Ouse Washes
Landscape Partnership

# Photography

Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership

K I T E
A E R I A L
P H O T G R A P H Y (K A P)
W O R K S H O P
28.11.15

Supported by
The National Lottery®
through the Heritage Lottery Fund

heritage lottery fund

The workshop will take place on Hemmingford Meadow St Ives.

The duration is approximately 2 hours.

The objective is to fly kites and capture low elevation aerial photography of the St Ives Riverport and its landscape context.

Operation of kites will be subject to direction, by all means bring a kite if you like but you must be prepared to fly it as directed by the organiser.

All equipment will be provided but you are welcome to bring a camera

Please note the following:

- The workshop MAY BE CANECELLED at short notice (up to 24 hours prior) if the weather is inappropriate for the activity, an alternate date will be offered if this is the case.
- The organiser accepts no responsibility for attendees who participate entirely at their own risk, children MUST be accompanied.
- Hemmingford Meadow is liable to flood, bring wellies if wet. The project will seek to record the flood waters if possible.
- St Ives can get busy on a Saturday so allow time to find parking!

Location: Hemingford Meadow, St Ives. £1 parking in the Dolphin Hotel carpark, or free parking (often full) on the causeway bridge leading up to the hotel from the South. Dolphin Hotel, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5EP.

St Ives: Hemmingford Meadow possible KAP swath

## PROGRAMME

1. Weather assessment (09.00am)
2. Safety briefing
3. Equipment briefing, pairing up
4. Flight sequence
5. Recovery sequence
6. Camera back photo review/ recording participant feed back (close at 11.00am)

## The Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership

With a wide partnership of government, business and civil society organisations including 26 key organisations, the Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership (OWLP) aims to strengthen partnership working across all levels and all land use interests; develop strong community involvement and empowerment; and promote the OWLP area as a visitor destination in its own right.
It is a Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) initiative to encourage wider appreciation of the Ouse Washes as a landscape resource for community, leisure and conservation: it in engaged in a number of community projects ranging from local history recording to wildlife conservation measures. The Community KAP initiative is 2 fold:

- To capture new views of the Washes and its setting as both record and to inspire interest
- To share the experience of kite flying with a purpose over the Washes project area.

The area targeted by the OWLP scheme is a large area of wetlands and washland set within productive agricultural land. The area focuses on the Old Bedford and New Bedford Rivers in the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk Fens and includes the RSPB nature reserves to its south, near St Ives and Fen Drayton. This unique landscape area includes or abuts a large number of vibrant small settlements and is close to the market towns and cities of Downham Market, Chatteris, March, Littleport, Ely, Cambridge and St. Ives.
https://ousewasheslps.wordpress.com/about/

## Introduction to Hemingford Meadow

*Why we can fly here.*
The floodplain meadow is listed in the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Priority Habitat Inventory for England Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 as a habitat of principal importance. It is included in an SSSI Impact Risk Zone – to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England). It is *not* part of any LNR, conservation area, RSPB reserve or SSSI.

The town of St Ives is considered the Southern gateway to the Ouse Washes wetlands, downstream from here consent for kite flying is restricted by RSPB conservation measures. The St Ives Town Team actively support the OWLP initiative to promote the town and the KAP initiative as a means of getting new views of the town to promote it.

*Why a kite?*
Using a kite gets a viewpoint missed from aircraft, the cover is local and the photo-scale reflects the human scale aspects of landscape. There are other methods of raising the camera but the kite has a simple regulatory advantage over the drone- CAA certification and licensing are not required.

The proximity limit to persons and property required for safe legal use of the drone do not apply to the kite. Provided the safe ceiling is adhered to flying a kite is not restricted other than by local bylaw and the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Being largely free of restrictive regulation the kite is the most accessible aerial photographic platform for the layperson, but it is unfortunately also the least reliable as it is completely reliant on the weather. This workshop is an opportunity to see what's involved and how aerial photographic practice can be developed with the technique: it offers first hand experience of how and when kite photography can work.

*Seasonal Flooding.*
The meadow floods frequently during the winter, appropriate footwear is recommended.

