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Sussex Green Space Project

Overview, final outputs, findings and recommendations

September 2022

Introduction

- This slide deck presents an overview of this project, its outputs and a summary of main findings and recommendations for future work.
- It has been prepared in place of a final project report
- It should be read alongside the project outputs – specifically:
  - Case study reports
  - Guide to initial assessment of parks for nature and people (containing method and templates)
  - Proforma online/ app based form and report

Project background & overview

- This project evolved from an initial conversation between Sussex Nature Partnership and Adur & Worthing Council Head of Parks and Foreshore. It was then progressed through collaboration with South Downs National Park Authority and East Sussex County Council (Public Health) who also provided funding.
- The initial project concept was developed in 2020. The stated aim and problem statement for the project is provided in the next slide as important background and context for the project.
- Funding was secured from SDNPA and ESCC in 2021 and project funds were held by ESCC. Contracts to consultants were issued in May/June 2021. Active work on the project ran from June 2021 - April 2022.
- Consultants appointed:
  - Ecological elements: Dolphin Ecological Consultants (Kate Ryland)
  - Social engagement elements: Resources4Change (Mike Kig, Jim Boot, Neil Smith)
  - Health Audits: Health Parks (Richard Tisdall)
- Project Management: South Downs National Park Authority and Sussex Nature Partnership
- Project synthesis and final outputs were coordinated by Sussex Nature Partnership.
- Partner local authorities: Adur & Worthing District; Wealden District (and three town councils in Wealden: Crowborough, Uckfield and Hailsham)
- Project Steering Group: SxNP, SDNPA, ESCC, A&W Councils, Wealden District Council

Project Aim and Problem Statement

SxNP Project Outline Feb 2021

Project Aim: *" to work with local authorities and town/parish councils in Sussex to develop a suite of methodologies for developing the potential of green and open spaces in public ownership to deliver benefits for nature and people – thus increasing their relevance across a range of public sector objectives including climate change, health and wellbeing, biodiversity and environmental quality"*

Problem Statement

- The local authorities, town and parish councils across Sussex own and manage an extensive portfolio of green and open spaces. These spaces range from historic urban parks, gardens and playing fields in towns and villages – to lengths of beach and foreshore, areas of countryside and accessible woodland. They are located in and around larger conurbations, smaller towns and rural villages.
- Management of these is often 'traditional' – based on a limited number of objectives such as provision of 'amenity' space for recreation and in many cases, management is not based on an analysis or understanding of the wider values of these spaces and what they provide for the environment, local economy, user groups and local communities.
- These spaces are thus underperforming against a range of wider 'natural capital', social and health factors. With greater understanding and targeted investment, they thus have the potential to become valuable natural assets, making a valuable contribution to both people and nature in the following ways:
  - The recovery of nature both locally and at a wider scale as part of 'nature recovery networks' across Sussex
  - Greater connection to nature and natural green spaces within local communities – with spaces designed and targeted to local community health and well-being needs
  - Carbon storage and improved air quality through new habitat creation
  - Support for pollinators through suitably created and managed habitats
  - Where feasible, greater resilience to flooding in flood-prone areas
- Current barriers to achieving this include:
  - Little/no spatial mapping of these areas and their wider connection to habitats
  - Little/no biological survey information of the species and habitats found in these spaces
  - Limited understanding of how these spaces are used and valued by people
  - Little information on local health needs or issues and how parks or green spaces could play a role in addressing these
  - Limited skills and confidence within existing management/staff and/or local communities to develop a wider and more ambitious approach to the management of these spaces
  - Ongoing reduction and constraints on budgets for park management across all types of local authority

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Project Approach

- Key approach: case studies of a selection of green spaces in Sussex to guide learning and development of tools for park managers.
- The case studies were to be used as a means of bringing together different perspectives (nature conservation, ecosystem services and public engagement) to think about how best to develop integrated thinking about parks for 'nature and people'
- Case studies were chosen in two districts in Sussex to provide examples in both East Sussex County Council and West Sussex County Council areas: Adur & Worthing Councils (West Sussex) and Wealden District (East Sussex)
- This approach also allowed the project to look at parks which are managed under very different models: Large District-wide Parks Department (A&W Council) and local management by town/parish councils (Wealden)
- Initially 8 sites were chosen (4 in each district). This was reduced to 7 with the removal of 1 site in Adur & Worthing where a natural capital assessment and social engagement were to be run through a separate project. The initial intention was to engage with tis project at fold in any learning from it.
- Selection of the case study parks/ green spaces was led by a number of criteria:
  - Include representatives of different typologies of park/ green space in public ownership
  - Reflect different ownership/management models found in Sussex, specifically:
    - those owned/managed by a district council (parks department)
    - those owned/managed by a parish or town council
    - engagement with park managers who were happy to be involved

