Report for Bird Aware Solent 2017/18

Created by Healthmatic Ltd
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1. Introduction

1.1. The purpose of this report is to establish a baseline understanding of the volume of visitors to a designated area of the coast. The exercise has been designed so that it may be repeated over time to illustrate patterns of use in monitoring and informing on the effectiveness of the Bird Aware Strategy. The work is purely for Bird Aware Solent and was commissioned by Chichester District Council.

2. Locations

2.1. The report is based on one year's data for 10 footfall and 1 Cycle counter locations for the period 1st November 2017 until 31st October 2018 which were installed along footpaths on the South Coast at the locations detailed below. Maps showing counter locations have been included in *Appendix 1*.

Table Showing Locations of Counters	
Location	**Grid Reference**
Lepe	SZ444986
St Helens	SZ634890
River Medina	SZ510927
Salterns Quay	SU580051
Weston Shore (Pedestrian and Cycle)	SU440098
Ashlett Creek (1st November 2017 – 11th April 2018) Ashlett Creek (11th April 2018 – 31st October 2018)	SU469031 SU470031
Portchester	SU613046
Hook with Warsash	SU498044
Langstone Harbour	SU708049
Fishbourne	SU840041

Table 1: Table showing 6-digit Grid References of Counters

2.2. The general location of each counter was decided by Bird Aware Solent Project, the precise location of the counters was decided by Healthmatic and the Lead Ranger of Bird Aware Solent. All locations were assessed as natural pinch points in the landscape which enabled counters to be deployed to ensure all pedestrians and cyclist were counted.

3. Methodology

3.1. All footfall counters installed are PPC Counters with a built in GN7 remote sender and a Passive Infra-Red sensor (PIR) which picks up usage by measuring changes in heat. The PIR Sensors are installed at a height of one metre to enable Adults and Children over the ages of 3 to be counted accurately. This height is selected to avoid the PIR registering dogs as a footfall figure. This sensor will also pick up cyclist and include them within the usage count.

3.2. The GN7 then sends a message on a weekly basis to a remote sever via GPRS with data for that week. The data is time stamped to provide hourly usage figures.

3.3. The counters are checked on a monthly basis to check for any damage and calibration. The figures are checked on a weekly basis to spot any abnormalities within the data. Where figures appeared to be extremely high or extremely low an engineer was dispatched to check the counter for damage and calibration.

3.4. To calibrate the counters, a built-in test indicator is used to detect when the PIR is being activated. If the sensor picks up a change in the heat signature the GN7 will give an indication alerting the Engineer. The engineers will spend half an hour with the counter making sure that everything is working as it should.

3.5. At Weston Shore a dual sensor counter was used. The sensors used where a PIR to pick up footfall and a Magnetometer to pick up Cyclists, each sensor is wired into the same GN7 remote sender and given an input number so we can identify where the count is coming from. As the PIR will also register any Cyclists, leading to a double count, this is corrected at the calculation stage All calculations are completed before they appear in the online Reporting Centre. This counter was checked monthly and calibrated in the same method as the others.

4. Vandalism

4.1. Ashlett Creek had vandalism issues between the period of 11th December 2017 and 11th April 2018. The counter was vandalised on 3 separate occasions leading to Healthmatic and Bird Aware Solent deciding to move the counter to a new location, this location was further away from the path but still within the 6-metre sensor range. Once the counter was moved to the new location the Vandalism stopped.

4.2. As a consequence of the vandalism experienced, the period of 11th December 2017 – 11th April 2018 where populated using hourly and daily averages based on the footfall figures we had received from 1st November to 11th December and 12th April to 30th April. We used Lepe as a comparison to Ashlett Creek. The figures up until 11th December 2017 at Lepe and Ashlett Creek where similar, so we analysed weekly percentage increases/decreases at Lepe and applied them to the averages we had created at Ashlett Creek. These dates are highlighted in yellow in Doc 2, 3 and 4

4.3. The averages we created give a fair reflection of what trends you would expect to see at Ashlett Creek during this period and can be used to make a reliable decision of yearly averages. The data will be less reliable when looking at Winter (December, January and February) and Spring trends (March, April, May), this is because we have averaged out 14 weeks of data in a 24-week period.

5. Events

5.1. An event is a situation where an extreme increase in thermal detections is seen over a short period of time, these increases then return to normal levels after this period. In the situations described below in 5.2 and 5.3 there were no obvious activities near these locations.

5.2. Hook with Warsash experienced an increase of thermal detections between Tuesday 24th April 2018 and Thursday 26th April 2018. Following investigation and consultation with Bird Aware Solent we could not find any events which may have happened during this period and contributed to the increased activity. We have included the data as collected but this should be noted during any Data Analysis.

