



AQUIND Limited

AQUIND INTERCONNECTOR

Environmental Statement – Volume 3 – Appendix 15.4 Landscape Character

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APPENDIX 15.4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Table 1 – Landscape Character (National Character Areas)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
National Character Area Profiles ('NCAs'), (Natural England, 2014)				
The South Downs (125)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Characteristics: • A broad elevated east–west chalk ridge with a predominantly steep north facing scarp slope and a gentle southerly dip slope, breaking into a series of hills in the west and terminating in distinctive chalk cliffs in the east. • Chalk streams running off both the north and south-facing scarp slopes providing a key habitat for the scarp and the flood plain landscape, supporting species such as the brown trout. • Woodland a feature of the central downs and, to a lesser extent, the western downs, also concentrated on the steep scarp slopes, consisting of both 	Low	Low	Low: The Proposed Development is unlikely to change the overall NCA given its overall size.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>broadleaved, mostly ancient, woodland with beech, veteran trees, ash and sycamore, and conifers, with some large plantations. Kingley Vale National Nature Reserve (NNR) contains a wealth of yew woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several different types of heathland habitat, including wet heath, wooded heath and chalk heath dependent on loess soils. • The eastern downs characterised by large open arable and grassland fields, mostly enclosed by the 16th century, with a general absence of woodland and hedgerow boundaries, creating an open, exposed landscape. To the west of the River Arun, where holdings were smaller and ‘sheep-and-corn’ farming less important, hedgerows enclose medium to large irregular fields between the woodlands and designed parkland landscapes, the latter a particular feature of the central areas. • Poor soils on the north-west area of the downs with patches of birch woodland, conifer plantation, bracken and rough grassland. The Gault Clay forms 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>shallow, gently rolling lowland crossed by many streams flowing northwards. On the chalk hills, the infertile soils are generally thin, well drained and rich in calcium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive fragments of semi-natural chalk grassland dotted with chalk springs on scarp and combe slopes, with important associated habitats including rare chalk heath and species-rich chalk scrub. • A vast array of wildlife such as otters and barn owls; lesser known species such as the barbastelle bat, the chalk carpet moth, sundews (carnivorous plants) and the round-headed rampion, the county flower of Sussex; threatened species include the bee orchid, small blue butterfly and nightjar. • Roads and villages concentrated in the river valleys, the more elevated areas sparsely settled with scattered farmsteads. • Flint, brick and timber frame conspicuous in the built environment in walls, buildings, churches and barns, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>while roofs are of tile, slate or traditional thatch. The South Downs was once lined with windmills, some of which survive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze-age round barrows and prominently sited iron-age hill forts, such as Cissbury Ring and Old Winchester Hill, are notable prehistoric features of the scarp and hill tops, especially in the west, as well as Mount Caburn in the east, and further bronze-age barrows and a causewayed camp at Willingdon (most of which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments). • Public rights of way following drove roads and ancient routes along the accessible downland tops, benefiting from panoramic views across the downs and the Low Weald NCA. Roads and lanes striking across the downs perpendicularly and following historic tracks that originally brought livestock to their summer grazing. 			
Landscape opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the tranquillity and special character of the chalk ridge, conserving the dispersed downland settlement pattern and traditional flint vernacular, as well as drove roads and ancient routes along 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>the accessible downland tops that afford panoramic views over the downs and the Low Weald.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage recreational pressures to protect historic rights of way and tranquillity. • Protect and manage the area’s geodiversity, conserving important inland exposures and the distinctive chalk cliffs along the eastern coastline by ensuring that active coastal processes enable them to be sustained providing nesting sites for fulmar, kittiwake and peregrine falcon. • Conserve distinctive earthwork features that include bronze-age barrows and iron-age hill forts, and restoring and managing historic estate and parkland landscapes that are a particular feature of the central downs. • Managing and significantly enhancing the area’s rivers and their associated wetland habitats, through the restoration of river geomorphology and the expansion of flood plain habitats to help manage river flooding. • Positively manage and expand the area’s broadleaved woodlands, ancient woods and parklands, seeking opportunities for the restoration of planted ancient woodland sites. Conserve the English elms surviving in the Ouse and Cuckmere valleys. Bring areas of ancient and/or semi-natural woodland under sustainable management, especially the internationally designated beech hangers and yew woodlands, expanding and re-linking woodlands to enhance landscape character and provide a robust habitat with enhanced adaptation to climate change. • Traditional management practices should be re-introduced to conserve remnant wetland habitats include flood plain grazing marsh, reedbeds and fens. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and enhance the agricultural landscape, including the restoration and management of hedgerow boundaries on the western downs and slopes within river valleys to enhance the wildlife network. • Conserve historic field patterns and create conservation headlands and field margins and promote winter stubble on the arable-dominated dip slope for the benefit of farmland birds and wildflowers. • Plan for a landscape-scale expansion of semi-natural chalk grassland within appropriate fields of thin chalk soil on the chalk plateau and dip slope, protecting existing valued habitat and assemblages of species. Identify opportunities for linking, expanding and restoring existing fragments on the scarp and valley slopes to create a robust, inter-linked wildlife network with enhanced adaptation to climate change. • Plan for the regeneration and replanting of existing, predominantly, small hill-top beech plantations particularly in the west and east chalk uplands. <p>Encourage restoration and ongoing management of estate and parkland landscapes and the management and conservation of veteran parkland trees for biodiversity and heritage value.</p>			
South Coast Plain (126)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Characteristics: • The plain slopes gently southwards towards the coast. From the coastal plain edge there are long views towards the sea and the Isle of Wight beyond. • The underlying geology of flinty marine and valley 	Low	Low	Low: The development is unlikely to change the overall NCA given its

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>gravels extends several miles inland to the dip slope of the South Downs and the South Hampshire Lowlands. This gives rise to deep and well-drained high-quality soils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In places, streams and rivers flow south from the higher land of the Downs to the sea. • Coastal inlets and ‘harbours’ contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks. These include the internationally important Chichester, Langstone, Portsmouth and Pagham harbours.... • There are stretches of farmed land between developed areas, often with large arable fields defined by low hedges or ditches. • There are isolated remnants of coastal heath in the west. • Sand dune grasses and intertidal marsh communities are characteristic of the coastline, while 			overall size.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>small areas of species-rich meadow remain inland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastline provides feeding grounds for internationally protected populations of overwintering waders and wildfowl and is also extensively used for recreation. • Along the exposed, open coastal plain and shoreline, tree cover is limited to isolated wind-sculpted woodlands and shelterbelts. • The area has significant urban development, with settlements along the coastline dominated by the Portsmouth conurbation, suburban villages and seaside towns including Bognor Regis, Littlehampton and Worthing linked by major road and rail systems. • Historic fortifications along the coast include the Roman fort at Portchester and 19th-century defences and later naval installations built to protect the Portsmouth naval dockyard. 			
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the coastal habitats and features that include intertidal sand and mud, coastal salt marsh, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Opportunities	<p>coastal sand dunes coastal vegetated shingle, coastal heathland, beaches, coastal and flood plain grazing marsh and saline lagoons including areas of international importance, promoting opportunities for natural regeneration/migration where appropriate or possible and/or creating compensation habitats in areas of managed realignment to ensure no net loss of habitats such as salt marsh and mudflats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and improve the productive agricultural landscape, including the creation of arable field margins, restoration of hedgerows and conservation headlands that help to support the area's farmland bird populations and pollinators. • Promote and enhance the area's surviving historic environment that includes important Roman remains across the area, as well as the significant military and maritime heritage assets, historic parkland and traditional buildings. • Plan for the creation of significant new landscapes that provide a framework for new and existing development and its associated infrastructure. <p>Ensure realignment site management allows intertidal habitats to develop and expand effectively to support and enhance the biodiversity interest and characteristic landscape.</p>			
South Hampshire Lowlands (128)	<p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying, undulating plain abutting the chalk downs to the north and the coastal plain and Southampton Water to the south. An underlying geology of open 	Low	Low	Low: The Proposed Development is unlikely to change the

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>marine, estuarine and freshwater Tertiary gravels. Soils over much of the area are heavy and clayey with localised pockets of more freely draining soils on higher land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-flowing chalk rivers in wide, open valleys with watermeadows and riparian vegetation that provide valuable wildlife habitats for species such as breeding and overwintering birds, otter, water vole, Atlantic salmon, brown trout and the endangered, native whiteclawed crayfish. • Well-wooded farmed landscape (particularly to the east of Southampton), characterised by ancient woodland such as Botley Wood and West Walk, the remnants of the Royal Hunting Forest of Bere. • Mixed agricultural landscape dominated by pasture with small pockets of horticulture and arable. • An intimate and enclosed field pattern with many small and irregular fields generally bounded by mixed-species hedgerows or woodland. • In parts, a very urban NCA dominated by the city and 			<p>overall NCA given its overall size.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>port of Southampton and other large towns such as Waterlooville and Havant. The more rural hinterland is characterised by small, loosely clustered or dispersed settlements, intermixed with isolated farmsteads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmented by major transport links, including the M3 to London and the M27 to Portsmouth which cross the NCA. 			
Landscape Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for the sustainable development of Southampton and Portsmouth so that the economic benefits can be enjoyed while avoiding any impact on the designated sites within the NCA and the neighbouring New Forest and South Downs National Parks and Chichester Harbour AONB. Encourage and develop a strong green infrastructure network in and around urban and industrial developments to improve quality of life, increase access to recreational facilities and the natural environment for the local population, and to relieve pressure on sensitive sites within and adjacent to the NCA while making a positive contribution to local character. Manage development, encourage new tree planting and restore/maintain grassland within the historic Forest of Bere to halt further fragmentation of the woodland and farmland and strengthen its rural character and biodiversity interests. Extend and link areas of ancient woodland for benefits to biodiversity, recreation and sense of 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>wellbeing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the replacement of conifers with tree species native to the area on ancient woodland sites where appropriate. • Promote the restoration of traditional woodland management including a coppicing regime for broadleaved woodland. • Manage, restore, link and replant hedgerows and hedgerow trees to maintain and strengthen field boundary patterns to contribute to the well wooded character of the NCA. • Maintain, manage and link areas of unimproved grassland, meadows and pastures, encourage rough woodland edges and the maintenance/construction of ponds within a woodland framework to strengthen pastoral character of farm land and increase wildlife habitats. • Encourage the restoration, extension and linking of meadow and riparian habitat along the chalk rivers particularly in the Itchen and Test valleys to maintain and improve water quality and biodiversity. Where possible, encourage the traditional grazing of watermeadows. • Encourage farmers and landowners to engage with the Catchment Sensitive Farming Programme to benefit/improve water quality and management. • Protect and manage remaining areas of mudflats and other intertidal habitats along Southampton Water and the river estuaries. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote tranquillity for wellbeing and prosperity through measures such as buffering major roads with native woodland and the provision of sustainable transport options. 			

Table 2 – Landscape Character (South Downs National Park)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
South Downs National Park - (South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, (LUC, December 2005), Updated 2011)				
B Wooded Estate Downland B2 Queen Elizabeth Forest to east Dean Wooded Estate Downland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B2 Queen Elizabeth Forest to East Dean Wooded Estate Downland Vast rolling upland chalk ridge, reaching 248m at Linch Ball, furrowed by dry valley systems. Large scale mosaic of commercial forestry plantations and broadleaved woodland interlocked with straight-sided, irregular open arable fields linked by hedgerows. Ecologically important beechwoods, including large 	High	High	High: Given the distance of the proposed Converter Station and wooded nature of this location inter visibility would be limited