Case Studies Selected

Green Space	Ownership & Management	Typology
Buckingham Park, Shoreham-by-Sea	Adur & Worthing District. Managed by District Council Ranger Service and Operational Staff	Large urban park with good amenities Relatively affluent local community.
Steyne Gardens, Worthing	Adur & Worthing District. Managed by District Council Ranger Service and Operational Staff	Formal Garden in busy town centre. Part of historic conservation area. Events space
Kingston Beach, Shoreham-by-Sea	Adur & Worthing District. Managed by District Council Ranger Service and Operational Staff	Beach/Foreshore Urban/ industrial harbor setting
Crowborough Country Park, Crowborough	Crowborough Town Council Managed by Town Council Ranger Service	Country Park Semi-natural/woodland Urban edge
Hempstead Meadows LNR, Uckfield	Uckfield Town Council Managed by Town Council Parks/Ranger staff	Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site close to town centre
Uckfield Cemetery, Uckfield	Uckfield Town Council. Managed by Town Council Parks/Ranger staff	Small Historic Cemetery (with extension). Still in use. Urban edge
Maurice Thornton Recreation Ground, Hailsham	Hailsham Town Council (no parks staff/ contractors). Local community sport organization very involved in driving change.	Medium sized town recreation ground with poor amenities

Project Outputs: summary

Output		Notes
Tools for Park Managers	Guide to **"Parks for Nature and People: Natural Capital Initial Assessment"**	Pdf document = process + signposting to resources Includes template forms [Need to provide links to downloads]
	Information Gathering: Prototype online/app based form and autogenerated report	Prototype developed. Online or app-based version will require 'host' (discuss under 'future work')
Portfolio of examples demonstrating approach	7 case study examples –	For each: - Ecological Report - Social Engagement Report - Natural Capital Initial Assessment
Final Project findings and recommendations	Social Engagement 'think piece' document	Conclusions from project consultants (Resources4Change)
	Overall project findings and recommendations	Final Slide set
Health Audits	Health Audit Reports for parks in Crowborough, Uckfield and Hailsham	Will be collated for final Health Audits sign-off (Sept/Oct)
	Analysis for each town	Analysis report completed. Findings to be presented at final Health Audit meeting (Sept/Oct).
	Review of tool and recommendations	Sept/Oct meeting

