

# Unlocking the Landscape of Sefton

Community Consultation Report | Southport

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## Introduction

The Sefton Coast Landscape Partnership, as part of the evidence base for its Landscape Strategy, has carried out a series of stakeholder and community workshops along the Sefton Coast during 2007. The aim of the workshops was to help understand how the landscape, and landscape change, is perceived and valued by the local communities in terms of its development, management and future. Workshop participants, selected from the Sefton Coast Partnership contact database, represented both communities of place (ie. people who live and work in the landscape) and communities of interest (ie. organisations with a stake in the landscape).

A mind-mapping technique was used to encourage creative thinking and discussion between stakeholders. Countryside has developed these techniques and applied them successfully with stakeholder groups within Landscape Character Assessments, and as part of development work for CPRE's 'Unlocking the Landscape' initiative. Mind-mapping is a proven and widely accessible technique for collating information from a diverse group of stakeholders. It allows people to think freely, without immediate judgement and encourages everyone to share their views. This community engagement methodology is repeatable and could be used at 5 and 10 year intervals to monitor the impact of the Sefton Coast Landscape Partnership in terms of community engagement and how it is meeting the aims of:

- Strengthening links between people and nature, by increasing opportunities for people to become involved in understanding their heritage and in thinking about the future
- Increasing the level of physical and intellectual access to the natural and cultural heritage values of the Sefton Coast.

The Southport workshop was held at the Southport Eco-Centre on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2007. Twenty-eight people took part in the event. The community members ranged from Councillors and members of Civic Societies, to scout leaders, fishermen, film makers, conservation organisations and teachers. The consultees were divided into four groups of seven, each working with a mind map and spatial map to record their views on the landscape.

The mind maps were divided into six branches to enable a structured process, the branches were:

- Wildlife and nature
- History
- Activities
- Local Economy
- Experiences
- Patterns and features

The consultees used colour coded leaves to respond to three questions:

- Comments on brown leaves represented landscape values:  
*“What do you value most about the local landscape – what is important, unique, or special?”*
- Comments on green leaves represented landscape visions:  
*“What are your visions for the future of the landscape? What needs be changed or protected; what new projects or ideas can you suggest?”*
- Comments on grey leaves represented what is at risk in the landscape:  
*“What is at risk; what needs to be protected and what challenges do we face?”*

The spatial maps (Ordnance Survey, aerial photography and Landscape Character) enabled consultees to add a spatial component to their comments – for example, recording *where* their ideas should be implemented, or *where* problems are occurring. The maps are not published but were given to the Sefton Coast Landscape Partnership to form part of the evidence base. The maps could provide a useful monitoring tool: if the consultation was repeated over fixed periods, then the mapping exercise could provide a way of measuring how well strategies and programmes have responded to the views of local stakeholders.

The remainder of this document contains a summary of the workshop findings, along with a transcription of each mind map.

## Workshop Summary

The following summary will discuss the workshop findings under the different aspects of landscape used on the mind maps.

### Wildlife and Nature

All four of the groups valued the local flora and fauna, particularly the rarer species such as sand lizards, natterjack toads and red squirrels. In terms of the landscape it was the beaches, dunes and mossland that were valued the most. The consultees appreciated the variety and value of the bird population around them and valued other natural elements including fungi.

Although the community valued the wildlife and nature aspects of the landscape they also showed a clear understanding of the threats to these elements, including the rare species, trees and the beach itself. There was a mixture of opinions regarding the beach which is becoming vegetated and 'green' as opposed to sandy and golden. Some people felt this was a threat whilst others felt it was a natural process that should be left to continue without human intervention. Climate change and flooding were both described as risks to the landscape - it was specifically described as a risk to pinewoods, coasts and dunes.

Future aspirations for the landscape included flood defences and a visitor centre at the old sandworks site. People wished to see a preservationist approach to land management, ensuring that elements such as wildlife – e.g. the red squirrels, birds and natterjack toads - have a viable future. There was a wish to see greater landscape interpretation in order to educate people along with interest in more guided walks and increased publicity for the area.

### History

The participants identified a number of historical elements of value within the landscape. The presence of Vikings on the coastline was valued and, earlier than the Vikings, the formation of the landscape was also valued. Industries that used to have greater dominance in the area were seen to be important, such as shrimping, fishing, asparagus farming and aviation on Southport beach. Southport as a coastal tourist location was seen to be an important historical feature and the Palace Hotel, which was an important tourist draw, is also mentioned. There is generally a very strong understanding of the heritage of the area.

