

Project Report I: *Findings from Qualitative Stages*



Case Study Area of 'Broadly Engaging with Tranquillity' (BETP), Purbeck, Central South Dorset

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Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BETP	Broadly Engaging with Tranquillity Project
DCC	Dorset County Council
DCF	Dorset Coast Forum
ESRC	Economic Social Research Council
GIS	Geographical Information System
IUCN	International Union Conservation Nature
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NIA	Nature Improvement Area
PAC	Participatory Action Consultation
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PDC	Purbeck District Council
RoW	Rights of Way
UoW	University of Winchester

Overview of Project and of Project Report I

This project has been designed to identify local views on the notion of ‘tranquillity’ and ultimately to represent these views as models and maps of relative tranquillity/non-tranquillity of the Purbeck, Dorset and its surroundings.

As a consequence, we have acknowledged and incorporated both objective and often highly subjective local views on what is perceived or experienced as ‘tranquillity/non tranquillity’¹ in the case study area². This is a complex task but has been guided by previous studies³. However enhancements to the two key studies previously conducted have been made in terms of: the breadth of the views targeted including those of householders and of the ‘hard to reach’; in how these views are facilitated; the location of the case study area introduces a coastal dimension to investigating ‘tranquillity/non tranquillity’; and ultimately, in the creation of the maps and models of tranquillity through GIS activities⁴, a high resolution of 5-20 metres is progressed.

In order to create these models and meet the needs of our partners and our own audiences⁵, all of the data collated, firstly had to be divided into views that could or could not be modelled and/or mapped via a GIS. This decision was guided by existing geospatial databases currently maintained by managing authorities and other governing bodies.

At the participatory events, mappable views were additionally ranked by participants in order of importance. In relation to responses from the household and onsite surveys, mappable views were grouped into the similarities of topics identified and the frequency with which these views appeared were totalled. These activities supported the quantification of views required to process this data into the GIS and underpin the relative degree of tranquillity/non tranquillity perceived/experienced in the case study area according to local views. (Refer to GIS Project Report IV & GIS Methodology).

Of 9,663 views collated, 55% (54.83%) were able to be modelled/mapped in GIS. Those that were not tended to be highly subjective, unsurprisingly perhaps, demonstrating the intangibility of the tranquillity concept. Examples include ‘tranquillity’ being interpreted by participants and survey respondents through their childhood memories, triggering highly personal emotions, as descriptions of a ‘peaceful/calm/restful’ state of mind and/or even were informed by judgements on activities permitted in the area. Geospatial databases, cannot model or map these views as they currently stand, yet they are still considered very much of value: a) in providing local, contextual information on participants/survey respondents’ views on the concept of tranquillity as they experience/perceive it in the case study area: an extensive database founded in local views on tranquillity is now created that is in stark contrast with the sense of tranquillity historically recorded by institutions⁶; b) based on a qualitative analysis and interpretation of these views, in assisting GIS researchers on their selection of databases used to inform the models: and c) through the frequency with which these views have appeared, a highly vocal local view on the more emotional value, as a non-material benefit of tranquillity, is indicated to contribute to participants’ and respondents’ sense of well-being: an objective reported in the existing Dorset

¹ CPRE Technical Report 2004 MacFarlane *et al.*

² Primarily the Purbeck area of the Dorset AONB.

³ CPRE Commission of Northumbria & Northumberland Universities. MacFarlane *et al.* 2004, 2005.

⁴ 5m to maximum 15 meters compared to 250m progressed in 2004 by Mac Farlane *et al.*

⁵ Comprising Academics, colleague practitioners, policy makers and politicians, residents and visitors.

⁶ Thus meeting a key objective and rationale for the creation of the BETP (Refer to ESRC Proposal 2013)

AONB Management Plan and further outlined by the five UK principles of sustainable development⁷.

A mix of qualitative and quantitative data resulted from the initial research stages based on participatory action research, and subsequent stages encompassing an extensive household survey and several onsite surveys: the latter of which were informed by a semi-structured design. Subsequently the analysis that followed was of a qualitative and quantitative format. However, given the fundamental imperative of depicting views as models and/or maps of tranquillity through the use of a GIS, we have needed to quantify, wherever possible, all of the topics, inclusive of many of the highly qualitative views presented to us by participants.

We recognise that such quantification is not aligned with the purest sense of what can be considered as of a qualitative philosophy (Bryman 2004). However, it was necessary to quantify the qualitative data a) to progress the process of transferring data where possible, into the GIS system created; and b) quantifying the qualitative data was envisaged to support our partners in their use of these findings in policy formulation, in responding to consultations and ultimately in presenting these findings to their key audiences, inclusive of the public, of County Councillors and of external funders, to whom approaches may be made in order to extend the research framework across the county.

Analysis of data collected at the participatory action research events commenced in July 2014 prior to conducting two subsequent research stages of the household questionnaire and finally, of six onsite surveys. A similarity of views conveyed on 'tranquillity' and 'non-tranquillity' were evident in each of the research stages regardless of the research tool used and ultimately, views were collated until no new data emerged. Responses have also proved to be very similar to those previously collated through alternative research⁸. As such, we are confident that we reached a saturation⁹ point of data collected.

Whilst numerous views have been collated, the key 'factors'¹⁰ of influence in creating models and maps of 'tranquillity/non tranquillity' concern the results of household questionnaires, the six on-site surveys and of Activity Seven conducted during each of the Participatory Action Consultation (PAC) events and of Activity Five at the Resident Events. These two activities concerned up to ten participants in any one working group¹¹, discussing and consensually agreeing amongst themselves on what they considered most/least represented their collective views, whilst not compromising their individual preferences on what they perceive as 'tranquillity/non tranquillity'.

This collaborative working encouraged amongst participants and the deliberation that ensued, was enhanced by participants selecting and prioritising from the range of views they had previously conveyed throughout their event and amongst their own working group. In turn, a ranking of these views resulted which was enhanced by participants weighting the value of each of their preferred views by using up to 25 votes on features related to 'tranquillity' and up to 25

⁷ DAONB Management Plan 2014-2019 pp.15-16

⁸ CPRE Commissions Northumbria & Northumberland Universities MacFarlane et al 2004, 2005

⁹ Data collected was considered to have reached theoretical saturation (Glaser & Strauss 1967)

¹⁰ Factors: terminology used in GIS methodology to relate to views/themes used and the value of each theme according to votes placed.

¹¹ Three working groups of up to six participants in each group resulted at each of the three PAC Events. Three working groups resulted at each of the three Resident Events resulting in a maximum of 10, minimum of four participants at any one resident event.

votes on aspects considered to represent ‘non-tranquillity’. Thus, in recognition that the partners emphasised the research framework be of practical and transferable use¹², a simple multiplication value of research findings was also provided to each of the views/themes considered by the participants to most /least represent their own views on ‘tranquillity/non tranquillity’ in the case study area. These views/themes and the subsequent votes cast are fundamental to the GIS activities conducted to progress the compilation of the models and maps of ‘tranquillity’ required (Refer to Project Report IV & GIS Methodology for further information).

Following direct observations of each of these groups, and on further analysis of each theme following each event, there were a number of themes and subthemes identified that effectively constitute what participants consider enhances or detracts from their perceptions/experiences of tranquillity. To enhance the analysis of these themes and audit interpretations, each theme could initially be attributed to four broad categories. These categories are associated with ‘humans’, ‘natural’ environments, with both ‘human and natural’ attributes and to named ‘places’, primarily identified within the case study area. (Refer below to Tables 1 to 6 inclusive and Appendix 1).

At a second layer of analysis, views collated from each of the groups were then subdivided across one or more of nineteen *themes*¹³: a task facilitated by the use of emergent analysis¹⁴. These themes were subsequently distinguished according to whether or not they were reported by participants to represent ‘tranquillity/non-tranquillity’ and finally ranked according to the total *votes* placed by participants at each of the research events held (Refer to Tables 7, 9 & 11 below: Sections Two and Three: Appendix 1).

The full view expressed by each participant is recorded where possible. However, the majority of views tend to be presented as a topic described precisely in the participants’ own words that were conveyed during ranking exercises. As such, we have strived to capture the most accurate view of each participant conveyed at each stage of the research and where possible, minimise the risk of any researcher bias on interpreting that view.

Once compiled, the findings were compared with observational notes made at each of the events and were subsequently confirmed with project team members who attended and observed each of the consultation events¹⁵. Finally, results were compared with the findings of previous studies. In so doing, a detailed checking process has taken place on the researcher’s interpretation and categorisation of each view firstly by category, secondly by theme, by subthemes and finally by votes, whilst working to maintain the original views/topics conveyed by participants¹⁶. Details on the construction of attributes, themes and subthemes are presented in Appendix 1 and the original listings of views, themes and votes collated from Activity Seven at the PAC events and Activity Five at the Resident events are provided in Appendix 2. These views are further presented throughout Appendix 3 according to a thematic framework created of 19 subjects.

¹² Refer to ESRC Proposal Document and first project meeting notes.

¹³ Codes (in this case themes, can overlap more than one category (O’Reilly, K. 2005)

¹⁴ Validated in qualitative research best practice Braun & Clark 2008

¹⁵ In the main, two key researchers led on the qualitative data analysis: the Principal Investigator and the Research Assistant. This resulted in a series of checking processes of the views with original sources of information.

¹⁶ Contributing to the ‘credibility’ of researcher interpretation, equated to a quantitative form of internal validation, (Bryman 2004), addressing *triangulation* processes and aligned to best practice in case study research (Yin 2003 a & b). As the findings were comparable to previous research conducted, a form of *internal reliability* can also be argued (Bryman 2004).

The final checking process of the themes and subthemes recorded and of votes allocated required verifying records directly with participants and survey respondents. This checking stage¹⁷ required organising a Verification Event which was held in September 2014, Wareham. All participants and survey respondents¹⁸ were invited to attend this all day drop-in event. Any queries on the data were presented to attendees and where people did not turn up, a number of emails were sent post event. Following the event and receipt of emails, corrections were made to the relevant group's views.

This document is the first in a suite of four technical reports compiled. This first Project Report presents the key stages of the journey undertaken by the research team and participants in the qualitative stages of researching local views, on 'tranquillity/non tranquillity' in the case study area of Purbeck and its surroundings. Subsequent reports present findings from the Household and Onsite Surveys. Information specifically in relation to GIS is presented in the fourth and final technical report.

Comments are welcomed and along with queries, should be directed in the first instance to Denise Hewlett, University of Winchester, Hants. SO22 4NR.

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¹⁷ Considered contributing to best practice in conducting qualitative research (Guba & Lincoln, 1981; Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Guba & Lincoln, 1982)

¹⁸ Contact made only where residents gave us permission to do so.

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The completion of this research has essentially involved numerous people who were both directly and indirectly related to the BETP. Amongst the warmest thanks for their steady and consistent support firstly goes to the BETP project team members themselves, inclusive of the academics, volunteer research assistants, deriving from our student community of both undergraduates and postgraduates and last but certainly not least, the practitioners representing the team of the DAONB and GIS Department of DCC: the sheer culmination of which resulted in exchanging previous experiences, existing knowledge, data, creative ideas, time and mostly their solid determination in progressing what was required to complete this research project. Notwithstanding the objectives of the ESRC, warmest thanks are also conveyed to the ESRC and its Case Officers, for the faith shown in funding this project and their support made available to us pre-, during and post-project. Our thanks also go to a number of further teams from within DCC for not least their interest but also the support they provided the BETP in relation to the access they created to numerous stakeholders and/or data relevant to progressing this project: these include the team of the Dorset Coast Forum, staff from Highways', Economic Development and from amongst the team of the Wild Purbeck NIA. Through these teams, access was created to almost three hundred external governing agencies, community groups, covering a range of social, environmental, economic and political interests, and a number of NGOs. To all these organisations we convey the sincerest gratitude in your continued support of the work that has been progressed.

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Lastly, this research is hugely dependent on those members of the local resident and business communities and visitors to the case study area who responded to the survey and amongst these, those who further extended their time to attend the research events. For reasons of confidentiality they cannot be named here but sincerest thanks are extended to all without whose engagement, the research simply could not have been progressed.

Structure of Project Report I

This report includes all qualitative data collated and interpreted during this twelve month project via the participatory action research events and in relation to one open question posed to householders through the household survey conducted. As such:

Section one provides an initial description of the data collected through the participatory action research events commencing with the first layer of coding and the broadest four categories to a more detailed second layer of coding by ‘*themes*’ associated with participants’ views on ‘tranquillity/non tranquillity’.

Initially data related to the PACs events is reported followed by the data collected during the Resident Events. In each of these cases, views are presented firstly according to ‘*category*’, secondly as ‘*themes*’ and finally as ‘*places*’ identified as either representing ‘tranquillity or non-tranquillity’ in the participants’ view.

Section Two reports on the **votes** cast by participants at each of the research events held. This section firstly presents information by themes and then takes the reader to a third stage of analysis by reporting subthemes identified in each of the previously reported themes. This is presented firstly according to data received at the PAC events and subsequently, from the Resident Events.

Section Three dissects votes according to each working group. In relation to residents’ views these are further disaggregated according to the participants’ theoretical classification as being either an ‘engaged’ or ‘disengaged’ member of the local community.

Section Four is distinctive in providing an analysis of responses received from a second key research stage of householder survey, conducted in June 2014. These surveys comprised closed questions but also one open question. The results of the latter are presented in this report due to the identical form of qualitative analysis and interpretation used for these responses as progressed for the data collated during the participatory action research events.

Statistical analyses of responses to the closed questions used in both the household and onsite surveys are provided in two additional reports: **Project Report - II Household Survey** and **Project Report - III On site Surveys**. The views collated on each of these surveys are not expected to be merged with any other data so as to support the creation of distinct mapping models and the research team’s activities of comparing views/models of tranquillity amongst distinct groups of participants. ***Appendices relevant to Project Report II and Project Report III are provided as relevant, at the end of each of these reports.***

In relation to this document **Project Report I**, the appendices are substantial and form their own document for ease of readership. In this report, Appendix 1 provides information on how the coding and theming of data has been constructed and progressed. Appendix 2 presents the original views and subsequent rankings of these views according to each of the working groups who attended the PAC and Resident Events. Appendix 3 presents the results of merging all views conveyed from each group across a thematic framework comprised of nineteen themes identified on both tranquillity and non-tranquillity. Appendix 4 presents the results of a deeper analysis of each view according to the theme it was originally identified. This resulted in a number of subthemes being identified that are duly reported. Appendices 5 and 6 presents a list

of each groups' views together with their votes allocated according to themes, firstly, in relation to 'tranquillity' and then 'non tranquillity'. Appendix 7 supports findings presented in Section Three of this document by providing lists of views that have been colour coded to facilitate the qualitative interpretation of the data according to themes and subthemes. Appendices 8 to 11 inclusive provide a listing of views received on one open question presented to householders in the household survey conducted. The four appendices relate to the four categories of household respondent groups identified and include those classed as 'engaged' and 'disengaged' members of the local community.

Interpreting views and votes from a GIS perspective

Whilst consultation with the GIS team has been held throughout the research and participants at consultation events were guided on what could/not be mapped, we are conscious, as detailed above, that the listings do include some features that cannot be realistically mapped e.g. behaviour of others affecting personal experiences of tranquillity.

In addition, the household survey and on site survey participants have not received direct guidance on what can be mapped: a rationale supported by the qualitative research methodology undertaken and the principle of avoiding claims of bias. As such, all listings included in this report, have warranted further refinement by the GIS research team whose responsibility it is to identify what can/not be mapped from data currently made available.

On the GIS team's review of the final listings of views, models of 'tranquillity' and 'non-tranquillity' are designed according to:

- Participant Groups;
- Each of the PAC events;
- Each resident group – maintaining distinctions according to engagement/disengagement and therefore providing comparison amongst the 'engaged' and 'disengaged' members of society;
- Householders – distinguished by 'engaged' and 'disengaged' views;
- Visitors to the case study area.

All reports have been designed in consideration of the creation of four forms of text suited to our audiences: one for the public; the second for our partners' audience; the third a Technical Report for our partners use should they wish to operate the research framework in alternative areas or repeat the research in the future; and the final format will be prepared for an academic audience.

Research Stages Undertaken

A number of research stages were progressed during the 12 months scheduled to conduct this research project. These are outlined in **Figure 1** and reviewed briefly below.

Research Stage I: PAC events

During May 2014, and following an extensive scoping of stakeholders¹⁹, the first research activities were held: three participatory action consultation (PAC) events. Views were collated from a total of 30 participants over eight activities conducted at each of these events: the aim being to encourage participants' views on what they perceived as contributing to 'tranquillity' and 'non-tranquillity' in the case study area.

Many of these views concern tangible, 'mappable' features contributing to the creation of models and maps of 'tranquillity/non tranquillity'. However, a far larger majority of views are not able to be mapped, comprising of more subjective terms linking tranquillity to for examples, a 'state of mind', or as of 'value to enhancing an individual's wellbeing'. These terms, tending to more emotional cognitive statements have however still been encouraged as discussed previously. As such, these views are included in the writing up of the qualitatively interpreted data that is presented further.

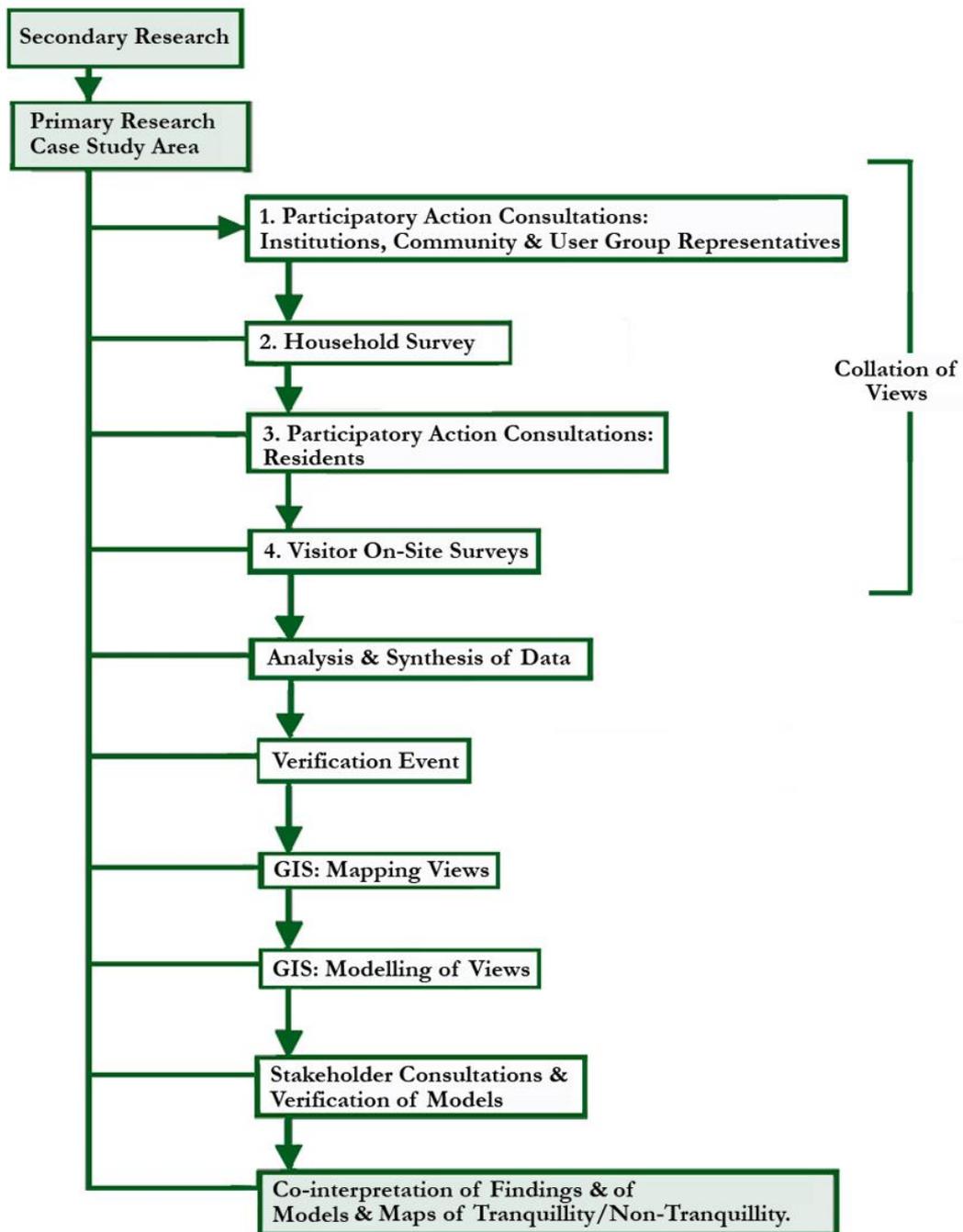
In relation to creating the maps and models of 'tranquillity', a final activity at each event required participants to vote amongst themselves on the key views they considered most represented 'tranquillity/non-tranquillity' in the case study area. Following guidance on what views could/not be mapped, each of the participants were initially given 50 votes from which up to 25 could be allocated to key topics they individually considered would most denote 'tranquillity' and up to 25 to those aspects they considered most represented 'non tranquillity'.²⁰ Once votes had been cast, the participants were brought back together as a group and asked to review the total counts allocated to each topic. This resulted in a group discussion as to the reallocation of votes that in the group's view would rank their key topics according to what each group felt most or least represented their perceptions and/or experiences on 'tranquillity/non tranquillity'. The first key principle in progressing deliberation amongst the participants concerned each of their consensual agreement as to the final ranked listing provided to the research team from which models on tranquillity could be created. The second principle was that the facilitation team had no influence whatsoever on decisions finally taken by the participants. Thus a key project aim of creating models of tranquillity according to participant views was maintained as far as feasibly possible.

Some views were asserted purely by place. These again do not produce factors with which models in GIS can be produced. However, where they arise votes cast on specific places are reproduced in the 'sketch maps section' of tranquillity/non tranquillity that is provided in the GIS Project Report IV.

¹⁹ Supported by Dorset Coast Forum, Wild Purbeck, Nature Improvement Area (NIA), Purbeck District Council, and DCC Local Access Forum almost 300 known individuals and groups were approached.

²⁰ Whilst up to 50 votes were provided to each of the participants, some did not wish to use their total count of votes and felt that this lack of votes was in itself a finding in terms of the degree to which they believed a factor/theme should or not be highlighted in subsequent models created. Conversely some participants wanted more counts to additionally assert their views.

Figure 1: Sequence of Research & Data Collection



Research Stage II: Household survey and Research Stage III: Resident Events

Subsequent to the PAC events, a household questionnaire was designed: the content of which was informed by participants' views previously collated at the PAC events. Almost 2,100 questionnaires were distributed in the case study area. From these, 457 completed questionnaires were received. These were divided amongst respondents classed as the 'engaged' or 'disengaged' members of society²¹ and the data, into findings derived from closed and open questions posed to respondents.

The final section of this document contains a qualitative analysis of Question Six of the Household Questionnaire (Appendices 8 to 11 inclusive): an open question that called for free responses from respondents. On analysis of these responses it is evident that the same themes and almost all subthemes are identical to the responses captured via the action research events. As such the same method of analysis and reporting by themes and subthemes, used with PAC and Resident Event views is used. One theme, however, is distinct with the Household responses 'Peace' and derivations thereof. An explanation for this response is provided in the Methodology report.

Respondents who advised they would be willing to be contacted by the research team were invited to one of three events designed specifically and only for residents' participation. These Residents events constituted Research Stage III and were modelled on the same principles and activities progressed during the PAC events of Research Stage I. Whilst more than 200 people were contacted²², a total of just 20 participants attended one of the three events held on Saturday 5th July, Sandford.

Research Stage IV: Onsite Surveys with Visitors to the Area

Finally, 307 on site surveys were conducted by three researchers with visitors to six key tourist locations in the case study area during a peak week of visitation²³. The design of these surveys was informed by participant responses collated during Research Stages I- III inclusive. Questions posed to respondents were of an open question design providing participants with the opportunity to express their own views rather than endorse or negate the research teams views on tranquillity had a multiple option response or closed question design been provided. Information on Survey design is reported further in Project Report III.

Analysis and Coding of Data

The coding of the qualitative data collated has been led by the analysis of the views and the ideas that firstly appeared from the data collated at the first participatory action research events. This review resulted in the use of a first tier of categorisation by placing the views in one of four categories ('human', 'natural,' 'human and natural' and 'places'). From this first tier, the views are then divided into one or more of nineteen themes that further emerged from within the data²⁴.

²¹ Hewlett 2010; Hewlett & Edwards 2013; Smith 2007. Term constructed from public documents inclusive DCLG 2006 a-g and Lyons Inquiry 2006: Disengaged = *Members of public*: residents and/visitors who are **not** members of formal groups i.e. parish councils, user groups etc. and do not ordinarily get involved in decision-making be that formally or otherwise.

²² Only those respondents who gave their contact details and expressed permission to contact were approached.

²³ Data based on NIA research conducted in 2013. Visitors included those Visiting Friends/Family (Overnight), tourists that are overnight stays (domestic or overseas origin) and day visitors to the venue and/or case study area.

²⁴ Thematic Analysis after Braun & Clark 2008

(Appendices 3 to 6 inclusive report on the analysis of this data). However, deeper analysis identified that each of the themes could be further subdivided across an additional 19 subthemes.

To verify the analysis and interpretation of these views, an intermediary stage of the research programme required the verification of the data and its categorisation. Additionally, some views conveyed required clarification with participants. Thus a Verification Event was organised and all participants of events and respondents to the household survey were invited. A second verification event was scheduled through 'Road Shows' that took place in April 2014 across the case study area: Wareham, Corfe Castle, Studland and Swanage'. These verification events are considered essential to:

- a. Advise and consult with participants on the progress of the research;*
- b. Present any queries in views presented and where possible clarify meanings of these views;*
- c. Consult on and verify the views presented and their categorisations to the research team;*
- d. Elicit further views/ solutions from participants attending the verification events;*
- e. Consult and verify the progress of each of the research stages prior to its implementation;*
- f. And lastly, consult on and verify views on the final versions of GIS models created.*

Once the first Verification Stage had been completed and confirmation or amendments had been received from the participants, a third stage of analysis was progressed. This resulted in further dividing the views and the votes into a series of subthemes that were identified within each of the key themes initially reported (Appendices 4 to 7 inclusive). Key findings amongst these subthemes are discussed further in this document according to votes placed by participants. This information is presented firstly on the votes of PAC participants then on those collated from Residents.

Section One

Categories and Theming of views: PACs and Residents

1.1 Participatory Action Consultation (PAC) Events

Three days of participatory action consultation²⁵ events were held in May 2014. Although 298 representatives²⁶ of key stakeholders comprising representatives of institutions, community groups, private businesses, and residents were invited, just 23 representatives finally attended any one of the three events organised. This total attendance figure was enhanced through an advertisement placed in the local press opening up attendance to local residents and additional businesses²⁷. More than 50 calls to this advertisement were received and finally 7 residents were able to attend one of the three events offered to them. Thirty participants in total, comprised organisation representatives and residents, attended one of the three events offered (over a fifth of who comprised residents (23.34%). The thirty participants were divided into eight working groups across the three events held: event one, Corfe Castle Village Hall; event two, Lulworth Village Hall and event three, Harmons Cross. The views of all participants have been anonymised.