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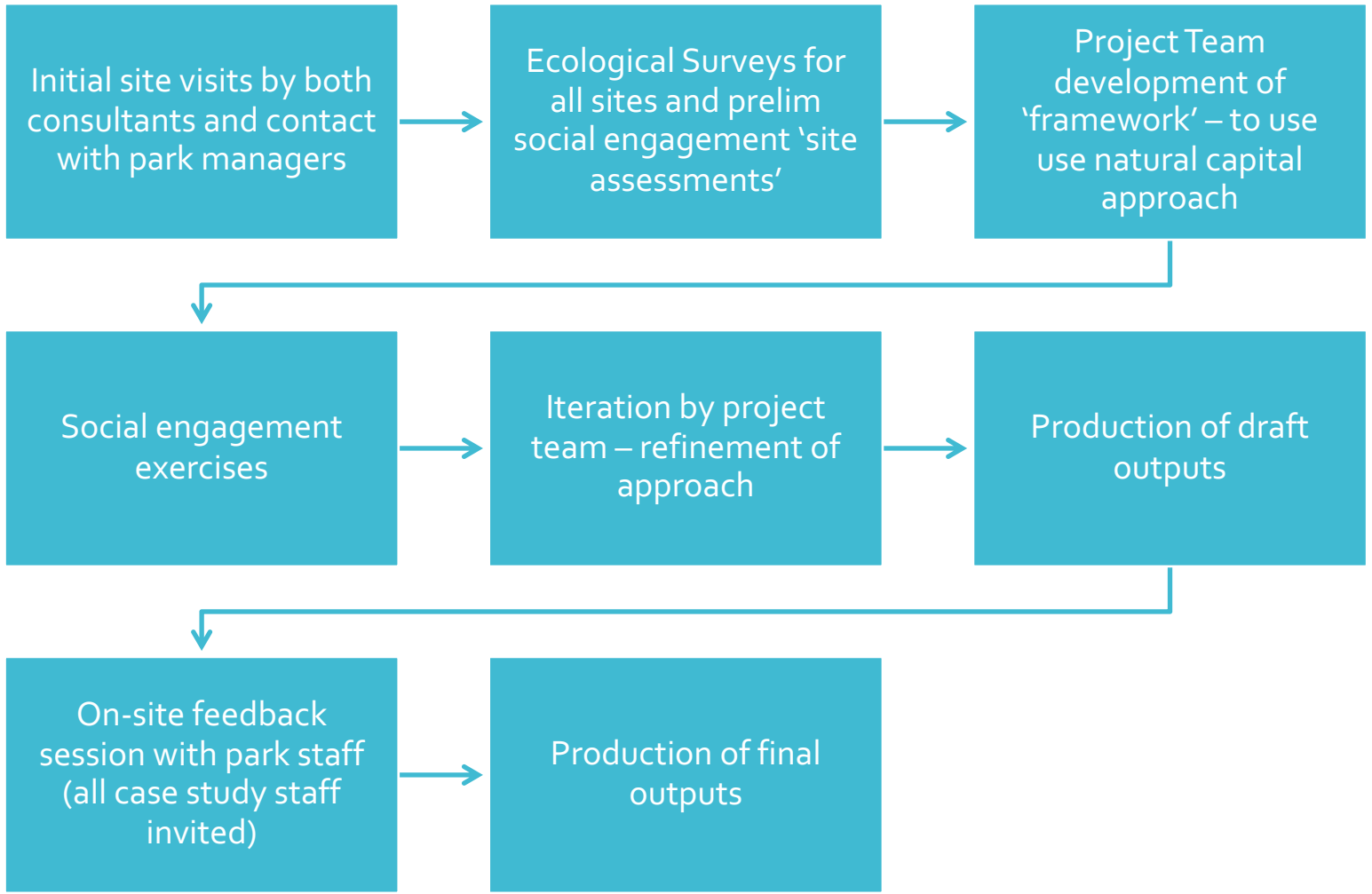
Steps followed during the project



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Project obstacles and limitations

- Covid – lockdowns had a significant impact on project delivery (meeting staff, social engagement exercises)
- Social engagement exercises were particularly delayed and only completed in full (i.e. all steps listed in table opposite) for 3 sites. See chart.
- Buckingham Park – completed step 4 after project timeframe (July 2022)

Sites	Ecological Survey	Social Assessment	Attitudes focused engagement	Aspirations focused engagement
Maurice Thornton				
Crowborough				
Hempstead Meadows				
Uckfield Cemetery				
Buckingham Park				
Kingston Beach				
Steyne Gardens				

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Principles underpinning the thinking

Guiding principles for the approach- emerged early in the process:

- It should set out a process that (where possible) can be carried out by park managers or local community/Friends Groups (not experts)
- Where possible it could use technology to help (e.g. app-based approaches will be useful way for park managers to collate information as they walk around their park)
- It should produce simple but meaningful outputs– aimed at broadly capturing what is there and what it does for nature and people (and avoiding over-egging the claims if there is no evidence to support this)
- It must help to demonstrate the multiple benefits that parks and green spaces provide – to help shift thinking away from a more narrow understanding of the function of these spaces
- It must work for the small size/scale of the spaces involved (challenge for natural capital approach)
- It should go beyond a traditional ecological or public engagement approaches – but bring the two together to think of the place in 'the round' and co-create proposals and visions for future

Overview of approach developed

4 main steps are set out in the toolkit, although with detailed guidance on each + examples from the case studies:

- Understand the place
- Identify its natural capital assets
- Identify benefits these provide and any potential for change
- Reflect, discuss and plan next steps…..

