the SPA for the purpose of dog walking. Outliers were identified and disregarded and of those 298 dog walkers remaining, 145 people visited daily or most days, 95 people visited 1-3 times per week, 21 people visited 2-3 times per month, 19 people visited once per month and 10 people visited less than once per month. See Figures 3.1 and 3.2 in Appendix 17 in relation to this data.
- o Of those dog walkers who visited the SPA 83.77% lived less than 5km, 95.03% lived within 12km and 98.68% lived within 28km of the SPA;
 - o Of those dog walkers who visited either daily or most days, 100% lived within 7km of the SPA;
 - o Of those dog walkers who visited at least 1-3 times per week, 91.25% lived within 5km of the SPA, 98.33% lived within 12km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA.
 - o Of those dog walkers who visited at least 2-3 times per month, 89.27% live within 5km, 98.08% lived within 12km and 100% lived within 21km.
 - o Of those dog walkers who visited at least once per month, 87.14% lived within 5km and 97.14% lived within 12km and 100%% lived within 26km.
 - o Of those visitors who visited at least less than once per month, 86.55% lived within 5km, 96.90% lived within 12km and 100%% lived within 26km.

All data as relevant to Wealden District only

- 3.8 A total of 312 visitors who were interviewed were found to originate from Wealden District. Of these, 152 visited daily or most days, 90 people visited 1-3 times per week, 25 people visited 2-3 times per month, 21 people visited once per month and 14 people visited less than once per month. See Figures 4.1 and 4.2 in Appendix 17 in relation to this data.
- o Of those visitors interviewed 95.51% live within 5km of the SPA, 98.40% of all visitors live within 7km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA;

- o Of those visitors who visited either daily or most days (frequently), 100% of visitors lived within 7km of the SPA;
- o Of those visitors who visited at least 1-3 times per week, 97.52% of visitors lived within 5km of the SPA, 98.76% lived within 6km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA;
- o Of those visitors who visited at least 2-3 times per month, 97.38% lived within 5km of the SPA, 98.50% lived within 6km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA.
- o Of those visitors who visited at least once per month, 96.88% lived within 5km, 97.92% lived within 6km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA.
- o Of those visitors who visited at least less than once per month, 96.03% lived within 5km of the SPA, 98.68% lived within 7km of the SPA and 100% lived within 21km of the SPA.

Visitor survey 2016 Distance travelled from home location to survey point

3.9 This data considers distance that a visitor has travelled to access the SPA.

3.10 All visitor data

- Appendix 10, table 1/2 shows a breakdown of visits per frequency type. It confirms the relationship between visitor frequency and distance i.e. the further from the location interviewed, the less frequent the visit.
- The furthest distance travelled to the survey point is around 44.3 km. 75% of visitors who visit less than once a month travelled up to 28.1km.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors ranged from 75% of visitors travelling 4.65km to 100% of visitors travelling around 11.5km. These visitors would be located within a 7km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors and those who visit 1-3 times per week ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 5.9km to 100% of visitors travelling 41.8km. 95% of these visitors travelled 11.6km. These visitors would be located within a 10km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.4km to 100% of visitors travelling 43.8km. 95% of these

visitors travelled 13.2km. These visitors would be located within a 12km zone.

- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 7.5km to 100% of visitors travelling 43.8km. 95% of these visitors travelled 17.2km. These visitors would be located within a 13km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 8.8km to 100% of visitors travelling 44.2km. 95% of these visitors travelled around 21.6km. These visitors would be located within a **15km** zone.

3.11 Data excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- For frequent visitors the data is the same as for all visitor data.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors and those who visit 1-3 times per week ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 5.9km to 100% of visitors travelling 26.6km. 95% of these visitors travelled 11.3km. These visitors would be located within an 8km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.4km to 100% of visitors travelling 26.6km. 95% of these visitors travelled 12.6km. These visitors would be located within an 11km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 7.2km to 100% of visitors travelling 29.3km. 95% of these visitors travelled 15.4km. These visitors would be located within a 12km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 8km to 100% of visitors travelling 31.8km. 95% of these visitors travelled around 16.7km. These visitors would be located within a **13km** zone.

3.12 Dog walkers only and excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- The distance travelled by frequent visitors ranged from 75% of visitors travelling 4.5km to 100% of visitors travelling around 11.5km. These visitors would be located within a 7km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors and those who visit 1-3 times per week ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 5.9km to 100% of visitors travelling 26.6km. 95% of these visitors travelled 11.4km. These visitors would be located within a 9km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6km to 100% of visitors travelling 26.6km. 95% of these visitors travelled 12.2km. These visitors would be located within a 10km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.5km to 100% of visitors travelling 28.1km. 95% of these visitors travelled 14.7km. These visitors would be located within a 12km zone.
- The distance travelled by frequent visitors, those who visit 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.6km to 100% of visitors travelling 28.1km. 95% of these visitors travelled around 14.8km. These visitors would be located within a **12km** zone.

All data as relevant to Wealden District

- 3.13 During a meeting with partner local authorities and Natural England on 30th March 2018 it was agreed that it would not be necessary to review data on an individual local authority basis with regards to assessing distance travelled from home to survey point on the basis that a strategic assessment considering this has already taken place.

4.0 Visitor Survey 2008 - Distance from home location to SPA

- 4.1 The frequency recorded for the 2008 survey was different to that in the 2016 survey. Therefore, the data is not directly comparable. The furthest visitor recorded in Wealden District was located less than 15km from the SPA boundary.
- 4.2 The data only includes those interviewees who provided a home postcode. There was a poor postcode capture during the 2008 survey.

- 4.3 26km is identified as the furthest zone for the purpose of the 2008 visitor survey analysis.

All visitor data

- 4.4 A total of 347 visitors to the SPA were interviewed. Of those, 277 visited daily or weekly, 22 visited monthly and 40 visited sporadically.
- Of those visitors interviewed 71.93% lived within 5km of the SPA, 89.37% of all visitors lived within 15km of the SPA and 94.55% lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily or weekly 81.34% of visitors lived within 5km, 95.77%% of visitors lived within 16km and 97.54% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly or monthly 78.18% of visitors lived within 5km, 93.16% of visitors lived within **13km** and 97.39% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically 73.24% of visitors lived within 5km, 90.42% of visitors lived within 15km and 95.49% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;

Data excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- 4.5 A total of 347 visitors to the SPA were interviewed and outliers were identified and disregarded. Of those 330 remaining, 273 people visited daily or weekly, 18 people visited monthly and 39 people visited sporadically.
- Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily or weekly 84.62% of visitors lived within 5km, 99.27% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 19km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly or monthly 82.47% of visitors lived within 5km, 98.97% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically 78.79% of visitors lived within 5km, 97.58% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;

Dog walkers only and excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- 4.6 A total of 276 visitors to the SPA were identified as visiting the SPA solely for the purpose of dog walking. Outliers were identified and disregarded. Of those 276 remaining, 233 people visited daily or weekly, 14 people visited monthly and 21 people visited sporadically.
- Of those dog walkers who visited the SPA 75.70% lived less than 5km, 94.72% lived within less than 16km and 97.18% lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily or weekly 83.69% of visitors lived within 5km, 99.14% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 19km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly or monthly 81.78% of visitors lived within 5km, 98.79% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically 79.48% of visitors lived within 5km, 98.51% of visitors lived within 16km and 100% of visitors lived within 26km of the SPA;

All data as relevant to Wealden District only

- 4.7 A total of 247 visitors to the SPA were identified as originating from Wealden District. Of those 218 people visited daily or weekly, 11 people visited monthly and 15 people visited sporadically.
- Of those visitors interviewed 93.57% lived within 5km of the SPA, 96.79% of all visitors live within 7km of the SPA, 97.99% lived within **9km** of the SPA and 99.20% lived within 15km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily or weekly 87.21% of visitors lived within 3km, 94.52% of visitors lived within 5km, 97.26% lived within **7km** of the SPA and 99.54% of visitors lived within 15km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly or monthly 90.87% of visitors lived within 4km, 96.96% of visitors lived within **7km** and 99.57% of visitors lived within 15km of the SPA;
 - Of those visitors who were recorded as visiting either daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically 89.84% of visitors lived within 4km, 96.75% of

visitors lived within **7km** and 99.19% of visitors lived within 15km of the SPA;

- All visitors with a home postcode in Wealden District lived within 16km from the SPA.

Visitor survey 2008 Distance travelled from home location to survey point

All visitor data

- 4.8 Unlike the 2016 data it is not considered relevant to analyse the 2008 all data on the basis that it was not possible to remove holidaymakers / tourists from the data. The results would be skewed with these remaining.

4.9 Data excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- The distance travelled by those who visit daily and weekly ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.6km to 100% of visitors travelling 22.8km. 95% of these visitors travelled 14.2km. These visitors would be located within a 13km zone.
- The distance travelled by those who visit daily, weekly and monthly ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 7km to 100% of visitors travelling 25.5km. 95% of these visitors travelled 14.5km. These visitors would be located within a 13km zone.
- The distance travelled by those who visit daily, weekly, monthly and sporadically ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 7.8km to 100% of visitors travelling 32.4km. 95% of these visitors travelled 16.7km. These visitors would be located within a 15km zone.

4.10 Dog walkers only and excluding outliers (those visitors located outside the six local authority area)

- The distance travelled by those who visit daily and weekly ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.5km to 100% of visitors travelling 22.8km. 95% of these visitors travelled 14.4km. These visitors would be located within a 13km zone.
- The distance travelled by those who visit daily, weekly and monthly ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 6.9km to 100% of visitors

travelling 25.5km. 95% of these visitors travelled 14.5km. These visitors would be located within a 13km zone.

- The distance travelled by those who visit daily, weekly, monthly and sporadically ranges from 75% of visitors travelling 7.3km to 100% of visitors travelling 25.5km. 95% of these visitors travelled 16km. These visitors would be located within a 15km zone.

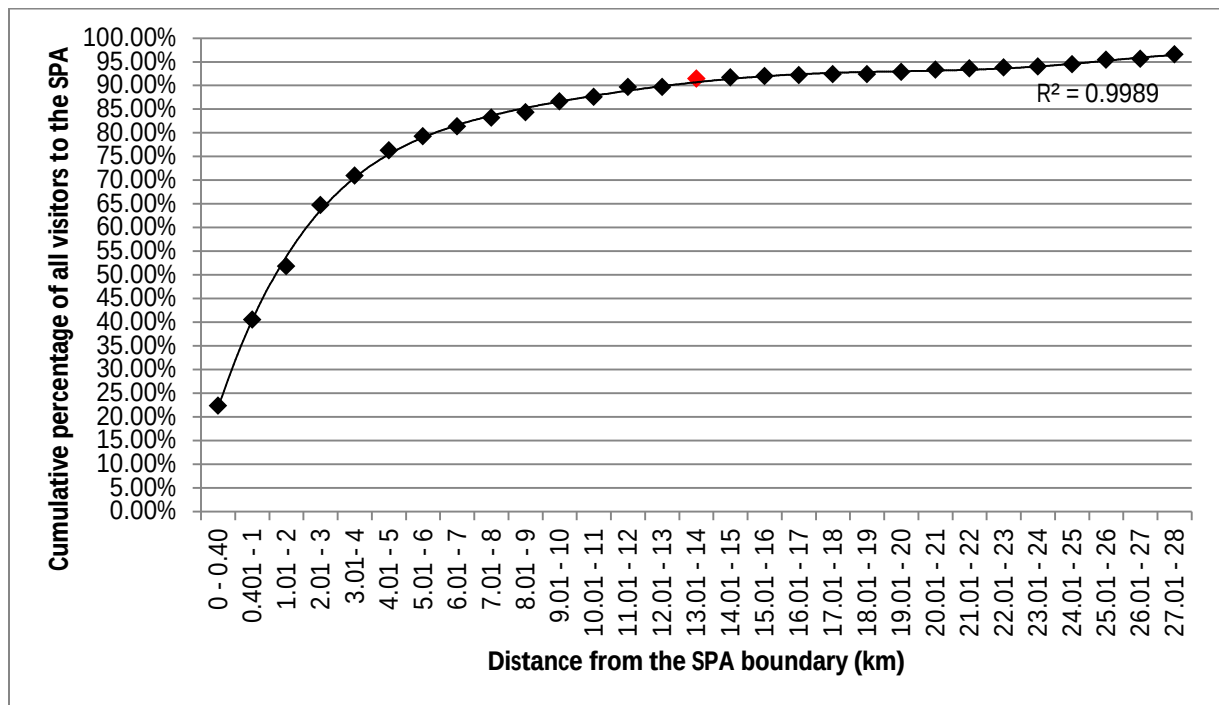
5.0 Analysis techniques

- 5.1 A number of techniques have been used to assist in the identification of a suitable zone in which avoidance and mitigation will be effective. Each of these are presented in the below sections.
- 5.2 The graphs below show the cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band to illustrate analysis undertaken of the 2016 survey data. In each case, a line of best fit has been added to the graph and the value of R^2 calculated. Where the value of R^2 is close to one, this indicates that the line is almost a perfect fit to the data. Point(s) on each graph have been highlighted in red to represent the point at which the graph trails off. The graph is considered to trail off where there is less than 1% difference between each point.
- 5.3 Graphs have been provided for a range of datasets including all data, all data excluding outliers, visitors who visit daily, visitors who visit at least once a week, visitors from Wealden district only and visitors from Wealden District only who visit daily as well as a graph for visitors who visit once a week. Graphs have been provided for both the 2016 and 2008 data set on the basis that both surveys represent a snap shot in time.

2016 Visitor survey data - Graphs relating to visitor numbers to the distance travelled by each visitor and the frequency of visiting.

All visitor data

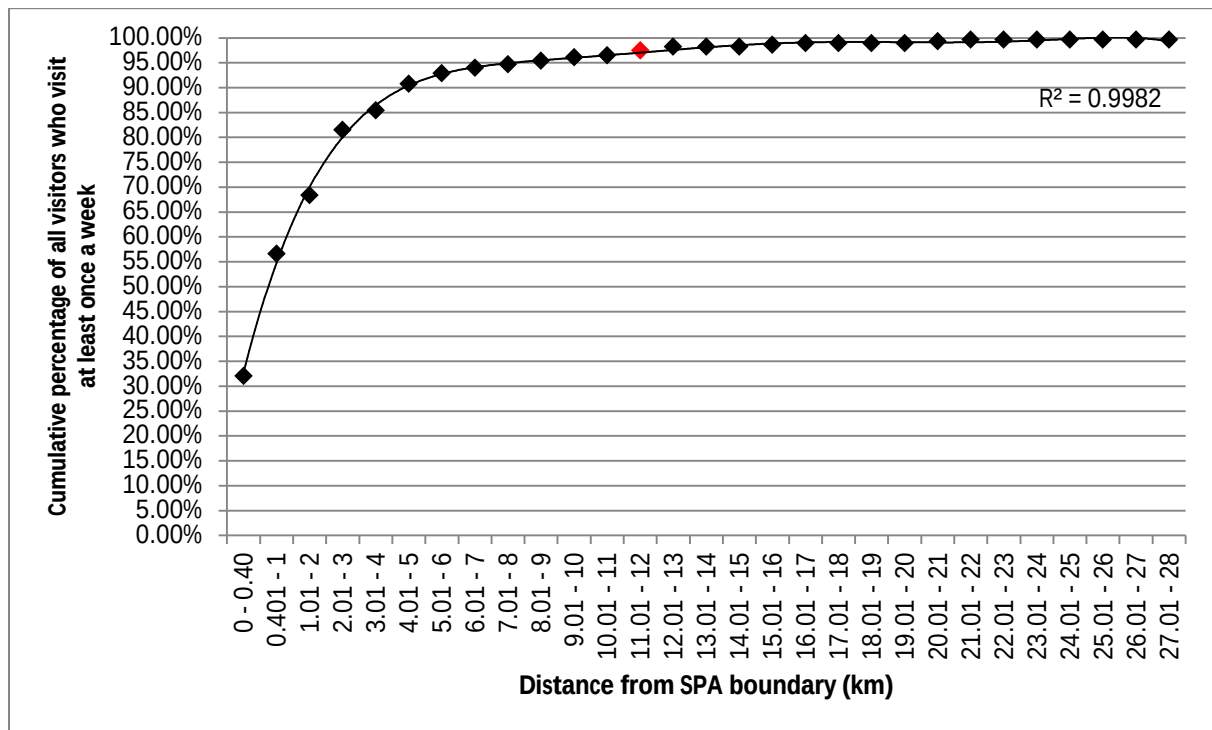
Figure 1: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9989$.



- 5.4 It can be seen from the graph at figure 1 that the data trails off at 14km, which is the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 397 (91.47%) of the 434 visitors included in this dataset. Of the 37 visitors who originate from beyond 14km, 5 people visit 1-3 times per week, 2 people visit 2-3 times per month, 7 people visit once per month and 23 people visit less than once per month.

All visitors who visit at least once a week

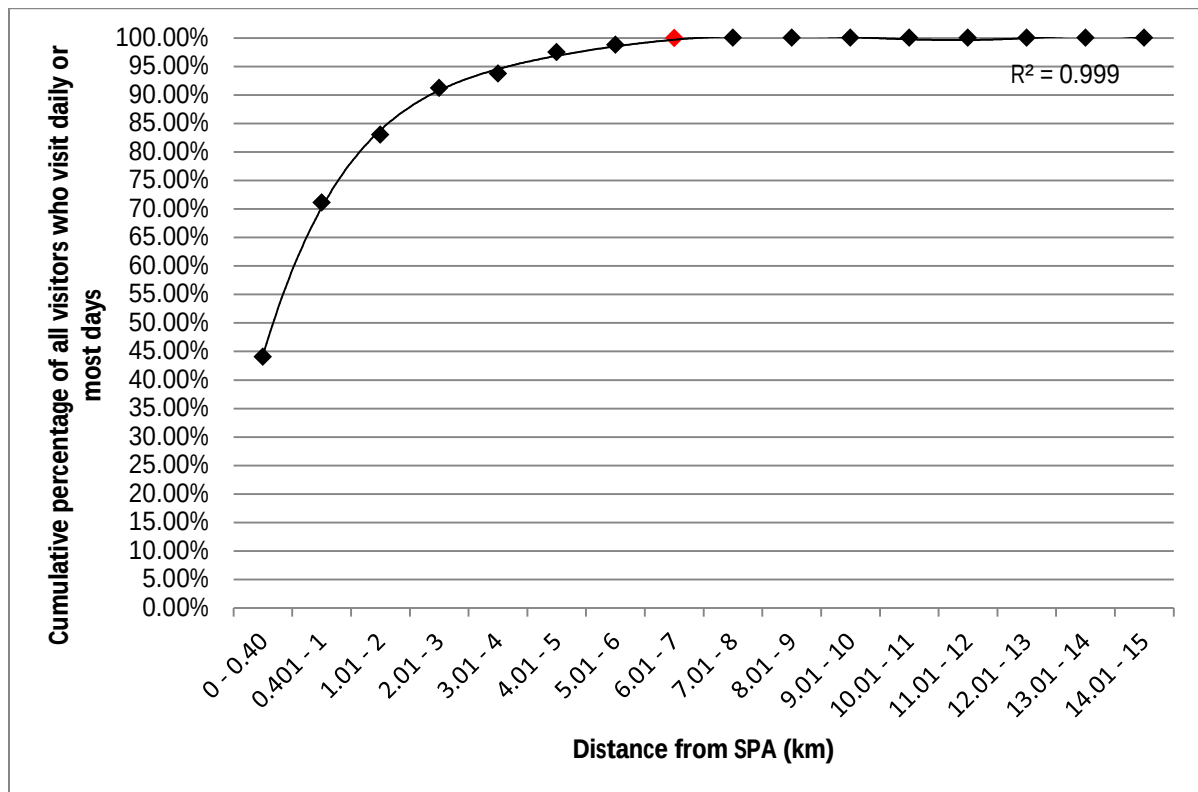
Figure 2: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data who visit at least once a week, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9982$.



- 5.5 This graph shows that the data trails off at 12km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 274 (97.51%) of the 281 visitors included in this dataset. Of the 7 visitors who originate from beyond 12km, all visit 1-3 times per week, 2 visitors originate from within 12.01km - 13km, 2 visitors originate from within 16.01km - 17km, 2 visitors originate from within 21.01km - 22km and 1 visitor originates from further than 28km.

All visitors who visit daily or most days

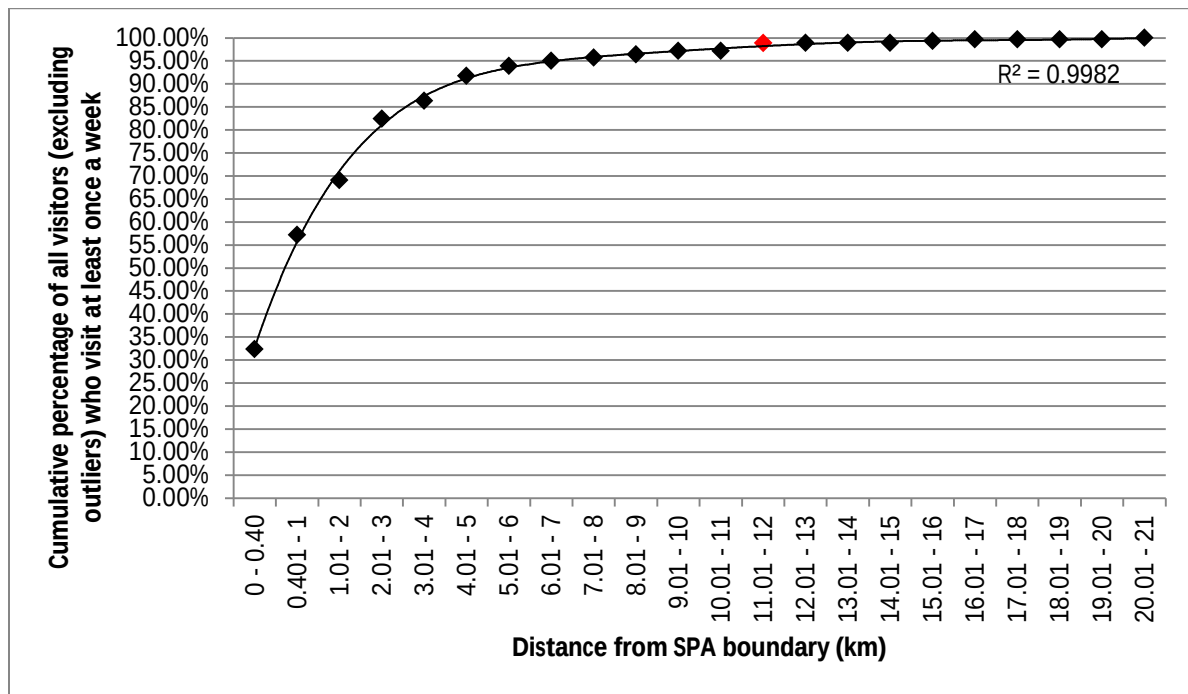
Figure 3: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data who visit daily or most days, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.999$



- 5.6 This graph shows that the data trails off at 7km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 100% of the 159 visitors included in this dataset.

All visitors, excluding outliers, who visit at least once a week

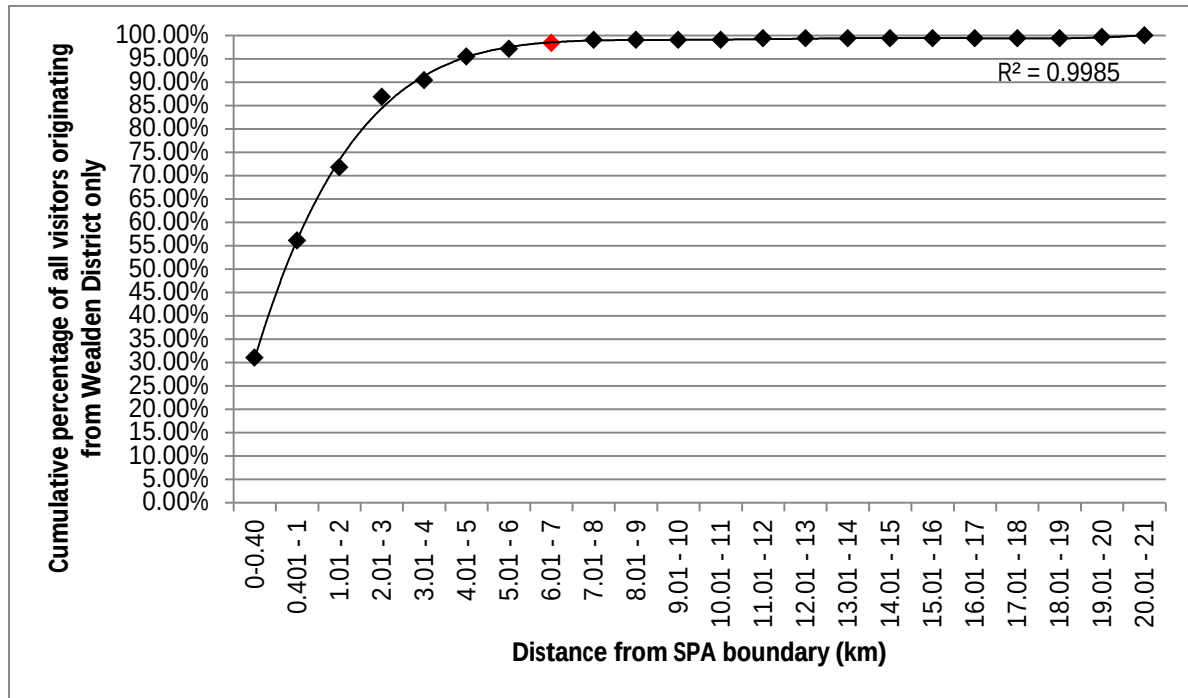
Figure 4: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data, excluding outliers, who visit at least once a week, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9982$.



