

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Environmental Statement – Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

VOLUME NUMBER: 6

PLANNING INSPECTORATE SCHEME NUMBER: WA010002

APPLICATION DOCUMENT REFERENCE: 6.2

APFP REGULATION: 5(2)(a)

May 2026

Version 0



from
**Southern
Water.** 

The Southern Water logo consists of three stylized, wavy blue lines of varying lengths, positioned to the right of the text 'Southern Water'.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
----------	---------------------------	----------

Tables

Table 1-1	National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands - baseline	2
Table 1-2	National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands - assessment of effects.....	4
Table 1-3	Landscape Character Areas 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic - baseline.....	5
Table 1-4	Landscape Character Areas 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic - assessment of effects	7
Table 1-5	Landscape Character Areas 2e Forest of Bere West – baseline	8
Table 1-6	Landscape Character Areas 2e Forest of Bere West - assessment of effects	10
Table 1-7	Landscape Character Areas 2f: Forest of Bere East – baseline	11
Table 1-8	Landscape Character Areas 2f: Forest of Bere East – assessment of effects.....	13
Table 1-9	Landscape Character Areas 3c: Itchen Valley – baseline	14
Table 1-10	Landscape Character Areas 3c: Itchen Valley - assessment of effects	16
Table 1-11	Landscape Character Areas 3e: Meon Valley – baseline.....	17
Table 1-12	Landscape Character Areas 3e: Meon Valley - assessment of effects.....	19
Table 1-13	Landscape Character Areas 7f: West Winchester Downs – baseline	20
Table 1-14	Landscape Character Areas 7f: West Winchester Downs - assessment of effects	22
Table 1-15	Landscape Character Areas 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs – baseline	23
Table 1-16	Landscape Character Areas 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs - assessment of effects	25
Table 1-17	Landscape Character Areas 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs – baseline.....	26
Table 1-18	Landscape Character Areas 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs – assessment of effects	28
Table 1-19	Landscape Character Areas 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain – baseline.....	29
Table 1-20	Landscape Character Areas 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain - assessment of effects	31
Table 1-21	Landscape Character Areas 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain – baseline	32
Table 1-22	Landscape Character Areas 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain - assessment of effects	34
Table 1-23	Landscape Character Areas 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours – baseline ...	35
Table 1-24	Landscape Character Areas 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours - assessment of effects	37
Table 1-25	Landscape Character Areas 10b: Portsmouth Harbour - baseline.....	38
Table 1-26	Landscape Character Areas 10b: Portsmouth Harbour - assessment of effects	39
Table 1-27	Local Landscape Character Areas 08: Bedhampton – baseline	40
Table 1-28	Local Landscape Character Areas 08: Bedhampton - assessment of effects	43
Table 1-29	Local Landscape Character Areas 09: Chichester Harbour – baseline	44
Table 1-30	Local Landscape Character Areas 09: Chichester Harbour - assessment of effects..	46
Table 1-31	Local Landscape Character Areas 10: Hayling Island – baseline	47
Table 1-32	Local Landscape Character Areas 10: Hayling Island - assessment of effects	49
Table 1-33	Local Landscape Character Areas 11: Langstone Harbour – baseline.....	50
Table 1-34	Local Landscape Character Areas 11: Langstone Harbour - assessment of effects ..	53
Table 1-35	Local Landscape Character Areas 12: Brockhampton industrial area – baseline.....	54
Table 1-36	Local Landscape Character Areas 12: Brockhampton industrial area – assessment of effects	56
Table 1-37	Local Landscape Character Areas 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks – baseline.....	57
Table 1-38	Local Landscape Character Areas 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks – assessment of effects	60
Table 1-39	Local Landscape Character Areas 14: Portsmouth – baseline	61

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

Table 1-40	Local Landscape Character Areas 14: Portsmouth - assessment of effects.....	63
Table 1-41	Local Landscape Character Areas 15: Portsdown Hill ridge – baseline.....	64
Table 1-42	Local Landscape Character Areas 15: Portsdown Hill ridge - assessment of effects .	66
Table 1-43	Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – baseline.....	67
Table 1-44	Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – assessment of effects	69
Table 1-45	Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – baseline.....	70
Table 1-46	Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor - assessment of effects	72
Table 1-47	Local Landscape Character Areas 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville – baseline	73
Table 1-48	Local Landscape Character Areas 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville - assessment of effects	75
Table 1-49	Local Landscape Character Areas 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes	76
Table 1-50	Local Landscape Character Areas 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes - assessment of effects	78
Table 1-51	Local Landscape Character Areas 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland – baseline.....	79
Table 1-52	Local Landscape Character Areas 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland - assessment of effects	82
Table 1-53	Local Landscape Character Areas 20: Southwick and Southwick House - baseline ..	83
Table 1-54	Local Landscape Character Areas 20: Southwick and Southwick House - assessment of effects	85
Table 1-55	Local Landscape Character Areas 21: Portchester – baseline	86
Table 1-56	Local Landscape Character Areas 21: Portchester - assessment of effects.....	88
Table 1-57	Local Landscape Character Areas 22: Fareham – baseline	89
Table 1-58	Local Landscape Character Areas 22: Fareham - assessment of effects.....	91
Table 1-59	Local Landscape Character Areas 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west – baseline..	92
Table 1-60	Local Landscape Character Areas 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west – assessment of effects	94
Table 1-61	Local Landscape Character Areas 24: North Boarhunt – baseline	95
Table 1-62	Local Landscape Character Areas 24: North Boarhunt – assessment of effects.....	97
Table 1-63	Local Landscape Character Areas 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury – baseline	98
Table 1-64	Local Landscape Character Areas 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury – assessment of effects	99
Table 1-65	Local Landscape Character Areas 26: Meon Valley Wickham – baseline	100
Table 1-66	Local Landscape Character Areas 26: Meon Valley Wickham – assessment of effects	103
Table 1-67	Local Landscape Character Areas 27: Upper Meon Valley – baseline	104
Table 1-68	Local Landscape Character Areas 27: Upper Meon Valley – assessment of effects	106
Table 1-69	Local Landscape Character Areas 28: Whiteley Woodlands – baseline.....	107
Table 1-70	Local Landscape Character Areas 28: Whiteley Woodlands – assessment of effects	109
Table 1-71	Local Landscape Character Areas 29: Shedfield Heathlands – baseline	110
Table 1-72	Local Landscape Character Areas 29: Shedfield Heathlands – assessment of effects	112
Table 1-73	Local Landscape Character Areas 30: Durley Claylands – baseline	113
Table 1-74	Local Landscape Character Areas 30: Durley Claylands - assesment of effects	115
Table 1-75	Local Landscape Character Areas 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge – baseline.....	116
Table 1-76	Local Landscape Character Areas 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge - assesment of effects.....	118
Table 1-77	Local Landscape Character Areas 32: Bishop's Waltham – baseline	119
Table 1-78	Local Landscape Character Areas 32: Bishop's Waltham - assesment of effects	121
Table 1-79	Local Landscape Character Areas 33: Durley and Durley Street – baseline	122
Table 1-80	Local Landscape Character Areas 33: Durley and Durley Street - assesment of effects	124
Table 1-81	Local Landscape Character Areas 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland – baseline	125
Table 1-82	Local Landscape Character Areas 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland - assesment of Effects	127
Table 1-83	Local Landscape Character Areas 35: Hornton Heath – baseline	128
Table 1-84	Local Landscape Character Areas 35: Hornton Heath - assessment of effects	129
Table 1-85	Local Landscape Character Areas 36: Bishopstoke – baseline	130

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

Table 1-86	Local Landscape Character Areas 36: Bishopstoke - assessment of effects	131
Table 1-87	Local Landscape Character Areas 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley – baseline	132
Table 1-88	Local Landscape Character Areas 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley - assesment of effects	135
Table 1-89	Local Landscape Character Areas 38: Colden Common – baseline.....	136
Table 1-90	Local Landscape Character Areas 38: Colden Common - assesment of effects.....	138
Table 1-91	Local Landscape Character Areas 39: Eastleigh – baseline.....	139
Table 1-92	Local Landscape Character Areas 39: Eastleigh - assesment of effects	140
Table 1-93	Local Landscape Character Areas 40: Chandler's Ford – baseline	141
Table 1-94	Local Landscape Character Areas 40: Chandler's Ford - assesment of effects	142
Table 1-95	Local Landscape Character Areas 41: Cranbury Woodlands – baseline.....	143
Table 1-96	Local Landscape Character Areas 41: Cranbury Woodlands - assesment of effects.....	145
Table 1-97	Local Landscape Character Areas 42: Hursley Scarplands – baseline	146
Table 1-98	Local Landscape Character Areas 42: Hursley Scarplands - assesment of effects .	148
Table 1-99	Local Landscape Character Areas 43: Lower Itchen Valley - baseline	149
Table 1-100	Local Landscape Character Areas 43: Lower Itchen Valley - assesment of effects .	151
Table 1-101	Assessment of impacts on the special qualities of the South Downs National Park from the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project.....	152

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix to Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), sets out:
1. Detailed baseline descriptions of the landscape receptors:
 - a. National Character Area (NCA).
 - b. Landscape Character Areas (LCA) as published by Hampshire County Council.
 - c. Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA).
 2. Detailed description of the likely impacts and effects of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') on landscape receptors during construction, at year 1 of operation, and at year 15 of operation, using the methodology set out in ES Appendix 13.2 Landscape and visual impact assessment methodology, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).
 3. Assessment of impacts on the Special Qualities of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) from the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.2 The geographical extent of landscape receptors is shown in ES Figure 13.14 Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6), and ES Figure 13.17 Local Landscape Character Areas, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).
- 1.1.3 Landscape features reported within the LLCA tables are derived from the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)). For the purposes of the LVIA, this information has been spatially reviewed and filtered to align with the current Order Limits and assessed at the scale of the LLCA. Tree features associated with superseded design iterations have not informed the assessment of landscape effects.