5.3. Langstone Harbour experienced an increase of thermal detections between Wednesday 3rd May 2018 and Wednesday 17th May 2018. Following investigation and consultation with Bird Aware Solent we could not find any events which may have contributed to the increased activity. We have included this data as collected but this should also be noted during any Data Analysis.

6. Data Analysis

6.1. As we currently only have 1 years' worth of data, the report focuses most of the data analysis on Hourly, Monthly, Seasonal and Regional trends.

6.2. For the purpose of the data analysis we have not included any data calculations to make allowance for circular routes or one-way routes. Based on observational data and locations of paths the sites where used in a mixture of both ways. Therefore, making assumptions and calculations of data would not have been helpful. However, based on observations by Healthmatic Ltd we have included some comments on directional use.

7. Monthly Trends

7.1. Analysis started by observing how individual sites performed monthly, (total usage per a month in *appendix 2 figure 1*). From these monthly figures we are then able to analyse which month each counter hit peak usage and which month experienced most usage across all counters. We are also able to analyse month on month averages, increases/decreases by counter to see which trends could be established. February and April saw an increase in usage on the previous month across all counters, suggesting that these months see a trend which is relevant to the whole of the south coast. A decrease in usage was seen at 10 out of 11 counters in December, March and October compared to the previous months.

7.2. *Appendix* 2 figure 2 shows the fluctuation in figures for each counter throughout the year. The chart gives us an indication of which month each counter was at its busiest and its quietest. Most counters hit peak usage during June and July which coincides with the start of the summer holidays with the quietest months being December and January.

7.3. *Appendix* 2 figure 3 shows the average usage for all counters per month, from this chart we can see that peak usage across all sites is in July with a steady climb in usage starting in April. The quietest month was December with a steady climb in usage before a dip in March.

7.4. In summary the Monthly analysis has helped us establish an increase in usage between January – February and March – April across all counters. This suggests a trend which may have an impact on other sections of pathways across the south coast. February and March both fall outside the traditional summer months, however school holidays did fall during these months in Hampshire in 2018 (12th Feb -18th Feb and 2nd April – 15th April) which could explain the sudden rise in usage during these periods. A decrease in usage in December, March and October can also be seen, with December being the lowest usage month on average across all counters. On average July was the busiest month following a climb in usage between April and July before usage dropped away in August and continued to fall away until January. Temperatures in Hampshire peaked in July 2018 for the year with School Holidays in the local area starting on 21st July 2018, which could be contributing factors towards July being the peak month. *Table 2* below shows a brief summary of what can be found at *Appendix 2 Figure 1*. Fishbourne Coast Gate and St Helens Duver both experienced their quietest months outside of December and January. Both counters where in full working order during this period and there does not appear to have been any factors at the time which may have impacted the usage.

Table 2: Table showing summary of data found Appendix 2 Figure 1.

Summary of Busiest and Quietest Months and Average Use				
Counter Location	**Busiest Month**	**Quietest Month**	**Total counts for year**	**Average Usage over the year per a month**
Ashlett Creek	August	December	9,513	793
Fishbourne Coast Gate	June	March	73,378	6,115
Hook with Warsash	April	December	88,316	7,360
Langstone Harbour	July	January	149,796	12,483
Lepe Loop Path	July	December	20,883	1,740
Medina East Path	June	January	21,448	1,787
Portchester	June	January	45,611	3,801
Salterns Lane Bench	April	January	31,531	2,628
St Helens Duver	August	May	75,903	6,325
Weston Shore Bike	July	December	24,670	2,056
Weston Shore Pedestrian	May	December	220,986	18,416
All Counters	**July**	**December**	**762,035**	**69,275.91**

8. Seasonal Trends

8.1. Data has been split into the 4 seasons with the following months making up each season.

- Spring – March, April and May
- Summer – June, July and August
- Autumn – September, October and November
- Winter – December, January and February

These seasons could then be analysed to establish which seasons experienced the most usage. We could also establish which counters where most effected by various potential seasonal trends. The data for the seasons was established by using the table shown in *Appendix 2 figure1*.

8.2. Analysis started by combining usage figures to create a total usage figure for each Counter per season (These figures can be viewed in *Appendix 2 Figure 4*). These figures showed what we would expect to see, which is an increase of usage between Spring and Summer with a decrease between Summer – Autumn and Autumn – Winter. Hook with Warsash is the only exception to this trend, with a decrease in usage between Spring and Summer. This exception is created by the 3 days of high usage mentioned in paragraph 5.1. Hook with Warsash was the only counter to see usage peak in the Spring rather than the Summer which was also caused by the high usage mentioned in paragraph 5.1.

8.3. Salterns Lane Beach experienced a small 3% rise in usage between Spring and Summer with Weston Shore Pedestrian seeing a small 8% increase compared to 48% increase on the Weston Shore Bike counter.