*From a History of the Meadow by Bridget Smith:*
Once an open field. After the Enclosure Act of 1801 and the Award of 1806 allocated the land to the parish and set the rules for the management of the Meadow and the Meadow Bank, which protected the arable fields and village from flooding, passed from the Manor Court to the Vestry who were allowed to raise a rate for management, especially repairing the Meadow Bank.
The rules stated that

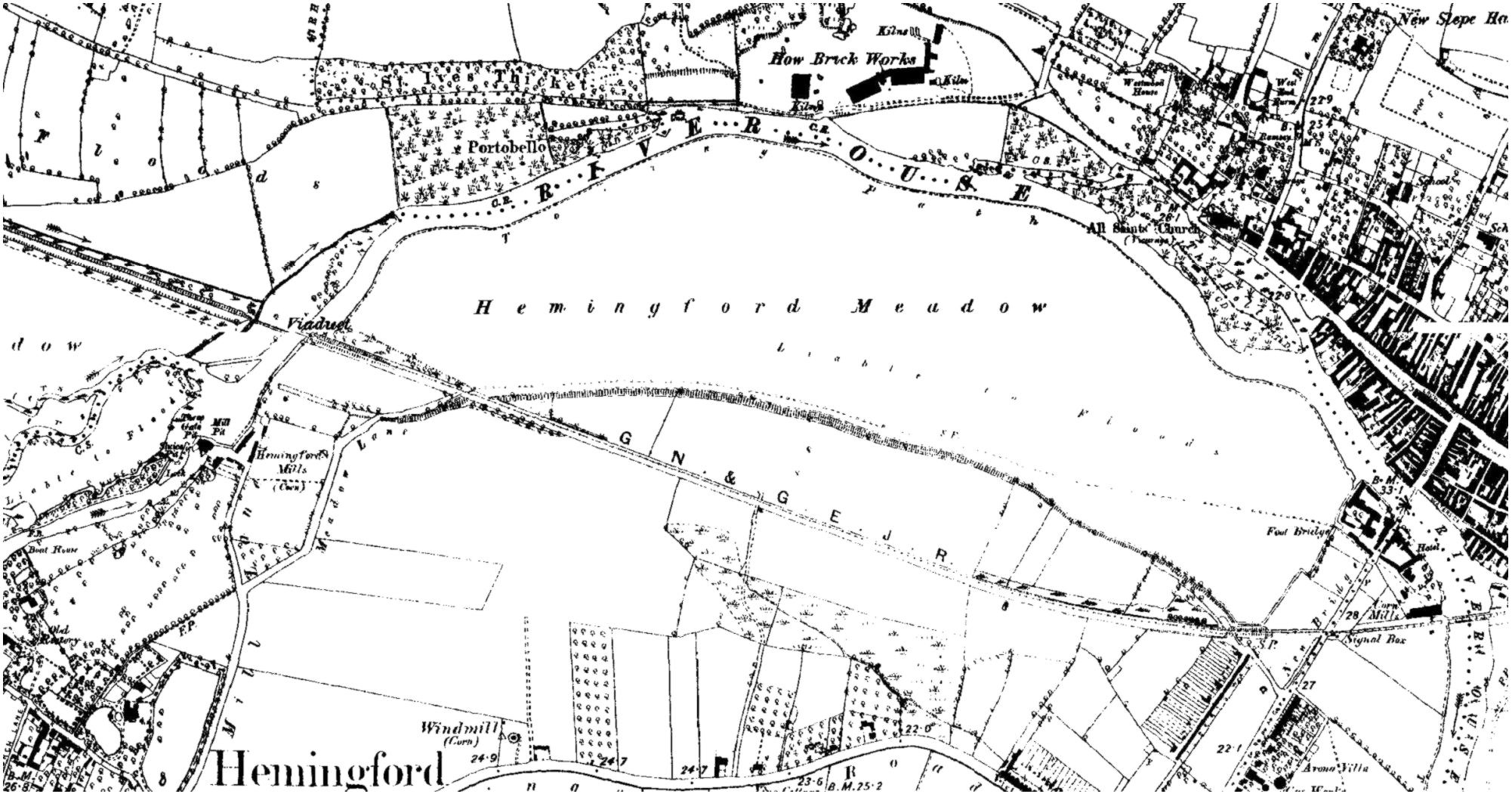
> "it shall not be lawful...to inclose or fence out or make any Mounds, Fences, Plantations or any other alterations....which ..may...obstruct prevent, hinder, confine, lessen or impede the passage of the Waters in times of flood...".