- 5.7 It can be seen from the graph that 12km represents the maximum distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 275 (98.92%) of the 278 visitors included in this dataset. Of the three visitors who originate from beyond 12km, all visit 1-3 times per week and 1 visitor originates from within 15.01km - 16km, 1 visitor originates from within 16.01km - 17km and one visitor originates from within 20.01km - 21km.

All visitors from Wealden District

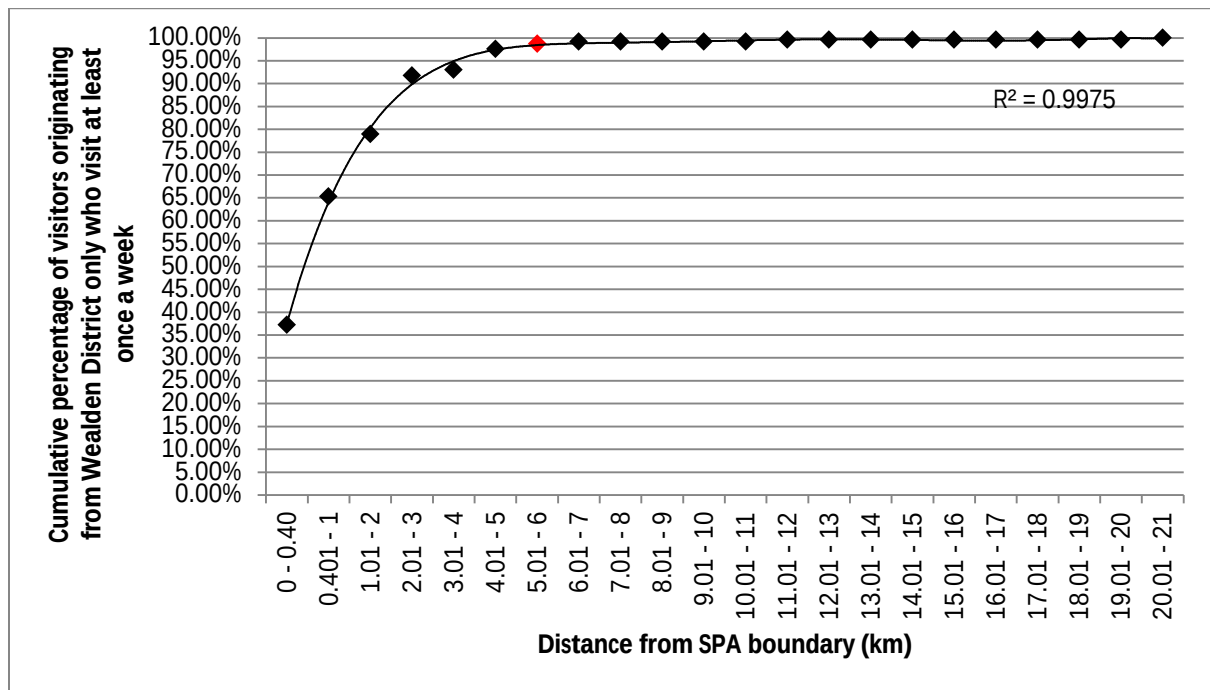
Figure 5: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using Wealden only visitor data, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9985$.



- 5.8 The graph appears to trail off at 7km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 307 (98.40%) of the 312 visitors included in this dataset. Of the five visitors who originate from beyond 7km, two people visit 1-3 times per week, one person visits 2-3 times per month, one person visits once per month and one person visits less than once per month.

All visitors from Wealden District who visit at least once a week

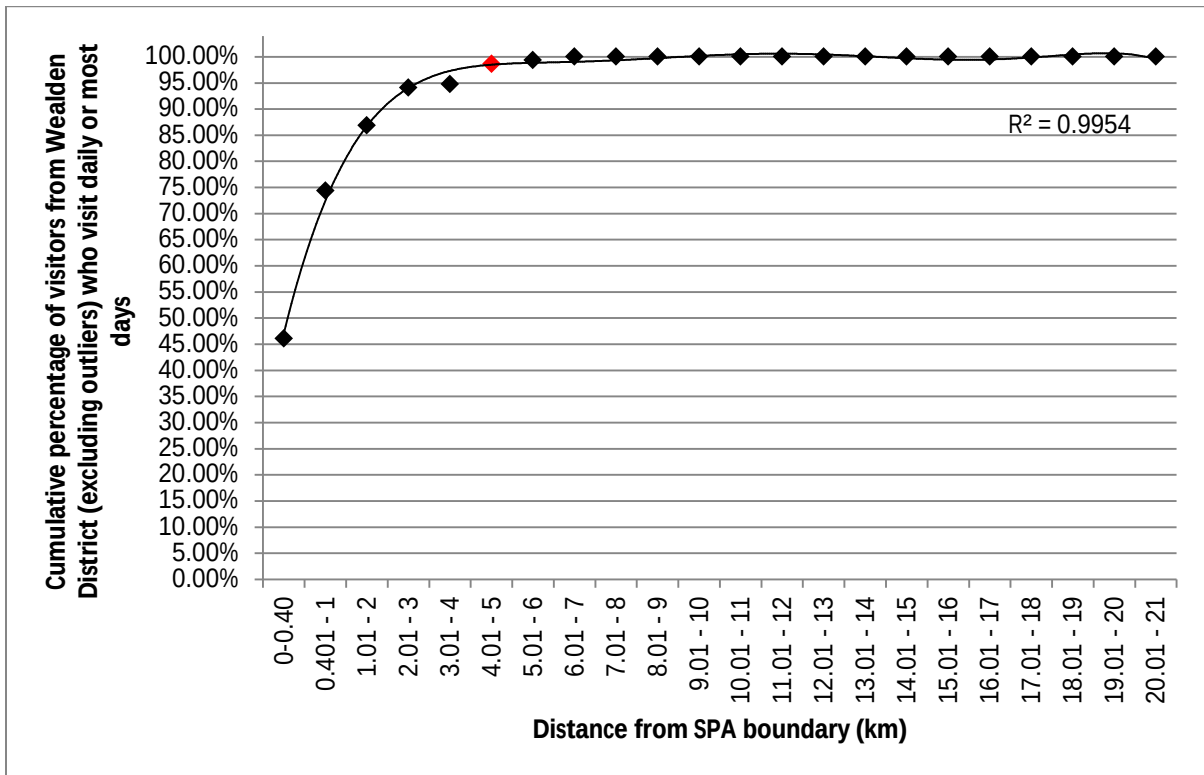
Figure 6: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using Wealden only visitor data who visit at least once a week, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9975$.



- 5.9 The graph shows that the trail off point is 6km which corresponds to the maximum distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 239 (98.76%) of the 242 visitors who are included in this dataset. Of the three visitors who originate from beyond 6km, all visit 1-3 times per week and one visitor originates from within 6.01km - 7km, one visitor originates from within 11.01km - 12km and one visitor originates from within 20.01km - 21km.

All visitors from Wealden District who visit daily or most days

Figure 7: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using Wealden only visitor data who visit daily or most days, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9954$.

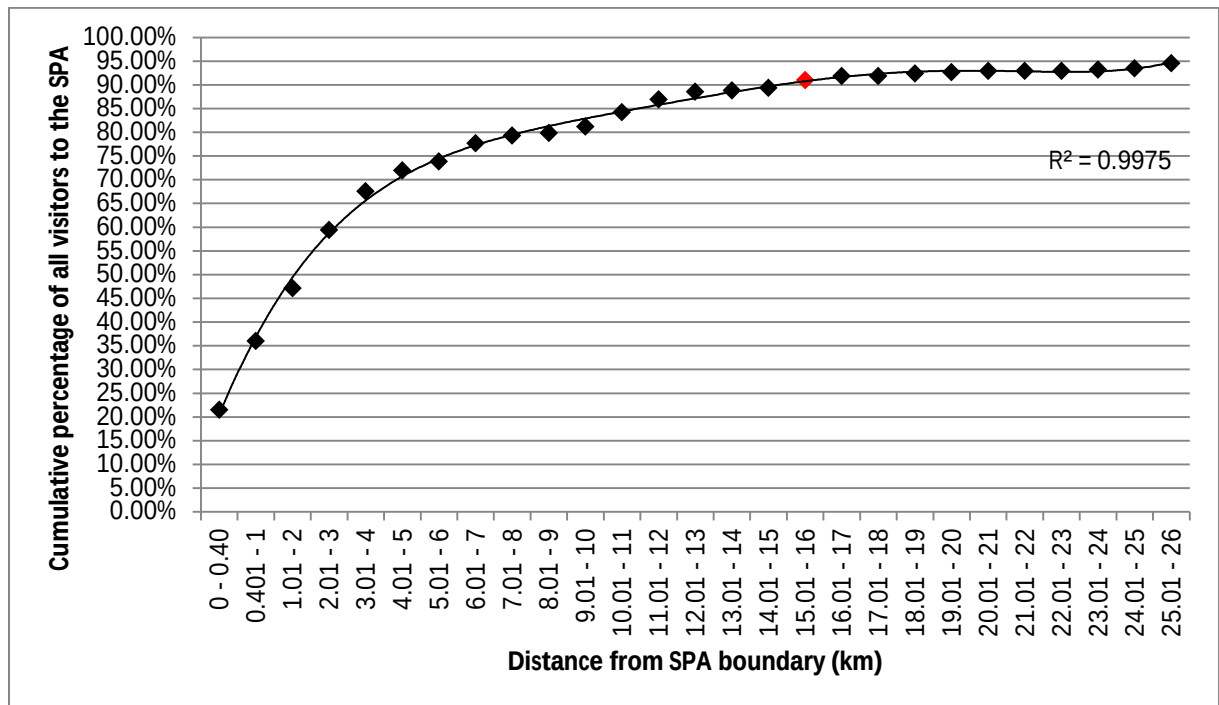


- 5.10 It can be seen that this graph trails off at 5km which represents the distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 150 (98.96%) of the 152 visitors who are included in this dataset. Of the two visitors who originate from beyond 5km, all visit daily or most days, one visitor originates from within 5.01km - 6km and one visitor originates from within 6.01km - 7km.

2008 visitor survey- Graphs relating to visitor numbers to the distance travelled by each visitor and the frequency of visiting.

All Data

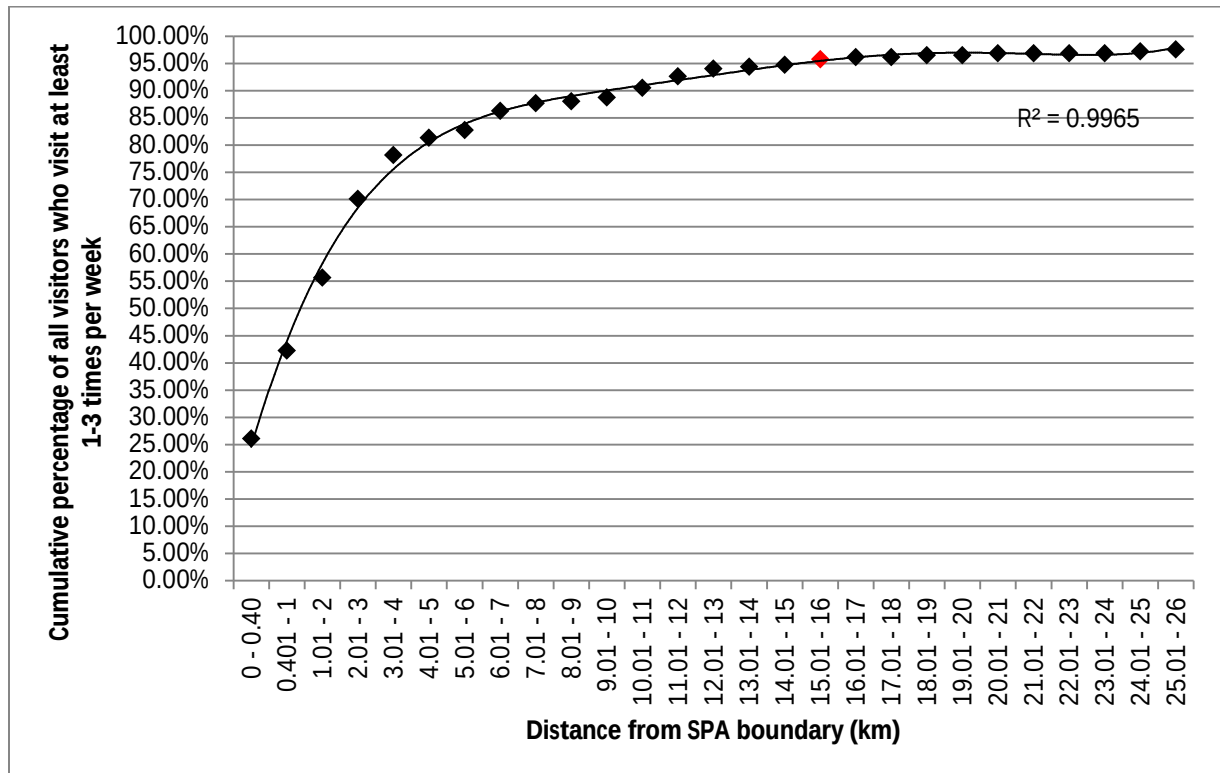
Figure 8: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9975$.



5.11 The graph shows that the data trails off at 16km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. The distance encompasses 334 (91.01%) of the 367 visitors included in this dataset. Of the 33 visitors who originate from beyond 16km, 12 people visit daily or weekly, three people visit monthly and 18 people visit sporadically.

All visitors who visit at least once a week

Figure 9: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data who visit at least once a week, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9965$.

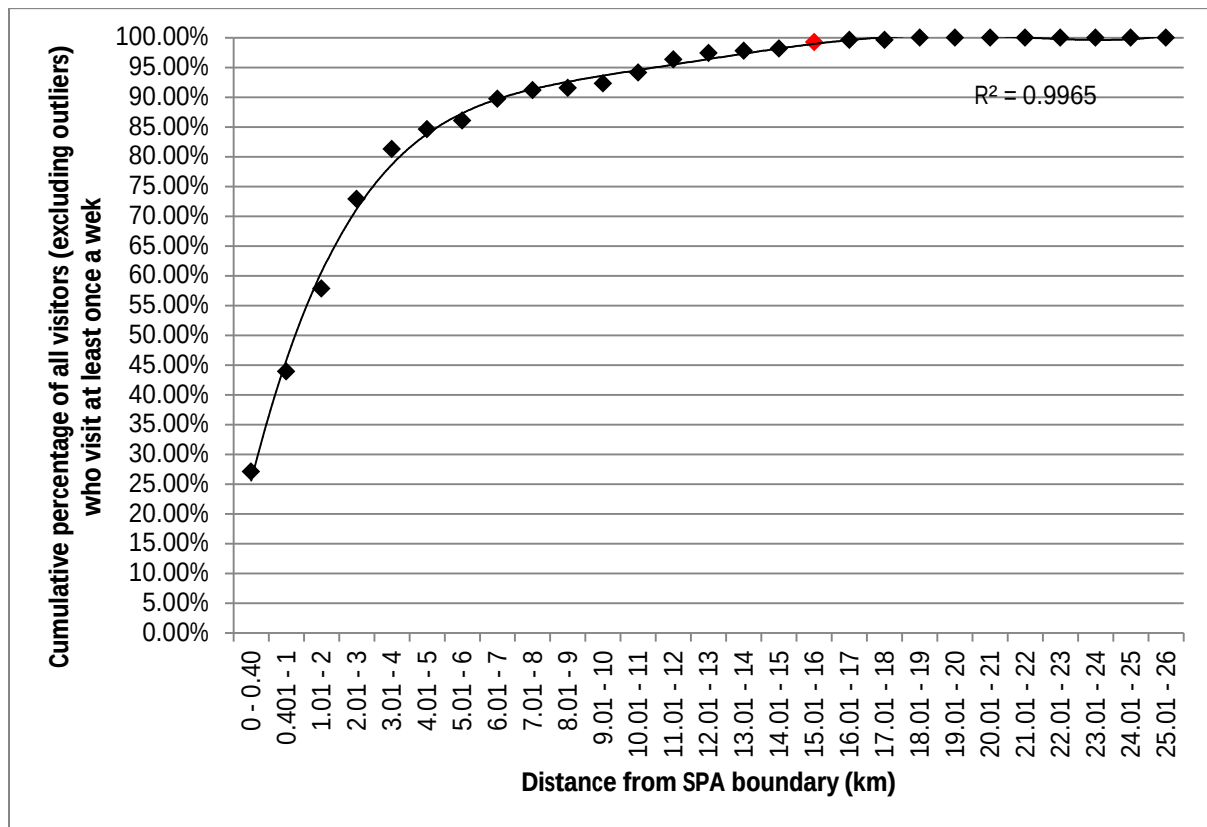


- 5.12 It can be seen from the graph that the trail off point is 16km, which represents the maximum distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. This distance encompasses 272 (95.77%) of the 284 visitors who are included in this dataset. Of the 12 visitors who originate from beyond 16km, one visitor originates from 16.01km - 17km, one visitor originates from 18.01km – 19km, one visitor originates from 20.01km- 21km, one visitor originates from 24.01km – 25km, one visitor originates from 25.01km – 26km and 7 visitors originate from further than 26km.

All Data Excluding Outliers

All visitor data (excluding outliers) who visit at least once a week

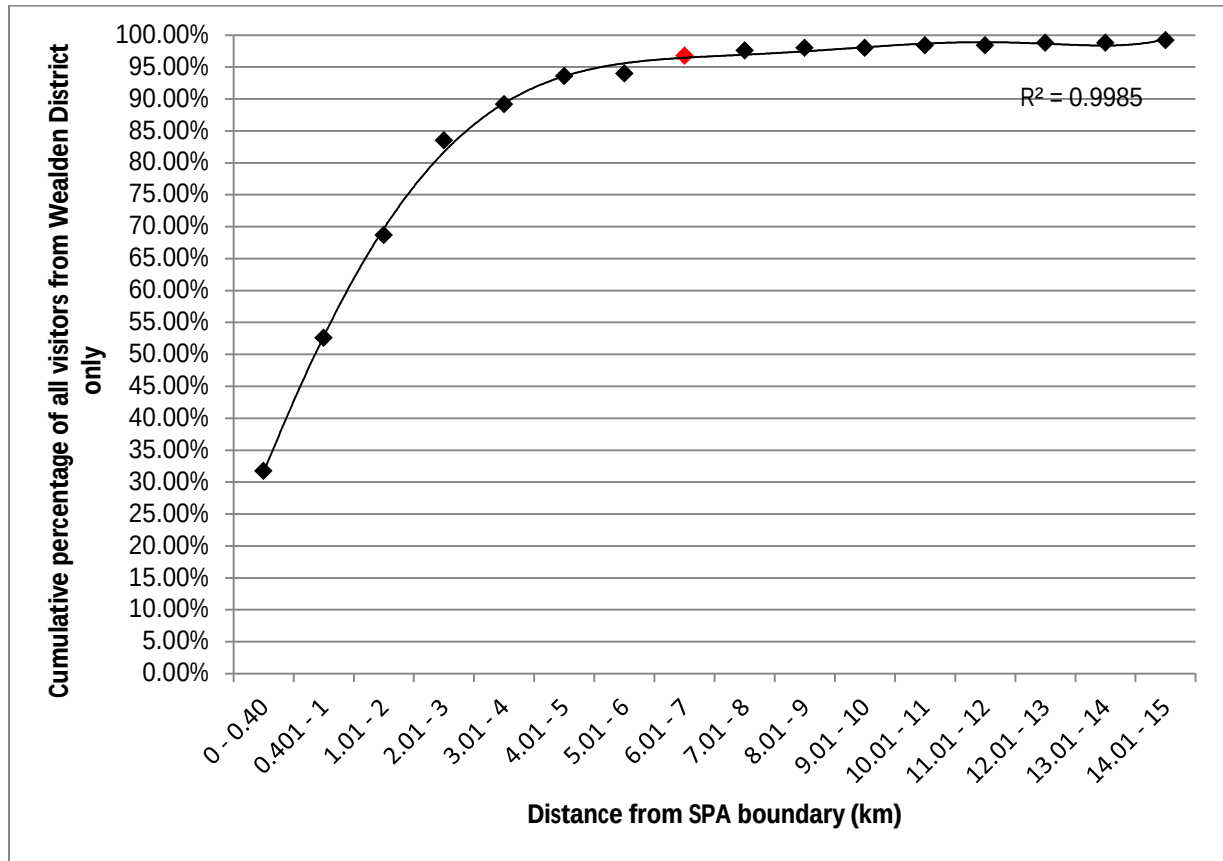
Figure 10: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using all visitor data, excluding outliers, who visit at least once a week, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9965$.



- 5.13 It can be seen from the graph that the trail off point is 16km, which corresponds to the maximum distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. The distance encompasses 271 (99.27%) of the 273 visitors who are included in this dataset. Of the two visitors who originate from beyond 16km, one originates from within 16.01km – 17km and one originates from within 18.01 – 19km.

Wealden Only Visitors

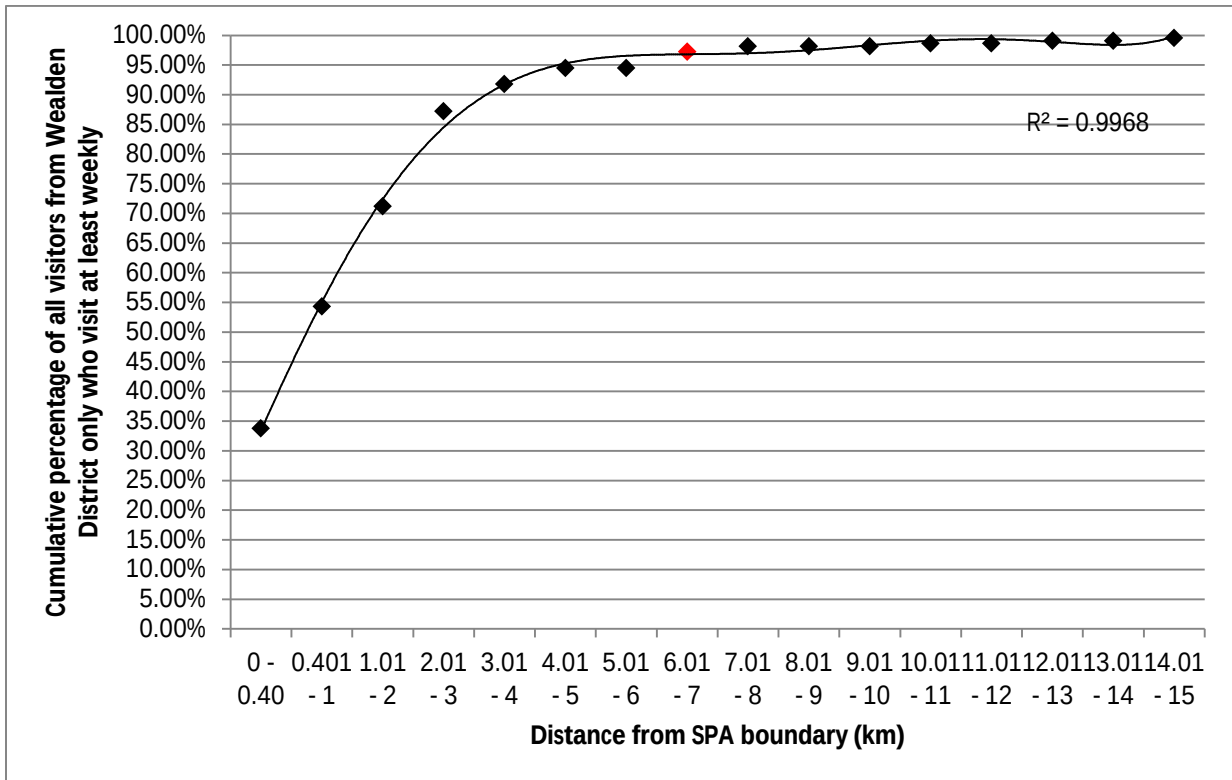
Figure 11: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using Wealden only visitor data, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9985$.



- 5.14 The graph shows that the data trails off at 7km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. The distance encompasses 241 (96.79%) of the 249 visitors included in this dataset. Of the eight visitors who originate from beyond 7km, six people visit daily or weekly, one person visits monthly and one person visits sporadically.

All visitors from Wealden District who visit daily or weekly

Figure 12: Cumulative percentage of visitors from each distance band using Wealden only visit data who visit daily or weekly, a polynomial order six trendline and $R^2=0.9968$.