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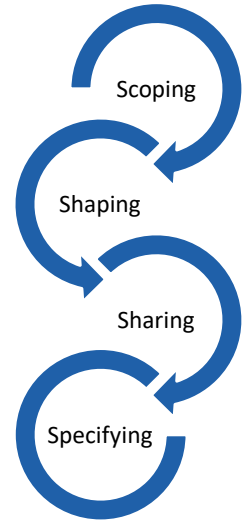
Overview of approach developed

This project sets out steps for **initial** assessment of benefits and potential of parks for nature and people: it is a **first step (i.e. Scoping). This is a key limitation of the outputs of this project.**

Once completed for a park, subsequent work will be needed to:

- Fill gaps in knowledge through further survey, studies, citizen science etc.
- 'Co-create' proposals for change with users and local people – via the 'park chat' model proposed

Strategic value: provides an approach that could be applied to all parks in a district /town suite of parks to help identify those which offer specific benefits and/or could be prioritized for action or resources.



Scoping: Understanding the current situation and the aspirations of those involved. Usually involves stakeholder engagement, consultation and desk research

Shaping: Putting the 'flesh of the bones' of emerging vison, strategies and plans. Usually involves further research, facilitated discussion and idea testing

Sharing: Giving people the chance to review drafts, critique and provide constructive feedback. Usually involves stakeholder engagement and consultation.

Specifying: A final 'product' that has stakeholder 'buy-in' and is not seen as 'yet another consultant report'.

Early learning?

Is natural Capital – a suitable framework for parks?

- The broad premise (i.e. that parks are assets that provide benefits for nature and people) WORKS…..
- But there are almost **no examples** of its application to typical urban parks at the site level (some natural capital accounts for larger parks – and several studies of natural capital 'value' of a suite of parks e.g. London)
- So this quickly became a 'thinking' project – assessing the broad natural capital approach and thinking about how to usefully apply it (if possible)!
- However, the small size of most parks and the small areas of habitats present makes it difficult to understand their 'ecosystem services' in a meaningful way
- So we rejected any attempt to quantify anything – and focused on **producing a simple framework** that would promote more thought about the range of benefits that a park or green space can provide and how these can be improved
- It focused on a method for 'initial assessment' to promote further investigation and discussion rather than providing 'all the answers'. Additional steps would then be needed in all cases to gather more information and co-create change with input from park users and other experts.
- Thus the approach developed places significant focus on co-creation of vision and ideas for change with users and local people with the 'guide' providing enough information on how to gather information that will help to '**start the conversation'**

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Key elements of the approach developed

- Understanding the place – and what it contains in the form of 'assets'
- A framework to help with this – using natural capital framework used in New Forest as a rough guide as this considered both natural and human assets
- Checklists to help identify assets
- Focus on 4 areas of 'benefit' that are relevant to parks:
  - Nature
  - Local environment
  - Users
  - Local community, economy, culture
- Keep this element simple and informed by ecological report and social engagement. Emphasis on indicating probable benefits (rather than anything more precise) and linking to the assets present
- Simple way to indicate potential for change (protect, enhance, restore)

Natural Assets			
Habitats		**Features**	
Semi natural habitats		Veteran/specimen trees	
Woodland/trees		Bare Ground	
Scrub		Brick/stone walls	
Hedges		Rocks, rockery or stonework (sandrocks)	
Grassland (tussocky)		Gravel paths	
Tall Herb		Dead wood	
Mosaic vegetation		Long/twig pile(s)	
Wetland		Compost heaps	
Stream /Ditch		Wooden posts/rails	
Pond/Lake		Wildflowers/ continuity of flowering	
Coastal habitats		Species diversity	
Marine area		Gravestones	
Urban habitats		Bat Boxes	
Flower beds		Bird Boxes	
Annual Bedding		Old Walls with soft mortar	
Ornamental Shrubbery		Sustainable Urban Drainage features	
Specimen and veteran trees		Green Roof(s)	
Amenity Grassland		Natural boundary features	
Long/unmown grassland		Timber groynes	
Open Water		Buildings (that may provide roosting sites for bird/bats)	
Hedging (non native))		Community Garden	
Herbaceous perennials			
Native Plants			
Other important indicators			
Flagship or Rare species present (yes/no)			
Visibility of wildlife/wildflowers (yes/no)			
Presence of INNS* (yes/no)			
Structural complexity of vegetation (High/low)			
Ratio of vegetation to bare soil and concrete/tarmac (high/low)			
Ratio of 'ecological' area to 'amenity' area (high/low)			
Habitat connectivity with surroundings (Yes/no)			