The participants were concerned that there was a decline in heritage, with archaeological remains being developed over, along with a loss of the local village identities and on a smaller scale, a loss of 'good' buildings and a loss of quality in the built environment. It was also deemed that a lot of local history is produced by people with expertise and this may risk losing more incidental and non-expert views, such as family histories.

There was a consensus for a local heritage centre with the location of the Sand Works suggested and a similar suggestion was for heritage displays and interpretation at the end of the pier. An alternative future vision was for historical and archaeological trails around the landscape to ensure that local heritage is not forgotten; a link was also made with Lancashire folk lore which suggests that there may be other links to community and custom in land. Education for children on local heritage was suggested as a future vision that would perpetuate heritage amongst the community.

## Activities

There were many comments made regarding activities that could be carried out locally illustrating a good variety of activities and the appreciation of community members of these activities. The community commented that they simply enjoyed the right of access to the dunes, beaches and mosslands. People commented on the opportunities for beach-based sports activities such as para-carting and para-surfing, as well as using the beach for horse riding and to watch nature. Fishing and shrimping were both mentioned; fishing both on-shore and off-shore. Golf was also described as a popular local activity, along with aviation. The range of activities includes both high energy and more gentle options illustrating that a large section of the community can enjoy the beaches for a range of reasons.

There were few comments made regarding risks to activities carried out in the landscape. People felt that maintenance in terms of litter collection could be improved and that there needed to be an increase in investment to the area. There was also concern over a loss of traditional skills in terms of using the landscape as a resource.

People had visions for improvements to activities along the coastline. There was a call for improving and extending the access network along the coast and saltmarshes including cycle paths. Incorporated into this theme was a vision for a number of walks which could be 'graded' from easy to hard. As part of improving access, another vision considered enhancing opportunities for tourists but doing so at dedicated locations to manage pressures. This illustrates a good understanding of the opportunities and threats that tourism and coastal access can create. In relation to enhancing the landscape as a tourism and recreational resource, one vision proposed removing the sewage outfall pipe at Weld Road. Another vision wished to see local skills and knowledge passed on to future generations and this relates to the vision of improving activities with community groups. There was also call for the creation of a country park within Southport town. One vision included increasing controlled car access and controlled activities such as sand racing.

## Local Economy

People valued the opportunities provided by the local area to enhance the local economy. Shrimping and shell fishing were both valued as historic contributors to the local economy, as were grazing and market gardening. Local shops and businesses that had a local base and not a national base were

valued along with tourism opportunities, particularly green tourism. The landscape as a resource for tourism was seen as important, for example the beaches and natural coast opportunities.

A lack of facilities was seen to be hindering the local Southport economy, particularly car parking facilities on beaches and a lack of holiday facilities for tourist to use. Linked with this was a conflict that was regarded as 'permanent' between natural development and those who want tourism to be developed and would need to be considered as part of any changes to the coast that took place. Other concerns were that the local economy is struggling and that the loss of golden sands due to natural processes will have a negative effect on tourism, as Southport is renowned for its golden sands. Other issues included wildlife and habitats being lost to development and a loss of traditional heritage.

There were plenty of visions put forward for the future of the local economy, including enabling the Marine Lake to have a channel to the open sea, extension of traditional farming – including asparagus farming and use of Birkdale Sands for aviation. All of these are localised opportunities which illustrate the value of the landscape both to local people and the economy. People felt there needed to be a visitor centre or some opportunity to offer tourists interpretation of the local area including natural coastal processes. There was a bias towards creating a visitor centre for the marshland areas rather than the beach or mosslands areas. There were many old/ redundant sites that were felt to be in need of redevelopment in order that they may contribute to the local economy, these included the old Pleasure Land site and Victoria Park, and the Ocean Plaza site – the latter of which consultees felt could be a Sea World development. Other visions for the future of the local economy included seaborne links to the Flyde coast, encouraging green tourism and the development of a long term strategy for management.

## Experiences

The participants enjoyed the wilderness experiences that the landscape could offer them; they also enjoyed solitude and exposure to the elements. The coast and the mosslands were both described as valued experiences - as were experiences that could be carried out locally and represent local identity, such as beach combing and bird watching.