8.4. Fishbourne Coast Gate experienced the highest increase between Spring and Summer of 743.

8.5. Winter was the quietest season for all the counters with exception of Fishbourne coast gate which experienced its lowest usage during Spring 2018. The counter had no issues during this period with no obvious reasons as to why the usage was lower during the period. Winter trends suggest lower usage because of colder temperatures and darker nights (Up to 5hrs less light per a day in Winter compared to Summer)

8.6. In Summary the Seasonal Analysis showed us the trends we would have anticipated. An increase of usage between Spring and Summer, and then a decrease of usage between Summer and Winter, with the odd exception as mentioned in the paragraphs above. Fishbourne Coast Gate (743%), Langstone Harbour (154%), St Helens Duver (139%) increases between Spring and Summer suggest that these footpaths benefit from a larger influx of usage during the Summer months than other monitored locations. Weston Shore see's the smallest increase of 55% between the quietest season of Winter and busiest season of Summer, which

suggests that the seasons changing does not have such a high impact at this site compared to others. Similar suggestions could be made about Hook with Warsash with a 60% increase between Winter and Spring. *Table 3* below shows a summary of usage for each season and a percentage calculation showing the % increase from quietest to busiest season.

Table 3: Table showing total seasonal usage and % Increase between Quietest and Busiest Season.

Overview of Seasonal Usage					
	Spring Usage	**Summer Usage**	**Autumn Usage**	**Winter Usage**	**% Increase between Quietest and Busiest Season**
Ashlett Creek	2,175	3057	3,051	1,230	149%
Fishbourne Coast Gate	6,290	53,026	7,305	6,757	743%
Hook with Warsash	35,454	21,874	16,769	14,219	60%
Langstone Harbour	31,479	79,878	33,611	4,828	1554%
Lepe Loop Path	5,020	9,349	3,764	2,750	240%
Medina East Path	5,776	9,169	4,634	1,869	391%
Portchester	12,758	17,855	8,947	6,051	195%
Salterns Lane Bench	10,407	10,767	5,883	4,474	141%
St Helens Duver	13,370	31,898	18,029	12,606	153%
Weston Shore Bike	6,212	9,223	5,561	3,674	151%
Weston Shore Pedestrian	61,936	67,172	48,589	43,289	55%

9. Regional Trends

Table 4: Table showing designated areas for each counter.

Designated Areas for Each Counter			
New Forest	**Isle of Wight**	**Southampton Water**	**Eastern Harbours**
Lepe Loop Path	St Helens Duver	Hook with Warsash	Salterns Lane Beach
Ashlett Creek	Medina East Path	Weston Shore Bike and Pedestrian	Portchester
			Langstone Harbour
			Fishbourne Coast Gate

9.1. To see which areas of the coast where used more frequently than others we split the 10 units into regions as detailed above (*figure 4*).

9.2. The data was then transposed into the table below (*figure 5*). The table below was created by adding all seasonal usage figures (*Appendix 2 Figure 4*) together for each region and then creating an average footfall Figure. For the purposes of this analysis we added the bike and pedestrian counts at Weston Shore to create 1 counter. This was to provide an accurate reflection of usage for this area.

Table 5: Usage Averages for each region.

Summary of Usage Averages for each Region								
	New Forest		Isle of Wight		Southampton Water		Eastern Harbours	
Spring Average Footfall	3,597		9,573		51,801		15,233	
Summer Average Footfall	6,203	72%	20,533	114%	49,134	-5%	40,381	165%
Autumn Average Footfall	3,407	-45%	11,331	-45%	35,459	-28%	19,936	-51%
Winter Average Footfall	1,990	-42%	7,237	-36%	30,591	-14%	5,527	-72%
Average Usage for Year	15,197		48,674		166,985		81,077	
% Increase between Quietest and Busiest Seasons	212%		184%		69%		631%	

9.3. From the averages in figure 5 Southampton Water shows the highest average footfall with 166,985. This region also experienced its peak period in Spring rather than Summer like all the other regions, these figures are inflated by the event at Hook with Warsash in paragraph 5.1. All regional peak data is viewable in the bar chart in *Appendix* 2 figure 5.

9.4. Eastern Harbours experienced an increase of 631% between the Winter and Summer seasons suggesting this region experiences larger influxes of usage during the Summer period compared to the other regions. It also experienced a 165% increase between Spring and Summer.

9.5. Southampton Water experienced the smallest increase of 69% between Winter and Spring (Its busiest month). This region seems to have smaller peaks and dips throughout the year suggesting it is a well-used area throughout the year not just during spring and summer. Spring and Summer figures were similar with only 5% difference. This region also demonstrated the smallest drop of 28% from Summer to Autumn with the other regions suffering drops of 45 – 51%.