1.1.1 Group B: PAC Event

At the first PAC event, only two participant groups resulted. The consensual discussion amongst participants that led to their ranking of their views was deliberately and only piloted with Group A²⁸. This left an opportunity to compare their results and the processes of the collective voting exercises with an alternative approach taken with Group B (See Research Methodology).

As such, Group B views, being based on an alternative method of data collection, are not included in the Tables 1 to 2 below. However, in the spirit of the research project objectives to obtain as wide a range of local views as possible and under democratic principles that all have a right to a voice, herein interpreted further to 'each view counts', Group B views are still valid and important to analyse and report in this document. Group B views are summarised further in Tables 3 to 4 inclusive.

²⁵ These are distinctive to public consultations and/or focus groups. In brief worked through facilitation towards collaboration, deliberation and meaningful influence over decisions taken (Borrini-Feyerabend 1995; Clark *et al.* 1998; IUCN 2003 a-d; Kemmis & McTaggart 2000; Mutz 2006; Ledwith & Springett 2010; Stringer 2007; World Bank 1996).

²⁶ Stakeholder groups and organisations approached: DCC Local Access Forum (17); 'Wild Purbeck' Nature Improvement Area Programme (18); Purbeck Heritage Committee (132); Dorset Coast Forum (109); following additional stakeholder scoping exercise a further 22 organisations were approached directly. The total response rate based on invitations distributed at 3 weeks' notice to each invitee and resulting in attendance, equated to under 8% (7.72%)

²⁷ Seven participants comprised residents replying directly to the advertisement placed in the local press. All were female.

²⁸ In accordance with an original research objective to test the best methods to progress research and a) encourage participants views to be expressed and b) to agree amongst participants on votes cast on key topics consensually agreed as most or least contributing to views on what is considered to be tranquil/non tranquil environment.

1.2 Resident Events

Following the analysis of 457 questionnaires received from residents in the case study area, invitations to attend three additional action research events were sent to those classed as the 'disengaged' and 'engaged' householders. Of those who had given their permission for further contact, the research team approached respondents with invitations to attend one of three resident participatory action consultation events held in Sandford during July 2014. A total of 20 residents attended these events.

Given this event was organised for a weekend, in order to provide an opportunity for those who work to attend, these events were planned to last just half of the time scheduled for the PAC events so as not to discourage participants' attendance. Yet the final voting and ranking exercise was still retained in order to capture the residents' views on 'tranquillity/non tranquillity' and in turn, model these views through the use of GIS. Moreover, this activity supported a comparative analysis of views captured from institutions' representatives who attended the previously held PACS with those of residents.

1.3 Analysis and Coding of Data

The following tables are created from the analysis, subsequent coding and interpretation of the views conveyed at each of the PAC and Resident Events. Initially views according to '*categories*' are presented followed by views analysed further according to '*themes*' and '*subthemes*'. The design of this interpretation provides an audit of how the views have been analysed and are worked to keeping as close to the original views/topics conveyed as possible.

1.4 PACS events- Categories (Coding Layer One)

In comparing Tables 1 with 2, the greater number of views conveyed at the PACs events, concerns ‘tranquillity’ rather than ‘non- tranquillity’ (56.69%). In terms of categories identified with ‘tranquillity’, as shown in Table 1 below, more than a third (34.03%) of these views are attributed to ‘natural’ characteristics second to which thirty one per cent (31.25%) are attributed to characteristics that combine both ‘natural and human’ features. More than a fifth (22.57%) of ‘tranquil’ views relate purely to ‘human’ characteristics. ‘Places’ specifically identified by PAC participants result in just twelve per cent of the tranquil views reported (12.15%) (Appendix 3).

Table: 1 PAC EVENTS –What is tranquillity?

PAC GROUPs	Features linked to Categories				
	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
A ²⁹	5	20	31	-	56
B ³⁰	-	-	-	-	-
C ³¹	39	15	36	18	108
D ³²	13	39	15	2	69
E ³³	17	36	28	4	85
F ³⁴	13	14	1	12	40
G ³⁵	21	39	32	8	100
H ³⁶	22	33	37	26	118
TOTAL PER ATTRIBUTE	130	196	180	70	576 -70=506

Conversely as shown in Table 2 below, perceptions on ‘non-tranquillity’ are primarily attributed to ‘human’ characteristics with eighty per cent (81.36%) of the total views expressed, second to which features associated with both ‘human and natural’ features are identified (7.95%).

Table 2: PAC EVENTS – What is perceived as not tranquil?

PAC GROUPs	Features linked to...Categories				
	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
A	49	1	3	2	55
B	-	-	-	-	-
C	60	-	8	8	76
D	71	2	-	3	76
E	33	-	8	4	45
F	49	-	4	12	65
G	63	3	7	4	77
H	33	-	5	8	46
TOTAL PER ATTRIBUTE	358	6	35	41	440 -41=399

²⁹ 2 Females - Institution

³⁰ 3 Females – Institution, 1 Female – User Group

³¹ 2 Females – Institution, 1 Female – Community Group env, 1 Female - Business

³² 2 Males – Institution, 1 Males – User Group

³³ 1 Male – Institution, 1 Female – Institution, 1 Male – Community, 1 Male - Resident

³⁴ 4 Females - Residents

³⁵ 1 Male – Institution, 2 Female – Institution, 1 Male – Community, 1 Female – Resident

³⁶ 1 Male – Institution, 1 Male – Community, 2 Females - Resident

1.4.1 Group B: Categories (Coding Layer One)

With Group B, the total figures in ‘Human & Natural’ in respect of ‘Tranquillity’ are distinctive albeit marginally so in consideration of the overall views conveyed by other PAC Groups whereby natural features are primarily attributed to contributing to perceptions on ‘tranquillity’.

Table: 3 PAC EVENTS –What is tranquillity?

PAC GROUP	Features linked to Categories				
	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
B	28	62	63	12	165
TOTAL	28	62	63	12	165

Table 3 above shows that the ‘Human & Natural’ category marginally outweighs the ‘natural’ (38.18% in the former case, and 37.58% in the latter).

Table 4: PAC EVENTS – What is perceived as not tranquil?

PAC GROUPS	Features linked to Categories				
	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
GROUP B	104	5	5	13	127
TOTAL	104	5	5	13	127

In Table 4, more than eighty per cent of views³⁷ on non-tranquillity are categorised according to their associations with ‘human’ aspects: all of which are considered by Group B participants to detract from tranquillity experienced in the case study area. This emphasis directly reflects responses in other PAC Groups (See Table 2 above).

³⁷ 81.89% of views are discerned according to ‘human’ attributes.

1.5 Resident events- Categories: Coding Layer One

As with the PAC events, it is clear from comparing the overall total attribute figures in Tables 5 and 6 below, that participants provided more views on what ‘tranquillity’ was considered as being, than what it was not! (<70%³⁸)

Table 5: RESIDENT EVENTS - What is tranquillity?

GROUP	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
I ³⁹	35	11	12	3	61
J ⁴⁰	36	24	18	2	80
K ⁴¹	31	12	30	2	75
TOTAL PER ATTRIBUTE	102	47	60	7	216

However, where the PAC participants primarily identified ‘tranquillity’ according to associations with the ‘natural environment’, the residents did not. Conversely, as shown in Table 5 above, residents tended to attribute ‘human’ aspects of the area with tranquil features (47.22%): second to which ‘human and natural’ attributes (27.78%) and then ‘natural attributes’ (21.76%) are identified. This focus on human attributes is again notable in terms of ‘non-tranquillity’. As shown below in Table 6, 89%⁴² of residents’ views on non-tranquillity are attributed to human origin.

Table 6: RESIDENT EVENTS - What is perceived as not tranquil?

GROUP	HUMAN	NATURAL	HUMAN & NATURAL	PLACE	TOTAL PER TABLE
I	28	-	1	3	32
J	40	-	-	1	41
K	23	3	3	-	29
TOTAL PER ATTRIBUTE	91	3	4	4	102

³⁸ Of total views expressed amongst Resident Groups, 67.92% concerned views related to tranquillity.

³⁹ All Residents Male and Female– Disengaged

⁴⁰ All Residents; male and female – Mixed Engaged and Disengaged

⁴¹ All Residents; Males – Two Engaged and One Disengaged

⁴² 89.22% of views attributed to ‘human’ origin

1.6 Themes (Coding Layer Two)

On further analysis of the views initially presented in both the PACs and Residents events together with their categorisation (as noted above), nineteen themes emerged on what participants consider is/not representative of their perceptions and experiences of tranquillity/non tranquillity:

Activity (participant or of others)	Sight
Auditory	Smell
Behaviour (linked to mankind)	Space
Coastal (seascape and resorts)	Spiritual
Cognitive (inclusive of values, judgements & memories)	State of Mind
	Time
Mankind	Touch
Natural Environment (landscape and nature reserves)	Water (natural)
Rural Environment (landscape)	Weather/climate
Seasons	Wildlife

A definition for each theme is provided in 'Construction of Attributes and Themes' Appendix 1

Participants' views are coded according to the themes above (Refer to Appendix 3). As we have endeavoured not to taint any views by any degree of dissection, any one view may appear in more than one theme (O'Reilly 2005).

1.6.1 PAC participants' views – *thematic analysis*

The counts for each of the themes identified as representing either tranquillity or non-tranquillity are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Categorisation of PACS views by themes identified

Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil	Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	18	19	Sight	106	84
Auditory	61	59	Smell	1	5
Behaviour	-	19	Space	16	-
Coastal	31	17	Spiritual	5	-
Cognitive	56	32	State of mind	6	5
			Time	4	1
Mankind	62	107	Touch	1	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	69	4	Water	10	1
Rural Environment (landscape)	31	11	Weather/climate	6	1
Seasons	9	32	Wildlife	14	2
Total tranquil themes = 506					
Total Not tranquil themes = 399					
Total themes = 905					

The key theme emerging for PAC participants concerns how tranquillity can be experienced through ‘what can be seen’ (20.95%), second to which, the ‘natural environment’ is identified (13.64%), subsequently, themes according to ‘mankind’ are identified (12.25%) and in fourth place, ‘what can be heard’ (12.06%). In terms of specific environments, ‘rural’ and ‘coastal’ areas attract purely 6% respectively of the total ‘tranquil’ themes identified (6.13%)

In relation to themes identified on ‘non-tranquillity’ over a quarter (26.82%) of the views are related to ‘Mankind’ as primarily contributing to ‘non tranquillity’ experienced/perceived. As with tranquillity ‘what can be seen’ and ‘what can be heard’ are the two key senses considered by participants to detract from their experiences/perceptions on tranquillity (21.05% sight and 14.79% auditory).

Table 8: Categorisation of PACs views by themes related to ‘places’ identified.

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	12	10	Sight	38	8
Auditory	7	12	Smell	3	5
Behaviour	-	3	Space	5	9
Coastal	39	20	Spiritual	1	-
Cognitive	29	11	State of mind	4	2
			Time	-	1
Mankind	39	40	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	38	1	Water	5	2
Rural Environment (landscape)	13	1	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	4	28	Wildlife	13	2
Total tranquil themes = 250					
Total Not tranquil themes = 155					
Total themes x places = 405					

Taking purely the specific types of environments identified by participants, ‘coastal’ locations followed by ‘natural environments’ (landscapes) appear to be most attractive in terms of what the PAC participants perceive as their tranquil qualities (43.33% and 42.22% respectively) (Table 8 above).

Taking solely the use of the four senses identified, ‘what can actually be seen’ is conveyed in almost <80% of the total views reported⁴³. Themes associated with ‘mankind’ of a positive perspective are quoted in <16% of the total views reported⁴⁴. Views related to ‘judgements, memories and emotive statements’ conveyed (‘cognitive’) are presented in <12%⁴⁵ of the total views reported.

In relation to non-tranquil places, the primary theme cited in a quarter of the views conveyed concerns links to mankind⁴⁶. Perhaps inherent in such a popular tourist destination⁴⁷, almost a

⁴³ Of four senses, auditory, sight, smell and touch, 79.17% of views concerning the senses are related to views or what can be seen as enhancing experiences/perceptions on tranquillity.

⁴⁴ 15.6% of views are related to positive aspects of mankind

⁴⁵ 11.60% of views are related to cognitive aspects

⁴⁶ 25.81% of views are related to mankind

fifth⁴⁸ of the total views conveyed on ‘non-tranquillity’ are related to seasonal activities. These views are wholly related to tourism/leisure opportunities and relate to the peak summer season (Refer to Appendix A3/36).

1.6.2 Residents’ Views – Thematic Analysis.

In relation to residents’ views, Table 9 below shows that features associated with ‘mankind’ can be attributed to twenty-two per cent of the themes identified. As with PAC participants the two key senses, ‘sight and ‘auditory’ hold the second and third positions of rank in terms of the total themes distinguished amongst residents’ ‘tranquil’ views: ‘sight’ represents under a fifth (19.62%) and ‘auditory’, seventeen per cent (16.75%) of total themes distinguished.

‘Natural environments’ are identified as the fourth most identified theme unlike PAC participants who place this theme in first position. Whilst for the residents, this theme results in just tenth (10.53%) of all their tranquil themes identified: its representation supersedes themes identified by ‘rural’ and particularly ‘coastal’ locations (6.22% relates to ‘rural’ environments and 5.26% is associated with ‘coastal’ areas).

Table 9: Categorisation of resident views by themes

Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil	Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	-	Sight	41	22
Auditory	35	21	Smell	3	3
Behaviour	2	4	Space	3	-
Coastal	11	3	Spiritual	2	2
Cognitive	13	4	State of mind	1	-
			Time	1	-
Mankind	46	37	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	22	1	Water	6	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	13	1	Weather/climate	2	-
Seasons	3	-	Wildlife	5	-
Total tranquil themes = 209					
Total Not tranquil themes = 98					
Total themes = 307					

This emphasis on ‘mankind’ is again evident in relation to ‘non-tranquillity’ with almost forty per cent of total themes distinguished being related to ‘mankind’ (37.76%) (Table 9 above). Again as with PACs and Residents’ views, ‘what can be seen’ is identified in more than a fifth (22.45%) of the views conveyed, subsequent to which, importance is conveyed for ‘what can be heard’(21.43%).

⁴⁷ 2.1 million Visitors quoted in Purbeck 2011: 25.87% of total visitors reported in DCC. Available from <https://www.dorsetforyou.com/370025>. Accessed: 25th August 2014.

⁴⁸ 18.06% of views appear to link specifically with seasonal issues related to the case area

Table 10: Categorisation of Residents' views by themes related to 'places' identified.

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	1	Sight	2	2
Auditory	-	2	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	1	Space	1	-
Coastal	5	2	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	2	2	State of mind	-	-
Mankind /manmade	5	4	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	4	-	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	4	-	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	-	-	Wildlife	1	-
Total tranquil themes = 24					
Total Not tranquil themes = 14					
Total themes x places = 38					

In relation to places identified by residents, as with PAC participants, 'tranquil' rather than 'non-tranquil' areas are cited more frequently albeit, unlike PAC participants, they are relatively few. With both perceptions on 'tranquillity' and 'non tranquillity', 'mankind/man-made' features are the most overt theme presented (in the former case representing a fifth of views conveyed (20.83%) and in the latter, with <30% (28.57%) of views asserted).

In relation to the types of environments conveyed, as with the PACs responses, the coast appears to attract the greatest popularity with <40% of the views⁴⁹, with 'natural' and 'rural' areas attracting <31%⁵⁰ respectively). 'Coastal' environments are also identified with non-tranquil spaces albeit representing just 14.29% of total responses on non-tranquillity.

⁴⁹ 38.46% of views relate to 'coastal'

⁵⁰ 30.77% respectively – rural and natural environments

1.6.3 Group B: PAC event 1: Thematic Analysis (Coding Layer Two)

Table 11 below shows that Group B participants, as with other PAC and Resident Groups, have tended to express more views on what is considered as ‘tranquil’ than ‘non-tranquil’ features (57.30% of views are related to tranquillity).

Table 11: Group B: Categorisation of Group B’s views by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	7	1	Sight	28	22
Auditory	13	18	Smell	2	1
Behaviour	-	3	Space	2	
Coastal	9	6	Spiritual	-	
Cognitive	24	10	State of mind	7	2
			Time	1	1
Mankind	16	31	Touch	-	
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	17	1	Water	3	
Rural Environment (landscape)	3	5	Weather/climate	6	1
Seasons	7	11	Wildlife	8	1
Total statements x tranquil themes	=	153			
Total statements x Not tranquil themes	=	114			
Total statements x themes	=	267			

‘What can be seen’ is distinguished as a key theme (18.30%) in Group B’s views on tranquillity, second to which, unlike both Residents and PAC members, ‘cognitive’ matters (<16%⁵¹) are evident. Aspects of the ‘natural environment’ are distinguished in little over a tenth of total themes identified (11.11%) followed closely by views aligned with the theme of ‘mankind’ (10.46%).

As with views of residents and of PAC members, Group B’s views equally concern ‘mankind’ as pejoratively affecting tranquillity (27.19%). Subsequently ‘what can be seen’⁵² and ‘what can be heard’⁵³ are identified in the overall views conveyed.

⁵¹ 15.69% of views are in relation to cognition

⁵² 19.30% of view in relation to theme of sight;

⁵³ 15.79% of views relate to the theme of ‘auditory’

In relation to places identified, Table 12 below shows that unlike residents and PACs members, more ‘non-tranquil’ than ‘tranquil’ features are identified in areas considered by Group B participants to be most representative of non-tranquil locations (<55%⁵⁴).

Table 12: Categorisation of Group B views by themes related to ‘places’ identified.

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	6	6	Sight	8	11
Auditory	-	7	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	2	Space	1	5
Coastal	6	6	Spiritual		-
Cognitive	5	5	State of mind	2	1
			Time	1	
Mankind	6	13	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	10	2	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	1	-	Weather/climate	1	-
Seasons	3	9	Wildlife	7	-
Total tranquil themes = 57					
Total Not tranquil themes = 67					
Total themes x places = 124					

In terms of ‘tranquil’ spaces these are in the main, identified with ‘natural environments’ (<18%⁵⁵) followed by coastal locations (10.53%).

Yet with ‘non-tranquil’ locations, almost a fifth of views are related to the ‘intensity of mankind’, (>19%⁵⁶), which on further qualitative analysis tends to be related to human activities considered to pejoratively affect tranquillity perceived. These views are related to the peak tourism season, school runs, and activities of the MOD and/or of industry based in the case study area.

⁵⁴ 54.03% of views used to describe and identify areas of tranquillity and non-tranquillity, are related to non-tranquil characteristics.

⁵⁵ 17.54% of views describe natural characteristics or identify natural environments

⁵⁶ 19.40% of views can be related to the intensity of mankind or man-made features.

Section Two

Results of participants' discussions: voting patterns and coding layers

A key and final activity at each of the participatory action research events held, concerned the participants reviewing all of their views and from these selecting and agreeing amongst themselves on the top themes/geographical locations they considered most represented their perceptions/experiences of 'tranquillity' and 'non-tranquillity' in the case study area.

Two lists resulted. The first comprised of 'tranquil' features/areas and a second list of non-'tranquil' features/areas resulted for each group at each event. Using these lists, the participants in each of their working groups, were then asked to rank each list in priority order. This activity was progressed by each participant being given up to 25 votes to cast on 'tranquil' subjects and a further 25 votes to place on 'non-tranquil' aspects. These lists according to each group are provided in Appendix 2.

The tables in this section show the amalgamated results of the total votes cast firstly by PAC participants and secondly by residents during the participatory action research events held. These are presented according to the themes identified during analysis and initially by either PAC or Resident participants.

Analyses additionally identified a third layer of coding each theme. This third layer reports on views conveyed under subthemes.

Where features conveyed can be paralleled with the existence and availability of geographical data, these views and their votes have contributed to the creation of models of 'tranquillity'/non 'tranquillity' in the GIS report. Where purely locations are identified by participants, and no identifiable factors are discerned by participants, this information still holds merit to be captured. As such this information has been visually depicted as 'sketch maps' of 'tranquillity/non tranquillity' in GIS Project Report IV where methodological explanations are provided together with a glossary of terms used by the GIS team.

2.1 Analysis of Themes x Votes Cast

Tables 13 to 18 below present the total votes cast firstly at the PAC events (excluding Group B) and secondly as an amalgamation of total votes cast at Resident Events. These views and their respective votes were analysed according to the themes previously reported (refer pp. 20 & 24 above).

2.1.1 PACS participants' views – *Thematic analysis of votes cast*

With the PACs events the total votes on views conveyed from each of the groups are ordered as to whether they represent for the participants 'tranquillity' or 'non-tranquillity'.

Table 13: Categorisation of PACS' votes by themes identified

Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil	Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	66	110	Sight	399	405
Auditory	238	284	Smell	7	21
Behaviour	-	99	Space	83	-
Coastal	93	98	Spiritual	16	-
Cognitive	175	171	State of mind	23	9
			Time	13	10
Mankind	208	499	Touch	1	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	254	8	Water	28	2
Rural Environment (landscape)	96	42	Weather/climate	19	1
Seasons	22	165	Wildlife	49	4
Total Votes tranquil = 1790					
Total Votes Not tranquil = 1928					
Total Votes = 3718					

The key votes for PAC participants are shown above in Table 13 and below in order of percentages in Table 14. A review of these listings shows that for the PAC participants 'what can be seen' (22.29%) is considered a facilitator of tranquillity and the 'natural environment' is identified by PAC participants as a key tranquil space(14.19%); rated above 'rural' and 'coastal' which attracted just 5.36% in the former and 5.20% in the latter case).

Subsequently 'what can be heard' is ranked in third position (13.30%) followed by features related to 'mankind' (11.62%) (Table 14 below).

Table 14: Overview of tranquil voting patterns – Groups A-H (Exc. Group B) and themes

THEMES	Total Votes	%
Sight	399	22.29
Natural Environment	254	14.19
Auditory	238	13.30
Mankind	208	11.62
Cognitive	175	9.78
Rural	96	5.36
Coastal	93	5.20
Space	83	4.64
Activity	66	3.69
Wildlife	49	2.74
Water	28	1.56
State of Mind	23	1.28
Season	22	1.23
Weather	19	1.06
Spiritual	16	.89
Time	13	.73
Smell	7	.39
Touch	1	.06
Total votes	1790	100.00

The views that have contributed to these themes and percentage calculations are presented in Appendix 3. They amount to a list of topics which on further analysis have resulted in an additional third layer of coding as *subthemes* (refer to Appendix 4).

2.1.2. The emergence of subthemes on tranquillity - PACS

In the theme of ‘sight’, (App. 4/1) five subthemes are reported (Table 15 below).

Table 15 Theme: Sight	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
	1. Natural environment	53.38
	2. Rural areas	38.35
	3. Coastal	27.82
	4. What is not tranquil	20.05
	5. Open spaces	16.79

The first subtheme that attracts more than half of the participants’ votes (53.38%) concerns participants being able to see the ‘natural environment’ and/or natural features. The next sub theme attracting fewer than forty per cent of the votes placed, (38.35%) is accorded to participants’ emphasis on seeing ‘rural areas’. The value of seeing ‘coastal’ locations are placed in third position with 27.82% of the votes. The fourth position demonstrates the participants use for articulating what they do **not** expect to see in tranquil areas rather than what they do expect

to see (20.05%). Thus for example ‘*Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on*’ (Group F: Appendix 2) is evident. ‘Open spaces’ attract 16.79% of votes on ‘sight’. (Appendix 4.1).

This emphasis placed on the ‘natural environment’ as a theme representing tranquillity , attracted, as noted in Table 14 above, 14.19%. It is subdivided into six subthemes in Table 16 below (Informed by Appendix 4/2).

Table 16 Theme: Natural Environment	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
	1. Open Space/Landscape	35.83
	2. Wildlife & Birds	23.23
	3. Trees/Woods	22.44
	4. Flora	15.75
	5. Water	13.78
	6. Coastal	13.78

More than a third of the votes aligned to these subthemes are directed to ‘open spaces/landscapes’ (35.83%) encompassing experiences of nature reserves and views of inland, ‘coastal’ and ‘rural’ locations. The second most voted subtheme concerns ‘wildlife & birds’ (23.23%) emphasising the value that animals and particularly birds have for the PAC participants alongside ‘flora’ which ranked in fourth position attracting fewer than sixteen per cent of the votes (15.75%). ‘Trees and Woodlands attracts over a fifth of votes cast (22.44%). The final two subthemes of ‘water’, referring to streams, rivers, brooks and ‘coastal’ areas each attract fewer than fourteen percent of votes (13.78% respectively). (Appendix 4/2)

As noted in Table 14 above, the third most popular theme is ‘auditory’. Further analysis of this theme resulted in five subthemes (Appendix 4/3).

Table 17 Theme: Auditory	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
	1. Natural environment-noise	53.36
	2. What not expect to hear	28.99
	3. Coastal sounds (sea)	17.23
	4. Manmade features	9.24
	5. Rural (and sounds)	8.82

The highest amount of votes on subthemes identified in this theme concerns ‘natural environmental’ noises (53.36%). The second highest votes are allocated to participants emphasising what they ‘do **not** expect to hear’ rather than what they do: all of which concern a

lack of people and manmade noises (28.99%). The third highest vote identified relates to sounds expected to derive from ‘coastal areas’ and particularly the sea (17.23%). Descriptions of ‘Rural Areas’ and sounds expected in this environment, results in just 8.82% of votes. Given the primary emphasis of votes on ‘nature’ (be that inland or coastal), what is interesting to note is that ‘manmade features’ result in under a tenth (9.24%) of votes identified with subthemes as enhancing auditory experiences on tranquillity. These relate to the sight of Churches and the sounds of their ‘Church bells’, to the sound of the Swanage Steam Train and of just one vote, noises deriving from Lulworth Castle and its surroundings.

The fourth most popular theme on ‘tranquillity’ concerns features related to ‘mankind/manmade’ elements of the case area (Table 14 above; Appendix 4/4). Six subthemes are identified within this theme:

Table 18	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
Theme: Mankind	1. Not representative of tranquillity (noise)	59.13
	2. Tourism & Leisure	38.46
	3. Agriculture	24.52
	4. Buildings & Infrastructure	24.52
	5. Air Quality, heathland, less light, quality of landscapes	6.73
	6. Spiritual	6.25

Interestingly, more than fifty-nine per cent (59.13%) of the views articulated on this theme relate to a subtheme that identifies views on what participants consider does **not** represent tranquillity, rather than wholly what they consider tranquillity as being. Thus for examples a ‘lack of manmade noise or presence’ is considered to enhance their tranquil experiences (Groups A-H inclusive). Fewer than forty per cent (38.46%) of the votes are connected to what can be considered as attributed to ‘tourism and leisure’ activities: walking, relaxing on one’s own, horse riding, enjoyment of historical landmarks, driving with scenic views, enjoyment of the many nature reserves in the area and an appreciation for what is considered to be ‘...in keeping with the area’ (Group C): all of which are considered by participants to enhance their experiences on tranquillity (Appendix 4/4).