Table 1-1 National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands - baseline

NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
National	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Natural England	N/A	N/A				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>The South Hampshire Lowlands National Character Area (NCA) comprises a low-lying plain situated between the Hampshire and SDNP chalk hills and Southampton Water. It features a diverse geology, with a mix of marine, estuarine, and freshwater deposits. The area is urbanized, with Southampton and its surroundings dominating the landscape, while more rural sections consist of a combination of farmland, pasture, and woodland.</p> <p>Around 18% of the NCA is covered by woodland, including a substantial proportion of ancient woodland from the Forest of Bere era. Notable woodland blocks include West Walk, Botley Wood, and Ampfield Wood. Despite its urban nature, the NCA boasts significant biodiversity, especially around Southampton Water, which is renowned for its role in bird breeding and wetland habitats. The area holds three Natura 2000 designations, underlining its ecological importance.</p> <p>Several rivers, like the Test, Itchen, Hamble, and Meon, drain the NCA, providing both refuge for declining species like otters and unique habitats such as estuarine woodlands. The Test and Itchen also serve as significant sources of potable water.</p> <p>Challenges lie ahead for the NCA, particularly due to ongoing urban development. Such development must be carried out sensitively to protect designated sites within the NCA and neighbouring areas like the New Forest and SDNPs.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	Landscape features	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Woodland: several • Registered Parks and Gardens: Cranbury Park • Conservation Area: Waltham, Bishopstoke, Twyford and Compton Street, Soberton Pumping Station; Wickham; Titchfield Abbey • Scheduled Monuments: Fort Nelson; Fort Southwick (both also Grade I listed); Fort Widley; Fort Purbrook (both also Grade II* listed); World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site. Several Grade II listed • Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses (also Open Access Land), Waltham Chase Meadows (very small), The Moors - Bishop's Waltham, Claylands, River Itchen (also Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Portsdown Hill • Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs): Great Moorlands Copse Complex; Otterbourne Hill Common; Long Mead; Otterbourne Primary School Meadow, River Meon • Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Hocombe Mead, Shawford Down • Long Distance Paths: Wayfarer's Walk; Pilgrims' Way; Allan King Way • Open Access Land: Shedfield Common, Shawford Down, Portsdown Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancient Forest of Bere extends across much of the area. Remnants of mostly small and some larger blocks of woodland extend across the area, particularly in the north. This includes Creech Woods, West Walk and Botley Woods. • Internationally rare chalk streams extends south from the SDNP, including the River Meon, River Hamble and River Itchen. • Roads and settlement interrupt the landscape pattern particularly in the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest of Bere provides a strong historic correlation to the landscape. Known in the c11th as the Royal Hunting Forest of Bere, it has shaped the pattern of woodland, commons and fields. West Walk (partly within the SDNP and designated as Ancient Woodland, SINc and Open Access Land) is the largest remaining fragment of the former medieval hunting ground. Many of the oak trees date to 19th Century and were planted to supply the navy with timber for ship building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland has become fragmented over time by agricultural intensification, settlement and roads. • Extensive settlement in the south has overwritten the landscape pattern. • The chalk rivers have largely retained their original course and immediate setting, although arable agriculture has replaced water meadows and pasture in many places.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional

<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 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. • Fast-flowing chalk rivers in wide, open valleys with water meadows 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 white clawed crayfish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The narrow chalk rivers are distinctive features, forming a series of valleys. The northern part of the area contributes to the setting of the SDNP to the north and is separated from the coast by Portsdown Hill to the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) across the landscape, including several promoted long distance routes across the rural landscape. This includes parts of the Pilgrims' Way, Wayfarer's Walk and Allan King Way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The northern part of the area contributes to the landscape setting of the SDNP, which is important for tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views are generally curtailed by the higher ground to the north and south, the relatively flat or gently undulating landscape and areas of woodland and other vegetation. There is higher scenic value in the valleys of the distinctive chalk rivers. Scenic quality reduces in the south where there is a predominance of urban settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a stronger sense of tranquillity and remoteness away from settlement and within areas of woodland. • The noise of traffic on roads and overflying aircraft, particularly in the west, is common. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is functionally linked with the SDNP to the north and Portsdown Hill to the south via the chalk rivers and network of woodlands and hedgerows. 	
Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity				
Medium	Medium		Medium				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 NCA128 dominated by the city and 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. • Fragmented by major transport links, including the M3 to London and the M27 to Portsmouth which cross the NCA128. 	<p>Human activity has and continues to shape this area, particularly in the south where there is extensive urban settlement. In the north, where settlement is smaller or more dispersed, the landscape pattern is more intact and contributes to the setting of the SDNP. Woodland forming part of the ancient Forest of Bere has become fragmented, but larger areas contribute strongly to character and provide important habitat and recreational opportunities. The internationally rare chalk rivers are important landscape features are functionally connected with the SDNP to the north.</p>		<p>The field pattern varies from larger scale in the east to smaller scale in the west, where field boundaries contribute to an increased sense of enclosure and are more susceptible to change. The chalk rivers are susceptible to changes in course and setting and the woodland across the area is susceptible to more fragmentation. Existing settlement is generally less susceptible to the change proposed because the pattern and landcover is more varied and replaceable.</p>			<p>This is a varied landscape with some features and characteristics of value and areas which are less susceptible due to the extensive areas of settlement, particularly in the south.</p>	

Table 1-2 National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands - assessment of effects

NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
Construction activity would extend across the rural landscape through the centre of NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands, from the western edge of the settlement of Widley in the east to Otterbourne in the west. This would include construction of Break Pressure Tank (BPT) and Intermediate Pumping Station (IPS) E and the Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant (WRP) site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW) across the north facing dip slope of Portsdown Hill, with impacts on tranquillity and scenic quality extending into the lower lying Forest of Bere. Across most of the rest of the area the geographical extent of impacts would be more localised where it would traverse lower lying areas with a greater extent of existing mature vegetation and settlement. At the centre of the area the construction of IPS-F and IPS-G would result in small changes at this scale associated with the operation of taller plant and temporary construction compounds. West of Wickham the route of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would temporarily impact on the settlement and vegetation patterns around Shirrell Heath and to a lesser extent to the south of Lower Upham, with existing topography preventing perception of large scale impacts. Trenchless construction techniques would preserve the character and setting of the valuable chalk rivers which extend south from the SDNP to the north, avoiding the loss of riparian vegetation. The same techniques would be used to avoid the loss of mature trees associated with parkland at Wintershill Hall. The majority of NCA 128 would not be affected by the construction of the Proposed Development and overall the magnitude of change would be medium.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
Following construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, the ground above and within working areas such as temporary construction compounds would have been restored to its previous condition. Gaps of up to 40m in existing vegetation removed to facilitate construction would remain. As a consequence, there would be a visible scar across the landscape. This would mostly be evident across Portsdown Hill and to the north with the southern part of the Forest of Bere East but across most of the area it would result in localised impacts and the character of the majority of the area would not be affected. The permanent structures of BPT/IPS-E, IPS-F, IPS-G, and BPT-K would be located within NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands. These plants would be similar in scale to existing agricultural buildings in the area and have been sited to take advantage of existing vegetation or to associate them with existing development. Proposed planting design to reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction and to integrate the Above Ground Plant's (AGPs) would not have established. However, existing vegetation and proposed earthworks would assist in minimising impacts which would be localised at this scale. Overall, the magnitude of change would be low.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
The planting carried out to reinstate existing sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction would have fully established by year 15 of operation to mitigate impacts. Proposed planting around BPT/IPS-E, IPS-F, IPS-G, and BPT-K would have established to integrate these structures into the landscape. At this scale there would be no change to the key characteristics and there would be no perceptible change compared to the baseline situation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor would result in negligible adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.	