Grazing was allocated based on the acreage of Meadow owned; one cow or two cows under 2 years old or three weaning calves or four sheep per acre or one horse per two acres from 13 August to 13 February, announced every August and February in St Ives by the town crier. The pasture is still rented out to tenant farmers as seasonal pasture under terms dating back to the 1800s although ownership has passed into private hands.

http://www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk/files/floodplain/Hemingford%20Grey%20Web%20article.pdf

*Access*
Currently managed by the Hemingford Meadow Owners Group the unfenced public right of way from St Ives to Hemingford Grey assures unrestricted access as determined by Cambridgeshire county council rights of way.

*OWLP recording change in the landscape* :
The Ouse floodplain is subject to constant change. It is currently the site of the biggest habitat restoration project ever undertaken in Britain. The wetlands of the lower reaches of the Ouse have been in flux since the end of the ice age. The re-flooding and 're-wilding' of the Ouse valley floor at Earith, Holme Fen and Needingworth gravel pits, the retention of high winter water levels on the Washes along with new catchment at Dry Drayton Lakes, are a significant landscape impact. From the arrival of the first humans the land has been adapted by causeway, ditch and drain, the co-existence of man and wetland has been negotiated season by season, the rewards of pasture, fish and fowl came at the price of terrible flood until the time of Vermuyden when the straight channel and wind pump made way for the plough. Once it was the adventurers, then the enginemen and now it's the conservationists who stamp their will on the landscape, mans impact on the landscape of the Fen wetlands is perhaps only equalled by the great industrial urbanisation of the 19th and 20th centuries. Aerial photography is well suited to documenting both the traces of the past the arrival of new land uses.




Ordnance survey 1889. The How Brickworks and the GN&GE Joint Railway (closed 1967) are long gone.

*What we hope to achieve*
Scheduling KAP is almost impossible in the UK, the vagaries of wind and light cannot be accounted for. The chances of ideal conditions for photography *and* kite flying are often slim but the object of the workshop is for participants to get an experience of load lifting with a kite and, hopefully, some photographic gain. The simplicity of the method and the benefit of the high level viewpoint lends to a unique *connection with sense of place.* It is hoped the personal experience of the landscape as both a kite flying arena and a photographic subject will lead to a new appreciation of it.

Possible outcomes:

- Participant KAP skill/understanding developed.
- Value of a landscape photomap understood.
- Increased awareness of site value.
- Local people involved in increasing access to heritage.
- Digital archive and mapping acquisition skills imparted.
- Basic mapping and recording skills imparted.
- Awareness of landscape significance improved.
- Baseline condition mapping to aid conservation planning.

*Mosaic and photomap*
If conditions allow a selection of the captured images may make a mosaic forming a high resolution photomap. There is a possibility of capturing an aerial panorama and the camera set up will allow for this if lighting conditions permit.

*Follow up and feedback*
The imagery, if successful, will be posted on the OWLP web site in gallery form. Participants will be asked to complete the attached questionnaire to record the effectiveness of the workshop.

Understanding the impact of HLF funded outreach initiatives is important to future planning and grant aid, your comment and feedback is needed and if possible the request for information on ethic and socio-economic status (on the last page) should be filled in but there is no obligation to do so.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: PRIVACY AND PERMISSIONS.

It is a common concern that low level aerial photography infringes the rights of individuals and requires landowner permission.

*UK Law:*
The UK has relatively liberal laws regarding photography compared with many countries. Although there are some exceptions, the key principle is that you can photograph whoever and whatever you want, without needing permission, providing you are on public property. A public place includes any foot path or byway with public access.

Publication of images of people in public places is legal and cannot be challenged unless it can be shown the photographer was engaged in active harassment (which has to involve other actions to photography, following, pushing, trespassing etc).

Anybody in a *public place* can be photographed. However a person has a right to privacy on private property and taking photos at low height over somebody's garden wall can be considered 'annoyance and nuisance' under many byelaws. Enforcement of byelaws requires the aggrieved party to bring a case to the magistrates court and is not automatically determined, particularly if intent cannot be proven and all actions to cease on request were met.
http://www.photographersrights.org.uk/page6/page6.html

*Certification & licensing of kites for photography:*
CAA regulations* determine that there is no restriction to photography by kite or tethered balloon. A 150m proximity rule applies for APs from other platforms (i.e.: aircraft and UAVs are not permitted within 150m of persons or property except in transition.) Above 2000' AGL is considered 'public' in Class G air space.