The changing coastal structure, with the loss of the golden beach, was regarded as an obstacle to a viable tourism based economy and it was felt this would result in a lack of holidaymakers. Water supply and drainage were seen to affect experiences, as were unseen dangers including bog-holes, suggesting that interpretation or awareness raising may be necessary.

Future visions regarding experiences varied to include some commercial operations such as microlight flights, hovercraft crossing on the Ribble and a slipway from the Marine lake to the open sea. It was felt that there could be better access to the beach and dunes. Another vision included accessibility, that of increasing footpaths and cyclepaths to the town and beyond to the mosslands.

## Patterns and Features

In discussing the valued patterns and features the participants illustrated their concerns regarding the future of the coastline and how this may change. Although they valued the current coastline, many understood that the coast was dynamic and questioned how it should be managed - there is resistance to change but also acceptance that it will occur. The contrasting pattern between the raised dunes and the flat mosslands was seen as important. Salt marshes and settlement pattern were also valued. On a smaller scale the pattern of the ditches, banks and pools was commented on, as were the dune wildflower species and clean air.

The encroachment of the saltmarshes on the sand beach was regarded as a risk to patterns and features. Coastal/ dune erosion and the loss of old buildings, as well as the sands, were also regarded as risks to local patterns and features.

Some people described a changing beach as a vision for the future; one described an area for parking whilst the rest is allowed to naturalise. Wind farms were a future vision for the area, as was an artificial reef off the coast and re-landscaping around the marine lake and islands. Access and facilities for the beach were also mentioned here along with the high levels of radiation recorded along the coast.

## Conclusions

During the workshop 175 comments were made: of these 115 described landscape values; 92 commented upon landscape visions and; 68 discussed landscape risks. The workshop participants were asked to discuss the mind map after each stage of the mapping process and through group discussion decide their top five values, visions and risks. There were lots of diverse comments made rather than lots of similar comments as is often the case.

In terms of values two groups both described the unique elements of the landscape and commented on how its **uniqueness** was of value. They mentioned the coast itself, history and wildlife as being unique to this landscape. Heritage was also valued by two of the groups, one of which commented on **heritage features** as being important to them. The range of activities that can be carried out within the landscape was valued by one of the groups, whilst another valued the **sporting activities** that could be carried out illustrating how the landscape is valued as a resource for the local population.

Although visions did vary as values did, all three groups commented on the need for **better facilities** associated with the coast and **improved education** and **awareness-raising** of local issues. Dissemination of information was regarded as important and one group even requested more **consultation opportunities** such as the workshop. Two groups also commented on the need for **better access** to the landscape, whilst one proposed separating access areas from wildlife areas to enable the **wildlife areas** to be undisturbed. This shows that there were some contrasting views within the workshop and these would need to be addressed in future work.

Three of the four groups were concerned with the **loss of sands** and the economic and tourism impact of this. As the coastline changes from natural coastal change, the sandy beaches which were synonymous with Southport tourism are becoming greener and marshier and this is regarded as impacting on the area as a tourist resort. **Climate change** and its impacts were also described by two of the groups as a risk to the local landscape, as was the impact on wildlife.

The community members are well aware of the current changes and potential conflicts that exist within their local landscape. They also acknowledge that they would like more consultation and involvement in discussing how this may take place in the future. There is much local support for the landscape but the multiple users have different values and visions, which need to be addressed as part of future consultation and management work in the area.

# Transcription of Southport Workshop Mind-Map

Please note: the following comments have not been prioritised and are listed in no particular order.

## Key:

Comments in brown represent landscape values | *“What do you value most about the local landscape – what is important, unique, or special?”*

Comments in green represent landscape visions | *“What are your visions for the future of the landscape? What needs be changed or protected; what new projects or ideas can you suggest?”*

Comments in grey represent what is at risk in the landscape | *“What is at risk; what needs to be protected and what challenges do we face?”*

## Group One

### Wildlife & Nature

Sand lizards and natterjack toads

All aspects

Wildscape – open landscape

Birds

Mossland, dune, beach as a whole

Educating people that the beach is still there – 200 yards out

Allow designated beach and dune area to develop naturally with minimal interference from quangos

Create good coastal defences and beaches

Allow natural features to develop in their own way within designated areas

The beach

Loss of all wild areas

Rare species – flora and fauna

### History

General history of formation of the coast

Build up of the coast since Viking times

Vikings – Meoles Hall

Beach aviation (Birkdale, 1919)