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
B3 Stansted to West Dean Wooded Estate Downland	<p>ancient woodlands at West Dean Woods, East Dean Park Woods, and Tegleaze Woods, and hanger woodlands dominated by beech, ash and yew.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important areas of unimproved chalk grassland, for example at Harting Down, are a valuable biodiversity resource as well as providing open access. • Strong sense of remoteness within the wooded core. At the same time an accessible landscape with high levels of public access on foot and horseback, containing the South Downs Way National Trail and Queen Elizabeth Country Park. • A low density of dispersed settlement, characterised by scattered farmsteads –most of 18th-19th century origin and associated with estates, with some of medieval origin representing shrunken hamlets. • Parkland landscapes at Uppark and Ditcham Park provide evidence of the great transformation of the landscape in the 18th century and evoke a strong sense of history. • Large number of prehistoric and later earthworks 			<p>generating a negligible effect on these Landscape Character Areas ('LCAs')/ Landscape Character Types ('LCTs').</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>providing a strong sense of historical continuity; round barrows, cross-ridge dykes and forts situated on the ridge-line form important landmark features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panoramic views across adjacent landscapes – particularly notable are the views across the scarp footslopes from Harting Down and Beacon Hill (east of Harting Down). • B3 Stansted to West Dean Wooded Estate Downland • Chalk dipslope exhibiting a strong and distinctive topography of rolling hills and extensive branching valleys and coombes. • Slightly acidic heavy soils support many types of woodland including yew, beech, and oak/ash semi-natural woodland, and areas of broadleaved, mixed and coniferous plantation e.g. at Stansted Forest, Grevitts Copse, Inholmes Wood, Wildhams Wood, Bow Hill and Kingley Vale. • Thinner calcareous soils support a working agricultural landscape of large straight-sided fields, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>enclosed during the 18th-19th centuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture and arable fields are bounded by thick hedgerows and hedgerow trees creating a large scale organised landscape with a secluded and deeply rural character. • A low density of dispersed settlement, characterised by scattered farmsteads, most of 18th-19th century origin, with some of medieval origin representing shrunken hamlets. Traditional flint barns are key visual features. • Presence of historic parks and large landed estates. • Large number of prehistoric and later earthworks and monuments, including round barrows and cross-ridge dykes, provide a strong sense of 'time-depth'. • A network of minor hedged lanes, bridleways and public rights of way (including part of the Monarch's Way) provide access through the tranquil landscape. • Constantly changing views with glimpsed views to the wooded ridges of to the north and an open panorama 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	from Bow Hill across the coastal plain to the south.			
Management Strategy	<p>B2 Queen Elizabeth Forest to east Dean Wooded Estate Downland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay particular attention to the panoramic views from the popular viewpoints at Harting Down and Beacon Hill in considering any future landscape change. <p>B3 Stansted to West Dean Wooded Estate Downland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay particular attention to the panoramic views from the popular viewpoints at Bow Hill and Stoke Clump in planning any change 			
D2: Hambledon and Clanfield Downland Mosaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprises the prominent chalk ridge (of the Meon anticline) and dipslope with a localised secondary escarpment running between Soberton and Clanfield. The prominent ridge rises to 197m at Old Winchester Hill, 234m at Salt Hill, and 270m at Butser Hill, from where there are panoramic views. An Iron Age hillfort at Old Winchester Hill forms a prominent landmark. The secondary escarpment supports chalk grassland, assarts, and hanger woodland e.g. 'The Hangers' above Hambledon. A secondary row of hills, relating to this secondary scarp include Home Down, Broad 	High	High	<p>High to medium increasing in sensitivity based on condition and quality.</p> <p>Mitigation measures should consider the introduction of</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Half Penny Down, and Windmill Down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant areas of ancient woodland at Hyden Wood, Coombe Wood and The Holt form an area with a sense of enclosure. • Old Winchester Hill supports one of the largest stands of juniper (a UK BAP priority species) in Hampshire. • Surface clay capping along the lower dipslope results in a more enclosed landscape with extensive areas of early enclosures, woodland fragments and thick hedgerows. • Area of open arable land runs through the centre of the character area where 18th and 19th century field predominate. However, a number of historic features have been preserved including the Iron Age Cross Dykes, field systems, Bronze Age Barrows and ancient farm at Butser Hill; the Hillfort and barrows at Old A number of important chalk grassland and woodland sites occur within this character area including Butser Hill and Peake Wood. • The settlement pattern is dispersed across the 			calcareous grassland.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>downland with nucleated villages on the dipslope of the downland e.g. Hambledon, linked by a network of narrow rural roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of minor designed landscapes at North Farm, Park House, Whitedale House, Blendworth House and Idsworth Park (all on Hampshire County Council's register). • The downs contain a well-established network of public rights of way and a strong hierarchical network of roads. • Prominent telecommunication masts on the skyline at Wetherdown and Butser Hill. • Panoramic views from Butser Hill and Old Winchester Hill, and from the dipslope towards the south coast and the Isle of Wight. 			
Management Strategy	<p>All of the general landscape management considerations relevant at the type level apply to the Hambledon and Clanfield Downland Mosaic. In addition to this, and in response to the specific sensitivities of the character area, there are the following additional landscape management considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the chalk grassland and hanger woodland e.g. Hambledon Hangers SINC on the 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>secondary escarpment running between Soberton and Clanfield. This also has benefits for protection of archaeological sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, and seek to extend areas of unimproved chalk grassland at Butser Hill and species-rich chalk grassland, yew woodland and rare juniper scrub at Old Winchester Hill. Maintain a balance between species rich grassland and important areas of scrub, such as juniper scrub, a UK BAP priority species. • Conserve the mosaic of woodland, including large blocks of ancient woodland, such as Coombe, Hyden Woods and The Holt. • Support the conversion of arable land to grassland, particularly on the ridge, around Butser Hill and Old Winchester Hill. This also has benefits for protection of archaeological sites. • Conserve historic features of the landscape such as the Iron Age Cross Dykes, field systems, Bronze Age Barrows and ancient farm at Butser Hill; the Hillfort and barrows at Old Winchester Hill; the site of the Roman building at Bottom Copse; and Ring work and Bailey at Motley's Copse. Continue to manage these sites through grazing. • Conserve the panoramic views from Butser Hill and Old Winchester Hill. Discourage planting of small, isolated, rectangular game coverts on prominent ridges and summits. • Conserve and improve the existing hedgerow and reinstate hedgerows which have been removed. Prevent fragmentation of the landscape caused by differential levels of management and intensity of farming. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>The following development considerations are specific to this character area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the strong form and pattern of Hambledon which responds to the adjacent scarp. • Monitor incremental change on the edge of Horndean, consider improved integration and prevent urban overspill into this character area to maintain the tranquil, rural character of the downs. • Consider views from Butser Hill, Old Winchester Hill, Windmill Down, Broadhalfpenny Down, and Home Down in planning any change in this and adjacent landscapes. 			
<p>E – Chalk Valley Systems E3 Meon Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad, branching valley carved from the chalk downs and indented by dry valleys and coombes to produce smoothly rounded valley sides. • On the valley sides, shallow well drained, calcareous silty soils support intensive arable cultivation on shallower slopes and pasture, calcareous grassland, scrub and woodland on steeper slopes. • Springs, including the main source of the Meon at South Farm, are located on the chalk. This is the highest rising chalk stream in the UK. • The clear, chalk river flows in a narrow floodplain which is characterised by small permanent pastures divided by hedgerows, wet woodland, water 	High	High	<p>High</p> <p>Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>meadows, and open water, all of which are of great ecological interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong linear communication pattern comprising the A32, minor roads and disused railway connecting a string of nucleated villages of medieval origin, each with a distinctive church tower of spire and the river flowing alongside the village street. • Extensive blocks of early enclosure survive throughout the valley indicating survival of late medieval landscape. • Frequent river crossing points on historic bridges. • Remnant features relating to water management and agricultural/industrial use of the river, including fragments of watermeadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, and trout lakes. The mill at Warnford is evidence of the 19th century papermaking industry. • Watercress beds are a particular characteristic. • The presence of designed landscapes, for example Warnford Park, provides evidence of gentry houses 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	and landscape parks of the wealthy population of the past.			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay particular attention to the panoramic views from Winchester Hill and Butser Hill (in adjacent character areas) in planning any change within the Meon Valley. 			
H – Major Scarps H5 Saltdown to Butser Hill Scarp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dramatic steep north-facing chalk escarpment exhibiting a distinctive concave convex slope profile, indented by coombes, and enclosing the head of the Meon Valley. The scarp is particularly prominent around Butser Hill where the crest of the scarp reaches 250m AOD. The scarp supports little woodland, revealing its open smoothly eroded form and supporting extensive areas of chalk grassland habitat and some chalk heath e.g. Butser Hill SAC. The open character of the scarp indicates its value as sheep pasture – the chalk grassland now coincides with areas of Open Access land. The steep slopes at Ramsdean Down contain 	High	High	High Given the distance and that there is limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>numerous earthworks, including cross-dykes, and the shallower slopes reveal prehistoric field systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeply sunken lanes and tracks cut the escarpment and link the lower land to the chalk uplands e.g. linking Tegdown Bottom and Tegdown Hill. These now form public rights of way up the scarp and onto the downs. • Coombes form important communication routes between the top and bottom of the scarp containing minor roads and lanes, for example Harvesting Lane. • At the foot of the scarp where the slopes are less steep the land is ploughed for crops – here colours contrast with the muted grey-green colours of the scarp face. • Elevated landform provides panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley to the north - the Selborne Hangers to East Meon Scarp forms a backdrop to the view. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley to the north, particularly from the viewpoint on the scarp crest at Butser Hill. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
P – Wooded Claylands – P1 – West Walk Rookesbury Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying, undulating, clay vale between the dipslope of the South Downs and the Portsdown chalk ridge. • Underlying London Clay and Wittering Formation produce a mixture of sandy and clayey soils which give rise to relatively unproductive agricultural land. • Dominated by woodland, including semi-natural copses and mixed plantations, which creates a strong sense of enclosure. • Woodland forms part of a relic fragment of the Forest of Bere, a royal hunting preserve, during the Medieval period. • Small remnants of lowland heath survive within woodland clearings. • Woodland surrounded by regular recent (18th-19th century) enclosures, many of which produce straight edges and sharp corners on the edges of the woodland. • Post-medieval encroachment on the edge of the common waste is evident as common edge 	High	High	High Given the distance, extent of woodland and that there is limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features of Relevance	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>settlements, often with narrow parallel back garden plots (lying just outside the final National Park boundary).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drained by a series of streams that flow into the Meon Valley. • Presence of designed landscapes – from medieval deerparks to post-medieval landscape parks containing woodland incorporating a network of paths and rides. • Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling, and horse riding. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall management objective should be to protect and enhance the mosaic of lowland heath, grassland and woodland, and enhance the sense of history and connections with the Forest of Bere. 			

Table 3 – Landscape Character (County – Hampshire County Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Hampshire Landscape Character Areas (Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Hampshire County Council, 2010))				
2E: Forest of Bere West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low-lying landscape with shallow undulations, predominantly south sloping. • Varied geology with permanently saturated heavy clays in the central and southern parts and locally higher sandy outcrops which are more undulating resulting in agriculturally poor soils – conversely rich alluvial especially around tributaries of the Hamble are very high grade. • Locally popular accessible woodland areas. • Permanent pasture, plantations woodland and small holdings with secluded, heavily wooded, often ancient origin but replanted, away from the major towns. • This area is strongly associated with the Royal Forest of Bere, a hunting reserve that retains wooded and to a lesser extent, open commons, assart field and 	High	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>woodland patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedgerows often low but with individual spreading mature oaks, sometimes of ancient origin or lines of oak with no 'understory' hedge and occasionally isolated field specimens. • Extensive C.20th development, including urban expansion and infilling of common-edge settlements. • Historically, mixed settlement pattern of very low density, tending towards nucleation along streams and around heath scattered throughout the area. • Rich biodiversity, including woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland sites. 			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and influence objectives in existing and new Forest Design plans such as Whiteley pastures which look to recreate, conserve and enhance mosaic of Forest landscapes. • Influence agri-environment schemes in relation to characteristic hedges and impacts e.g. run off onto adjoining woodland sites. • Preserve rural character particularly where it adjoins ancient woodland and healthy sites 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
2F: Forest of Bere East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low-lying landscape with shallow undulations, predominantly south sloping. • Varied geology and soils, with seasonally saturated heavy clays in the central and southern parts and locally higher, more undulating sandy outcrops resulting in agriculturally poor soils. • Predominantly pasture, commercial forestry and woodland with small some smallholdings • High proportion of woodland, both coniferous plantation and ancient semi- natural woodland, some fairly extensive, often accessible. • Woodland creates a secluded landscape, contrasting with the adjoining major towns, although there are strong urban fringe influences around large settlements. • High proportion of semi natural habitats including ancient woodlands, wet woodland, remnant heath, unimproved neutral meadows and acid grassland supporting a rich biodiversity. 	Medium (a small proportion lies within SDNP)	Medium	Medium (some capacity – modern development adjacent to settlements) – Opportunities to retain and enhance hedges and hedgerow oaks should be explored.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the former hunting reserve of the Royal Forest of Bere, which has shaped the pattern of woodland, commons and assart fields. Hedgerow oaks and hedgebanks are common features. The fringes are typically of later formal enclosure. • Routes vary from straight roads with wide verges associated with formal enclosure, to narrow, winding, hedged lanes. • Historically, mixed settlement pattern of low density dispersed farms, with linear settlements along stream tributaries and common edges. • Extensive mid to late 20th century development of Waterlooville, Horndean and Cowplain which divides the area in two. Other significant modern expansion at Denmead and Soberton Heath. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target agri-environment scheme and other grant funding sources towards conservation and enhancement of this key quality. • Much of the larger woodland blocks are under grant aided management but there is probably an opportunity for increasing the number of smaller woodland blocks under management. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support BOA target habitats for conservation, habitat linking, creation and reversion opportunities for lowland woodland, unimproved grassland, heath and damp habitats. Influence and support Countryside access plan CAP objectives; including off road links between countryside sites and improve connections north-south in relation to severance by M27 and A3M. Influence green infrastructure policy for this part of the PUSH area. Influence development proposals in rural areas such as Havant Thicket reservoir. 			
3E: Meon Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fairly narrow major river valley with a relatively narrow valley floor, which passes through downland, lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes. Southern valley sides are indented by dry valleys and scarp faces in the downland section. Increasing proportion of grazing and improved grassland land on the valley sides from the downland to the lowland landscapes. Woodland is common on the steeper slopes and is a particular feature where the Meon passes through the lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes. Internationally significant coastal habitats in its lower reaches and other nationally valued woodland and 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>chalk grassland sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The canal and associated features between the Solent and Titchfield are thought to be the second oldest waterway in the country. Major communication links follow close above the valley floor, e.g. A32, B3334 and the disused Meon Valley railway (now a recreational route). Extensive informal enclosure field patterns and significant water meadow (fairly simple layout) survive in the downs section while assarts and formal parliamentary enclosures dominate the lowland mosaic section. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support open green infrastructure strategy work which links this area with South Hampshire. Maximise the green infrastructure function of the Meon gap by co-ordinated stewardship of this part of the valley landscape. 			
7G: Owlesbury and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale, frequently undulating, rolling landform characteristic of the chalk dip slope, dissected by dry valleys, with a localised secondary escarpment and 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Corhampton Downs	<p>mini scarps between Tywford and Droxford.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin calcareous soils overlain in places with heavier clay soil with flints. • Strong pattern of woodland cover, from small copses and spinneys to large mixed woodland and ancient woodland of national importance, and hedgerows providing a sense of enclosure. • Occasional areas of remnant downland with areas of unimproved chalk grassland and associated wooded scrub, and occasional wooded hangers. • Predominately arable farmland with some pasture on steeper slopes. • Large areas of early assarted enclosures and informal enclosures resulting in varied field size and patterns defined by thick hedgerows. • Low density dispersed pattern of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. • Scattered distribution of manor parks and high proportion of medieval and 17th C origin farmsteads 			<p>limited inter visibility it is considered that the proposed Converter Station would be negligible</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>linked by sinuous lanes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Bronze Age activity in the form of round barrows and ring ditches, particularly in the large scale downland mosaic and better drained soils. • Well established public rights of way and long distance routes, with drove links to the adjoining valley landscapes of the Itchen and Meon and to the Forest of Bere to the south. • Rural, remote and secluded character occasionally commanding long-distance views, predominantly to the south. 			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target agri-environment schemes to manage calcareous grassland areas and prevent scrub invasion. • Through BOA targets support reversion of arable to grassland and connection of existing grassland sites to reverse fragmentation. • Encourage management of woodland including thinning, coppicing and replanting • Removal of alien invasive species. replanting of hedgerows and creation of ecological networks. Replanting of broadleaved woodland and creation of new woods ensuring location and pattern of 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>woodland fits and helps accentuate existing topography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through BOA targets support habitat linking and creation opportunities for unimproved grassland and semi-natural ancient woodland. 			
<p>7H: South East Hampshire Downs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dip slope containing a series of lower, broken escarpments, creating a large-scale landscape of ridges and sweeping, smooth undulations. Sharp transition from clay to the south to Upper chalk geology, with clays in dry valley bottoms giving rise to well drained flinty soils. Small tributaries of the Wallington and Meon with several occasional winterbournes in the south extending well up chalk valleys when flowing. Arable dominated farming with significant areas of woodland associated with scarps, areas of former downland and small copses. Varied degrees of visual enclosure from dramatic panoramic views on the main escarpment to enclosed views framed by coombes and copses. Very rural, with urban fringe influences largely limited 	<p>High (a large proportion within SDNP)</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Care needs to be taken over integration of the Converter Station Area in a location which is described as expansive, rolling and with extensive wooded horizons.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>to the south east. A quiet rural lane network, but localised negative influence of the A3M.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intact network of lanes and rights of way connecting historic villages and the main chalk escarpment and providing recreational opportunities. • Habitats of ecological significance include ancient semi natural woodland and remnants of unimproved chalk grassland, especially on chalk scarps. • Unusual coincidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic finds, which are normally mutually exclusive. • Rich legacy of Bronze Age artefacts on higher ground, including burial mounds which have visual links with the Meon valley. • Mostly 19th century regular formal enclosures with early wavy boundaries and fields bounded by tracks and remnant downland on escarpment. • Timber frame and red brick and flint buildings occur in farmsteads and village cores. • Historically, a low density nucleated settlement 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>pattern, concentrated in valley bottoms with little 20th century expansion apart from Clanfield and Horndean.</p>			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise historical importance to keep the intactness and form of ancient tracks and lanes through transport and rights of way planning. • Greater awareness of the likelihood of cropmarks associated with former open fields could be raised with land managers. • Further interpretation of the historic landscape – perhaps identifying ancient drove tracks, former open field systems and former downland to influence local level assessments. • Visual impact assessment of existing vertical structures and changes are likely to be over fairly extensive areas. Local opinions could be sought for particular valued views to help with identifying important receptor sites. 			
<p>8I: Portsdown Hill Open Downs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outlying chalk escarpment set in a predominantly low-lying clay and coastal landscape giving the landscape a • Large predominantly arable fields with straight boundaries set between drove lanes, with more irregular fields around the Wallington stream and 	<p>High (whilst not within the SDNP it is a prominent landscape with several scheduled</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium – dominant elevated landscape with commanding views and inter visibility</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>some fringe areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally low hedges or no hedges, and occasional banks to field boundaries associated with drove routes. • Very small copses including 19th century plantations – otherwise a distinct lack of trees and woodland. Chalk scrub on southern scarp side/ • Elevated exposed east-west ridge line gives rise to long panoramic views over the Forest of Bere to the north and Portsmouth, the harbours, the Solent and the hilly profile of the Isle of Wight. • Victorian Palmerston forts which form a series of historic landmarks on the hill top with grassy moats and banks or glacii. • A popular green lung with easy access from settlements to the south – with significant areas of open access on the steeper south facing slopes. • Other than the military dominance there is little settlement. Occasional farms are located on the 	ancient monuments)		across the Converter Station to the SDNP.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>springline on the northern boundary. They are associated with Wallington and the fringes of contracted medieval villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20th century housing development spreading up the southern and eastern slopes. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise the historical importance of retaining the intactness and form of ancient tracks and lanes which connect the lower lying land to the ridge line. • Promote the importance of retaining the scattered nature of small settlement and farmsteads in the area which underlies its visually remote character in contrast to urban areas to the south of the character area. • The amount and location of different tall structures in this landscape needs to be seen as a cumulative impact. • Take into account and identify the main exposed and accessible parts of the escarpment in new development proposals, and identify the main visual receptor sites. Local opinions could be sought for particularly valued views to help with identifying important receptor sites. 			
9G: Havant and Emsworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A former river terrace landscape of Pleistocene origin with extremely fertile and national important agricultural silty loam alluvial soils. 	Medium	Medium	Medium It is unlikely given the