‘Agricultural’ features of the area share the third highest vote according to subthemes in the theme of ‘mankind’ with ‘Buildings/Infrastructure’ (24.52% respectively). Firstly, in relation to ‘agricultural’ features, other than references to expecting to see fewer people, traditional images of the countryside are evident with an appreciation for seeing/hearing farming activities and being able to view what is perceived as the ‘... working life in the countryside’. Moreover, ‘...a feeling of community...’ is asserted to be inherent in this traditionally conceived environment (Groups A, C, D) that is ‘peaceful and reassuring giving the impression of...’ longevity that continues ‘...generation after generation.’ (Group F). A feeling of the past appears to be

cherished by some participants through aspirations for maintaining pre 1945 landscapes (Group H) and a value is placed on the sense of cultural heritage in the area (Group A). (Appendix 4/4)

In relation to ‘buildings and infrastructure’, this theme receives 24.52% of the votes placed. It includes attention being paid to ‘green infrastructure’ through aspirations to see ‘more trees, footpath and bridleways access’, (Groups A, D, E G) together with requests for more access to countryside and coastal areas alongside some participants questioning the quality of access that is currently in place (Group D). Votes on hard infrastructural installations include aspirations for the use of traditional materials considered to ‘...be more in keeping with the area...’ (Group C), the size of which is also considered important as ‘...older buildings are less intrusive and smaller’...’ adding to the ‘history of the area and its surroundings’ (Group D). (Appendix 4/4).

‘Air quality, heathland, less light pollution and the quality of landscapes’ contribute to enhancing tranquillity experienced and comprise the subtheme of ‘natural’. Their combined total results in fewer than seven per cent (6.73%) of the votes cast (Appendix 4/4).

The final subtheme noted with this theme of ‘mankind’, is ‘spiritual’ due to votes placed on churches, church bells, churchyards and shrines (6.25%: Appendix 4/4).

2.1.3 The emergence of subthemes on Non tranquillity - PACS

Marginally more votes were used in relation to PAC participants’ prioritised views on ‘non-tranquillity’ (51.86%; Table 13 above). As shown in Table 19 below, a quarter (25.88%) of these votes is related to the theme ‘Mankind’ as primarily contributing to ‘non tranquillity’ experienced/perceived. Two key subthemes are overt from the total listing on ‘mankind’ generated: these relate to how ‘non-tranquillity’ can be experienced and/or perceived through ‘what can be seen’ and ‘what can be heard’ (Appendix 4/5). This emphasis on ‘sight’ and ‘sound’ is echoed in themes as shown in Table 19 below, the theme of ‘sight’ culminates in 21.0% of votes allocated and ‘auditory’ in 14.73%.

Table 19: Overview of non-tranquil voting patterns – Groups A-H and themes

THEMES	Total Votes	%
Mankind/manmade features	499	25.88
Sight	405	21.0
Auditory	284	14.73
Cognitive	171	8.87
Seasons	165	8.56
Activity	110	5.71
Behaviour	99	5.13
Coastal	98	5.08
Rural	42	2.18
Smell	21	1.09
Time	10	.52
State of Mind	9	.47
Natural Environment	8	.41
Wildlife	4	.21
Water	2	.10
Weather	1	.05
Votes	1928	

In the theme of ‘sight’ and in relation to what has been attributed specifically to ‘mankind/manmade’ features, it is clear from this data that subthemes of ‘traffic, cars, busy roads and caravans’ are identified as the primary pejorative factors on tranquillity: 34.07% of the total votes placed relate to ‘what can be seen’ of traffic . A further 51.41% of votes relate to ‘what can be heard’ of traffic and the effect these sensory experiences have on the participants’ tranquillity in the case area (‘Sight’ - Appendix 4/6; ‘Auditory’ Appendix 4/7).

Taking this topic of motorisation specifically to coastal areas, these locations attract 47.18% of votes. Of these votes, 32 specifically emphasise a negative perspective on ‘noise’ derived from jet skis and speedboats, together with seafront noises derived from fairgrounds, arcades and simply, from the sheer number of people situated in seaside resorts and other tourism hotspots (Appendix 4/7).

Table 20	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight	% of total votes placed on hearing
Themes: Sight/ Auditory	1. traffic, cars, busy roads and caravans (Sight & auditory)	34.07	51.41
	2. Auditory: Coastal		47.18

Views identified with the theme ‘cognitive’ are also evident (8.87%) (Table 19 above): more than a third of these views directly refer to the subtheme of ‘seasonal’ concerns (34.5%) (Appendix 4/8).

Whilst ‘seasons’ as a total of votes attracts just 8.56% of the total votes cast on themes, (Table 19 above), (Appendix 4/9), two key sub-themes are apparent in ‘seasons’ as negatively affecting participants experiences and perceptions on tranquillity in the Purbeck area: i) human-induced noise, particularly in relation to the coastal areas (66.67% of votes cast on ‘seasons’) and ii) due to the ‘sheer volume’ of traffic, cars and caravans (53.33% of seasonal votes) (Appendix 4/9: Table A4/13: Table A4/14). Both sets of views are related to the holiday season as directly cited by participants, who freely conveyed that they considered Purbeck to be engineered as a ‘theme park’, that they have to ‘leave the area before visitors arrive and return after visitors have left’, that the visitors ‘do not any longer even get what they came for...’ (in terms of tranquillity and relaxation) and fundamentally that the situation has become ‘out of control’...resulting in ‘overwhelming volume!’ (Group F). (Appendix 4/9 Table A4/12 - A4/14 inclusive).

What is notable, given the emphasis overall on ‘non-tranquillity’ with the theme of ‘mankind’ relates to an additional theme of ‘behaviour’ (Appendix 4/10: Table 21 below). The subthemes identified within ‘behaviour’ include the ‘presence of litter’, attracting 56.57% of ‘behaviour’ votes, car drivers attitudes to pedestrians, as to for example, where they can and choose to park, caravans, the use of 4x4’s on bridleways result in 42.42% of votes. Participants considered people’s behaviour specifically in coastal locations to be poor: a topic which attracted 16 votes (16.16%) and included speedboats and jet skis.

Table 21 Theme: Behaviour	subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
	1. Litter	56.57
	2. Motor vehicles: driver attitudes	42.42
	3. Coastal – jet skis	16.16
	4. People in general	12.12

The fourth most voted subtheme in ‘behaviour’ relates simply to people in general, perceived as noisy, unable to control their ‘unruly’ dogs and children resulting with 12.12% of votes on ‘behavioural concerns’ (Appendix 4/10).

2.1.4. Residents’ Views – *thematic analysis of votes cast*

Residents votes placed on ‘tranquillity’ and ‘non-tranquillity’ are relatively evenly balanced (50.22% in favour of ‘non-tranquillity’: Table 22 below).

Table 22: Categorisation of resident votes by themes identified

Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil	Themes	Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	-	Sight	263	265
Auditory	212	246	Smell	5	8
Behaviour	7	39	Space	51	-
Coastal	34	25	Spiritual	4	3
Cognitive	51	77	State of mind	5	-
			Time	3	-
Mankind	242	390	Touch	-	-
<i>Natural Environment (landscape)</i>	145	51	Water	31	-
<i>Rural Environment (landscape)</i>	59	51	Weather/climate	5	-
Seasons	10	-	Wildlife	18	-
Total Votes tranquil = 1145					
Total Votes Not tranquil = 1155					
Total votes = 2300					

Similar to PAC participants ‘what can be seen’ and ‘what can be heard’ are prominent features identified as enhancing perceptions/experiences on ‘tranquillity’. Table 22 above shows that these two themes hold the first and third positions of rank in terms of votes placed by themes identified on residents’ ‘tranquil’ views: ‘sight’ represents over a fifth (22.97%) and ‘auditory’ under a fifth (18.52%) of total votes.

Unlike PAC participants however, where ‘natural environment’ holds the second highest total vote, residents’ votes place in second position features of ‘Mankind’ (21.14%). ‘Natural environments’ are identified by residents although rank in fourth place and whilst result in just

<13%⁵⁷ of tranquil votes identified, its representation supersedes votes cast on ‘rural’ and particularly ‘coastal’ locations (5.15% relates to rural environments and 2.97% is associated with coastal areas).

Table 23: Overview of Tranquil voting patterns – Residents and Themes

THEMES	TOTALS	%
Sight	263	22.97
Mankind	242	21.14
Auditory	212	18.52
Natural Environment	145	12.66
Rural	59	5.15
Space	51	4.45
Cognitive	51	4.45
Coastal	34	2.97
Water	31	2.71
Wildlife	18	1.57
Seasons	10	.87
Behaviour	7	.61
State of Mind	5	.44
Smell	5	.44
Weather	5	.44
Spiritual	4	.35
Time	3	.26
GROUP TOTALS	1145	100

2.1.5 The emergence of subthemes on Tranquillity - Residents

The top ranked theme in Table 23 above is of ‘sight’ and is divided into just three subthemes: ‘natural’, ‘absence/less presence of mankind’ and a third priority given to ‘maintaining the AONB’s character’ (Appendix 4/11: Table 24 below).

An ‘absence/lessen presence of mankind’ attracts the most votes. Amongst these, votes, thirty-five were cast on ‘traffic’, making this the number one topic for residents, considered to affect sight, sound and aspirations for experiencing tranquillity in the area. The second highest number of votes at 34, was placed on an ‘absence of people’ and in third position, ‘fewer man-made structures, inclusive of industrial buildings/factories’ are aspired (29 votes); no wind farms/turbines are asserted with a further 15 votes. In terms of leisure activities, ‘an absence of jet skis’ attracts 6 votes and for an ‘absence or experiencing fewer festivals’, just four votes (refer to Appendix 4/11).

The second most popularly voted subtheme in the theme of ‘sight’ concerns ‘natural features of the area’ (resulting in 47.15% of the total votes on sight captured). Amongst these votes, with 45 votes, the ‘natural environment’, a ‘sense of open space’ and ‘landscape’ attracts the highest number of votes in this subtheme. The second highest votes are linked with residents being able to ‘see/hear wildlife’ (26 votes). ‘Moving water, streams, rivers’ etc. are placed in third position

⁵⁷ 12.66% of votes cast on ‘natural environment’

with 16 votes followed by ‘woodland’ attracting 13 votes. ‘Coastal’ areas, beaches, the sea and coastline attract just 10 votes (Appendix 4/11).

Table 24 Theme: Sight	subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight	Topics
	1. absence/less presence of mankind’	54.75	Traffic; People; Manmade structures; Wind turbines; Jet skis; festivals
	1. Natural	47.15	Natural features; Open space/landscape; What can be seen/heard; Water; Woodland; coastal
	2. maintaining the AONB’s character’	3.42	

The third subtheme, of 3.42% of the total votes on sight captured, maintaining the ‘AONB’s character’ attracts 9 votes within which the ‘...distinctive character of Purbeck is maintained...’ and its ‘...tranquillity enhanced’, (Groups J & K) and ‘buildings are (built) in scale to their surroundings (Group J) (Appendix 4/11).

The second most voted theme as shown in Table 23 above, concerns features related to the theme ‘mankind’ (21.14% of total votes placed by residents). Within this theme, with more than eighty per cent of the votes, (82.23%), a complete ‘absence of anything to do with mankind’ is evident as the number one subtheme (Appendix 4/12: Table 25 below). Of these votes, 74 directly emphasise a ‘lack of being able to see people’ and 73 votes are placed on an ‘absence of traffic’ as enhancing tranquil experiences for the residents. ‘Fewer manmade structures’ attract 34 votes and a complete ‘absence of wind farms’ attracts specifically 15 votes and two further votes are allocated to an ‘absence of power stations’. Thirteen votes are used to emphasise that any ‘man-made noise’ pejoratively affects tranquil experiences. An ‘absence of Jet skis’ attracts but six votes and further in relation to leisure, ‘fewer festivals’ attract 4 votes. ‘Crime’ is a topic identified in the ‘mankind’ subtheme, albeit with 5 votes as affecting perceptions and experiences on tranquillity. Attracting purely one vote each, ‘hearing guns’, ‘hunting’, ‘sewage and smells’ are also articulated by the residents as negatively affecting their experiences on tranquillity.

Table 25 Theme: Mankind	subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight	Topics
	1. absence/less presence of mankind'	82.23	People; Traffic; Manmade structures; Wind farms; Manmade noise; Jet skis; Fewer festivals; Hearing guns/hunting/sewage, smells
	2. 'what tranquil view should include'	10.33	Dark skies; Abandoned buildings and railway lines; Sense of harmony and natural sounds
	3. Potential improvements/solutions	8.26	Better facilities for young people; Appropriate commercial activities; Buildings in scale; Shielding industry; Improving car parking provisions

As also shown in Appendix 4/12 the second most popularly voted subtheme within the theme of 'mankind' is shown to be specific enhancers to residents' experiences/perceptions of what a tranquil experience should/could include in their view. As shown above in Table 25, this subtheme includes the notion of 'Dark Skies', 'abandoned buildings and railway lines', and a 'sense of harmony and natural sounds' as positively affecting tranquil experiences (10.33% of total votes cast in the theme of 'mankind').

The third and final key subtheme identified in the theme of 'mankind' concerns what the residents consider could improve their tranquil experiences. Attracting just eight per cent of the votes in the 'Mankind' theme, (8.26%), 'better facilities for young people', 'appropriate forms of commercial activity for the area should be selected', i.e. farming, 'buildings in scale with their surroundings', 'shielding industry', and 'creating/improving parking spaces to visit nature spots are emphasised'.

As table 23 above presents, the third most identified theme amongst residents votes placed is 'auditory' (18.52%) (Appendix 4/13). This theme subdivides into three subthemes (Table 26 below).

Table 26 Theme: Auditory	subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight	Topics
	1. absence/less presence of mankind': noises, traffic	73.58	People Traffic
	2. 'natural noises	21.70	Wildlife birds and water
	3. Potential improvements/solutions (Enhancers)	4.72	Churches, retreats and Swanage Steam Train

With 156 votes, (equating to 73.58% of the votes allocated to ‘auditory’ theme), an ‘absence of mankind, noises, traffic and people noise’ are all considered to enhance tranquil experiences for the residents. The second most popularly attracted subtheme concerns ‘natural’ noises, comprising wildlife, birds and water (21.70% of votes on ‘auditory’). The final and third subtheme in the theme of ‘Auditory’ relates to what residents consider enhances their experiences of tranquillity and derives from ‘mankind’. The topics within this subtheme include ‘churches, retreats and the Swanage Steam Train’ (resulting in just 4.72% of votes allocated on ‘auditory’ as positively affecting residents experiences/perceptions on tranquillity: (Appendix 4/13).

The theme of ‘natural environment’ is recorded as the fourth most popular voted theme amongst residents (12.66%) (Table 23). Other than what has been recorded above in terms of ‘sight’ and ‘sounds’, there are simply two overt subthemes, one of which relates to ‘natural features’, 83.45% and wholly demonstrates residents views that natural features are a key enhancer to their experiences and perceptions on tranquillity (Appendix 4/14). The second subtheme is simply about what ‘detracts from’ their experience/perceptions on tranquillity. Detractors from their experiences result in 16.55% of their votes and align with ‘light pollution, buildings’ (Group I) and anything, including business parks that are considered ‘not to be in keeping with the AONB context’ (Group K).

2.1.6. The emergence of subthemes on Non-tranquillity - Residents

As shown below in Table 27, a third of total votes cast on what is considered to detract from tranquil experiences relates to ‘mankind’ (33.77%) (Appendix 4/15).

Table 27: Overview of Non Tranquil voting patterns – Residents and Themes

THEMES	TOTALS	%
Mankind	390	33.77
Sight	265	22.94
Auditory	246	21.30
Cognitive	77	6.67
Natural Environment	51	4.42
Rural	51	4.42
Behaviour	39	3.38
Coastal	25	2.16
Smell	8	.69
Spiritual	3	.26
Group Totals	1155	100.

Related to this theme, whilst ‘behaviour’ only attracted 3.38% of votes on ‘non-tranquillity’, other than litter, fly tipping and jet ski user behaviour, one subtheme within this theme was notable and this concerned residents’, specifically highlighted by the disengaged participants (Group I), perceptions of ‘crime’ in the area and the effect this has on their experiences of what can be considered as living in a tranquil space (Table 28 below: Appendix 4/16).

TABLE 28 What is <i>not</i> considered as being tranquil? Theme Behaviour			
TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Jet skis racing through the swimming area – quite frightening at Studland	12	I	Human
Littering and fly tipping	11	I	Human
fly tipping	10	J	Human
Crime: Threats – traffic/ crime/ Anti-Social Behaviour	6	I	Human
	39		
	Votes as percentage of total non-tranquil votes placed	3.38%	

As also with PACs, ‘what can be seen’ is identified as the second key theme, in this case attracting more than a fifth (22.94%) of votes placed, subsequent to which importance is conveyed for ‘what can be heard’ (21.30%) (Table 27 above).

Within the theme of ‘Sight’, (Table 29) subthemes of Infrastructure related to urban landscapes, derelict buildings, mobile phone masts, wheelie bins and especially, anything perceived ‘to be out of context with the AONB’ equate to more than a third of the votes on sight (36.60%). (Appendix 4/17: Table A4/23.). Yet forty per cent (40.38%) of the votes on ‘sight’ derive from seeing the sheer quantity of people attracted to the area and expectations of poor behaviour concerning litter, fly tipping, and in relation to coastal areas specifically, the use of jet skis, asserted to ‘...race through swimming areas...’ (9.43% of votes in ‘sight’ specifically relate to jet skis) (Groups I & J) Views of traffic and road networks are also emphasised with 48 votes (18.11%). (Appendix 4/17).

Table 29	subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight	Topics
Theme: sight			
	1. infrastructure	36.60	Urban landscapes, derelict buildings, mobile phone masts, wheelie bins, out of context
	2. ‘people and behaviour	40.38	Litter, flytipping, coastal areas and jet skis,
	3. Views of traffic and road networks	18.11	Cars, caravans, main roads and traffic jams
	4. Potential improvements/solutions	9.43	Churches, retreats and Swanage Steam Train

In relation to ‘what can be heard’ as the third key theme in relation to ‘non-tranquillity’ (21.30%: Table 27 above), Table 30 below shows that mechanical and especially ‘traffic’ noise takes the

number one position in subthemes with almost sixty per cent of residents' votes (58.94%), second to which as with PACs, 'people generated noise' attracts 46.34% of the votes placed on this theme. 'Coastal' noise, directly and primarily related to jet skis takes third position with 32.11% of votes and distinct to PACs a fourth subtheme is apparent with 13 votes, albeit totalling just 5.28%, accorded to industrial/commercial noise (Appendix 4/18).

Table 30 Theme: what can be heard	Subthemes	% of total votes placed on sight
	1. Mechanical and traffic	58.94
	2. 'people and behaviour	46.34
	3. Coastal – jet skis	32.11
	4. Industrial/commercial	5.28

Section Three

Groups' individual Votes according to Themes

The votes reported in Section Two are disaggregated in this third section according to the votes cast by each PAC or Resident group against each of the key themes reported in relation to their views on both 'tranquillity' and 'non-tranquillity'. In relation to residents' views, these are further divided according to their theoretical classification as 'engaged' or 'disengaged' members of the local community.

The complete list of topics and their respective votes are provided in Appendices 5 and 6. Appendix 7 provides a further listing of topics and votes reported in this section together with the qualitative strategy of colour coding used to underpin interpretations made. This coding has been retained in both the appendices and the tables used further in this section.

3.1 Group A

Group A was in effect a test group for the activities used throughout subsequent events held. This group comprised of two public sector representatives: both of whom were environmentally oriented and have a professional interest in the project findings. It is perhaps unsurprising therefore that the majority of votes on tranquillity are shown in Table 31 below to be placed on 'natural environment' (18.26%) second to which 'what can be seen' (15.65%) and thirdly, 'mankind/manmade' features are evident (14.78%).

Table 31: Group A: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	2	1	Sight	18	33
Auditory	7	21	Smell	-	1
Behaviour	-	-	Space	5	-
Coastal	5	2	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	15	8	State of mind	4	2
			Time	-	-
Mankind	17	46	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	21	4	Water	4	2
Rural Environment (landscape)	10	5	Weather/climate	2	-
Seasons	2	6	Wildlife	3	2
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 115					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 133					
Total Votes x themes = 248					

More votes are placed on what is considered as non-tranquil (53.63% of total votes) than tranquil. In relation to what is considered as 'non-tranquil', more than a third of the votes placed concern 'man-kind features' (34.59%). As with tranquillity, 'what can be seen' is prominent in second place (24.81%) and 'what can be heard', is ranked in third position (15.79%).

3.1.1 Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Firstly on more detailed analysis of the highest ranked tranquil features for Group A, the primary theme identified, ‘natural environment’, includes an informed range of topics unsurprisingly, given the background of these participants. Examples include reference to ecosystem services, biodiversity and natural organic descriptions, and recognition for the influence that ‘...education and the result of experience have the potential to be an impetus to appreciating distinct types of tranquillity...’ (Table 32 below).

Table 32: What is tranquillity? Theme: Natural environment	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Not managed: Unmanaged countryside –natural/rural (sight)	3	A	Natural
Ecosystem services: Value in ecosystem	3	A	H&N
Green infrastructure(sight)	3	A	H&N
Heritage: sense of heritage culturally meaning and belonging to the landscape	3	A	H&N
Access to exercise: Feeling tranquil climbing Munro – blue skies, 360 degree views – linked to exercise, no dwellings(sight)	2	A	H&N
Biodiversity: biodiversity of species in area – varied habitat, species, natural organic matter, bird population(sight) (sound)	2	A	Natural
Good air quality /clean	2	A	H&N
Diversity of species(sight) (sound)	1	A	Natural
Small fields(sight)	1	A	Human
Education (result of experience/impetus if have this to appreciate certain types of tranquillity)	1	A	H&N
	21		

The second most voted theme concerns ‘what can be seen’ (15.65% of total tranquil votes) (Table 33 below).

Sight

Table 33: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
<i>Open space an area that is designed well</i>	3	A	H&N
Not managed: Unmanaged countryside –natural/rural	3	A	Natural
Green infrastructure	3	A	H&N
Access to exercise: Feeling tranquil climbing Munro – blue skies, 360 degree views – linked to exercise, no dwellings	2	A	H&N
Biodiversity: biodiversity of species in area – varied habitat, species, natural organic matter, bird population	2	A	Natural
Diversity of species	1	A	Natural
Small fields	1	A	Human
<i>No mobile phone network</i>	1	A	Human
<i>Natural coastal landscape</i>	1	A	Natural
<i>Sea: Being by the sea or (calm) water</i>	1	A	Natural
	18		

On comparing topics of ‘sight’ with those above in ‘natural environment’, many are repeated. Distinctions in ‘sight’ concern any form of open space be that natural or of manmade design and

the inclusion of 2 votes allocated to the sea and coastal landscape (Table 32 above). One vote is cast against not being able to see any references to mobile phone networks. (Table 33 above).

A negative perspective on aspects of ‘mankind’ should not be presumed to always hold true. As shown in Table 31 above in relation to ‘tranquillity’, features related to ‘mankind’, ranked in third position attracting almost 15%⁵⁸ of the total votes cast on what Group A consider contributes to enhancing ‘tranquillity’. Seventeen votes were finally cast on aspects of ‘mankind’ that are considered to enhance perceptions/experiences on tranquillity (Table 34 below). Of these, a tendency to relate mankind’s intervention in environmental management is clear, but also noted is an appreciation for enjoying and learning about the heritage of the area, an association of activities in scenic open areas, an ability to access clean air and opportunities to consume, according to the seasons, agricultural outputs.

Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)

Table 34: What is tranquillity? Theme: Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
<i>Green infrastructure</i>	3	A	H&N
Open space: An area that <i>is designed well</i>	3	A	H&N
<i>Heritage: sense of heritage culturally</i> meaning and belonging to the landscape	3	A	H&N
Access to exercise: Feeling tranquil climbing Munro – blue skies, 360 degree views – linked to exercise, <i>no dwellings</i>	2	A	H&N
Good <i>air quality</i> / clean	2	A	H&N
<i>Eating seasonally – types of crops grown, agricultural practices</i>	2	A	H&N
<i>No mobile phone network</i>	1	A	Human
Education	1	A	H&N
	17		

⁵⁸ 14.78% of total votes cast by Group A

3.1.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

However, as with all groups ‘mankind’ is also considered to be the number one detractor from tranquillity. As shown in Table 35 below, these views primarily centre on the sheer presence of people, in which tourists and their impacts are specifically identified, infrastructure, impacts of outputs and transportation are also listed. The Army’s presence in the area is quoted albeit only attracting one vote. Distinctive to any other groups and again perhaps informed by the background of the participants, so-called ‘deprived’ areas as detracting from one’s own tranquillity is conveyed: this sentiment could also be interpreted to relate to experiences of so-called deprived societies’ of tranquillity. However, this sentiment was not overtly articulated, thus confirmed by participants.

Table 35: What is <i>NOT</i> considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)			
Views⁵⁹:	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
People!	5	A	Human
Infrastructure and transportation: (roads, trains, overhead lines, ferries, planes) non-natural networks!	5	A	Human
Light pollution: Area that is less green or is grey – artificial light	4	A	Human
Intensely humanised (urbanised, residential/industrial) not sympathetic to nature	4	A	H&N
Impact of tourists⁶⁰	4	A	Human
Less greenery	4	A	Human
Traffic: Traffic, sirens, car alarms, construction sites	3	A	Human
Noise pollution – any!	3	A	Human
Crime rates: not feeling safe	2	A	Human
Water pollution: Algae Blooms, Poole Harbour: Water Pollution in harbour causing water quality to decrease. Affecting wild life!	2	A	Human
The Army	1	A	Human
Poor air quality	1	A	Human
Intensive farming	1	A	Human
Solar farm	1	A	Human
Fast food: Smell of food / hot dogs – ‘crazy!’	1	A	Human
Deprived area: Inequity/unfairness of/in deprived areas	1	A	Human
Large static caravan and camping sites⁶¹ Sight	1	A	Human
Flight path (vapour) Sight	1	A	Human
Tech (multinational brands)	1	A	Human
Festivals Sight and sound	1	A	Human
	46		

The second and third ranking on ‘non-tranquillity’ is shown in Table 31 above to relate to what has resulted as the two key senses deployed by all groups as detracting from tranquillity (Table 36 below). Combined, these two themes of ‘sight’ and ‘sound’ result in forty per cent of the total votes placed on ‘non-tranquillity’.

⁵⁹ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁶⁰ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

⁶¹ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

Sight & Sound

TABLE 36: <i>What is <u>not</u> considered as being tranquil?</i> Theme Sight & Sound			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
	Sight / Auditory		
Infrastructure: (roads, trains, overhead lines, ferries, planes) non-natural networks! <i>Sight and sound</i>	5/5	A	Human
People! <i>Sight and sound</i>	5/5	A	Human
Light pollution: Area that is less green or is grey – artificial light!	4/	A	Human
Intensely humanised (urbanised, residential/industrial) not sympathetic to nature	4/	A	H&N
Impact of tourists⁶² <i>Sight and sound</i>	4/4	A	Human
Less greenery	4/	A	Human
Traffic: Traffic, sirens, car alarms, construction sites <i>Sight and sound</i>	3/3	A	Human
Noise Pollution	/3		
Solar farm	1/	A	Human
Large static caravan and camping sites⁶³	1/	A	Human
Flight path (vapour)	1/	A	Human
Festivals <i>Sight and sound</i>	1/1	A	Human
	33/21		
Total votes sight/sound	54		
Total votes on non-tranquillity	133		
% of votes sight/sound	40.60%		

⁶² The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

⁶³ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

3.2 Group B

Group B comprised two public sector representatives, (one of the District Council and one of County Council), one local parish councillor and one representative of an environmentally oriented group: all were female. During the research event, the interests conveyed by the participants included those of environmental, coastal, community, parish and sustainable development concerns.