Table 1-3 Landscape Character Areas 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic - baseline

LCA 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
County	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs	N/A	N/A			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LCA 2d	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
The area features a diverse mosaic of low-lying woodland, hedgerows, fields, and wetlands. Within the Study Area, two-thirds of this character area comprises the urban settlement of Chandler's Ford, with woodland and Cranbury Park to the north	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several Registered Parks and Gardens: Cranbury Park SINC: Great Moorlands Copse Complex; Otterbourne Hill Common; Long Mead; Otterbourne Primary School Meadow LNR: Hocombe Mead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern half comprises a mosaic of woodland, pasture, parkland and arable fields, with numerous streams, ponds and springs, including the Bourne stream at Otterbourne. Within the southern half, dense urban development is predominant. Habitats include mature street trees, gardens and public open space. 	The historic Cranbury Park dates from the late 18th century and covers the northern half of the area, it is on the site of an iron age fort and includes several listed buildings.	The landscape is generally in good condition.	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sense of elevation above the adjoining coastal and valley landscapes of the Test and Itchen, and moderately undulating topography with a variety of clay and sandy gravel geology. Watershed of the Test and Itchen with chalk fed tributaries and boggy heath and mire, in shallow valleys. Predominantly improved grassland, but also significant amount of seminatural ancient woodland and conifer replanted woodland A predominantly wooded assart landscape of mid medieval origin fragmented and significantly altered by 18th and 19th century enclosures, conifer plantation and extensive expansion northwards of Southampton in the latter half of the 20th century. 	An area of contrasts, within the northern half, the high proportion of woodland gives a sense of remoteness to the area, the landscape is typical of medieval and 19th Century enclosure. Contrasting with typical urban inter-war a post-war residential development within the southern half.	There is relatively limited public open space and few public footpaths, tracks or lanes.	This area is not associated with tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A landscape of shorts views across fields to layered wooded horizons within the northern half of the LCA. A mosaic of woodland, pasture, parkland and arable fields and historic buildings associated with Cranbury Park contribute to scenic quality. The landscape within the southern half is not noted for its scenic quality. Views along residential streets contribute to an appreciation of its character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern part of this area relates to the designed parkland of Cranbury Park, which includes extensive areas of woodland and grassland with some wild qualities and a stronger sense of tranquillity in the west. The southern part of the area comprises urban residential development and does not exhibit wildness 	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the Green Infrastructure network, while woodland and hedgerows are connected with the wider green infrastructure to the north and west.
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Medium			Medium
The landscape is not designated, but there are several features which indicate it has higher value, including ancient woodland and the historic parkland of Cranbury Park. There are also some associations with the SDNP to the east, but the busy M3 and railway line and development		The high proportion of ancient woodland and the designed landscape of Cranbury Park are susceptible to change. The landscape in the south within the network of streets is less susceptible to change.			The high value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity.	

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge loss of heathy commons and irregular medieval fields to enclosure and development of Romsey, Baddesely and Chandler's Ford in the last 150years. • Until the 19th century, a landscape with a dispersed settlement pattern relatively little changed since the 14th century. 	<p>throughout the valley of the River Itchen erodes tranquillity. Overall, this landscape is not considered to meet the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 180(a).</p>		
--	---	--	--

Table 1-4 Landscape Character Areas 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic - assessment of effects

LCA 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-5 Landscape Character Areas 2e Forest of Bere West – baseline

LCA 2e Forest of Bere West							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: BPT-K 		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The landscape is low-lying with predominantly south-sloping shallow undulations. It features extensive 20th-century development. Hedgerows are often low, with individual spreading mature oaks, lines of oak without hedges, and occasional field specimens of oak. The area includes permanent pastures, plantations, and secluded, heavily wooded small holdings. Views are often short and have a wooded backdrop.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	SDNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSI (4 no.): Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses (also Open Access Land), Waltham Chase Meadows (very small), The Moors - Bishop's Waltham, Claylands. • Open Access Land: Shedfield Common, • Ancient Woodland: several. • Conservation Area: Waltham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied geology. • Rich biodiversity, including woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland sites. • Strong associations with the Royal Forest of Bere, a hunting reserve that retains wooded and to a lesser extent, open commons, assart field and woodland patterns. • Strong hedgerow field pattern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of occupation since the Stone Age. • Extensive C.20th development, including urban expansion and infilling of common-edge settlements. Urban fringe uses typically include golf courses, small retail and commercial areas, and scattered housing. • In places the mature hedgerows and oaks, pasture and woodland give a strong sense of history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement and agricultural intensification has fragmented the historic pattern of woodland. • The chalk rivers largely retain their meandering course and setting but some water meadows and pasture has been converted to arable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly associated with the Royal Forest of Bere. • Northbrook House was the residence of the Arctic explorer Parry. • Stoke Wood was used as a hunting ground by King John 1205. 	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<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 	The varied geology within the area has provided on one hand a diverse range of habitats and on the other historically supporting thriving industries. Some parts of the area exhibits a strong natural character encompassing woodland, hedgerows, heathlands and/or wetland habitats. While other sections are dominated by urban development, sometimes with historical assets particularly around Bishops Waltham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a dense rights of way network but few multi user routes. • Long distance routes: Allan King's Way; Pilgrims' Way. 	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views are predominantly short and often with a wooded backdrop. • Housing and development is frequently in the field of view. 	This landscape is full of contrasts. The well wooded core Forest of Bere area is intimate, remote and secluded, but its peripheral landscapes have more development and urbanising influences.	Areas of woodland and strong hedgerows with mature trees contribute to the Green Infrastructure network. The area provides access to the countryside from urban areas.	
							Value
	High		Medium		Medium		

<p>with the Royal Forest of Bere, a hunting reserve that retains wooded and to a lesser extent, open commons, assart field and 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>Northern edge of this LCA falls in the setting of the SDNP; the area contains several areas of ancient woodland and ecological designations. The character is not consistent across the area, settlement areas are defined by modern, post-war housing which has overwritten historic settlements.</p> <p>Overall, this landscape is not considered to meet the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>LCA 2e, has a proportionate mixture of land uses and cover. Areas with high proportion of woodland and protected habitats would be more susceptible to construction activities and introduction of new development.</p> <p>Large open fields, enclosed by woodland would be less susceptible, as woodland provides buffer and screening. In a similar manner, the network of streets within urban settlement provides enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas, being less susceptible to change.</p>	<p>The high value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity</p>
---	---	--	---

Table 1-6 Landscape Character Areas 2e Forest of Bere West - assessment of effects

LCA 2e Forest of Bere West		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The geographical extent of construction of the Proposed Development, would be limited to the northern part of LCA 2e. Activities would include establishment of temporary site compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material storage, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would occur across predominantly arable fields and paddocks. Vegetation removal would occur where the route intersects existing vegetation, increasing openness locally. Tunnelling is proposed as the construction method beneath the River Hamble.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant, as construction activities would traverse the length of this area, resulting in partial deterioration of the existing landscape character.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>Once the works are complete and the surface has been restored, the impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the areas associated with the completed AGPs.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LCA affected and the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the wider landscape.</p> <p>Along the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, scaring effects due to removal of vegetation would prevail, since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around the AGPs would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects. Within the wider scale of the LCA, there would be no awareness of the Proposed Development, and baseline condition of LCA 2e would be maintained.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-7 Landscape Character Areas 2f: Forest of Bere East – baseline

LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East						BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area	
County	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		N/A		N/A	
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area			
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere			
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>The landscape is low-lying with predominantly south-sloping shallow undulations. It is dominated by pasture, commercial forestry, and woodland. There is a high proportion of semi-natural habitats, including ancient woodland, wet woodland, remnant heath, unimproved neutral meadows, and acid grassland, creating a secluded landscape. This area is part of the former Royal Forest of Bere. Common features include hedgerow oaks and hedge banks. Routes vary from straight roads with wide verges to narrow winding lanes with hedgerows.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	SDNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Access Land: Havant Thicket, Creech Woods, West Walk (the later within SDNP) • Ancient Woodland: several • SINC: several • SSSI: Lye Heath Marsh and Hook Heath Meadows, • Conservation Area: Southwick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography rises north towards the SDNP, and south towards Ports Down Hills, creating a low-lying landscape with shallow undulations. • High proportion of woodland, often ancient, provide habitats for biodiversity and a wooded backdrop to the open arable farmland. • On the western edge of this character area, West Walk, partly within the SDNP and designated as Ancient Woodland, SINC and Open Access Land is a large forest where a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland survives. • The area contains over 220 Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINC), many of them linked, reflecting the high proportion of semi natural habitats supporting a rich biodiversity. • The Holt and a series of Green spaces (SINC designated) along the M3, form an ecological network on the eastern side of this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest of Bere provides a strong historic correlation to the landscape. Known in the 11thC as the Royal Hunting Forest of Bere, it has shaped the pattern of woodland, commons and fields. West Walk (partly within the SDNP and designated as Ancient Woodland, SINC and Open Access Land) is the largest remaining fragment of the former medieval hunting ground. Many of the oak trees date to 19C and were planted to supply the navy with timber for ship building. • Staunton Country Park (Registered Park and Garden) Regency landscaped parkland and forest. • Time-depth - Roman Walk. • Southwick Conservation Area is an attractive village of medieval origins, with the Grade I Church of St. James Gat its centre. • Second World War associations, including Southwick House (Grade II Georgian house) which became the headquarters of the main allied commanders in the preparations for the D-Day landings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20th century mass housing development reduced areas of woodland, leaving 'island' fragments. • Wooded landscape generally in good condition. • Away from the settlements, a network of thick hedgerows provides a strong landscape structure. • Detracting features- Towering pylons cross the landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwick House was used as the headquarters of the main allied commanders in the preparations for the D-Day landings.
	Landscape features					

Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<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 small holdings. • High proportion of woodland, both coniferous plantation and ancient seminatural 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. • 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 hedge banks 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 (all outside study area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive Undulating landform allow for views across landscapes. • From this area, the SDNP provides a wooded backdrop to the north, while Ports Down Hills ridge and the forts are visible to the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible countryside and forest walks to local residents. • Long Distance Trails include Allan King Way, Pilgrims' Way, Wayfarer's Walk and the E9 European Long Distance Route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors to SDNP. • Forest walks. • National Trails. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating landform allow for views across landscapes. • From this area, the SDNP provides a wooded backdrop to the north, while Ports Down Hills ridge and the forts are visible to the south. 	Woodland creates a secluded landscape, contrasting with the adjoining major towns. Strong urban fringe influences around large settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable areas of woodland • Several areas designated a SINC, many of them continuous, provide habitats and ecological networks.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	High	High	High		High	
<p>While there are urban influences across the area, there are considerable areas of woodland and designated open spaces, providing a wealth of ecological and recreational value. Overall, this landscape is not considered to meet the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>		<p>The wooded landscape, which is predominant extending over much of LCA 2f, contributes to a strong sense of enclosure susceptible to small changes. Areas near major transport corridors; within, and near built up areas such as Purbrook and Waterlooville would be less susceptible to change. These urban land uses represents a smaller proportion of land in comparison to woodland and arable fields</p>		<p>Designated landscapes represent a small area of the LCA. The very high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity.</p>		

Table 1-8 Landscape Character Areas 2f: Forest of Bere East – assessment of effects

LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>Portsmouth Water would provide the connection with Havant Thicket Reservoir and there would be no works within this area required as part of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the eastern part of LCA 2f would remain as described in the future baseline and there would be no impacts on the SDNP in this location.</p> <p>West of the A3(M) there would be impacts on the setting of LCA 2f where an intermediate tunnel shaft is proposed to construct the Pipeline between the WPR site and Otterbourne WSW. There would be a focus of intense construction activity, but the geographical extent of impacts would be limited by the dense built form and existing topography, which would not be affected. There would also be impacts on the setting of LCA 2f from the western edge of Widley through to the north of the new settlement of Welbourne. These impacts would relate to wide spread activity on the north facing dip slope of Portsdown Hill to the south, which has a relatively open aspect and exerts an influence over the lower lying LCA 2f. These activities would relate principally to cut and cover construction of the Pipeline between the WPR site and Otterbourne WSW, the presence and activity related to temporary construction compounds, the construction of the BPT/IPS-E towards the top of the ridge and vegetation removal. This would temporarily reduce tranquillity and scenic quality within the rural landscape and the enjoyment of some public rights of way, including the promoted routes of the Wayfarer's Way and Pilgrims' Way. The geographical extent of these impacts would be limited by intervening vegetation and undulating topography. At the western end of LCA 2f there would be direct impacts on the landscape pattern where cut and cover construction of the Pipeline between the WPR site and Otterbourne WSW would extend across the sloping topography. Existing woodland that would be retained would enclose parts of the route, limiting the extent of impacts. There would be limited removal of field boundary hedgerows to facilitate construction.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>There would be some intervisibility with the new structures of BPT/IPS-E and IPS-F in the landscape to the south. The short sections of existing vegetation removed to facilitate construction in the landscape south of LCA 2f to the west of Widley would not change the character of LCA 2f. There would be no perceptible change to the character of most of the area.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>By year 15 of operation, the planting proposed to reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction and to assist in integrating the BPT/IPS-E and IPS-F would have established such that there would be no perceptible change to the character of LCA 2f.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-9 Landscape Character Areas 3c: Itchen Valley – baseline

LCA 3c: Itchen Valley						BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area	
County	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		N/A		N/A	
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area			
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen			
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
The floodplain is largely undeveloped with valuable chalk streams and important remnant water meadows. The valley floor is mainly neutral grassland, considered the largest assemblage of species-rich neutral grassland in England. It includes small villages and scattered farms, with an extremely rich built heritage that contributes to the setting of Winchester. There are frequent minor crossing points marked by white parapets on bridges.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	SDNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSI: River Itchen (also SAC) • Open Access Land and LNR: Shawford Down, • Conservation Areas: Bishopstoke, Twyford and Compton Street, • Ancient Woodland: several 	The River Itchen crosses this character area varying from a small stream to a fast flowing river with often wooded banks. Large open pastures, neutral grassland, a complex mosaic of fen species rich meadows. As internationally and nationally designated as a SAC as well as a SSSI, with rich plants, invertebrates and fish including wild brown and rainbow trout.	Evidence of historic settlement including Neolithic pottery and Mesolithic artefacts have been found in the valley. For the most part, the settlement has preserved its historical integrity untouched by modern developments in the 19th century. For example, the nucleated settlement pattern is typical of the valley settlement pattern and the banks of the river have linear settlements that originated at least in the 11th century. There is a Grade II* listed building, Brambridge House, and its former kitchen gardens were sold off to become Brambridge Garden Centre.	Water quality is good, evidenced by the range of fish which thrive in the river. Stormwater runoff is discharged into the Itchen River, causing potential flooding and pollution problems.	'The River Itchen at Martyr Worthy', a book illustrated ten years observational study on wild brown trout with its associated species. Brambridge House is believed to be the birthplace of the Catholic martyr Within Wells. 'An Ecological Appraisal of The Itchen Valley Flood-Plain' by Colin R. Tubbs published on Proc. Hants. Field Club Archaeological. Soc. 34, 1978, 5-2
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Itchen is a classic chalk stream, running through an area of soft permeable rock, supplied by underground aquifers. • A valley of contrasts from a small stream to a fast flowing river and then deep estuary but the largely undeveloped floodplain is a unifying feature. • The stream and some of floodplain is internationally designated as a SAC because of its chalk stream habitat, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. • Important concentration of remnant water meadows. • The valley floor is mainly neutral grassland, a complex 	Distinctive pattern of nucleated settlements and associated long thin parishes within outstanding river and downland landscapes. High quality built heritage reflected in the concentration of listed buildings and conservation areas. The River Itchen is noted as being an internationally important chalk stream habitat.	There are several features which contribute to the recreational value of LCA 3c, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brambridge Park Garden Centre - Itchen Navigation - Marwell Zoo - Alpaca walking farm Brambridge - Oakwood Park recreation ground - Colden Common Recreation Ground - Majority of meadows are accessible for Recreational purpose e.g. dog walking 	Marwell Zoo is a large and regionally popular tourist attraction within the southern part of the SDNP.	The meandering course and varied habitats which line the River Itchen contribute positively to the scenic value of the area.	There is a higher degree of relative remoteness and tranquillity within the valley floor, away from settlement and roads and the railway line. This is periodically disrupted by the noise of low flying jet aircraft on the Southampton Airport flight path.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Itchen and some of the associated floodplain is internationally designated as a SAC because of its chalk stream habitat, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. • Important concentration of remnant water meadows for wetland habitat and irrigation. • The upper reaches support the most important watercress industry in the country.