9.6. In summary the regional data gives an insight into what regions are experiencing steady usage all year round and which regions see larger increases during the Summer period. Southampton Water is the most popular place to visit during the summer but Eastern Harbours see's the largest increase in usage. This usage immediately drops in Autumn and then even further in Winter compared to the other regions, suggesting it is a prime area during the warmer months. The Isle of Wight and New Forest both have impacts during the summer but here Spring, Autumn and Winter usages seem stable.

10. Daily Data

10.1. Daily data was analysed to give us an average usage figures for each day of the week. This was to enable us to establish on which day on average experienced the greatest usage per counter and to also establish if the busiest and quietest days of the week changed through the seasons.

10.2. The table below shows a brief summary of the data which was analysed (Available in document 2 Bird Aware Daily Averages).

Table 6: Table showing Summary of daily averages and peak days

Summary of Daily Averages and Peak Days							
	Peak Day throughout Year	**Weekday Average**	**Weekend Average**	**Peak Day by Season**			
				Spring	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**
Ashlett Creek	Sunday	23	34	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday	Thursday
F,Bourne Coast Gate	Friday	230	170	Saturday	Friday	Sunday	Sunday
Hook with Warsash	Wednesday	234	279	Wednesday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
Langstone Harbour	Monday	390	401	Monday	Monday	Saturday	Saturday
Lepe	Sunday	47	84	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
Medina East Path	Sunday	52	76	Sunday	Tuesday	Sunday	Sunday
Portchester	Sunday	113	154	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday
Salterns Lane	Tuesday	88	82	Friday	Tuesday	Mon/Sun	Saturday
St Helens Duver	Sunday	203	292	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday
Weston Shore Bike	Saturday	62	82	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday
Weston Shore Pedestrian	Sunday	556	737	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday

10.3. Overall Weekend averages are higher than Weekday averages with a few exceptions, at Fishbourne, Coast Gate and Salterns Lane. There are no obvious reasons for this to be the case. Sunday proved to be the most popular day across all the counters with 6 of the counters recording this as there busiest day. A chart is available in *Appendix* 2 *figure 6* to show a summary of the counts.

10.4. Summer had a mixture of peak days across all counters, with longer sunlit hours and school holidays an apparent factor during these months. Saturdays still proved popular during this period but with 4 counters experiencing usage peak midweek (Monday Tuesday, Friday) there is a trend to show that these areas are being used throughout the week more during the summer period.

10.5. During the shorter daylight hours of Autumn and Winter weekday use was at its lowest with Saturdays and Sundays proving the most popular days. Ashlett Creeks average busiest day during Winter was Thursday. All daily averages for this period are low (11-17) and as some of the data was averaged out as mentioned in

paragraph 4.1 – 4.3we would not say that Thursday is definitively the busiest day during this period and that all days were of similar use.

10.6. In summary the daily data shows a that weekends tend to be busier than weekdays during the Autumn and Winter however during the spring and summer weekdays tend to see more usage to the point were certain days become busier than a weekend.

11. Hourly Data

11.1. The hourly data analysed can be found in *Document 3 Bird Aware Hourly Averages* and the raw hourly data can be found in *Document 4 Bird Aware Hourly Data*.

11.2. Ashlett Creek did not have a definitive hour of peak activity each month, it showed a similar usage throughout the day across all 12 months. The hourly data did show that the counter does not see much usage after 7pm even during the summer months. The counter does see an increase in usage between 5am and 9am during July, August, September and October.

11.3. Fishbourne Coast Gate experienced higher usage from 5am in the morning through to 10pm at night during June with peak usage at 12pm. Midday during June was also its busiest period of the year. This shows an extended use of the footpath during June compared to November when the path is being used between 7am and 4pm.

11.4. Hook with Warsash experienced consistent levels of use between the hours of 6am and 4pm throughout the year but saw those hours of use increase to 5am and 9pm during the summer months. There are high hourly usages through the day during April which are linked to events mentioned in *paragraph 5.1.* Peak hours throughout the year mostly occurred during 9am – 12pm with but hourly counts remaining consistent throughout the year.

11.5. Langstone Harbour experienced its highest usage between 11am and 4pm throughout the year with its peak usage coming between 12pm and 2pm. July showed on average the busiest hour of the year at 2pm. Hours of use increased from 7am – 5pm during November and from 6am – 8pm during the summer.

11.6. Lepe indicated similar results to Ashlett Creek with similar usage throughout the day, it did see busier periods between 11am – 4pm with the hours of 11am – 1pm busier during July. Hours of use during the Winter were 7am – 5pm, increasing from 8am – 9pm in the summer months.

11.7. Medina East Path showed no obvious peak hour throughout the year with the path seeing similar usage throughout the day all year. The path did see an increase of usage during the hours of 5am and 9pm during June and July.