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Coastal Plain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springs emerge on the chalk clay boundary and form short crystal clear chalk streams. • An early small scale enclosure landscape which has been substantially modified to larger open fields in the northern half of the character area. • Remnant mature oaks in suburban settings along verges and stream courses likely to have been associated with former field hedges. • Varying tranquillity levels declining in proximity to modern development/busy transport infrastructure. • Good access for walkers from settlements down to the harbour shore. • Well preserved setting of the Saxon origin settlement of Warblington church and manor. • A historically nucleated settlement pattern that has expanded massively in post second world war – including social housing area of Leigh park. • A particular concentration of historic tide mills and ponds which have now been converted and adapted 			<p>built nature of this area that there would be any inter visibility with the Converter Station.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	to modern uses and evidence of relatively small scale Salterns.			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and maximise the function of gaps by co-ordinated stewardship of land designated as Gaps. • Support open space strategies and audits/green infrastructure strategy to identify where stream side linkages could be improved. • Ensure any new development which affects these sites takes this quality into account in the design. 			
13b: East Hampshire Hangers and Greensand Terraces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dramatic landform dominated by sinuous chalk and greensand scarps marking the edge of the chalk in East Hampshire. • Distinctive hanger woodland in narrow bands following the steep scarp slopes, interspersed with small pasture fields or open chalk downland. • Well drained light soils on the terrace, traditionally supporting orchards and arable crops including hops with relatively few wooded areas. • Cut by a series of small streams that rise from springs at the foot of the chalk escarpment, and have eroded, deep narrow valleys. 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that proposed Converter Station would be negligible

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation for farming since earliest times and strong evidence for occupation since Mesolithic times. • Roman activity including villa sites on the greensand terrace. • A mixture of extant assarts and ancient woodland and regular enclosures of perhaps medieval and 17th century origin on the terrace. • Use of the locally available pale and soft malmstone, in preference to flint. • Hop kilns and both square and circular oast houses are notable features. • Varying sense of enclosure/seclusion depending on breadth of greensand terrace. • Varied views, with occasional dramatic distant views over the Weald and expansive views from the crest of the open chalk ridge at Butser. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental stewardship take-up could improve in the south of the character area. • Improve knowledge of smaller woodland under management and possibly target small woods for support – particularly as potential to connect larger woodland blocks. • The South Downs ESA covered the very south of this area – there is potential to increase higher level stewardship particularly in this area. • Sensitive woodland management and coppicing can provide more opportunities to exploit the commanding views over the Weald from the hangers. 			

Table 4 – Landscape Character (County – West Sussex County Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
West Sussex Landscape Character Areas (Landscape Character Assessment of West Sussex, (West Sussex County Council, 2003))				
SC6: Ashlings Upper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transitional landscape. • Clear views to the higher ground of the Downs to the north. 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Coastal Plain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good cover of woodland and trees, with a high percentage of ancient woodland. • Mainly gently undulating farmland enclosed by woods with numerous hedgerows. • Pattern of small to medium sized pastures, arable fields, livestock farming and market gardening. • Winterbourne chalk streams emanate from this area. • Wealth of historic landscape features including historic parklands, many ancient woodlands and earthworks. • Parkland is concentrated in the southern areas of Goodwood and around the Ashlings. • Area is well settled with scattered pattern of rural villages and farmsteads, including traditional flint village centres such as Boxgrove. • Suburban fringes with high commuter populations and small commercial sites such as at Halnaker. • Leafy or wooded settlements. • Intimate hidden valleys at Binsted. 			<p>and woodland cover there is limited inter visibility and it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winding hedged or wooded lanes. Large scale gravel workings. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance the historic character of the area including earthworks, historic field patterns and historic parks. Conserve and manage distinctive habitats including meadows, heathland, chalk grassland, stream sides and woodland. Promote management of existing woodland, especially where under pressure from gravel working or urban fringe development. Promote good management of important village and roadside trees. Plant new tree features in villages. Encourage careful woodland design to screen new housing and other visually intrusive landscape elements, for example, pig farms, communication aerials. Consider the cumulative impact on landscape character of small developments and land use change. Ensure any new development is well integrated into the wider landscape. Use new woodland and hedgerow planting as appropriate. Conserve ancient semi-natural woodland as an historical, landscape and wildlife feature. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage good management of existing woodland and tree groups, including planting up edge areas. Conserve hedgerows and allow for the growth of hedgerow trees. 			
SD1: Western Downs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling chalk uplands with a bold combination of woodland, farmland and commercial plantations, often connected by copses and dense hedgerows. Steep, wooded northern escarpment which is broken up by patches of chalk grassland. Broad, branching valleys of the intermittent (winterbourne) streams of the Rivers Ems and Lavant. Distinctive beech and yew hangers. Large fields and woodlands on the ridges, smaller in the valleys. Large estates and parklands, especially on the lower parts of the Downs. Wealth of historic features including prehistoric earthworks, trackways, and ancient strip-lynchets. Traditional clustered flint villages linked by spinal 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and woodland cover there is limited inter visibility and it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>valley roads. Low degree of settlement, with valley villages and farms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of remoteness and tranquillity. • Extensive tracts of secluded countryside remaining remote from major through routes. • Enclosed valleys and rounded open hills. • Low density of hedges and hedgerow trees on the upper slopes. • Some very significant, although isolated, areas of unimproved chalk grassland occur on the slopes of Treyford to Bepton Downs, Harting Downs and Kingley Vale. 			negligible
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the rich historic character of the area, including archaeological monuments and their settings, distinctive historic field patterns and historic parklands. • Enhance visual influence of parklands in the landscape by identifying and revealing views towards 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the character and setting of the historic villages and farmsteads. • Implement carefully designed native tree and shrub planting around farm buildings and detracting features. • Conserve the pattern and character of winding lanes. • Conserve the smaller scale field patterns and discourage further enlargement of fields. • Promote good forestry design avoiding geometric shapes. Reflect the existing scale and structure of the landscape and encourage the visual integration of existing conifer woodland through the development of well designed broadleaved fringes. Some former ancient woodland sites, converted to conifer plantations, are now being restored to broadleaves through PAWS (Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites) programme. • Conserve the predominantly wooded character of the 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>area by the conservation and management of existing woodlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek opportunities to extend existing woodlands where this does not conflict with historic and nature conservation sites. • Maintain ridge top woodlands to preserve the overall sense of enclosure of the valley setting. • Conserve and manage hanger woodland to provide varied age classes. • Create grassy glades and rides in forests to increase wildlife potential. • Maintain and restore hedgerows, tree clumps and single tree features. • Maintain and enhance existing chalk grassland by grazing and scrub control. Link areas of grassland where possible. • Encourage the formation of chalk grassland headlands around large arable fields and linkages between existing areas along tracks. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve the relatively open structure of the lower valley slopes. Encourage management of traditional water meadows along the River Lavant and River Ems. Manage woodland along the South Downs Way to introduce light and encourage drying out of paths. 			

Table 5 – Landscape Character (Local – East Hampshire District Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
East Hampshire Landscape Character Areas (East Hampshire District Landscape Character Assessment, (LUC, 2006))				
Character Area 1a: Queen Elizabeth Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of a vast rolling upland chalk ridge, with a southern dipslope furrowed by dry valley systems. Supports extensive woodland including ancient woodland (Oakham Bottom and Glass Brow) plus beech, mixed and commercial coniferous 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance, extensive woodland and limited inter visibility it is

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>plantation (e.g. War Down and Holt Down), including many relatively young plantations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanging woodland (Downley Hanger and Newbarn Hanger) dominated by beech, ash and yew also features on steep slopes. • Enclosed character with woodland dominating, with intermittent and limited views. The area also includes some straight-sided, irregular open arable fields linked by hedgerows; the area around Ditcham is more open and agricultural in character. • Occasional areas of unimproved chalk grassland persist on steeper slopes (Coulters Dean SSSI) of special interest and biodiversity value. • Strong sense of remoteness within the wooded core. At the same time an accessible landscape with high levels of public access on foot and horseback, including the South Downs Way national trail, Staunton Way, Hangers Way and Queen Elizabeth Country Park. 			<p>considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very low density of dispersed settlement characterised by occasional scattered farmsteads - most of 18th-19th century origin and associated with estates. Main buildings are the Queen Elizabeth Country Park Visitor Centre and Ditcham Park (now a school). • Parkland landscape at Ditcham Park provides evidence of the great transformation of the landscape in the 18th century; the combination of parkland and agricultural land create a more open landscape with some long views to the south. • Ancient sites generally hidden within woodland - Romano-British and Iron Age buildings, field systems and holloways occur within the plantation at Holt Down. • Cut by major north- south routes of the A3 and rail line, which sever the landscape. Both are major engineering projects with the road in a deep cutting through the scarp at Buster and the 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>railway in a tunnel and cutting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where woodland cover permits there are some panoramic views across adjacent landscapes - particularly notable are the views across the scarp and into the Greensand Terrace (e.g. Buriton) and some longer views to the south. 			
Management Strategy	<p>The overall management objective should be to conserve the large scale landscape of woodland interspersed with farmland, and the deeply rural ‘undeveloped’ secluded character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve the large scale mosaic of distinctive beechwoods, ancient woodlands and hedgerows that create a bold, distinctive identity. Management should follow the relevant Forestry Commission guidance. Encourage re-planting of native broadleaved species as coniferous woodlands are felled. Reduce the impact of forestry by encouraging sensitive forestry practice. Consider the impact of forestry operations on views, avoiding harsh edges and fragmented blocks which could be at odds with this large scale rolling landscape - the scarp skyline to the north is a particularly sensitive feature. Manage woodland to ensure a diverse species and age structure to minimise risk of damage as a result of increased storms and high winds. Promote interest in, and marketing of, local wood products 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas within the plantation woodland which retain semi-natural features, ground flora or areas of archaeological interest and seek to protect, manage and enhance these features. Conserve and manage the intact hedgerow network with hedgerow trees which are of biodiversity interest and create a strong landscape pattern linking into the woodland as well as contributing to seclusion and enclosure. Create buffer strips along hedgerows, monitor regeneration of hedgerow trees and consider replanting where necessary. Protect and continue to manage the existing chalk grassland (Coulter's Dean) through appropriate grazing regimes and management of scrub. Seek to extend areas of chalk grassland, where appropriate. Maintain and enhance the species diversity of areas of semi-improved grassland, which act as a reservoir for more common chalk downland species. 			
Character Area 3a: Clanfield Downland Mosaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale rolling landform comprising the prominent chalk ridge (of the Meon anticline) and dipslope with a localised secondary escarpment (incorporating Catherington Down, Windmill Down and Wick Hanger) marking the division between different formations of chalk. The prominent open ridge rises to 234m at Salt Hill, and 270m at Butser Hill, from where there 	High (majority is within SDNP)	High	High Theoretically there would be a degree of inter visibility of the proposed Converter Station from