	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<p>mosaic of fen species rich meadow and improved meadows, considered to be the largest assemblage of species rich neutral grassland in England.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The small villages and scattered farms sit comfortably within the valley. • An extremely rich built heritage and setting to Winchester and developed valley sides in lower reaches. • Frequent minor crossing points marked by white parapets to bridges. • The upper reaches support the most important watercress industry in the country⁶¹. • There is fairly good access to the valley by rights of way, and the Itchen Valley path follows the former towpath from Cheriton to Southampton. • Internationally renowned as a fly fishing river especially for wild brown and rainbow trout. 	<p>Very high</p> <p>The eastern part of LCA 2c falls within the SDNP. The nucleated and linear settlement pattern along the valley river provide cultural and historical value. River Itchen and often wooded banks provide a wealth of ecological and recreational value.</p> <p>Its location within the SDNP indicates that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p>The Itchen Valley retains a strong sense of rural and naturalness, along with associated valuable habitats along the River Itchen, it is susceptible to small changes in landform, vegetation loss or the introduction of new built elements. Expansion of settlement in the south of the LCA has less susceptibility to change.</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p>The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity</p>

Table 1-10 Landscape Character Areas 3c: Itchen Valley - assessment of effects

LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
The Proposed Development would pass through a small section of LCA 3c, from just outside the Otterbourne residential area, tunnelling under the Itchen River, then resurfacing and continuing open-cut to the east. Geographical extent of direct impacts would be limited to a small area of the LCA. Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes in land use to facilitate the establishment of temporary site compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material storage, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. The size and scale of impacts would be limited. Within the majority of the LCA there would be no perception of construction activity. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
Once works are completed and surface restored, scaring effects due to removal of vegetation would prevail, since in year one of operation the proposed planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. The impacts would be limited in geographical extent to the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW route. Within the rest of the LCA, there would be no awareness of the Proposed Development and the baseline characteristics of LCA 3c would not be affected at operation stage.	The tunnelled Pipeline under the Itchen River would limit effects, and there would be no new permanent structures within this LCA. The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
By year 15 of operation mitigation planting would have established. The magnitude of impact would reduce to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-11 Landscape Character Areas 3e: Meon Valley – baseline

LCA 3e: Meon Valley						BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area				
County	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		N/A		N/A				
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area						
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: IPS-G 		River Meon to the River Itchen						
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape								
The southern side of the narrow valley floor is indented by dry valleys and scarp faces in the downland section. Woodland is common on steeper slopes and includes nationally valued chalk grassland. The Titchfield Canal and associated features between the Solent and Titchfield are thought to be the second oldest waterway in the country. Major communication links follow the valley floor, including the A32, B3334, and Meon Valley railway recreational route. There is a strong pattern of nucleated settlements.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDNP • ASLQ: Meon Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSI: Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses SINC: River Meon • Ancient Woodland: several • Conservation Areas: Soberton Pumping Station; Wickham; Titchfield Abbey • SINC: Several (10+) including the River Meon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat to gently rolling low-lying floodplain connecting important riparian habitats, including the river, floodplain grazing marsh and woodland, some of which is ancient. • The clear, chalk river flows in a narrow floodplain which is characterised by small permanent pastures divided by hedgerows, wet woodland, water meadows, and open water, all of which are of great ecological interest. • Boundary overlaps with part of the larger Forest of Bere woodland area that continues outside the boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Titchfield canal and associated features between the Solent and Titchfield are thought to be the second oldest waterway in the country. • Extensive blocks of early enclosure survive throughout the valley indicating survival of late medieval landscape. • Strong pattern of nucleated settlements within the valley at strategic river crossing points. 	The condition of habitats and the historic townscape of Wickham is good and contributes to its quality and attractiveness to residents and visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk valley systems including the Meon River have been appreciated by many writers. In Moncrieff's early 20th century 'Guide to Hampshire' the Meon Valley is described as 'a prettily varied country of commons, parks and embowered villages below green slope'. 			
	Landscape features						N/A		
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional			
<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. • 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 chalk grassland sites. • The Titchfield canal and associated features between the Solent and Titchfield are thought to be the second oldest 	The river, varied topography, land use patterns and cultural heritage of the contribute to a distinctive landscape with a strong sense of place and time-depth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous opportunities for public access along and through the Meon Valley, including the Meon Valley Trail, which follows a disused railway line along the bottom of the valley, and the Pilgrims' Way long distance route. • Wickham Park Golf Course lies within the area. rail long distance route. 	The Meon Valley and Wickham are promoted by visit Hampshire for tourism and as an important gateway to the SDNP to the north.	Scenic quality of riparian features include meandering watercourses, riverside trees and wooded valley slopes. The area has a strong sense of place and varied and valued views across the landscape	There is a strong sense of ruralness, seclusion, and intimate landscape character and lack of development. Where the A32 runs through the valley it is generally less tranquil.	The River Meon is an important Green Infrastructure asset which links habitats within the valley with the coast to the south and the SDNP to the north as part of the wider nature network. PRow, particularly the Meon Valley Trail, are important functional links for walkers and cyclists.			
							Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
							Very high	Very high	Very high

<p>waterway in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major communication links follow close above the valley floor, e.g. A32 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 assorts and formal parliamentary enclosures dominate the lowland mosaic section. • Strong pattern of nucleated settlements within the valley at strategic river crossing points with relatively little 20th century expansion. • Southern valley sides are indented by dry valleys and scarp faces in the downland section. 	<p>The northern part of the LCA falls within the SDNP and contains many designated habitats and ancient woodland.</p> <p>The distinctive chalk stream of the River Meon, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>The River Meon is rare chalk river and along with other associated valuable habitats is susceptible to small changes in landform, vegetation loss or the introduction of new built elements.</p> <p>The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns are also susceptible to change.</p>	<p>The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity</p>
---	---	---	--

Table 1-12 Landscape Character Areas 3e: Meon Valley - assessment of effects

LCA 3e: Meon Valley		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The construction of the Proposed Development would result in physical changes to a small section of LCA 3e. Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes of use to facilitate the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material storage, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of lighting if task lighting is required.</p> <p>Geographical extent of direct impacts would be limited to a small area of the LCA and diminish away from the Order Limits and would largely not be perceptible in the wider LCA.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p> <p>Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation</p>	<p>This is a valued landscape, part of which is covered by the Meon Valley ASLQ. The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>The impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the area associated with the completed IPS-G. The new structures would introduce new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance. The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LCA affected and the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the wider landscape.</p> <p>The proposed planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p> <p>Along the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW route, mitigation planting would not have established to assist in mitigating scaring effects in year one of operation.</p> <p>Within the wider area of the LCA, including the SDNP, there would be no awareness of the Proposed Development at year one.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, due to the limited size and scale of impact. This is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around IPS-G would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-13 Landscape Character Areas 7f: West Winchester Downs – baseline

LCA 7f: West Winchester Downs							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LCA 7f		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The landform is undulating and rolling and medium-sized fields with hedgerows are interspersed with small woodlands and scrub. Sinuous lanes contribute to the rural character, offering elevated long-distance views to the south.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	North Hursley Valued Landscape,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Area: Compton Street, • Registered Park or Garden: Compton End (within Conservation Area) • (Outside of the study area) There are over 80 SINC's within this LCA, mainly designated for their ancient and semi-natural woodland resource. West Wood/Crab Wood complex is a significantly large SINC, also designated as SSSI and LNR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied topography provides substantially different chalk soil types and land cover patterns. • Arable land use is dominant. • There are numerous small woods and copses. 	Strong time-depth, including prehistoric barrows on open downland, a range of enclosure processes and drove routes reflecting historical corn-sheep farming practises.	Landscape in good condition, with well managed woodlands and hedgerows.	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landscape of mixed downland scale, dominated by the main west – east SDNP chalk ridge, with small escarpments and dry valley spurs off this feature. • Very undulating landscape often with far reaching views over adjoining downs and lowland landscapes, but also more visually enclosed landscapes in dry valleys and woodland. • Strong time-depth, including prehistoric barrows on open downland, a range of enclosure processes and drove routes reflecting historical corn-sheep farming practises. • Valley side settlements, nucleated villages and 	The variety of topography and landcover results in varying degrees of enclosure. land cover and richness of texture: The high, open and wooded landscapes of the major chalk ridge with views over Winchester; expansive and smooth open arable fields; and the seclusion and intimacy of the downland mosaics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is well served by public rights of way. • Accessible woodland provide a good resource of public access sites. 	Not associated with tourism.	Far reaching views over adjoining downs and lowland landscapes, but also more visually enclosed landscapes in dry valleys and woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of tranquillity experience. • Part of the LCA retains dark night skies. 	Habitat networks	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	High	Medium		Medium			
The area contains few designations; ancient woodland and a conservation area. It has an ancient and strong rural character due to its complex and distinctive topography. While some areas are less accessible, the area is well served by public rights of way.	The landscape in the east, which is closer to Winchester and Otterbourne, is less susceptible to change. Within the wider LCA the low density settlement increase susceptible to change.		The high value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity				

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

dispersed farmsteads. • Hung tiles are a prevalent decorative feature on building.	The distinctive topography, abundance of rare, native habitats and contributions to recreation and tourism indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a)		
---	---	--	--

Table 1-14 Landscape Character Areas 7f: West Winchester Downs - assessment of effects

LCA 7f: West Winchester Downs		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-15 Landscape Character Areas 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs – baseline