11.8. Portchester experienced most of its usage before midday with the hours of 8am – 12pm proving the most popular throughout the year. The path tends to be used between 7am – 6pm during the Winter months with those hours increasing from 4am – 8pm during the summer months.

11.9. Salterns Lane experienced most of its usage at 8am and 3pm, this occurred throughout the year across all seasons. Hours of usage increase from 6am – 6pm during the winter to 5am – 7pm in the summer which is the smallest increase in hourly usage across all locations.

11.10. St Helens Duver experienced its highest usage between 1pm – 4pm throughout the year with 3pm -4pm being the busiest period between June and August. Winter sees the footpath used between 7am - 6pm with those hours increasing from 5am – 8pm during the summer.

11.11. Weston Shore saw consistent pedestrian usage during the hours of 4am – 8pm throughout the year with a very small variation from that in Winter and Summer. Throughout the year 2pm – 3pm was a peak hour for pedestrians. Cyclists were using the path between 6am – 8pm, overall peak usage between 2pm – 5pm throughout the year. Usage across the pedestrians and cyclists were consistent across the year without giving a peak hour across any month.

11.12. All counters showed varying results when the hourly data was analysed but there is a trend of increased use early in the mornings and in the early evening hours during the summer months. Ashlett Creek, Lepe and Medina all have similar consistent flow of usage throughout the day without showing a definitive peak period. The other counters showed a trend of mid-afternoon during the summer being the highest usage times throughout the year.

12. Observational Data

12.1. During the survey hour long, observational visits were taken to establish patterns of usage around the three counters at Hook with Warsash, Saltern Lane, and Weston Shore. We grouped any users of the path into the following groups: Single Person, Groups of 2, Groups of 2+, Cyclist, Dog Walkers.

12.2. We have added a table below which shows which groups were observed during an hour period.

12.3. There were no cyclists at Salterns Quay or Hook with Warsash, neither of these paths are paved which could have an impact on this.

12.4. Weston Shore seen a wide range of users using this section of path, there was no definitive pattern in what direction the path was being used.

12.5. Hook with Warsash showed a number of groups entering the path and heading to the beach, none of these groups then re-entered the path during the hour survey but its location would suggest that it would be used later on.

Table 7: Table showing what type of visitors used the path.

	Group Type					
Counter Location	Single User	Group of People 2 and under	Group of People 3 or more	Cyclist	Dog Walkers	Total
Salterns Quay	3	0	2	0	4	9
Weston Shore	10	13	1	14	13	51
Hook with Warsash	1	4	1	0	1	7

13. Summary

13.1. Based on the first year of data we have collected there are already trends starting to appear. The most apparent being that the summer is seeing increased usage across most counters. Winter has the opposite effect with less usage and shorter usage hours.

13.2. The more remote paths of Lepe, Ashlett Creek and Medina East Path have a consistent hourly, daily and monthly usage throughout the year which is lower than some of the more major paths surveyed but they have consistent usage all day and all year. They all do however see an increase in use at the weekends. Pathways in the Southampton Water and Portsmouth Harbour regions are proving the most popular, with midday hours during the summer having the greatest impact on these locations.

13.3. Weekends are having an impact, with most locations experiencing an increase in usage during this time but overall the increase in usage is small. St Helens Duver is an exception to this with a 44% increase in average use between weekdays and weekends.

13.4. Hook with Warsash and Langstone Harbour both indicate that their usage can increase dramatically with possible events happening nearby *mentioned in paragraph 5.4*. These are the only 2 events which were obvious, based on the data provided by the counters but it gives an indication that events near any of these paths could see an impact on how they are used during that period.

13.5. The following counters have a main car park located within 200 metres; Weston Shore, St Helens Duver, River Medina and Langstone Harbour. This would make these paths easy to access and therefore possibly more popular than some of the more remote locations.

13.6. Based on observational data Lepe, River Medina, Hook with Warsash and Langstone Harbour suggest that users are going out and back the same way