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>are panoramic views across the lower lying Greensand and Wealden landscapes. Views from Butser Hill and from secondary hills on the dip slope, such as Windmill Hill towards the south coast and the Isle of Wight. Enclosed views along hedged lanes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of unimproved chalk grassland are retained on steeper slopes and include nationally important sites such as Butser Hill SSSI and Catherington Down SSSI. • A predominantly farmed area in arable cropping with large field bordered by fences or low hedgerows, increasing the sense of scale. On the lower dip slope heavier clay soils create a more enclosed landscape with greater woodland cover and areas of pasture. • Significant areas of ancient woodland retained to the north at Hyden Wood, Coombe Wood and Hen Wood form a more enclosed area. Ancient hanger woodland is found in association with the 			<p>high ground and key panoramic viewpoint – Butser Hill.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>secondary escarpment, e.g. at Wick Hanger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area of open arable land runs through the centre of the character area (north of Horndean) where 18th and 19th century fields predominate. • Historic features include the Iron Age Cross Dykes, field systems, Bronze Age Barrows and ancient farm at Butser Hill. • Distinctive area of medieval assarted fields remains in Catherington Down/Horndean area. • The settlement pattern is dispersed across the downland with small nucleated villages on the dip slope of the downland as at Chalton and Blendworth, linked by a network of narrow rural roads. • A number of minor designed landscapes at North Farm, Blendworth House and Idsworth Park (all on Hampshire County Council's register). • A well established network of public rights of way including the South Downs Way. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent telecommunication masts on the skyline at Butser Hill. The area is cut by the A3(T) which forms a prominent engineered feature where it climbs the scarp in a deep cutting at Butser Hill, and has a strong local visual and audible influence, effectively severing the area. A landscape with a generally strong rural character, although with varying levels of movement across its extent. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall management objective should be to conserve the diverse downland landscapes of the ridge and dipslope, enhance the visual prominence of the open ridgeline and secondary escarpment, and maintain the strong rural, secluded character of the downland. Landscape Management Considerations Maintain an open and undeveloped skyline along the prominent ridgeline that follows the line of the Meon anticline. Conserve the areas of early assarted enclosures and ancient woodland around Hyden Wood. Conserve, manage and seek to extend areas of unimproved chalk grassland at Butser Hill and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Catherington Down extend chalk grassland along the ridge and scarps to create a linked network of sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and manage historic features of the landscape such as long barrows, round barrows, linear boundary earthworks and parkland landscapes so that they continue to provide a strong sense of historical continuity. Conserve vistas to these sites and promote sensitive agricultural practices in their vicinity. • Conserve the panoramic views from Butser Hill. Discourage planting of small, isolated, rectangular game coverts on prominent ridges and summits. • Conserve and improve the existing hedgerow network, particularly within the enclosed sub-type and encourage retention and promotion of hedgerow trees. • Monitor natural regeneration and manage woodland to ensure a diverse (indigenous) species and age structure to minimise risk of damage as a result of increased storms and high winds. • Promote appropriate management of arable farmland to create a wildlife-rich habitat supporting farmland birds, including retaining areas of fallow land, overwintering stubbles, maintaining an unploughed margin around arable land, and management of existing hedgerows. • Development Considerations • Conserve the low density of dispersed settlement which gives this landscape its strong rural, secluded character. • Monitor incremental change on the edge of Horndean, consider opportunities to enhance 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>integration of the urban edge to maintain the tranquil, rural character of the downs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider key views such as from Butser Hill, Salt Hill, Windmill Down and Catherington Down in planning any change in this and adjacent landscapes. Use of a consistent palette of building materials (flint, red brick and clay tiles) will conserve a unity in built form across the landscape. Maintain clear, undeveloped ridges and skylines. Avoid siting tall structure such as telecommunication masts or power lines on the sensitive skyline and undertake full visual appraisals of any proposals. Seek opportunities to reduce the visual impact of existing visually intrusive elements on the downs such as prominent electricity pylon Consider effects of any development beyond this landscape and its impact on views from this landscape. In addition to being visible, development in adjacent landscapes may result in secondary effects such as light spill, noise and increased traffic. 			
Character Area 3f: Horndean – Clanfield Edge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the lowest elevations of the south facing chalk dipslope. A gently sloping landform with some undulations in the chalk created by dry valleys. Chalk bedrock geology overlain with clay with flints at higher elevations and Head deposits along the dry valleys. A greater depth of clay has 	Medium (a small proportion lies within SDNP)	Medium	Medium Theoretically there would be a degree of inter visibility.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>also accumulated on the lower dip slope resulting in a subtle transition to the Wooded Claylands to the south - this area was formerly part of the Forest of Bere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some fields in arable cultivation remain around the built edge of Horndean and Clanfield. Much of the land is now used as paddocks for horse/pony grazing, particularly the smaller fields in the southern part of the area. • Relatively little woodland, but that which remains for example Yoells Copse is an important local feature. • Views are typically to blocks of residential development superimposed on the chalk landform. • Extensive area of medieval assarted fields west of Horndean typified by small-medium irregular enclosures, with a smaller area of recent enclosures to the north. • Settlement has developed in a linear form along 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>the A3 linking Horndean and Clanfield. These settlements have subsequently expanded to form larger blocks of built development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity pylons cut across the landscape north of Horndean and are a highly visible and prominent feature. • The A3 effectively severs the area from the downs to the east. Smaller rural roads link development. There are a number of ancient lanes through the area such as Coldhill, Ham, Crouch and Tagdell Lanes. 			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<p>The overall management strategy for the Horndean – Clanfield Downland Mosaic is to conserve remaining elements of the chalk downland landscape and enhance the setting of built development.</p> <p>Landscape Management Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the rights of way network, particularly the good links with Catherington Downs. Seek to limit damage to footpaths by horses. • Conserve the integrity of the strong rolling chalk landform around Clanfield. • Restore hedgerow boundaries to provide visual unity and intactness and increase biodiversity and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>link to areas of woodland. Promote growth of hedgerow trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider opportunities for further tree and woodland planting to contain and reduce the visual impact of the built edge. Conserve the pattern of small assorted fields and seek to conserve/reinstate hedgerow boundaries. Seek to ensure good management of horse paddocks to conserve the rural setting. <p>Development Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the expansion of the urban edge of Horndean and Clanfield to ensure that it does not expand further onto areas of open rolling chalk downland. Seek opportunities for further woodland planting to soften, screen and contain built development. Maintain links and connections (rights of way) between the urban area and the wider downland landscapes. 			
<p>4a: Chalk Valley Systems- Meon Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contained and enclosed valley carved into the chalk with smooth, steep valley sides and scarps. Valley form widens out towards the head to include a bowl of more open arable land encompassing the main springs and tributaries. 	<p>High (within SDNP)</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the valley sides, shallow well drained, calcareous silty soils support intensive arable cultivation on shallower slopes and pasture, calcareous grassland, scrub and woodland on steeper slopes • Steep downland hills and scarps for example north of East Meon (Park Hill) and at Tegdown create a dramatic backdrop and setting to the valley. • The clear, chalk river flows in a narrow floodplain which is characterised by small permanent pastures divided by hedgerows, and water meadows. • Minor rural lanes connect the nucleated village of East Meon and outlying farmsteads to the wider downland (including ancient sunken lanes). • Key views to East Meon church spire framed by the backdrop of Park Hill. • Extensive blocks of fields of early enclosure survive throughout the valley indicating survival 			<p>that the effects of proposed Converter Station would be negligible</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>of late medieval landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of river crossing points on historic bridges. • Remnant features relating to water management and agricultural/industrial use of the river, including fragments of watermeadows, weirs and mill ponds. • A peaceful, tranquil landscape. 			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the intact smooth form of the valley and its dramatic chalk landforms. • Strengthen the visual significance of the river channel and associated floodplain landscapes of pastures and water meadows. • Conserve and enhance areas of semi-improved and unimproved grassland on the valley floor (floodplain grassland) and valley sides (chalk grassland) and seek to extend and link habitats. • Manage valley side and valley bottom woodlands to ensure a diverse species and age structure by thinning, coppicing, and replanting as necessary. This will also minimise risk of damage as a result of increased storms and high winds. • Conserve the extensive blocks of early enclosure patterns around villages, which indicate survival of a late medieval landscape. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the distinctive built features of the valleys such as mills, weirs, and historic bridges, which provide evidence for past use and management. In particular retain small scale valley crossing points. • Conserve the open skylines of the valley crests which are particular sensitive in views from within the valley. Pay particular attention to the panoramic views from Winchester Hill and Butser Hill (in adjacent character areas) in planning any change within the Meon Valley. 			
5b: Major Scarps – Meon Valley Scarp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dramatic steep north-facing chalk escarpment exhibiting a distinctive concave-convex slope profile, indented by coombes, and enclosing the head of the Meon Valley. • The scarp is particularly prominent around Butser Hill where the crest of the scarp reaches 250m AOD. • The scarp supports little woodland, revealing its open smoothly eroded form and supporting extensive areas of chalk grassland habitat and some chalk heath e.g. Butser Hill SAC. • Previously valued as sheep pasture – the chalk grassland now coincides with areas of Open 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and woodland cover there is limited inter visibility and it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Access land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The steep slopes at Ramsdean Down contain numerous earthworks, including cross-dykes, and the shallower slopes reveal prehistoric field systems. Deeply sunken ancient lanes and tracks cut the escarpment and link the lower land to the chalk uplands e.g. linking Tegdown Bottom and Tegdown Hill. These now form public rights of way up the scarp and onto the downs. At the foot of the scarp where the slopes are less steep the land is ploughed for crops - here colours contrast with the muted grey-green colours of the scarp face. Open, undeveloped skyline viewed against an open sky backdrop. The elevated landform provides panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley to the north - the Selborne Hangers to East Meon Scarp forms a backdrop to this view. Southwards across the dipslope 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	there are extensive views to the south coast.			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the dramatic landform and open skyline wherever possible • Protect and continue to manage (graze) the existing chalk grassland and support the continued creation of chalk grassland creating large continuous areas of grassland, which reveal the smoothly rolling landform. • Maintain opportunities for panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley to the north. • Manage hanger woodland to ensure a diverse species and age structure by light thinning, clearance of some of the scrub, re-coppicing and replanting as necessary. This will also minimise risk of damage as a result of increased storms and high winds. • Conserve the tranquillity of the scarp, resisting road improvements on the historic tracks and lanes that traverse the scarp – manage the verges to avoid erosion and encourage species diversity. 			
6B: Ramsdean to Buriton greensand Terrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A terrace formed from Upper Greensand with a locally prominent northern escarpment above the Rother Valley. • Fertile and well drained grey loamy soils support a consistent landuse of predominantly arable farming. Occasional remnants of former hop growing in the form of kilns/oasts. 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the effects of the

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut by a number of narrow, steep sided valleys formed by small streams that rise from springs at the foot of the chalk escarpment and flow northwards towards the River Rother. • The sandstone geology gives rise to sunken lanes which link the scattered farms and villages. These lanes are noticeably marked where they descend the local Greensand scarp down to the Rother Valley. • A diversity of field patterns and enclosure including small irregular fields carved from woodland indicative of medieval assarts at Nursted Copse. • Contrast provided between the more open arable fields and intimacy and enclosure created by the sinuous bands of woodland and narrow stream valleys. • Occasional woodlands (e.g Nursted Copse and Bopeep Copse) and a well developed hedgerow network provide valuable ecological features. 			<p>proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong sense of rural tranquillity resulting from the absence of overt human impact and a low density of settlement. • Low density of settlement is characterised by small nucleated medieval settlements as at Ramsdean and Buriton. • Cut by the A3 (T) which fragments the terrace and has a strong visual and audible influence in the central part of the area. • Building materials are typically local 'Malmstone', with red and yellow brick detailing, and clay tile roofs. • Dramatic views of the chalk escarpment to the south. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape Management Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage woodland and plan for long term woodland regeneration. Consider re-introducing traditional management techniques such as coppicing where these have been lost and promote opportunities for productive woodland management. • Conserve and restore characteristic landscape features such as unimproved grassland, traditional 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>orchards, hedgerows and small woodlands and built features such as hop kilns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage management and restoration of hedgerows and monitor regeneration of hedgerow trees, planting new trees where necessary. Encourage management of trees and shrubs alongside sunken lanes and sensitive management of road verges for their botanical interest. • Encourage the management and protection of the small valleys and streams. Ensure that water abstraction does not result in loss of springs and encourage the establishment of an uncultivated strip adjacent to streams to enhance biodiversity interest. • Conserve the dramatic views of the chalk escarpment and views across the Rother Valley. 			
<p>Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional area incorporating the low lying, clay vale and the edge of the chalk downland dip slope. • A varied landcover dominated by woodland and including pasture, paddocks and commonland. Pocket of heathland are present at Blendworth Common. • Dominated by woodland, all of it pre-1800 but subsequently replanted (Havant Thicket, The Holt and Southleigh Forest) and smaller copses which provide enclosure and a strong backdrop 	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Well wooded nature of some of the area restricts inter visibility – only on western fringes visibility may be apparent.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>to views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remnant woodland and common land represent fragments of the once extensive Forest of Bere - a medieval royal hunting preserve. • Sheepwash Road is an ancient route through the area providing access from the lowlands up onto the downs. • Small geometric fields predominantly of recent enclosure with pasture, some managed as horse paddocks. • Blendworth Common, Forestry Commission managed woodland, Staunton Country Park offer recreational opportunities. • Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Ring work and Bailey at Motley's Copse. Remains of a Roman villa are present at Causeway Farm. • Settlement comprises post-1800 expansion (Rowlands Castle and Horndean), possibly originating as common-edge settlements. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several small oil well sites in the southern part of the area are an unusual feature. The Southleigh landfill site is prominent on the southern edge of the area. • Close proximity to Havant and Horndean allows good access to this landscape and despite being adjacent to the urban edges there are opportunities to find places of tranquillity. • The western part of the area (close to Horndean) is severed by the motorway. 			
Management Strategy	<p>The overall management objective should be to conserve the landscape mosaic of woodland, common land/heath and pasture, and enhance the sense of history and connections with the Forest of Bere.</p> <p>Landscape Management Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the mosaic of woodland, heath and pasture which forms the relic fragment of the former Royal Forest of Bere. Increase awareness of the Forest of Bere. • Conserve and enhance the historic parklands at Staunton Park through replacement tree planting and the restoration of parkland pasture. • Conserve and manage ancient woodland and monitor/check the spread of introduced invasive 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage re-introduction of traditional woodland management techniques, such as coppicing. • Consider opportunities to create an extended area of heathland. • Encourage sensitive integration of paddock fencing and encourage replanting of hedgerows to conserve the field pattern. <p>Development Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider further opportunities for woodland planting within and around settlements and the urban edge to create screening. • Maintain the open rural gap between settlements and limit linear expansion and incremental development along roads. • Conserve the character of the rural lanes that cross through the area. Monitor traffic pressures and avoid upgrading and creation of a more urban character. • Consider potential to maximise opportunities for this area to provide a recreational gateway to the South Downs. 			