Table 37 below shows that participants' total votes on tranquillity are almost evenly placed on themes of tranquillity and non-tranquillity with a marginal difference shown in favour of non-tranquillity (50.16%).

Table 37: Group B: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	10	3	Sight	52	63
Auditory	21	50	Smell	5	8
Behaviour	-	5	Space	7	-
Coastal	17	6	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	51	35	State of mind	19	4
			Time	3	2
Mankind	24	91	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	40	2	Water	10	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	5	21	Weather/climate	12	1
Seasons	17	22	Wildlife	20	2
Total statements x tranquil votes = 313					
Total statements x Not tranquil votes = 315					
Total statements x votes = 628					

In relation to tranquillity, fewer than seventeen per cent of votes were cast on 'what can be seen' (16.61%), second to which just over sixteen per cent (16.29%) of votes are cast on 'matters of cognition'. Approximately thirteen per cent (12.78%) of votes placed concern the theme of 'natural environment' and 'wildlife' attracts 6.39% of votes cast.

Greater distinction is demonstrated with 'non-tranquillity' where fewer than thirty per cent (28.89%) of the total votes used are placed on themes associated with 'mankind/manmade' features of the case study area. 'What can be seen' and 'what can be heard' attract in the first case a fifth of votes cast (20.00%) and with 'auditory', fewer than sixteen per cent (15.87%) of votes used.

3.2.1 Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Fewer than sixty per cent of votes cast (57.69%) to the theme 'sight' concern references to the natural environment (Table 38 below). 'Coastal locations and views' attract less than six per cent of votes (5.77%). Less than twelve per cent of votes (11.54%) relate to not being able to see what is considered as intrusions of mankind's presence (wind turbines, manmade structures and simply not seeing people). (Appendix 7: Table A7/1)

Group B Sight - Tranquil

Table 38: What is tranquility? Theme: Sight	GROUP VOTES	ATTRIBUTE
Natural Events occurring – swallows coming yesterday at Studland	9	N
Water, a lake, the peace and the calm	6	N
A walk in November, wet the whole day, a little bit cold, I really enjoyed that, sense of wildness, beyond Purbeck either very wet fog or Mist walking gives a great sense of belonging to a wild space, more natural spaces	3	H&N
Birds, different birds that are relevant to the area	3	N
In terms of landscape, the local distinctiveness adds to tranquillity	2	H&N
Long views	2	H&N
Combination of hills and lakes	2	N
Lack of manmade structures	2	H
In terms of landscape, the local distinctiveness adds to tranquillity	2	H&N
Hartland Moor open heathland views across Corfe Castle, birds in the summer	2	H&N
Middlebere – bird hides great for watching birds from especially avocets in Winter!	2	N
It is about the appropriateness of scale (referring to wind turbines)	1	H
Studland, going when not busy, walking over the heath, swimming in the sea with fabulous views of old Harry Rocks	1	H&N
Worbarrow Bay – waves crashing on beach, swimming in summer – away from crowds usually very few people there	1	H&N
Views of Encombe House (easterly, northerly etc) adds to the sense of peace	1	H
Durlston Head, very attractive, unique, variety, wildlife – both flora and fauna views	1	H&N
Being able to look into the distance	1	H&N
When doing, sea watching – it is always windy and gives you a sense of wonder	1	N
Long views, within woodland also tranquil not necessary to have natural noises	1	H&N
Deciduous woodland leading to sandy beach with view over Poole Harbour often seeing sea birds	1	N
Durlston – great year round particularly cowslips, orchids dolphins if you are lucky!	1	N
Studland Heath peace and quiet numerous footpaths and variety of terrains chance of spotting reptiles	1	H&N
Great winds, great seas, racing clouds can give you a sense of tranquillity	1	N
Pleasant surroundings	1	H&N
It is about the appropriateness of scale (referring to wind turbines)	1	H
Gorse bushes can signify tranquillity	1	(N)
Little manmade intrusion	1	H
Lack of People	1	H
Total	52	28
Votes on natural	30 (57.69%)	
Votes on coastal	3 (5.77%)	
Votes on manmade structures	6 (11.53%)	

In relation to the theme of ‘cognitive’, seventy per cent of votes (70.59%) allocated on this theme directly refer to how feelings tend to be related by this group to their experiences and

perceptions on tranquillity. A sense of place, of community, and of wilderness are also reported. (Appendix 7: Table A7/2).

'Natural Environment' as a theme attracted 12.78% of votes allocated by Group B participants (Table 37 above). The three highest ranked topics within this theme refer to 'sight and sound' of natural events, 'open spaces' and 'birds' (24 votes: 60% of total votes attributed to the theme of 'natural environment') (Appendix 7: Table A7/3). This interest directs attention to the theme of 'wildlife' within which reference to birds attracts 80% of the total votes recorded against this theme. (Appendix 7: Table A7/4).

3.2.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

The number one theme considered to detract from non-tranquillity for Group B participants concerns, 'mankind' (28.89% of the total votes used) (Table 37 above).

On investigating topics within this theme, thirty-five per cent of votes (35.16%) are allocated to what is considered by participants to be 'out of keeping with the area' be that through 'what can be seen' or 'heard'. Less than a fifth (19.78%) concerns the presence, sight or sound of traffic and busy road networks. Twenty-one votes are overtly explained by noise (23.08%). (Appendix 7: Table A7/5 and Table 39 below).

Group B Manmade – Non Tranquil

GROUP B Mankind

Table 39: <i>What is <u>not</u> considered as being tranquil?</i> Theme: Mankind	GROUP VOTES	ATTRIBUTE
Something intrusive that doesn't fit into that local area removes tranquillity	9	H&N
Smell of fumes, cars, traffic	8	H
Ugly Man-made constructions, destroying views	7	H
Intensive agriculture such as huge field of crops (oil seed rape)	7	H
Loud noise and aircraft paths (plane and vapour trail)	6	H
Industrial Noise	6	H
Bringing the manmade into the countryside	6	H
Traffic intrusive (specifically at Corfe Castle) I hate it!!	5	H
Intensive Agriculture –makes you angry, there is not getting away from it, society is money orientated	4	H
Footpaths controlled by military – barbed wire and signs	3	H
Tramlines in the field indicate pesticides and spraying	3	H
No Birds make you feel that there is something wrong	2	N
People talking loudly on mobile phones Noise	2	H
Sense of helplessness that you cannot do anything to change those things (manmade)	2	H
Wareham bypass standstill with traffic, especially at weekends and in school holidays	2	H
MOD ranges – militarised landscapes, military signs, tanks, target practice – sense of landscape belonging to army and government	2	H
Hearing children talking and playing as long as it is not too loud Noise	2	H
The cultural legacy	2	H&N
Manmade infrastructure – wind turbines	1	H
In the sea off the Seacombe Cliff – power boats, jet skis, condor ferries, noise carries from sea to land Noise	1	H
Corfe Castle – traffic going right through the village	1	H
South Heath – Clay Pigeon shooting – over long periods Noise	1	H
South of Brownsea Island, occasional jet skis spoiling the tranquillity Noise	1	H
Bay along Studland Heath – motorised craft of all kinds, noisy dogs and people Noise	1	H
Knoll Beach Car Park – gets very busy and closed in the summer	1	H
Wytch Farm – Oil wells plus lots of conifer trees	1	H
South of Sewerage works – busy roads back from Studland – get long queues on sunny days	1	H
SW Coast Path south of MOD ranges and surrounds – Military restrictions, barbed wire, narrow path	1	H
South of Sewerage works – busy roads back from Studland – get long queues on sunny days	1	H
It is about the appropriateness of scale (referring to wind turbines)	1	H
In the sea off the Seacombe Cliff – power boats, jet skis, condor ferries, noise carries from sea to land Noise	1	H
Total	91	31
Out of keeping, structures	32 (35.16%)	
Total traffic	18 (19.78%)	
Total Noise	21 (23.08%)	
Coastal	6 (6.59%)	
Total people presence	5 (5.49%)	

3.3 Group C

The members of Group C comprised representatives from the public sector, one of whom had archaeological interests, a local parish councillor, a local business representative, and an officer of a local environmental charity. Their combined interests were broad: historical and archaeological, environmental, political and of community orientation, and with one keen to promote local economic interests. All were female.

Table 40: Group C: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	11	8	Sight	43	45
Auditory	26	41	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	-	Space	2	-
Coastal	15	26	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	30	21	State of mind	-	-
			Time	5	10
Mankind	29	59	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	30	1	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	32	4	Weather/climate	-	1
Seasons	2	35	Wildlife	6	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 231					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 251					
Total Votes x themes = 482					

In order of most votes cast, Table 40 above shows that a relatively broad casting of these votes has resulted in first position, ‘what can be seen’ (18.61%), followed by rural environment (13.85%), ‘natural environment’ (12.99%), ‘cognitive’ matters (12.99%), features related to ‘mankind’ (12.55%) and ‘what can be heard’ (11.26%) are rated by Group C participants as enhancing perceptions and experiences on ‘tranquillity’.

As with all other groups, ‘mankind’ takes the number one position in terms of detracting from participants’ visions of ‘tranquillity’ (23.51%), followed by ‘what can be seen’ (17.93%), ‘what can be heard’ (16.33%), ‘seasonal’ issues (13.94%) and finally, concerns on ‘coastal locations’ (10.36%).

3.3.1 Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Taking the theme of ‘sight’ first, the key topic referred to by participants concerns primarily rural/agricultural landscapes (76.74%: Table 41 below: Appendix 7:Table A7/8) which with Rural Environment taking the second position in terms of total votes placed is unsurprising (Table 40 above).

Sight

Table 41: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
History of landscapes: Because I am an archaeologist I am aware of the history of landscapes (sight)	6	C	H&N
View coming back from Winfrith (between 2 hills)	5	C	H&N
Seeing views of landscape and sea and trees: Studland area: <i>Looking out to sea and the variety of landscape (trees adding to the view)</i>	4	C	Natural
“Sound of Tractor” in keeping with the environment and land: The visual of seeing a tractor going on the land is tranquil. It is more peaceful than sitting in a field or grassy area	4	C	Human
Seeing working life in countryside (community): Seeing farming and seeing the working life of the countryside, (it is a feeling of community)*	3	C	Human
Variety of buildings in keeping with area: Visually it is more acceptable i.e. more in keeping with the environment –colours; style; materials	3	C	Human
Countryside: Seeing farming and seeing the working life of the countryside , (it is a feeling of community)	3	C	Human
Less people	2	C	Human
Purpose built car park would enhance tranquillity	2	C	Human
Seeing a tractor on the land: The visual of seeing a tractor going on the land is tranquil. It is more peaceful than sitting in a field or grassy area*	2	C	Human
View when you come back from Lulworth over the hill: The view coming back from Winfrith to Lulworth. The view between the 2 hills is beautiful.	2	C	H&N
Natural Spaces (seas, fields) ⁶⁴ (sight and sound)	2	C	Natural (& Human given ‘field’)
Countryside sight and sound)	2	C	H&N
Nature Reserve – Nature: Durlston NNR: Purbeck Hills: Variety of areas and the views out to sea especially driving the road; car park above Tyneham - fantastic beyond; views – more tranquil when nobody else around!	1	C	H&N 1
The coastal area is much more tranquil in winter: E Lulworth Cove to Durlston NNR - The Coastal Area is much more tranquil in when winter when there are fewer tourists (sight and sound)	1	C	H&N
Lulworth Castle and its environment (sight and sound)	1	C	H&N
Total	43		
Countryside/agri. perspective and landscape	33 (76.74%)		

⁶⁴ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

Within the theme of ‘natural environment’ (Table 42 below) more than sixty-five per cent of votes specifically record nature reserves and pay attention to nature and wildlife (66.67%). More than forty-five per cent of votes in this theme relate primarily to sea views (46.67%). A further sixty per cent of votes in this theme can be aligned to natural sounds be that of wildlife, coastal or expected in nature reserves or in the countryside.

Natural environment

Table 42 What is tranquillity? Theme: Natural environment	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
History of landscapes: Because I am an archaeologist I am aware of the history of landscapes (sight)	6	C	H&N
Sound of an owl at night (dusk)	5	C	Natural
Sound of the sea	4	C	Natural
Seeing views of landscape and sea and trees: Studland area: Looking out to sea and the variety of landscape (trees adding to the view)	4	C	Natural
Nature: When you can hear nature	3	C	Natural
Natural Spaces (seas, fields) ⁶⁵ (sight and sound)	2	C	Natural (& Human given ‘field’)
View when you come back from Lulworth over the hill: The view coming back from Winfrith to Lulworth. The view between the 2 hills is beautiful.	2	C	H&N
Countryside (sight and sound)	2	C	H&N
The coastal area is much more tranquil in winter: E Lulworth Cove to Durlston NNR - The Coastal Area is much more tranquil in winter when there are fewer tourists (sight and sound)	1	C	H&N
Nature Reserve – Nature: Durlston NNR: Purbeck Hills: Variety of areas and the views out to sea especially driving the road; car park above Tyneham - fantastic beyond; views – more tranquil when nobody else around! (sight and sound)	1	C	H&N
Total votes	30		
Nature reserves, nature and wildlife	20(66.67%)		
Coastal	14 (46.67%)		
Sight and sound	6(20%)		
Sound	18(60%)		

The third most voted theme concerns what has been classed as related to ‘cognition’ (Table 40 above): Thirty per cent of topics in this theme relate to positive feelings conveyed on what is considered to most represent tranquillity for the participants in the case study area: an example of which is the ‘feeling of community’ stated. (Appendix 7: Table A7/11)

⁶⁵ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

Investigating the theme of ‘Mankind’ further as the fourth most voted theme (Table 40 above) includes positive references/subthemes to the farming and working lives in the case study area (62.07%) (Appendix 7: Table A7/12). Conversely rather than focus primarily on one topic, in terms of ‘auditory’ which ranks in the fourth position of total votes per theme, a range of sounds are considered by Group C participants as enhancing their tranquil experiences: natural, agricultural, of the sea and simply citing the relevance of fewer people. (Appendix 7: Table A7/13)

3.3.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

The Army’s presence in the area is shown in Table 43 below to attract the highest number of votes as a topic in the key theme on non-tranquillity of ‘mankind’ (10 votes). As a percentage of the total votes within this theme, ‘what can be seen’ and ‘heard’ attract 83.05% of votes, second to which concerns over coastal sights and noises, include jet skis, number of people, and particularly ‘cars being parked where they shouldn’t be’ that are considered to ruin the overall views (11 votes). Further related to cars, the topic of traffic attracts 35.59% of votes cast in the theme of ‘mankind’.

Mankind

Table 43: What is <u>NOT</u> considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)			
Views⁶⁶: (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Shooting (MOD site): quoting a period when ‘they’ were practising day and night sight and sound	10	C	Human
Cars parked: in summer parked on both sides of the narrow road (road to Durdle Door) sight	8	C	Human
The area where the ferry leaves at Studland sight and cars	6	C	Human
Jet Skis: are not good for the environment sight and sound	5	C	Human
Artificial Noise! sound	5	C	Human
Emergency Services: often get called but can’t get passed (danger element)	4	C	Human
Lulworth (cars plus people)⁶⁷ sight and sound	3	C	Human
Built up areas sight and sound	3	C	Human
Noise Levels	3	C	Human
Traffic Levels sight and sound	3	C	Human
The cars parked ruin the views sight and sound	3	C	H&N
Fairground noise at the seaside not tranquil (& amusement arcades)	3	C	Human
West Lulworth/Lulworth Cove (lots of people) sight and sound	1	C	Human
Corfe Castle area (traffic) sight and sound	1	C	Human
The quantity of people when the weather is nice sight and sound	1	C	Human
Total	59		
Cars and traffic	21 (35.59%)		
Sight and sound	49(83.05%)		
Coastal	23(38.98%)		

⁶⁶ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁶⁷ Also in ‘Places’

The second and third most voted themes on non-tranquillity concern ‘what can be seen’ and ‘what can be heard’. As shown below in Table 44 more topics combine these two senses than not and all but one, which concerns views of trees, relate to mankind’s presence.

Sight & Auditory

TABLE 44: What is <i>not</i> considered as being tranquil? Theme Sight			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
Shooting (MOD site): quoting a period when ‘they’ were practising day and night sight and sound	10/10	C	Human
Cars parked: in summer parked on both sides of the narrow road (road to Durdle Door) sight	8/	C	Human
The area where the ferry leaves at Studland	6/	C	Human
Artificial Noise:	/5	C	Human
Jet Skis: are not good for the environment sight and sound	5/5	C	Human
The cars parked ruin the views	3/3	C	H&N
Noise Levels	/3	C	Human
Fairground noise at the seaside not tranquil (& amusement arcades)	/3	C	Human
Lulworth cars plus people	3/3	C	Human
Built up areas sight and sound	3/3	C	Human
Traffic Levels sight and sound	3/3	C	Human
Trees (plantations) in the way of the view (detracting from views)	1/	C	H&N
West Lulworth/Lulworth cove – lots of people!!	1/1	C	Human
Corfe Castle area – traffic!	1/1	C	Human
The quantity of people when the weather is nice!	1/1	C	Human
Total sight/auditory	45/41		

The fourth theme relates to the ‘seasons’ with 13.94% of votes (Table 40 above) : all of which, on further review of the subthemes , relate primarily to tourism and leisure encouraged to and in the case study area (Table 45 below).

Seasons & Coastal

TABLE 45: What is <i>not</i> considered as being tranquil? Seasons			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
Cars parked: in summer parked on both sides of the narrow road (road to Durdle Door)	8/8	C	Human
The area where the ferry leaves Studland	6/6	C	Human
Jet Skis: are not good for the environment!	5/5	C	Human
Emergency Services: often get called but can’t get passed (danger element)	4/	C	Human
Lulworth (cars plus people) ⁶⁸	3/3	C	Human
The cars parked ruin the views!	3/	C	H&N
Fairground noise at the seaside not tranquil (& amusement arcades)	3/3	C	Human
West Lulworth/ Lulworth Cove (lots of people)!	1/1	C	Human
Corfe Castle area (traffic)!	1/	C	Human
The quantity of people when the weather is nice!	1/	C	Human
Total seasons/coastal	35/26		
Coastal percentage total	74.29		

⁶⁸ Also in ‘Places’

The fifth and final key theme, is 'coastal locations' (10.36%) (Table 40). As shown above in Table 45, 74.29% of topics identified in seasons relates to coastal activities. The key topics of concern to participants in this theme are all found in 'seasons' and relate to cars, jet skis, number of people and fairground/arcade noises considered to be 'typical of seaside resorts' (Appendix 7: Table A7/16).

FINAL

3.4 Group D

Three males contributed to this group: one of whom represented the local district council's planning department, one of the county council and of an environmental planning background and the third, a representative of a local user group.

Table 46 Group D: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	14	Sight	70	85
Auditory	35	32	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	36	Space	4	-
Coastal	8	1	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	31	26	State of mind	-	-
			Time	-	-
Mankind	23	83	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	52	1	Water	12	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	6	12	Weather/climate	12	-
Seasons	-	-	Wildlife	4	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 257					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 290					
Total Votes x themes = 547					

Fewer than thirty per cent (27.24%) of votes are placed on the importance of 'what can be seen' as enhancing tranquil experiences/perceptions; second to which 'natural environment' (20.23%), and finally 'what can be heard' (13.62%).

Votes placed on 'non-tranquillity' are primarily placed on a relatively balanced ranking amongst 'what can be seen' (29.31%) and features related to 'mankind' (28.62%).

3.4.1 Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Whilst a sense of remoteness and the presence of few people are indicated by 7 votes, Table 47 below shows the key topics reported in 'sight' primarily relate to natural features of the area including flora and fauna (68.57% of votes in theme) second to which inland waterways and coastal views are reported with 34.29%. Attention to historical landmarks receives just one vote.

Sight Group D

Table 47: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Remoteness, less people more tranquil	7	D	Human
Coastline –Kimmeridge bay, unspoilt coastline and beach	4	D	H&N
Wildlife (animals and birds): Lack of man-made noise –(running water, wind through the trees, animals and birds)*	4	D	Natural
Wild flowers⁶⁹ (implied)	4	D	Natural
Vegetation(implied)	4	D	Natural
Ground cover(implied)	4	D	Natural
Scenic Views⁷⁰	4	D	H&N
Meadow⁷¹	4	D	H&N
Open space (RoW access) clear signage and pathways so maps not required	4	D	H&N
Trees	4	D	Natural
Running Water (Springs)*: Lack of man-made noise –(running water, wind through the trees, animals and birds)*	4	D	Natural
Streams*	4	D	Natural
Rivers⁷²	4	D	Natural
Woodland: Feel closer to nature eg. Deciduous woodland with tree canopy	4	D	Natural
Heathland⁷³	4	D	(Natural)
Wildlife (animals and birds): Lack of man-made noise –(running water, wind through the trees, animals and birds)*	4	D	Natural
Use of Natural materials or buildings: Materials used in buildings – older buildings less intrusive and smaller and made of natural materials and add to (history and surroundings)	2	D	Human
Historical landmarks: Older buildings (historical landmarks) provide a reflection on what has happened in the past – can get a feeling of history	1	D	Human
Total	70		
Natural and wildlife votes	48 (68.57%)		
Inland waterways and Coastal votes	24 (34.29%)		

⁶⁹ Due to the collaborative nature of the consensual discussions that took place some of the topics in the rankings activities did not come up in previous activities. This includes ‘Wildflowers’, ‘Waterways’, ‘Rivers and Lakes’, ‘Nature Reserves’, ‘Sound of Tractor’.

⁷⁰ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁷¹ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁷² The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁷³ Only reference to Heathland in Totals document is relation to Arson

The interest suggested by these percentages on the ‘natural environment’ supports its identification as the second key theme identified (Table 46 above). Other than 7 votes allocated to remote areas and potential for hearing people (Table 48 below) , ‘what can be heard’ in the natural environment, for examples, wildlife and water, contributes to the third most popular theme of ‘auditory’ by 28 votes (80% of votes allocated to this theme result from natural sounds).

Auditory

Table 48: What is tranquillity? Theme: Auditory	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Remoteness - less people: Number of people encountered – less people more tranquil sight and sound	7	D	Human
Wildlife (animals and birds): Lack of man-made noise –(running water, wind through the trees, animals and birds)*	4	D	Natural
Running Water (Springs)*: Lack of man-made noise –(running water, wind through the trees, animals and birds)*	4	D	Natural
Sheltered Areas/Protected areas e.g. hollows and fells: Sheltered micro climate eg hollow, woodland	4	D	Natural
Streams* sight and sound	4	D	Natural
Rivers ⁷⁴ sight and sound	4	D	Natural
Woodland: Feel closer to nature e.g. Deciduous woodland with tree canopy sight and sound	4	D	Natural
Heathland ⁷⁵ sight and sound	4	D	(Natural)
Total votes	35		
Votes on Natural Environment	28		
% Natural Votes	80		

3.4.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

‘Sight’ takes the first position of all themes presented by Group D participants in terms of non-tranquillity (29.31% of total votes on themes) (Table 46 above). Of the 85 votes allocated by participants to this theme, all 21 topics identified in Table 49 below, relate to varying aspects of ‘mankind’ as detracting from tranquillity. Sixty-two per cent of votes are related to built-up areas, traffic, commercial activities, and the working quarry. Twenty-two additional votes in this theme concern the presence of litter (25.88% of sight theme). The quality of available RoWs is questioned together with critique over restricted access to areas of land in the area (7 votes: 8.24%). The attention given to ‘mankind’ as detracting from tranquillity is emphasised by its position of second place in the nineteen themes identified in Table 46 above.

⁷⁴ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

⁷⁵ Only reference to Heathland in Totals document is relation to Arson

Sight

TABLE 49: <i>What is <u>not</u> considered as being tranquil?</i> Theme Sight			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
Built up areas: intensity of development, the bigger the development, the greater the impact! sight	14	D	Human
Presence of litter	11	D	Human
Litter	8	D	Human
Traffic: Build-up sight and sound	6	D	Human
Industrial Estates: Built up areas – collection of homes, factories, offices and industrial areas sight and sound	4	D	Human
Landfill – Beacon Hill ⁷⁶ sight	4	D	Human
RoW signposting (Quality of Pathway) sight	4	D	Human
Litter	3	D	Human
Traffic Levels sight and sound	3	D	Human
Mobile Phone Masts: Mobile phone masts look less tranquil sight	3	D	Human
Restricted access to land	3	D	Human
Major road/industrial ⁷⁷ sight and sound	3	D	Human
Busy Road sight and sound	3	D	Human
Near a road: Mechanical noise – near a road, large groups of people talking, shouting, high vis jackets sight and sound	3	D	Human
Large Group Talking	3	D	Human
Traffic & People	3	D	Human
Business: Everyone is there doing a job, business area, town city	3	D	Human
Military Association (Lulworth Camp) ⁷⁸	1	D	Human
Heavy Traffic (on B road) sight and sound	1	D	Human
Cars sight and sound	1	D	Human
Working Quarry - noise	1	D	Human
Total	85		21
Built up areas and traffic (inc of Military Camp)	53 (62.35%)		
Litter	22 (25.88%)		
Row	7 (8.24%)		
Large numbers of people talking	3		

⁷⁶ Also in 'Places'

⁷⁷ No reference to specific area made

⁷⁸ Also in 'Places'

3.5 Group E

Group E comprised four participants: one, whose background was primarily academic, who had worked in the case area, and was particularly interested in perceptions of local communities and how these could be modelled in GIS. A second participant worked for the local district council in planning policy and with the Dorset AONB team, a third who also worked with this council in a senior voluntary and longstanding role, and the fourth participant was a local parish councillor and long-term resident in the case study area.

Table 50: Group E: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	9	23	Sight	49	17
Auditory	32	59	Smell	7	-
Behaviour	-	10	Space	7	-
Coastal	15	16	Spiritual	14	-
Cognitive	36	13	State of mind	8	-
			Time	5	-
Mankind	26	60	Touch	1	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	30	-	Water	9	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	6	16	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	8	20	Wildlife	9	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 271					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 234					
Total Votes x themes = 505					

‘What can be seen’, (18.08%) expressed as ‘judgements/memories’ (cognitive, - 13.28%), ‘what can be heard’ (11.81%) and to positive perceptions on ‘natural environments’ (11.07%) are identified as enhancing Group E’s experiences on tranquillity (Table 50 above).

The two key themes identified in relation to detracting from participants experiences/perceptions on tranquillity concern in the first place ‘mankind’ (25.64%) and secondly as to ‘what can be heard’ (25.21%). ‘Activity’ attracts 9.83% of votes and in fourth place, ‘seasonal’ concerns (8.55%).

3.5.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

The topic that attracted most votes is ‘sight’ and as shown in Table 51 below, concerns inland waterways and coastal areas (34.69%). The second most popular topic identified with a quarter of votes, concerns green areas, trees, nature reserves and landscapes (22.45%). Less than a fifth of votes relate to churches and shrines: distinctive to all other groups, so far reported. Equally distinctive with this Group, concerns flora specifically bluebells attracting 14.29% of the votes allocated.