5.15 The graph shows that the data trails off at 7km which represents the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers. The distance encompasses 213 (97.26%) of the 219 visitors included in this dataset. Of the six visitors who originate from beyond 7km, two originate from within 7.01km – 8km, one originates from within 10.01km – 11km, one originates from within 12.01 – 13km, one originates from within 14.01 – 15km and one originates from beyond 15km.

Overall cut off percentage of visitors

Table 1: Maximum distance travelled by each percentage of visitors for all datasets

	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
All Data inc. Outliers	5km	7km	10km	14km	26km	28km+
All Data exc. Outliers	4km	5km	7km	10km	12km	28km
Dog Walkers Only exc. Outliers	3km	4km	5km	7km	11km	26km
Wealden Only	3km	3km	3km	4km	5km	21km

- 5.16 Table 1 lists a number of percentages (75%, 80%, etc.) which could be used as cut off percentages, i.e. any visitors beyond the percentage are not considered. The table also lists the maximum distance travelled by the visitors contained with each percentage band.
- 5.17 There is no clear trend identifiable from this data and therefore a conclusion cannot be drawn based on this data alone.

Less than 1% cumulative increase in visitor numbers

- 5.18 Tables 2 and 3 list the greatest distance at which the cumulative percentage of visitors increases by 1% or more for each dataset, both overall and for each frequency banding. Table 2 refers to the 2016 data and table 3 refers to the 2008 data.

Table 2: Maximum distances at which there is at least 1% cumulative increase in visitor numbers for 2016 data

	All Visitors: Distance (percentage of visitors)	Daily or most days: Distance (percentage of visitors)	At least 1-3 times per week: Distance (percentage of visitors)	At least 2-3 times per month: Distance (percentage of visitors)	At least once per month: Distance (percentage of visitors)	At least once per month or less than once per month: Distance (percentage of visitors)
All Data inc. Outliers	14km (91.47%)	7km (100%)	12km (97.51%)	12km (96.60%)	13km (95.42%)	13km (93.56%)
All Data exc. Outliers	13km (96.42%)	7km (100%)	12km (98.92%)	12km (97.50%)	13km (96.98%)	13km (96.42%)
Dog Walkers Only exc. Outliers	12km (95.03%)	7km (100%)	12km (98.33%)	12km (98.08%)	12km (97.14%)	12km (96.90%)
Wealden Only Data	7km (98.40%)	7km (100%)	6km (98.76%)	6km (98.50%)	6km (97.92%)	7km (98.68%)

5.19 Table 2 shows that for the 2016 data the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers for all data is 14km. In terms of the greatest distance for all data excluding outliers and dog walkers only excluding outliers, these are 13km and 12km respectively. In terms of the Wealden only data, the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers is 7km. Looking at visitor frequency, it is clear that for all visitors who visit the SPA at least 1-3 times per week, the greatest distance at which there is a 1% increase in visitor numbers is 12km, apart from for the Wealden only data where the greatest distance is 6km.

Table 3: Maximum distances at which there is at least a 1% cumulative increase in visitor numbers for 2008 data

	All visitors	Daily or weekly	Daily, weekly or monthly	Daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically
All data inc. outliers	16km (91.01%)	16km (98.77%)	13km (93.16%)	16km (92.11%)
All data exc. outliers	16km (97.58%)	16km (99.27%)	16km (98.97%)	16km (97.58%)
Dog walkers only exc. outliers	16km (94.72%)	16km (99.14%)	16km (98.79%)	16km (98.51%)
Wealden only data	7km (96.79%)	7km (97.26%)	7km (96.96%)	7km (96.75%)

5.20 Table 3 shows that for the 2008 data the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers for all data is 16km. In terms of the greatest distance for all data excluding outliers and dog walkers excluding outliers, these are both 16km also. In terms of the Wealden only data, the greatest distance at which there is at least a 1% increase in visitor numbers is 7km. With regard to visitor frequency, it is clear that for all visitors who visit the SPA at least 1-3 times per week, the greatest distance at which there is a 1% increase in visitor numbers is 16km, apart from for the Wealden only data where the greatest distance is 7km.

6.0 Conclusion

6.1 In reality it is not possible to predict future visit rates because it is impossible to predict human behaviour i.e. whether someone owns a dog, where they choose to walk the dog and how many times per day or week or month they may walk their dog, along with where they may walk the dog. However, the data that exists is the best available data and therefore this provides the best available information for the purpose of any Habitats Regulations Assessment.

6.2 In order to counteract constraints, a number of precautionary assumptions should be considered when considering the impact of additional visits that may arise from new residential development. The assumptions include:

- All people who may visit the SPA who live within 7km would do so every day;
- All people who live further than 7km could visit the SPA every day, but are more likely to visit less frequently;
- All people using the SPA do so to walk their dog (evidence indicates that the majority of visitors do use the forest to walk the dog);
- Where a settlement or a part of a settlement lies within the visitor catchment area, then this should be included on the basis that similar road networks or conditions are likely to exist.

6.3 Reviewing numerous methods in which to identify a mitigation zone has been a useful exercise to ensure that any mitigation zone will be effective to ensure that future residential development will not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA to meet its conservation objectives. A sensible approach in which to identify a zone is one that satisfies the outcome of all relevant methods considered as well as habitat legislation. On this basis, the different methods are used as a check.

6.4 In consultation with Natural England and other partner authorities it has been determined, in consideration of the data, that 7km captures a significant proportion of visitors and that a strategic mitigation zone of 7km will be effective. A strategic mitigation zone of 7km will capture 100% of those visitors surveyed in 2016 who visit either daily or most days. Strategically 7km will also capture 93.95% of visitors who visit 1-3 times per week, 91.05% of visitors who visit 2-3 times per month, 86.79% of visitors who visit once a month and 83.91% of visitors who visit less than once per month.

6.5 In relation to Wealden District, 7km will capture 98.40% of all visitors surveyed, 100% of frequent visitors, 98.76% of visitors who visited 1-3 times a week and 97.92% of visitors who visited 2-3 times a week.

Appendix 1 Options for identifying a mitigation zone

Options for identifying a mitigation zone

Having undertaken the GIS analysis work for both strategic and bespoke approaches, there are many different ways to use the data to identify a mitigation zone. The below identifies the options that were considered.

Distance from home location to SPA boundary

1. Whether to consider:
 - (a) Number of visitors; or
 - (b) Percentage of visitors; or
 - (c) both number and percentage of visitors; or
 - (d) average distances or percentile distances.
2. Whether to identify a zone to capture:
 - (a) Total visitor extent;
 - (b) Total visitor extent but excluding outliers i.e. those visitors who derive from outside the six local authority boundaries.
 - (c) Total visitor extent taking into account frequency of visit;
 - (d) Total visitor extent but taking into account frequency of visits and dog walkers only;
 - (e) Total visitor extent excluding outliers but taking into account frequency of visits and certain recreational users only, for example, dog walkers only;
 - (f) A combination of all or some of the 'total visitor extent' options.
3. Whether to consider another range other than 'total visitor extent' to identify a mitigation zone. This could include:
 - (a) a set percentage of visitors, for example 50%, 75% or 90% of visitors;
 - (b) A set number of visitors surveyed, for example 200 or 300; or
 - (c) a set distance from the SPA, for example the average visitor travelled a certain distance or distance percentiles;
 - (d) a combination of the above against other options also i.e. excluding outliers, dog walkers only, frequent visitors only (see below) etc.

It is necessary to justify any cut off distance, visitor number or percentage and why this is relevant compared to other options.

Visitor frequency options

Both the 2008 and 2016 visitor surveys capture data relating to frequency of visit. In considering this data as relevant to identifying a mitigation zone there are a number of options including:

- (a) The inclusion of all data as relevant to frequency;
- (b) Including daily visitors only;
- (c) Including a combination of visitor frequencies such as daily, most days, once a month and so on.

Discussions have taken place where it has been suggested to consider 'frequent' visitors or 'most' visitors. To consider this requires 'frequent' or 'most' to be defined. Table 1 below considers 2016 visitor survey frequency data captured alongside what this could mean in relation to visits per year. As can be seen there is little difference between the highest range of the lower frequencies than that compared with the next frequency. For example, if someone visits once per week resulting in 52 visits per year this is not too dissimilar to those who may visit 3 times a month, which results in 36 visits per year and so on.

Table 1: Frequency of visits and no. of visits per year

Frequency	No. of visits per year (lowest to highest range)
Daily	365
Most Days	208 (4 out of 7 days) 260 (5 out of 7 days) 312 (6 out of 7 days)
1-3 times a week	52 (once) 104 (twice) 156 (three times)
2-3 times per month	24 (twice) 36 (three times)
Once a month	12
Less than once a month	6 (once every two months)

Another option for considering frequency includes identifying the percentage of visitors interviewed per frequency range. In relation to the 2016 visitor survey, this results in the following:

- 22% of visitors visited daily
- 14% visited Most days (36% of all those interviewed)
- 27% visited 1-3 times a week (63% of all those interviewed)
- 10% visited 2-3 times a month
- 11% visited once a month
- 9% less than once a month
- 1% Don't know
- 6% first visit
- 1% other

The table below considers the options alongside the percentage of visitors that each option would capture.

Table 2: Frequency of visits and cumulative capture of visitors surveyed

Option	Frequency to mean?	Cumulative capture of visitors surveyed (%)
a	Daily, most days, 1-3 times a week	63%
b	Daily, most days, 1-3 times a week and 2-3 times a month	73%
c	Daily, most days, 1-3 times a week, 2-3 times a month and once a month	84%
d	Daily, most days, 1-3 times a week, 2-3 times a month, once a month and less than once a month	93%

Visitor frequency and the consideration of a number of zones

The visitor surveys undertaken to date have shown that in most circumstances that it is more likely for a visitor who lives closer to the forest to visit more frequently than a visitor who lives further away. However, even those who live further away can still visit regularly but just not as regularly. There is a justification therefore to consider whether it would be appropriate to adopt an approach that takes this into account. Such an approach would ensure that mitigation is in place for any future visitors who may visit less regularly than others. This could result in more than one mitigation zone being identified with each having a suitable and relevant mitigation strategy.

Distance travelled from home to SPA survey point

For this approach, the same options exist as identified above. However, to make sense of the data it was considered most appropriate to use percentiles on the basis that whilst home locations remain static the visitors surveyed travelled different distances to reach different survey points. On this basis a range of percentiles have been considered alongside combinations of frequency data, excluding outliers and dog walkers etc.

Similar to the above, there are too many options to mention here on the basis that the percentile range to be considered could be from 1-100. On this basis a range of percentile options have been considered using 5% ranges. Options include:

- (a) Percentage of different frequency categories separately. i.e. 75% of daily or 75% of most days;
- (b) Percentage of different frequency categories grouped together i.e. 75% of daily and 75% of most days;
- (c) Percentage of (a) and (b) but removing outliers;
- (d) Percentage of (a) and (b) removing outliers but only including dog walkers, for example.

Considering mitigation zones elsewhere and other alternative options considered

Mitigation zones elsewhere

Mitigation zones adopted by other Local Authorities have been reviewed in Appendix

3. Options included:

- Using the distance at which the 'majority' of visitors to the SPA originated from;
- Identifying the existing number of residential dwellings and/or site allocations within a set distance and estimating the potential number of additional visits;
- Analysing data from postal surveys, and
- Calculating the mean visitor rate at set distances and concluding the distance at which the visitor rate is negligible.

Other options

A range of alternate options were also considered. These include for example:

- Marry up bird densities with visitor densities – not realistic these can change.
- Base it on Thames Basin Heath (5km) – not relevant
- No zone but alternative ways of mitigating the additional recreational pressure arising from new development – all options have been considered and a zonal approach and mitigation measures is considered the most effective.

Conclusion

There are a range of methods in which to identify a mitigation zone. These have been identified, considered and discussed with partner local authorities and Natural England as part of the process of identifying a mitigation zone that is appropriate, deliverable and effective.

Appendix 2: Geographical Information Systems Methodology for 2016 and 2008 Data Analysis

Methodology – 2016 Data Analysis

Identification of Ashdown Forest SPA Mitigation Zones

The Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey 2016 report, which was commissioned by six local authorities, provided insight into the home locations, frequency of visit, distance travelled and main activities of visitors to the Ashdown Forest. The data that was collected by Footprint Ecology for this study has been used for further analysis to help with the identification of the Ashdown Forest SPA Mitigation Zone.

The Council decided to replicate some of the work undertaken by Footprint Ecology in order to analyse the survey results further. The methodology of the work undertaken is outlined in the steps below.

1. Mapping Survey Results

Whilst Footprint Ecology provided the Council with an Excel spreadsheet with the survey results which included the distance travelled from the home post code to the survey point, the spreadsheet did not include Eastings/Northings. Similarly, the shapefile that Footprint Ecology provided the Council with did not include any attributes regarding to distance travelled. Therefore the Council calculated the Euclidean (“as the bird flies”) distance travelled from the home postcode to the survey. This was undertaken as follows:

- a. Export the ‘PCODESnoholidaysetc’ shapefile from DataMap along with the Eastings/Northings of the geocoded postcode data as mapped by Footprint Ecology, saving the data in an Excel spreadsheet.
- b. Export the ‘surveyPOINTS’ shapefile from DataMap along with the Easting/Northings of the survey points, saving these in another Excel spreadsheet.
- c. Using a table in Excel, the exported post code data was sorted by survey point name, and the Easting/Northing for the survey points were entered.
- d. A Linestring formula was then used to join the Easting/Northing of the postcode data and the Easting/Northing of the survey points (e.g. *LINESTRING (538273 128036, 541672.980291087 131040.709242396)* was the formula used for visitor ID 1).
- e. The Euclidean lines were then generated in DataMap by importing this data into the GIS as a geometry field which mapped the lines, creating a new shapefile.
- f. This shapefile was then exported into Excel, including the length of the lines, ready for the percentile analysis.

2. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors

Using the data exported showing the length of distance travelled the percentiles for the range of distances travelled for all data (434 geocoded postcodes) were calculated and then mapped:

- a. The formulas listed in the table below were used to show that 75% of visitors lived within X distance and 80% of visitors lived within Y distance etc.

Percentile	Distance
75	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.75)
80	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.8)
85	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.85)
90	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.9)
95	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.95)
100	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 1)

- b. Once the distance for each percentile was calculated, all of the data was filtered in order to assign which percentiles each visitor ID fell within. This was done using the number filter function in the distance column. For example to find the 75% of visitors that travelled within X distance, the '*less than or equal to X*' filter was applied. Likewise, to find visitors that travelled within 80% of the total distance travelled '*greater than X and less then or equal to Y*' was applied.
- c. Percentiles for all of the 434 geocoded postcodes were added into a new column on the Excel spreadsheet before being imported back into DataMap. The point data was styled using the percentiles, overlaying the SPA buffers.

3. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Frequency

Using the same approach for calculating the percentiles, the Council calculated percentiles of for the following frequencies:

- daily
- most days
- one to three times a week
- two to three times a month
- once a month; and
- less than once a month.

Once the percentile for each visitor ID was inputted into a new column in Excel, the data for each frequency was imported into DataMap, creating six new point shapefiles. These shapefiles were all styled using the percentiles, overlaying the SPA buffers.

4. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Grouped Frequencies

The process of mapping the home postcode and showing the percentiles of distance travelled was repeated again, this time grouping various frequencies to try and understand visitor patterns. The grouped percentiles included:

- daily and most days
- daily, most days and one to three times a week
- daily, most days, one to three times a week and two to three times a month
- daily, most days, one to three times a week and two to three times a month
- daily, most days, one to three times a week, two to three times a month and once a month; and
- daily, most days, one to three times a week, two to three times a month, once a month and less than once a month

5. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Frequencies/ Grouped Frequencies Excluding Outliers

This approach of calculating percentiles was repeated again this time to excluding outside of the six authorities involved in the study. This removed any outliers which were considered to have skewed the percentiles. The percentiles were calculated and mapped for the following frequencies and grouped frequencies.

- daily
- most Days
- one to three times a week
- two to three times a month
- once a month
- less than once a month
- daily and most days
- daily, most days and one to three times a week
- daily, most days, one to three times a week and two to three times a month
- daily, most days, one to three times a week and two to three times a month
- daily, most days, one to three times a week, two to three times a month and once a month; and
- daily, most days, one to three times a week, two to three times a month, once a month and less than once a month.

6. Percentile Analysis –Dog Walkers per Frequencies/ Grouped Frequencies (Excluding Outliers)

As Footprint Ecology's study identified that dog walkers were the predominant users of Ashdown Forest. Therefore the next step was to repeat the percentile analysis again for dog

walkers only, still excluding outliers. The frequencies/grouped frequencies were the same as those listed in step 5.

7. Percentile Analysis Limitations

Whilst the percentiles approach, which was used in the report, was useful in identifying the distance visitors and especially dog walkers were willing to travel (“as the crow flies”), it was recognised that visitors did not always go to the closest access point in the Ashdown Forest and that the distances were not considered in relation to the SPA buffer zones that were identified in the Visitor Survey report. For example, the greatest distance travelled by visitors that visited either ‘daily or most days’, was measured to be approximately 11.5km, however this home postcode location was actually within 7km of the SPA boundary. Therefore, further spatial analysis was undertaken using the buffers to identify the percentage of visitors living in each buffer zone.

8. Mapped Buffers

The 5km -21km buffers mapped in the report were not provided by Footprint Ecology, so these were drawn by the Council in QGIS. The Council used 20 ‘segments to approximate’ when calculating the buffers, which created relatively smooth buffers.

9. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data

Post code data within each buffer zone (5km – 21km) were selected and exported into Excel. This analysis showed a percentage of visitors living within a distance of the **boundary** of the Ashdown Forest.

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (434)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
Less than 5km	331	331	76.27%	76.27%
5km < 6km	344	13	3.00%	79.26%
6km < 7km	353	9	2.07%	81.34%
7km < 8km	361	8	1.84%	83.18%
8km < 9km	366	5	1.15%	84.33%
9km < 10km	376	10	2.30%	86.64%
10km < 11km	380	4	0.92%	87.56%
11km < 12km	389	9	2.07%	89.63%
12km < 13km	389	0	0.00%	89.63%
13km < 14km	397	8	1.84%	91.47%
14km < 15km	398	1	0.23%	91.71%
15km < 16km	399	1	0.23%	91.94%
16km < 17km	400	1	0.23%	92.17%
17km < 18km	401	1	0.23%	92.40%
18km < 19km	401	0	0.00%	92.40%
19km < 20km	403	2	0.46%	92.86%
20km < 21km	405	2	0.46%	93.32%
Total		405	93.32%	
Postcodes outside 21km buffer (434-405)		29		
% Postcodes outside 21km buffer		6.68%		
Total inside 21km buffer		93.32%		
		100.00%		

10. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data per Grouped Frequencies

The same spatial queries were used to analyse all visitor data for each grouped frequency as listed below:

- % visitors visiting daily and most days
- % visitors visiting daily, most days and 1-3 times a week
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times a week and 2-3 times a month
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times a week, 2-3 times a month and once a month
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times/week, 2-3 times a month, once a month and less than once a month

11. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data Excluding Outliers per Grouped Frequencies

The buffer analysis was completed again having excluded postcodes outside of the six local authorities involved in the study. Percentages of post codes within each buffer were calculated for same six frequencies as listed in step 10, with the exception of 'daily and most days' as there were no outliers in this data.

12. SPA Buffer Analysis - Dog Walkers Only (Excluding Outliers) per Grouped Frequencies

Once again buffer analysis was completed for dog walkers only (still excluding any outliers).

- % visitors visiting daily and most days
- % visitors visiting daily, most days and 1-3 times a week
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times a week and 2-3 times a month
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times a week, 2-3 times a month and once a month
- % visitors visiting daily, most days, 1-3 times a week, 2-3 times a month, once a month and less than once a month

Methodology – 2008 Data Analysis

Identification of Ashdown Forest SPA Mitigation Zones

The Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey 2008 report, which was commissioned by six local authorities, provided insight into the home locations, frequency of visit, distance travelled and main activities of visitors to the Ashdown Forest. The data that was collected by UE Associates for this study has been used for further analysis to help with the identification of the Ashdown Forest SPA Mitigation Zone.

The Council decided to replicate some of the work presented by the later 2016 visitor survey in order to analyse the survey results further. The methodology of the work undertaken is outlined in the steps below.

13. Mapping Survey Results

There the Council calculated the Euclidean (“as the bird flies”) distance travelled from the home postcode to the survey. This was done as follows:

- g. Export the ‘PCODESnoholidaysetc’ shapefile from DataMap along with the Eastings/Northings of the geocoded postcode data as mapped by Footprint Ecology, saving the data in an Excel spreadsheet.
- h. Export the ‘surveyPOINTS’ shapefile from DataMap along with the Easting/Northings of the survey points, saving these in another Excel spreadsheet.
- i. Using a table in Excel, the exported post code data was sorted by survey point name, and the Easting/Northing for the survey points were entered.
- j. A Linestring formula was then used to join the Easting/Northing of the postcode data and the Easting/Northing of the survey points (e.g. *LINESTRING (538273 128036, 541672.980291087 131040.709242396)* was the formula used for visitor ID 1).
- k. The Euclidean lines were then generated in DataMap by importing this data into the GIS as a geometry field which mapped the lines, creating a new shapefile.
- l. This shapefile was then exported into Excel, including the length of the lines, ready for the percentile analysis.

14. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors

Using the data exported showing the length of distance travelled the percentiles for the range of distances travelled for all data (367 geocoded postcodes) were calculated and then mapped:

- d. The formulas listed in the table below were used to show that 75% of visitors lived within X distance and 80% of visitors lived within Y distance etc.

Percentile	Distance
75	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.75)
80	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.8)
85	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.85)
90	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.9)
95	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 0.95)
100	=PERCENTILE.INC(Daily[Length / Perimeter(Metres)], 1)

- e. Once the distance for each percentile was calculated, all of the data was filtered in order to assign which percentiles each visitor ID fell within. This was done using the number filter function in the distance column. For example to find the 75% of visitors that travelled within X distance, the '*less than or equal to X*' filter was applied. Likewise, to find visitors that travelled within 80% of the total distance travelled '*greater than X and less than or equal to Y*' was applied.
- f. Percentiles for all of the 367 geocoded postcodes were added into a new column on the Excel spreadsheet before being imported back into DataMap. The point data was styled using the percentiles, overlaying the SPA buffers.

15. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Frequency

Using the same approach for calculating the percentiles of all data, the Council calculated percentiles for the following frequencies:

- Daily
- Once a Week
- Once a Month
- Sporadically
- Don't know or first visit

Once the percentile for each visitor ID was inputted into a new column in Excel, the data for each frequency (except "don't know or first visit") was imported into DataMap, creating 4 new point shapefiles. These shapefiles were all styled using the percentiles, overlaying the SPA buffers.

16. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Grouped Frequencies

The process of mapping the home postcode and showing the percentiles of distance travelled was repeated again, this time grouping various frequencies to try and understand visitor patterns. The grouped percentiles included:

- Daily and Weekly
- Daily, Weekly and Monthly
- Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Sporadically

17. Percentile Analysis – All Visitors per Frequencies/ Grouped Frequencies Excluding Outliers

This approach of calculating percentiles was repeated again this time excluding those outside of the six authorities involved in the study. This removed any outliers which were considered to have skewed the percentiles. The percentiles were calculated and mapped for the following frequencies and grouped frequencies.

- Daily
- Once a Week
- Once a Month
- Sporadically
- Don't know or first visit
- Daily and Weekly
- Daily, Weekly and Monthly
- Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Sporadically

18. Percentile Analysis –Dog Walkers per Frequencies/ Grouped Frequencies (Excluding Outliers)

Footprint Ecology's and the 2008 Visitor survey undertaken by UE Associates identified that dog walkers were the predominant users of Ashdown Forest. Therefore the next step was to repeat the percentile analysis again for dog walkers only, still excluding outliers. The frequencies/grouped frequencies were the same as those listed in step 5.

19. Percentile Analysis Limitations

Whilst the percentiles approach, which was used in the report, was useful in identifying the distance visitors and especially dog walkers were willing to travel ("as the crow flies"), it was recognised that visitors did not always go to the closest access point in the Ashdown Forest and that the distances were not considered in relation to the SPA buffer zones that were identified in the Visitor Survey report. For example, there was a visitor who travelled a distance of 20km daily to the Forest but they were captured by the 13km SPA boundary

buffer. Therefore, further spatial analysis was undertaken using the buffers to identify the percentage of visitors living in each buffer zone.

20. Mapped Buffers

The 400m -15km buffers mapped in the report were not provided by Footprint Ecology, so these were drawn by the Council in QGIS. The Council used 20 'segments to approximate' when calculating the buffers, which created relatively smooth buffers.

21. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data

Post code data within each buffer zone (0-400m, 400m – 1km and every km up to 15km) were selected and exported into Excel. This analysis showed a percentage of visitors living within a distance of the **boundary** of the Ashdown Forest.