Table 6 – Landscape Character (Local – Winchester City Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Winchester Character Areas & Types (Winchester District Landscape Character Assessment (Winchester City Council, March 2004))				
Character Area 15 – South Winchester Downs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large area of tranquil, undulating chalk downs, stretching from Winchester to the Meon Valley, forming the southern boundary of the eastern end of the South Downs. • Well-drained area of upper chalk with occasional areas of Clay with Flints and thin calcareous topsoil. The landscape consequently has numerous hills, dry valleys, scarps and combes giving some long panoramic views towards the Isle of Wight and Fawley oil refinery for example, as well as views of a more enclosed intimate nature. • Remote, rural landscape of predominantly arable farmland with some mixed farming. The fields are often medium in size and were generally enclosed by informal means in the 17th Century, although later rationalisation has resulted in 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>larger, more regular fields. Hedgerows are generally strong, often with mature trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant areas of woodland, from small copses, game spinneys and chalk dells, to larger woods, a number of which comprise ancient semi-natural and replanted woodland. Some also show evidence of assarting. Beech and ash are characteristic tree species of the area, together with some oak and yew. Wooded scarps ('hangers') are also characteristic of the area. These wooded areas provide an important ecological corridor across much of the northern part of the area. • Remnant downland with areas of calcareous grassland on scarps. • Historic parkland and houses, including Preshaw House, Belmore house and Longwood Park. • Long history of settlement including Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age sites and deserted medieval village of Lomer. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-connected network of footpaths, tracks, drove roads and winding narrow lanes, together with straight sections of Roman Road. Footpaths include Wayfarer's Walk, Monarch's Way, Pilgrims Way, South Downs Way and Kings Way. Accessible countryside for leisure pursuits including footpaths, bridleways, gallops (e.g. Stephens Castle Down), motor cycle scrambles (e.g. Morestead), shooting (e.g. Longwood) and golf (e.g. Corhampton Down) Numerous scattered farms, hamlets and villages generally retaining a remote, rural, historic character. Settlements are small and loosely structured, either located on hill tops, (Owslebury, Upham, Ashton, and Upper Swanmore) or in sheltered valleys (Morestead, Dean and Dundry). These are generally well integrated with the landscape, screened by its topography and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>mature trees, as is Bishop's Waltham to the south of the area. Traditional building features and methods, including timber frames, flint, thatch, red brick, painted brick, vitrified brick, weatherboard (barns), clay tiles, thatch and slate.</p>			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and restore the structure and condition of woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing and replanting, ride and edge management, and the removal of invasive alien species. Replant using locally indigenous species. • Manage and replant medieval hedgerows to ensure they create a continuous ecological network and connect isolated habitats, particularly towards the south of the area. Replanting should use locally indigenous species and be generally kept below ridgelines. Remove post and wire/rail fencing and, if necessary, replace with hedging. • Manage and replant parkland trees as appropriate to ensure their conservation. Restore arable parkland to pasture. • Restore and enhance the biodiversity of arable farmland, by encouraging the retention of conservation headlands, wildlife strips and grass strips around fields, and the increased use of spring sown arable crops and retention of winter fallow fields. • Conserve the open parts of the area to sustain farmland birds and protect long views. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices, to minimise chemical and soil run-off. Restore areas of arable farmland to chalk downland. Conserve the tranquillity and visual and aural remoteness of the area and seek to restore it where the Morestead Road and B3035 have impinged on this. 			
Character Area 16 – Upper Meon Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively wide river valley landscape cutting through the chalk uplands and including the distinctive wide vale formed out of the soft chalk between Old Winchester Hill and Beacon Hill. South Downs ridge line (on an east/west axis), of which Beacon Hill and Old Winchester Hill form a part. This is bisected by the River Meon, which flows southwards. Clear alkaline spring water in meandering narrow channels, which are often braided, together with occasional lakes, ponds, mill chases, springs, watercress beds and ephemeral headwaters. Distinction in land use relating to topography; with arable farmland on the valley sides and 	High (within SDNP)	High	High Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible. It is noted that there is some inter visibility between

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>chalk downlands and grazed paddocks, water meadows and pastures within the valley flood plain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland is largely confined to scarps, steeper built-up valley sides and in association with parkland landscapes. • Predominantly small, regular fields subject to both informal and formal enclosure, especially over more clayey soils. The higher, more exposed areas form larger fields with regular boundaries which were subject to parliamentary enclosure, and irregular boundaries of informal enclosure, on the dip slopes. • Many historic parks on the valley floor and sides, including Warnford Park, Corhampton House, Midlington Place in Droxford and Hall Place in West Meon. These are generally enclosed by mature tree belts. • Many important ecological habitats, including calcareous grassland (SSSI's) on scarps at Old 			<p>panoramic viewpoints such as Old Winchester Hill across to Portsdown Hill.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Winchester Hill, Beacon Hill and Peake Wood; ancient semi-natural woodland, such as Halfway Wood and the aquatic habitat of the River Meon itself (designated as a SINC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rivers rise in chalk with clear spring water supporting rich aquatic flora and fauna. Rich and diverse habitats along floodplains including fen; carr; swamp; reedbed, ephemeral headwaters and unimproved neutral grassland/fen • Open feel to the north, with long panoramic views gained from high points such as Beacon Hill and Old Winchester Hill. From within the valley floor the landscape has a more enclosed feel, with views contained by landform and trees. • Numerous footpaths including the South Downs Way, Monarch's Way, and the Wayfarers Walk, which take advantage of routes along the river, through the river valley villages and meadows along the valley floor. A bridleway/cycle route follows the disused Meon Valley Railway line. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes within the character area are concentrated along the river valley, the A32 and the now disused railway line. Other routes mainly cross the river valley where villages have often developed. • Routes within the exposed arable areas are largely straight, often following ridgelines • Settlements are concentrated along the river valley at crossing points. They are generally loosely linear in form, of Saxon origin and typically characterised by 17th and 18th Century dwellings. Exton is an exception, being a nucleated village • Historic features include the Iron Age hill fort on Old Winchester hill, numerous tumuli (Bronze Age barrows) and the remains of St. John's House and the medieval site of the original village of Warnford in Warnford Park. • Traditional building features & methods, including brick and flint and clay plain tile and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	occasional use of longstraw and wheat-reed thatch.			
Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the unimproved areas of pasture and water meadows within the valley floor. • Conserve and maintain areas of calcareous grassland. • Conserve and restore the structure and condition of ancient semi-natural woodlands at Halfway Wood, Peake Wood and Old Winchester Hill (species rich Ash–Hazel woodland) as well as other scattered woodlands, through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting, ride and edge management. This would also be an area suitable for the reintroduction of native black poplar, <i>Populus nigra</i> • Control scrub encroachment on scarp to minimise loss of calcareous grassland. • Seek opportunities to restore arable to chalk downland, especially adjoining existing species-rich grassland. • Conserve and restore the hedgerow network to connect key habitats where appropriate. • Conserve important archaeological sites such as Old Winchester Hill fort. • Restore the water meadow structures and encourage appropriate management of the meadows. • Conserve and manage the rural character of the land, footpaths, tracks and visitor attractions. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the retention and traditional management of watercress beds, to ensure that they remain a characteristic feature of this area. • Encourage environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices, to minimise fertiliser and soil run-off for example, which could lead to the pollution of the River Meon • Restore and enhance the biodiversity of arable farmland, by encouraging the retention of conservation headlands, wildlife strips and grass strips around fields, and the increased use of spring sown arable crops and retention of winter fallow fields. • Conserve the rich bio-diversity associated with the clear spring water and the river banks. 			
Character Area 17 Hambledon Downs (including Converter Station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating rolling landform including part of the South Downs ridgeline to the north of character area where the highest points are at Teglease Down. The land gradually falls from the north-east to the Hambledon valley, but with a secondary ridge east/west of Hambledon. Scarps and dry valleys are common features. • Upper chalk geology with deposits of clay with flints to the east and west of Hambledon. This gives rise to shallow, well drained calcareous soils. 	High (majority lies within the SDNP)	Medium	High to Medium Theoretically there would be a degree of inter visibility.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Downs fall towards the south, to the dry Hambledon Valley with gravel deposits. A tributary of the River Wallington flows through the valley to the south of Hambledon. • Arable crop production dominates the area, interspersed with woodland and pasture on the steeper slopes. • A variety of copses, shelter-belts and woodlands, many of which are ancient semi-natural woodland and designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. • Medium to large irregular wavy fields formed through the enclosure of downland in medieval times, together with more regular fields created at the time of parliamentary enclosure. • Few historic parks, except those concentrated around the settlement of Hambledon. The main one Bury Lodge, a late 18th Century Park. • Habitats of ecological significance include ancient semi-natural woodland, and remnants of 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>unimproved calcareous grassland, both often associated with scarps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied degrees of visual enclosure, from the exposed downs to the more enclosed areas to the south of the character area, with a strong pattern of hedgerows, intermittent trees and woodland. • Numerous long views from high points on the Downs, in particular from Teglease Down, where there are long views over south Hampshire to the Isle of Wight, and views over Hambledon from the surrounding escarpments. • Tranquil rural nature with no major routes which passing through the area (the main one being the B2150). Routes consist of an intricate network of ancient minor roads, lanes and drove roads. These are mainly straight and open across the downs and winding and narrow elsewhere. • Sparsely populated area with one main settlement, Hambledon, located in a sheltered 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>base of scarp position, other dwellings include isolated farms with associated outbuildings and cottages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement of Hambledon has a distinctly linear form, dictated by the location of adjacent scarps. It has Roman origins and a Georgian architectural character. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the extension of existing chalk downland, through agricultural and planning policies (e.g. compensation for unavoidable loss of wildlife habitats resulting from planned development). Conserve the large-scale open rolling landscape of the Downs by concentrating any new planting in the valleys. Encourage the conservation and enhancement of the hangers and areas of unimproved calcareous grassland on scarp slopes. Encourage environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices, to minimise fertiliser and soil run-off for example, which could lead to the pollution of watercourses. Restore and enhance the biodiversity of arable farmland, by encouraging the retention of conservation headlands, wildlife strips and grass strips around fields, and the increased use of 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>spring sown arable crops and retention of winter fallow fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the protection and conservation of important wildlife and historic features such as ancient hedgerows and woodlands, tracks and historic parks, especially where they provide a link with other semi-natural habitats. • Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting, ride and edge management and the removal of invasive alien species. • Promote the introduction of less intensive farming methods to enhance biodiversity and reduce risks of pollution of the aquifer and both pollution and siltation of downstream watercourses. • Conserve and enhance the rural agricultural character and mosaic of landscape features, which create the contrasting scale of open and enclosed areas of downs. • Conserve and enhance the remote character and contrasting scale of open farmland and enclosed wooded areas of clay plateau. • Conserve and restore the landscape and built features of the historic parks as appropriate, in particular through continued replacement tree planting, woodland management and the restoration of pasture. • Monitor success of ecological strategies by surveying farmland birds and calcareous grassland plants 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Built Form Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist visually intrusive development on elevated ridges, including large-scale farm structures and telecommunications masts. Conserve the rural character and sparse pattern of farms and settlements. Ensure that the intimate rural character of the complex pattern of small roads, lanes and tracks is not altered through inappropriate road improvements. 			
Character Area 18 Forest of Bere Lowlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undulating landscape at the foot of the Chalk Downs which drop steeply down to the coastal plain at Portsdown Hill to the south of this area. Varied geology, mainly consisting of London Clay with areas of Bagshot sand and river valley alluvium. The catchment of the River Wallington, which flows east to west through the south of the character area, including tributary streams, wetlands and ponds. Land cover characterised by farmland and a high proportion of assarted woodland. The farmland is largely arable, with pasture concentrated on 	Medium	Medium	Medium Inter visibility is likely to be low to negligible given the well wooded nature of the area and built form of Denmead near its north-eastern edge.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>lower ground. However, it retains an exceptionally high cover of semi-natural habitats, including an extensive complex of base-rich neutral meadows along the tributaries of the Wallington, remnants of heathland (Wickham and Walton Heath Commons), neutral-acid grassland and marsh (Lye Heath Marsh and Hook Heath Meadows SSSIs), wood pasture (such as Anthill Common, Creech Walk, West Walk) and species rich ancient semi-natural woodland (such as Place Wood, Ham Coppice). It is therefore one of the most bio-diverse areas in Winchester District, with many areas designated at SINCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation woodland over heath, such as Walton Heath Plantation and 19th Century plantations such as parts of Creech Walk. • The area is historically strongly associated with the Royal Forest of Bere, which was once a royal hunting reserve, encompassing a much larger area than the present forest. The framework of 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>the landscape is typified to the south by assarts evolved from the piecemeal clearance of woodland from medieval times onwards, forming irregular enclosures and winding lanes. To the north of the area, parliamentary type enclosure is typical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwick Park and West Lodge historic parks lie within the area. Southwick Park, based on the site of a 12th Century Augustine Priory was developed as a deer park from the 16th Century and now accommodates HMS Dryad and a golf course. West lodge lies within West Walk Woodland as is a late 18th Century park. • Remote and enclosed feel to much of the area, due to the presence of woodland and narrow hedged roads. • Popular public woodland walks including West Walk and Creech Wood, supplemented by numerous rights of way, including Wayfarers Walk and Pilgrims Way. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes vary from straight roads with wide verges associated with heathland settlements and the pasture on clay and long winding narrow hedged routes through the mixed farmland and woodland. • Settlements are scattered throughout the area, with the largest ones located in the north and small shrunken hamlets and farms to the south such as Boarhunt. Sprawling 19th Century settlements associated with heathland to the north include Soberton Heath, and chalk-clay spring line settlements such as Denmead and estate villages such as Southwick. 			
Management Strategy	Landscape Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of the Forest of Bere • Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting, ride and edge management and the removal of invasive alien species. • Create a more heavily wooded matrix between woodland blocks such as West Walk and Creech 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Wood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve semi-natural grassland through the promotion of extensive grassing systems and hay making without fertiliser or herbicide. • Restore and enhance the biodiversity of arable farmland, by encouraging the retention of conservation headlands, wildlife strips and grass strips around fields, and the increased use of spring sown arable crops and retention of winter fallow fields. • Identify and restore ancient species-rich hedgerows. • Restore and appropriately manage former heathland areas, through clearance, grazing and controlled burning where appropriate. • Create wetland habitats along the River Wallington valley. • Improve habitat footpath linkages between Creech Wood and West Walk. • Conserve and enhance the parkland associated with Southwick Park. • Monitor the success of strategies by regular surveys of key species, particularly the distribution and abundance of those characteristic of unimproved grasslands and heaths. <p>Built Form Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the local urban edge, by planting locally indigenous hedgerows. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the impact of intrusive structures such as telecommunications masts and electricity pylons, through sensitive siting, screening and the use of underground cables. Retain the rural character of the local minor roads within the character area. 			
Character Area 19: Portsdown Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalk dip slope, rising evenly from north to south where it forms an east-west scarp along the northern edge of Portsmouth. Large, predominantly arable fields, with straight boundaries formed by late, formal enclosure, together with larger irregular fields bounded by lanes, resulting from informal post-medieval enclosure Sites of recognised ecological interest confined to secondary calcareous grassland that have developed on the steep slopes of man-made structures, as at Fort Southwick. However, area also likely to be of value to declining farmland birds and arable weeds Generally minimal hedgerow structure concentrated to the lower slopes where the 	High (location whilst not within the SDNP it is a prominent landscape with several scheduled ancient monuments)	Medium	Medium – Dominant elevated landscape with commanding views and inter visibility across the proposed Converter Station to the SDNP.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>hedgerows contain a variety of species and are often on banks. Few trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas of woodland along the northern base of the slope, including 19th Century plantations. Elsewhere however, there is a general lack of trees and woodland. • Elevated, exposed southern ridgeline gives long panoramic views over the Forest of Bere to the north. The land continues to rise to the south of the district boundary, ultimately forming an escarpment overlooking Portsmouth (and lying within Portsmouth City administrative boundary). • Series of narrow, irregular sunken lanes connecting the northern lowlands to the southern hilltop, probably representing old drove roads. The B2177 is the only road cutting diagonally up the hill and then along the ridge. • The Victorian Palmerston forts, Fort Nelson and Fort Southwick, together with Fort Widley (within Portsmouth City boundary) form an important 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>series of historic landmarks along the hilltop, with manmade, virtually treeless slopes to the north (Glacii).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other than the strong military presence along the southern ridge, this area contains little settlement, other than occasional farms located along the spring line. Evidence of deserted medieval villages at Boarhunt and adjacent to Mill Farm, Widley. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the open, unenclosed nature of the area through appropriate hedgerow management. This will be of benefit to farmland birds and the preservation of long views. Promote less-intensive agricultural practices to sustain arable weed flora and farmland birds. Promote restoration of arable to chalk grassland, especially extending existing areas of interest. Protect the narrow and rural character of the lanes in this area and their north-south direction, by resisting any road improvements which would threaten these features Conserve the open panoramic views to the north by avoiding new development in prominent or inappropriate locations. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Built form strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the setting of Fort Southwick and Fort Nelson • Conserve and respect the scattered nature of settlement in the area and its visually remote character. • Integrate new development into the surrounding rural landscape through the use of appropriate siting and screening with indigenous planting. • Avoid locating new agricultural buildings in prominent, visually intrusive locations. • Conserve and promote the use of local building materials such as red brick, flint and clay tiles. 			
<p>20 Lower Meon Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A linear, fairly narrow river valley with gently sloping sides, situated within the clay lowlands of the Hampshire Basin. • The area has a complex geological make-up, with riverine associated alluvium and gravel passing through bands of clays, sands and loam. • The Lower Meon Valley floor has a distinctively riparian character, with a flat low lying flood plain, with riverside pastures and marshy grassland. • Many of these retain high species-richness. 	<p>High (within SDNP)</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Given the distance and limited inter visibility it is considered that the effects of the proposed Converter Station</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Important ecological habitats within the area include the river itself and agriculturally unimproved meadows, such as Huntage and Wickham Meadows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valley floor and sides are typified by paddocks and pastures (enclosed meadows), with little remaining evidence of original water meadows. • The adjoining sloping fields, are typified by medium irregular assarted fields, particularly to the south, and larger parliamentary fields to the north. • The Character area is well treed, with willow-lined watercourses and riverside woodlands and valley side woods, many of which are designated as SSSI's or SINC's, and are remnants of ancient woodland. This well treed character creates a sense of intimacy and enclosure. • Historic Parks are commonly found in river valley locations. Rookesbury Park for example is 			would be negligible