Sight

Table 51: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Beaches/Coastal Areas ⁷⁹	10	E	Natural
Blue Bells (smell), Sight: Smell of bluebells (as child walking through bluebells. Peace and joy of walking through woods. Whiteway Hill – Bluebells on open land – able to smell the bluebells – bring back memories of tranquillity of childhood and bluebells in wood	7	E	Natural
Churches and Church bells sound	6	E	Human
Greenery, Trees, Less Buildings: greenery, less buildings = better. More trees. Sight	5	E	H&N
Waterways, rivers, lakes ⁸⁰	4	E	Natural
Rolling Hills: Views (e.g. Nothing industrial. Rolling hills, mountains, nothing between you and that view).	3	E	Natural
Views of Harbour: Giggers Island: Views out into the harbour and back up the river channel towards Wareham. Wildlife – seals. No public access	3	E	Natural
Less amount of people enhances feelings of tranquillity	3	E	Human
Shrines ⁸¹ sight	3	E	Human
Nothing Industrial: Views (e.g. Nothing industrial. Rolling hills, mountains, nothing between you and that view).	2	E	Natural
Up on hills: Golden Bowl: Sunk down in the hollow away from people and noise up on the hills.	2	E	Natural
Nature Reserves: Favourite Nature reserve Sight and sound	1	E	Natural
Total	49		
Water and coastal	17 (34.69%)		
Flora (memories)	7 (14.29%)		
Greenery, trees, nature reserves and landscapes	11 (22.45%)		
Churches and shrines	9 (18.37%)		

Alongside the recording of bluebells, their significance is reported as a memory of childhood, linking the 7 votes recorded to the second most popular theme of ‘cognition’. On analysing the topics and statements listed in ‘cognition’ (Appendix 7: Table A7/22), ‘memories’ appear to contribute to 50% of the total votes recorded on ‘cognition’. These memories link to hearing church bells, seeing wildflowers and the sound of the steam train.

⁷⁹ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁸⁰ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁸¹ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage.

The importance of sound to Group E participants, results in ‘auditory’ being the third most popular theme identified amongst all views conveyed by the group. Six topics in this theme are shown in Table 52 below, to be aligned with ‘natural environmental’ features inclusive of birds, hills and nature reserves (34.38% of total votes recorded in this theme). Waterways attracts but 4 votes. A total of 9 votes are attracted to manmade sounds: churches and church bells attract six votes (12.5%). Interestingly two manmade features draw attention: less road noise in rural areas (1 vote) and conversely the presence of the steam train with two votes, considered to enhance tranquillity in the case study area.

Auditory

Table 52: What is tranquillity? Theme: Auditory	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Churches and Church bells	6	E	Human
Quiet means tranquil	5	E	H&N
Waterways, rivers, lakes ⁸²	4	E	Natural
Nature: In France, place with water, sound still makes it tranquil. Nature of sound.	3	E	Natural
Bird Song: Noise is a factor. Church bells on Sunday Morning and) birdsong (are not intrusive, but on Monday morning noise of a delivery van is intrusive on my peace. Not all noise is bad. Some noise is associated with tranquillity such as church bells,) birdsong, (even the steam train. Distinguishing between noise that is peaceful, tranquil and noise that are not.	3	E	H&N
Less amount of people Sight and sound	3	E	Human
Nothing Industrial: Views (e.g. Nothing industrial. Rolling hills, mountains , nothing between you and that view).	2	E	H&N
Steam Train: Noise is a factor. Church bells on Sunday Morning and birdsong are not intrusive, but on Monday morning noise of a delivery van is) intrusive (on my peace). Not all noise is bad. Some noise is associated with tranquillity such as church bells, birdsong, even the steam train. (Distinguishing between noise that is peaceful, tranquil and noise that are not.)	2	E	H&N
Up on hills: Golden Bowl: Sunk down in the hollow away from people and noise up on the hills.	2	E	Natural
Little road traffic noise in rural areas ⁸³	1	E	Human
Nature Reserves: Favourite Nature reserve Sight and sound	1	E	Natural
Total	32		
Natural	11 (34.38%)		
Water	4 (12.5%)		
Churches	6 (18.75%)		

⁸² The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

⁸³ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

Ranked in fourth position of the nineteen themes with 30 votes, (Table 50 above) the attraction for features in the natural environment are still evident in Table 52.

3.5.2. Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

‘Mankind’ receives the most votes in relation to how Group E perceived non-tranquil experiences (25.64%) (Table 50). Amongst the sixty votes this theme attracted, (Table53), 11 topics are identified: noise pollution (including people, recreational, coastal and traffic noise) is the number one topic attracting 85% of the total votes on this theme. This emphasis on noise is emphasised by ‘auditory’ taking the second highest amount of total votes according to themes (59 votes)(Table 50 above).

Table 53: What is <u>NOT</u> considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)			
Views⁸⁴: (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Human Induced noise on the beach	16	E	H&N
Noise : in terms of decibels	12	E	Human
Engine Noise	10	E	Human
Light Aircraft : Recreational noise : light aircraft, motorcycles and 4x4's – sometimes put their pleasure before others.	7	E	Human
Noise ⁸⁵	4	E	Human
Buildings : too many cars, too much variety of buildings sight	3	E	Human
Rape Seed Field : Behaviour & Priorities. 'I live in agricultural place at certain times of the year, much spreading and spraying, corn drier. Visual intrusion ... rapeseed'.) Using landscape for profit. Visually offensive!	3	E	Human
Pollution : In wider world, things that make noise , all forms of pollutions) e.g. engines sight and sound	2	E	Human
Light Pollution ⁸⁶	1	E	Human
Tourists, People, Roads ⁸⁷	1	E	Human
Trunk roads A351, A323, A35	1	E	Human
Total votes	60		
Noise votes	51		
% Noise of total	85		

⁸⁴ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁸⁵ Noise is used in a multiple of statements to describe 'not tranquil'

⁸⁶ Light Pollution was added at ranking discussion

⁸⁷ The topic developed from the discussions that evolved during the consensual ranking stage

3.6 Group F

Group F was distinctive: all four participants were long-standing residents in the case study area. All were female and all had responded to an advertisement in the local newspapers that invited local residents to participate in these events. Key interests observed during the activities concerned: landscape, environmental features, and community, particularly asserted with the engagement of children in this project. From a negative perspective on tranquillity and receiving 10 votes, concern was asserted as to the area having become a ‘...theme park...’ wherein residents and ‘...visitors no longer get what they came for in terms of peace and tranquillity’.

Table 54: Group F: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	24	24	Sight	55	56
Auditory	25	68	Smell	-	18
Behaviour	-	6	Space	24	-
Coastal	-	18	Spiritual	2	-
Cognitive	34	31	State of mind	8	1
			Time	-	-
Mankind	56	69	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	38	-	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	27	-	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	-	56	Wildlife	-	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 293					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 347					
Total Votes x themes = 640					

Table 54 above presents that the top four themes considered to enhance ‘tranquillity’ were identified as being features associated with ‘mankind’, (19.11%) ‘what can be seen’, (18.77%), the ‘natural environment’, (12.97%) and cognitive ranks in fourth position (11.60%).

As with other groups, ‘mankind’ (19.88%), and ‘what can be heard’, (19.60) are the most important features for non-tranquillity with ‘what can be seen’, (16.14%) and ‘seasons’ identified in equal third position (16.14%).

3.6.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Interestingly under the top theme of ‘mankind’ and its ability to enhance tranquillity, a lack of people and mechanical noise i.e. derived from traffic, has resulted in attracting 96.43% of votes on topics in this theme (Table 55 below). This same perspective is also identified in Table 56, in terms of ‘what is not expected to be seen’ (the second most popular theme identified) in a tranquil environment i.e. an area without cyclists ‘especially without lycra on’ (45 of total of 55 votes on sight: 81.82%).

Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)

Table 55: What is tranquillity? Theme: Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Views⁸⁸:			
Large Open Spaces: Uninterrupted vistas – heathland, sea, coastal, large open spaces) without people, without cyclists. Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on.	24	F	Natural
Few People around, specifically in the countryside sight	19	F	Human
Lack of mechanical noise	8	F	Human
(lacking) Noise of Traffic:	3	F	Human
Churches & church yards: Country churches & church yards.) Gives me a sense of community which is peaceful and reassuring and gives an impression of generation after generation and that the world will go on and not be annihilated. sight	2	F	Human
Total	56		
Lack of people and mechanical noise i.e. traffic	54 (96.43%)		

Sight

Table 56: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Large Open Spaces: Uninterrupted vistas – heathland, sea, coastal, large open spaces) without people, without cyclists. Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on.	24	F	Natural
Few people around especially in the countryside	19	F	Human
Trees/Woodland: Mature Trees, Lapping water, ebb and flow of the tide.) Whoosh of the tide/water e.g. on a pebbly beach. Low murmur of cattle evokes a feeling of quiet.	8	F	Natural
Area without cyclists: Uninterrupted vistas – heathland, sea, coastal, large open spaces without people, without cyclists. Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on.	2	F	Natural
Churches & church yards: Country churches & church yards.) Gives me a sense of community which is peaceful and reassuring and gives an impression of generation after generation and that the world will go on and not be annihilated.	2	F	Human
Total	55		
Without cyclists and people	45/81.82%		

The third theme ranked concerns the ‘natural environment’: resulting in 12.97% of the total votes attracted on tranquillity for Group F (Table 54 above). All but one topic is shown in Table 57 below, to concern ‘open spaces,’ trees’ and ‘natural sounds.’

⁸⁸ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

Natural environment

Table 57: What is tranquillity? Theme: Natural environment	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Large Open Spaces: Uninterrupted vistas – heathland, sea, coastal, large open spaces) without people, without cyclists. Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on. sight	24	F	Natural
Trees/Woodland: Mature Trees, Lapping water, ebb and flow of the tide.) Whoosh of the tide/water e.g. on a pebbly beach. Low murmur of cattle evokes a feeling of quiet. Sight and sound	8	F	Natural
Natural sounds/not man-made	4	F	Natural
Area without cyclists: Uninterrupted vistas – heathland, sea, coastal, large open spaces without people, without cyclists. Not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on. sight	2	F	Natural
Total	38		
Open spaces, trees and natural sounds	36		
% of open spaces, trees and natural sounds in theme	94.74		

Under the label of cognitive, feelings, memories and judgements are indicated making putting this theme in the fourth ranked position amongst the nineteen themes identified (11.60%) (Table 54 above). Table 58 reports that 24 of the 34 votes cast on this theme concern ‘Large open spaces: uninterrupted vistas, ..., **without people, without cyclists, not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on!!**’: following the group’s allocation of 8 votes on an emotive statement associated with rural locations and ‘the low murmur of cattle evokes of feeling of quiet’ (Table 58 below).

Cognitive (feelings, memories and judgements)

Table 58: What is tranquillity? <u>Theme: cognitive</u>	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Large open spaces: uninterrupted vistas, heathland, sea coastal, without people, without cyclists, not a cyclist in sight, especially with lycra on!!	24	F	H&N
Trees/woodland:low murmur of cattle evokes a feeling of quiet!	8	F	Natural
Churches & church yards: Country churches & church yards.) Gives me a <i>sense of community which is peaceful and reassuring</i> and gives <i>an impression of generation after generation and that the world will go on and not be annihilated.</i>	2	F	Human
	34		

3.6.2. Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

The number one theme as with all groups concerns ‘mankind’ considered to pejoratively affect perceptions and experiences on participants tranquillity (69 votes: 19.88% of total votes received): subsequent to which the importance of ‘what can be heard’ is identified with 68 votes (19.60%)(Table 54 above).

Of the votes and topics comprising 'Mankind', of the subthemes, Table 59 below shows that 78.26% can be related to traffic and the road networks. Noise pollution can be identified with six topics in the 'mankind' theme and in turn result in 62.32% of votes recorded.

Mankind

Table 59: What is <u>NOT</u> considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)			
Views⁸⁹: (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Noise Pollution: Litter, Smell, Noise pollution, land based or sea, e.g. Jet skis. Purbeck in general. Caravans, People, not per se individual things, out of control overwhelming volume.	13	F	Human
Holiday Season: Overcrowding⁹⁰ people and traffic sight and sound	13	F	Human
Traffic Jams: not being able to leave Purbeck on weekends. Full car parks. (Everything the people has come to see, for the reason they came to see they are now no longer valid. We live in a theme park. Purbeck theme park. We residents have to go before or after the tourists. Even visitors don't get what they came for anymore! no peace and tranquillity! sight and sound	10	F	Human
Access roads on Purbeck sight and sound	9	F	H&N
Commercial set up activity (a company use of local infrastructure such as car parks, more people, more speed & hassle) sight and sound	8	F	Human
Litter⁹¹: Litter, Smell, Noise pollution, land based or sea, e.g. (Jet skis). Purbeck in general. Caravans, People, not per se individual things, out of control overwhelming volume. sight and sound	6	F	Human
Jet Skis: (Litter), Smell, Noise pollution, land based or sea, e.g. Jet skis. Purbeck in general. Caravans, People, not per se individual things, out of control overwhelming volume sight and sound	4	F	Human
Wind Turbines: Wind turbines and Mechanical Noises ⁹² sight and sound	3	F	Human
Low flying aircraft	1	F	Human
Caravans: Litter, Smell, Noise pollution, land based or sea, e.g. Jet skis. Purbeck in general. Caravans, People, not per se individual things, out of control overwhelming volume. sight and sound	1	F	Human
Wareham Forest – conifer plantation...jars and offends conservation sensibilities....dull monoculture sight	1	F	(H&N)
Total	69		
Traffic and road networks	54 (78.26%)		
Noise pollution	43 (62.32%)		
litter	6		

⁸⁹ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁹⁰ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁹¹ Double count of statement due to voting for two topics

⁹² These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

In terms of the themes of ‘what can be seen’ and ‘seasonal’ concerns as shown above in Table 59, the topics and in turn votes cast, are almost identical with all topics relating to varying degrees with the presence of tourism and leisure activities, impacts of these and what could be considered as the overuse of open spaces. (Appendix 7: Tables A7/33 & A7/34).

FINAL

3.7 Group G

Group G comprised five participants of mixed backgrounds and interests: one, as with Group F, was a local resident who had replied to an advertisement inviting local residents to these events; two representatives worked for the Dorset County Council, both of whom had environmental responsibilities for the area, (one had particularly strong coastal responsibilities). The final two participants were male: one worked for a local government agency with environmental responsibilities and the second, represented local interests on behalf of a national rural campaigning group.

Table 60: Group G: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	8	24	Sight	102	87
Auditory	80	63	Smell	-	2
Behaviour	-	35	Space	22	-
Coastal	20	19	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	11	32	State of mind	1	4
			Time	-	-
Mankind	36	99	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	66	2	Water	3	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	5	5	Weather/climate	4	-
Seasons	9	27	Wildlife	22	2
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 389					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 401					
Total Votes x themes = 790					

Votes emphasising the most popular rankings for enhancing tranquillity are placed on ‘what can be seen’, (26.22%), ‘what can be heard’ (20.57%) and on the ‘natural environment’ (16.97%).

‘Mankind’ again is recorded by participants to be the number one detractor of tranquillity (24.69%), followed by ‘what can be seen’, (21.70%) ‘what can be heard’, (15.71%) ‘Behaviour of others’ (8.73%), and what has been classed as ‘cognitive’ (7.98%). As with the residents Group F, recognition for ‘seasonal issues’ is ranked although in case takes the sixth position prioritised by participants (6.73%).

3.7.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

The key topic appearing in ‘what can be seen’ concerns 10 references made to the natural environment that in total attracts 58 votes (56.86% of total votes on ‘sight’). The second most reported topic concerns coastal features attracting 20 votes (19.61% of total votes on ‘sight’) (Table 61).

Sight

Table 61: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Wildlife including Nature ⁹³	18	G	Natural
Probability of fewer people	17	G	Human
Natural Env. (inc open space)	15	G	Natural
Woodland and Trees ⁹⁴	13	G	Natural
Coastal Areas (sight implied)	8	G	Natural
Secluded: South West Coast Path: Lots of areas along coast, great views less people (more in summer) quieter secluded places to find a place for a picnic	4	G	H&N
Sea: Sea is a tranquil space, no structure, expansive	3	G	Natural
Heathland	3	G	(Natural Env.)
Biodiversity	3	G	Natural
Beach & sand sight	3	G	Natural
Old Windmills: <i>look lovely</i>	2	G	Human
River	2	G	Natural
Wildflowers	2	G	Natural
Open Space: Agglestone Hill Fab place to walk, peaceful – open space with large climbing rock in middle	1	G	H&N
Low level signage	1	G	Human
Not lots of traffic	1	G	Human
Wood	1	G	Natural
River Bank: East Stoke Fen Nature Reserve: Wildlife, noise and feeling of the river. Being able to walk along river bank	1	G	H&N 1
Sand: Studland Bay Walking along the beach in winter, peaceful, calming but also to have sand under feet. (not in summer with loads of people)	1	G	H&N
Conifers ⁹⁵	1	G	Natural
Horse riders	1	G	Human
Cliffs: Coast from Swanage, Cliffs, quiet villages, underdeveloped countryside. Quiet, good footpath access	1	G	H&N
Total	102		
Natural environment	58/ 56.86%		
Coastal	20/ 19.61%		
Inland water	3/2.94%		

⁹³ During the ranking discussion in Group G all topics relating to Wildlife and Nature were merged under one heading

⁹⁴ No specific statements about Woodland and Trees in Totals Document – these were developed during Consensual ranking stage

⁹⁵ Conifers: Distinction not made as to whether 'Natural' or 'Plantation' areas

‘What can be heard’ ranks in the second position of themes on tranquillity (Table 60). The key topics that comprise this theme are listed in Table 62 below and include ‘natural sounds’ (60% of votes in auditory), a lack of hearing manmade sounds, especially traffic (31.25%) and ‘coastal’ sounds, (6.25%).

Table 62: What is tranquillity? Theme: Auditory	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Wildlife including Nature ⁹⁶	18	G	Natural
Probability of fewer people	17	G	Human
Natural Env. (inc open space)	15	G	Natural
Woodland and Trees ⁹⁷	13	G	Natural
No noise: road & Industrial	7	G	Human
Sea: Sea is a tranquil space, no structure, expansive sight	3	G	Natural
River	2	G	Natural
Cliffs: Coast from Swanage, Cliffs , quiet villages, underdeveloped countryside. Quiet , good footpath access	1	G	H&N
River Bank: East Stoke Fen Nature Reserve: Wildlife, noise and feeling of the river. Being able to walk along river bank	1	G	H&N
Sand: Studland Bay Walking along the beach in winter, peaceful, calming but also have sand under feet. (not in summer with loads of people)	1	G	H&N
Open Space: Agglestone Hill <i>Fab place to walk, peaceful – open space.</i>	1	G	H&N
Not lots of traffic	1	G	Human
Total	80		
Natural	48/60%		
Lack of mankind and traffic	25/31.25%		
Coastal	5/6.25%		

Ultimately it is clear that ‘natural environments and features’ figure highly in tranquil perceptions and experiences for Group F (a result supported by ‘natural environment’ ranking in Table 60 above, as the third most popular theme on tranquillity).

3.7.2. Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

The number one theme emerging on non-tranquillity concerns ‘mankind’ (24.69%). Within this theme, Table 63 below shows that 43 votes directly cite people as the top detractor from Group F’s perceptions/experiences on what constitutes tranquillity (43.43% of total votes on ‘mankind’ non tranquil). ‘Roads, signs and car parks’ rank as the second most evident topic in this theme (19.19%) followed by the presence of ‘litter’ (16 votes allocated in the theme of mankind : 16.16%) and in fourth position, speedboats (10 votes and 10.10% of votes allocated to the theme of mankind). Three votes are specifically identified with remarks on the inappropriate use of 4x4s on Bridleways. Two votes refer to a sense of personal safety as contributing to tranquil perceptions/experiences.

⁹⁶ During the ranking discussion in Group G all topics relating to Wildlife and Nature were merged under one heading

⁹⁷ No specific statements about Woodland and Trees in Totals Document – these were developed during Consensual ranking stage

Mankind

Table 63: What is <i>NOT</i> considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)			
Views ⁹⁸ : (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Too many people – lulwroth cove, corfe castle, studland heath, studland bay sight and sound	19	G	Human
Litter : Not clean areas and litter perceived to detract sight	16	G	Human
Noise (People)	10	G	Human
New Roads : <i>the subject of change</i> detracts, perceived as not good but maybe a problem, e.g. wind farms, new roads sight and sound	9	G	Human
Too many signposts : Not lots of information and rules on signposts	9	G	Human
Busy Beach sight and sound	9	G	H&N
Noisy motor sports eg jet skis/motor boats sight and sound	7	G	Human
4x4 on bridleways (traffic and behaviour)	3	G	Human
Hordes of families screaming	3	G	Human
Speedboats : noise and wash back (noise and behaviour sight and sound)	3	G	Human
Shopping Malls are stressful!	2	G	Human
Dog Poo ⁹⁹	2	G	Human
Not feeling safe : Stops you being tranquil if I don't feel safe - not represent tranquillity	2	G	Human
Rape Seed overpowering	2	G	Human
Noise/disturbance of peace	1	G	Human
Car Park	1	G	Human
Manmade structure must blend in!	1	G	Human
Total	99		
People	43/43.43%		
Roads/signs and car parks	19/19.19%		
Litter	16/16.16%		
Speedboats	10/10.10%		

Table 60 above shows 'What can be seen' and 'heard' are ranked as the second and third most popularly identified themes. These subthemes are identified in Table 63 above within the number one theme related to non-tranquillity of 'mankind'. However, albeit only attracting two votes, one distinct topic is reported in 'auditory', being able to hear non-native birds and repetitive noises (Appendix 7: Table A7/40).

What is also of interest with this group of residents, concerns the theme of 'behaviour'. Whilst this theme results in just 8.73% of total remarks made by this group on what they considered to detract from tranquillity, the group allocated 35 votes to this theme placing it in fourth position of all themes identified. Littering, noisy motorsports (especially speedboats), 4x4s on bridleways and unruly dogs, initially symbolised by inappropriately being able to see 'dog poo!' all figure as

⁹⁸ These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

⁹⁹ Nearest linking comment 'Unruly Dogs'

topics within this theme (Table 64 below). Unsurprisingly many of these topics also feature in ‘cognitive’ and seasonal’ themes (Appendix 7: Tables A7/42 & A7/43).

Behaviour¹⁰⁰

Table 64: What is <u>not</u> considered as being tranquil? Behaviour			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
Litter not clean areas and considered to detract	16	G	Human
Noisy motor sports (and behaviour) – jet skis and motor boats	7	G	Human
4x4 on bridleways (<i>traffic and behaviour</i>)	3	G	Human
Hordes of <i>families screaming</i>	3	G	Human
Speedboats: noise and wash back (<i>noise and behaviour</i>)	3	G	Human
Dog Poo¹⁰¹ (Unruly dogs!)	2	G	Human
Noise/disturbance of peace	1	G	Human
	35		

¹⁰⁰ Placed here as directly linked to mankind

¹⁰¹ Nearest linking comment in ‘Unruly Dogs’

3.8 Group H

Group H comprised five participants and resulted in a distinctive mix of two residents, one ex public sector planning officer who also contributed voluntarily to local planning matters, one representative of an environmental agency and one of a national charity with heritage interests.

Table 65: Group H: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	12	16	Sight	62	82
Auditory	33	-	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	12	Space	19	-
Coastal	30	16	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	18	40	State of mind	2	2
			Time	3	-
Mankind	21	83	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	17	-	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	10	-	Weather/climate	1	-
Seasons	1	21	Wildlife	5	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 234					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 272					
Total Votes x themes = 506					

Whilst five members comprised this group, two of the members declined to use all of their votes especially in relation to what might be considered as not tranquil. The view conveyed by two participants was that by not voting on non-tranquillity, this should be taken by the research team as a finding in itself of their views.

Of the votes that were placed, in terms of tranquillity, ‘what can be seen’, (26.50%) ‘what can be heard’ (14.10%) and the ‘coast’ (12.82%) were prioritised by this group as contributing to their tranquil experiences/perceptions.

In relation to ‘non tranquillity’, features related to ‘mankind’, (30.51%) ‘what could be seen’ (30.15%) and ‘cognitive’ issues (14.71%) are ranked in the top three positions of all nineteen themes identified.

3.8.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Table 66 below shows that the topics that attracted the most votes on the ‘sight’ of theme, concern coastal views, be that of cliffs, or views out to sea (27 votes: 43.55% of total votes on topics in theme of ‘sight’). ‘Natural’ is second with 14 votes (22.58% of total votes on sight) and includes heaths, landscapes, trees, countryside and a sense of wildness. The third topic, ‘man-made features’ includes the Swanage Steam Train, pre 1945 farm buildings, agricultural activities, beam pumps and what are considered to be ‘romantic ruins’, attracting 12 votes, (19.35% of total votes on sight) (Appendix 7: Table A7/44)

Sight

Table 66: What is tranquillity? Theme: Sight	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Openness	6	H	Natural
Waves crashing on the rocks	6	H	Natural
Coastal Areas	5	H	Natural
Steam Train: Steam train is acceptable once an hour (Swanage to Corfe)	4	H	Human
The Sea sight and sound	4	H	Natural
Walking along the coast	4	H	H&N
Coastal Views	3	H	Natural
Dark Skies: Dark skies away from lit area	3	H	Natural
Heaths in general – open, remote, timeless wildlife, archeology, big sky	3	H	H&N
The Countryside: I envisage the countryside that gives me a sense of tranquillity	3	H	H&N
Driving Along the Coast	2	H	H&N
Pre-1945 Agricultural Buildings: Agricultural landscape looks pre-1945 but not huge agricultural buildings	2	H	Human
Agricultural Activity: I love to see agricultural activity in the distance	2	H	Human
Landscapes	2	H	H&N
Wilderness: sight and sound	2	H	Natural
Diving at the bottom of the sea	2	H	H&N
Complex Topography: hills, valleys, cliffs sight	2	H	Natural
Fields	2	H	Human
Nodding Donkeys (Beam Pump): A nodding donkey from the distance	1	H	Human
Romantic Ruins	1	H	Human
Bluebell Woods: Highwood Wood Bluebell woods, quiet walking, rural, farm landscape sight and sound	1	H	H&N
Trees sight	1	H	Natural
View to sea from Handfast Point (cliff range)	1	H	N
Total	62		
Coastal	27/43.55		
natural	14/ 22.58		
Manmade features and activities	12/19.35		

A similar pattern is reflected on investigating topics in the second most voted theme of ‘auditory’ (Table 67 below): coastal sounds attract 19 votes (57.58%), natural and rural sounds attract 9 votes (27.27%), sound of the steam train, 4 votes and new to votes cast, hearing the rain attracts but 1 vote.

Auditory

Table 67: What is tranquillity? Theme: Auditory	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Waves crashing on the rocks	6	H	Natural
Coastal Areas	5	H	Natural
The Sea sight and sound	4	H	Natural
Steam Train: Steam train is acceptable once an hour (Swanage to Corfe) sight and sound	4	H	Human
Walking along the coast	4	H	H&N
Heaths in general – openness, remote, timeless, wildlife, archaeology (H), big sky sight and sound	3	H	H&N
The Countryside: I envisage the countryside that gives me a sense of tranquillity	3	H	H&N
Wilderness: sight and sound	2	H	Natural
Bluebell Woods: Highwood Wood Bluebell woods, quiet walking, rural, farm landscape sight and sound	1	H	H&N
The rain	1	H	Natural
Total	33		
Coastal	19/ 57.58		
Natural (rural)	9/27.27%		
Steam train	4/12.12%		
Weather - rain	1/3.03%		

Unsurprisingly therefore ‘coastal’ as a theme is in third ranked position of total votes cast by themes (refer to Table 65 above).