Uniquely there is no restriction on kite flying in proximity to persons or property other than avoidance of 'annoyance or nuisance', consequently photography taken by a kite flown from a public place is unrestricted by the CAA commercial aerial photography requirements for licensing.

The weight of the kite and its payload (it may not exceed 7kg without certification as an aircraft) and maximum flying height (it may not exceed 60m AGL without prior permission in class G airspace) are subject to regulation by CAA.

*CAA Information Notice IN-2014/ 081 and CAA Small unmanned aircraft operations within London and other towns and cities 25th April 2014

## Outline risk assessment for KAP at Hemingford Meadow

| Risk | Likelihood | Severity | Impact | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overhead power line strike | Low | high | high | The meadow is clear of overhead lines. |
| Loss of camera | medium | medium | medium | KAP procedure, no camera launched without a stable pilot launch first. High test line used at all times. All kites used will be flown to a stable height before raising a camera. |
| Injury to persons by line trip or line burn | medium | medium | medium | Brief all persons to be aware of the safety box, responsible person to maintain clear fly zone for each kite. Gloves to be provided to all in charge of line. |
| Kite /line collision causing uncontrolled fall of objects from sky | Medium<br>If more than one kite at a time is flown from the same site. | medium | high | Ground stakes to be used to separate down wind zone for each kite prior to movement. |
| Road/rail traffic hazard | low | medium | high | No kite to overfly roads at an unsafe height |
| Runaway kite | low | medium | Medium | KAP procedure. Line strength to be increased with wind speed. |

# KAP PROCEDURES: steps, risk ranking and amelioration

| | KAP flight step | RISK | PROBABILITY | SEVERITY | IMPACT | SCORE* | AMELIORATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flight planning | Failure to plan:<br>- not aware of local flight constraints (airports, hospital/police/news/tourist helicopter traffic, micro-lights, power lines weather, wind). | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | High (10) | 250 | Plan ahead; use Google Earth, and large scale maps to reconnoitre for hazards and safety box options. Review weather reports for wind direction, wind-speed, real-time rain and cloud radar. |
| 2 | Go/no-go fly decision | Failure to make objective decision based on facts.<br>- drive to get photos despite known excessive risk. | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | High (10) | 250 | Use common sense: if all 10 steps cannot be safely completed with confidence do not fly. Or resolve high risk items prior to flight. |
| 3 | Kite selection | Incorrect kite selection for the conditions will risk:<br>-excessive line pull (too big a kite for the wind )<br>-line failure (too light a line in too strong a wind)<br>-injury to KAPer (rope burns, trapped digit)<br>-Insufficient lift (undersized kite)<br>-Instability (over blown or under powered kite) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | 125 | Change kite and line to match conditions.<br>Test kite stability prior to putting rig on line<br>Add or remove tail or drogue. |
| 4 | Pre-flight kite inspection | Failure to inspect and act on defects:<br>-crash due to hidden spar failure,<br>-seam split<br>-attachment point failure. | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | 125 | Be familiar with kite type and its stress points prior to flight. Rehearse checks as part of assembly sequence. |
| 5 | Kite launch | Launch risk:<br>-crash due to ground turbulence<br>-crash due to excessive or no wind | High (10) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | 250 | Confirm safety box is clear prior to launch. Raise kite quickly to clear ground turbulence zone. |
| 6 | Stable flight | Miss-judgement of high level wind condition.<br>kite forced outside safety box as line is paid out. | Medium (5) | Low (1) | Medium (5) | 25 | Be prepared to abort flight if stable flight can only be achieved out side safety box. |
| 7 | Rig set up & attachment | Risk due to multitasking (kite crashes while KAPer is working on rig and camera) | Medium (5) | High (10) | High (10) | 500 | Take time to confirm attachment and camera configuration.<br>Use assistant to tend to kite.<br>Tether kite during rig attachment. |
| 8 | Raise kite to working altitude | Failure to react to changing flight conditions -kite crash/loss of rig due to changing conditions | High (10) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | 250 | Focus on kite stability and the ability to lift rig. - position kite and rig in safety box |
| 9 | Fly kite | Failure to focus on kite flying :<br>-Multitasking distraction with attention on photographic results vs. kite flying.<br>-focus on RC video downlink /camera pointing results in less focus on kite.<br>-situational awareness narrowed by focus on downwind view (leads to walking backwards and trip hazard and loss of kite control by KAPer) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | 125 | Fly the kite<br>-avoid the temptation to take too many risks to get the shot.<br>-consider AutoKAP method to reduce distraction hazard if flying conditions are demanding.<br>-if walking around with the kite in the air to get different points of view, keep eye on the kite and the location of the safety box |
| 10 | Recovery | Multitasking distraction during recovery increases risk:<br>-ground turbulence induces kite crash<br>-drop in wind-speed and /or change in direction during flight may place kite outside safety box.<br>-loss or damage of equipment.<br>-abandoned line, dog stake etc. hazard to livestock. | Medium (5) | Medium (5) | High (10) | 250 | Use a systematic approach to recover the kite line, rig and kite.<br>-do not wait until flying conditions are so severe that it places kite recovery at risk.<br>-walk the site to ensure removal of all KAP gear. |