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>situated to take advantage of river valley views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered pastoral and rural character of the valley floor with few detracting influences. • Routes within the character area generally follow the valley, on the higher ground of the valley sides. • A sparse pattern of settlement, with dwellings generally located on the higher ground of the valley sides. Wickham is the main settlement within the character area. This compact nucleated historic village has expanded east and west of the river around a medieval planned centre. Knowle is also developing as a new, nucleated village with a character strongly influenced by its previous use as a Victorian hospital. • Traditional building materials in the area are influenced by the clay geology and include red and grey bricks and clay plain tiles. Later buildings such as Knowle hospital are also 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>roofed with slate. Thatch is not common in this area and flint is rare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disused railway line, which follows the river valley side, creates a distinctive tree-line feature within the landscape and part is used as a bridleway/cycleway 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain and enhance the rural and riparian character of the area. Identify, conserve and enhance areas of agriculturally unimproved neutral grassland and water meadows. Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting, and the removal of invasive alien species. Encourage the creation of new woodlands to link with existing woodland in adjacent character areas, where appropriate. Restore and enhance hedgerow structures through replanting and appropriate management. Improve footpath linkages to the disused railway line and the Forest of Bere. Encourage environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices to minimise 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>fertiliser and soils run-off, which could lead to the pollution of the River Meon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and restore the landscape and built features of the historic parks as appropriate, in particular through continued replacement tree planting, woodland management and the restoration of pasture. • Encourage the restoration and replanting of hedgerows within golf courses in order to maintain the historic field pattern, using appropriate indigenous species. • Conserve the rich bio-diversity associated with the clear spring water. • Restore fields that have been subdivided into paddocks, through the removal of post and rail fencing and sheds for example <p>Built Form Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future development should be sensitive to the historic character of settlements within the character area. • The compact nature of existing settlements should be respected and enhanced, with the avoidance of ribbon development. • Conserve and promote the use of typical local building materials such as red brick, blue brick, clay plain tiles and natural slate. • Sensitively locate buildings within the countryside, avoiding open ridge-lines and integrating them into the landscape setting, and incorporate new indigenous planting where appropriate. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the impact of intrusive structures such as telecommunications masts and electricity pylons, through sensitive siting, screening and the use of underground cables. Conserve and enhance the rural character of existing roads and lanes and avoid inappropriate road improvements where possible. 			

Table 7 – Landscape Character (Local – Havant Borough Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
<p>Havant Landscape Character Areas (Havant Borough Landscape Character Assessment (Havant Borough Council, February 2007))</p> <p>This section refers to Landscape Character Areas, a more detailed information on specific local landscape areas is covered in the LCA.</p>				
<p>A – Pasture and Woodland</p> <p>9: Waterlooville Golf Course</p> <p>10:</p>	<p>Physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying geology is a variety of Tertiary sands, sandy clays and gravels, with occasional narrow valleys underlain by periglacial clay (Head) deposits giving rise to poor quality acidic soils and a 	Medium	Medium	Medium – Limited inter visibility – views are enclosed by landform

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
Blendworth Common and woodlands	<p>range of mainly poor light or slowly permeable soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An undulating landform, with some steep sided small valleys and elevated low ridges • Numerous surface streams and ditches. <p>Biodiversity and vegetation pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils have led to a landscape of un-intensively farmed pasture • A mosaic of heathland, poor grassland and woodland • Grassland is a mixture of acidic and generally unimproved grassland in the east and unimproved neutral grassland further west • A well wooded landscape, with broadleaved woodland some of which is ancient, semi-natural woodland, with some mixed plantation adjacent to the broadleaved woodland • Bracken is associated with the grassland and scrub is associated with the woodland 			<p>and woodland therefore it is considered effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This landscape character type covers an area of 100 hectares. 30% of the area is deciduous woodland, 25% is unimproved neutral grassland, 22.5% is heathland, and 12.7% is recent plantation woodland. The remaining area includes built development and gardens, scrub, semi-improved grassland and a pond. <p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type was largely unenclosed commonland and woodland throughout the historic period, with little evidence of settlement • The unenclosed heath of Blendworth Common and woodland of Bell's Copse retain the historic landscape character. <p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no settlement within the type in Havant Borough but the Pasture and Woodland (Heath Associated) type forms a part of a larger area of low density roadside settlements and small farms • A network of forest tracks and rides and major route 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>corridors.</p> <p>Experiential qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed landscape, with views limited by landform, woodlands and thick hedgerows • In places a quiet landscape, however the major roads, and overhead power lines reduce the sense of tranquillity • Areas of woodland and heathland with open access, making this landscape character type more accessible to the public. 			
<p>Management Strategy</p>	<p>Landscape management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain variety of vegetation types to maintain areas of contrast i.e. heathland, scrub, native broadleaf woodland, and conifers • New woodland planting should not encroach on the open character of areas of heathland • Any new woodland planting should be native broadleaved woodland • Encourage management of areas of grassland used for horse grazing to avoid over grazing. • Encourage the use of hedgerows for field sub-divisions and encourage management of existing 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>hedgerows.</p> <p>Built form and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New built form should be carefully considered within this area to avoid damage to the rural character • Where new development is unavoidable, siting and location should take into account the open landscape character and the impact on surrounding views within this predominantly development free area • Retain low key rural character for tracks and any new roads, avoiding unsympathetic engineering solutions, and the loss of vegetation for sight lines. 			
<p>B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland</p> <p>3: Woodcroft Farm</p> <p>7ii: Purbrook Heath</p> <p>7i: Purbrook Heath</p>	<p>Physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology is a wide range of Tertiary clays, sands, clayey sands and gravels which give rise to a variety of loamy, or clayey seasonally waterlogged soils • A low lying undulating landform with small hills and small enclosed valleys • Numerous surface streams and ditches. <p>Biodiversity and vegetation pattern</p>	Medium	Medium	Medium – Limited inter visibility – views are enclosed by mature hedgerows and woodland therefore it

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
<p>11: A3 (M) Eastern corridor</p> <p>20: Staunton Country Park</p> <p>21: Southleigh Forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mosaic of predominately grassland and woodland with the occasional area of arable land on more fertile soils • Medium-sized irregularly shaped fields and woodlands with hedgerows, hedgebanks and mature hedgerow trees • Woodland is predominantly broadleaved with some ancient, semi-natural woodland and some forestry scrub • Much of the grassland is agriculturally improved grassland although there are some fields with more species rich neutral grassland • The landscape character type covers an area of 724 hectares. 42% of the area is intensive agriculture, 21% is deciduous woodland, 17% of the area is covered by development and gardens and 6% is unimproved neutral grassland. The other 13% includes scrub, plantation woodland, parkland, ponds, and fragments of chalk grassland and heathland. 			<p>is considered effects of the. proposed Converter Station would be negligible</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, this was a mix of parkland, woodland, common land and agricultural land with the proportions of each type varying through time. Trackways were more numerous across the area than well-made roads The historic landscape character of open parkland of Staunton Park is retained in the landscape. The predominantly rural historic landscape character continues in the surviving field patterns which are a mixture of varying sized fields with mainly straight boundaries. These represent the enclosure of former heath and woodland into agricultural fields Areas of woodland are derived from the survival of pre-1810 woodland or later plantations on previous areas of woodland, associated with the Forest of Bere and Emsworth Common Early brickworks were established on the commons in the 18th century, utilising the local clays and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>available timber</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two main phases of the enclosure of common land and woodland clearance in the early 18th and 19th centuries led to the creation of more extensive agricultural areas • A series of large gentleman's houses, with associated gardens and parkland were established roughly along the 30m contour in the early 19th century, taking advantage of the open views to the south across their parkland to the harbour and beyond • This LCT was generally very sparsely settled, with isolated farms established following woodland clearance in the early 19th century • Until the explosion of residential development in the 20th century, this landscape type covered a far more extensive area • The historical development of different parts of this landscape character type varies, and is discussed at 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>LCA level.</p> <p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very sparsely settled, with generally isolated farms, the majority of which date to the 19th century • Farmsteads are generally of a Regular Courtyard or Loose Courtyard layout • Several of the gentleman's houses survive, though the setting of some have been adversely affected by adjacent development • Some good groups of 18th and 19th century farm buildings survive, predominantly of brick with tile or slate roofs • Vernacular building materials in this area include timber-framing and thatch, superseded by flint, brick and plain tile • Scattered farmsteads, hamlets and small villages • The presence of parks indicates the recreational use made by wealthy landowners of this poor and 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>unproductive landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winding roads and lanes link the urban areas with scattered farms and the villages outside the Borough The low-lying landscape between Havant and Waterlooville provides a major transport corridor. <p>Experiential qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited views due to the numerous woodlands and hedgerows, producing an enclosed landscape with a great variety and contrast The presence of a major communication route detracts from the relative tranquillity of this enclosed landscape Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling and horse riding. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, and where necessary strengthen, the diversity of habitats by encouraging restoration of neutral grassland, management of hedgerows and woodland and wildlife-friendly gardening 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the wildlife connectivity between habitats through the planting of street trees and other pockets of habitat in order to promote movement between the different habitats • Consider the potential impact of new development on the habitat resource • Maintain and enhance broadleaved woodland as a valuable ecological resource and ensure that all ancient semi-natural woodland is appropriately managed • Continued management through active coppicing of the woodland where appropriate • Encourage substantial planting of trees and woodlands as part of any mitigation proposals for new development to retain a wooded enclosed character • Manage scrub to prevent encroachment on other habitat types • Promote active management of remaining traditional features of the agricultural landscape such as hedgerows ecological resource • Encourage better management of areas of grassland used for horse grazing to avoid over grazing. • Encourage the use of hedgerows for field sub-divisions, rather than post and rail fencing or other unsightly or uncharacteristic fencing and encourage management of existing hedgerows • Enhance the recreational value of the area and in particular, the development of a more comprehensive footpath and bridleway network in that countryside nearest to centres of population. <p>Built form and development</p>			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of new development should avoid ridges and areas of high ground and provide adequate boundary treatment which does not erode the adjacent semi enclosed wooded rural character • Seek to enhance integration of buildings at the urban fringe, for example through selective screening and integration into the wider vegetation pattern • New infrastructure should have a simple rural character, avoiding unnecessary signage and suburbanising trends i.e. lighting. 			
C – Urban Lowland 1: Waterlooille and historic route 2: Waterlooille western suburbs 4: Waterlooille Business Park 5: Purbrook	<p>Physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology is a wide range of Tertiary clays, sands, clayey sands and gravels which give rise to a variety of loamy, or clayey seasonally waterlogged soils • Gently undulating landform • Numerous surface watercourses. <p>Biodiversity and vegetation pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenity grassland, parkland and woodland all provide a significant ecological resource within the urban area • There is a strong element of broadleaved woodland 	Medium	Medium	Medium – Limited inter visibility due to extent of built form therefore it is considered effects of the proposed Converter Station would be

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
<p>and Waterlooville - eastern suburbs</p> <p>6: Purbrook</p> <p>7ii: Purbrook Heath</p> <p>8: A3 (M) corridor residential area</p>	<p>in this landscape character type, some of which is ancient, semi-natural woodland and occurs as both large patches and small strips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are small areas of coniferous plantation; these tend to be located close to other areas of broadleaved woodland • Remnant mature hedgerow trees and small woodland copses are a feature of the built environment • Strong corridors of native vegetation along stream networks • Rear gardens provide swathes of vegetation with a high percentage of non-native plant species • School playing fields, recreation grounds and sports pitches provide open areas of grassland • Areas of allotments producing a variety of colour, texture and contrasting form to the built environment • The landscape character type covers an area of 1147 hectares. 90% of the area is covered by built 			negligible.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>development and gardens and 7% is deciduous woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The other 3% includes small fragments of parkland, intensive agriculture, scrub, plantation woodland, and unimproved neutral grassland. <p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This type remained largely unsettled until the clearance of parts of the forest of Bere in the 19th century. The Queen's Inclosure is an important remnant of the earlier historic landscape character which is retained into the current landscape. The woodland clearance resulted in the creation of agricultural fields. These were predominantly geometric in shape and defined by straight boundaries. Although the LCT is heavily populated, many of the property boundaries between streets and phases of development retain the earlier hedgerow 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small settlements developed at crossroads on the main London to Portsmouth Road, with isolated farms established in the 19th century to manage the newly cleared land • Settlement on the main road expanded in ribbon form until the explosion of residential development in the 20th century, particularly the 60's and 70's. <p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area retains little historic built survival, and the context and setting of the few survivals has been radically altered by later development • Industrial areas, colleges and schools with open sports pitches and car parks are predominantly located towards the periphery of the type, • Little or no transitional zone against the wider agricultural landscape, resulting in a clearly defined urban edge • Historic routeways predominant along ridgelines, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>with additional streets leading off in a perpendicular alignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mix of road alignments with linear historic routes contrasting with newer areas of dwellings set around crescents and curving road formats. <p>Experiential qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The undulating landform provides areas of enclosure and a sense of place. • Elevated locations can provide long views out to adjacent rural areas • The urban environment, with a high volume of traffic detracts from any sense of tranquillity. Quieter pockets however can be found away from the main traffic arteries within cul-de-sacs and the open areas of recreational grassland • There is a high level of accessibility throughout this landscape character type, often along busy main traffic arteries. • Previous public rights of way can still exist providing 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	attractive routeways through this predominantly built environment.			
Management Strategy	Landscape management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a green infrastructure to connect different habitats within the urban context would be beneficial to biodiversity providing a means of movement and migration through the urban areas • Retain and manage small woodlands, groups of trees or individual trees as important features within the built environment • Maintain and enhance broadleaved woodland as it is a valuable ecological resource • Propose tree and shrub planting to strengthen the ecological value of open areas of grassland (recreation ground and sports fields) • Enhance the connectivity between habitats through the planting of street trees and other pockets of habitat in order to make movement between the different habitats easier for wildlife 			
D Settled Chalk Ridge 12: Portsdown Hill	Physical characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology is chalk which has given rise to Brown and Grey Rendzinas soils, characterised by their shallow, well drained but easily eroded 	Medium	Medium	Medium Inter visibility between the