*INNS: Invasive Non-nature Species

Human			
Access/built		Cultural	
Open access land and routes		Governance (designation, status, formal governance structures)	
Visitor infrastructure		Traditions/customs take place here	
- Parking		Heritage features (e.g. historic garden, buildings)	
- Café/kiosk		Local skills and knowledge	
- Play area(s)		Sensory elements and perceptions present (landscape, aesthetic, connection to nature)	
- Outdoor gym		Volunteers/ opportunities to volunteer available	
- Paths/trails			
- Paths accessible to all			
- Toilets			
- Bins			
- Seating			
- Covered/group meeting areas			
Playing Fields and formal sports facilities			
Club/clubhouse			
Interpretation			
Other important indicators			
Level of tranquillity (low/med/high)			
Number of access points			

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Example: assets and benefits matrix

Legend
Condition of asset Good*** Moderate ** Poor *
Potential condition Good *** Moderate ** Poor *
Recommendation Protect, Enhance and/or Expand
The asset currently delivers benefits on this site ■ The asset possibly delvers benefits on this site (or very small level of benefit) ☐

Natural Capital Assets		Condition and Potential				Nature			Quality of local environment					People (users)					Community, culture & economy	
		Asset present/absent	Condition (current)	Condition (potential)	Recommendation	Biodiversity/wildlife	Pollination	Natural pest control	Air quality & noise regulation	Water quality regulation	Flood regulation	Urban cooling & shading	Carbon storage	Sense of Place/belonging	Connection to Nature	Access & Recreation	Health and wellbeing	Learning & Education	Social Interaction	Commercial activity
Habitats														☐	☐			☐		
Coastal Habitats	Vegetated Shingle	Present	*	**	Protect & Expand	■														
Grassland	Flowery & Tussocky grassland (bank)	Present	**	***	Protect & Enhance	■	■								☐					
Marine/ open water area with shingle beach		Present	**	**	Protect	■					☐			■	■	■	■	■	■	
Natural Features/																				
Old walls/stone and brickwork		Present	**	**	Protect	■														
Old Timber Groynes		Present	**	**	Protect	■								■						
Other Indicators of importance																				
Continuity of flowering		Present	**	***	Enhance	■	■								■					
Species diversity		Present	*	***	Enhance	■	■								■			■		
Built Assets																				
Visitor Infrastructure	Car Park	Present	**	**	Protect											■				
	Club/clubhouse																			
	Kiosk [temporary]	Present	**	**	Protect											■			■	■
	Seating	Present	**	***	Protect & Expand										■	■	■			
Heritage features	Historic Lighthouse	present	**	***	Protect & Enhance									■				■		
Cultural																				
Governance	Village Green status	Present	*	***	Protect & Enhance									■						
Traditions/customs	Site of RNLI lifeboat station	Present												■				■	■	
	Safe bathing	Present	**	**	Protect									■	■	■	■		■	
	Fishing mark(s)	Present	**	**	Protect									■	■	■	■			
Sensory elements and perceptions	Valued urban/industrial seascape	Present	**	***	Protect & Enhance									■	■	■	■	■	■	

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Additional tools created

- A prototype online/app based form was developed to enable park managers to collect relevant data that will help in the assessment process. This uses dropdown boxes and lists to make completion of the form easier. It can also be used on an app.
- This prototype was developed using free software (jotform) for the purposes of demonstrating its potential. It can be viewed here: https://form.jotform.com/220612209683048 . This 'auto-generates' a report in pdf form which records the information gathered. An example of this autogenerated report was prepared for Buckingham Park and was circulated with the final project documents.
- This prototype is currently held by SxNP and more development work would be needed to formalize it and understand how to make this work for each local authority who would like to use it (see Next Steps - slide 20).

"Co-creation"

- Contextualise this 'initial assessment' approach – as a first step in a **longer co-creation process** that must involve people who use and value the park
- R4C propose calling this 'Park Chat' to emphasise the importance of a conversation with park users and local people throughout the whole process of identifying a new vision and developing ideas for change
- Note: ecological report used early in any process to ensure expert knowledge and prominence of ecological understanding in conversations about change.