* Note on risk scores: the purpose of the values quoted is to give an idea of the relative severity of the risk, no monetary or other value should be inferred.

The values used for quantifying the probability, severity and impact of risk in the table on p10:

| PROBABILITY | | SEVERITY | | IMPACT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Low | Less than 1 out of 300 flights. | Low | No impact to humans, property of KAPer. | Low | Financial impact is low, no property damage, no injuries. |
| Medium | 1 out of 11 to 299 flights. | Medium | Potential for minor property impact (e.g. lost kite, camera, minor injury (e.g rope burns). | Medium | Financial impact is medium, minor property damage, minor injury with no hospitalisation. |
| High | 1 out of 10 flights. | High | Damage to persons or property possible. | High | Financial impact is high, property damage e.g car wreck, major injury requiring hospitalisation. |

## The KAP 'safety box'

The concept of the safety box is for kite fliers to be aware of the down wind zone swept by the kite line. There are 2 critical areas in the zone:

- Flyer zone
- Payload fall zone ( may include a line drag zone in light wind)

The flyer zone is the area immediately around the ground end of the line, the principle risk is line burn to unaware persons/animals, as the kite is walked the flyer should keep a zone downwind clear . Obstacles can be negotiated according the flying angle of the line.
The fall zone is the area in which the payload would fall if the line breaks.
Best practice (site selection time of day consent etc) should determine the safety box is clear at all times during the flight and recovery sequence.

The kite flyer will have responsibility for anchoring the kite and keeping the safety box clear by moving the kite carefully to maintain a steady height, matching the payload to the available lift and maintaining observation of hazards at all times the kite is in the air.

## EQUIPMENT

For simplicity and safety an AutoKAP approach is to be used. AutoKAP uses automated capture to take a fixed pattern of photographs for the duration of the power supply, kite flight or card space on the camera.

*AutoPan rig*
The rig is set up to shoot at an interval of around 5 seconds and turn the camera for the next shot. Power is supplied by mobile' phone batteries and control by 'clickPan' timer driving a continuous  rotation servo. An L shaped aluminium strip provides the mount for the camera.

*Shutter release*
Tripping the shutter is by one of 3 methods,

- Servo 'finger'
- Infrared remote (IR) LED trigger
- Camera intervalometer

The choice of method depends on the camera, some do not support an IR LED remote and not all have an intervalometer feature. Intervalometers can be installed on the firmware of some Canon cameras and this makes them a popular choice for KAP.


2 AutoKAP rigs. On the left shutter release by IR remote, on the right by servo mounted on a hotshoe. These rigs use a Picavet suspension.

*Autopan and tilt rig*
At the expense of a little weight a tilting axis scan be added to the rig. The synchronisation of pan tilt and shoot requires a controller, usually programmable, to work.

*Suspension*
There are 2 suspension methods :