3.8.2. Investigating topics according to key themes: Non-Tranquil

Two topics were singled out in the theme of ‘mankind’ by Group H participants (Table 68 below). The first, attracting 26 votes concerns traffic and busy roads (31.33%). Wind farms are also singled out to attract 15 votes (18.07%). However, the majority votes in this theme are allocated to number of people, presence of litter yet no bins/benches and fly tipping (33.73%). Concerns on coastal matters relate to number of people and ‘packed beaches’ (19.28%). One vote is allocated to Beam Pump.

Mankind

Table 68: What is NOT considered as being tranquil? : Mankind (derived from or directly linked to)

Views¹⁰²: (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTE	Group	Attribute
Busy Roads: Traffic Queues and Jams sight and sound	21*	H	Human
Wind farm(s) would detract from tranquillity sight and sound	15	H	Human
Packed Beaches: would be what we expect when we go to a seaside resort sight and sound	12	H	H&N
Many People: ...no tranquillity because there were so many people sight and sound	9	H	Human
Litter! sight	7	H	Human
Old Machines Dumped: It is disgraceful to see old machines, things just dumped. In my view it detracts from tranquillity! sight	5	H	Human
High volume of people and cars in the summer sight and sound	5*	H	Human
Seaside Resort: Packed beaches would be what we expect when we go to a seaside resort! sight and sound	4	H	Human
No Bins/No Benches sight	2	H	Human
When you are completely on your own	2	H	Human
A nodding Donkey from a distance	1	H	Human
Total	83		
Roads and traffic/cars	26*/31.33%		
Wind farms	15/18.07%		
People, Litter, flytipping and lack of bins and benches	28/33.73%		
Coastal/beaches	16/19.28%		

‘What can be seen’ attracts the second highest number of votes according to themes which on investigating topics can be associated clearly with those identified above and listed according to the theme of ‘mankind’ (Appendix 7: Table A7/48).

The third theme to rank amongst the total themes identified is ‘cognitive’ (14.71% of total votes allocated according to theme) in which the topic attracting 15 votes, wind-farms are considered categorically to ‘detract from tranquillity’ perceived/experienced (Table 69).

¹⁰² These views comprise the topic consensually agreed amongst each group (refer to Appendix 2). Where possible the original full statements expressed by participants are reported.

Cognitive (value statements, judgements, memories)

TABLE 69 What is <i>not</i> considered as being tranquil? Cognitive			
Views	CONSENSUS VOTE	Groups	Attribute
Wind-farm(s) would detract from tranquillity	15	H	Human
Many People: There was no tranquillity because there were so many people!	9	H	Human
Old Machines Dumped: It is disgraceful to see old machines, things just dumped. In my view it detracts from tranquillity!	5	H	Human
High volume of people and cars in the summer	5	H	Human
Seaside Resort: Packed beaches would be what we expect when we go to a seaside resort!	4	H	Human
When you are completely on your own	2	H	Human
	40		

FINAL

Residents

A household survey conducted in June 2014 resulted in <2,100 questionnaires being distributed within the case study area. A 22% response rate resulted in 457 questionnaires. On receipt, completed questionnaires were categorised as to whether a respondent could be classed as an 'engaged' or 'disengaged' member of society: Disengaged = residents who are **not** members of formal groups i.e. parish councils, user groups etc. and therefore do not ordinarily get involved in decision-making formal or otherwise¹⁰³. Conversely the Engaged are members of formal groups and/or who do get involved in local decision-making activities.

Amongst these two categories questionnaires were further reviewed as to whether or not respondents would permit further contact with the research team. Subsequently four groups of responses were identified: *disengaged*: no further contact; *disengaged*: contact; *engaged*: no further contact; *engaged*: contact.

Those who permitted further contact were approached and invited to a research event held in Sandford in July 2014. Twenty positive responses were received. Of these, 18 attended on the day and 9 were classed as disengaged. These participants and a review of their views are represented by Group I. Group J represents a mix of both engaged and disengaged participants. Table K purely reports on the views of engaged participants.

¹⁰³ Term constructed from public documents inclusive of DCLG 2006 a-g and Lyons Inquiry 2006:

3.9 Group I – the ‘Disengaged’

A total of 9 residents attended this group comprised 5 females and 4 males. All were classed as ‘disengaged’ members of the society thus are considered to represent views of the so-called ‘hard to reach’. The participants’ interests were reported as concerning natural environment, community and economic wellbeing of the area and for its residents.

Table 70: Group I: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	-	Sight	119	129
Auditory	96	119	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	6	29	Space	35	-
Coastal	7	12	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	17	69	State of mind	5	-
			Time	-	-
Mankind	133	192	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	68	51	Water	-	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	27	51	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	7	-	Wildlife	5	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 525					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 652					
Total Votes x themes = 1177					

Table 70 above shows that of the total views conveyed, <45%¹⁰⁴ are related to what the participants consider represents ‘tranquillity’ or has the potential to enhance their experiences and perceptions on ‘tranquillity’. Of these views on tranquillity, a quarter¹⁰⁵ can be aligned to ‘manmade features or influences’ in the area: second to which twenty-two per cent (22.67%) relate to ‘what can be seen’. Contributing to tranquillity experienced, ‘what can be heard’ attracts just over eighteen per cent¹⁰⁶ of total tranquil votes cast.

In relation to ‘non-tranquillity’ features associated with ‘mankind’ attract the majority of votes analysed by themes (192 votes: 29.45% of total votes cast by theme). ‘What can be seen’ attracts 129 votes (19.79%) and ‘what can be heard’, 119 votes (18.25% of total votes cast by theme)(Table 70 above).

3.9.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

Rather than describe characteristics that enhance tranquillity, this group places 82 votes on what detracts from tranquillity with the sheer ‘absence of mankind’ appearing to be of primary importance (61.65% of votes cast by topic in theme of ‘mankind’) (Table 71 below). On reviewing further the votes and topics in this theme, fewer than twenty five per cent of these votes are specifically attributed to traffic (23.31%); less man-made structures attracts 14.29% of

¹⁰⁴ 44.60% of total views concern tranquillity

¹⁰⁵ 25.33% of views on tranquillity relate to mankind/manmade features in the area

¹⁰⁶ 18.29% of views on tranquillity relate to what can be heard

votes and activity related, fewer festivals, no jet skis, no wind turbines, nor hunting attract just 10 votes.

Group I Tranquillity

TABLE 71 What is tranquillity? Mankind			
TOPIC (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Absence of man-made noises (including people, traffic, industry etc.) enhances tranquillity ¹⁰⁷	36	I	Human
Absence of TRAFFIC enhances tranquillity(noise and sight)	31	I	Human
Less man-made structures in ANOB – limited businesses and smaller housing developments	18	I	Human
Absence of People enhances tranquillity (noise and sight)	15	I	Human
Good amenities for young people	6	I	Human
Farming: Right choice of commercial activity including farming	6	I	H&N
Low crime	5	I	Human
Few organised meetings eg festivals(noise and sight)	4	I	Human
Parking spaces for visiting nature	3	I	Human
No jet skis (noise and sight)	3	I	Human
No wind turbines (noise and sight)	2	I	Human
Heritage	1	I	H&N
No hunting	1	I	Human
Presence of fences lessens tranquillity (restricted access)	1	I	Human
Light pollution lessens tranquillity – Dark Skies	1	I	H&N
	133		
Absence of manmade noise/traffic and people	82/61.65%		
Traffic	31/23.31%		
Less manmade structures	19/14.29%		
Few/no festivals, jet skis, hunting, no wind turbines	10/		

‘What can be seen’ and ‘what can be heard’ result as the 2nd and 3rd most voted themes amongst the 19 themes identified (Table 71 above).

Investigating the topics in the theme of ‘sight’ shows that whilst 63.03% of votes cast in this theme repeat the ‘absence for seeing mankind features’ as noted above, 33.61% relate to being able to positively see natural features in the area, second to which of but 4 votes, seeing coastal features is identified (3.36%) (Table 72 below).

¹⁰⁷ This topic was the outcome of consensual discussion for ranking

Sight

TABLE 72 <i>What is tranquillity? Sight</i>			
TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	GROUP	Attribute
Natural Environment and Open Spaces ¹⁰⁸	35	I	Natural
Absence of traffic enhances tranquillity (noise and sight)	31	I	Human
Less man-made structures in ANOB – limited businesses and smaller housing developments	18	I	Human
Absence of People enhances tranquillity (noise and sight)	15	I	Human
Wildlife	5	I	Natural
Few organised meetings eg festivals (noise and sight)	4	I	Human
No jet skis (noise and sight)	3	I	Human
Sea	3	I	Natural
No wind turbines (noise and sight)	2	I	Human
Presence of fences lessens tranquillity (restricted access)	1	I	Human
Light pollution lessens tranquillity – Dark Skies	1	I	H&N
Beaches	1	I	H&N
	119		
Absence of features related to mankind	75/63.03%		
Natural	40/33.61%		
Coastal	4/3.36%		

A similar pattern is identified in respect of ‘what can be heard’ with 94.79% of votes cast in this theme (Table 73 below). Albeit of purely 5 votes, a more positive perspective is shown with being able to hear natural sounds.

Auditory

TABLE 73 <i>What is tranquillity? Auditory</i>			
TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	GROUP	Attribute
Absence of man-made noises (including people, traffic, industry etc.) enhances tranquillity ¹⁰⁹	36	I	Human
Absence of traffic enhances tranquillity (noise, sight & exp)	31	I	Human
Absence of People enhances tranquillity (sight and noise)	15	I	Human
Natural noises eg animals	5	I	Natural
Fewer organised meetings eg festivals (noise/traffic and people)	4	I	Human
No jet skis (noise and sight)	3	I	Human
No wind turbines	2	I	Human
Total	96		
Absence of mankind features	91/94.79%		
Natural noises	5/5.21%		

3.9.2. Investigating topics according to key themes: Non Tranquil

Parallel to key themes on tranquillity, most votes are placed on views that have been allocated to the theme of ‘mankind’ (Table 74 below). Of these, traffic as a topic attracts the most votes (86

¹⁰⁸ The topic developed from the group consensus at ranking

¹⁰⁹ This topic was the outcome of consensual discussion for ranking

votes: 44.79% of total votes cast under the theme of ‘mankind’). The second most voted topic concerns ‘manmade structures – attracting 54 votes (28.13% of votes cast by theme). People, litter and Anti-social behaviour rank in third position with 42 votes and albeit attracting but 12 votes, ‘Jet skis racing through the swimming area at Studland’ is considered to be ‘quite frightening’. Identical features are identified in ‘what can be seen’ and ‘heard’.

Mankind

TABLE 74 *What is not considered as being tranquil? Theme Mankind*

TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Noise (traffic and people)	54	I	H&N
Man-made structures in ANOB – commercial and residential including housing, businesses and wind farms: Planning building in areas of AONB not on brownfield sites	51	I	Human
Traffic: Noise , firing ranges, excessive traffic	26	I	Human
People	25	I	Human
Jet Skis: Jet skis racing through the swimming area –quite frightening at Studland	12	I	Human
Litter and fly tipping	11	I	Human
Crime: Threats – traffic/ crime/ Anti-Social Behaviour	6	I	Human
Light Pollution	4	I	Human
Firing Ranges (Lulworth)	3	I	Human
Total	192		
Traffic	86 Traffic/44.79%		
Structures and firing range	54/28.13%		
People /litter/Anti-social behaviour	42/21.88%		
Coastal – jet skis	12/6.25%		

In brief, ‘mankind/manmade’ features attract the highest votes cast by this group in terms of both tranquillity and non-tranquillity. Contributing to the emphasis placed on this theme, the themes of ‘what can be seen’ and ‘heard’ are identified.

Rather than emphasise tranquil features, negative aspects on experiences of tranquillity are reported citing artificial noise, people and traffic and in relation to coastal environments, jet skis specifically.

Jet skis again are prioritised in terms of ‘what can be seen’, as with litter, fly tipping and light pollution. Planning of man-made structures in the AONB, i.e. wind farms, commercial businesses and housing are questioned as affecting tranquil experiences.

In relation to specific ‘tranquil’ environments, those perceived as natural, attract a greater number of votes than rural and coastal spaces. Key issues considered in each of these areas relates to: in natural and rural environments how these areas are developed (see above). With regard to coastal areas, ‘Jet Skis... are racing through the swimming area at Studland ...’: reported as ‘quite frightening’!

3.10 Group J

Group J comprised of five participants, three females and two males. All but one female were classed as ‘engaged’ members of the community. The participants’ interests were reported as primarily concerning the local community and natural environment.

A greater number of the total votes were placed on representations of ‘tranquillity’ (53.48%) than on ‘non-tranquillity’ (Table 75).

Table75: Group J: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	-	Sight	100	95
Auditory	71	76	Smell	1	3
Behaviour	-	10	Space	16	-
Coastal	11	11	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	23		State of mind	-	-
			Time	-	-
Mankind	53	126	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	55	-	Water	17	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	14	-	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	-	-	Wildlife	8	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 369					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 321					
Total Votes x themes = 690					

More than a quarter of votes on ‘tranquillity’ have been defined through the theme of ‘what can be seen’ (27.10%). ‘What can be heard’ is represented by less than a fifth (19.24%) of total tranquil votes. ‘Natural environments’ have ranked in the third highest order of votes with 14.91% followed by features related to ‘mankind’ at 14.36%.

As with all other groups, in relation to perceptions/experiences on non-tranquillity, ‘mankind’ takes the highest position in votes (39.25%) subsequent to which ‘what can be seen’ (29.60%) and in third place, ‘what can be heard’ (23.68%) is ranked.

3.10.1. Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

As with Group I, the key topic appearing in ‘sight’, concerns a lack of mankind presented by participants as meaning manmade structures, wind farms, people, jet skis, and a need to shield industry from view (49% of total views according theme of ‘sight’). Features perceived as ‘Natural’ take the second position with 34% and what can be seen in terms of inland waterways registers 10% of votes per topic in the theme of sight (Table 76).

Sight

TABLE 76 <i>What is tranquillity? Sight</i>			
TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	GROUP	Attribute
Views of nature	17	J	Natural
Uninterrupted sight/ views: woodland is tranquil, although you don't have an uninterrupted view, they absorb sound	10	J	Natural
No wind farms	13	J	Human
No intrusion in views. i.e. where it doesn't belong ¹¹⁰	8	J	H&N
Scenes of water	7	J	Natural
Un-crowded places (sight and noise)	7	J	Human
Wide open spaces	6	J	H&N
No visible man-made structures	5	J	Human
Nature in the countryside	4	J	Natural
No traffic (sight and noise)	4	J	Human
Buildings that are in scale to surroundings (but not ugly)	3	J	Human
Moving water and running water -very tranquil	3	J	(Natural)
No factories (sight and noise)	3	J	Human
Jet skis are not tranquil (noise)	3	J	Human
Woodland (sight)	3	J	Natural
Industry well shielded	2	J	Human
Keeping Purbeck distinctive	1	J	H&N
Few people (sight and noise)	1	J	Human
	100		
Nature and natural	34/34%		
Lack of mankind = structures, windfarms, people, jet skis, shielding industry	49/49%		
Water	10/10%		

¹¹⁰ As intrusion was not specified assumed to be Human or Natural

Many of the topics denoted in ‘sight’ are repeated with the second most voted for theme of ‘auditory’ (Table 77). Differences include an emphasis of 17 votes on wind farms (23.94% of total votes cast on theme of ‘auditory’) and one vote allocated to the absence of any guns.

Auditory

TABLE 77 What is tranquillity? Auditory			
TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	GROUP	Attribute
No wind farms No wind turbines: No wind farms, water generation instead they create noise & inefficient	13	J	Human
Uninterrupted sight/ views: woodland is tranquil, although you don't have an uninterrupted view, they absorb sound	10	J	Natural
Un-crowded places	7	J	Human
Coastal water noise	7	J	Natural
Natural noise	4	J	Natural
No wind turbines: No wind farms, water generation instead they create noise & inefficient	4	J	Human
No traffic (sight and noise)	4	J	Human
Nature in the countryside (noise and sight)	4	J	Natural
Moving water & running water: sound of moving water is very tranquil	3	J	(Natural)
No loud noises¹¹¹	3	J	H&N
No factories(sight and noise)	3	J	Human
Jet skis are not tranquil (noise)	3	J	Human
Noise traffic	2	J	Human
Industry well shielded (sight and noise)	2	J	Human
Guns (not tranquil so absence of)	1	J	Human
Few people (sight and noise)	1	J	Human
Total	71		
No wind farms	17/23.94%		
Absence of Guns	1		

A similar pattern is repeated with the third most voted theme of ‘natural environment’, save for the addition of one vote allocated to ‘keep Purbeck distinctive!’ (Appendix 7: Table A7/58).

The fourth and final key theme to appear with this group concerns features related to ‘mankind’ (14.36% of total votes cast by theme). All features previously reported under ‘sight’ are represented in this theme save ‘no high rise buildings, no factories, no power stations and no unpleasant smells’ are further reported. Combined these additional features total 9 votes and 16.98% of total votes cast in the theme of ‘mankind’ (Appendix 7: Table A7/59).

¹¹¹ As type of noise not specified assumed to be Human or Natural

3.10.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non Tranquil

Key topics for Group J within the number one detracting theme of ‘mankind’ are broad, as shown in Table 78 below.

Table 78: Group J: Key topics in theme of ‘Mankind’

Theme of ‘Mankind’ Topics:	Votes	% of total 126 votes per theme of mankind
Traffic (Sight and Sound)	34	26.98
Buildings/Mobile Phone Masts (Sight)	17	13.49
Litter, fly tipping and wheelie bins (Sight)	31	24.60
People(Sight and Sound)	12	9.52
Jet skis(Sight and Sound)	11	8.73
Wind turbines(Sight and Sound)	7	5.56
<i>Industry (noise and quarry explosions)</i>	7	5.56
<i>aircraft</i> (Sight and Sound)	4	3.17
<i>Smells: slurry and meat processing</i>	3	2.38
	126	

As with all other groups, traffic is a prominent topic, as are buildings, litter and the presence of people. In terms of the coast, jet skis again are apparent and what can be construed as an absence of Wind turbines reappears.

3.11 Group K

The final group K comprised only 3 male residents all of whom are classed as engaged members of the local community. An academic background was conveyed by two members of this group.

Table 79: Group K: Categorisation of votes placed by themes identified

	Tranquil	Not tranquil		Tranquil	Not tranquil
Activity	-	-	Sight	44	41
Auditory	45	51	Smell	4	5
Behaviour	1	-	Space		-
Coastal	16	2	Spiritual	4	3
Cognitive	11	8	State of mind		-
			Time	3	-
Mankind	56	72	Touch		-
Natural Environment (landscape – inclusive of water related aspects)	22	-	Water	14	-
Rural Environment (landscape)	18	-	Weather/climate	5	-
Seasons	3	-	Wildlife	5	-
Total Votes x tranquil themes = 251					
Total Votes x Not tranquil themes = 182					
Total Votes x themes = 433					

Fewer than sixty per cent¹¹² of the votes cast by these participants are placed on ‘tranquil’ features. Of these, those associated with ‘mankind’ rank in first position (22.31%), followed by ‘what can be heard’ (17.93%), and thirdly, ‘what can be seen’ (17.53%).

A narrower pattern of votes is taken in relation to ‘non tranquillity’ although the same pattern found with ‘tranquil’ views is evident: ‘mankind takes first position, (39.56%), ‘what can be heard’ (28.02%) and finally, ‘what can be seen’ with 22.53%).

3.11.1 Investigating topics according to key themes: Tranquil

The key topic in the primary ranked theme of ‘mankind’ appears in Table 80 below, to relate to absence of mankind in terms of people, noise, activities, sewage (smells), abandoned buildings, abandoned railways, trains not passing, and considered to be an example of something out of context, a business park (37 votes: 66.07% of total votes cast per topic in ‘mankind’).

¹¹² 57.97% of votes are cast by Group K on tranquillity

Mankind

TABLE 80 <i>What is tranquillity? Mankind</i>			
TOPIC (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
Few people (sight and noise)	11	K	Human
Absence of man-made noise	10	K	Human
Something out of context detracts from tranquillity & (something distinctive to Purbeck enhances tranquillity): Having something out of context e.g. business park in countryside, destroys tranquillity.	5	K	H&N
Beautiful scenery (including man-made structures that are in context e.g. rivers, valleys, seaside & windmills)	4	K	H&N
Countryside – fields, forest, sea/coast, meadows and rivers	4	K	H&N
Abandoned railways	3	K	Human
Less human activity: Dusk – quietness, animals finishing day, sun setting, less human activity. (summer dusk)	3	K	H&N
Steam train (sound): the distant sound of a steam train is nice	3	K	Human
Retreats e.g. monastery: Retreats in monastery or convent with people but quiet	3	K	Human
Absence of sewage farm: Smells man-made: Sewage farms	2	K	Human
Urban landscape: harmony, being at one with my surroundings – sight, smell, sounds - urban landscape can also feel tranquil – a haven from harsher noise or smell	2	K	Human
Green park: Urban & tranquillity not matching but green park could be. The biggest thing is noise, wind & birds OK. Man-made noise destroys it, even if good view	2	K	H&N
Church bells	1	K	Human
Abandoned building	1	K	Human
People shouting (detracting): Man-made noises e.g. trains, road traffic and people shouting	1	K	Human
Railway lines when trains not passing	1	K	Human
Total	56		
Absence of mankind (people, noise, activities, sewage (smells), abandoned buildings, abandoned railways, trains not passing, business park)	37/66.07		
Positive perspectives on mankind considered with structures, windmills, steam train sounds, urban landscapes, green parks and church bells	15/26.79		

3.11.2 Investigating topics according to key themes: Non Tranquil

The key topic on what is considered not to be tranquil, as with all groups concerns the theme of ‘mankind’. Out of the 72 votes this theme attracted (39.56% of total votes on themes), senses of both sight and sound are clearly emphasised in Table81.

Mankind

TABLE 81 *What is not considered as being tranquil? Theme Mankind*

TOPIC	CONSENSUS VOTES	Group	Attribute
High volumes of people (noise and sight)	23	K	Human
Man-made noise	14	K	Human
Something out of context eg business park in countryside destroys tranquillity sight	8	K	H&N
Transportation/ road traffic (noise and sight t)	6	K	Human
Mechanical noises from any sort of machinery	5	K	Human
Sewage farms sight/smell	5	K	Human
Towns noise sight	4	K	Human
Railways lines noise	2	K	Human
Retreats eg monastery	2	K	Human
Urban landscapes noise sight	1	K	Human
Church bells noise	1	K	Human
Derelict buildings sight	1	K	Human
TOTAL	72		
sight	48		
sound	56		

Section Four: Qualitative responses – Household Survey

Section Four reports on the findings resulting from the second research stage conducted during June and July 2014: a household survey on 2,085 local residents' views on tranquillity/non tranquillity in the case study area. To progress this survey, a number of closed questions were constructed, the design of which was informed by responses from the first research stage of participatory action research events.

In recognition that 'tranquillity/non tranquillity' is a highly subjective concept, one introductory open question was additionally presented to householders '***what comes to mind when you hear the word tranquillity?*** a) to provide participants with the opportunity of expressing their views freely and to minimise the risk of claims of researcher bias and b) from a research perspective, to test whether or not any further new views might surface, thus aid the researcher in evaluating when theoretical saturation point had been reached (after Glaser & Strauss 1967).

This second research stage marked a turning point in terms of the research methods previously used. Fundamentally the questionnaire comprised a quantitative tool yet its design was introduced with an open question that was qualitatively informed by the findings resulting from the first research stage of action research events (See Research Methodology).

4.1 Questionnaire Construction and Analysis

As this questionnaire presents qualitative and quantitative dimensions, analyses are progressed both quantitatively, on the structured questions as presented in **Project Report II: Household Survey** and qualitatively on the open question constructed to investigate what meaning the term tranquillity had for the respondents. , This report includes all qualitative reporting on this open question.

Analyses on responses to the open question are progressed using the emergent technique previously used on data collated via the action research events thus the categorisation and thematic framework of data is also used with householder responses. Interpretations on household questionnaire responses are taken completely at face value. This approach is distinctive to the analyses on the action research data, where research interpretations could be made on responses that were informed by researchers' observations made of these events, notes made on key points obtained through discourse amongst participants at the events, and were finally informed by notes made by participants on maps, in lists and on flip chart sheets used to collate their views.

4.2 Householder Groups

One key feature of these responses concerns the groupings of householders identified. Two broad groups are discerned: 1) members of the public classed as the 'hard to reach' or so-called 'disengaged' and 2) 'engaged' members of society.

The first group are considered in political science and practice to be 'disengaged' from decision-making processes provided to the public by local and national government bodies. Such methods commonly include political voting processes, engagement with public consultations, notably those in relation to planning and development matters in a local area, engagement with public committees of varying forms, or even in relation to membership of local community groups concerned with community, environmental and/or political lobbying campaigns (Hewlett 2010). The disengaged have been classed as apathetic or even irresponsible (Moran 2005). However, given as but one example, decreasing votes in national and local electoral polls (Kavanagh ca. 2006; Woolf 2005a & b) and subsequent concerns over a lack of democratisation, (Debicka & Debicki ca. 2005) an increasing attention on what by some has been classed a minority and by others a majority public, has taken place worldwide and in the UK, (Lyons 2006; Plumley 2008; White 2006). Group 2 by virtue of their very act of their engagement are identified by their involvement in groups, committees, engagement with public consultations, Citizen Panels and/or voting patterns.

Of the 457 total householders to respond to the survey, 431 responded to the open question '**what comes to mind when you hear the word tranquillity?**' Of those who responded to this question < 55% comprised the 'disengaged' and >45% the 'engaged' members of the local resident population (Table 82).

Table 82 Number of Engaged & Disengaged participants

		Frequency	Valid %
Valid	Disengaged	237	54.99
	Engaged	194	45.01
	Total	431	100.0

Each of these two broad groupings is subdivided further into householders who would /not permit further contact from the BETP research team. The total numbers of householders to respond to the open question, in each of these four groups are shown below in Table 83.

Table 83: Permission to contact - Disengaged and Engaged Participants

Householder Groups	No of Responses	% of Total Responses
Disengaged Contactable	94	22%
Disengaged Non-Contactable	143	33%
Engaged Contactable	128	30%
Engaged Non-Contactable	66	15%
Total No of Responses to Question 6	431	100%

The four groups identified were fundamental to progressing invitations to those classed as engaged or disengaged for their attendance at one of three participatory action research events created specifically and only for residents' attendance. The results of this attendance have been previously reported in Sections One to Three of this document.

4.3 Structure of Section Four

The following pages present the results of analyses conducted on householder responses to one open question within the questionnaire that was distributed to house-holds¹¹³ within the case study area. The format of analysis and interpretation will be familiar. Firstly findings are reported for each of the householder groups by categorisation of their views placed under topics of 'natural', 'human', and 'human and natural' factors on what they consider tranquillity/non tranquillity does or not comprise at the broadest level. Secondly responses according to each of the four householder groups are presented by themes identified. The final section compares the responses of the disengaged with those of the engaged.