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (367)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	79	79	21.53%	21.53%
400m - 1km	132	53	14.44%	35.97%
1km - 2km	173	41	11.17%	47.14%
2km - 3km	218	45	12.26%	59.40%
3km - 4km	248	30	8.17%	67.57%
4km - 5km	264	16	4.36%	71.93%
5km - 6km	271	7	1.91%	73.84%
6km - 7km	285	14	3.81%	77.66%
7km - 8km	291	6	1.63%	79.29%
8km - 9km	293	2	0.54%	79.84%
9km - 10km	298	5	1.36%	81.20%
10km - 11km	309	11	3.00%	84.20%
11km - 12km	319	10	2.72%	86.92%
12km - 13km	325	6	1.63%	88.56%
13km - 14km	326	1	0.27%	88.83%
14km - 15km	328	2	0.54%	89.37%
Total		328	89.37%	
Postcodes outside 15km buffer		39		
% postcodes outside 15km buffer		10.63%		
% postcodes inside 15km buffer		89.37%		
		100%		

22. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data per Grouped Frequencies

The same spatial queries were used to analyse all visitor data for each grouped frequency as listed below:

- % of Daily and Weekly visitors living within 15km of boundary
- % of Daily, Weekly and Monthly visitors living within 15km of boundary
- % of Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Sporadic visitors living within 15km of boundary

23. SPA Buffer Analysis - All Visitor Data Excluding Outliers per Grouped Frequencies

The buffer analysis was completed again having excluded postcodes outside of the six local authorities involved in the study. Percentages of post codes within each buffer were calculated for same three frequencies as listed in step 10.

24. SPA Buffer Analysis - Dog Walkers Only (Excluding Outliers) per Grouped Frequencies

Once again buffer analysis was completed for dog walkers only (still excluding any outliers).

- % of Daily and Weekly visitors living within 15km of boundary
- % of Daily, Weekly and Monthly visitors living within 15km of boundary
- % of Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Sporadic visitors living within 15km of boundary

Appendix 3: Mitigation zone approaches used by other Local Authorities

1. Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA

<https://www.thanet.gov.uk/media/3307595/Thanet-DC-SAMM-MAIN-REPORT-Final-21st-April-2016.pdf> (Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan)

Thanet District Council

Visitor surveys were undertaken to ascertain the number of visitors to the site and the distance travelled to the site, amongst other information. Thanet is in an unusual position in comparison to other local authorities as the entire District lies within a 6km radius of the SPA. It was found from the visitor surveys that 75% of visitors to the site originated from within or further away than 6km of the site. Therefore a decision to include the entire District in the mitigation zone was undertaken.

Canterbury City Council

Visitor surveys were carried out in 2014 to ascertain information such as: the number of visitors, how far they travelled to the site, how regularly they visited and whether they were accompanied by a dog. From this survey, it was concluded that 90% of regular visitors to the site, where regular visitors were defined as at least one visit per week, came from within a 7.2km radius. As a result, this was taken as to be the zone of influence for the Canterbury area.

2. Ashdown Forest SPA

Mid Sussex

http://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/4203/dphra_june2015.pdf (HRA draft submission document)

Visitor surveys were undertaken at this site in relation to the distance travelled to the site and the mode of transport, amongst other questions. A cumulative graph showing the number of visitors who travelled a certain distance was produced and from this it was clear that 83% of visitors to the site came from within 7km. It was decided in consultation with Natural England that 80% represented the majority of visitors to the site and therefore a 7km mitigation zone around the Ashdown Forest SPA was adopted by Mid Sussex.

3. Pagham Harbour SPA

Arun District

<https://www.arun.gov.uk/local-plan-primary-evidence> (Habitat Regulations Assessment for the Arun District Local Plan)

Surveys involving 508 people and 154 dogs were undertaken in 2012. Questions asked of those surveyed included: whether they were accompanied by a dog, whether they had travelled from home and whether they visited the site often. Comparisons of answers given during surveys taken in summer and winter were made, however the definition of 'visiting often' was not given. The surveys also ascertained the primary reason for selection of the Pagham Harbour SPA to visit and the reason for visiting (e.g. dog walking, walking, wildlife watching).

Another survey, although dated, was also undertaken in 2007 and found that almost half of visits originated from within 5km of the SPA boundary. Analysis and mapping of visitor postcodes was undertaken and this concluded that almost half of visits originated from within 5km of the SPA boundary and the other half from outside 5km of the SPA boundary were more sporadic in nature.

A prediction of the additional visitor numbers to the SPA based on additional housing numbers was made (a 2% increase in visitor numbers for an increase of 3,400 in population) and this prediction was used to estimate how many additional visits to the SPA would be made for new residential developments.

It appears that the conclusion that 49.7% of visitors to the SPA site came from within a 5km radius, together with the conclusion that those visitors from outside the 5km radius were more scattered was the reason for selecting 5km as the mitigation zone buffer.

Chichester District Council

<http://www.chichester.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28359&p=0>

Page 10 of the Chichester Habitats Regulations Assessment states: "Evidence from visitor surveys suggests that the majority of visitors to Pagham Harbour who are resident within Chichester District come from within 3.5km of the site. Within this 'zone of influence' net increase in residential development should provide for mitigation measures to avoid any impact or be subject to an 'appropriate assessment' under Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 to show that any impact (either alone or in-combination with other developments) is not significant."

Therefore, it would appear that visitor surveys at the Pagham Harbour SPA have been undertaken and the results of these have indicated that the majority of visitors from within the Chichester District travelled to the site from within a 3.5km radius, although the definition of 'majority of visitors' has not been given. However, it is apparent that the decision to adopt a 3.5km mitigation zone has been made using this evidence.

4. Thames Basin SPA

Wokingham Borough Council

<http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/search/?q=habitat%20regulations> (Top Result)

https://www.google.co.uk/search?safe=strict&ei=f1amWoa1Hor1gAaCqjIDg&q=visitor+access+patterns+on+the+thames+basin+heaths&oq=visitor+access+patterns+on+the+thames+basin+heaths&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i22i30k1.2757.2757.0.2939.1.1.0.0.0.115.115.0j1.1.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.1.114....0.gLMPkkuHarY (Top result – English Nature Paper)

Wokingham Borough Council used information provided by English Nature in their paper 'Visitor Access Patterns on the Thames Basin Heath' to inform their decision. English Nature conducted 1,144 interviews at access points to the Thames Basin SPA and looked at peak visiting times, mode of transport, average distance travelled by those arriving by each mode of transport, reasons for visiting and how many dogs were accompanying each group. Those interviewed were asked for the postcode which they had travelled from and the linear distance from the postcode to the access point was then recorded.

Having collated this data, the study undertook analysis looking at the distance travelled according to mode of transport used (box plot (median, standard deviation, count, minimum, maximum), cumulative count by distance and transport mode).

The results showed that 70% of visitors to the site came from within a 5km linear distance of the SPA boundary and 80% came from within a 7km linear distance of the SPA boundary. However, unlike other Councils, Wokingham Borough Council also looked at how many of the visitors from each distance actually came from within the Wokingham Borough Council boundary as opposed to neighbouring Districts. The table below shows the results of this and the percentages are non-cumulative to allow comparison to the overall visitor figures.

Table A7.2 – Distribution of Wokingham Borough visitors according to their proximity to the SPA

Distance	Number	Percentage
0-5km	27	61.4%
5-7km	10	22.7%
7km +	7	15.9%
Total	44	100%

The figures gathered from the distribution of visitors from the Wokingham Borough was then compared to the overall figures (i.e. 70% of visitors overall came from within 5km, whereas 61.4% of visitors from the Wokingham Borough came from within 5km. 80% of visitors overall came from within 7km, whereas 84.1% of visitors from the Wokingham Borough came from within 7km). Although the visitor percentage within 5km of the site was less than the overall visitor percentage, 80% of visitors were included in the 7km zone both overall and from the Borough alone.

Analysis of the number of houses within 5km and 10km of the SPA was also undertaken. The analysis compared the number of houses within 5km of each site (or access point) to the total number of people leaving and the number of houses within 10km of each site (or access point) to the total number of people leaving. From this, statistical analysis was undertaken to see the strength of the correlation between the two data sets and the graphs below were produced. It was found that there was a significant positive correlation between the two data sets for distances up to 5km. However, at distances above 5km, there was no significant relationship between the number of houses surrounding the access point and the number of visitors.

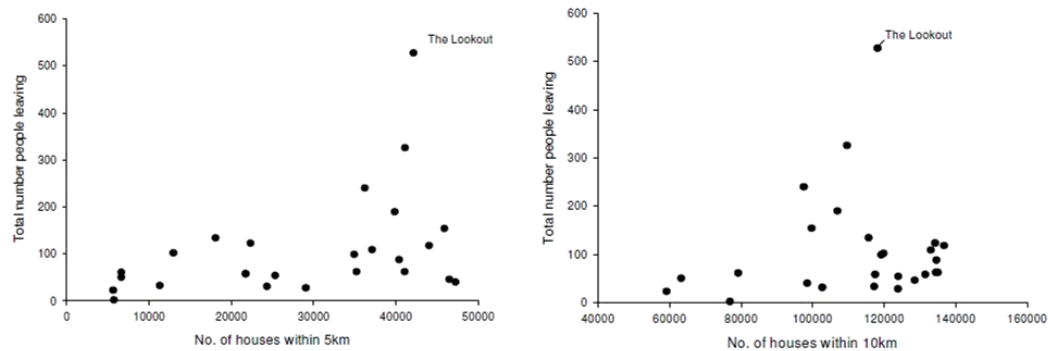


Figure 13: Plots of the number of houses at 5km and 10km and the number of people leaving each site. The relationship with the number of houses within 5km is significant ($r^2 = 14\%$, $F = 5.10$, $p=0.04$), with similar values both including and excluding the Lookout. The relationship is not significant (either with or without the Lookout) with the number of houses within 10km ($F = 0.32$, $p > 0.05$).

It appears that the decision to adopt a 5km mitigation zone has been taken as a result of 70% of people visiting the SPA travelling from a linear distance of 5km to the site. The fact that analysis of the number of residential properties within 5km gave a significant correlation result, compared to distances above 5km which did not show any correlation was also a contributing factor. Additionally, a 7km mitigation zone appears to have been set up, in which development proposals of over 50 dwellings that are $5\text{km} < \text{distance} \leq 7\text{km}$ must be assessed for their likely significant impacts on the SPA. This has allowed both the overall visitor data and the visitor data from the Borough alone to be considered. Finally, a 'no build' zone of 400m has been set up around the SPA to protect the SPA from adverse impacts such as cat predation.

Guildford Borough Council

<https://www.guildford.gov.uk/tbhspa> (Thames Basin Heath SPA Avoidance Strategy 2017)

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4514481614880768?category=10006>

(Results of the 2012/13 visitor survey on the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area)

Guildford Borough Council adopt a similar approach in that they have set a 400m 'exclusion zone' in which development resulting in a net gain of residential dwellings is not allowed due to this being the optimal walking distance for people to visit the SPA and the potential for pet cats to reach the SPA within this distance. The mitigation zone within the Guildford Borough is set between 400m and 5km, with an extension to 7km for new development over 50 dwellings. Similarly to the method undertaken by Wokingham Borough Council, the decision to adopt a 5km mitigation zone was a result of visitor survey data analysis undertaken by Natural England. The analysis showed that 70% of those travelling to the SPA had come from within a 5km radius.

5. Solent and Southampton Water SPA

Southampton City Council and Isle of Wight Council

<https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2779-SSPA-SPD.pdf> (Isle of Wight)

<https://www.southampton.gov.uk/modernGov/documents/s32216/Appendix%201.pdf>

(Southampton)

There is very little information included in either of these documents regarding the method used for calculating the mitigation zone. However, both suggest that research of where visitors travel from and the distance travelled to the SPA was undertaken and it was found that 75% of visitors travelled 5.6km or less to reach the SPA. As a result, a 5.6km mitigation zone was adopted.

6. Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA

<http://www.nenevalleynia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/NIA-Achievements-Case-Study-1-SPA-Mitigation-Strategy.pdf> (SPA mitigation strategy)

<http://www.nenevalleynia.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Footprint-Ecology-Upper-Nene-Valley-Gravel-Pits-SPA-Visitor-Survey-screenres.pdf> (Visitor Access Study of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA)

Visitor surveys were undertaken and data collected including the distance travelled by those visiting the site. The mean visit rates (groups per day per household) in relation to the distance from the access point were plotted, with a ± 1 standard error of the mean. From this graph it was evident that the number of visits from beyond 3km was negligible in comparison to the number of visits from within 3km of the SPA.

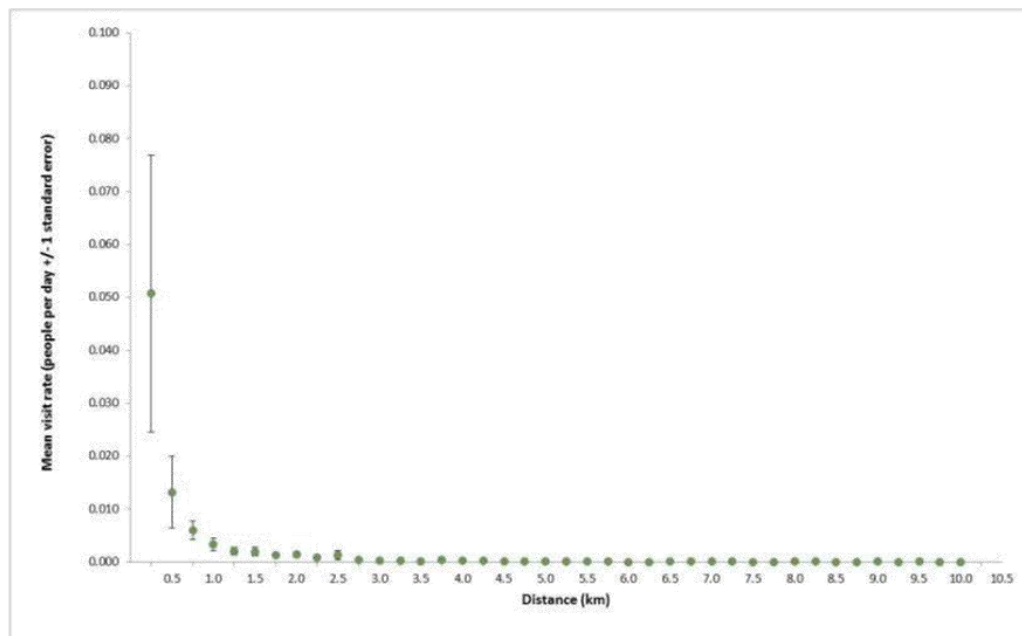


Figure 11: Mean visit rates in relation to distance from the access point. Plot shows mean rates (groups per day per house).

Some analysis of the proximity of residential areas to the SPA was undertaken (e.g. number of households within x km in relation to the number of visits per hour). Paragraph 5.2 of the Visitor Access Study of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA states:

“For visitors arriving by foot we used the data from locations with count data (winter tally data) to generate a regression equation between the hourly visitor rate and the number of residential properties within 500m, 800m, 1000m and 1500m. These distances were selected to provide a range of distances and reflected the data gathered from the interviews. The largest, 1500m, approximates to the 75% percentile for those who were interviewed and arrived on foot (75% accounting for group size, for all visitors, summer and winter arriving on foot, was 1490m). Half of all foot visitors (accounting for group size) lived within 880m, and therefore the 500m, 800m and 1000m buffers were appropriate choices. The estimates of foot visitor rates were checked using the automated counter data.”

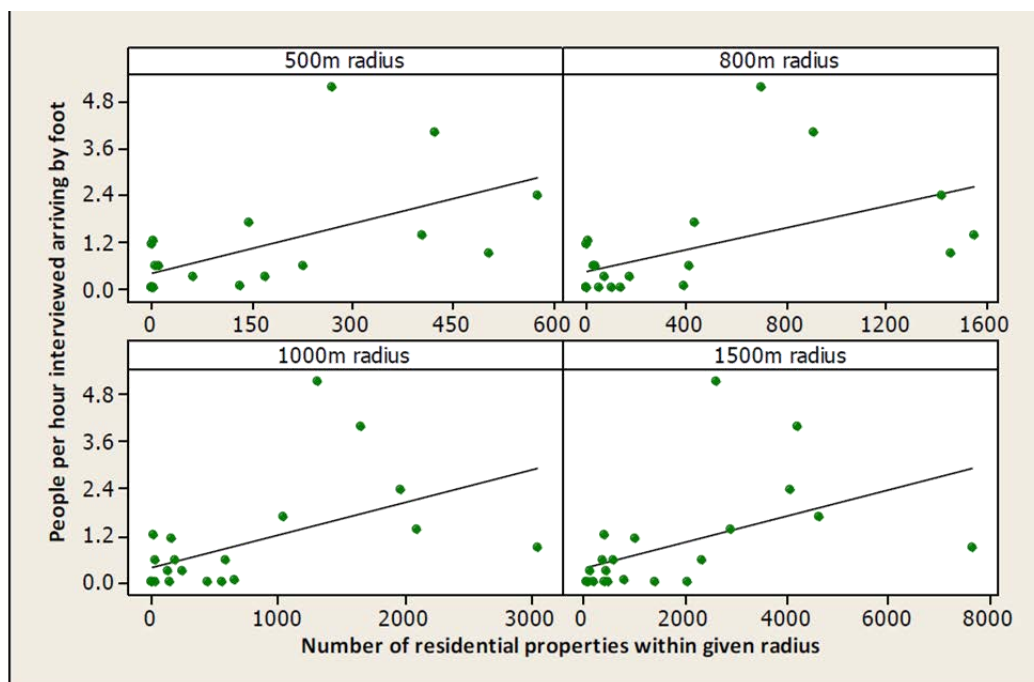


Figure 15: Number of people (per hour) arriving on foot in relation to number of houses in given radius of access point. The number of people is derived from the tally data, adjusted using the interview data to give the proportion arriving on foot. The regression equation for the 500m radius is: $y = 0.0042x + 0.3856$ ($R^2 = 0.33$) and for the 1500m radius it is $y = 0.0003x + 0.3695$ ($R^2 = 0.24$). 21 survey points.

Paragraph 4.57 of the Information to Support HRA of the Northampton Local Plan Part 2 states: A 2014 visitor access study for the SPA found that visitor rates correlated with proximity to residential areas and that they declined rapidly with distance such that a relatively small proportion of people visit from distances beyond 3 km of the surveyed access points. Other findings of relevance to the potential for recreational disturbance and mitigation of such effects included that approximately half of visitors were dog walking, almost all (98%) were on a short visit from home, most (77%) arrived by car, and most were frequent visitors (60% visited at least once per week).

In summary, it appears that the initial 3km zone was decided using the mean visit rates in relation to distance from the site and from the graph it was clear where the number of visits became negligible. This evidence was then consolidated using analysis of the distance of residential developments from the site and comparing this to visitor numbers, to further support the 3km zone decision.

7. Exe Estuary SPA

Exeter City Council, Teignbridge District Council and East Devon District Council

<https://www.footprint-ecology.co.uk/reports/Liley%20et%20al.%20-%202014%20-%20South-east%20Devon%20European%20Site%20Mitigation%20Strategy.pdf> (Footprint Ecology)

<https://www.teignbridge.gov.uk/planning/biodiversity/exe-estuarydawlsh-warren-habitat-mitigation/evidence-base/> (Teignbridge HRA page link)

Visitor surveys were undertaken at different points on this site, regarding: reason for visiting and distance travelled, amongst others. Postal surveys were also sent out asking similar questions, and the results from these postal surveys produced results very similar to those from the on-site surveys. The graph below is the one produced from these surveys.

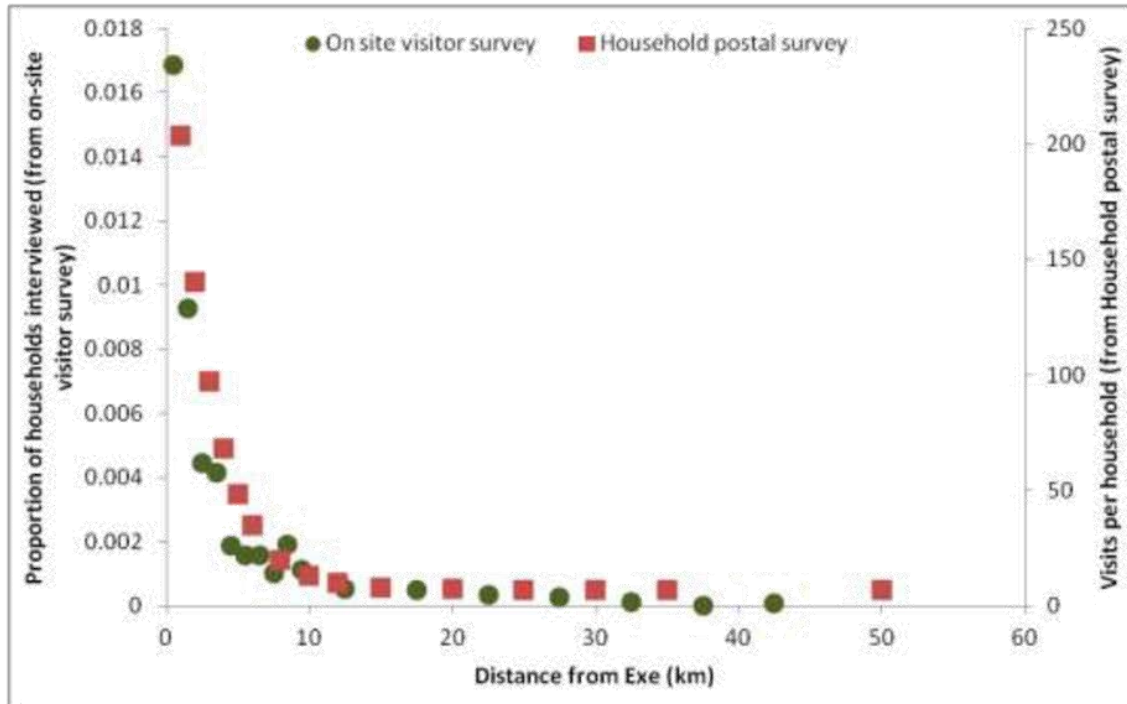


Figure 7: Visitor rates in relation to distance using data collected from the onsite Exe Estuary Visitor Survey and the household postal survey. On-site visitor rates expressed as number of interviews per residential property. Household postal survey visit rates expressed as the number of visits per respondent household.

From the graph it is clear that the data appears to level off at a distance of around 10km and it is for this reason that a 10km mitigation zone around the Exe Estuary has been adopted.

8. Marazion Marsh SPA

Cornwall Council

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/29019184/terrestrial-european-sites-mitigation-spd.pdf>

Visitor surveys were undertaken to ascertain the distance travelled by those visiting the site (the zone of influence) and the reason for visiting the site. From the data collected from 280 people (and 109 dogs) it was concluded that 75% of visitors travelled to the site from within a 6km radius.

Despite this, it was decided that those visiting the site were not causing any adverse impact upon the SPA, i.e. as the birds were located in a fenced off area, and therefore it was not required that the mitigation zone be implemented. However, the above was concluded from the study and therefore, should a mitigation zone have been required, it is likely that this is how the radius of the zone would have been decided.

9. Medway Estuaries and Marshes SPA

Medway Council

<http://www.medway.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/localplansandpolicies/developmentbriefsguidance/birddisturbanceinnorthkent.aspx> Council SPA mitigation webpage

<http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/HRA%20report%20April%20%202017.pdf> HRA Assessment: Screening Report April 2017

Paragraph 3.22 of the HRA assessment states that the 2011 Bird Disturbance Study identified that 75% of visits to the coast originated from within 6km of the site, and visits from beyond 6km declined measurably. As a result, a likely significant effect as a result of residential development within 6km of the site could not be ruled out, and a mitigation zone of 6km was set up around the Medway Estuaries and Marshes. Additionally, a likely significant effect of larger residential development further than 6km away from the site could not be ruled out and therefore the effect of large residential developments outside of the 6km zone must also be considered when determining planning applications.

10. New Forest SPA

<https://www.footprint-ecology.co.uk/reports/Sharp%20et%20al.%20-%202008%20-%20Changing%20patterns%20of%20visitor%20numbers%20within%20the%20Ne.pdf> (Footprint Ecology)

http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwix2IqO1u7ZAhUGWsAKHSiXDk4QFggnMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.newforestnpa.gov.uk%2Fdownload%2Fdownloads%2Fid%2F1196%2Fhabitats_regulations_assessment_screening_report&usg=AOvVaw21PsaKHDLjDeWXEu4FxM8Z (New Forest National Park Authority Park Management Plan HRA 2010)

Approximately 3,800 surveys were undertaken of those visiting the National Park and included in this survey was the home postcode of visitors and the frequency of visits. This enabled analysis of the distance travelled by each visitor. To assess the potential impact of additional development in the local area on the National Park, the number of proposed housing allocations within 50km of the site was determined, and using a standard occupancy rate, the potential number of new residents within 50km of the site was calculated. From this, and based on the analysis of the visitor surveys, the number of additional visits from new development was estimated and the estimated increase in the number of visits per annum is shown in the graph below.