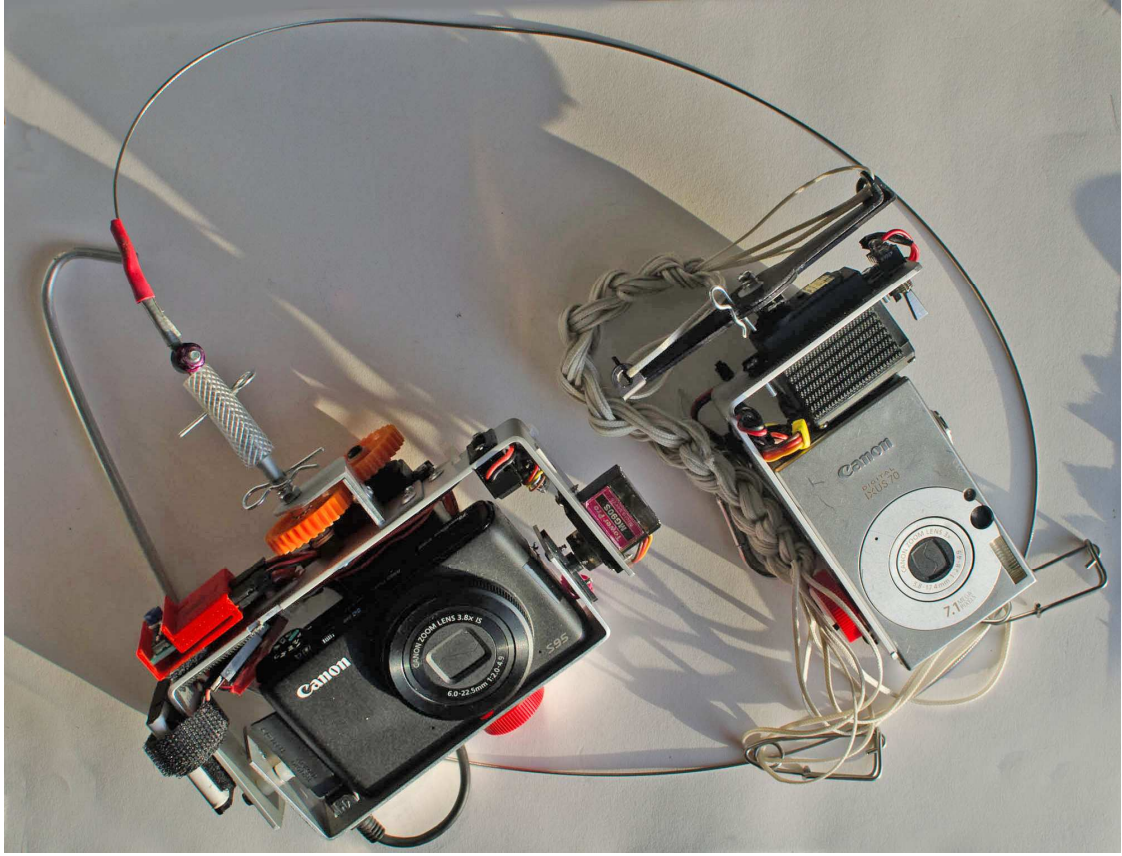
- A Picavet pulley system (invented by Pierre Picavet in 1912) which is self levelling
- Pendulum which can be either rigid (rod or bar) or flexible (wire)

The Picavet has the advantage of being light weight and stable in the line direction but swings across the line. A pendulum has the advantage of robustness and stability in the cross line axis at the expense of some extra weight. It is effective when combined with a gyro servo on the tilt axis.

Pendulum suspension usually uses a pivot bar to fix the point of suspension on the line

*Camera*
The choice of camera is largely driven by weight and resolving power, high level photography pushes lenses to their limit. The camera used will depend on the lift available. In light winds payloads can be as little as 200g.

The camera is set up to make the most of a high shutter speed, a wide stop and a high ISO to keep motion blur to a minimum. An EV of −1/3rd is used to combat glare. A polarising filter is fitted when possible.



Compact camera rigs: Left wire 'Filalu' pendulum auto pan and tilt and right Picavet suspension. Shutter release is by USB cable on the left and intervalometer on the right.

*Camera control by CHDK*
Running a scripted set of instructions on a timer is a good way of automating the camera. Many Canon 'Powershot' cameras can have an option for additional firmware to be installed. Known as CHDK (Canon Hack Developers Kit) it allows shot intervals to be set as well as setting limits to shutter speed, ISO and aperture on a shot by shot basis. CHDK will configure the camera for a USB trigger so shots can be synchronised with camera movements. For camera which do not have an intervalometer CHDK is a boon.

*Video relay*
It is possible to use a light weight video transmitter to direct a radio controlled camera from the ground, this is effective but at the cost of adding weight and distraction from hazard perception. Using video output from the camera reduces the camera battery life. Video relay is ideal for accurate framing and tracking moving subjects.