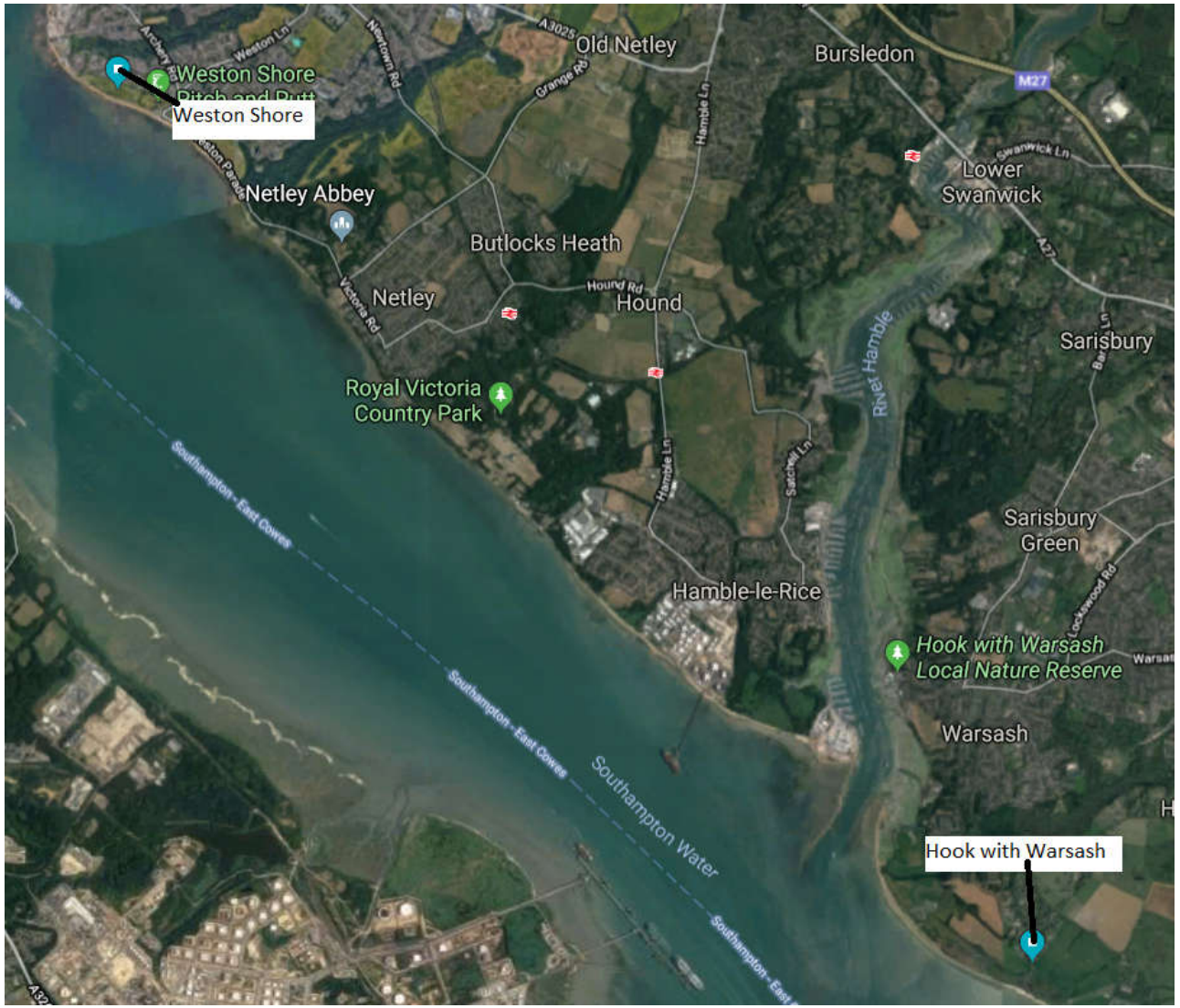
13.7. With the second year of counts due to begin in October 2019 there should be a clearer picture emerging of what is happening across the south coast and if there are any new trends appearing across the counters.

Appendix 1

New Forest Counter Location

Isle of Wight Counter Locations

Southampton Water Counter Locations



Salterns Quay and Portchester

Langstone Harbour and Fishbourne

Appendix 2

Figure 1: Monthly usage per a counter.

Month	Ashlett Creek	Fishbourne Coast Gate	Hook with Warsash	Langstone Harbour	Lepe Loop Path	Medina East Path	Portchester	Salterns Lane Beach	St Helens Duver	Weston Shore Bike	Weston Shore Pedestrian	Average per Month
November	412	2,123	4,705	3,864	990	1,141	2,003	2,536	5,031	1,327	15,435	3,597
December	265[1]	2,671	4,218	2,804	737	564	1,226	2,011	4,080	1,004	9,819	2,649
January	419	1,712	4,607	697	917	514	793	911	3,435	1,298	15,541	2,766
February	546	2,374	5,394	1,327	1,096	791	4,032	1,552	5,091	1,372	17,929	3,723
March	469	1,594	4,505	1,055	928	699	3,059	1,853	4,573	1,138	14,686	3,099
April	608	2,237	22,077[2]	2,178	1,534	1,436	3,574	4,868	5,885	2,199	21,395	6,126
May	1,098	2,459	8,872	28,246	2,558	3,641	6,125	3,686	2,912	2,875	25,855	8,030
June	814	38,173	7,441	11,852	2,616	4,359	6,454	3,611	3,328	3,369	24,882	9,718
July	817	11,692	7,557	43,316[3]	3,910	2,375	5,744	3,809	13,288	3,477	22,425	10,765
August	1,426	3,161	6,876	24,710	2,823	2,435	5,657	3,347	15,282	2,377	19,865	7,996
September	1,442	2,669	6,613	15,466	1,503	2,264	4,174	1,678	4,775	2,336	18,735	5,605
October	1,197	2,513	5,451	14,281	1,271	1,229	2,770	1,669	8,223	1,898	14,419	4,993