Promote Lancashire folk-law  
Lancashire history/ archaeology/ geology trail  
Heritage centres

Loss of Lancashire heritage  
Loss of archaeology under development

### Activities

Aviation, para-carting and para-surfing  
Sea access for boats/ sailors  
Golf and watersports  
Walking  
Organised nature walks  
Water activities – sailing, dragon boating, canoeing and rafting

Encourage tourism by designating a special area of beach for leisure activities

(None)

### Local Economy

Shrimpers  
Tourism – Birkdale sands is covered for limited use by the CAA

Marine lake, Marina  
Birkdale sands aviation  
Refreshment facilities  
Extension of traditional farming e.g. Asparagus  
Develop Victoria Park and Pleasure Land sites  
Develop pier end – island/ harbour  
Develop land by Ocean Plaza to Sea World  
Develop sea borne links to Flyde coast

Lack of beach car parking  
Limited area for beach parking of cars to cater for 'day trippers'  
Lack of holiday facilities for tourists  
Tourism  
Too much influence from Natural England  
Permanent conflict between those who want natural development and those who want tourism to be developed  
General tourism areas on beach

## Experiences

A wilderness feel to the shore, especially on wild days!!

Walking to the pier and parks

Nice sand for holiday makers, becoming depleted!

Develop the marine lake to incorporate slipway to open sea

Winter walks for toddlers

Microlight flights

Hovercraft across Ribble

No beach – lack of holidaymakers

## Patterns and Features

Environmental coastal change - should it be facilitated?

A dynamic changing coastline

Constantly changing coastlines/ erosion

Limited beach development

Designate a selection of beach for parking (tourist development) the rest should be allowed to develop naturally as a haven for wildlife (wildscape)

(None)

## “Top 5” Landscape Values

- Balance between ‘natural’ landscape and the human/ economic landscape
- Weld Road to Fairways to be kept for tourism
- Car parking for any developments is imperative
- Deepen Marine lake and sea channel to create a marina
- Allow natural features to develop in their own way within designated areas

## “Top 5” Landscape Risks

- Economic consequences of the loss of ‘tourist’ beaches
- Permanent conflict between those who want natural environment and town
- Natural England have too much influence without consultation
- Lack of access from the East
- Loss of Lancashire’s historical heritage

## **"Top 5" Landscape Visions**

- Marina – enlargement of Marine Lake with a link to the sea (lock gates)
- Designated separate areas for wildlife and tourism
- Develop Victoria Park/ Pleasureland Ocean for leisure and heritage centre
- Improve road access to the town and from the East

## Group Two

### Wildlife & Nature

Special varied wildlife Mushroom and other fungi Dune walks Wildlife (dunes, shore, moss, geese)
More signs and information boards Let it be natural, as it should be
Natterjack toads Red Squirrel Don't let the grass grow over the sand Climate change

### History

Peace and quiet Local fishermen, their history and experiences Extensive history, landscape and use Cheshire lines railway Palace Hotel Coastal location Asparagus farm Coastal hotels and railway stations
(None)
Loss of sand beaches Climate change No promotion Loss of quality in the built environment (historic)

### Activities

Good management of activities Historic pastimes (shrimping) Sea sports All weather sports Access to coast and to moss
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<p>Ban firework displays</p> <p>Better access to salt marsh</p> <p>Ban air shows</p> <p>Eliminate sewer outfall at Weld Road</p>
<p>Lack of investment</p> <p>Failure to remove litter promptly is deterring some visitors</p>

**Local Economy**

<p>Fantastic beaches</p> <p>Green tourism holidays</p> <p>Natural coast opportunities</p> <p>Local (not national) shops and businesses</p>
<p>Marshside visitors centre</p> <p>Keep the holiday side of things</p> <p>Public transport to and from Marine Parade</p> <p>Promote green tourism to attract staying visitors</p> <p>Tidal barrage, wild farm, road to Lytham</p> <p>Improved access to beach and saltmarsh at Marshside</p>
<p>Climate change</p> <p>Struggling local economy</p>

**Experiences**

<p>As a boy finding a door key I had lost on the dunes</p> <p>Experience of the coast and the moss</p> <p>Bird watching</p> <p>Quality of the built environment</p> <p>Solitude</p>
<p>Parking and better footpath and access to beach and dunes</p> <p>Better access to footpath and cycle path in town and on moss</p>
<p>(None)</p>