PROCESS – PARK CHAT DELIVERY MODEL

Scoping	Shaping	Share	Specify
•Ecological survey •Social Assessment •Engagment to access local knowledge and understand social context •Identify local champions and set up a stakeholder group (users, community, staff) to help steer the process	• Review what is known about the sites. Address gaps • Work with the stakeholder group to develop a vision, objectives and idendify opportunities and issues that need to be addresed	•Consult with the wider park community on the vision and emerging plan. Engage them in a prioritisation process to identify what is really important •Discuss future engagement including the idea of a Friends Group.	•Work with the Stakeholder Group to finalise the Action Plan. •Jointly adopt vision and Action Plan (Council & lead group) •Establish Friends Group as a key delivery mechanism • Start to secure funding and deliver vision

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Specific learning for the case study sites

- Suite of documents for each (ecological report, social engagement report, natural capital initial assessment) – which can now be used to guide management of their sites
- Specific 'wins' on some sites:
  - Uckfield Cemetery 'discovered' as valuable site for waxcap fungi (close to SSSI status); changes to management regime; involvement of Sussex WT for further study. Very positive engagement from park manager in town council
  - Crowborough Country Park: confirmation of ecological value and re-enforcement of management approach for Ranger (newly in post)
  - Maurice Thornton: worked with Hailsham Active to run community engagement to draw up plans for change which can now be taken forward for more detailed plans and funding
  - Hempstead Meadows: Raised profile of this town centre nature reserve as part of local natural flood protection; flagged potential for more interpretation to increase benefits for people
  - Buckingham Park: progressed engagement with a new Friends group; changes already introduced for some natural habitats and features
  - Walshes Park (ecological report only) – informed changes to management regime and contractor for habitat management on the site
  - Kingston Beach: social engagement revealed helpful information about local community values and thoughts about the site; revealed previously unknown ecological value
  - Steyne Gardens: ecological advice for site management; confirmation of no specific 'community' to engage with in this busy town centre park
- In all cases, very positive interaction from staff despite serious pressures on their time.
- A&W Park Department reported that the project had exceeded expectations in helping to lift level of knowledge and engagement of parks staff in thinking about the spaces they manage and their potential

Feedback on the approach:

park manager face to face session (June 2022)

- Ecological reports – are invaluable as a starting point for discussion with people. They provide an evidence base that helps to understand the potential for changes that will support nature and also provide changes that can benefit people. People find the map based presentation most helpful. Very useful social engagement tool.
- Park managers and rangers may be able to carry out the identification of natural assets and benefits – **but further training/ guidance will be needed in most cases to guide them through the steps and 'upskill' on ecological knowledge**
- It is absolutely vital to capture the 'community voice' (what do they want to see happen in the park) – and 'bring them along'
- If using any online / social media approaches – this will need a strong 'call to action' (an online approach was tried for Uckfield Cemetery but didn't have enough publicity to work).
- Any co-creation process will need to go at the pace of the users/local community
- It is important to identify the 'local change agents' and work with them (Hailsham Active – example in Hailsham working to drive change in that town's park)
- Understanding the context of each park is key: political, local community setting, tensions, issues, staff resources and time constraints
- Staff time in almost all cases is stretched to extreme levels. Finding time to do this sort of work will require support and 'buy in' from their managers, budget holders and decision-makers
- Engaging local politicians to help unlock resources and support for parks. The political landscape in which all park managers work is key – and is often the source of barriers to progress (lack of understanding of the importance of parks, siloes within local government – so no champions for parks or joined up thinking)

Going forward:
Proposed uses of the methodology

- At the park level
  - to provide park managers with a means to start to identify a wider vision for individual parks/ green spaces based on a more holistic understanding of the value of these spaces for nature and people
  - to specifically guide park managers on how to increase the benefits of their space for wildlife and flag any tensions with other uses that may have to be resolved through approach, design, location etc.
  - to provide park managers with an approach for engaging people in thinking about the value and potential of the park and capturing their views and thoughts as part of planning for change;
- At the wider strategic level (across a suite of parks)
  - to provide park departments and budget holders for parks with a tool for assessing a suite of parks and what they deliver as a whole.
  - Application across a group of parks can also help to identify the specific significance of each park relative to others (e.g. wildlife, recreation etc) and this can help to target investment and specific resources where these will yield the most benefit and identify where there is potential for specific types of change.
  - To provide local government (town/parish/district) with an approach to better understand the role of their parks in 'nature's recovery' and to bring forward 'opportunities' that could be fed into county-scale Local Nature Recovery Strategies
- At the community/parish level
  - To provide community groups, park users, Friends Groups etc with a tool to help them better understand the value and potential of their local green spaces and enable them to influence change; it may be of specific value in context of neighbourhood planning, helping to identify actions for community action and investment

Reflections on barriers to delivering on potential of parks/ green spaces in Sussex