[1] Vandalism occurred between 11th December 2017 and 11th April 2018, these counts are an average as per Paragraph 4.2.
[2] These figures include the event as per Paragraph 5.1.
[3] These figures include the event as per Paragraph 5.2.

Figure 2: Monthly usage per a counter bar chart.

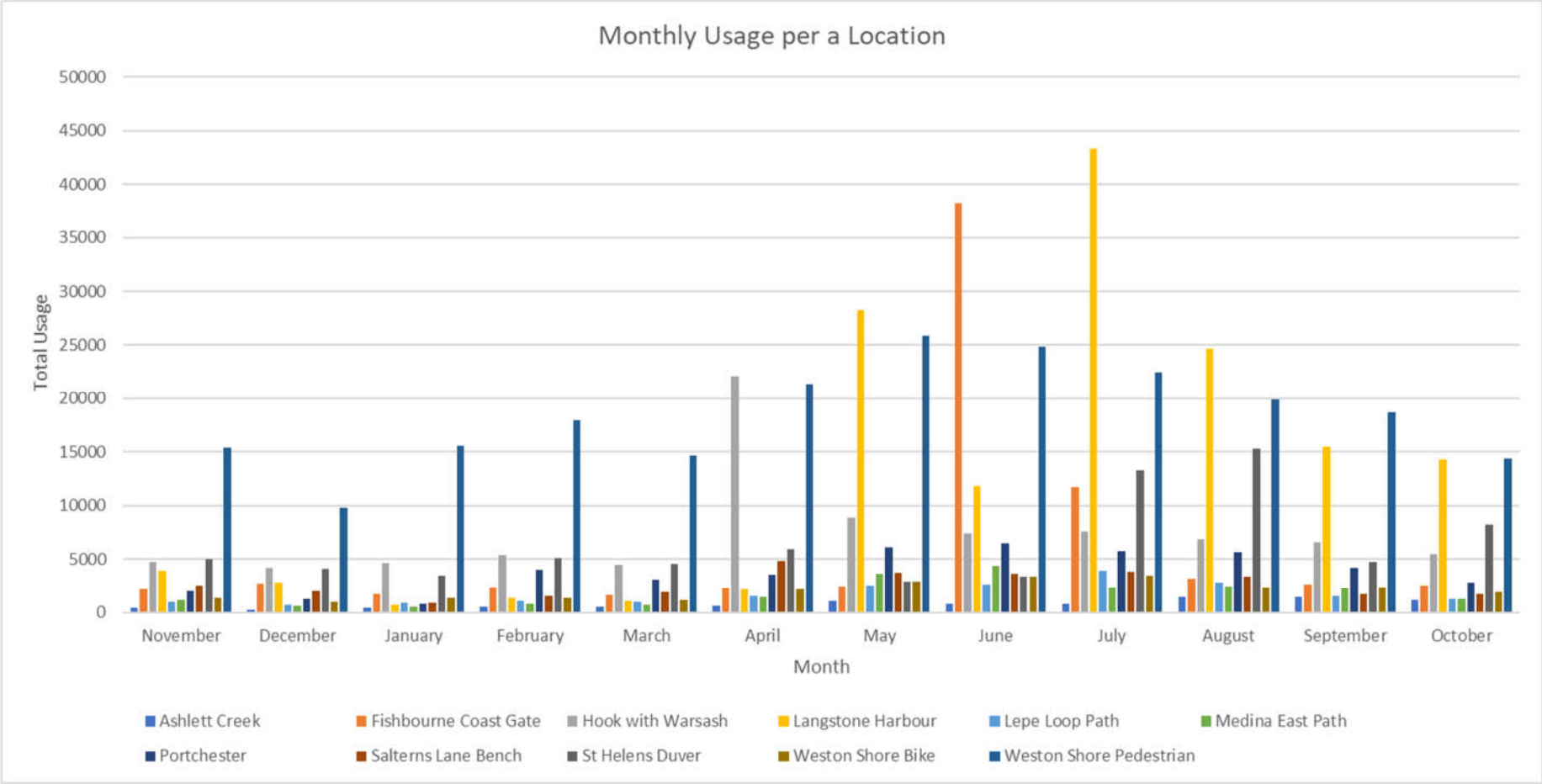


Figure 3: Bar Chart showing average monthly figures

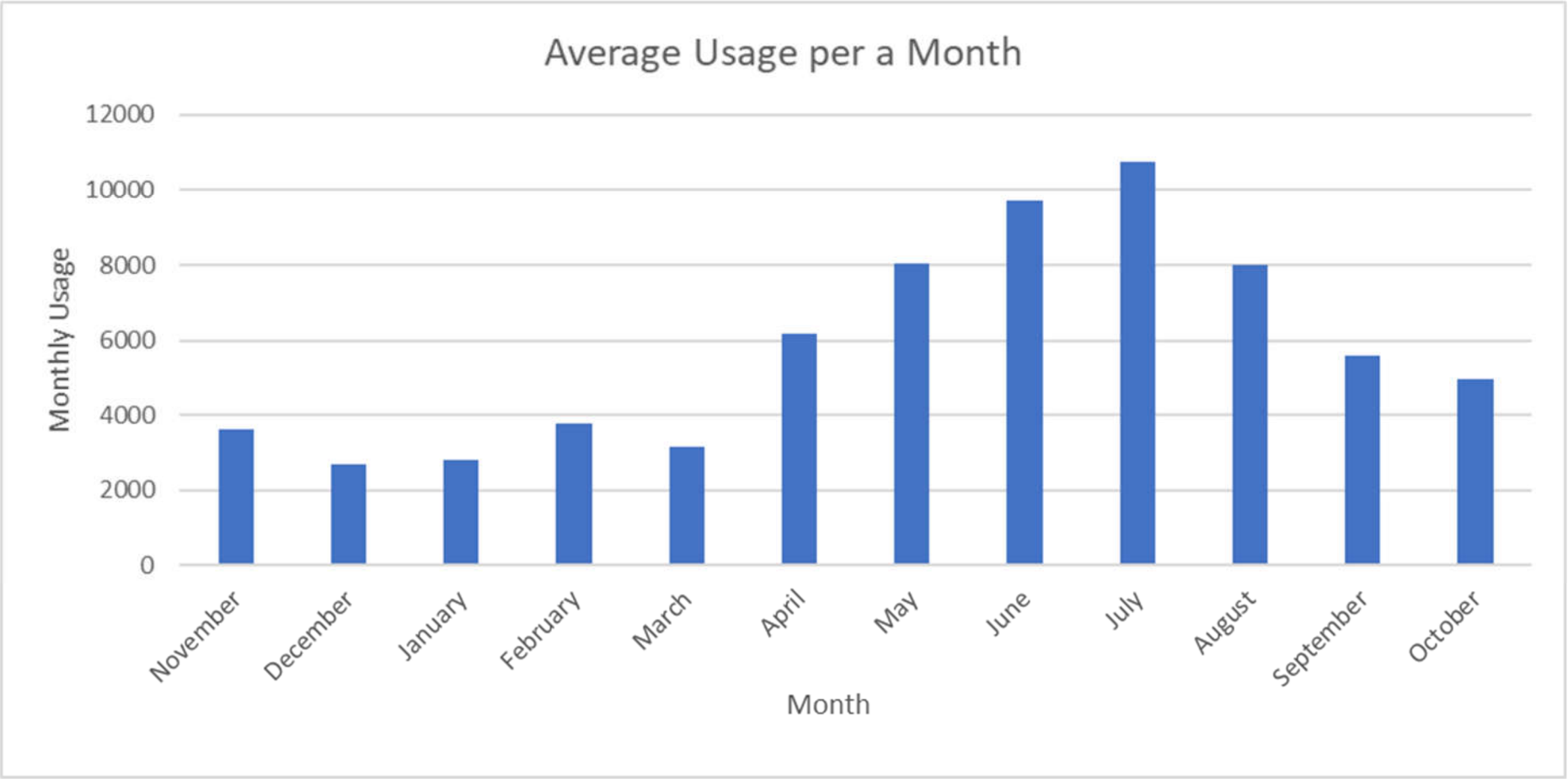


Figure 4: Seasonal Monthly Figures.

Season	Ashlett Creek	Fishbourne Coast Gate	Hook with Warsash	Langstone Harbour	Lepe Loop Path	Medina East Path	Portchester	Salterns Lane Bench	St Helens Duver	Weston Shore Bike	Weston Shore Pedestrian
Spring Usage	2175	6290	35454	31479	5020	5776	12758	10407	13370	6212	61936
Summer Usage	3057	53026	21874	79878	9349	9169	17855	10767	31898	9223	67172
Autumn Usage	3051	7305	16769	33611	3764	4634	8947	5883	18029	5561	48589
Winter Usage	1230	6757	14219	4828	2750	1869	6051	4474	12606	3674	43289