LCA 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 125: SDNP		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LCA 7g		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The landform is undulating and rolling, with a rural character. The southern part of this LCA falls within the Study Area. The landcover is mixed, predominantly arable farmland with sections of woodland, some of which are ancient. The field pattern varies in size, and the development is low-density, mainly consisting of villages and hamlets. The area has well-established PRow and is within the SDNP.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Park: SDNP (southern edge), Scheduled Monument: Bishop's Waltham Pala Conservation Areas: Bishops Waltham, Upham and associated fishponds, Ancient Woodland: several SSSI: Galley Down Wood and The Moors SINC: several (83+ 	Undulating landscape with strong pattern of woodland cover, most of it ancient. Predominately arable farmland.	Low density dispersed pattern of villages, hamlets and farmsteads.	Landscape in good condition, with well managed woodlands and hedgerows.	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<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 mini scarps between Tywford and Droxford. 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 assorted 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 	Overall, this landscape is deeply rural and although settled it has a strongly tranquil character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well established public rights of way and long distance routes, with drove links to the adjoining valley landscapes. Long distance routes include Wayfarer's Walk, Monarch's Way, Pilgrims Way, SDNP Way and Kings Way. 	Within the SDNP	Mixed: While woodland and hedgerows provide a sense of enclosure, from elevated areas, there are open views across the chalk downland landscape and as far as the Isle of Wight.	Overall, this landscape is deeply rural and although settled it has a strongly tranquil character and often feels remote and secluded. There is little evidence of manmade incongruous features or detractors.	Habitat networks	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Very high	Very high	Very high		Very high		
	The area is within the SDNP. Arable fields with dispersed settlement contribute to tranquillity. There is a good network of recreational routes providing access to countryside.	The SDNP, and the many valuable habitats in this area, are susceptible to small changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements. The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.		The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity			
	Its location within the SDNP indicates that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).						

<p>and high proportion of medieval and 17th C origin farmsteads 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			
---	--	--	--

Table 1-16 Landscape Character Areas 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs - assessment of effects

LCA 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
There would be a barely perceptible change to LCA7g during construction. The strong rural character of the area would be maintained, potential impacts include perception of construction activity, including noise and lighting if task lighting is required outside day light hours. This would only be experienced within sections along the southern edge of the LCA, and the construction works would be heavily screened by existing vegetation and built. Within the wider LCA there would be no awareness of the Proposed Development at construction stage.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-17 Landscape Character Areas 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs – baseline

LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: BPT/IPS-E and IPS-F 		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LCA 8i is defined by an outlying chalk escarpment in a predominantly low-lying coastal landscape. It includes large, mostly arable fields with straight boundaries set between drove lanes, and more irregular fields around the Wallington stream and fringe areas. There are generally low or no hedgerows, with occasional banks to field boundaries associated with drove routes. While there are some small copses, there is otherwise a distinct lack of trees. The area offers long panoramic views over the Forest of Bere to the north and Portsmouth, the harbours, Isle of Wight, and the Solent to the south, lending a strong sense of space, prominence, and intervisibility. Forts form a series of historic landmarks on the narrow ridgeline. There are large areas of open access on steeper south-facing slopes and little settlement other than military features and occasional farms. Tranquillity is reduced due to the proximity of urban development.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	ASLQ: Forest of Bere ASLQ: Portsdown Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSI and Open Access Land: Portsdown Hill. • Scheduled Monuments: Fort Nelson; Fort Southwick (both also Grade I listed); Fort Widley; Fort Purbrook (both also Grade II* listed); World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site. Several Grade II listed • Long Distance Paths: Wayfarer's Walk; Pilgrims' Way; Allan King Way 	Portsdown Hill SSSI is rich in grassland, herbs and wildflowers, providing habitat for many insects.	The Victorian Portsdown Forts (Scheduled Monuments) form a series of historic landmarks on the hill top.	Generally, in good condition with some detracting features including towering pylons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill ASLQ: Expansive panoramic views to the surrounding landscape. Most of the area intensively farmed with little tree cover so it does not have a wild character. • Forest of Bere ASLQ includes woodland and riverside habitats. 	Military association: The Portsdown Forts were built between 1860 and 1868, originally to prevent attack from France. They were later used as anti-aircraft gun emplacements during WWII. Association to people: Lord Palmerston: The Prime Minister who authorized the construction of the forts. General Sir Andrew Clarke: the Royal Engineer responsible for overseeing the construction of the forts.	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outlying chalk escarpment set in a predominantly low-lying clay and coastal landscape giving the landscape added prominence. • Large predominantly arable fields with straight boundaries set between drove lanes, with more irregular fields around the 	Extensive areas of arable farmland with large fields divided by native species hedgerows, common across the wider landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill: Significant areas of open access on steeper south facing slopes, with easy access from settlements to the south. • Three long distance routes cross this LCA providing broad views of the surrounding area. • The forts provide recreational activities for local residents, Fort Widley is partly used as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Nelson restored as artillery museum. A picnic area and viewpoint associated with the fort is a popular destination. 	Elevated and exposed landscape allows long panoramic views over the rural hinterland to the north and Portsmouth, the harbours and, the hilly profile of the Isle of Wight to the south.	Moderate tranquillity due to commanding views and presence of semi natural habitats, tempered down by urban influences in the form of masts and traffic along the B2177.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill provides an edge the urban areas to the south and the arable and wooded rural landscape to the north. • The hill connects a variety of habitats and recreation to the urban areas to the south. 	

<p>Wallington stream and some fringe areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally low hedgerows or no hedgerows, 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 space on the steeper south facing slopes. • Other than the military dominance there is little settlement. Occasional farms are located on the spring line on the northern boundary. They are associated with Wallington and the fringes of contracted medieval villages. • 20th century housing development spreading up the southern and eastern slopes 		<p>equestrian centre, a picnic area and viewpoint across the B2177 is a popular destination.</p>				
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	High		Very high		High	
	<p>The area contains five scheduled monuments and a SSSI. The western part of the area which is within Fareham is designated as an ASLQ. The area has notable scenic quality with panoramic views over the surrounding landscape from the many popular open spaces, which are also important habitats, that line the ridge and which provide recreation to the adjacent urban areas.</p> <p>The distinctive topography, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation and tourism indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a)</p>		<p>The distinctive topography of Portsdown Hill and its related openness, exposure and wide ranging views are susceptible to small changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements, particularly on higher ground. The sparse pattern of development, the cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns around the Palmerstone forts are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.</p>		<p>The high value attached to the landscape and very high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity.</p>	

Table 1-18 Landscape Character Areas 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs – assessment of effects

LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very high	Major adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activity would extend across the length of LCA 8i, between Widley in the east and the Wallington River in the west. There would be extensive activity related to the removal of existing field boundaries, excavation works, and the presence of machinery, which would alter the tranquillity of this rural setting. The three long-distance routes (Wayfarer's Walk, Pilgrims' Way, and Alan King Way) would be disrupted.</p> <p>Large temporary construction compounds would be located at the eastern boundary; by the B2177; by Portchester Lane; by Boarhunt Road; and a smaller temporary construction compound would also be located to the east of the Wellington River. The scale of these impacts would be large and perceptible due to the open character of the northern ridge of the LCA.</p> <p>The noise and disruption of construction plant and vehicles using the local road network would reduce tranquillity locally.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p>	<p>The very high magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in major adverse effects during construction, which is significant. This is due to construction activities occurring across the majority of this narrow area, the perception of these activities being heightened by the open character of the landscape, and disruption of three promoted routes, resulting in considerable temporary deterioration of the existing landscape character.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The majority of the area would return to the baseline condition.</p> <p>The land above the section of the Pipeline between Widley in the east and the Wallington River in the west. would have been restored, returning the topography and land use to its former condition. Short sections of hedgerow where the pipeline crosses field boundaries would have been reinstated. The completed BPT/IPS-E would introduce a new built form. This facility would be located in the immediate context of the existing covered reservoir to the west, telecommunications mast to the south and small industrial units to the south and would be located close to the urban edge of Widley.</p> <p>At year one of operation, planting would not have established to mitigate hedgerow loss and therefore gaps in the field pattern would remain.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during year one of operation, which is significant. This is due to the permanent physical changes at the top of Portsdown Hill, whilst some scarring of the landscape above the underground pipeline would remain perceptible.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinstate the short sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW and the proposed planting around AGP would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-19 Landscape Character Areas 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain – baseline

LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 126 South Coast Plain	N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LCA 9f	Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
The low-lying landscape is characterised by a mix of coastal habitats and urban development, including parks with historic woodlands. The coastal fringe features a range of habitats. The area is associated with historic naval defences, including fortifications dating back to the Napoleonic Wars and World War II. There are expansive views from LCA 9f across the harbours.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	Cams Portchester ASLQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Areas: Osborn Road; High Street; Wallington; Town Quay; Cams Hall; Castle Street. • Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Wallington Way; Cams Plantation; The Gillies Woodland and The Gillies Saltmarsh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the area is now dominated by urban development, pushing the natural heritage to the coastal margins. • Well managed historic woodlands within the undeveloped coastal fringe (Cams Hall, Castle Park) contrast with the urban character of Fareham and Portchester. • The coastal fringe has close relationship with internationally important habitats within Portsmouth Harbour. • There are clusters of mature trees within the urban area of Fareham, namely along Wallington Way, the High street and to the south of Western Way (Gillies Woodland). • The Wallington River crosses through Fareham's urban area. • Away from the coast, trees along the railway lines provide corridors for habitats free from vehicle and pedestrian access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of occupation since Neolithic times. • The defence of Portsmouth Harbour and the British Navy has influenced this character area, as represented by Portchester Castle (Scheduled Monument) of Saxon origins. • Castle Park and open green space along Portchester Harbour, contribute to the setting of Portchester Castle. • Leading to the Castle, Castle street was once the principal street of the village of Portchester. Designated as Conservation Area, it is an attractive street with several listed 18C houses. • Today partly a golf course, Cams Hall Conservation Area was restored between 1993 and 2000, it contains historic tree belts and several listed buildings such as the Grade II* Cams Hall with a Palladian facade. 	Extensive areas of urban development have overwritten the topography and habitats of the area. The built form is generally in good condition, but the setting of heritage assets has been eroded by modern development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medieval kings used Portchester to gather their forces before crossing the Channel and it was from here that in 1415 Henry V launched the invasion of France that culminated in his triumph at Agincourt. • A sculpture park and several art pieces along West Street in Fareham's town centre, celebrates the legacy of 18th century iron pioneer Henry Cort.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low-lying landscape which physically forms part of the coastal plain but is isolated from the coastline by the development. • Drained by shallow valleys of the River Alver and Wallington in the east and by small streams running 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastline landscape type has a distinctively maritime character, with their tidal fluctuation, fringing saltmarshes and mudflats and boating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused along the coast including Cams Golf Club, Wicor recreation ground, as well as marinas and sailing clubs. • The Allan King Way 	Tourism is focused toward Gosport and Portchester in the southern part of this character area and outside the study area.	Limited within built up areas, contrasting with the open character of the Cams peninsula providing expansive views out of this character areas across the harbour	Varied perception of tranquillity. Low within Fareham and Portchester built up areas, due to development and busy, major transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastal fringe is an important landscape resource within the borough context, provides setting for nationally important heritage assets, contains features of

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
 Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

into the Meon to the west. • The area is strongly influenced by the adjoining urban areas of Gosport, Stubbington and Fareham, and by defence infrastructure. • The Solent coast draws visitors, particularly local residents for various leisure activities including angling, sailing and walking. • Numerous small parks and allotments. • Varied coastal views including across Portsmouth Harbour and the city skyline which contrast with views across busy stretch of the Solent. • A landscape rich in historic naval defences particularly forts which ring Portsmouth Harbour and protect her entrance.	activity. • Historic buildings headed by Portchester Castle are the key landmarks in the area	Long Distance Path follows parts of the coastline.			routes, contrasting with the peaceful harbour edge, where the natural habitats contribute to a sense of wildness.	landscape value (e.g. Cams Plantation) and has a close relationship with ecological sites in the waterscape.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Medium		Low		Medium	
	This is a diverse area with distinctive features in the south focused along the coastline and historically associated with the defence of Portsmouth Harbour. There is a sense of wildness and tranquillity along the coast away from development. It includes part of the Cams Portchester ASQL. However, extensive urban and suburban development in the 20th century has overwritten the topography and natural landscape patterns across much of the area, particularly in the north.	Native habitats have generally been pushed the coastal margins of the area, and these also provide the setting of important heritage assets and are particularly susceptible to change. Most of the area however comprises modern development typical of the 20th century and in the context of busy transport routes.			This is a densely built up area comprising principally 20th century development which masks the underlying topography. Features of value are mostly located in the south, away from the areas which are more susceptible to the changes proposed in the north. The medium value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity.	

Table 1-20 Landscape Character Areas 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain - assessment of effects

LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no changes to the physical landscape fabric or to the character of setting of LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain. This is due to the intervening landform and extent and density of existing settlement within Gosport and Fareham and the Proposed Development at Welbourne.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no changes to the physical landscape fabric or to the character of setting of LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain. This is due to the intervening landform and extent and density of existing settlement within Gosport and Fareham and the Proposed Development at Welbourne.		There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no changes to the physical landscape fabric or to the character of setting of LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain. This is due to the intervening landform and extent and density of existing settlement within Gosport and Fareham and the Proposed Development at Welbourne.		There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.

Table 1-21 Landscape Character Areas 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain – baseline

LCA 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRP site Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs. Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) and the WRP site. Pumping station at Budds Farm WTW. Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. 		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The low-lying landscape is characterised by a mix of coastal habitats, farmland, and urban development, with urban development dominating the Study Area. The coastal strip adjoins a range of habitats to the south. Surviving cultural heritage and historical associations, including medieval churches, ancient farmsteads, and historic ports and harbours, have played an important role in the maritime history of the region.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Landscape: Chichester Harbour (south of A27) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments: Warblington Castle; Black Barn (within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape). South-western 'arm' of LCA within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSSI Langstone Harbour, Special Protection Area (SPA) Chichester and Langstone Harbours and Nature Reserve Farlington Marshes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farlington Marshes in the south-west provides wildlife habitats supporting invertebrate species and migrant and overwintering birds (waders and wildfowl). Warblington Meadow, which is a designated grazing marsh, and arable fields with hedgerow with mature trees adjoin Chichester Harbour to the north within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. In urban areas, there are many mature trees within private gardens and green spaces. In the east, arable fields with mature hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees form a gap between the urban settlements of Havant and Emsworth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area has a rich history of human influence from Neolithic and early Bronze Age times, including archaeological evidence of salt production since the Iron Age continuing through Roman period and beyond. Archaeological evidence of Roman roads and villages. The production of parchment began in medieval times and was produced in large scale until the mid-19th century. Warblington, a village of medieval origins, contains the Grade I Church of St Thomas-a-Becket, providing regular service, and the ruins of Warblington Castle (Scheduled Monument), today within privately owned land. Notable assets within Havant include the Grade II* Church of St Faith, of medieval origins; and The Elms on Lower Road, a Grade II* house built in the 17th century. There are several historic tide mills along the coast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 20th century expansion of residential areas led to loss of much of the area's historic character. The industrial estate in Brockhampton detracts from the scenic qualities of the harbours. Litter and debris is common along the coastline and parts of the edge are in poor condition. 	<p>No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.</p>	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<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. Springs emerge on the chalk clay 	The coastline, which includes Farlington Marshes in the west and the northern edges of Langstone Harbour	Three promoted long distance routes follow parts of the coastline: Solent Way (part of E9 European Coastal Path); Shipwrights	Langstone is a popular tourist area with restaurants overlooking the harbour.	There are expansive views across the harbours to the south, which are distinctive and contribute positively to its character. Scenic quality across	There is a varied perception of tranquillity, which is low within Havant's built up area due to development and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the southern part of this LCA, Farlington Marshes, South Moor and Warblington connect with the more 	

<p>boundary and form short crystal clear chalk streams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 hedgerows. • 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 to modern uses and evidence of relatively small scale Salterns. 	<p>and Chichester Harbour is distinctive with their tidal fluctuation, fringing saltmarshes and mudflats and boating activity. The buildings and structures within Langstone Harbour are attractive and distinctive. Most of the are in the north is urban, laid out in the 20th century and lacks distinctiveness.</p>	<p>Way; Hayling Billy Coastal Path. There is a sailing club next to Langstone Bridge.</p>		<p>mostly of the area is substantially limited by urban development, the busy A27 and industry.</p>	<p>transport routes, contrasting with the peaceful harbour edge, where the natural habitats contribute to a sense of wildness.</p>	<p>extensive habitats in Langstone Harbour to the south including the Chichester Harbour National Landscape.</p>
Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
High		Medium		High		
<p>The eastern part of the area includes part of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. Farlington Marshes and the coastal parks which line Langstone Harbour are also of high value. The majority of the area is densely developed with extensive areas of post-war housing, commercial and industrial areas. Overall, the value attached to the landscape is high.</p> <p>The part of LCA 9g which coincides with the Chichester Harbour National Landscape is valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a). However, overall, the extent of modern urban development and busy industry and transport links reduces the value, and the area as a whole does not meet this threshold.</p>		<p>There is a contrast between the existing urban parts of LCA 9g, which can accommodate the proposed changes without undue consequences for the baseline conditions and the coastal edge, which is susceptible to small changes due to its openness and relationship with Langstone and Chichester harbours. Overall, susceptibility to change is medium.</p>		<p>The majority of the area is densely built up and comprises housing, commercial and industrial uses and major roads. However, this contrasts with the southern edge, which includes habitats and cultural heritage which are also important for recreation and include small parts of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. Overall, sensitivity is high.</p>		

Table 1-22 Landscape Character Areas 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain - assessment of effects