*Kite*
The choice of kite is determined by the wind speed. The bigger the wind the smaller the kite. There are limits: at the low end Bft 2 and at the high end Bft 5. Ideal is Bft 3. Single line kites are preferred for stability.

| *Wind force* | *Sparred (span)* | | *Line* | *Parafoil (sq m)* | | *Line* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bft 2 | Rokkaku | 2.4m | | 'Pilot'/ 'Lifter' | 4.0 | |
| | | | | Flowform 'Ultrafoil 30' | 5.5 | Coramid 250 DaN |
| Bft 3 | Delta 'Levitation' | 3.0m | Coramid 250 DaN | Flowform 'Explorer' | 2.7 | |
| Bft 4 | Delta 'R8' | 2.4m | | Flowform 'Explorer 16' | 1.5 | Dacron 150 DaN |
| Bft 5 | Delta 'Trooper' | 1.5m | Dacron 200 DaN | Flowform 'Ultrafoil 15' | 1.4 | Coramid 250 DaN |
| | Delta 'Nighthawk' | 2.0m | Coramid 250 DaN | | | |

These kites are reliable, stable examples essential if a camera is to be sent aloft. In general they need to be tough, flexible and light weight.

*Rokkaku*
A traditional Japanese design which exploits spar flexibility to achieve great stability.

The name means '6 points'. Traditionally sparred with bamboo modern versions work with carbon fibre spars. As a light wind lifter its hard to beat.

*Delta*
Deltas have inherently stable geometry and rely on sail flexibility for stability, they are quick to assemble and can be set up to match wind conditions. Easy to launch, the best fly on a slack line by artful balance of lift and drag.

*Flowform*
Derived from the Jalbert parafoil, flowforms are vented for stability and wind range. Flowform kites pack small and although fly at a lower angle than framed kites, useful for 'reach' if needed. They can be tricky to launch and do not behave well in wind shadow.

The 3 kite types: top: Rokkaku, middle: Delta, bottom: Flowform.

*line and gloves*
It is essential gloves are worn at all times when handling line under load. The line is supplied on open 'halo' reels, the workshop is designed to work with 2 persons per kite one of whom will be in charge of the reel the other the kite.  Line should be kept tidy and on the reel. In practice the line is hitched to the flyer (by harness or in a shoulder bag) for the work shop the are sufficient persons to share the work.

*Line type*
High tensile line is used, this offers some safety  of the camera at the cost of weight and line drag. The 2 types are

- Dacron: a nylon derived line with some stretch under load. It is relatively heavy but 'grippable' in most states. The line drag for dacron line is noticeable.

- Dyneema: a Ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene (UHMWPE, UHMW) line with no stretch and very light weight. Its fine section makes it is difficult to handle under load. The very fine section and low weigh reduce line drag and give kite a steep flying angle. Also known as 'Spectra' Dyneema line is commonly used for fishing. 250DaN line weighs 1.5g per metre.

*Line anchor*
For this workshop a simple dogstake will be used to secure the line at launch and recovery.

*Slack line*
Arthut Batut the father of kite aerial photography observed in *La photographie aérienne par cerf-volant: Paris 1890*:

> *..one must, some seconds before the shutter release ... walk in the direction of the wind with sufficient speed so that the kite has a tendency to come down. Under these conditions, it will recover the necessary stability to allow a successful photograph.*

If it is possible to walk down wind with the kite keeping a eye on the rig as you go the chances of sharp exposures are increased. In reducing the tension on the line the rig will have a tendency to fall the pace of the walk becomes determined by the balance of wind kite and camera.

# EQUIPMENT CHECK LIST

| KITES* | LINE | Tie-off | GLOVES | RIG | | CAMERA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ITW Levitation Delta (light) | 200m Dacron | Dogstake | L | Auto pan | Picavet | Canon Ixus 7 |
| ITW Levitation Delta | 200m Dacron | Dogstake | L | Auto pan and tilt | Filalu | Canon S95 |
| Didak Explorer 16 | 100m Coramid | Dogstake | M | Auto pan | Picavet | Leica DLux 4 |
| Didak Explorer 2.7 | 500m Coramid | Dogstake | M | Auto pan and tilt | Picavet | Canon EosM |
| HQ Flowform 2.0 | 500m Coramid | Dogstake | L | Brooxes Auto pan and tilt | Pendulum | Olympus EP1/ LeicaX1 |
| ITW Ultrafoil 15 | | | | | | |
| Sutton Flowform 30 | 200m Light 50kg Dacron | Climbers 8 | | Brooxes RC Video relay | Pendulum | Sony Rx1 |
| Jones Rokkaku | | | | | | |
| HQ 1.6 Rokkaku | | | | | | |
| DL Trooper | | | | | | |
| DL R8 | | | | | | |

*Kite, line and rig combinations will vary according to wind speed.