**Patterns and Features**

<p>Flat moss and dunes</p> <p>Access points</p>
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Re-landscape around the marine lake and islands  
To be a holiday resort  
Wind farms  
Visitor centres and toilet provision along the coastline

Lack of investments  
High levels of radiation along the coast

## **“Top 5” Landscape Values**

- Unique coastline
- Special wildlife
- Unique history
- Accessibility
- Low pollution

## **“Top 5” Landscape Risks**

- Loss of beach
- Flooding and climate change
- Loss of commercial attractiveness
- Poor accessibility affects visitors
- Lack of controlled management of wildlife

## **“Top 5” Landscape Visions**

- Better access and visitor facilities to beach and dunes (including toilets)
- Exploit green tourism
- Landscape improvements round lake and to the lake
- Extending pier (to maintain access to retreating foreshore)

## Group Three

### Wildlife & Nature

<p>Bird watching</p> <p>Open spaces</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Human influences on the creation of habitat</p> <p>The migratory birds</p> <p>Felling of woodlands (pinewoods)</p> <p>Managing the mosses</p>
<p>Utilise the old sand works as a visitors centre</p> <p>Protect the wild life that is unique to this area</p> <p>Consideration to wildlife/ nature</p>
<p>Pinewoods</p> <p>Coast and dunes climate change</p>

### History

<p>Local knowledge</p> <p>Vernacular buildings</p> <p>Open spaces</p> <p>Cottages, historical buildings and paths</p> <p>The shrimping industry</p> <p>Land reclamation (the process of)</p>
<p>Major consultation with experts including local knowledge</p> <p>Heritage centre at Ainsdale (nature and historical)</p> <p>Displays at the end of the pier</p>
<p>Intellectual communication leading to loss of heritage</p> <p>Loss of public footpaths</p> <p>Introduction of sea fishing license</p> <p>Grass taking over the beach</p>

## Activities

Watching wildlife  
Sea fishing – shore and boat  
Freedom to roam  
Golf  
Right to access  
Community involvement (x2)  
Eliminate bogs  
Activity controls

Pass existing knowledge and skills to future generations  
Local groups linking on projects  
Diverse landscapes and activities appreciated by all  
Return to the golden sands

Loss of traditional skills

## Local Economy

Grazing  
Security of area  
Visitors

Green tourism  
Ensure sustainability  
Quality coastal conveniences  
Develop long term strategy  
Develop interactive displays and exhibitions to explain coastal dynamics  
Develop green tourism  
Less cars, more people  
Re-instate vehicular access along the beach  
Control and minimise vehicular traffic  
Southport has a long history it is known as a Victorian town. Keep development to the period, not ultra modern  
Residents requirements

The good name of Southport  
 Bad planning  
 Golden sands  
 Buildings coming before people and wildlife  
 Outsiders making decisions without local knowledge  
 Policing – vandalism  
 Outside interference  
 Climate change

### Experiences

Beach combing – ability to find out more of the environment  
 Getting exposed to the elements  
 Local societies – Wildlife Trust, RSPB  
 Local knowledge  
 Wide open spaces, sense of isolation

Promote cycling and pedestrian areas  
 Possibly only one change – get it right  
 Consider local views first

Water supply and drainage  
 Unseen dangers

### Patterns and Features

Miles of golden sands  
 Settlement pattern  
 Salt marshes  
 Ditches, banks and pools  
 Inter-tidal areas  
 Land reclamation over centuries

Artificial reef of Ainsdale coast

Access to open space  
 Worries of encroaching mud  
 Loss of golden sands  
 Old buildings  
 Failure to recognise what we should be valuing  
 The beach – the grass spoiling the golden sands

## **“Top 5” Landscape Values**

- Open landscapes
- Free access to coast
- Range of activities
- Wildlife
- Heritage features

## **“Top 5” Landscape Risks**

- Losses due to climate change
- High levels of radiation
- Loss of traditional skills/ knowledge
- Loss of golden sands
- Unsympathetic management (poor communications, implementation of policies)

## **“Top 5” Landscape Visions**

- Good coastal facilities (visitor centres)
- Better dissemination of information
- Better access for pedestrians/cycles
- Better use of existing heritage
- Retained our biodiversity
- More consultations with locals like this one with a better cross section of society and notice taken of the results