All of the findings reported below result from the analyses of the first question introduced to householders on their views on tranquillity/non tranquillity in the case study area: **'When you hear the word tranquillity what comes to mind?'** Where relevant, the colour coding scheme used in previous analyses of qualitative data is shown below and in Appendices 8—11 inclusive)

4.4 Responses and Emphases: broad categories

Table 84 below shows at the broadest level of categorisation, far more responses could be aligned with features that included both '*human and natural*' features than purely '*natural*' or purely '*human*' characteristics. Overall, totalling responses from each group, more than sixty-five per cent of the views conveyed on respondents perceptions of '*tranquillity*' could be attributed to '*human and natural*' features in the area (66.89%).

¹¹³ Sampling framework based on a randomised stratified design informed by the most up to date county council householder database that was cut to match the parameters of the case study area.

Table 84: Percentages in groups

Group	Categories							
	Human	Human %	Natural	Natural %	H&N	H&N %	Total	Total %
Group 1 Disengaged Contact	45	12.03	105	28.07	224	59.89	374	100
Group 2 Disengaged Not Contact	42	8.43	78	15.66	378	75.91	498	100
Group 3 Engaged Contact	61	11.69	140	26.82	321	61.49	522	100
Group 4 Engaged Not Contact	19	8.80	43	19.91	154	71.30	216	100
Totals	167	10.37	366	22.73	1077	66.89	1610	100

The second most identified category concerns a pattern of responses demonstrated by householders to attribute tranquillity to the ‘natural environment/natural features’ in the case study area: more than a fifth of views are identified with this category (22.73%) (Table 84 above).

Table 85: Percentages in each Category

Group	Categories							
	Human	Human %	Natural	Natural %	H&N	H&N %	Total	Total %
Group 1 Disengaged Contact	45	26.95	105	28.69	224	20.80	374	23.23
Group 2 Disengaged Not Contact	42	25.15	78	21.31	378	35.10	498	30.93
Group 3 Engaged Contact	61	36.53	140	38.25	321	29.81	522	32.42
Group 4 Engaged Not Contact	19	11.38	43	11.75	154	14.30	216	13.42
Totals	167	100	366	100	1077	100	1610	100

Table 85 above facilitates an examination of householder responses by group. An initial analysis shows that the views of two groups emphasise ‘natural environment/features’ and the views of the two other groups tend towards ‘human and natural features’. Interestingly one group from the disengaged (Group 1) and one from the engaged (Group 3), emphasise their votes for ‘natural environment’ whilst Group 2 disengaged and Group 4 engaged emphasise ‘human and natural’ features. One common denominator is suggested: respondents who permitted further contact from the BETP team emphasised ‘natural environment/features’ and those who would not permit contact, tend to emphasise ‘human and natural features’.

4.5 Thematic Analysis by group

As with the responses from participants at PAC and Resident Events (Refer to Sections One to Three inclusive), a number of themes could be identified from the household responses conveyed. 'Peace' and its derivatives are referred to numerous times by the household respondents as a theme. These have been deliberately excluded from this report a) they are not tangible, thus usable factors to include in the maps/models of tranquillity created in GIS and b) whilst their sentiment can clearly be understood, they do not in themselves provide much description as to factors of use in the qualitative write-up that ensues. It is expected that the number of views on 'Peace and its derivatives' is a result of the research tool used and the deliberate lack of guidance on what could/not be mapped ultimately in the models of tranquillity devised.

All other responses made by householders have been allocated to at least one of the nineteen themes originally identified (refer to pp. 20 & 24).

The following is a commentary by individual group on views conveyed, according to the themes identified.

4.6 Results by Group: Disengaged Can Contact

Ninety-four respondents comprised the Disengaged Can Contact group (a fifth of total respondents to the open question¹¹⁴) (Table 83 above). Their views according to themes are presented in Table 86 below. It is clear that ‘cognitively’ related views are the most identified (19.52%), second to which views associated with a ‘state of mind’ are interpreted (18.18%) and in the third position, ‘what can be heard’ is classed as important for this group of participants (16.31%).

Table 86: Categorisation of Group 1: Disengaged Can Contact by themes

Themes		%	Themes		%
Activity	1	0.27	Sight	11	2.94
Auditory	61	16.31	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	1	0.27	Space	7	1.87
Coastal	8	2.14	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	73	19.52	State of mind	68	18.18
Peace and calm	65	17.38	Time	2	0.53
Mankind	20	5.35	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	29	7.75	Water	2	0.53
Rural Environment (landscape)	9	2.41	Weather/climate	2	0.53
Seasons	1	0.27	Wildlife	14	3.74
Total views according to themes = 374					
Total participants				94	

4.6.1 Cognition and State of Mind

The views that have been identified in the ‘cognitive theme’ are shown below in Table 87. All but 9 of the 73 views conveyed by this group relate to feelings of peace, happiness, solitude, expressed further by keeping ‘the world at a distance’, a sense of calm, balance and state of mind, being ‘without stress’ and even to the value of tranquillity as providing what could be considered as aspirational, in providing for a ‘relaxed paradise’, an ‘oasis of calm’ and ultimately in its ability to create ‘an idyllic vision’. An ‘unspoilt countryside’ and an assertion for ‘sympathetic forms of development’ are also notable given the context of this AONB. Unsurprisingly, the views presented in the theme of ‘state of mind’ are almost identical to cognition other than an emphasis on ‘peace and quiet’ is evident (refer to Appendix 8: Tables A8/1 & A8/3)

¹¹⁴ 21.81% of Disengaged Can contact responded to ‘what comes to mind when you hear the word tranquillity?’

Table 87: Group 1 Cognitive (feelings, values, judgements, memories)

TOPIC	?	Attribute
1, the pleasant fatigue after a long but successful workday. 2, late Beethoven string quartets		Human
A calm, quiet, happiness!! (focus on happiness)		Human
A peaceful environment and state of mind		H & N
A place to escape modern living in a 'restorative' environment. (links to health bens of green space)		H & N
A sense of calm with lots of sky/ sea/ nature visible		H & N
Absence of road noise (Plus other transport - aircraft etc) and unspoilt countryside.		H & N
Beautiful views, silence, wild life presence, no shops, no villages, no farms & farm animals.		Natural
Beauty(given case area taken to include Natural) and peace		H & N
Big sky scape, calm, natural noise only.		Natural
Calm and Peace (taken calm regardless of environment)		H & N
Calm peaceful life with local people.		Human
Calm, Peace, no stress		Human
Calm, Quiet, Peace, beauty, (given case area taken to include Natural), solitude.		H&N
Calmness (could refer to H and/or N environments)		H&N
Calmness, gentleness, quiet, (taken regardless of environment) untroubled.		H&N
Deciduous trees, peace and quiet, deciduous woodland.		Natural
Lack of people, development and transport routes.		Human
Lack of the sound of the modern world i.e. motor cars etc. just the sound of nature.		Natural
minimum traffic noise		Human
Minimum traffic, sympathetic development, ability to find isolation.		H&N
My garden - with its badgers, foxes, deer & many birds & bees.		H & N
Nice views, (given case area relevance) peace and quiet! ☺		H & N
No noise, no pollution, no light pollution, Peace & Quiet.		H&N
Peace! X 3		H&N
Peace & Quiet x 9 (regardless as of Human and/ or Natural environments)		H & N
peace & beauty (tending to natural environment)		H & N
Peace & solitude x 2 (regardless as of Human and/or Natural environment)		H&N
Peace of living, possibility flirting with total isolation. (regardless of Human or Natural environment)		H & N
Peace quiet beautiful landscape		H & N
peace, beautiful views, & nice people		H & N
Peace, bird life with no/ little traffic noise.		Natural
Peace, calm, nature, no human or human made noise at all.		Natural

Peace, happiness, order, calm, nature.	H & N
Peace, quiet, birdsong, slapping of sea on rocks.	Natural
Peace, quiet, countryside.(whilst rural, taken also to mean loose interpretation of term)	H & N
Peace, quiet, lack of worry, an idyll (taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Peace, quiet, relaxation, calm and awareness. (taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Peace, separation from noise, human presence, and signs thereof.	Human
Peace, Silence <i>birds</i>	Natural
Peace, Space, 'oasis of calm' (taken as regardless of environment)	H & N
Peaceful / calm / quiet (no traffic) / bird song / sound of water.	Natural
Peaceful, Calm(taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Peacefulness, Balance (taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Peace, calm, nature, no human or human made noise at all.	Natural
Peacefulness, near silence taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Positive peaceful state of mind.	Human
Quiet - calm - peaceful taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Quiet, natural, unspoilt x 2	Natural
Quiet, peace, lack of man-made noise, unspoilt countryside.	H & N
Quiet, peaceful, nature.	Natural
Quietness & peaceful(taken as regardless of environment)	H & N
Quietness/ calm/ peace. taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Relaxation	Human
Rest & relaxation & the opportunity to indulge in one's own hobbies & pastimes.	Human
Serenity, calm. (taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Somewhere peaceful or relaxing taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
The lack of contamination in all its forms. Which is inevitable with the increasing presence of man on this planet.	Human
The world at a distance!	Human
Total silence relaxed paradise taken as regardless of environment)	H & N
Views & sounds that sooth the soul & mind	H & N
Without stress, calm. taken as regardless of environment)	H&N
Total	73
Total Attributes: Human	12
Total Attributes: Natural	13
Total Attributes: Human & Natural (H&N)	48

4.6.2 Auditory

‘What can be heard’ results in third position of the nineteen themes identified in Group 1 respondents’ views on tranquillity (Table 86 above).

Table 88: Group 1 Auditory

TOPIC	Attribute
Late Beethoven string quartets	Human
A calm, <i>quiet</i> , happiness!!	Human
A <i>quiet</i> time in the village	Human
Absence of manmade <i>noises</i> : presence of natural sounds . Remoteness (absence of large Nos. of people.)	Natural
Absence of noise presence of wildlife . Views.	Natural
Absence of road noise (Plus other transport - aircraft etc) and unspoilt countryside.	H&N
Animal noises, sea as background. Wind in trees.	Natural
Beautiful views, <i>silence</i> , wild life presence, no shops, no villages, no farms & farm animals.	Natural
Big sky scape, calm, natural noise only.	Natural
Calm and Peace (silence)	H&N
Calm, Peace, <i>no stress</i>	Human
Calm, <i>Quiet</i> , <i>Peace</i> , beauty, solitude.	H&N
Calmness, gentleness, <i>quiet</i> , untroubled.	H&N
Calmness, <i>quietness</i> , <i>natural noises</i> ; waves, breeze, bird <i>song</i> , <i>rustling</i> leaves.	Natural
Deciduous trees, peace and <i>quiet</i> , deciduous woodland.	Natural
I have been a rural dweller from 1957-2003 where one heard (illegible) of Nightjars Etc.	H & N
Lack of the sound of the modern world i.e. motor cars etc. just the sound of nature.	Natural
Low Noise (taken as regardless of context)	H & N
minimum traffic noise	Human
Natural environment & natural sounds.	Natural
Nice views, peace and quiet! ☺	H & N
No noise no pollution no light pollution, peace and quiet	H&N
No traffic noise	Human
Peace & Quiet x 9 (regardless of environment)	H & N
Peace quiet birdsong slapping of sea on rocks	Natural
Peace, separation from noise, human presence and signs thereof	Human
Peace, silence, birds x 2	Natural
Peace, bird life with no/ little traffic noise.	Natural
Peace, calm, <i>nature</i> , no human or human made noise at all.	Natural
Peace, quiet beautiful landscape.	H & N
Peace, quiet, lack of worry, an idyll	H&N
Peace, quiet, relaxation, calm and awareness.	H&N
Peaceful / calm / quiet (no traffic) / bird song / sound of water. X 2	Natural
Peacefulness, near silence	H & N
Quiet - calm - peaceful	H&N
Quiet - natural sounds	Natural
Quiet open spaces - no pylons/ masts/ industry. X 2	H & N
Quiet peaceful nature	Natural
Quiet, away from people x2	Natural
Quiet, <i>natural</i> , unspoilt.	H & N
Quiet, peace, lack of man-made noise, unspoilt countryside.	H & N
Quietness - no man made noise	Natural
Quietness & peaceful	H & N
Silence x 2	H & N
Total silence relaxed paradise	H & N
Up on the hills listening to the skylarks. In the wild countryside listening to birds singing, no people noises and down by the sea were most people don't go like at Chapman's Pool and Seacombe	Natural
Very little noise, you are one of the wildlife around you, especially bird song.	Natural
Views & sounds that sooth the soul & mind	H&N
Total	61
Total Attributes: Human	7
Total Attributes: Natural	22
Total Attributes: H&N	32

Other than references purely to the notion of ‘quiet’, the key topic directly related to ‘what can actually be heard’, is shown in Table 88 above to relate to natural sounds, sounds of wildlife and especially to bird song. An absence of manmade noise, particularly traffic is also overt.

4.6.3 Environments associated with tranquillity

In terms of actual environments of influence on perceptions of tranquillity, fewer than 8% (7.75% Table 86 above) of Group 1 views refer to the ‘natural environment/environmental features’ as positively affecting tranquil perceptions/experiences. The key points shown in Table 89 below concern references to visibility of nature, presence of natural sounds, references to wildlife, heathlands, and of wildlife reported, birds are particularly highlighted. However, whilst of just 29 views, the ‘natural environment’ was the most highlighted environment of the three broadest forms of ‘spaces’ identified in the case study area: rural environment attracting purely 9 references (2.41%) and coastal attracts just 8 references (2.14%) (Table 86 above).

Table 89: Group 1 Natural environment

TOPIC	Attribute
A sense of calm with lots of sky/ sea/ nature visible	H & N
Absence of manmade noises: presence of natural sounds. Remoteness (absence of large Nos. of people.)	Natural
Absence of noise presence of wildlife - views	Natural
Absence of road noise (Plus other transport - aircraft etc) and unspoilt countryside.	H & N
Animal noises, sea as background. Wind in trees	Natural
Beautiful views, silence, wild life presence, no shops, no villages, no farms & farm animals.	Natural
Big sky scape, calm, natural noise only.	Natural
Birds	Natural
Calmness, quietness, natural noises; waves, breeze, bird song, rustling leaves.	Natural
Deciduous trees, peace and quiet, deciduous woodland.	Natural
Heathland, sand dunes, beach & sea, no people.	Natural
I have been a rural dweller from 1957-2003 where one heard (<i>unreadable</i>) of Nightjars Etc.	H & N
Lack of the sound of the modern world i.e. motor cars etc. just the sound of nature.	H & N
My garden - with its badgers, foxes, deer & many birds & bees.	H & N
Natural environment & natural sounds.	Natural
no traffic, countryside	H & N
Peace, bird life with no/ little traffic noise.	Natural
Peace, happiness, order, calm, nature.	Natural
Peace, quiet beautiful landscape.	H & N
Peace quiet birdsong slapping of sea on rocks	Natural
Peace, Silence birds x 2	Natural
Peaceful calm bird song sound of water x 2	Natural
Quiet - natural sounds	Natural
Quiet, natural, unspoilt.	H & N
Quiet peaceful nature	Natural
Up on the hills listening to the skylarks. In the wild countryside listening to birds singing, no people noises and down by the sea were most people don't go like at Chapman's Pool and Seacombe	Natural
Very little noise, you are one of the wildlife around you, especially bird song.	Natural
Total	29
Total attributes: Human	0
Total attributes: Natural	21
Total attributes: H&N	8

4.6.4 References to the absence of manmade/mankind

As each of the themes above included references made to an ‘absence of mankind/manmade noises’, this theme is reported further. Of the 20 references identified with ‘mankind, (Table 86 above) all but two assert a lack of manmade noise, lack of pollution, lack of ‘contamination’ and ultimately lack of mankind’s presence as to enhancing tranquillity in the case study area. Two references present a more positive perspective on the contribution that mankind can make by focusing on local people. Both of these to varying degrees refer to local ‘nice’ people’, peaceful environment and one draws attention to ‘beautiful views’. (Appendix 8: Table A8/6)

Amongst Group 1 Disengaged Can Contact, twenty respondents accepted invitations to attend the resident event held on 5th July 2014 in Sandford. Their qualitatively based views are reported previously in Section 3.

4.7 Group 2: Disengaged Do Not Contact

The findings presented below in Table 90 convey the identical pattern to ‘Disengaged can contact’ above in terms of the top three themes identified: Cognitive (>22%), State of Mind (>21%) and Auditory (>18%).

Table 90: Categorisation of Group 2: Disengaged Do Not Contact by themes

Themes		%	Themes		%
Activity	1	0.20	Sight	10	2.01
Auditory	90	18.07	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	2	0.40	Space	7	1.41
Coastal	6	1.20	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	111	22.29	State of mind	107	21.49
Peace and calm	98	19.68	Time	1	0.20
Mankind	24	4.82	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	20	4.02	Water	2	0.40
Rural Environment (landscape)	7	1.41	Weather/climate	1	0.20
Seasons	1	0.20	Wildlife	10	2.01
Total views according to themes = 498					

As also found with Group 1, of environmental spaces, more references are conveyed towards natural and inland areas (4.02%) than rural spaces (1.41%) or even coastal locations (1.20%).

4.7.1. Cognition and State of Mind

Table 91 below shows that the largest majority of views are concerned with feelings, primarily reported through a sense of peacefulness, calm relaxation and to a lesser degree, solitude, an absence of stress and a sense of ‘wellbeing’ are noted. The value of tranquillity is reported in one case as ‘unbelievable!’

Views identified under the theme of ‘state of mind’, are identical to those placed in ‘cognition’.

Table 91: Group 2 Cognitive (feelings values and judgements)

TOPIC	Attribute
A peaceful , 'unbusy' environment with an unspoilt outlook.	H&N
A place where there is no sudden noise or visual intrusion which is alien to that environment.	H&N
A quiet place to relax and be calm.	H&N
Alone	H&N
Beautiful	H&N
Calm, quiet, peaceful	H&N
Calm, quiet, peaceful, relaxing	H&N
Calm, spacious, gentle, relaxing, soothing.	H&N
Few people, Peace	Human
Green, quiet, natural spaces/areas.	Natural
'Heaven!'	H&N
Ok activity, peacefulness - lack of noises other than natural ones.	Natural
Peace - absence of manmade noise.	Human
peace & quiet x 36	H&N
Peace & quiet - only bird song.	Natural
Peace & quiet and countryside	H&N
peace & quiet and nature	Natural
Peace, quiet & spectacular views	H&N
peace & quiet with wonderful views of sea & countryside	H&N
Peace & quiet, beautiful countryside	H&N
peace & quiet, natural environment	Natural
Peace & quiet, nice views	H&N
Peace & quiet, not too much traffic	Human
Peace & quiet, serenity, wide open spaces, no people.	Natural
Peace & quiet, undisturbed places	H&N
Peace & silence.	H&N
Peace and beautiful surroundings.	H&N
Peace and quiet - an environment to relax in.	H&N
Peace and quiet without too much human intrusion.	H&N
Peace and sounds of nature	Natural
Peace of mind, relaxation and just natural sounds e.g. birds.	Natural
peace of mind/	Human
Peace x 8	H&N

peace, calm & a sense of wellbeing	Human
Peace, calm. X2	H&N
Peace, quiet & spectacular views	H&N
Peace, quiet, beauty, lack of development.	H&N
Peace, quiet, calm.	H&N
Peace, Quiet, trees, few people - Dorset Coast.	H&N
Peace, quietness, contentment	Human
Peace, serenity	Human
Peace, time & space, contemplation	H&N
Peace, views, lack of people, lack of manmade noise.	Human
peace/ quiet	H&N
Peace; nature/natural; happiness, quiet, a chance to reflect.	H&N
Peaceful surroundings	H&N
Peaceful x 5	H&N
peaceful, beauty	H&N
Peaceful, calm, relaxation.	H&N
Peaceful, calm, wellbeing.	H&N
Peacefulness, calmness.	H&N
Quiet - peaceful - solitude.	H&N
Quiet & peacefulness	H&N
Quiet unspoilt countryside	H&N
Quiet, calm, peaceful, low noise levels	H&N
Quiet, restful.	H&N
Quietness, happiness, stress free.	Human
Scenery/surroundings of a sort conducive to personal repose and temperament, which is undisturbed by the presence of other people or extraneous sounds.	H&N
Stillness - peace of mind	Human
Stressless/ quiet	Human
Studland Beach in Winter	Natural
The unspoilt beauty of the area (up to yet)	H&N
Unbelievable!!	H&N
Where pace of life is slower	H&N
Total	111
Total Attributes: Human	11
Total Attributes: Natural	9
Total Attributes: H&N	91

4.7.2 Auditory

As additionally found with Group 1, Group 2 presents its third most referenced theme as ‘auditory’.

Table 92: Group 2 Auditory

TOPIC	Attribute
A place where there is no sudden noise or visual intrusion which is alien to that env.	H&N
A quiet place to relax and be calm.	H&N
birdsong - no traffic noise	Natural
Birdsong / no crowds / the sound of the sea.	Natural
Calm, quiet, peaceful	H&N
Calm, quiet, peaceful, relaxing	H&N
Countryside & birds singing.	H&N
Few people, peace	Human
Green, quiet, natural spaces/areas	Natural
Lack of noise, lack of intrusive lighting, sounds of birds, animals.	Natural
No noise except those of nature e.g. water, birds.	Natural
No people, bird song.	Natural
Ok activity, peacefulness - lack of noises other than natural ones.	Natural
Peace - absence of manmade noise.	Natural
peace & quiet x 36	H&N
Peace & quiet - only bird song.	Natural
Peace & quiet and countryside	H&N
peace & quiet and nature	Natural
peace & quiet with wonderful views of sea & countryside	H&N
Peace & quiet, beautiful countryside.	H&N
peace & quiet, natural environment	Natural
Peace & quiet, nice views	H&N
Peace & quiet, not too much traffic	H&N
Peace & quiet, serenity, wide open spaces, no people.	H&N
Peace & quiet, undisturbed places	H&N
Peace & silence.	H&N
Peace and quiet - an environment to relax in.	H&N
Peace and quiet without too much human intrusion.	H&N
Peace and sounds of nature	Natural
Peace of mind, relaxation and just natural sounds e.g. birds.	Natural
Peace quiet beauty lack of development	H&N
Peace, quiet & spectacular views	H&N
Peace, quiet, calm.	H&N
Peace, Quiet, trees, few people - Dorset Coast	H&N
Peace, quietness, contentment.	H&N
Peace, views, lack of people, lack of manmade noise.	H&N
peace/ quiet	H&N
Peace; nature/natural; happiness, quiet, a chance to reflect.	H&N
quiet	H&N
Quiet - peaceful - solitude.	H&N
Quiet, calm, peaceful, low noise levels.	H&N
Quiet, restful.	H&N
Quiet, unspoilt countryside.	H&N
Quietness / cleanliness.	H&N
Quietness x 2	H&N
Quietness, happiness, stress free.	Human
Quietness. No loud traffic or machinery.	Human
Scenery/surroundings of a sort conducive to personal repose and temperament, which is undisturbed by the presence of other people or extraneous sounds.	H&N
Silence	H&N
Sitting in my garden with no dogs barking	H&N
Sound of waves crashing on Swanage beach	Natural
Space, green surroundings, birdsong. X 2	Natural
Stressless/ quiet	H&N
Total	90
Total Attributes: Human	3
Total Attributes: Natural	16
Total Attributes: H&N	71

Other than references in Table 92 above to ‘peace, quiet and calm’, the sound most popularly referenced is ‘natural’, second to which coastal features are identified.

4.7.3 Mankind

As shown throughout this document, an ‘absence of mankind’ is overt in many views derived from participants at events and from the household respondents to the questionnaire: this is no different in the case of Group 2 responses as shown below in Table 93.

Table 93: Mankind

TOPIC		Attribute
Absence of manmade intrusions on nature.		H&N
birdsong - no traffic noise		Natural
Birdsong / no crowds / the sound of the sea.		Natural
Few people, Peace		Human
lack of traffic		Human
Little traffic and crowds		H&N
Nature and <i>no other crowds</i> of people around.		H&N
No industry, no major roads		Human
No motor vehicles & lawn mowers & structures etc, etc.		Human
No people, bird song.		Natural
no traffic noise, only natural sounds (birds, wind)		Natural
Peace - absence of manmade noise.		Human
Peace & quiet, not too much traffic		Human
Peace & quiet, serenity, wide open spaces, no people.		H&N
Peace and quiet without too much human intrusion.		Human
Peace, quiet, beauty, lack of development.		H&N
Peace, Quiet, trees, few people - Dorset Coast.		H&N
Peace, views, lack of people, lack of manmade noise.		H&N
Quietness / cleanliness.		H&N
Quietness. No loud traffic or machinery.		Human
Scenery/surroundings of a sort conducive to personal repose and temperament, which is <i>undisturbed by the presence of other people or extraneous sounds.</i>		Natural
Sitting in my garden with no dogs barking.		H&N
Where pace of life is slower		H&N
No Wind turbines.		Human
Total		24
Total Attributes: Human		9
Total Attributes: Natural		5
Total Attributes: H&N		10

An aspiration perhaps expectation as suggested by the degree of assertion i.e. an area ‘undisturbed by the presence of other people or extraneous sounds’ is evident in Table 93 above. Concerns over what could be considered to result from the stresses and strains of life are equally overt, as depicted by an environment where ‘the pace of life is slower’ ‘surroundings of a sort conducive to personal repose and temperament’ are apparent and a place where a ‘vision of serenity’ can be depicted is envisaged.

4.7.4 Natural Environment

Whilst this theme only attracted 20 references by Group 2 respondents (4.02% of all views conveyed), given the context of the AONB it is reported in Table 94 below.

Table 94 Natural environment

TOPIC		Attribute
Absence of manmade ' <i>intrusions on nature</i> '.		Natural
Countryside & birds singing.		H&N
Green, quiet, natural spaces/areas.		Natural
Lack of noise, lack of intrusive lighting sounds of birds and animals		Natural
natural surroundings / countryside		H&N
Nature and no other crowds of people around.		Natural
No noise, except those of nature eg water and birds		Natural
<i>No traffic noise only natural sounds (birds, wind)</i>		Natural
Ok activity, peacefulness - lack of noises other than natural ones.		Natural
peace & quiet and nature		Natural
Peace & quiet, beautiful countryside.		H&N
peace & quiet, natural environment		Natural
Peace and sounds of nature		Natural
Peace of mind relaxation and just natural sounds eg birds		Natural
Peace quiet trees few people – Dorset coast		H&N
Peace; nature/natural; happiness, quiet, a chance to reflect.		H&N
Quiet, unspoilt countryside.		H&N
Space, green surroundings, birdsong.		Natural
The unspoilt beauty of the area (up to yet)		Natural
Trees, water.		Natural
Total		20
Total Attributes: Human		0
Total Attributes: Natural		14
Total Attributes: H&N		6

Mankind/manmade features are identified by their absence and as noted above considered in one reference to be 'an intrusion on nature'. Natural references of birds singing, natural spaces, sounds of water and birds, the wind, scenic views of nature and of a 'beautiful countryside' and green surroundings tend to be used in comparison with negative perceptions on the pejorative perception of mankind i.e. 'no traffic noise only natural sounds'.