- Political context. All parks involved in this project shared political issues related to lack of funding, difficulties in demonstrating wider values of parks to decision-makers – but yet growing pressure on local politicians from local people to deliver more for and from parks.
- Resources – on the ground, staff are very stretched and operational obligations mean they have very little time to engage with 'reflection' and delivering additional benefits from their parks. Year on year they are expected to deliver more for less . Increased pressures on parks means that most time is spent 'fire-fighting' an dealing with operational issues. Climate related pressures are starting to bite affect the condition of parks and producing new issues to deal with (and park managers are not equipped to deal with these)
- Administrative set up!
  - Where there is a dedicated parks department (e.g. district level), there may be more support for staff keen to engage in this type of exercise and may be able to 'join up' across departments to find budget!
  - At town/parish level responsibility for parks can be very 'siloed' (split between different committees such as sport/biodiversity etc) – and this can create real barriers to thinking about how to manage parks to deliver a wide range of policy objectives. Resources are ring-fenced for a limited number of functions (e.g. grass cutting for sports pitches) and cannot be deployed to other activities. At political level – it may also be difficult to achieve integrated thinking and budgeting for parks
  - Park managers may want to drive change – but they don't won't be able to unlock additional budgets (may be powerless to affect change); indicates the need to influence decision-makers to find new and innovative ways to fund parks
  - Engaging and influencing the politicians about the importance and value of parks will be vital to achieve any progress
- It remains difficult to 'connect' parks to the delivery of wider policy areas and funding: e.g. climate resilience, health, quality of local environment, social cohesion etc. May need much more evidence and demonstration to convince politicians of their value in delivering multiple benefits! Will need to bring different actors together (community, local authority, public health etc) to shift mindsets

What next?

A set of obvious next steps can be delivered by SxNP and project partners this year:

Complete the project:

- Review of the "Health Audits' work – September/October 2022 and produce reflection on its findings (SxNP)
- 'Test' the whole approach with park managers and community/neighbourhood planning groups outside the case studies (SDNPA, Parks networks in South East, district councils)

Other immediate 'easy'/ low costs steps (September – December 2022)

- Create a dedicated web page for Sussex Green Space Project – on SxNP website and upload outputs (SxNP)
- Create circulation list for all park managers in Sussex (via Local Authority Network and district councils?) (SxNP)
- Circulate outputs to all on circulation list (SxNP)
- Host a webinar for Local Authority Network (district councils – officials and elected members)(SxNP)
- Identify how to host the **prototype online form and report** (SxNP to initiate discussions with others about this)

Future areas of work – Phase 2?

Beyond those next steps, there are a range of other areas of activity that could be developed to start to tackle some of the bigger 'system' problems encountered during the project and to further roll out its outputs:

- Develop thinking on how to tackle the political issues facing parks, their funding and role in delivering multiple benefits
- Produce a summarized version of the 'guide' for community/parish use (infographic?) and disseminate to parish and town councils and specific district departments – via webinar (and recorded download) and series of training 'on site'
- Develop and run induction/ training courses for park managers across Sussex
- Create specific resources for community groups and Friends groups
- Work through some of the case study sites – from initial assessment through to *co-created* management plan (developing guidance for remaining steps)
- Progress action around the skills piece – i.e. how to upskill park managers to deliver this sort of approach. Connection to London Green Spaces Skills hub
- Re-connect with Edinburgh City Council/ University of Edinburgh to trial their prototype Parks/GI App (may have a cost involved)
- Roll into a 'Sussex Green Space Project – phase 2'? Funding application to suitable funder to establish some long-term posts in Sussex to create a specific support network and resources for park managers in Sussex.

With thanks to the project team

With thanks to the project funders, steering group and project team for all their input

- Funders: ESCC (Public Health), South Downs National Park Authority
- Steering Group: Philippa Reece (Adur & Worthing Councils), Kelly Sharp (Wealden District Council), Natalie Bumpus (Wealden District Council), Terry Hume (ESCC), Ellen Reith (ESCC), Kirsten Williamson (SDNPA), Claire Kerr (SDNPA)
- Project Team: Kate Ryland (Dolphin Ecological Surveys), Mike King, Neil Smith, Jim Boot (Resources4Change), Julie Middleton and Kate Cole (SxNP)

Dolphin Ecological Surveys

Resources FOR CHANGE

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South Downs National Park Authority

East Sussex County Council