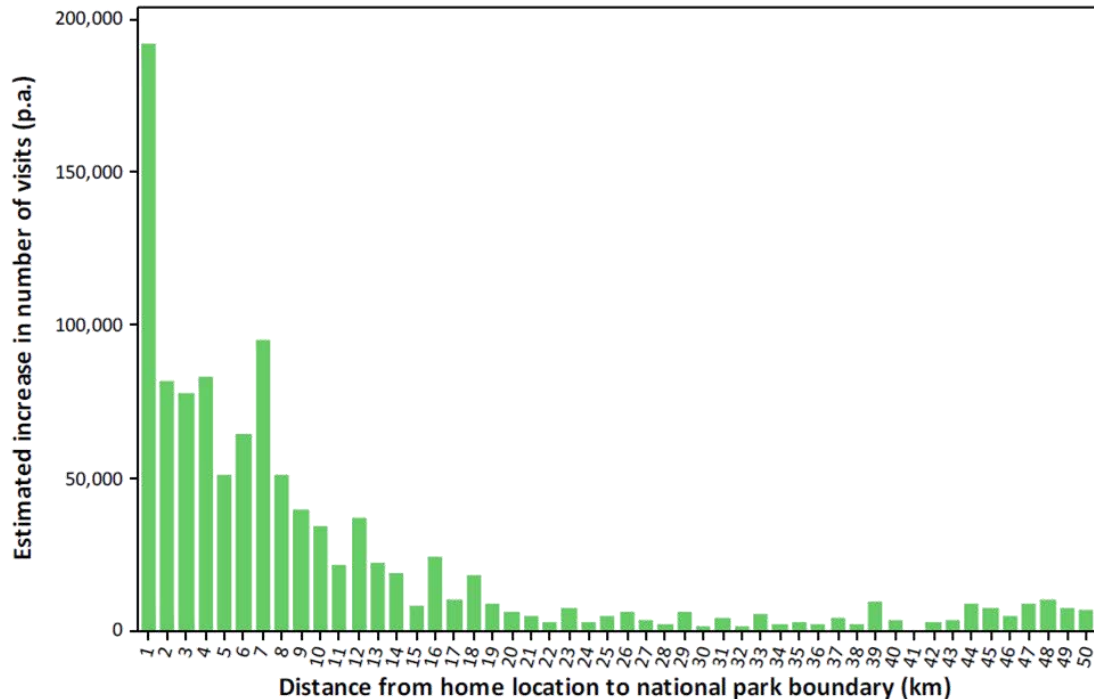


Figure 3 Estimated increase in the number of visits per annum made by people residing within the first 50 km outside the New Forest National Park boundary.

It was clear from the graph that the number of visits to the National Park declined with distance and visits became much less likely at distances over 20km. Therefore this was taken as the zone of influence for the National Park.

The 20km zone of influence was referenced in the New Forest National Park Authority Park Management Plan HRA 2010 and states:

“The Footprint Ecology report identified that the increase in visitor numbers within (and from within 20km of) the National Park is likely to be significant between now and 2026. As such, recreational pressure on the interest features of the New Forest SAC and SPA (particularly the SPA features) arising from an increase in visitors to the National Park (primarily an ‘in combination’ impact within the context of increased populations across the South Hampshire sub-region) is the key element of any potential for adverse effects on European sites;”

11. Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA

Shepway and Rother District Councils

[https://www.shepway.gov.uk/media/1146/Habitat-Regulations-Assessment-Dungeness-Complex/pdf/Habitat_Regulations_Assessment_\(Dungeness_Complex\).pdf](https://www.shepway.gov.uk/media/1146/Habitat-Regulations-Assessment-Dungeness-Complex/pdf/Habitat_Regulations_Assessment_(Dungeness_Complex).pdf) (Habitat Regulations Assessment)

From the available visitor survey data, it was found that 66% of visitors to Dungeness Point come from within a zone of 80km. It was decided that using a distance of less than 80km could potentially

result in a failure to capture the majority of visitors; however a zone greater than 80km would be completely unmanageable with regards to imposing mitigation responsibilities. Additionally, the World Tourism Agency define people who live more than 80km away as tourists and therefore using a zone larger than 80km could result in skewed or inaccurate results.

The 80km zone was defined to be the 'core catchment area' and it was suggested that this could be used in partnership with data showing the expected population increase over the Core Strategy period (in this case until 2026/28) and the proportion of the population increase over this period that will be made by Shepway and Rother. In turn, this would allow for an estimate of the overall increase in visitor pressure from the Shepway and Rother Districts alone to be made.

However, having undertaken this analysis, it has been concluded that the majority of visitors come from outside the Shepway and Rother Districts and future development in Shepway and Rother will only account for approximately 10% of additional visits to the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA whilst 90% of additional visits to the SPA will come from further afield. Therefore it was concluded that a mitigation zone or restrictive development policy for Shepway and Rother Districts would not be effective as the majority (90%) of visitors come from outside the two Districts.

In summary, a core catchment area of 80km (decided based on the distance travelled by the majority of visitors) was used to determine whether the projected population increase in Shepway and Rother would have a significant adverse effect on the SPA. It was concluded that the population increase from Shepway and Rother Districts alone would not have a significant adverse effect on the SPA and therefore a mitigation zone would not be required.

12. Wealden Heaths Phase I and II SPA

<https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/media/216080/Exploring-Heathand-Mitigation-in-Purbeck/pdf/final-purbeck-heathlands-report.pdf> (page 13)

Firstly, development is allowed within a 400m radius of the site, although it is limited to 33 dwellings per SPA (approximately a 1% increase in net dwellings within the zone). This was decided following discussions with Natural England, as it was assessed that the development pressure within 400m of the SPA was sufficiently small and the matter could be dealt with on a case by case basis.

Following bespoke visitor surveys, it was concluded that 75% of visitors to the SPA travel from within a 5km radius and therefore, this was adopted as the buffer zone. However, approximately 75% of new development within 5km of the SPA is concentrated on two large development sites and therefore it has been decided that these sites will be required to provide mitigation in terms of SANGs and any other development proposals within 5km of the SPA will be assessed on a case by case basis.

Appendix 5 - Visitor survey 2016 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers - All visitors

Table 1 Number and percentage of visitors located within 28km* of Ashdown Forest SPA

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (434)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	97	97	22.35%	22.35%
401M - 1km	176	79	18.20%	40.55%
1.01km - 2km	225	49	11.29%	51.84%
2.01km - 3km	281	56	12.90%	64.75%
3.01km - 4km	308	27	6.22%	70.97%
4.01km - 5km	331	23	5.30%	76.27%
5.01km - 6km	344	13	3.00%	79.26%
6.01km - 7km	353	9	2.07%	81.34%
7.01km - 8km	361	8	1.84%	83.18%
8.01km - 9km	366	5	1.15%	84.33%
9.01km - 10km	376	10	2.30%	86.64%
10.01km - 11km	380	4	0.92%	87.56%
11.01km - 12km	389	9	2.07%	89.63%
12.01km - 13km	389	0	0.00%	89.63%
13.01km - 14km	397	8	1.84%	91.47%
14.01km - 15km	398	1	0.23%	91.71%
15.01km - 16km	399	1	0.23%	91.94%
16.01km - 17km	400	1	0.23%	92.17%
17.01km - 18km	401	1	0.23%	92.40%
18.01km - 19km	401	0	0.00%	92.40%
19.01km - 20km	403	2	0.46%	92.86%
20.01km - 21km	405	2	0.46%	93.32%
21.01km - 22km	406	1	0.23%	93.55%

22.01km - 23km	407	1	0.23%	93.78%
23.01km - 24km	408	1	0.23%	94.01%
24.01km - 25km	410	2	0.46%	94.47%
25.01km - 26km	414	4	0.92%	95.39%
26.01km - 27km	415	1	0.23%	95.62%
27.01km - 28km	419	4	0.92%	96.54%
Total		419	96.54%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (434-419)

15

% Postcodes outside 28km buffer

3.46%

Total inside 28km buffer

96.54%

100.00%

*NB: 21km is the furthest visitor from the SPA boundary from Wealden District

Table 2 Number and percentage of visitors located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days)

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (159)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	70	70	44.03%	44.03%
401M - 1km	113	43	27.04%	71.07%
1.01km - 2km	132	19	11.95%	83.02%
2.01km - 3km	145	13	8.18%	91.19%
3.01km - 4km	149	4	2.52%	93.71%
4.01km - 5km	155	6	3.77%	97.48%
5.01km - 6km	157	2	1.26%	98.74%
6.01km - 7km	159	2	1.26%	100.00%
7.01km - 8km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
8.01km - 9km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
9.01km - 10km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
10.01km - 11km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
11.01km - 12km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
12.01km - 13km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
13.01km - 14km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
14.01km - 15km	0	0	0.00%	100.00%
Total		159	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 15km buffer (159-159)*	0
% Postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 15km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

*All visitors fall within 7km.

Table 3 Number and percentage of visitors located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days) and 1-3 times per week

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (281)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	90	90	32.03%	32.03%
401M - 1km	159	69	24.56%	56.58%
1.01km - 2km	192	33	11.74%	68.33%
2.01km - 3km	229	37	13.17%	81.49%
3.01km - 4km	240	11	3.91%	85.41%
4.01km - 5km	255	15	5.34%	90.75%
5.01km - 6km	261	6	2.14%	92.88%
6.01km - 7km	264	3	1.07%	93.95%
7.01km - 8km	266	2	0.71%	94.66%
8.01km - 9km	268	2	0.71%	95.37%
9.01km - 10km	270	2	0.71%	96.09%
10.01km - 11km	271	1	0.36%	96.44%
11.01km - 12km	274	3	1.07%	97.51%
12.01km - 13km	276	2	0.71%	98.22%
13.01km - 14km	276	0	0.00%	98.22%
14.01km - 15km	276	0	0.00%	98.22%
15.01km - 16km	277	1	0.36%	98.58%
16.01km - 17km	278	1	0.36%	98.93%
17.01km - 18km	278	0	0.00%	98.93%
18.01km - 19km	278	0	0.00%	98.93%
19.01km - 20km	278	0	0.00%	98.93%
20.01km - 21km	279	1	0.36%	99.29%
21.01km - 22km	280	1	0.36%	99.64%
22.01km - 23km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%

23.01km - 24km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%
24.01km - 25km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%
25.01km - 26km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%
26.01km - 27km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%
27.01km - 28km	280	0	0.00%	99.64%
Total		280	99.64%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (281-280)	1
% Postcodes outside 28km buffer	0.36%
Total inside 28km buffer	99.64%
	100.00%

Table 4 Number and percentage of visitors located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (324)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	91	91	28.09%	28.09%
401M - 1km	165	74	22.84%	50.93%
1.01km - 2km	205	40	12.35%	63.27%
2.01km - 3km	250	45	13.89%	77.16%
3.01km - 4km	266	16	4.94%	82.10%
4.01km - 5km	283	17	5.25%	87.35%
5.01km - 6km	291	8	2.47%	89.81%
6.01km - 7km	295	4	1.23%	91.05%
7.01km - 8km	298	3	0.93%	91.98%
8.01km - 9km	302	4	1.23%	93.21%
9.01km - 10km	306	4	1.23%	94.44%
10.01km - 11km	309	3	0.93%	95.37%
11.01km - 12km	313	4	1.23%	96.60%
12.01km - 13km	316	3	0.93%	97.53%
13.01km - 14km	317	1	0.31%	97.84%
14.01km - 15km	318	1	0.31%	98.15%
15.01km - 16km	319	1	0.31%	98.46%
16.01km - 17km	320	1	0.31%	98.77%
17.01km - 18km	320	0	0.00%	98.77%
18.01km - 19km	320	0	0.00%	98.77%
19.01km - 20km	320	0	0.00%	98.77%
20.01km - 21km	321	1	0.31%	99.07%
21.01km - 22km	322	1	0.31%	99.38%
22.01km - 23km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%

23.01km - 24km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%
24.01km - 25km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%
25.01km - 26km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%
26.01km - 27km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%
27.01km - 28km	322	0	0.00%	99.38%
Total		322	99.38%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (324-322)

2

% Postcodes outside 28km buffer

0.62%

Total inside 28km buffer

99.38%

100.00%

Table 5 Number and percentage of visitors located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (371)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0 - 400m	94	94	25.34%	25.34%
401m - 1km	171	77	20.75%	46.09%
1.01km - 2km	215	44	11.86%	57.95%
2.01km - 3km	264	49	13.21%	71.16%
3.01km - 4km	288	24	6.47%	77.63%
4.01km - 5km	307	19	5.12%	82.75%
5.01km - 6km	316	9	2.43%	85.18%
6.01km - 7km	322	6	1.62%	86.79%
7.01km - 8km	327	5	1.35%	88.14%
8.01km - 9km	332	5	1.35%	89.49%
9.01km - 10km	340	8	2.16%	91.64%
10.01km - 11km	344	4	1.08%	92.72%
11.01km - 12km	350	6	1.62%	94.34%
12.01km - 13km	354	4	1.08%	95.42%
13.01km - 14km	357	3	0.81%	96.23%
14.01km - 15km	358	1	0.27%	96.50%
15.01km - 16km	359	1	0.27%	96.77%
16.01km - 17km	360	1	0.27%	97.04%
17.01km - 18km	360	0	0.00%	97.04%
18.01km - 19km	360	0	0.00%	97.04%
19.01km - 20km	360	0	0.00%	97.04%
20.01km - 21km	362	2	0.54%	97.57%
21.01km - 22km	363	1	0.27%	97.84%
22.01km - 23km	363	0	0.00%	97.84%

23.01km - 24km	363	0	0.00%	97.84%
24.01km - 25km	364	1	0.27%	98.11%
25.01km - 26km	366	2	0.54%	98.65%
26.01km - 27km	366	0	0.00%	98.65%
27.01km - 28km	368	2	0.54%	99.19%
Total		368	99.19%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (371-368)

3

% Postcodes outside 28km buffer

0.81%

Total inside 28km buffer

99.19%

100.00%

Table 6 Number and percentage of visitors located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (404)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	95	95	23.51%	23.51%
401M - 1km	173	78	19.31%	42.82%
1.01km - 2km	220	47	11.63%	54.46%
2.01km - 3km	273	53	13.12%	67.57%
3.01km - 4km	299	26	6.44%	74.01%
4.01km - 5km	320	21	5.20%	79.21%
5.01km < 6km	331	11	2.72%	81.93%
6.01km < 7km	339	8	1.98%	83.91%
7.01km < 8km	346	7	1.73%	85.64%
8.01km < 9km	351	5	1.24%	86.88%
9.01km - 10km	361	10	2.48%	89.36%
10.01km - 11km	365	4	0.99%	90.35%
11.01km - 12km	373	8	1.98%	92.33%
12.01km - 13km	378	5	1.24%	93.56%
13.01km - 14km	381	3	0.74%	94.31%
14.01km - 15km	382	1	0.25%	94.55%
15.01km - 16km	383	1	0.25%	94.80%
16.01km - 17km	384	1	0.25%	95.05%
17.01km - 18km	384	0	0.00%	95.05%
18.01km - 19km	384	0	0.00%	95.05%
19.01km - 20km	384	0	0.00%	95.05%
20.01km - 21km	386	2	0.50%	95.54%
21.01km - 22km	387	1	0.25%	95.79%
22.01km - 23km	387	0	0.00%	95.79%
23.01km - 24km	387	0	0.00%	95.79%

24.01km - 25km	389	2	0.50%	96.29%
25.01km - 26km	392	3	0.74%	97.03%
26.01km - 27km	393	1	0.25%	97.28%
27.01km - 28km	397	4	0.99%	98.27%
Total		397	98.27%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (404-397)

7

% Postcodes outside 28km buffer

1.73%

Total inside 28km buffer

98.27%

100.00%

**Appendix 6 - Visitor survey 2016 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – excluding outliers
i.e. those visitors located outside the six local authority areas**

Table 1 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days) and 1-3 times per week

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (278)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	90	90	32.37%	32.37%
401M - 1km	159	69	24.82%	57.19%
1.01km - 2km	192	33	11.87%	69.06%
2.01km - 3km	229	37	13.31%	82.37%
3.01km - 4km	240	11	3.96%	86.33%
4.01km - 5km	255	15	5.40%	91.73%
5.01km - 6km	261	6	2.16%	93.88%
6.01km - 7km	264	3	1.08%	94.96%
7.01km - 8km	266	2	0.72%	95.68%
8.01km - 9km	268	2	0.72%	96.40%
9.01km - 10km	270	2	0.72%	97.12%
10.01km - 11km	270	0	0.00%	97.12%
11.01km - 12km	275	5	1.80%	98.92%
12.01km - 13km	275	0	0.00%	98.92%
13.01km - 14km	275	0	0.00%	98.92%
14.01km - 15km	275	0	0.00%	98.92%
15.01km - 16km	276	1	0.36%	99.28%
16.01km - 17km	277	1	0.36%	99.64%
17.01km - 18km	277	0	0.00%	99.64%
18.01km - 19km	277	0	0.00%	99.64%

19.01km - 20km	277	0	0.00%	99.64%
20.01km - 21km	278	1	0.36%	100.00%
Total		278	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer (278-278)	0
% Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 21km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 2 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month.

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (320)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	91	91	28.44%	28.44%
401M - 1km	165	74	23.13%	51.56%
1.01km - 2km	205	40	12.50%	64.06%
2.01km - 3km	250	45	14.06%	78.13%
3.01km - 4km	266	16	5.00%	83.13%
4.01km - 5km	283	17	5.31%	88.44%
5.01km - 6km	291	8	2.50%	90.94%
6.01km - 7km	295	4	1.25%	92.19%
7.01km - 8km	298	3	0.94%	93.13%
8.01km - 9km	302	4	1.25%	94.38%
9.01km - 10km	306	4	1.25%	95.63%
10.01km - 11km	308	2	0.63%	96.25%
11.01km - 12km	312	4	1.25%	97.50%
12.01km - 13km	315	3	0.94%	98.44%
13.01km - 14km	316	1	0.31%	98.75%
14.01km - 15km	317	1	0.31%	99.06%
15.01km - 16km	318	1	0.31%	99.38%
16.01km - 17km	319	1	0.31%	99.69%
17.01km - 18km	319	0	0.00%	99.69%
18.01km - 19km	319	0	0.00%	99.69%
19.01km - 20km	319	0	0.00%	99.69%
20.01km - 21km	320	1	0.31%	100.00%
Total		320	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer (320-320)	0
% Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 21km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 3 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month.

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (364)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	94	94	25.82%	25.82%
401M - 1km	171	77	21.15%	46.98%
1.01km - 2km	215	44	12.09%	59.07%
2.01km - 3km	264	49	13.46%	72.53%
3.01km - 4km	288	24	6.59%	79.12%
4.01km - 5km	307	19	5.22%	84.34%
5.01km - 6km	316	9	2.47%	86.81%
6.01km - 7km	322	6	1.65%	88.46%
7.01km - 8km	327	5	1.37%	89.84%
8.01km - 9km	332	5	1.37%	91.21%
9.01km - 10km	340	8	2.20%	93.41%
10.01km - 11km	343	3	0.82%	94.23%
11.01km - 12km	349	6	1.65%	95.88%
12.01km - 13km	353	4	1.10%	96.98%
13.01km - 14km	356	3	0.82%	97.80%
14.01km - 15km	357	1	0.27%	98.08%
15.01km - 16km	358	1	0.27%	98.35%
16.01km - 17km	359	1	0.27%	98.63%
17.01km - 18km	359	0	0.00%	98.63%
18.01km - 19km	359	0	0.00%	98.63%
19.01km - 20km	359	0	0.00%	98.63%
20.01km - 21km	361	2	0.55%	99.18%
21.01km - 22km	361	0	0.00%	99.18%
22.01km - 23km	361	0	0.00%	99.18%

23.01km - 24km	361	0	0.00%	99.18%
24.01km - 25km	362	1	0.27%	99.45%
25.01km - 26km	364	2	0.55%	100.00%
Total		364	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer (364-364)

0

% Postcodes outside 26km buffer

0.00%

Total inside 26km buffer

100.00%

100.00%

Table 4 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month.

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (391)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	95	95	24.30%	24.30%
401m - 1km	173	78	19.95%	44.25%
1.01km - 2km	220	47	12.02%	56.27%
2.01km - 3km	273	53	13.55%	69.82%
3.01km - 4km	299	26	6.65%	76.47%
4.01km - 5km	320	21	5.37%	81.84%
5.01km - 6km	331	11	2.81%	84.65%
6.01km - 7km	339	8	2.05%	86.70%
7.01km - 8km	346	7	1.79%	88.49%
8.01km - 9km	351	5	1.28%	89.77%
9.01km - 10km	361	10	2.56%	92.33%
10.01km - 11km	364	3	0.77%	93.09%
11.01km - 12km	372	8	2.05%	95.14%
12.01km - 13km	377	5	1.28%	96.42%
13.01km - 14km	380	3	0.77%	97.19%
14.01km - 15km	381	1	0.26%	97.44%
15.01km - 16km	382	1	0.26%	97.70%
16.01km - 17km	383	1	0.26%	97.95%
17.01km - 18km	383	0	0.00%	97.95%
18.01km - 19km	383	0	0.00%	97.95%
19.01km - 20km	383	0	0.00%	97.95%
20.01km - 21km	385	2	0.51%	98.47%
21.01km - 22km	385	0	0.00%	98.47%

22.01km - 23km	385	0	0.00%	98.47%
23.01km - 24km	385	0	0.00%	98.47%
24.01km - 25km	387	2	0.51%	98.98%
25.01km - 26km	389	2	0.51%	99.49%
26.01km - 27km	390	1	0.26%	99.74%
27.01km - 28km	391	1	0.26%	100.00%
Total		391	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (391-391)

0

% Postcodes outside 28km buffer

0.00%

Total inside 28km buffer

100.00%

100.00%

Appendix 7 - Visitor survey 2016 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – dog walkers only and excluding outliers i.e. those visitors located outside the six local authority areas

Table 1 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 28km of Ashdown Forest SPA

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (302)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	82	82	27.15%	27.15%
401M - 1km	146	64	21.19%	48.34%
1.01km - 2km	181	35	11.59%	59.93%
2.01km - 3km	223	42	13.91%	73.84%
3.01km - 4km	238	15	4.97%	78.81%
4.01km - 5km	253	15	4.97%	83.77%
5.01km - 6km	261	8	2.65%	86.42%
6.01km - 7km	265	4	1.32%	87.75%
7.01km - 8km	269	4	1.32%	89.07%
8.01km - 9km	273	4	1.32%	90.40%
9.01km - 10km	278	5	1.66%	92.05%
10.01km - 11km	281	3	0.99%	93.05%
11.01km - 12km	287	6	1.99%	95.03%
12.01km - 13km	289	2	0.66%	95.70%
13.01km - 14km	291	2	0.66%	96.36%
14.01km - 15km	291	0	0.00%	96.36%
15.01km - 16km	292	1	0.33%	96.69%
16.01km - 17km	292	0	0.00%	96.69%
17.01km - 18km	292	0	0.00%	96.69%
18.01km - 19km	292	0	0.00%	96.69%
19.01km - 20km	292	0	0.00%	96.69%
20.01km - 21km	294	2	0.66%	97.35%

21.01km - 22km	295	1	0.33%	97.68%
22.01km - 23km	295	0	0.00%	97.68%
23.01km - 24km	295	0	0.00%	97.68%
24.01km - 25km	296	1	0.33%	98.01%
25.01km - 26km	298	2	0.66%	98.68%
26.01km - 27km	298	0	0.00%	98.68%
27.01km - 28km	298	0	0.00%	98.68%
Total		298	98.68%	

Postcodes outside 28km buffer (302-298)	4
% Postcodes outside 28km buffer	1.32%
Total inside 28km buffer	98.68%
	100.00%

Table 2 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days)

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (145)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	63	63	43.45%	43.45%
401M - 1km	104	41	28.28%	71.72%
1.01km - 2km	120	16	11.03%	82.76%
2.01km - 3km	133	13	8.97%	91.72%
3.01km - 4km	136	3	2.07%	93.79%
4.01km - 5km	141	5	3.45%	97.24%
5.01km - 6km	143	2	1.38%	98.62%
6.01km - 7km	145	2	1.38%	100.00%
7.01km - 8km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
8.01km - 9km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
9.01km - 10km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
10.01km - 11km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
11.01km - 12km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
12.01km - 13km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
13.01km - 14km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
14.01km - 15km	145	0	0.00%	100.00%
Total		145	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 15km buffer (145-145)	0
% Postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 15km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 3 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days) and 1-3 times per week