# Group Four

## Wildlife & Nature

<p>Wonderful sand</p> <p>RSPB</p> <p>Natterjack toads</p> <p>Rare species – natterjack toads</p> <p>Red squirrels</p> <p>Importance for birds – Marshside RSPB Reserve</p> <p>Dunes and beach</p> <p>Unique wildlife</p> <p>Little bit of wildlife</p> <p>Flora and fauna</p> <p>Sand dunes and beaches</p>
<p>More guided walks</p> <p>Better publicity both for sandhills, beaches and town</p> <p>Preserve wildlife – red squirrels and toads etc</p>
<p>Trees</p> <p>Sand beaches</p> <p>Green beach with no walkways</p> <p>Wildlife</p> <p>Encroachment of green beaches</p>

## History

<p>Viking connections</p> <p>Heritage</p>
<p>Facilitate education of children with the history of the area</p> <p>Maybe more aviation on the beach</p> <p>Traditional use of coastal facilities</p>
<p>Heritage with the conservation area</p> <p>Loss of local village identities</p> <p>Poor planning – loss of good buildings</p> <p>Buildings of value</p> <p>Sefton coast</p>

## Activities

Horse riding

Beaches

Walking

Country Park

Cycling

Could be used much more for bored teenagers – cycling etc

Controlled activities e.g. wind surfing and sand racing

More car access but controlled

More projects and activities to involve young people/ school children

Improve and extend – introduce new walks in the dunes

More walkways and cycle routes – maintained and patrolled

Set up various walks e.g. difficult, easy and disabled

(None)

## Local Economy

Activities for local people and tourists

Leisure tourism

Market gardening

Shell fishing

Outward bound organisation in association with the local authority

Easy access ensures tourism and business

Improve facilities without compromising natural environment

Try to educate people regarding not dropping litter

Pleasure Land

Loss of traditional heritage of the area

Too much development, want to keep natural features

Over commercialisation of the natural areas (could destroy their charm)

Beach Crossens end

Whole beach wildlife area lost in favour of developing hotels, pubs etc

## Experiences

Perfect FAMILY day out

Growing up in Southport with regular visits to the beach

<p>Parking generally</p> <p>More reflection</p> <p>Facilities to increase – children and their awareness of the area</p> <p>Clean beach more, especially after high tides</p> <p>Improve education and awareness of the coast and its assets</p> <p>‘Built on’ assets and advantages – don’t just emulate other seaside resorts</p> <p>Forms of transport for people who find walking difficult</p> <p>Cleaning of rubbish on existing walks</p>
<p>Dangerous bog holes</p>

### Patterns and Features

<p>Wildflowers special to the coast</p> <p>Clean air</p> <p>Urban hinterland conservation</p> <p>Sand hills</p> <p>Golden sand</p>
<p>Ainsdale beach – improve facilities – toilets etc</p> <p>Ensuring access to beaches maintained</p>
<p>Dunes/ coastal erosion</p>

### “Top 5” Landscape Values

- Dunes and beaches
- Unique wildlife
- Leisure and tourism
- Sporting activities
- Heritage (Lord Street)
- Eco centre – Marshside Bird Sanctuary

### “Top 5” Landscape Risks

- Coastline
- Over-development of natural features
- Wildlife – red squirrels/ natterjack toads
- Loss of areas and buildings in man made areas
- Loss of local village identity
- Loss of Green Belt

## “Top 5” Landscape Visions

- Cycling demonstration from Cycling England
  - Regular cleaning and maintenance of existing beach walks and other tourist attractions
  - Country Park – Bentham Way
  - Improve education and awareness of the coast and its assets
  - Further development of Marshside Bird Sanctuary
- 

## Ideas Bucket

- Breakdown the artificial barriers between Sefton and Lancashire moors – it is one landscape (Tony Baker).
- The age profile of the people in this consultation is very skewed. There is little representation of the under 30s. The outcome of this is fairly entrenched views (Alan Cowes, KGV).
- A glacial slant – would it be possible to incorporate information on sandhills, details of sand type e.g. size and shape and where it originates e.g. marine, glacial or wind erosion? (Gordon Green).
- Additional features for development – the marine lake should be opened up by the construction of a man made channel to connect it with the sea to form a Marina – allowing access to sea going boats.
- Microlight planes – should be allowed to use the beach for their own advantage and the advantage of spectators.
- Regular nature walks should be promoted in the natural areas.
- Presumably the car parking on the designated section of beach would inhibit grass growth in that area and help preserve that section for tourist use (Terry Durrance)