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>calcareous nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very distinctive landform comprising an elevated ridge with steep scarp face (typical of the junction with other geological strata) and gently sloping dip slope • The scarp forms a typical linear winding belt with a high prominent ridgeline, which creates a strong skyline and backcloth • General absence of surface water features. • Biodiversity and vegetation pattern • Large stretches of arable fields, with thin intermittent hedgerows and the occasional woodland copse • Chalk grassland covers a large expanse of this landscape character type and supports a unique and species rich community that cannot survive on other types of grassland • There is a significant resource of amenity grassland within this character type, associated with the broadleaved, semi-natural woodland, some of which 			<p>northern edge and the SDNP.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>is ancient replanted woodland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some scattered scrub within the woodland • This landscape character type covers an area of 140 hectares. 35% of the area is covered by built development and gardens, 33% is chalk grassland and • 21% is intensive agriculture. The other 11% includes semi-improved grassland, woodland, scrub and parkland. <p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk ridge was a focus of very early human activity, and a particularly important site of early funerary monuments • It was settled during the Roman period, and the impressive prominence of the scarp was utilised during the early 19th century for the creation of a line of huge Palmerston forts • The eastern end of the ridge has been converted historically into agricultural fields, although the 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>hedgerows that define its historic landscape character have become degraded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chalk has been quarried, and converted to lime, over a long period. <p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the predominately rural areas, there is a low-density settlement pattern, characterised by dispersed farmsteads. Adjacent to the urban areas, the settlement pattern follows the landform with some dwellings on higher ground sited to take advantage of views Vernacular building materials in this landscape type are typical of the chalk lands i.e. downland flint, red brick and clay tiles Redundant chalk quarries provide contained areas for industry and other businesses The elevated landform often provides good lines of communication with historic routeways along the ridges. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiential qualities • o Elevated locations providing long views, big skies and a strong sense of openness • Areas of tranquillity, with faint noises picked up from traffic within adjacent valleys and lower plains • For visitors to enjoy the views from elevated areas, car parks are provided at some of the key vantage points. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain and manage woodland copses as important features within this open landscape and improve hedgerows. Encourage the removal of non-native coniferous wooded areas • Encouragement of appropriate grazing and other management is essential to maintain the rich biodiversity of chalk grassland • Amenity grassland should be managed for the dual benefits of biodiversity and public access • Encourage better management of areas of grassland used for horse grazing to avoid over grazing • Encourage the use of hedgerows for field sub-divisions, rather than post and rail fencing or other unsightly fencing and encourage management of existing hedgerows 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of field margins for ecological benefits by providing habitat through hedgerows and land that is not cultivated for farming • Where necessary enhance habitat connectivity through street trees and the creation of new habitat patches, particularly around the road network which provides a barrier for movement of wildlife. <p>Built form and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should be avoided within this open landscape and where necessary should not impact on the open character or important views • Location of telecommunication masts must be controlled and where necessary clustered to conserve open stretches of unspoilt ridgelines 			
<p>E – Urban Upper Harbour Plain</p> <p>13: Historic Bedhampton</p> <p>14: Havant historic core</p> <p>15: Bedhampton and Havant - north western</p>	<p>Physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology is made up of river terrace deposits with some periglacial deposits (Head), overlying a mixture of chalk formations, Tertiary sands and clays • A combination of freely draining slightly acidic soils with more slowly permeable seasonally wet loamy and clayey soils • A very gentle undulating landform, with some local 	Medium	Medium	Medium – Limited inter visibility due to extent of built form therefore it is considered effects of

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
suburbs 16: Leigh Park 17: West Leigh 18: West Leigh Industrial Estate	<p>elevated areas and simple low lying shallow but steep sided streams and river valleys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High density of streams and rivers. <p>Biodiversity and vegetation pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream side vegetation forms organic patterns of open grassland, shrubs and small woodlands throughout the built environment • Remnant mature hedgerow trees can be a feature within wide grass verges • School playing fields, recreation grounds and sports pitches provide open areas of amenity grassland • Areas of allotments producing a variety of colour, texture and contrasting form to the built environment • There are some patches of broadleaved woodland, broadleaved plantation, and parkland, as well as habitat rich residential development • Other habitats occur in isolation such as ponds • The Landscape character type covers an area of 			<p>the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>1,031 hectares. 95% of the area is covered by built development and gardens. The other 5% includes grassland.</p> <p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally a mix of commons and woodland, this landscape type was subject to enclosure and clearance in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Stockheath • Common survives as an open space which retains the earlier historic landscape character • A number of new landowners established estates here, with parkland giving way to agricultural land • A major historic route, dating to the Roman period, ran along the southern boundary of the type, along which a series of small towns developed in the medieval period • Within Havant Borough, these small market towns became the focus of extensive residential development to their north, in the post-war period. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development radiating out from historic core 18th and 19th century building largely confined to small historic cores along • the historic route. Early 20th century building extends beyond this in piecemeal fashion • Huge areas of housing now dominating this type were created in a number of phases in the immediate post-war period • Contrasting neighbouring areas with different building styles, i.e. bungalows, two storey terraces, semi detached dwellings and industrial units Main traffic arteries loosely radiating out from historic core, with wide boulevards linking adjacent neighbourhoods. <p>Experiential qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the predominately low lying landform, long views are limited within the built environment. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>Where there are elevated areas, views to surrounding open areas can be a surprise and a relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Away from the main traffic arteries, quieter areas can be found. However, motorway corridors, industrial sites and overhead power lines can remove the sense of tranquillity • Settlements with a high density of road networks can provide access throughout. Links for pedestrians are often poor and along traffic highways. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain and manage small woodlands, groups of trees or individual trees as important features within the built environment • Additional importance should be placed on mature trees within the vicinity of urban woodlands as an extension of their character • Retain, manage and encourage new tree planting within rear gardens to conserve their collective vegetated character • Encourage tree planting along roads and within areas of grassland to improve their character and assist the creation of new habitat patches to make the movement of wildlife between habitats more 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>simple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of field margins for ecological benefits by providing habitat through hedgerows and land that is not cultivated for farming Manage sports pitches, amenity grassland and parkland for the dual benefits of biodiversity and public recreation. 			
<p>H -Open Lower Harbour Plain 13: Historic Bedhampton 41: South Moor and Broadmarsh coastal park</p>	<p>Physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River terrace and periglacial deposits over a mix of Tertiary bedrock including chalk, sands and clays, producing freely draining soils and loamy soils with a naturally high water content A mix of high grade agricultural soils supporting intensive arable production with contrasting poor quality soils along the harbour edge producing areas of rough grassland Low lying and predominantly flat with some local variations producing smooth low mounds Manmade earth works adjacent to the harbour edge are visibly prominent within this open flat landscape A high density of streams and water courses, many 	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium – No inter visibility or views due to topography therefore it is considered effects of the proposed Converter Station would be negligible.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>channelled into field side ditches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small tidal inlets with contrasting tidal conditions of open mud banks and a discrete water channel which are hidden by water at high tide. <p>Biodiversity and vegetation pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium size predominantly arable fields with sparse intermittent hedgerow vegetation • Small woodland copses and hedged paddocks form features adjacent farmsteads • Occasional woodland shelter belt sited randomly within the open landscape plain • Woodland tends to be broadleaved woodland with no ancient, semi-natural woodland occurring within this character type • Some scrub but predominantly areas of coastal grazing marsh adjacent to the harbour side • There is a significant resource of coastal grazing marsh, adjacent to the coast and often linked to 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>agricultural fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassland tends to be improved for agriculture. Some semi-improved neutral grassland occurs adjacent to this agricultural grassland Development tends to exist in small pockets with the gardens integrating into the habitat mosaic The landscape character type covers an area of 1,138 hectares. 53% of the area is intensive agriculture, 21% of the area is covered by development and gardens, coastal habitats cover 14% of the area and 6% is semi-improved grassland. The other 6% includes woodland, scrub, neutral grassland and freshwater habitats. <p>Historic influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early occupation of this landscape type evidenced by finds dating back to the Neolithic period, with early utilisation of the coastal areas including salt production through many centuries Roman roads and the Wadeway provided access to 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>and through this landscape type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater continuity of agriculture than in some other landscape types within the Borough evidenced by the survival of medieval farm complexes • The establishment of major estates on this fertile and valuable agricultural land • The presence of springs, streams and coastal inlets led to the location of early water and tide mills • Early sea-based industries developed including ship and boat-building, oyster farming/fishing, salt production and aggregate winning • These traditional industries have largely given way to leisure-based industries including yacht building, maintenance and chandlery. <p>Built form and settlement pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements on the mainland sited to take advantage of the spring-line • Settlements generally comprise Irregular Row villages and hamlets, originally comprising single or 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>groups of farms, providing a focus for limited additional building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is one of the few landscape types within the Borough where rural villages and hamlets survive within their rural landscape context • The majority of medieval churches within the Borough outside the urban areas are situated within this landscape type • Farmsteads are generally of a Loose or Regular Courtyard plan, and incorporate barns, stables and occasionally granaries on staddle stones. They continue to be important elements within the built environment • Traditional vernacular building materials within this landscape type were originally timber-framing and thatch, superseded by flint, brick and plain tile o Flint and brick boundary walls are a particular feature within this landscape type • Towards the harbour edge holiday villages with a dense built character and often with a high density 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>of non-native trees and shrubs contrast with adjacent areas of the open landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low density industrial development of large shed style buildings with large open areas of hard standing and wide roads • Yacht building yards with marinas remodelling the harbour edge • A range of roadway characteristics. Main traffic arteries with high volumes of traffic. Engineering works including bridges and embankments are prominent due to the flat landform and proximity to the water's edge. In contrast open unclassified straight roads with a strong rural character, low volume of traffic and the occasional remnant hedgerow tree forming a distinctive landmark. <p>Experiential qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open character allows long views and big skies across the flat agricultural plain. Vertical elements can become prominent landmarks within this open landscape which can provide interesting features, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>restrict views or degrade the overall landscape character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open long views from harbour side to adjacent landscape types • Due to the open character noise can carry from busy traffic arteries • Parts of the open coastal plain are accessible by car and on foot, however many areas are inaccessible notably due to the extensive arable landscape. 			
Management Strategy	<p>Landscape management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect the current habitat mosaic and where appropriate enhance the ecological diversity through appropriate habitat creation • Maintain and manage the undeveloped swathe of coastal grazing marsh adjacent the harbour edge. Maintain the organic form of the rills and streams within this • Maintain as far as possible the natural stretches of shoreline and ensure soft engineering techniques are used as future flood defences. Avoid hard engineering solutions within this semi natural environment • Improve boundary treatment with tree and shrub planting along adjacent areas of open urban 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of hedgerows along field boundaries and maintain and manage and plant new hedgerow trees • Encourage management of areas of grassland used for horse grazing to avoid over grazing. Encourage the use of hedgerows for field sub-divisions, rather than post and rail fencing or other unsightly fencing and encourage management of existing hedgerows. • Enhance habitat connectivity through street trees and the creation of new habitat patches to make the movement of wildlife between habitats more simple • Encourage the use of field margins for ecological benefits by providing habitat through hedgerows and land that is not cultivated for farming • Maintain and enhance broadleaved woodland as it is a valuable ecological resource 			

Table 8 – Landscape Character (Local – Portsmouth City Council)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
<p>Portsmouth Urban Character Areas (Portsmouth Urban Characterisation (Portsmouth City Council, March 2011))</p> <p>(Note the following are relevant extracts from the above document as there is no comprehensive feature or detailed site by site appraisal)</p>				
<p>1 Anchorage Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area retains much of its open character created by landscaped verges and relatively low building heights with open views across Langstone Harbour. • Predominately flat with boundary open to coastline. • Provides a large proportion of the city's employment space – industrial estates and business centres, wharf with associated gravel workings, sailing school and sports facilities. Industrial areas have a relatively open feel with large areas of green verges and tree planting and many units re landscaped to reduce their visual impact. • One of the key routes onto Portsea Island and due to its detached location has a high car ownership conveying an overcrowded and cluttered appearance in Anchorage Park. 	<p>Medium (although there is the presence of scheduled ancient monuments in the Conservation Area, and a strong sense of openness and views across the harbour, the road network and</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium and capable of absorbing some change.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular but isolated residential neighbourhood with high quality housing (Anchorage Park) 2 storey detached / semi-detached with a green and leafy quality derived from landscaped verges, small park and front gardens. • Traffic noise from A27 and Eastern Road a key detractor in an otherwise quiet area. The Road is however described as a pleasant and scenic route onto Portsea island lined by wide landscaped verges with wide views. • Energy recovery facility on Quartermaine Road is a dominant feature as well as Great Saltern Golf Course and Portsmouth Outdoor Centre. • Areas of distinct character include Anchorage Park, Airport Industrial Estates and Great Saltern North (consisting of two large recreational areas). • Hilsea Lines Conservation Area forms the northern most section and consists of overgrown ramparts and a moat most of which is designated as a scheduled ancient monument and Local Wildlife Site. 	noise are a detracting feature.		