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (240)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	78	78	32.50%	0.325
401M - 1km	138	60	25.00%	57.50%
1.01km - 2km	165	27	11.25%	68.75%
2.01km - 3km	198	33	13.75%	82.50%
3.01km - 4km	206	8	3.33%	85.83%
4.01km - 5km	219	13	5.42%	91.25%
5.01km - 6km	224	5	2.08%	93.33%
6.01km - 7km	227	3	1.25%	94.58%
7.01km - 8km	229	2	0.83%	95.42%
8.01km - 9km	231	2	0.83%	96.25%
9.01km - 10km	233	2	0.83%	97.08%
10.01km - 11km	233	0	0.00%	97.08%
11.01km - 12km	236	3	1.25%	98.33%
12.01km - 13km	238	2	0.83%	99.17%
13.01km - 14km	238	0	0.00%	99.17%
14.01km - 15km	238	0	0.00%	99.17%
15.01km - 16km	239	1	0.42%	99.58%
16.01km - 17km	239	0	0.00%	99.58%
17.01km - 18km	239	0	0.00%	99.58%
18.01km - 19km	239	0	0.00%	99.58%
19.01km - 20km	239	0	0.00%	99.58%
20.01km - 21km	240	1	0.42%	100.00%
Total		240	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer (240-240)	0
% Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 21km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 4 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (261)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	79	79	30.27%	30.27%
401m - 1km	142	63	24.14%	54.41%
1.01km - 2km	173	31	11.88%	66.28%
2.01km - 3km	209	36	13.79%	80.08%
3.01km - 4km	220	11	4.21%	84.29%
4.01km - 5km	233	13	4.98%	89.27%
5.01km - 6km	238	5	1.92%	91.19%
6.01km - 7km	241	3	1.15%	92.34%
7.01km - 8km	244	3	1.15%	93.49%
8.01km - 9km	248	4	1.53%	95.02%
9.01km - 10km	251	3	1.15%	96.17%
10.01km - 11km	252	1	0.38%	96.55%
11.01km - 12km	256	4	1.53%	98.08%
12.01km - 13km	258	2	0.77%	98.85%
13.01km - 14km	259	1	0.38%	99.23%
14.01km - 15km	259	0	0.00%	99.23%
15.01km - 16km	260	1	0.38%	99.62%
16.01km - 17km	260	0	0.00%	99.62%
17.01km - 18km	260	0	0.00%	99.62%
18.01km - 19km	260	0	0.00%	99.62%
19.01km - 20km	260	0	0.00%	99.62%
20.01km - 21km	261	1	0.38%	100.00%
Total		261	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer (261-261)	0
% Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
Total inside 21km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 5 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once a month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (280)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0 - 400M	81	81	28.93%	28.93%
401M - 1km	144	63	22.50%	51.43%
1.01km - 2km	177	33	11.79%	63.21%
2.01km - 3km	216	39	13.93%	77.14%
3.01km - 4km	230	14	5.00%	82.14%
4.01km - 5km	244	14	5.00%	87.14%
5.01km - 6km	250	6	2.14%	89.29%
6.01km - 7km	253	3	1.07%	90.36%
7.01km - 8km	257	4	1.43%	91.79%
8.01km - 9km	261	4	1.43%	93.21%
9.01km - 10km	265	4	1.43%	94.64%
10.01km - 11km	267	2	0.71%	95.36%
11.01km - 12km	272	5	1.79%	97.14%
12.01km - 13km	274	2	0.71%	97.86%
13.01km - 14km	276	2	0.71%	98.57%
14.01km - 15km	276	0	0.00%	98.57%
15.01km - 16km	277	1	0.36%	98.93%
16.01km - 17km	277	0	0.00%	98.93%
17.01km - 18km	277	0	0.00%	98.93%
18.01km - 19km	277	0	0.00%	98.93%
19.01km - 20km	277	0	0.00%	98.93%
20.01km - 21km	279	2	0.71%	99.64%
21.01km - 22km	279	0	0.00%	99.64%
22.01km - 23km	279	0	0.00%	99.64%

23.01km - 24km	279	0	0.00%	99.64%
24.01km - 25km	279	0	0.00%	99.64%
25.01km - 26km	280	1	0.36%	100.00%
Total		280	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer (280-280)

0

% Postcodes outside 26km buffer

0.00%

Total inside 26km buffer

100.00%

100.00%

Table 6 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once a month and less than once per month

Range	Total in buffer distance	Total visitors in range	% of Total Visitors (391)	Cumulative % of Total Visitors
0-400M	82	82	28.28%	28.28%
401m - 1km	146	64	22.07%	50.34%
1.01km - 2km	180	34	11.72%	62.07%
2.01km - 3km	222	42	14.48%	76.55%
3.01km - 4km	237	15	5.17%	81.72%
4.01km - 5km	251	14	4.83%	86.55%
5.01km - 6km	257	6	2.07%	88.62%
6.01km - 7km	261	4	1.38%	90.00%
7.01km - 8km	265	4	1.38%	91.38%
8.01km - 9km	269	4	1.38%	92.76%
9.01km - 10km	274	5	1.72%	94.48%
10.01km - 11km	276	2	0.69%	95.17%
11.01km - 12km	281	5	1.72%	96.90%
12.01km - 13km	283	2	0.69%	97.59%
13.01km - 14km	285	2	0.69%	98.28%
14.01km - 15km	285	0	0.00%	98.28%
15.01km - 16km	286	1	0.34%	98.62%
16.01km - 17km	286	0	0.00%	98.62%
17.01km - 18km	286	0	0.00%	98.62%
18.01km - 19km	286	0	0.00%	98.62%
19.01km - 20km	286	0	0.00%	98.62%
20.01km - 21km	288	2	0.69%	99.31%
21.01km - 22km	288	0	0.00%	99.31%
22.01km - 23km	288	0	0.00%	99.31%

23.01km - 24km	288	0	0.00%	99.31%
24.01km - 25km	289	1	0.34%	99.66%
25.01km - 26km	290	1	0.34%	100.00%
Total		290	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer (290-290)

0

% Postcodes outside 26km buffer

0.00%

Total inside 26km buffer

100.00%

100.00%

Appendix 8 - Visitor survey 2016 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – Visitors with a Wealden District home postcode origin only

Table 1: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (312)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	97	97	31.09%	31.09%
401m - 1km	175	78	25.00%	56.09%
1.01km - 2km	224	49	15.71%	71.79%
2.01km - 3km	271	47	15.06%	86.86%
3.01km - 4km	282	11	3.53%	90.38%
4.01km - 5km	298	16	5.13%	95.51%
5.01km - 6km	303	5	1.60%	97.12%
6.01km - 7km	307	4	1.28%	98.40%
7.01km - 8km	309	2	0.64%	99.04%
8.01km - 9km	309	0	0.00%	99.04%
9.01km - 10km	309	0	0.00%	99.04%
10.01km - 11km	309	0	0.00%	99.04%
11.01km - 12km	310	1	0.32%	99.36%
12.01km - 13km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
13.01km - 14km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
14.01km - 15km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
15.01km - 16km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
16.01km - 17km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
17.01km - 18km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%
18.01km - 19km	310	0	0.00%	99.36%

19.01km - 20km	311	1	0.32%	99.68%
20.01km - 21km	312	1	0.32%	100.00%
Total		312	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer	100.00%

Table 2: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days).

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (152)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	70	70	46.05%	46.05%
401m - 1km	113	43	28.29%	74.34%
1.01km - 2km	132	19	12.50%	86.84%
2.01km - 3km	143	11	7.24%	94.08%
3.01km - 4km	144	1	0.66%	94.74%
4.01km - 5km	150	6	3.95%	98.68%
5.01km - 6km	151	1	0.66%	99.34%
6.01km - 7km	152	1	0.66%	100.00%
7.01km - 8km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
8.01km - 9km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
9.01km - 10km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
10.01km - 11km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
11.01km - 12km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
12.01km - 13km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
13.01km - 14km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
14.01km - 15km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
15.01km - 16km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
16.01km - 17km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
17.01km - 18km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%

18.01km - 19km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
19.01km - 20km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
20.01km - 21km	152	0	0.00%	100.00%
Total		152	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer	100.00%

Table 3: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days) and 1-3 times per week.

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)				
Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (242)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	90	90	37.19%	37.19%
401m - 1km	158	68	28.10%	65.29%
1.01km - 2km	191	33	13.64%	78.93%
2.01km - 3km	222	31	12.81%	91.74%
3.01km - 4km	225	3	1.24%	92.98%
4.01km - 5km	236	11	4.55%	97.52%
5.01km - 6km	239	3	1.24%	98.76%
6.01km - 7km	240	1	0.41%	99.17%
7.01km - 8km	240	0	0.00%	99.17%
8.01km - 9km	240	0	0.00%	99.17%
9.01km - 10km	240	0	0.00%	99.17%
10.01km - 11km	240	0	0.00%	99.17%
11.01km - 12km	241	1	0.41%	99.59%
12.01km - 13km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
13.01km - 14km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
14.01km - 15km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
15.01km - 16km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
16.01km - 17km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
17.01km - 18km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
18.01km - 19km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
19.01km - 20km	241	0	0.00%	99.59%
20.01km - 21km	242	1	0.41%	100.00%

Total	242	100.00%
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Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer	100.00%

Table 4: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)				
Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (267)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	91	91	34.08%	34.08%
401m - 1km	164	73	27.34%	61.42%
1.01km - 2km	204	40	14.98%	76.40%
2.01km - 3km	242	38	14.23%	90.64%
3.01km - 4km	249	7	2.62%	93.26%
4.01km - 5km	260	11	4.12%	97.38%
5.01km - 6km	263	3	1.12%	98.50%
6.01km - 7km	264	1	0.37%	98.88%
7.01km - 8km	265	1	0.37%	99.25%
8.01km - 9km	265	0	0.00%	99.25%
9.01km - 10km	265	0	0.00%	99.25%
10.01km - 11km	265	0	0.00%	99.25%
11.01km - 12km	266	1	0.37%	99.63%
12.01km - 13km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
13.01km - 14km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
14.01km - 15km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
15.01km - 16km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
16.01km - 17km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
17.01km - 18km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
18.01km - 19km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
19.01km - 20km	266	0	0.00%	99.63%
20.01km - 21km	267	1	0.37%	100.00%
Total		267	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer	100.00%

Table 5: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once a month

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)				
Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (288)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	94	94	32.64%	32.64%
401m - 1km	170	76	26.39%	59.03%
1.01km - 2km	214	44	15.28%	74.31%
2.01km - 3km	256	42	14.58%	88.89%
3.01km - 4km	267	11	3.82%	92.71%
4.01km - 5km	279	12	4.17%	96.88%
5.01km - 6km	282	3	1.04%	97.92%
6.01km - 7km	284	2	0.69%	98.61%
7.01km - 8km	286	2	0.69%	99.31%
8.01km - 9km	286	0	0.00%	99.31%
9.01km - 10km	286	0	0.00%	99.31%
10.01km - 11km	286	0	0.00%	99.31%
11.01km - 12km	287	1	0.35%	99.65%
12.01km - 13km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
13.01km - 14km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
14.01km - 15km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
15.01km - 16km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
16.01km - 17km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
17.01km - 18km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
18.01km - 19km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
19.01km - 20km	287	0	0.00%	99.65%
20.01km - 21km	288	1	0.35%	100.00%
Total		288	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer		0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer		0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer		100.00%

Table 6: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 21km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or most days), 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once a month and less than once a month

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2016)				
Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (302)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	95	95	31.46%	31.46%
401m - 1km	172	77	25.50%	56.95%
1.01km - 2km	219	47	15.56%	72.52%
2.01km - 3km	265	46	15.23%	87.75%
3.01km - 4km	276	11	3.64%	91.39%
4.01km - 5km	290	14	4.64%	96.03%
5.01km - 6km	294	4	1.32%	97.35%
6.01km - 7km	298	4	1.32%	98.68%
7.01km - 8km	300	2	0.66%	99.34%
8.01km - 9km	300	0	0.00%	99.34%
9.01km - 10km	300	0	0.00%	99.34%
10.01km - 11km	300	0	0.00%	99.34%
11.01km - 12km	301	1	0.33%	99.67%
12.01km - 13km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
13.01km - 14km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
14.01km - 15km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
15.01km - 16km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
16.01km - 17km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
17.01km - 18km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
18.01km - 19km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
19.01km - 20km	301	0	0.00%	99.67%
20.01km - 21km	302	1	0.33%	100.00%
Total		302	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 21km buffer		0
% postcodes outside 21km buffer		0.00%
% postcodes inside 21km buffer		100.00%

Appendix 4: The Nene Valley Approach

Introduction

Background research into the methodologies used by other Local Authorities to identify a mitigation zone uncovered an approach used by Nene Valley that could be replicated for Wealden District. The Nene Valley approach calculated the mean visit rate for set distances, in bands of 0.5km, from each access point. The data was represented in a graph and from this graph, it was clear where the data appeared to 'trail off' or become negligible in comparison to the other data. The distance concluded from this analysis was then used as the mitigation zone distance, although this was supported by other data analysis methods.

Similar analysis has been undertaken for Wealden District and is set out in this appendix, whereby the mean visit rate for a number of set distances has been calculated and the results analysed. The sections that follow explain the methodology used, the results of the analysis and the conclusions that can be drawn from this approach.

Methodology

The approach used to calculate mean visit rates for the Wealden District is similar to that completed for Nene Valley; however not identical due to the exact methodology, calculations and data used by Nene Valley being unavailable. Despite this, the results produced for the Wealden District provide an accurate representation of the mean visit rates to the SPA in relation to the data that is available for the Wealden District.

The first task was to identify the distance bands for which to calculate the mean visit rates and the following distance bands were decided:

- 0 – 400m;
- 401m – 5km;
- 5.01km – 6km, and
- bands of 1km up to 20km

These distance bands were chosen as they reflect the way in which the visitor survey data has been recorded, i.e. in bands of 1km (rounded to 2 decimal places for ease of presentation) from 5.01km up to 20km. For 5km and below the data has been grouped together, apart from data within 0 – 400m which has been analysed separately as 400m represents the distance identified at which cats roam. Additionally, overall this mirrors the way in which the data has been summarised for other analysis methods undertaken.

The next task was to identify the number of people visiting the SPA from within each of the distance bands and the frequency with which they visit. This data was readily available from visitor surveys that had been undertaken. The frequency with which people visit was also chosen to be included in this analysis as it gave a more accurate representation as to how often people choose to visit the SPA.

The frequencies that had been recorded on the visitor surveys were not entirely specific, that is, they did not explicitly state the number of visits made by each visitor per day, year, or any other time

period. As a result, a decision was made to calculate the average number of visits possible per year for each given frequency and further calculate the average number of visits this would equate to per day. Table 1 demonstrates how the number of visits per day was calculated.

Table 1: Average number of visits per day calculation based on frequencies given in the visitor survey

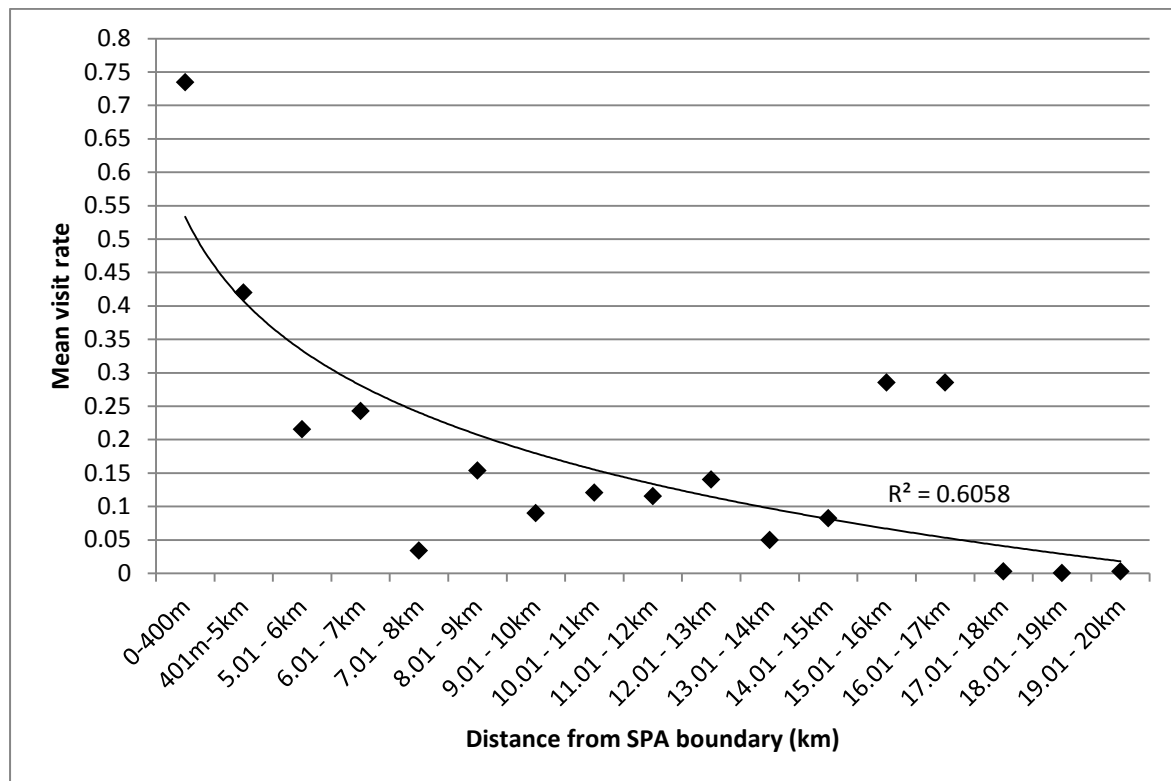
	A	B	C	D
Frequency chosen in visitor survey	Minimum possible number of visits per year	Maximum possible number of visits per year	Average number of visits per year $[(A+B)/2]$	Average number of visits per day $[C/365]$
Daily	365	365	365	1
Most days	208 (4 out of 7 days)	312 (6 out of 7 days)	260	0.712328767
1-3 times per week	52 (once)	156 (three times)	104	0.284931507
2-3 times per month	24 (twice)	36 (three times)	30	0.082191781
Once per month	12	12	12	0.032876712
Less than once per month	1	11	6	0.016438356
Other	1	1	1	0.002739726

Based on this, the mean visit rate was calculated. In the Wealden District case, the mean visit rate has been defined as the average number of visits per group per day.

Results

The graph in Figure 1 compares the mean visit rates to the distance travelled to visit the SPA.

Figure 1: Graph comparing the mean visit rate to the distance from the SPA boundary in km, with a logarithmic line of best fit and $R^2=0.6058$



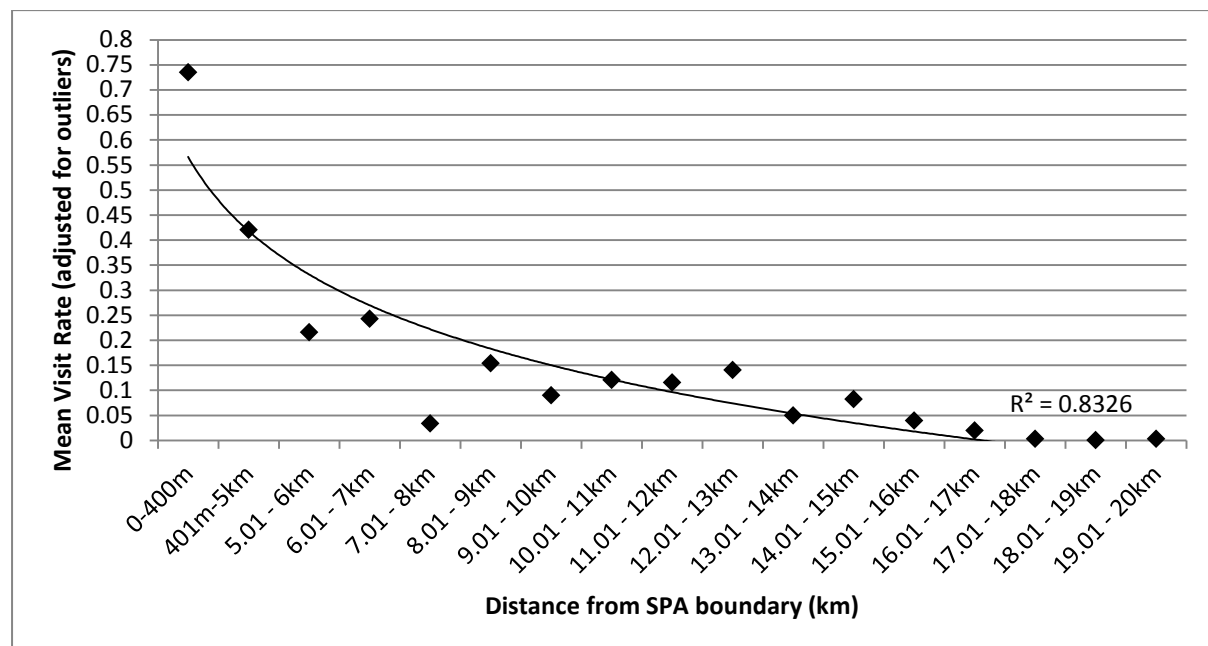
It is clear from the graph that the data shows a negative logarithmic correlation, as indicated by the shape of the data and trendline and the value of R^2 for the logarithmic trendline. It is also clear from the graph that the results for the 15.01 – 16km and 16.01 – 17km distance bands do not follow the same pattern as the other data and therefore these could be considered as outliers. This will be discussed further, later in this appendix.

Based on all the data shown in the graph above, it is clear that the data ‘trail offs’ or appears negligible in relation to the other data beyond 17km. Prior to the 17km distance, the graph shows a decline in mean visit rate with increasing distance from the SPA boundary, nevertheless it shows that the mean visit rate is not negligible within 17km of the SPA boundary. Additionally, the trendline shows that the mean visit rate would still be above zero for distances up to at least 20km.

Outliers

As mentioned previously, the graph in Figure 1 shows two outliers for the 15.01 – 16km and 16.01 – 17km distance bands. For investigative purposes, these outliers have been removed by smoothing the data for these two distance bands. The graph in Figure 2 shows the mean visit rate compared to the distance from the SPA boundary whereby the two identified outliers have been adjusted.

Figure 2: Graph comparing the mean visit rate (with smoothed data for the outliers) to the distance from the SPA boundary in km, with a logarithmic line of best fit and $R^2=0.8326$



The graph in Figure 2, where the outlier data has been adjusted, shows the same negative logarithmic correlation as that in Figure 1. This suggests that the trend identified for the data (i.e. the mean visit rate decreases as distance increases and the mean visit rate becomes negligible for distances beyond 17km) is the same, with or without the outliers. Therefore it can be concluded that the presence of these outliers is not relevant to this analysis.

Additionally, in this case where the outlier data has been adjusted, the trendline suggests that the distance at which the mean visit rate would be zero is 17km.

Conclusion

Overall, this study has compared the mean visit rate at different set distances from the SPA boundary to investigate the distance beyond which the mean visit rate could be considered negligible. Analysis of the results concluded that the mean visit rate declined following a logarithmic trend as distance increased. It was found that the mean visit rate could be considered negligible beyond 17km; however it is worth noting that the mean visit rate beyond 17km is not zero and this therefore suggests that visits from beyond 17km still occur. At distances between 7km and 17km, the mean visit rate was low in comparison to, for example, the mean visit rate between 0-400m. Nevertheless, the analysis showed that the mean visit rate between these distances was still considerable and it could not be suggested that the mean visit rate 'trailed off' or could be considered negligible.

In conclusion, the results of this study have shown that a considerable proportion of people visit from within 17km of the SPA boundary. At distances beyond 17km, the proportion of people visiting is small in comparison and could be considered negligible; however visits do still occur from beyond 17km. The results of this study must, however be compared to the result of other data analysis methods undertaken.