# O W L P K A P Workshop PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Your starting point. In choosing this activity did you have:** | | | | |
| a | previous kite flying experience? | | | |
| b | previous aerial photographic experience ? | | | |
| c | a landscape interest (archaeology/local history/land-use studies)? | | | |
| **2. Describe your relationship with the Ouse Washes landscape** | | | | |
| a | Professional | | | |
| b | Interested in its history | | | |
| c | Part of a personal identity | | | |
| d | Defines who we are? | | | |
| e | A needed home for nature | | | |
| f | A place of peace | | | |
| g | A place of work | | | |
| h | A monument to civil engineering | | | |
| **3. Describe your photographic agenda** | | | | |
| a | Professional | | | |
| b | A fun hobby | | | |
| c | Facebook/ Instagram poster | | | |
| e | I enjoy photographs of places I know | | | |
| **4 . About the workshop experience** | | | | |
| a | Did flying a kite with a camera change your view of the landscape? | | | |
| b | Would you want to learn more about KAP? | | | |
| c | Was the guided structure helpful? | | | |
| d | Was the photography as expected? | | | |
| e | Would you want to attend another KAP workshop? | | | |
| f | Would you recommend a similar workshop to a colleague? | | | |

| | | little | some | a lot |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5. Did the new viewpoint change how you see the Ouse ?** | | | | |
| a | As a landscape driver | | | |
| b | As a transport corridor | | | |
| c | As flood relief channel | | | |
| d | As part of a regional system | | | |
| e | As landscape heritage | | | |
| **6. As a documentation tool for recording how useful would you say KAP is** | | | | |
| a | for small sites? | | | |
| b | for recording habitat condition? | | | |
| c | landscape character? | | | |
| d | Aerial photography for fun | | | |
| **7. How much did you learn** | | | | |
| a | about aerial landscape photography? | | | |
| b | about documenting the locale? | | | |
| c | low cost aerial photography? | | | |
| **8. Did the experience** | | | | |
| a | increase how you value the location? | | | |
| b | increase awareness of the Ouse Washes Landscape significance? | | | |
| c | increase your awareness of local heritage? | | | |
| d | enhance the impact of an aerial image in conveying sense of place? | | | |
| **9. Did you enjoy:** | | | | |
| a | the location? | | | |
| b | the people ? | | | |
| c | the use of the equipment? | | | |
| d | the knowledge and information available? | | | |

Ouse Washes
The Heart of the Fens

**The Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership Scheme:**

In a few words please let us know what you think of this initiative

Ouse Washes
The Heart of the Fens

# The Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership Scheme:

## Collecting data

| ***Gender:*** | | ***Age group:*** | | ***Socio-Economic group:*** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | | Under 11 years of age | | Higher managerial/professional | |
| Female | | 11 – 13 | | Lower managerial | |
| ***Ethnicity:*** | | 14 – 16 | | Intermediate occupations | |
| White (UK) | | 17 – 18 | | Small employers/own account workers | |
| Any other White background, please describe | | 19 – 25 | | Lower supervisory/technical occupations | |
| | | 26 – 44 | | Semi-routine occupations | |
| Asian (Bangladeshi, Pakistani, other) | | 45 – 59 | | Routine Occupations | |
| Asian (Chinese) | | 60 – 74 | | Long term unemployed/never worked | |
| Black (Caribbean, African, other) | | Over 75 | | ***Do you consider yourself to have a disability?*** | |
| Mixed Ethnic Group | | | | Yes | |
| Not included above, please describe | | | | No | |

**Socio economic group descriptions**

**Higher managerial/professional** e.g. company director, doctor, teacher

**Lower managerial** e.g. nurse, police officer, soldier

**Intermediate occupations** e.g. secretary, driving instructor, computer operator

**Small employers/own account workers** e.g. publican, farmer, taxi driver

**Lower supervisory/technical occupations** e.g. plumber, train driver, butcher

**Semi-routine occupations e.g**. shop assistant, hairdresser, bus driver

**Routine Occupations** e.g. waiter, cleaner, building labourer

**Long term unemployed/never worked**

**Data Protection**: All information on this form will be treated in the strictest confidence and in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Information will only be retained for as long as it is needed in order to report on the project, after which time it will be securely destroyed.