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
2 Baffins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east coast of Portsea Island and predominately flat. • Mix of terrace resident streets and large areas of open space including Great Salterns Recreation Ground, a golf driving range and allotments. • Eastern boundary provides views across Milton Common and Langstone Harbour to Hayling Island – noise from traffic on Eastern Road can detract from the pleasantness of open spaces to the east. • Area can seem detached, has a quieter suburban character due to areas of open space which restrict movement with a lower density of housing. • Streetscape is one of narrow roads and pavements, on street parking, small walls bounding dwellings with little vegetation. Dwellings are mainly early 20th century 2 storey terraces and further east a row of 1950s three storey flats set within communal gardens. • The area includes four Listed Buildings and two Local Wildlife Sites. 	Medium to Low (Some Listed Buildings and locally valued features) – Eastern Road and associated noise is a detracting feature.	Medium to low	Medium to low

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark features close to Eastern Road include Portsmouth College and Great Salterns House. The area is divided into five areas of distinct character with Great Saltern South, Eastern Road and Baffins Pond being the most relevant to this study. 			
7 Cosham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the mainland just north of Portsea Island it extends up to Portsdown Hill. Largely a residential area with a range of property styles and ages. Majority of properties date from 1910 to 1938 with older properties with Old Wymering Conservation Area outside the study area. Roads leading up to the slope and vantage points along the peak of the hill offer spectacular panoramic views across the city. Well-connected in terms of accessibility. Fort Widley is a scheduled ancient monument, much of the open space along Portsdown Hill is designated as SSSI and around Fort Widley is a Local Wildlife Site. 	Medium (although there is the presence of scheduled ancient monument this and other designation lie outside of the study area).	Medium	Medium and capable of absorbing some change.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>There are also a number of Listed Buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area cuts through the eastern corner of Portsdown Hill Area of Distinct Character – where Fort Widley dominates the area and a row of large detached villas line the crest of the hill with a series of small quiet leafy housing developments slope steeply on the reverse side of the hill to the north. 			
9 Drayton and Farlington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms a gateway for people approaching the city from the east and slopes upwards away from the coast located in the elevated chalk ridge known as Portsdown Hill and which conveys a strong sense of openness and views across the city. Largely developed between the First and Second World Wars it is predominately residential with significant employment uses and areas of open space, sport pitches and a nature reserve. The local centre on Havant Road provides a mix of retail and community uses. Industrial estates to the centre and south east. Pleasant, leafy suburban character with wide tree lined avenues, grassy verges and front gardens with trees 	<p>Medium (although there is the presence of scheduled ancient monument the road network and noise are a detracting feature).</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium and capable of absorbing some change.</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>and shrubs. Neatly maintained detached / semi-detached properties with off street parking mainly two storey apart from properties off Havant Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development mainly in a grid pattern though more organic further north and long avenues with views through. • Noise from A27 is a significant impact but playing fields and employment uses act as a buffer. It is considered that the area has low accessibility due to limited bus and train services and nature of topography. • Whilst in close proximity to the sea, playing fields, Farlington Marshes and A27 / M27 separate the developed area from the coastline. • Substantial areas of open space including Portsdown Hill, playing fields north of the A27, Farlington Marshes a designated nature reserve and a landmark feature within the study area, designated as a Local Nature Reserve, SSSI, Ramsar and SPA. In addition, 17 Listed Buildings / structures and Fort Purbook is a scheduled ancient monument. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area cuts through all four Areas of Distinct Area – Farlington Marshes, Industrial Estate, Portsdown Hill east and Drayton & Farlington. 			
10 Eastney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastney is located in the south eastern corner of Portsea Island and its development pattern has been heavily influenced by military establishments including Fort Cumberland and Royal Marine Barracks. Some areas were used for tipping dockyard waste and then domestic refuse. Area is dominated by residential development. Housing was developed in 1950s/ 60s to accommodate navy and a 1980s marina development and more recent blocks of apartments developed since. Remaining areas include Fort Cumberland, former defence research facility, marina and associated facilities, caravan park and open space as well as a swimming pool and retail area. Wide range of architectural styles. Predominately flat low lying and bounded by the sea with footpaths and beaches affording views out across 	Medium (Whilst includes a number of national designations these have been degraded by the surrounding quality of the landscape character).	Medium	Medium

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>the Solent to Isle of Wight and Langstone Harbour. Open in character. Landmark feature is Fort Cumberland / research facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of communal open space, parade grounds near the Marine Barracks and area of nature conservation, play area and Bransbury Park. • Poor accessibility. • Various designations including listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, local wildlife sites and the eastern shoreline is a Ramsar, SPA, SSSI and part of the Solent Maritime SAC. • Areas of distinct character within the study area includes the Glory Hole (residential from 1960 to 2000) and Fort Cumberland. 			
16 Milton West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the centre of Portsea Island. • Residential uses are located predominately to north west and south east separated by a hospital and commercial users. In the heart is the Pompey Centre – retail warehouses, leisure, restaurants, hotel, surgery 	Medium	Medium	Medium and capable of absorbing some

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>and Fratton Park football stadium. Recreational facilities at Milton Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Townscape character varies throughout – the south residential properties are located in dense terraces on a grid pattern, typical Victorian 2 storey, whilst north the styles / ages of St Mary’s hospital, maze of winding services roads and location points creates an enclosed disorientating townscape. • Milton Park is the only significant area of open space – popular and well used by residents adjoining the area. • Goldsmith Avenue a key east west route provides links to city centre and railway station – eastern boundary formed by Milton Road and forming a main route to the seafront and suffers congestion at peak periods and busier in summer months, events or football matches. • No designations within the study area. • Key landmarks of relevance include Milton Barn within Milton Park and former Linington’s Garage, both off Milton Road. 			change.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area includes three areas of distinct character: Priory Crescent, The Pompey Centre and St Mary's Hospital. 			
17 Milton East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the eastern side of Portsea Island, Milton alongside the Baffins was one of the last areas of Portsmouth to be urbanised. Range of landuses throughout; residential to west with large spaces to the east including a number of commercial facilities. St James's Hospital covers a considerable area at the heart of Milton East. There are a number of community facilities scattered throughout the area. Incremental development has resulted in a mix of building types and styles throughout. The area has a generally quiet character with the exception of Milton Road where a number of shops are located. Mix of building types and styles throughout – a mix of low density estates constructed after 1960s extend along Moorings Way. Most are 2 storey semi-detached 	Medium	Medium	Medium and capable of absorbing some change.

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>or terraces set within small leafy and open estates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milton Common to the north was formally part of Langstone Harbour and known as Milton Lake. Landfill across the area up to the 1970s created additional landmass and a recreational area. • Predominately flat, eastern boundary former by Langstone Harbour with coastal areas exposed. Residential properties are set back. Coastline offers panoramic views as well as walking and cycling routes. Large open spaces are characteristic and include Brans bury Park to the south as well as City's largest allotment to the east. Milton Common, University Sports pitches. Landscape grounds around the hospital and cemetery contribute to general open character of the area. • Roads become heavily congested during peak periods, summer months, special events and on match days (into Milton West) and traffic calming measures introduced between Locksway Road and Velder Avenue to reduce vehicles using cut throughs. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few architectural or historically important features – Eight listed buildings and remnants of Portsmouth and Arundel Canal covered by the Milton Locks Conservation Area. 46 ha of Milton Common is a Local Wildlife Site. Landmarks include Barnard Tower (Portsmouth College), St James Church, Milton Park Infant and Junior School, Admirals House and The Good Companion. The study area runs through the following areas of distinct character: Old Milton, Bransbury, St James', Moorings Way and Milton Common. 			
19 Paulsgrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area falls within the 8km study area of the Converter Station. Located to the north west of the city with a topography ranging from low lying to the south and rising to the north. Land uses are a mix of open space and residential. Much of the housing stock is 2 storey post war semi-detached houses with one of the lowest housing 	Medium	Medium	Medium (This area has no visibility of the Converter Station due to its topography)

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>densities in the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetscape is consistent one of grass verges and street trees. Buildings not of the highest architectural quality area well presented with open suburban character with streets laid out in a mix of grid and winding roads. Well served by open space, sports pitches and play areas with largest area of open space informal open area along Portsdown Hill to north offering panoramic views across the city and the Solent. Designations Fort Southwick, much of Portsdown Hills is an SSSI and White Chalk Cliffs clearly visible. Area of distinct character and of relevance includes Wymering. 			and therefore is not considered as part of the assessment.
<p>24 Southsea East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the south of Portsea Island, the study area clips the northeastern corner of this character area. Dominated by 2 storey residential terrace housing which is the most densely populated in Portsmouth. Set out in a rigid grid pattern there are subtle differences in 	Low	Medium	Medium

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>architectural styling, use of materials scale, layout and street furniture and alongside larger distinctive buildings creates a collection of smaller neighbourhoods with their own sense of place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominately flat with a grid pattern restricts views out and into the area with three small parks on the periphery. • No designations or landmarks identified within the study area. • The study area falls within Devonshire Area Avenue Area of Distinct Character with larger properties orientated along the wider main routes including Goldsmith Avenue. 			
<p>Landscape Character Assessment - Portsea Island Coastal Defence Flood Risk Areas (Portsmouth City Council, 2012) Local Landscape Character Areas (extracts from key characteristics and experiential / perceptual characteristics)</p>				
<p>Area 1 - Seafrost</p>	<p>A5 / A6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic defensive structures - Fort Cumberland • Associated open spaces, beaches, promontories and 	<p>Medium (Whilst includes a number of</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>headlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access for recreation & tourism <p>A5 -Fort Cumberland and surrounding areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Cumberland & surroundings edges; otherwise hidden at ground level; inaccessible except by appointment Informal heathland open space with large gravel car park Popular with local people walking, dogs, bird watchers Overlooked by stark housing to north and abandoned military fort to south (Fraser Range) Eastern site controlled by Southern Water, fenced, private Poor quality towers and rundown fence boundaries create air of hostility, neglect, detract from overall character <p>A6 Langstone Harbour Entrance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remoteness from city, with informality and quiet 	<p>national designation s these have been degraded by the quality of the surrounding landscape character which is poor).</p>		

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal access along beach for walking and boat launches • Rundown quality of fences and sea defences • High walls prevent access at high tide around point to Eastney Beach • Close views over narrow channel to Hayling Island - similar remote beach • Hostile presence of prison-like fences and boundaries, abandoned quality of car park • Poor quality boundaries and infrastructure reduces overall character <p>D1 / D2 / D3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive length of shingle storm beach • Public seafront access - informal recreation & tourism • Expansive sea views over Solent and long views along beach <p>D1 – Eastney beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long, wide promenade stretch with little punctuation, 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>far from sea appears featureless, monotonous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal, empty landscape - little upright structure and few trees, scattered people • Greater sense of quiet and remoteness towards east • Expansive distant views out to sea and along beach to Hayling (east) and South Parade Pier (west) • Open space to landward side – monumental ex-barracks & museum set well back from road with formal lawns & hedges invisible • Popular coffee kiosk forms focus point • Interesting circular toilets building at St Georges Road junction • Clustered beach huts - bright colours, separated from beach by road • Poor quality toilets and beach huts at east end detracts from overall character • Mix of poor quality buildings, boundaries and infrastructure reduces overall character 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusion of road markings/use of cycle lane can be hazardous for pedestrians <p>D2 – Southsea Holiday park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide, stable shingle beach with large extent of colonising green vegetation • Backdrop of poor quality caravan park hidden behind banks - informal track along edge • Quiet, empty beach - occasional walkers and dogs • Western end - disused open space at back of Eastney Baths • Sense of informality, remoteness • Poor quality boundary treatment • Blocks/cubes of stone (listed defence structures) provide sense of rhythm, marking transition from hinterland to beach <p>D3 – Far East End</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote eastern end - far from city, sense of quiet 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views over to Hayling Island clear - relative proximity • Hostile presence of abandoned military buildings behind high fences/walls (Fraser Range) • Informal path access to Fort Cumberland Open Space appears unattractive, unsafe - poor surface, fencing • Presence of scattered people – walkers seeking quiet, dogs, nudists • Beach reduces to narrow sliver at eastern end 			
Area 2 North Coast	K: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow tidal creek corridor (Port Creek) between mainland and Portsea Island parkland and informal recreation • Distinctive landscape for Portsmouth – dense woodland and scrubland edge with moats and ramparts of Hilsea Lines to south • Series of moats at foot of embankment slope (some saltwater), masked behind dense vegetation • Multiple transport crossings to mainland spread out 	Medium	Medium	Medium

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>from west to east - vehicular, pedestrian, cycle, rail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple routes for pedestrian circulation – hidden places, glimpsed views, layers of vegetation, enclosed areas, ponds <p>K4 – Port Creek East End/Anchorage Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional area of channel opening up towards east with views culminated by roadbridge Grass areas and informal scrub edge fronting creek edge with informal access to beach/creek at low tide Partial views through to modern housing area and formal open space to south (Anchorage Park) Spit extends into channel separating character areas 			
Area 3 East Coast	<p>L1 – Langstone Harbour – NW Corner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of spaces from open to enclosed including small patch of pine woodland, mown grassland road corridor & scrub wetland fringe. Hidden character on shoreline where screened from road. 	Medium (Whilst includes a number of national designations these have been	Medium	Medium

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow footpath along shoreline. • Views over to Farlington Marshes and hills beyond. • Views of Kendalls Wharf built forms and sounds of activity to south • Dangerous road crossing to north section (Anchorage Park) and housing area <p>L2 – Kendalls Wharf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial aggregate sorting and delivery yard on shoreline – forms of cranes and piles of shingle • Privately owned aggregate yard – sole area of public access on whole coastline stretch • Busy road junction with trucks crossing/turning • Air of informality/neglect on boundaries with adjacent car park and access road poorly defined • Informal dirt path skirts fence boundary, flooded area in heavy rain • Small area of pine woodland provides enclosures along coast route. 	degraded by the quality of surrounding the landscape character).		

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<p>L3 – Sailing and Outdoor Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent modern sailing outdoor centre creates landmark on harbour edge • Informal road access leads to boat store, playing fields and associated high climbing wall • Boat ramps protruding into harbour create local change to beach character, opportunity to stop & observe activity but no places to sit • High fences lend impression to fortress mentality • Views over harbour and to Kendalls Wharf to north • Narrow track along shore edge on top of sea wall – restricted access • Open space playing fields and pavilion with parking at south end. <p>L4 – Narrow Open Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space thins down to narrow strip between road and harbour – traffic clearly visible and audible but planting and hedge belt screens views of cars 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea wall breaks down to provide an informal edge of sea grasses and access to the harbour • Narrow track along shore edge on top of sea wall – restricted access • Derelict fences and landfill site detract from quality of character <p>L5 – Great Salterns House and Quay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent Harvester Inn – originally Great Salterns House on harbour side. • Poor quality mobile home site and associated boundaries to north side. • Poor quality materials / spaces around Harvester Inn detract from quality of overall character. • Busy road runs right along harbour edge for long section – intrusive noise. • Open views to harbourside from car drivers on road, but road set down lower than harbour edge restricting views to harbour itself. 			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow track along shore edge on top of sea wall – restricted access. • Derelict quarry provides viewing point but appears little used. <p>L6 – Milton Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of informal grassland and ponds. • Sea wall breaks down to provide an informal edge of boulders with open access to harbour. • Relative distance from buildings and Eastern Road traffic provides character of peace and tranquilly along harbour edge, opportunities for sitting and reflection. • Dovecots, gravels and garden plants at small memorial area seem incongruous but show sign of community spirit. • Three large ponds provide inland water areas with wildlife interest, contrasting character to harbour. • Popular with dog walkers. <p>L7 – Woods/College Playing Fields</p>			

Landscape Resource	Key Characteristics / Features	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Sensitivity to Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space narrows at south end of Common. • Sea wall returns, height difference at low tide, limited access to harbour. • Dirt track skirts block of scrub woodland with brambles - unkempt character buildings • Poor quality fencing and boundaries with playing fields detract from character 			

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