Appendix 9: Visitor survey 2016: Summary tables for number of visitors and cumulative percentages from home postcode to SPA boundary

Table 1: Summary table of findings using all data to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of all visitors		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least most days		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least 1-3 times a week		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least 2-3 times per month		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least once per month		No. & % of all visitors who visit less than once a month	
0 – 5km	331	76.27%	155	97.48%	255	90.75%	283	87.35%	307	82.75%	320	79.21%
5.01km - 6km	13	79.26%	2	98.74%	6	92.88%	8	89.81%	9	85.18%	11	81.93%
6.01km - 7km	9	81.34%	2	100.00%	3	93.95%	4	91.05%	6	86.79%	8	83.91%
7.01km - 8km	8	83.18%	0	100.00%	2	94.66%	3	91.98%	5	88.14%	7	85.64%
8.01km - 9km	5	84.33%	0	100.00%	2	95.37%	4	93.21%	5	89.49%	5	86.88%
9.01km - 10km	10	86.64%	0	100.00%	2	96.09%	4	94.44%	8	91.64%	10	89.36%
10.01km - 11km	4	87.56%	0	100.00%	1	96.44%	3	95.37%	4	92.72%	4	90.35%
11.01km - 12km	9	89.63%	0	100.00%	3	97.51%	4	96.60%	6	94.34%	8	92.33%
12.01km - 13km	0	89.63%	0	100.00%	2	98.22%	3	97.53%	4	95.42%	5	93.56%
13.01km - 14km	8	91.47%	0	100.00%	0	98.22%	1	97.84%	3	96.23%	3	94.31%
14.01km - 15km	1	91.71%	0	100.00%	0	98.22%	1	98.15%	1	96.50%	1	94.55%
15.01km - 16km	1	91.94%	0	100.00%	1	98.58%	1	98.46%	1	96.77%	1	94.80%
16.01km - 17km	1	92.17%	0	100.00%	1	98.93%	1	98.77%	1	97.04%	1	95.05%
17.01km - 18km	1	92.40%	0	100.00%	0	98.93%	0	98.77%	0	97.04%	0	95.05%
18.01km - 19km	0	92.40%	0	100.00%	0	98.93%	0	98.77%	0	97.04%	0	95.05%
19.01km - 20km	2	92.86%	0	100.00%	0	98.93%	0	98.77%	0	97.04%	0	95.05%
20.01km - 21km	2	93.32%	0	100.00%	1	99.29%	1	99.07%	2	97.57%	2	95.54%
21.01km - 22km	1	93.55%	0	100.00%	1	99.64%	1	99.38%	1	97.84%	1	95.79%
22.01km - 23km	1	93.78%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	0	97.84%	0	95.79%
23.01km - 24km	1	94.01%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	0	97.84%	0	95.79%
24.01km - 25km	2	94.47%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	1	98.11%	2	96.29%
25.01km - 26km	4	95.39%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	2	98.65%	3	97.03%
26.01km - 27km	1	95.62%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	0	98.65%	1	97.28%
27.01km - 28km	4	96.54%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.38%	2	99.19%	4	98.27%
Total	419	96.54%	159	100%	280	99.64%	322	99.38%	368	99.19%	397	98.27%

Table 2: Summary table of findings where data excludes outliers to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of visitors (excluding outliers) who visit at least most days		No. & % of visitors (excluding outliers) who visit at least 1-3 times a week		No. & % of visitors (excluding outliers) who visit at least 2-3 times per month		No. & % of visitors (excluding outliers) who visit at least once per month		No. & % of visitors (excluding outliers) who visit less than once a month	
0 – 5km	155	97.48%	255	91.73%	283	88.44%	307	84.34%	320	81.84%
5.01km - 6km	2	98.74%	6	93.88%	8	90.94%	9	86.81%	11	84.65%
6.01km - 7km	2	100.00%	3	94.96%	4	92.19%	6	88.46%	8	86.70%
7.01km - 8km	0	100.00%	2	95.68%	3	93.13%	5	89.84%	7	88.49%
8.01km - 9km	0	100.00%	2	96.40%	4	94.38%	5	91.21%	5	89.77%
9.01km - 10km	0	100.00%	2	97.12%	4	95.63%	8	93.41%	10	92.33%
10.01km - 11km	0	100.00%	0	97.12%	2	96.25%	3	94.23%	3	93.09%
11.01km - 12km	0	100.00%	5	98.92%	4	97.50%	6	95.88%	8	95.14%
12.01km - 13km	0	100.00%	0	98.92%	3	98.44%	4	96.98%	5	96.42%
13.01km - 14km	0	100.00%	0	98.92%	1	98.75%	3	97.80%	3	97.19%
14.01km - 15km	0	100.00%	0	98.92%	1	99.06%	1	98.08%	1	97.44%
15.01km - 16km	0	100.00%	1	99.28%	1	99.38%	1	98.35%	1	97.70%
16.01km - 17km	0	100.00%	1	99.64%	1	99.69%	1	98.63%	1	97.95%
17.01km - 18km	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.69%	0	98.63%	0	97.95%
18.01km - 19km	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.69%	0	98.63%	0	97.95%
19.01km - 20km	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.69%	0	98.63%	0	97.95%
20.01km - 21km	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	2	99.18%	2	98.47%
21.01km - 22km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.18%	0	98.47%
22.01km - 23km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.18%	0	98.47%
23.01km - 24km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.18%	0	98.47%
24.01km - 25km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	1	99.45%	2	98.98%
25.01km - 26km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	2	100.00%	2	99.49%
26.01km - 27km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	1	99.74%
27.01km - 28km	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	1	100.00%
Total	159	100.00%	278	100.00%	320	100.00%	364	100.00%	391	100.00%

Table 3: Summary table of findings where data includes dog walkers only and excludes outliers to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No and % of dog walkers		No. & % of dog walkers who visit at least most days		No. & % of dog walkers who visit at least 1-3 times a week		No. & % of dog walkers who visit at least 2-3 times per month		No. & % of dog walkers who visit at least once per month		No. & % of dog walkers who visit less than once a month	
0 – 5km	253	83.77%	141	97.24%	219	91.25%	233	89.27%	244	87.14%	251	86.55%
5.01km - 6km	8	86.42%	2	98.62%	5	93.33%	5	91.19%	6	89.29%	6	88.62%
6.01km - 7km	4	87.75%	2	100.00%	3	94.58%	3	92.34%	3	90.36%	4	90.00%
7.01km - 8km	4	89.07%	0	100.00%	2	95.42%	3	93.49%	4	91.79%	4	91.38%
8.01km - 9km	4	90.40%	0	100.00%	2	96.25%	4	95.02%	4	93.21%	4	92.76%
9.01km – 10km	5	92.05%	0	100.00%	2	97.08%	3	96.17%	4	94.64%	5	94.48%
10.01km - 11km	3	93.05%	0	100.00%	0	97.08%	1	96.55%	2	95.36%	2	95.17%
11.01km - 12km	6	95.03%	0	100.00%	3	98.33%	4	98.08%	5	97.14%	5	96.90%
12.01km - 13km	2	95.70%	0	100.00%	2	99.17%	2	98.85%	2	97.86%	2	97.59%
13.01km - 14km	2	96.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	1	99.23%	2	98.57%	2	98.28%
14.01km - 15km	0	96.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	0	99.23%	0	98.57%	0	98.28%
15.01km - 16km	1	96.69%	0	100.00%	1	99.58%	1	99.62%	1	98.93%	1	98.62%
16.01km - 17km	0	96.69%	0	100.00%	0	99.58%	0	99.62%	0	98.93%	0	98.62%
17.01km - 18km	0	96.69%	0	100.00%	0	99.58%	0	99.62%	0	98.93%	0	98.62%
18.01km - 19km	0	96.69%	0	100.00%	0	99.58%	0	99.62%	0	98.93%	0	98.62%
19.01km - 20km	0	96.69%	0	100.00%	0	99.58%	0	99.62%	0	98.93%	0	98.62%
20.01km - 21km	2	97.35%	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	2	99.64%	2	99.31%
21.01km - 22km	1	97.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.31%
22.01km - 23km	0	97.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.31%
23.01km - 24km	0	97.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	0	99.31%
24.01km - 25km	1	98.01%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	99.64%	1	99.66%
25.01km - 26km	2	98.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
26.01km - 27km	0	98.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%
27.01km - 28km	0	98.68%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%	0	100.00%
Total	298	98.68%	145	100.00%	240	100.00%	261	100.00%	280	100.00%	290	100.00%

Table 4: Summary table of findings where data includes only those visitors from Wealden District to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of all visitors		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least most days		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least 1-3 times a week		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least 2-3 times per month		No. & % of all visitors who visit at least once per month		No. & % of all visitors who visit less than once a month	
0 – 400m	97	31.09%	70	46.05%	90	37.19%	91	34.08%	94	32.64%	95	31.46%
401m - 1km	78	56.09%	43	74.34%	68	65.29%	73	61.42%	76	59.03%	77	56.95%
1.01km - 2km	49	71.79%	19	86.84%	33	78.93%	40	76.40%	44	74.31%	47	72.52%
2.01km - 3km	47	86.86%	11	94.08%	31	91.74%	38	90.64%	42	88.89%	46	87.75%
3.01km - 4km	11	90.38%	1	94.74%	3	92.98%	7	93.26%	11	92.71%	11	91.39%
4.01km - 5km	16	95.51%	6	98.68%	11	97.52%	11	97.38%	12	96.88%	14	96.03%
5.01km - 6km	5	97.12%	1	99.34%	3	98.76%	3	98.50%	3	97.92%	4	97.35%
6.01km - 7km	4	98.40%	1	100.00%	1	99.17%	1	98.88%	2	98.61%	4	98.68%
7.01km - 8km	2	99.04%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	1	99.25%	2	99.31%	2	99.34%
8.01km - 9km	0	99.04%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	0	99.25%	0	99.31%	0	99.34%
9.01km – 10km	0	99.04%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	0	99.25%	0	99.31%	0	99.34%
10.01km - 11km	0	99.04%	0	100.00%	0	99.17%	0	99.25%	0	99.31%	0	99.34%
11.01km - 12km	1	99.36%	0	100.00%	1	99.59%	1	99.63%	1	99.65%	1	99.67%
12.01km - 13km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
13.01km - 14km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
14.01km - 15km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
15.01km - 16km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
16.01km - 17km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
17.01km - 18km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
18.01km - 19km	0	99.36%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
19.01km - 20km	1	99.68%	0	100.00%	0	99.59%	0	99.63%	0	99.65%	0	99.67%
20.01km - 21km	1	100.00%	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
Total	312	100.00%	152	100.00%	242	100.00%	267	100.00%	288	100.00%	302	100.00%

Appendix 10: Visitor survey 2016: Distance travelled from home to SPA survey point.

Table 1: All visitor data – Distance travelled from home to survey point per type of visitor frequency (metres)

Percentile	Daily		Most days		1-3 times per week		2-3 times per month		Once per month		Less than once per month	
75 th	3383	3km	5902	3km	7867	5km	11574	11km	15282	12km	28132	>15km
80 th	4042	3km	6092	3km	9083	6km	12865	11km	17482	12km	31125	>15km
85 th	4994	3km	6671	3km	10312	7km	13191	11km	20531	14km	32939	>15km
90 th	6127	3km	7949	5km	12156	10km	15500	12km	27203	>15km	36853	>15km
95 th	7403	5km	8830	6km	16851	13km	19038	13km	29835	>15km	41136	>15km
100 th	10930	7km	11512	7km	41869	> 15km*	43841	> 15km*	32063	>15km	44295	>15km

*including outliers

Table 2: All visitor data – Distance travelled from home to survey point - cumulative visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily and most days		Daily, most days and 1-3 times per week		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month	
75 th	4656.4	3km	5931.6	4km**	6430.5	5km	7531.2	5km	8822.1	7km
80 th	5270.0	3km	6718.9	5km	7540.9	5km	9010.7	6km	9800.5	9km
85 th	5975.4	3km	7940.7	5km	8996.9	6km	10320.3	9km	11569.7	11km
90 th	6745.6	4km	9518.5	7km	10800.6	9km	12673.2	11km	14751.4	12km
95 th	8243.2	6km	11632.6	10km	13219.8	12km	17282.7	13km	21675.5	15km***
100 th	11511.8	7km	41869.0	>15km	43841.1	>15km	43841.1	>15km	44295.3	>15km

**most are in 3km, only one outside this buffer zone - see map

***one point is 1m outside 15km

Table 3: Data excluding outliers – Distance travelled from home to survey point per type of visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily	Most days	1-3 times per week		2-3 times per month		Once per month		Less than once per month	
75 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	7543.8	5km	11301.8	9km	14955.5	12km	12923.3	10km
80 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	8883.6	6km	12481.7	11km	15242.4	12km	13542.6	12km
85 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	9784.7	6km	13047.8	11km	17274.7	12km	17421.1	12km
90 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	11446.6	9km	14634.0	11km	19536.1	14km	22233.3	13km
95 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	15230.2	12km	16574.3	12km	25946.8	>15km	29429.0	>15km
100 th	Same as all data	Same as all data	26690.1	>15km	19986.7	15km	29376.1	>15km	31885.4	>15km

Table 4: Data excluding outliers – Distance travelled from home to survey point - cumulative visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily and most days	Daily, most days and 1-3 times per week		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month	
75 th	Same as all data	5916.2	3km	6390.9	5km	7209.0	5km	8036.7	7km
80 th	Same as all data	6566.5	5km	7261.6	5km	8585.3	6km	9518.5	7km
85 th	Same as all data	7542.4	5km	8665.0	6km	9719.4	9km	10547.0	9km
90 th	Same as all data	9037.7	6km	10075.9	9km	11690.8	11km	12450.2	11km
95 th	Same as all data	11367.3	8km	12673.4	11km	15438.7	12km	16720.6	13km
100 th	Same as all data	26690.1	>15km	26690.1	>15km	29376.1	>15km	31885.4	>15km

Table 5: Data including only dog walkers and excluding outliers - Distance travelled from home to survey point per type of visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily		Most days		1-3 times per week		2-3 times per month		Once per month		Less than once per month	
75 th	3185.2	3km	5791.6	3km	8255.6	5km	10909.2	9km	15230.2	10km**	9918.2	4km
80 th	4141.8	3km	6224.5	3km	9168.0	6km	12992.6	9km	16017.1	11km	10662.6	7km
85 th	5013.0	3km	6683.8	3km	10049.6	6km	13057.5	10km	17094.9	12km	12295.5	-
90 th	6091.2	3km	7819.9	4km	11691.1	10km	14788.0	12km	18699.6	14km	15022.2	10km
95 th	7001.5	5km*	9100.9	6km	15304.1	12km	15677.7	12km	23113.9	>15km	21577.3	-
100 th	10929.6	7km	11511.8	7km	26690.1	>15km	19986.7	14km	28189.3	>15km	28132.3	>15km

*although only one outside 4km

**one postcode is only 15m outside 9km buffer

Table 6: Data including only dog walkers and excluding outliers - Distance travelled from home to survey point - cumulative visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily and most days		Daily, most days and 1-3 times per week		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week and 2-3 times per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month and once per month		Daily, most days, 1-3 times per week, 2-3 times per month, once per month and less than once per month	
75 th	4556.8	3km	5906.9	3km	6092.2	4km	6511.0	5km	6655.2	5km
80 th	4930.9	3km	6524.9	5km	6795.0	5km	7530.2	5km	7704.1	6km
85 th	5989.0	3km	7571.2	5km	8271.2	6km	9024.2	6km	9396.9	6km
90 th	6715.3	4km	9134.3	6km	9683.7	9km	10412.6	9km	10911.3	9km
95 th	8228.4	6km	11405.7	9km	12203.9	10km	14797.5	12km	14892.7	12km
100 th	11511.8	7km	26690.1	>15km	26690.1	>15km	28189.3	>15km	28189.3	>15km

Appendix 11: Visitor survey 2008 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers - All visitors

Table 1 Number and percentage of visitors located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (367)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	79	79	21.53%	21.53%
401m - 1km	132	53	14.44%	35.97%
1.01km - 2km	173	41	11.17%	47.14%
2.01km - 3km	218	45	12.26%	59.40%
3.01km - 4km	248	30	8.17%	67.57%
4.01km - 5km	264	16	4.36%	71.93%
5.01km - 6km	271	7	1.91%	73.84%
6.01km - 7km	285	14	3.81%	77.66%
7.01km - 8km	291	6	1.63%	79.29%
8.01km - 9km	293	2	0.54%	79.84%
9.01km - 10km	298	5	1.36%	81.20%
10.01km - 11km	309	11	3.00%	84.20%
11.01km - 12km	319	10	2.72%	86.92%
12.01km - 13km	325	6	1.63%	88.56%
13.01km - 14km	326	1	0.27%	88.83%
14.01km - 15km	328	2	0.54%	89.37%
15.01km – 16km	334	6	1.63%	91.01%
16.01km – 17km	337	3	0.82%	91.83%
17.01km – 18km	337	0	0.00%	91.83%
18.01km – 19km	339	2	0.54%	92.37%
19.01km – 20km	340	1	0.27%	92.64%
20.01km – 21km	341	1	0.27%	92.92%

21.01km – 22km	341	0	0.00%	92.92%
22.01km – 23km	341	0	0.00%	92.92%
23.01km – 24km	342	1	0.27%	93.19%
24.01km – 25km	343	1	0.27%	93.46%
25.01km – 26km	347	4	1.09%	94.55%
Total		347	94.55%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	20
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	5.45%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	94.55%

Table 2 Number and percentage of visitors located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or weekly)

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (284)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	74	26.06%	26.06%
401m - 1km	120	46	16.20%	42.25%
1.01km - 2km	158	38	13.38%	55.63%
2.01km - 3km	199	41	14.44%	70.07%
3.01km - 4km	222	23	8.10%	78.17%
4.01km - 5km	231	9	3.17%	81.34%
5.01km - 6km	235	4	1.41%	82.75%
6.01km - 7km	245	10	3.52%	86.27%
7.01km - 8km	249	4	1.41%	87.68%
8.01km - 9km	250	1	0.35%	88.03%
9.01km - 10km	252	2	0.70%	88.73%
10.01km - 11km	257	5	1.76%	90.49%
11.01km - 12km	263	6	2.11%	92.61%
12.01km - 13km	267	4	1.41%	94.01%
13.01km - 14km	268	1	0.35%	94.37%
14.01km - 15km	269	1	0.35%	94.72%
15.01km – 16km	272	3	1.06%	95.77%
16.01km – 17km	273	1	0.35%	96.13%
17.01km – 18km	273	0	0.00%	96.13%
18.01km – 19km	274	1	0.35%	96.48%
19.01km – 20km	274	0	0.00%	96.48%
20.01km – 21km	275	1	0.35%	96.83%
21.01km – 22km	275	0	0.00%	96.83%

22.01km – 23km	275	0	0.00%	96.83%
23.01km – 24km	275	0	0.00%	96.83%
24.01km – 25km	276	1	0.35%	97.18%
25.01km – 26km	277	1	0.35%	97.54%
Total		277	97.54%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	7
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	2.46%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	97.54%
	100%

Table 3 Number and percentage of visitors located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit either daily, weekly or monthly

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (307)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	74	24.10%	24.10%
401m - 1km	124	50	16.29%	40.39%
1.01km - 2km	163	39	12.70%	53.09%
2.01km - 3km	205	42	13.68%	66.78%
3.01km - 4km	231	26	8.47%	75.24%
4.01km - 5km	240	9	2.93%	78.18%
5.01km - 6km	245	5	1.63%	79.80%
6.01km - 7km	258	13	4.23%	84.04%
7.01km - 8km	262	4	1.30%	85.34%
8.01km - 9km	264	2	0.65%	85.99%
9.01km - 10km	267	3	0.98%	86.97%
10.01km - 11km	274	7	2.28%	89.25%
11.01km - 12km	281	7	2.28%	91.53%
12.01km - 13km	286	5	1.63%	93.16%
13.01km - 14km	287	1	0.33%	93.49%
14.01km - 15km	289	2	0.65%	94.14%
15.01km – 16km	292	3	0.98%	95.11%
16.01km – 17km	293	1	0.33%	95.44%
17.01km – 18km	293	0	0.00%	95.44%
18.01km – 19km	294	1	0.33%	95.77%
19.01km – 20km	294	0	0.00%	95.77%
20.01km – 21km	295	1	0.33%	96.09%
21.01km – 22km	295	0	0.00%	96.09%
22.01km – 23km	295	0	0.00%	96.09%

23.01km – 24km	296	1	0.33%	96.42%
24.01km – 25km	297	1	0.33%	96.74%
25.01km – 26km	299	2	0.65%	97.39%
Total		299	97.39%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	8
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	2.61%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	97.39%
	100%

Table 4 Number and percentage of visitors located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit either daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (355)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	79	79	22.25%	22.25%
401m - 1km	132	53	14.93%	37.18%
1.01km - 2km	173	41	11.55%	48.73%
2.01km - 3km	217	44	12.39%	61.13%
3.01km - 4km	247	30	8.45%	69.58%
4.01km - 5km	260	13	3.66%	73.24%
5.01km - 6km	267	7	1.97%	75.21%
6.01km - 7km	280	13	3.66%	78.87%
7.01km - 8km	286	6	1.69%	80.56%
8.01km - 9km	288	2	0.56%	81.13%
9.01km - 10km	293	5	1.41%	82.54%
10.01km - 11km	303	10	2.82%	85.35%
11.01km - 12km	312	9	2.54%	87.89%
12.01km - 13km	318	6	1.69%	89.58%
13.01km - 14km	319	1	0.28%	89.86%
14.01km - 15km	321	2	0.56%	90.42%
15.01km – 16km	327	6	1.69%	92.11%
16.01km – 17km	330	3	0.85%	92.96%
17.01km – 18km	330	0	0.00%	92.96%
18.01km – 19km	332	2	0.56%	93.52%
19.01km – 20km	332	0	0.00%	93.52%
20.01km – 21km	333	1	0.28%	93.80%
21.01km – 22km	333	0	0.00%	93.80%

22.01km – 23km	333	0	0.00%	93.80%
23.01km – 24km	334	1	0.28%	94.08%
24.01km – 25km	335	1	0.28%	94.37%
25.01km – 26km	339	4	1.13%	95.49%
Total		339	95.49%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	16
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	4.51%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	95.49%
	100%

Appendix 12 Visitor survey 2008 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – excluding outliers i.e. those visitors located outside the six local authority area

Table 1 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or weekly)

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (273)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	74	27.11%	27.11%
401m - 1km	120	46	16.85%	43.96%
1.01km - 2km	158	38	13.92%	57.88%
2.01km - 3km	199	41	15.02%	72.89%
3.01km - 4km	222	23	8.42%	81.32%
4.01km - 5km	231	9	3.30%	84.62%
5.01km - 6km	235	4	1.47%	86.08%
6.01km - 7km	245	10	3.66%	89.74%
7.01km - 8km	249	4	1.47%	91.21%
8.01km - 9km	250	1	0.37%	91.58%
9.01km - 10km	252	2	0.73%	92.31%
10.01km - 11km	257	5	1.83%	94.14%
11.01km - 12km	263	6	2.20%	96.34%
12.01km - 13km	266	3	1.10%	97.44%
13.01km - 14km	267	1	0.37%	97.80%
14.01km - 15km	268	1	0.37%	98.17%
15.01km – 16km	271	3	1.10%	99.27%
16.01km – 17km	272	1	0.37%	99.63%
17.01km – 18km	272	0	0.00%	99.63%
18.01km – 19km	273	1	0.37%	100.00%

19.01km – 20km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
20.01km – 21km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
21.01km – 22km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
22.01km – 23km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
23.01km – 24km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
24.01km – 25km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
25.01km – 26km	273	0	0.00%	100.00%
Total		273	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100%

Table 2 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly or monthly

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (291)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	74	25.43%	25.43%
401m - 1km	124	50	17.18%	42.61%
1.01km - 2km	163	39	13.40%	56.01%
2.01km - 3km	205	42	14.43%	70.45%
3.01km - 4km	231	26	8.93%	79.38%
4.01km - 5km	240	9	3.09%	82.47%
5.01km - 6km	245	5	1.72%	84.19%
6.01km - 7km	258	13	4.47%	88.66%
7.01km - 8km	262	4	1.37%	90.03%
8.01km - 9km	264	2	0.69%	90.72%
9.01km - 10km	267	3	1.03%	91.75%
10.01km - 11km	273	6	2.06%	93.81%
11.01km - 12km	279	6	2.06%	95.88%
12.01km - 13km	283	4	1.37%	97.25%
13.01km - 14km	284	1	0.34%	97.59%
14.01km - 15km	285	1	0.34%	97.94%
15.01km – 16km	288	3	1.03%	98.97%
16.01km – 17km	289	1	0.34%	99.31%
17.01km – 18km	289	0	0.00%	99.31%
18.01km – 19km	290	1	0.34%	99.66%
19.01km – 20km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%
20.01km – 21km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%
21.01km – 22km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%

22.01km – 23km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%
23.01km – 24km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%
24.01km – 25km	290	0	0.00%	99.66%
25.01km – 26km	291	1	0.34%	100.00%
Total		291	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 3 Number and percentage of visitors (excluding outliers) located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (330)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	79	79	23.94%	23.94%
401m - 1km	132	53	16.06%	40.00%
1.01km - 2km	173	41	12.42%	52.42%
2.01km - 3km	217	44	13.33%	65.76%
3.01km - 4km	247	30	9.09%	74.85%
4.01km - 5km	260	13	3.94%	78.79%
5.01km - 6km	267	7	2.12%	80.91%
6.01km - 7km	280	13	3.94%	84.85%
7.01km - 8km	286	6	1.82%	86.67%
8.01km - 9km	288	2	0.61%	87.27%
9.01km - 10km	293	5	1.52%	88.79%
10.01km - 11km	302	9	2.73%	91.52%
11.01km - 12km	310	8	2.42%	93.94%
12.01km - 13km	315	5	1.52%	95.45%
13.01km - 14km	316	1	0.30%	95.76%
14.01km - 15km	317	1	0.30%	96.06%
15.01km – 16km	322	5	1.52%	97.58%
16.01km – 17km	325	3	0.91%	98.48%
17.01km – 18km	325	0	0.00%	98.48%
18.01km – 19km	327	2	0.61%	99.09%
19.01km – 20km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%
20.01km – 21km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%
21.01km – 22km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%

22.01km – 23km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%
23.01km – 24km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%
24.01km – 25km	327	0	0.00%	99.09%
25.01km – 26km	330	3	0.91%	100.00%
Total		330	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Appendix 13 - Visitor survey 2008 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – dog walkers only and excluding outliers i.e. those visitors located outside the six local authority area