4.8 Combined views of disengaged groupings

Views conveyed by both Groups, 1 and 2 representing the disengaged community show that ‘cognitive’ views, primarily those concerned with feelings are placed in first position, followed by ‘state of mind’ and finally in third position, ‘what can be heard’ appear to be of value to these respondents (Table 95 below). Under the Auditory theme, descriptions of what is not considered to contribute to tranquil experiences/perceptions alongside ‘what is aspired to be heard’ are both apparent.

In both cases, ‘natural environments’ are referenced more than rural and coastal locations. The key features identified in natural environments are wildlife, bird’s notably singing, green spaces and an absence of mankind’s presence is considered to positively affect tranquil experiences/perceptions.

A sense of the restorative benefit of tranquil experiences is noted albeit rare and references to the local community are also mentioned in two cases.

As noted above in Table 85 the main distinction amongst these two groups of disengaged respondents concerns the attention paid by those who permitted further contact with the BETP team whose attention tended to natural environmental features as contributing to their perceptions/experiences of tranquillity. Conversely those who did not want to be further involved in this project, Group 2 of the disengaged and Group 4 of the engaged, referenced more frequently, features related to both ‘human and natural’ category as enhancing/affecting their tranquil experiences/perceptions.

Table 95: Total Disengaged (Group 1 plus Group 2)

Themes		%	Themes		%
Activity	2	0.23	Sight	21	2.41
Auditory	151	17.32	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	3	0.34	Space	14	1.61
Coastal	14	1.61	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	184	21.10	State of mind	175	20.07
Peace and calm	163	18.69	Time	3	0.34
Mankind	44	5.05	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	49	5.62	Water	4	0.46
Rural Environment (landscape)	16	1.83	Weather/climate	3	0.34
Seasons	2	0.23	Wildlife	24	2.75
Total views according to themes = 872					
Total respondents = 237					

4.9 Group 3: Engaged Can Contact

Table 96 below shows that views are identified firstly in terms of ‘state of mind’, secondly with ‘cognition’, and thirdly paying attention to ‘what can be heard’ by Group 3 Engaged Can Contact Respondents. The distinction is very slight in comparing respondents’ views of Group 3 with those of Groups 1 and 2, the disengaged.

In terms of environments, an identical pattern to findings of the disengaged in terms of ‘natural environments’ being of greater reference to rural and or coastal areas, is reported (Appendix 10: Table A10/7).

Table 96: Categorisation of Group 3: Engaged Can Contact by themes

Themes		%	Themes		%
Activity	3	0.57	Sight	20	3.83
Auditory	89	17.05	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	-	Space	4	0.77
Coastal	14	2.68	Spiritual	1	0.19
Cognitive	90	17.24	State of mind	93	17.82
Peace and calm	81	15.52	Time	6	1.15
Mankind	38	7.28	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	38	7.28	Water	9	1.72
Rural Environment (landscape)	12	2.30	Weather/climate	7	1.34
Seasons	2	0.38	Wildlife	15	2.87
Total views according to themes = 522					

As with participants from Research Events, ‘What can be seen’ as enhancing views on tranquillity, is represented albeit of less than 4% (3.83%).

4.9.1 State of Mind and Cognitive

Table 97 below reports on the total references made by Group 3 Engaged Can Contact on: *‘what comes to mind when you hear the word tranquillity?’*

In qualitative terms, other than numerous references to ‘peace and quiet’, some particularly rich data is provided by this Group in the views they expressed. Tranquillity is considered to be provide a sense of ‘harmony’, ‘solitude’ calmness’ an opportunity to escape from pressure and intrusion’, ‘get away from it all and others’ resulting in a sense of ‘freedom’ that gives a ‘chance to think and reflect’. An overall absence of stress is conveyed. In fact descriptions of ‘New Agey!’, the use of ‘Joss Sticks’ and perhaps reflective of the respondent’s time of life, a rhetorical question of ‘where else would one want to retire to – Bliss!’ suggests the responses that for some respondents, reflecting over the degree and value of tranquillity perceived in the case study area, has on some individuals.

Table 97: Group 3 State of Mind

TOPIC	Attribute
A peaceful atmosphere and harmony, with the sounds of nature.	H&N
Absence of man-made noise - solitude.	H&N
Calmness	H&N
Contentment, being comfortable in my setting, harmony.	H&N
Country and waterside, natural environment, peaceful	H&N
Escape from pressure and intrusion.	H&N
Freedom and open, nature, no vehicles, few people	H&N
Inner Peace	Human
Joss sticks, new agey!!	Human
Low noise levels, chance to think, open spaces, little traffic.	H&N
Natural beauty, wildlife, a clean undisturbed countryside and coast with ability to enjoy this environment, fishing boating and walking	H&N
Natural peace	Natural
natural quietness & absence of stress	H&N
Natural quietness and absence of stress	H&N
Pace calm and stillness	H&N
Peace & quiet & contentment.	H&N
Peace & quiet and a beautiful view.	H&N
Peace & quiet x17	H&N
Peace & Quiet, at one with nature, harmony with environment. trickling water	Natural
Peace & quiet, hills, greenery, nature reserve.	Natural
Peace & quiet, maybe bird song, no interruptions!	Natural
Peace & quiet, natural away from it all.	Natural
Peace & quiet, natural environment and sounds.	Natural
Peace & quiet, no cars or people.	Human
Peace & quiet, no man-made or mechanical noise	Human
Peace & quiet, no traffic noise.	Human
Peace & quiet, solitude, bird song, sun light through the trees, snoozing	H&N
Peace & quiet, solitude, natural.	H&N
Peace & quiet, space x 2	H&N
Peace & quiet, stillness, relaxation	H&N
Peace & quiet, warmth of the sun, a good feeling.	H&N
Peace & silence	H&N
Peace and relaxation	H&N
Peace in the garden	H&N

Peace of mind lack of manmade noise beautiful, natural scenery and views	Natural
Peace x 4	H&N
Peace, beautiful surrounding and above all quietness with perhaps just the sound of the wind.	Natural
Peace, birdsong x 2	Natural
Peace, calm, absence of mechanical noise.	Human
Peace, nature	Natural
Peace, no cars, can hear birds, people/ kids playing, talking quietly.	H&N
Peace, no stress, serenity, no noise	Human
peace, quiet & beauty x 4	H&N
peace, quiet, calm	H&N
Peace, sea view, birdsong.	Natural
Peaceful and away from others	Human
Peaceful, calm, quiet, nature, birdsong, green pasture, blue sky.	Natural
Peaceful, quiet countryside - limitations to fast noisy traffic.	H&N
Peaceful/ beautiful/ away from technology x 2	H&N
Peaceful/ quiet	H&N
Peacefulness x 4	H&N
Peacefulness, no man-made noise, no distractions, natural environment. X 2	H&N
Peacefulness, quiet orderliness devoid of sudden unwarranted disturbances.	H&N
Pleasant & pleasing environment	H&N
Pleasant and peaceful surroundings	H&N
Quiet - calm view of countryside.	H&N
Quiet natural sounds only, no/few other people	Natural
Quiet, nature, trees, sky, not going to work!	Natural
Quietude peaceful surrounding, traditional countryside scenes	H&N
somewhere peaceful where you can relax	H&N
Stillness, quiet, permanence - on a cliff top or in church.	Human
The sound of the sea, dappled sunshine in a forest; serenity. Also under my little apple tree or an empty allotment x 2	Natural
Where would anyone wish to be born within or retire to: bliss!	H&N
Total	93
Total Attributes: Human	9
Total Attributes: Natural	17
Total Attributes: H&N	67

Views identified under the theme of cognition replicate those found in state of mind above, (Appendix 10: Table A10/2).

4.9.2 Auditory

Views identified under the theme of auditory resulted in placing this theme in third position of the nineteen themes identified with Group 3. Other than references made to quite simply ‘quietness’ natural sounds are shown below to be related to tranquillity as also is an absence of mankind, traffic, mechanical noises and people, considered to represent a tranquil experience/perception. Interestingly, given the case study area encompasses a substantial area of coastline, coastal/water as a sound considered to represent tranquillity is only depicted in 6 responses (Table 98)

Table 98: Group 3 Auditory

TOPIC	Attribute
A peaceful atmosphere and harmony, with the sounds of nature.	H&N
Ability to hear natural sounds	Natural
Absence of man-made noise - cars, planes, machinery	Human
Absence of man-made noise - solitude.	Human
away from noise and traffic	Human
Beautiful scenery and no traffic noise.	H&N
beautiful views, quiet, natural sounds (sea birds)	H&N
Birds singing, quiet of the countryside.	H&N
Birdsong, wind blowing through trees, waves on the shore.	Natural
lack of man-made noise	Human
Low noise levels, chance to think, open spaces, little traffic.	H&N
natural quietness & absence of stress	H&N
natural sounds - birds, waves, stream ripples, calm wind, no man-made sound	Natural
Nature - quiet - natural noise.	Natural
no man-made sounds	Human
No noise, gardens, water feature, sea, no humans!	Natural
Peace & quiet & contentment.	H&N
Peace & quiet and a beautiful view.	H&N
Peace & quiet x17	H&N
Peace & Quiet, at one with nature, harmony with environment, trickling water	Natural
Peace & quiet, hills, greenery, nature reserve.	Natural
Peace & quiet, maybe bird song, no interruptions!	Natural
Peace & quiet, natural away from it all.	Natural
Peace & quiet, natural environment and sounds.	Natural
Peace & quiet, no cars or people.	Human
Peace & quiet, no man-made or mechanical noise	Human
Peace & quiet, no traffic noise.	Human

Peace & quiet, solitude, bird song , sun light through the trees, snoozing	Natural
Peace & quiet, solitude, natural	Natural
Peace & quiet, space x 2	H&N
Peace & quiet, stillness, relaxation	Human
Peace & quiet, trickling water	Natural
Peace & quiet, warmth of the sun, a good feeling.	Natural
Peace & silence	H&N
Peace and calm- absence of mechanical noise	Human
Peace of mind, lack of man-made noise, beautiful, natural scenery & views.	Natural
Peace, beautiful surrounding and above all quietness with perhaps just the sound of the wind.	H&N
Peace, birdsong x 2	Natural
Peace, calm, absence of mechanical noise.	Human
Peace, no cars, can hear birds , people/ kids playing, talking quietly.	H&N
Peace, no stress, serenity, no noise	Human
peace, quiet & beauty x 4	H&N
peace, quiet, calm	H&N
Peace, sea view, birdsong.	Natural
Peaceful, calm, quiet, nature, birdsong , green pasture, blue sky.	H&N
Peaceful, quiet countryside - limitations to fast noisy traffic.	H&N
Peaceful/ quiet	H&N
Peacefulness, no man-made noise, no distractions, natural environment. X 2	Natural
Peacefulness, quiet orderliness devoid of sudden unwarranted disturbances.	H&N
Quiet - calm view of countryside.	H&N
Quiet & views	H&N
Quiet environment.	H&N
Quiet without traffic noise	Human
Quiet x 2	H&N
Quiet, natural sounds only, no/few other people	Natural
Quiet, nature, trees, sky, not going to work!	H&N
Quiet, not necessarily silence	H&N
Quiet& clean & attractive.	H&N
Quietude/ Peaceful surroundings/ traditional countryside scenes.	H&N
Silence x 2	H&N
Stillness, quiet, permanence - on a cliff top or in church.	Human
The absence of human generated sound, presence of the natural world and its sounds.	Natural
the absence of human sound	Human
The sound of the sea , dappled sunshine in a forest; serenity. Also under my little apple tree or an empty allotment	Natural
Very low noise levels	H&N
Total	89
Total Attributes: Human	15
Total Attributes: Natural	23
Total Attributes: H&N	51

4.10 Group 4 Engaged Do Not Contact

The final and fourth group of respondents concerns those classed as Engaged but did not permit further contact with the BETP team of researchers.

Table 99 below shows that two themes rank in first position: ‘Cognition’ and ‘Auditory’. Also distinctive, is the emergence of views related to ‘mankind’ which resulted as the third ranked position of the nineteen themes identified.

In terms of types of environments related to respondents’ views on tranquillity, as with other groups, views are related more to ‘natural environments’ than Coastal and of only 4 references, to features that have been discerned to be relevant in ‘rural environments’.

Table 99: Categorisation of Group 4: Engaged Do Not Contact by themes

Themes		%	Themes		
Activity	1	0.46	Sight	12	5.50
Auditory	44	20.18	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	-	Space	2	0.92
Coastal	7	3.21	Spiritual	-	-
Cognitive	44	20.18	State of mind	9	4.13
Peace and calm	36	16.51	Time	1	0.46
Mankind	37	16.97	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	18	8.26	Water	1	0.46
Rural Environment (landscape)	4	1.83	Weather/climate	-	-
Seasons	-	-	Wildlife	2	0.92
Total views according to themes = 218*					

* Two unclassifiable themes explain total figure of minus two.

4.10.1 Auditory

‘What can be heard’ shares first place in the list of themes identified by this Group 4. Table 100 below shows that other than numerous references to ‘peace and quiet’, an absence of manmade noise, traffic, people, mechanical noises and aircraft, the natural environment draws attention of the participants in Group 4. Coastal sounds are represented as tranquil features, although purely in terms of the sounds of the sea and in but 2 cases.

Table 100: Group 4 Auditory

TOPIC	Attribute
Absence of traffic & absence of aircraft.	Human
Absence of traffic noise or any other machinery x 3	Human
An area lacking man-made sounds and with some natural views, and fresh air.	H&N
Beautiful soothing classical music/ or seascape.	H&N
Beauty, peace & quiet	H&N
Bucolic quietness	Human
Calmness, quiet, nature, freedom.	H&N
Country & coastal areas enjoyed by people quietly, with due respect for the environment.	H&N
Green space, absence of traffic	H&N
Lack of noise and light pollution	H&N
Lack of sound and light pollution.	H&N
Natural country sounds.	Natural
Natural environment, quiet, solitude, slowness.	Natural
Natural, quiet, unique, mystical	Natural
Peace - absence of invasive noise	H&N
Peace & quiet x 11	H&N
Peace & quiet, free from traffic	H&N
Peace & quiet, in a beautiful area.	H&N
Peace & quiet, relaxation, thoughtfulness.	Human
Peace & quiet, trees & water	Natural
Peace & silence	H&N
Peace, nature & quietness.	Natural
Peaceful sounds, silence, stress free.	H&N
Quiet	H&N
Quiet - beauty - sounds of nature (birds - sea)	Natural
Quiet & peaceful	H&N
Quiet, open space.	H&N
quiet, relaxing	H&N
Quietness, away from crowds/traffic, able to be aware of nature.	Natural
Quietness, sounds of the sea, bird song.	Natural
Silence	H&N
Sounds of nature/ silence.	Natural
Total	44
Total Attributes: Human	6
Total Attributes: Natural	9
Total Attributes: H&N	29

4.10.2 Cognitive

Sharing the first position amongst the list of nineteen themes identified is cognitive. As demonstrated prior with Groups 1-3 inclusive, the cognitive listing below (Table 101) shows how tranquillity appears to trigger feelings of ‘peace and calmness’ but also a sense of ‘equilibrium and balance’ of mind body and spirit’ harmony’, creates an opportunity to be ‘reflective’, ‘relax and be at ease’ and fundamentally not be under stress. In short an ‘inner peace’ is conveyed that is also reported to constitute ‘paradise!’.

Table 101: Group 4 Cognitive

TOPIC	Attribute
A state of equilibrium and balance (not static or silent but having degree of order, movement, harmony)	H&N
Beauty & peaceful	H&N
Beauty, peace & quiet	H&N
Calm, reflective , grounded moments in a 'natural' surrounding.	H&N
Calmness , quiet, nature, freedom	H&N
Freedom from(?)	(H&N)
Home & garden	H&N
Lonely place	H&N
Natural environment, quiet, solitude, slowness.	Natural
Natural, quiet, unique, mystical.	Natural
Paradise	H&N
Peace & quiet x 11	H&N
Peace & quiet, free from traffic	Human
Peace & quiet, in a beautiful area.	H&N
Peace & quiet, relaxation, thoughtfulness.	Human
Peace & quiet, trees & water	Natural
Peace & silence	H&N
Peace in body, mind and spirit.	Human
Peace in physical surroundings & inner peace.	H&N
Peace x 2	H&N
Peace, nature & quietness.	Natural
Peaceful	H&N
Peaceful & lifting	H&N
Peaceful sounds, silence, stress free.	H&N
Peaceful, natural beauty.	Natural
Peaceful, relaxing, being at ease, calm.	Human
Peacefulness x 2	H&N
Peacefulness, lack of stress , beautiful surroundings.	H&N
Quiet & peaceful	H&N
quiet, relaxing	H&N
Real living*	(?)
Sounds of nature and silence	Natural
Total	44
Total Attributes: Human	4
Total Attributes: Natural	6
Total Attributes: H&N	33
(No discernible reference to coding scheme)	1*

4.10.3 Mankind

‘Cognitive’ and ‘Auditory’ share the first position, unlike Groups 1-3. Therefore Group 4’s responses place ‘mankind’ just below these two themes (Table 99 above: 16.97% of views conveyed have been identified under ‘mankind’).

Table 102: Group 4 Mankind

TOPIC (comprised consensually agreed topic by group and by linking this topic to the original views collated in prior activities conducted)	Attribute
A state of equilibrium and balance (not static or silent but having degree of order, movement, harmony)	H&N
Absence of traffic & absence of aircraft.	Human
Absence of traffic noise or any other machinery.	Human
An area lacking man-made sounds and with some natural views, and fresh air.	H&N
Country & coastal areas enjoyed by people quietly, with due respect for the environment.	H&N
Green space - absence of traffic.	H&N
Home & garden	H&N
Lack of sound and light pollution.	H&N
My garden at night	H&N
Peace & quiet in a beautiful area	H&N
Peace & silence	H&N
Peace & quiet, free from traffic	H&N
Peace and quiet x 11	H&N
Peace in physical surroundings, and inner peace	H&N
Peace, absence of invasive noise	H&N
Peace, quiet, relaxation, thoughtfulness	Human
Peaceful sounds silence, stress free	H&N
Peacefulness, lack of stress, beautiful surroundings	H&N
Quiet	H&N
Quiet and peaceful	H&N
Quiet, relaxing	H&N
Quietness away from crowds, traffic able to be aware of nature	H&N
Quietness, away from crowds/traffic, able to be aware of nature.	Natural
Real living	?
Silence	H&N
The Purbeck hills	H&N
Trees, hills, the sea and countryside	H&N
Total	37
Total Attributes: Human	3
Total Attributes: Natural	1
Total Attributes: H&N	32
(No discernible reference to coding scheme)	1*

Table 102 above reports ‘an absence of mankind’ including ‘lack of traffic, manmade noise, machinery, aircraft and people’ is initially noted. People related subjects are subsequently identified. From a positive perspective, tranquillity is suggested to be highly personal: enjoyed in one’s own space at ‘home and in the garden’, ‘in my garden at night’, and not directly referring to natural or human environmental features, but inferring the influence of mankind on holding the potential to upset the status quo, ‘a state of equilibrium and balance (not static or silent but having a degree of order, movement, harmony...’ is of attention along with a lack of stress.

4.11 Combined views of engaged groupings

As reported above, the initial key distinction amongst Groups 3 and 4 concerns the emphasis placed by Group 3 on ‘natural environmental’ features whereas a greater emphasis is placed by Group 4 on a mix of ‘human and natural’ related features affecting their perceptions/experiences of tranquillity in the case study area.

Table 103 below presents the overall results of the engaged and ‘human versus mankind/manmade emphases’: as a total sample of the research population more views are identified with the theme of cognition, second to which ‘what can be heard’ is evident, thirdly views representing ‘state of mind’ are evident and finally, and primarily affected by Group 4 views, the theme of mankind is ranked.

Table 103: Total engaged (Group 3 plus Group 4)

Themes		%	Themes		%
Activity	4	0.54	Sight	32	4.32
Auditory	133	17.97	Smell	-	-
Behaviour	-	-	Space	6	0.81
Coastal	21	2.84	Spiritual	1	0.14
Cognitive	134	18.11	State of mind	102	13.78
Peace and calm	117	15.81	Time	7	0.95
Mankind	75	10.14	Touch	-	-
Natural Environment (landscape)	56	7.57	Water	10	1.35
Rural Environment (landscape)	16	2.16	Weather/climate	7	0.95
Seasons	2	0.27	Wildlife	17	2.30
Total views according to themes = 740					

4.12 Section 4 - Summary and Overview

The household survey informed the second key research stage on this project through which a key research objective of engagement with local residents could be met. The survey had three aims a) capture the views of local residents in the case study area on tranquillity, b) especially those classed as the disengaged or so called ‘hard to reach’; and c) served to provide a database of residents who would permit further contact with the BETP team. Through this contact a group of residents could be invited to attend a participatory action research event that was specifically designed for residents’ attendance only. This research tool facilitated greater discussion on the residents’ views originally conveyed in their responses to the household questionnaire.

From a sampling framework of 13,925 residents, a total of 2,085 questionnaires were distributed to a stratified and random database of householders in the case study area during June 2014. Of these 457 were returned equating to a 21.9% response rate. Of these responses 431 replied to the open question (Q6).

Two broad groups were initially discerned from this latter total: those classed as the ‘disengaged’ and those categorised as the ‘engaged’ members of the local population. These two groups were further subdivided into those who would permit further contact with the research team and those who would not.

The household responses in this section of Project Report I are analysed firstly according to whether emphasis was placed on ‘natural’, ‘human’ or ‘human and natural’ categories. Secondly, views were attributed further to one/or more of the nineteen themes evident on reviewing residents’ descriptions of *‘what comes to mind when you hear the word tranquillity?’*

To a degree, the qualitative data resulting was quasi-quantified to provide an overview of the 431 statements received. Thematically analysing these, resulted in 1,612 representations conveyed amongst respondents on tranquillity/non-tranquillity.

Table 104 below presents this overview according to groups. This table provides a snapshot of the views by householder group and overall, reports on the disengaged and engaged views on tranquillity. The patterning amongst the two disengaged groups is pretty similar other than as previously reported in Table 85, ‘disengaged not contact’ have tended more to ‘human and natural’ features and ‘disengaged contact’, to ‘natural’ features.

The top three themes identified amongst the disengaged concern firstly, ‘cognition’ and secondly, ‘state of mind’, as to the positive experience tranquillity makes the respondent feel. The third theme identified is ‘auditory’; in both groups, an emphasis on ‘natural sounds’ is identified. For Group 1 however, an ‘absence of manmade noises’ is interpreted whereas for Group 2, ‘coastal sounds’ appear more apparent.

Taking environments described by participants, ‘natural environments’ followed by rural views and finally coastal locations are identified as contributing to individuals’ views on tranquillity.

The engaged groups are distinctive. Group 3’s views are firstly identified tending more towards the themes of ‘state of mind’ and then ‘cognition’. The third view is identical to the disengaged, where ‘what can be heard’ as contributing to perceptions/experiences on tranquillity is evident.

In relation to environments depicted as providing tranquil views/sounds or experiences, for Group 3, natural environments are again primarily identified. Unlike the disengaged however, rural environments appear more frequently in responses conveyed.

Group 4 is particularly notable. Both ‘cognition’ and ‘auditory’ share the top position in the list of nineteen themes identified amongst their views. Distinctive to the other 3 groups however, the third theme most identified relates to views conveyed on both the positive and negative aspects of ‘mankind’. The final most identified theme is allocated to the natural environment. The order with which environments are identified is also different to Groups 1-3 inclusive. With Group 4, natural environments take first position, but second goes to coastal locations and third, to rural areas.

Table 104: Overview of top three themes¹¹⁵ identified on tranquillity from views analysed on residents by group

Group	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Environmental Theme
1 Dis Contact	Cognitive	State of Mind	Auditory	Environments
	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces	-Quiet -Natural sounds -Absence of mankind	1. Natural (natural features, absence mankind) 2. Rural 3. Coastal
2 Dis Not Contact	Cognitive	State of Mind	Auditory	Environments
	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces	-Natural sounds -coastal	1. Natural (absence mankind; natural features i.e. spaces, birds, water) 2. Rural 3. Coastal
Total disengaged overview	Cognitive	State of Mind	Auditory	Environments 1. Natural (absence mankind; natural features i.e. spaces, birds, water) 2. Rural 3. Coastal
3 Eng Contact	State of Mind	Cognitive	Auditory	Environments
	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces i.e. harmony, solitude, calm, escape, freedom, Bliss!	Primarily expressed through positive feelings experienced in tranquil spaces	-Quiet -Natural sounds -Absence of mankind	1. Natural (natural features, birds, spaces, activities, absence of mankind) 2. Coastal 3. Rural
4 Eng Not Contact	Two themes result equally in first position: Cognitive & Auditory		Mankind	Natural Environment
	Cognitive= peace, balance, reflection, relaxation, ease, inner peace, paradise! Auditory: absence of manmade noise, natural sounds positive perspective.		Absence of Mankind Positive perspective – experience in my home, garden, tranquillity gives a sense of balance, results/derives from lack of stress	1. Natural (horizon, natural features, sounds, ‘away from crowds and traffic’) 2. Coastal 3. Rural
Total engaged overview	Cognitive	Auditory	State of Mind	Environments 1. Natural 2. Coastal 3. Rural

¹¹⁵ Excluding peace and calm/quiet and derivatives

In terms of the content of these themes, similarities of responses to PAC and Resident events are evident. Primarily these direct attentions to *'what can be heard'* as contributing to what respondents consider most facilitates or represents *'tranquillity'*. Unlike views conveyed at the PAC and Resident Events, *'what can be seen'* comprises fewer responses amongst all householder groups.

This finding should not be interpreted necessarily as being particularly representative of residents' views rather as a result of the research philosophy and tools used: interpretations on views conveyed at PAC and Resident events were influenced by additional opportunities of for example, overt and direct observations of discourse which advised on whether a view conveyed by participants related to both sight and/or sound. Conversely responses to household questionnaires were taken completely at face value. This thought process has resulted from researcher aims not to inadvertently skew responses by leading responses therefore potentially is considered as a limitation of the research impeding a comparative analysis of household respondents' views with those captured during PAC and Resident Events. From another perspective, underpinned by the original research design, the distinction in interpretation used amongst participatory action research events versus the open question in the household questionnaire, has facilitated a researcher's interpretation of views conveyed as accurately as possible according to what the researcher has seen, heard or read be that via the action research events or through the household survey.

The second overt finding from the householder responses above identifies views according to the *'cognitive'* theme. With all groups barring *'Group 3 Engaged Can Contact'*, cognitively related views are identified as of primary attention and with Group 3, this theme is ranked in second place.

The third and final recurrent theme is *'state of mind'*. In all but one case, Group 4 Engaged do not contact, this theme is placed in second position for both disengaged groups: and for Group 3 - Engaged Can Contact *'state of mind'* is ranked in the top position.

A key and final distinction of respondents views in comparison with participants of research events, concerns the respondents expressions as *'peace(fullness)'*, *'peace and quiet'*, *calm(ness)*. It is expected that the sheer number of views using these terms is a result of the research tool used (as discussed above) and a deliberate lack of guidance to respondents on what could/not be mapped ultimately in the models of tranquillity devised.

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