Table 1 Number and percentage of all dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (284)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	63	63	22.18%	22.18%
401m - 1km	106	43	15.14%	37.32%
1.01km - 2km	143	37	13.03%	50.35%
2.01km - 3km	184	41	14.44%	64.79%
3.01km - 4km	206	22	7.75%	72.54%
4.01km - 5km	215	9	3.17%	75.70%
5.01km - 6km	222	7	2.46%	78.17%
6.01km - 7km	234	12	4.23%	82.39%
7.01km - 8km	238	4	1.41%	83.80%
8.01km - 9km	240	2	0.70%	84.51%
9.01km - 10km	244	4	1.41%	85.92%
10.01km - 11km	253	9	3.17%	89.08%
11.01km - 12km	260	7	2.46%	91.55%
12.01km - 13km	264	4	1.41%	92.96%
13.01km - 14km	265	1	0.35%	93.31%
14.01km - 15km	266	1	0.35%	93.66%
15.01km – 16km	269	3	1.06%	94.72%
16.01km – 17km	271	2	0.70%	95.42%
17.01km – 18km	271	0	0.00%	95.42%
18.01km – 19km	272	1	0.35%	95.77%
19.01km – 20km	273	1	0.35%	96.13%
20.01km – 21km	274	1	0.35%	96.48%

21.01km – 22km	274	0	0.00%	96.48%
22.01km – 23km	274	0	0.00%	96.48%
23.01km – 24km	274	0	0.00%	96.48%
24.01km – 25km	275	1	0.35%	96.83%
25.01km – 26km	276	1	0.35%	97.18%
Total		276	97.18%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	8
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	2.82%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	97.18%
	100.00%

Table 2 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit frequently (daily or weekly)

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (233)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	60	60	25.75%	25.75%
401m - 1km	99	39	16.74%	42.49%
1.01km - 2km	134	35	15.02%	57.51%
2.01km - 3km	172	38	16.31%	73.82%
3.01km - 4km	190	18	7.73%	81.55%
4.01km - 5km	195	5	2.15%	83.69%
5.01km - 6km	199	4	1.72%	85.41%
6.01km - 7km	208	9	3.86%	89.27%
7.01km - 8km	211	3	1.29%	90.56%
8.01km - 9km	212	1	0.43%	90.99%
9.01km - 10km	214	2	0.86%	91.85%
10.01km - 11km	219	5	2.15%	93.99%
11.01km - 12km	224	5	2.15%	96.14%
12.01km - 13km	226	2	0.86%	97.00%
13.01km - 14km	227	1	0.43%	97.42%
14.01km - 15km	228	1	0.43%	97.85%
15.01km – 16km	231	3	1.29%	99.14%
16.01km – 17km	232	1	0.43%	99.57%
17.01km – 18km	232	0	0.00%	99.57%
18.01km – 19km	233	1	0.43%	100.00%
19.01km – 20km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
20.01km – 21km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
21.01km – 22km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%

22.01km – 23km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
23.01km – 24km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
24.01km – 25km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
25.01km – 26km	233	0	0.00%	100.00%
Total		233	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 3 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly or monthly

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (247)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	60	60	24.29%	24.29%
401m - 1km	102	42	17.00%	41.30%
1.01km - 2km	138	36	14.57%	55.87%
2.01km - 3km	177	39	15.79%	71.66%
3.01km - 4km	197	20	8.10%	79.76%
4.01km - 5km	202	5	2.02%	81.78%
5.01km - 6km	207	5	2.02%	83.81%
6.01km - 7km	218	11	4.45%	88.26%
7.01km - 8km	221	3	1.21%	89.47%
8.01km - 9km	223	2	0.81%	90.28%
9.01km - 10km	226	3	1.21%	91.50%
10.01km - 11km	232	6	2.43%	93.93%
11.01km - 12km	237	5	2.02%	95.95%
12.01km - 13km	239	2	0.81%	96.76%
13.01km - 14km	240	1	0.40%	97.17%
14.01km - 15km	241	1	0.40%	97.57%
15.01km – 16km	244	3	1.21%	98.79%
16.01km – 17km	245	1	0.40%	99.19%
17.01km – 18km	245	0	0.00%	99.19%
18.01km – 19km	246	1	0.40%	99.60%
19.01km – 20km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%
20.01km – 21km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%
21.01km – 22km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%

22.01km – 23km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%
23.01km – 24km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%
24.01km – 25km	246	0	0.00%	99.60%
25.01km – 26km	247	1	0.40%	100.00%
Total		247	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Table 4 Number and percentage of dog walkers interviewed located within 26km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically

Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (268)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	63	63	23.51%	23.51%
401m - 1km	106	43	16.04%	39.55%
1.01km - 2km	143	37	13.81%	53.36%
2.01km - 3km	183	40	14.93%	68.28%
3.01km - 4km	205	22	8.21%	76.49%
4.01km - 5km	213	8	2.99%	79.48%
5.01km - 6km	220	7	2.61%	82.09%
6.01km - 7km	231	11	4.10%	86.19%
7.01km - 8km	235	4	1.49%	87.69%
8.01km - 9km	237	2	0.75%	88.43%
9.01km - 10km	241	4	1.49%	89.93%
10.01km - 11km	250	9	3.36%	93.28%
11.01km - 12km	256	6	2.24%	95.52%
12.01km - 13km	259	3	1.12%	96.64%
13.01km - 14km	260	1	0.37%	97.01%
14.01km - 15km	261	1	0.37%	97.39%
15.01km – 16km	264	3	1.12%	98.51%
16.01km – 17km	266	2	0.75%	99.25%
17.01km – 18km	266	0	0.00%	99.25%
18.01km – 19km	267	1	0.37%	99.63%
19.01km – 20km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%
20.01km – 21km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%
21.01km – 22km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%

22.01km – 23km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%
23.01km – 24km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%
24.01km – 25km	267	0	0.00%	99.63%
25.01km – 26km	268	1	0.37%	100.00%
Total		268	100.00%	

Postcodes outside 26km buffer	0
% postcodes outside 26km buffer	0.00%
% postcodes inside 26km buffer	100.00%
	100.00%

Appendix 14 - Visitor survey 2008 – Visitor Survey Postcode Data in relation to SPA buffers – Visitors with a Wealden District home postcode origin only

Note: A maximum 15km buffer captured the furthest distance travelled to the forest (20.06km). However, it did not capture two home postcodes within Wealden which were further from the edge of the forest boundary but did not travel as far to get to their survey points (18.3 and 17.6km). The two postcodes are very close to the 15km buffer however.



Table 1: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA

ONLY VISITORS FROM WITHIN WEALDEN (2008)					
Buffer Range	Total in buffer distance	Total in range	% of total visitors (249)	Cumulative % of total visitors	
0-400 metres	79	79	31.73%	31.73%	
401m - 1km	131	52	20.88%	52.61%	
1.01km - 2km	171	40	16.06%	68.67%	
2.01km - 3km	208	37	14.86%	83.53%	
3.01km - 4km	222	14	5.62%	89.16%	
4.01km - 5km	233	11	4.42%	93.57%	
5.01km - 6km	234	1	0.40%	93.98%	
6.01km - 7km	241	7	2.81%	96.79%	
7.01km - 8km	243	2	0.80%	97.59%	
8.01km - 9km	244	1	0.40%	97.99%	
9.01km - 10km	244	0	0.00%	97.99%	
10.01km - 11km	245	1	0.40%	98.39%	
11.01km - 12km	245	0	0.00%	98.39%	
12.01km - 13km	246	1	0.40%	98.80%	
13.01km - 14km	246	0	0.00%	98.80%	
14.01km - 15km	247	1	0.40%	99.20%	
Total		247	99.20%		

Postcodes outside 15km buffer	2
% postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.80%
% postcodes inside 15km buffer	99.20%
	100%

Table 2: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily or weekly.

Buffer Range	Total in range	% of total visitors (219)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	33.79%	33.79%
401m - 1km	45	20.55%	54.34%
1.01km - 2km	37	16.89%	71.23%
2.01km - 3km	35	15.98%	87.21%
3.01km - 4km	10	4.57%	91.78%
4.01km - 5km	6	2.74%	94.52%
5.01km - 6km	0	0.00%	94.52%
6.01km - 7km	6	2.74%	97.26%
7.01km - 8km	2	0.91%	98.17%
8.01km - 9km	0	0.00%	98.17%
9.01km - 10km	0	0.00%	98.17%
10.01km - 11km	1	0.46%	98.63%
11.01km - 12km	0	0.00%	98.63%
12.01km - 13km	1	0.46%	99.09%
13.01km - 14km	0	0.00%	99.09%
14.01km - 15km	1	0.46%	99.54%
Total	218	99.54%	

Postcodes outside 15km buffer	1
% postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.46%
% postcodes inside 15km buffer	99.54%
	100.00%

Table 3: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly or monthly

Buffer Range	Total in range	% of total visitors (230)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	74	32.17%	32.17%
401m - 1km	49	21.30%	53.48%
1.01km - 2km	38	16.52%	70.00%
2.01km - 3km	36	15.65%	85.65%
3.01km - 4km	12	5.22%	90.87%
4.01km - 5km	6	2.61%	93.48%
5.01km - 6km	1	0.43%	93.91%
6.01km - 7km	7	3.04%	96.96%
7.01km - 8km	2	0.87%	97.83%
8.01km - 9km	1	0.43%	98.26%
9.01km - 10km	0	0.00%	98.26%
10.01km - 11km	1	0.43%	98.70%
11.01km - 12km	0	0.00%	98.70%
12.01km - 13km	1	0.43%	99.13%
13.01km - 14km	0	0.00%	99.13%
14.01km - 15km	1	0.43%	99.57%
Total	229	99.57%	

Postcodes outside 15km buffer	1
% postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.43%
% postcodes inside 15km buffer	99.57%
	100.00%

Table 4: Number and percentage of Wealden based visitors interviewed located within 15km of Ashdown Forest SPA who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically

Buffer Range	Total in range	% of total visitors (246)	Cumulative % of total visitors
0-400 metres	79	32.11%	32.11%
401m - 1km	52	21.14%	53.25%
1.01km - 2km	40	16.26%	69.51%
2.01km - 3km	36	14.63%	84.15%
3.01km - 4km	14	5.69%	89.84%
4.01km - 5km	9	3.66%	93.50%
5.01km - 6km	1	0.41%	93.90%
6.01km - 7km	7	2.85%	96.75%
7.01km - 8km	2	0.81%	97.56%
8.01km - 9km	1	0.41%	97.97%
9.01km - 10km	0	0.00%	97.97%
10.01km - 11km	1	0.41%	98.37%
11.01km - 12km	0	0.00%	98.37%
12.01km - 13km	1	0.41%	98.78%
13.01km - 14km	0	0.00%	98.78%
14.01km - 15km	1	0.41%	99.19%
Total	244	99.19%	

Postcodes outside 15km buffer	2
% postcodes outside 15km buffer	0.81%
% postcodes inside 15km buffer	99.19%
	100.00%

Appendix 15 - Visitor survey 2008: Summary tables for number of visitors and cumulative percentages from home postcode to SPA boundary

Table 1: Summary table of findings using all data to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of all visitors		No. & % of visitors who visit daily or weekly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly or monthly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically	
0-400 metres	79	21.53%	74	26.06%	74	24.10%	79	22.25%
401m - 1km	53	35.97%	46	42.25%	50	40.39%	53	37.18%
1.01km - 2km	41	47.14%	38	55.63%	39	53.09%	41	48.73%
2.01km - 3km	45	59.40%	41	70.07%	42	66.78%	44	61.13%
3.01km - 4km	30	67.57%	23	78.17%	26	75.24%	30	69.58%
4.01km - 5km	16	71.93%	9	81.34%	9	78.18%	13	73.24%
5.01km - 6km	7	73.84%	4	82.75%	5	79.80%	7	75.21%
6.01km - 7km	14	77.66%	10	86.27%	13	84.04%	13	78.87%
7.01km - 8km	6	79.29%	4	87.68%	4	85.34%	6	80.56%
8.01km - 9km	2	79.84%	1	88.03%	2	85.99%	2	81.13%
9.01km - 10km	5	81.20%	2	88.73%	3	86.97%	5	82.54%
10.01km - 11km	11	84.20%	5	90.49%	7	89.25%	10	85.35%
11.01km - 12km	10	86.92%	6	92.61%	7	91.53%	9	87.89%
12.01km - 13km	6	88.56%	4	94.01%	5	93.16%	6	89.58%
13.01km - 14km	1	88.83%	1	94.37%	1	93.49%	1	89.86%
14.01km - 15km	2	89.37%	1	94.72%	2	94.14%	2	90.42%
15.01km – 16km	6	91.01%	3	95.77%	3	95.11%	6	92.11%
16.01km – 17km	3	91.83%	1	96.13%	1	95.44%	3	92.96%
17.01km – 18km	0	91.83%	0	96.13%	0	95.44%	0	92.96%
18.01km – 19km	2	92.37%	1	96.48%	1	95.77%	2	93.52%
19.01km – 20km	1	92.64%	0	96.48%	0	95.77%	0	93.52%

20.01km – 21km	1	92.92%	1	96.83%	1	96.09%	1	93.80%
21.01km – 22km	0	92.92%	0	96.83%	0	96.09%	0	93.80%
22.01km – 23km	0	92.92%	0	96.83%	0	96.09%	0	93.80%
23.01km – 24km	1	93.19%	0	96.83%	1	96.42%	1	94.08%
24.01km – 25km	1	93.46%	1	97.18%	1	96.74%	1	94.37%
25.01km – 26km	4	94.55%	1	97.54%	2	97.39%	4	95.49%
Total	347		277		299		339	

Table 2: Summary table of findings where data excludes outliers to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of visitors who visit daily or weekly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly or monthly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically	
0-400 metres	74	27.11%	74	25.43%	79	23.94%
401m - 1km	26	43.96%	50	42.61%	53	40.00%
1.01km - 2km	38	57.88%	39	56.01%	41	52.42%
2.01km - 3km	41	72.89%	42	70.45%	44	65.76%
3.01km - 4km	23	81.32%	26	79.38%	30	74.85%
4.01km - 5km	9	84.62%	9	82.47%	13	78.79%
5.01km - 6km	4	86.08%	5	84.19%	7	80.91%
6.01km - 7km	10	89.74%	13	88.66%	13	84.85%
7.01km - 8km	4	91.21%	4	90.03%	6	86.67%
8.01km - 9km	1	91.58%	2	90.72%	2	87.27%
9.01km - 10km	2	92.31%	3	91.75%	5	88.79%
10.01km - 11km	5	94.14%	6	93.81%	9	91.52%
11.01km - 12km	6	96.34%	6	95.88%	8	93.94%
12.01km - 13km	3	97.44%	4	97.25%	5	95.45%
13.01km - 14km	1	97.80%	1	97.59%	1	95.76%
14.01km - 15km	1	98.17%	1	97.94%	1	96.06%
15.01km – 16km	3	99.27%	3	98.97%	5	97.58%
16.01km – 17km	1	99.63%	1	99.31%	3	98.48%
17.01km – 18km	0	99.63%	0	99.31%	0	98.48%
18.01km – 19km	1	100.00%	1	99.66%	2	99.09%
19.01km – 20km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%
20.01km – 21km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%

21.01km – 22km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%
22.01km – 23km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%
23.01km – 24km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%
24.01km – 25km	0	100.00%	0	99.66%	0	99.09%
25.01km – 26km	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	3	100.00%
Total	273		291		330	

Table 3: Summary table of findings where data includes dog walkers only and excludes outliers to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of all visitors		No. & % of visitors who visit daily or weekly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly or monthly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically	
0-400 metres	63	22.18%	60	25.75%	60	24.29%	63	23.51%
401m - 1km	43	37.32%	39	42.49%	42	41.30%	43	39.55%
1.01km - 2km	37	50.35%	35	57.51%	36	55.87%	37	53.36%
2.01km - 3km	41	64.79%	38	73.82%	39	71.66%	40	68.28%
3.01km - 4km	22	72.54%	18	81.55%	20	79.76%	22	76.49%
4.01km - 5km	9	75.70%	5	83.69%	5	81.78%	8	79.48%
5.01km - 6km	7	78.17%	4	85.41%	5	83.81%	7	82.09%
6.01km - 7km	12	82.39%	9	89.27%	11	88.26%	11	86.19%
7.01km - 8km	4	83.80%	3	90.56%	3	89.47%	4	87.69%
8.01km - 9km	2	84.51%	1	90.99%	2	90.28%	2	88.43%
9.01km - 10km	4	85.92%	2	91.85%	3	91.50%	4	89.93%
10.01km - 11km	9	89.08%	5	93.99%	6	93.93%	9	93.28%
11.01km - 12km	7	91.55%	5	96.14%	5	95.95%	6	95.52%
12.01km - 13km	4	92.96%	2	97.00%	2	96.76%	3	96.64%
13.01km - 14km	1	93.31%	1	97.42%	1	97.17%	1	97.01%
14.01km - 15km	1	93.66%	1	97.85%	1	97.57%	1	97.39%
15.01km – 16km	3	94.72%	3	99.14%	3	98.79%	3	98.51%
16.01km – 17km	2	95.42%	1	99.57%	1	99.19%	2	99.25%
17.01km – 18km	0	95.42%	0	99.57%	0	99.19%	0	99.25%
18.01km – 19km	1	95.77%	1	100.00%	1	99.60%	1	99.63%
19.01km – 20km	1	96.13%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%

20.01km – 21km	1	96.48%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%
21.01km – 22km	0	96.48%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%
22.01km – 23km	0	96.48%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%
23.01km – 24km	0	96.48%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%
24.01km – 25km	1	96.83%	0	100.00%	0	99.60%	0	99.63%
25.01km – 26km	1	97.18%	0	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
Total	276		233		247		268	

Table 4: Summary table of findings where data includes only those visitors from Wealden District to assess distance from SPA boundary in relation to frequency of visit

Range	No. & % of all visitors		No. & % of visitors who visit daily or weekly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly or monthly		No. & % of visitors who visit daily, weekly, monthly or sporadically	
0-400 metres	79	31.73%	74	33.79%	74	32.17%	79	32.11%
401m - 1km	52	52.61%	45	54.34%	49	53.48%	52	53.25%
1.01km - 2km	40	68.67%	37	71.23%	38	70.00%	40	69.51%
2.01km - 3km	37	83.53%	35	87.21%	36	85.65%	36	84.15%
3.01km - 4km	14	89.16%	10	91.78%	12	90.87%	14	89.84%
4.01km - 5km	11	93.57%	6	94.52%	6	93.48%	9	93.50%
5.01km - 6km	1	93.98%	0	94.52%	1	93.91%	1	93.90%
6.01km - 7km	7	96.79%	6	97.26%	7	96.96%	7	96.75%
7.01km - 8km	2	97.59%	2	98.17%	2	97.83%	2	97.56%
8.01km - 9km	1	97.99%	0	98.17%	1	98.26%	1	97.97%
9.01km - 10km	0	97.99%	0	98.17%	0	98.26%	0	97.97%
10.01km - 11km	1	98.39%	1	98.63%	1	98.70%	1	98.37%
11.01km - 12km	0	98.39%	0	98.63%	0	98.70%	0	98.37%
12.01km - 13km	1	98.80%	1	99.09%	1	99.13%	1	98.78%
13.01km - 14km	0	98.80%	0	99.09%	0	99.13%	0	98.78%
14.01km - 15km	1	99.20%	1	99.54%	1	99.57%	1	99.19%
Total	247		218		229		244	

Appendix 16: Visitor survey 2008: Distance travelled from home to SPA survey point.

All visitor data from 2008 is not directly comparable with 2016 due to the survey question about whether the visitor was a tourist differing.

Table 1: Data excluding outliers – Distance travelled from home to survey point per type of visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Sporadically	
	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes
75 th	5277	4km	8095	7km	11163	10km	13232	12km
80 th	6010	4km	9903	7km	11795	10km	16772	11km
85 th	6805	4km	11017	8km	13784	10km	17775	>15km
90 th	9111	5km	12799	13km	15945	13km	19699	>15km
95 th	11445	11km	15751	13km	17858	11km	22775	>15km
100 th	22861	>15km	20792	>15km	25562	>15km	32446	>15km

Table 2: Data excluding outliers – Distance travelled from home to survey point - cumulative visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily & Weekly		Daily, Weekly & Monthly		Daily, Weekly, Monthly & Sporadically	
	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes
75 th	6647	6km	7089	6km	7891	7km
80 th	7452	7km	7931	7km	9446	7km
85 th	8971	7km	9934	10km	11082	11km
90 th	10985	10km	11231	11km	12651	13km
95 th	14273	13km	14564	13km	16776	15km
100 th	22861	>15km	25562	>15km	32446	>15km

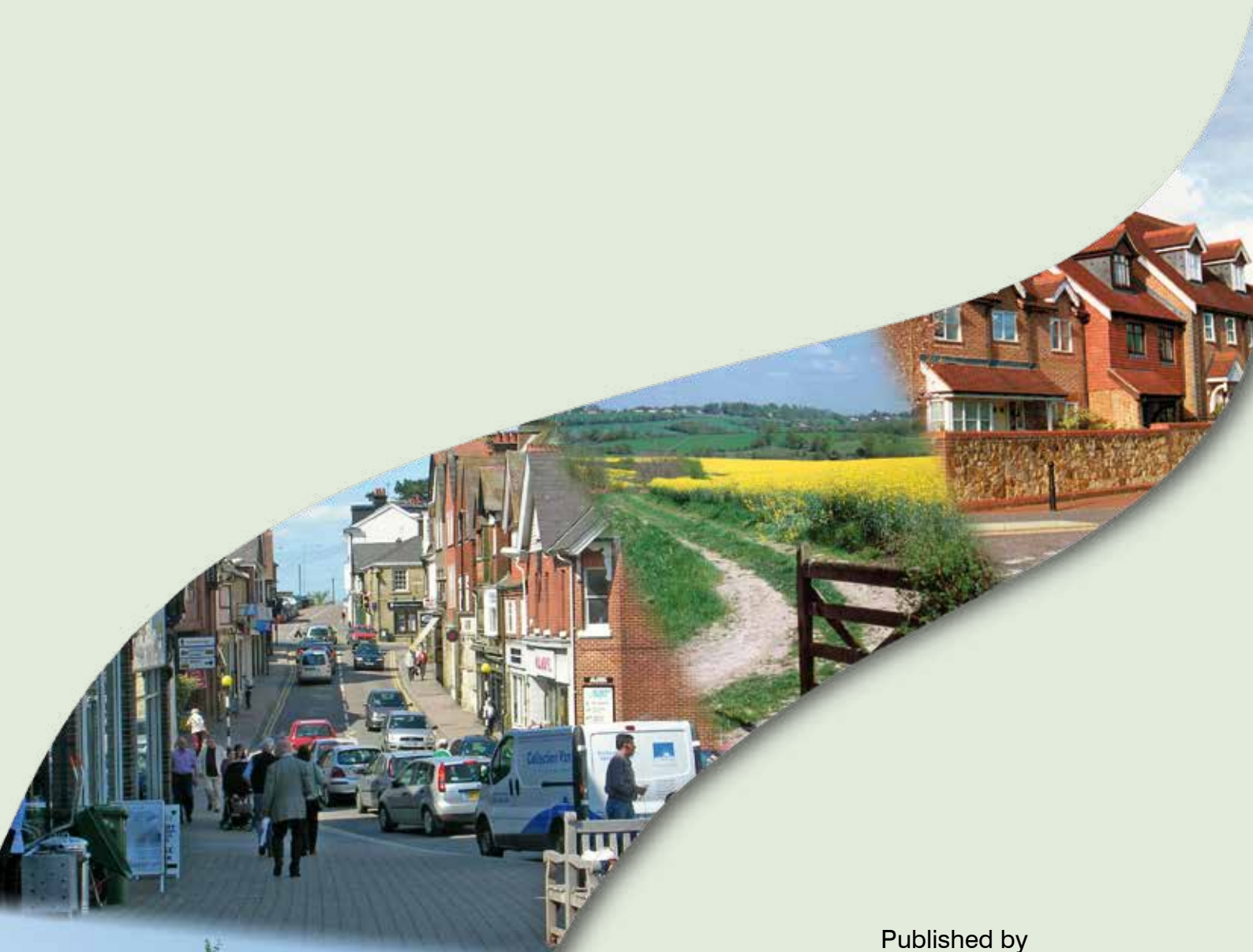
Table 3: Data including only dog walkers and excluding outliers - Distance travelled from home to survey point per type of visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Sporadically	
	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes
75 th	5426	4km	8439	7km	11148	10km	11956	10km
80 th	6056	3km	9909	7km	11588	9km	12434	11km
85 th	6910	4km	10724	8km	12424	7km	12826	12km
90 th	9595	7km	13490	11km	15212	7km	16760	11km
95 th	13237	11km	15844	13km	19671	11km	16788	13km
100 th	22861	>15km*	20792	>15km	25562	>15km	18032	>15km

*One postcode outside 15km buffer

Table 4: Data including only dog walkers and excluding outliers - Distance travelled from home to survey point - cumulative visitor frequency

Percentile	Daily & Weekly		Daily, Weekly & Monthly		Daily, Weekly, Monthly & Sporadically	
	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes	Percentile Distance	SPA Buffer taking in all postcodes
75 th	6576	6km	6922	6km	7345	6km
80 th	7385	5km	8009	7km	8671	7km
85 th	9225	7km	9893	10km	10495	10km
90 th	10781	10km	11197	11km	12032	11km
95 th	14449	13km	14593	13km	16036	15km
100 th	22861	>15km	25562	>15km	25562	>15km



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