LCA 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>The majority of impacts on the physical landscape fabric of LCA 9g would relate to the construction of the WRP Site, which would be located in the western part of the area. Potential impacts include construction traffic along Harts Farm Way and perception of construction activity, including noise and lighting if task lighting is required outside day light hours. There would also be some construction activity within the southern part of the area relating to the new tunnel connecting the WRP site with Budds Farm WTW, and the construction of a pumping station at Budds Farm WTW. The geographical extent would be limited to the western edge and south-western corner, including the Wayfarer's Walk as it edges the harbour. It is not considered that this would alter the baseline conditions in the northern and eastern part of the area, due to the density of existing vegetation surrounding the Site, and the presence of existing industrial development within the Brockhampton industrial area. The abundance of mature trees and other vegetation and landform associated with landfill to the south and the A27 to the north would limit the size and scale of effects. The character of the majority of the area would not be affected by this activity.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects on accounts of geographical extent, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>Existing vegetation around the edges of the site would assist in integrating the WRP site into its landscape setting. The building be located at a gateway into Havant from the A27 to the north, extending the influence of industrial development further west. The influence of the WRP site on the wider LCA would be limited by the vegetation which encloses the site and in the intervening landscape. Its location on slightly higher ground means that it would feature on the skyline in areas to the south, but in the context of widespread development. Changes within the Budds Farm WTW would be enclosed by existing dense woodland such that they would only be perceptible in proximity.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects in year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinforce the vegetation which currently encloses the WRP site would have established to assist in integrating into its landscape setting and reducing the extent of impacts on the skyline to the south.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-23 Landscape Character Areas 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours – baseline

LCA 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LCA 10a		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The boundaries of this LCA are defined by the mean high water mark of the Langstone and Chichester harbours and includes harbour mouth. It forms two extensive areas of tidal waters, divided by Hayling Island and extending approximately 6.5km inland with a strong coastal character.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Chichester Harbour National Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSI Langstone Harbour. • SAC Solent Maritime. • SPA Chichester and Langstone Harbours. 	Cranbury Park (Registered Park or Garden)	The area has a rich history of human influence from Neolithic and early Bronze Age times, including archaeological evidence of occupation of the islands within the harbour. There are also remnants of its use during the Second World War, including a section of Mulberry Harbour used in the preparations for the D-Day landings. Other cultural heritage features include the remnants of the Hayling Island Branch Line now part of the Hayling Billy Trail. There are also several shipwrecks, including the Withern, the Irishman and the Excelsior.	The coastal nature of the landscape means that the majority of the area is inundated by the tidal waters twice a day. Litter and debris is common along the coastline and parts of the edge are in poor condition.	The harbours are closely associated with fishing and sailing. Langstone Harbour in particular is common subject for artists, including	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shallow marine basin enclosed by a low-lying natural and man made sea defence shoreline of low walls and embankments. • A varied underlying geology of clays and sands and chalk overlaid with beach, tidal flat deposits with some raised marine deposits predominantly of thick gloopy, anaerobic mud. • A hugely fluctuation seascape from almost completely covered at high water to about 90% exposed muds, shingle and sand at low water. • Small islands and areas of saltmarsh in upper reaches of the harbours which dissipate wave action on the shore. • A nationally renowned recreational sailing area, with a much reduced commercial shipping use, although fishing and in particular oyster and clam fishing is important to the local economy. 	The relationship between the extensive tidal marine basins divided by Hayling Island and the surrounding landscape is highly distinctive. It forms and long and varied coastline with a strong sense of place. It differs from Portsmouth Harbour to the west, which is strongly influenced by the proximity of dense, tall urban development, high levels of activity relating to the city and the docks.	Three Long Distance Paths follow parts of the coastline: Solent Way (part of E9 European Coastal Path); Shipwrights Way; Hayling Billy Coastal Path. There are also several sailing clubs and marinas within the harbours.	The area provides the context for tourism along the coast, including holiday villages and beaches.	There are expansive views across the harbours which change with the tides and weather. These is a strong sense of time-depth in the more remote and undeveloped areas in the east. Tall buildings on the skyline of Portsmouth a prominent to the west. Portsdown Hill and the forts create a dramatic backdrop to the north.	The wide areas of open water contribute to a high degree of exposure and there is a sense of remoteness and wildness, particularly in the east. Tranquillity is higher in east, and progressively lower to the north and west, where the presence of busy roads create noise and urban influences are dominant on the skyline.	The harbours are functionally linked together and with the open seas of the Solent to the south via the narrow harbour mouths. Remnants of habitat around the northern part of Langstone Harbour connect with the more extensive habitats in Chichester Harbour to the east.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Very high	Medium		High			
The eastern part of LCA 10a falls within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. Whilst there are urban influences across the area, these			The area is defined by the inland tidal waters of the marine basins. These areas are inundated by water twice a day and are less susceptible to the proposed change than the		The value attached to this landscape derives from its natural heritage, perceptual qualities and recreational interests. It is a relatively simple		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the harbours there is strong sense of remoteness and separation from the surrounding highly populated areas. • A skyline of contrasts from the city skyline of Portsmouth to the hills of Portsdown, SDNP chalk ridge and profile of the Isle of Wight. • Rare and internationally important coastal habitats with many layers of designation. • Remains of well preserved archaeological sites in intertidal areas including prehistoric forest, peat deposits, stone tools, Bronze Age settlement and burial remains, Roman pottery and salt workings, Saxon watercraft and fishing related structures and a few modern ship wrecks. • A coastline which been subject to much change and realignment due to reclamation, natural processes and hardening. 	<p>are most evident in the west, associated with Langstone Harbour, which also has more cultural heritage and recreational value.</p>	<p>coastline, which is generally open and exposed with development generally set back from the edge.</p>	<p>landscape, but one that changes daily with the tides and weather. Urban development around the edges of the harbour exert and influence on its character and the sense of remoteness and tranquillity, particularly around the coastline.</p>
--	---	--	--

Table 1-24 Landscape Character Areas 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours - assessment of effects

LCA 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development, which would be located within a very small area of LCA10a, furthermore, works within this section would be tunnelled, therefore there would be no change to the physical and perceptual characteristics of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-25 Landscape Character Areas 10b: Portsmouth Harbour - baseline

LCA 10b: Portsmouth Harbour							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
County	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		N/A		N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
Coastal region encompassing the city of Portsmouth, urban in character. Historical and cultural associations with the Royal Navy and coastal fortifications. Skyline Spinnaker Tower dominates the skyline.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPA Solent and Dorset Coast (small section). • Scheduled Monument and Conservation Area Hilsea Lines. • Long Distance Paths: Pilgrims' Way 	The biological richness and productivity of Portsmouth Harbour is reflected in the nationally important numbers of several wetland birds which overwinter there. There are over 40 SINC's in this LCA, with unimproved grasslands, coastal habitats and some ancient woodland designations. Local nature reserves include the West of the River Alver LNR and The Wild Grounds LNR (para 5.7 9F)	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	
	Landscape features						N/A
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
There is no published assessment for this area. Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal region encompassing the city of Portsmouth. • Urban Character. • Historical and cultural associations with maritime explorations, including Portsmouth Naval Dockyard, birthplace of the Royal Navy. • The shoreline of Portsmouth Harbour is characterized by a mix of natural and engineered features. Sandy and shingle beaches are interspersed with coastal defences, seawalls, and promenades, reflecting the area's long history of coastal fortifications. • The shoreline of Portsmouth Harbour is characterized by a mix of natural and coastal defences, seawalls, and promenades, reflecting the area's long history of coastal fortifications. • The skyline is dominated by the iconic Spinnaker Tower. 	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	The Solent coast draws visitors, particularly local residents for various leisure activities including angling, sailing and walking.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	There is no published landscape character assessment for this area.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Medium	Very low		Low			
	The area is important habitat for wildfowl and contributes to the unique character and sense of place of Portsmouth and Fareham. However, heavy industry and development along the shoreline exerts a strong influence across the area.		The pattern, density and scale of urban development can accommodate the proposed changes.			The medium value attached to the landscape and the very low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity	

Table 1-26 Landscape Character Areas 10b: Portsmouth Harbour - assessment of effects

LCA 10b: Portsmouth Harbour		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions of LCA 10b as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development, which would be located within a small area along the northern edge of the area, furthermore, works within this section would be tunnelled, therefore there would be no change to the physical and perceptual characteristics of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-27 Local Landscape Character Areas 08: Bedhampton – baseline

LLCA 08: Bedhampton						BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area	
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain		Havant LCA13 Historic Bedhampton LCA14 Havant historic core LCA15 Bedhampton and Havant – north-western suburbs LCA16 Leigh Park LCA17 West Leigh LCA18 West Leigh Industrial Estate LCA19 Denvilles LCA23 New Brighton LCA28 Brockhampton industrial area (LCT E: Urban upper harbour plain)	
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area			
Defined by Southern Water Services Limited's (the Applicant) appointed landscape specialists	Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs.		Havant and Bedhampton			
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
The urban areas of Havant and New Brighton are characterised by residential development. Watercourses cross the area, primarily the Hermitage Stream and the Lavant Stream. Various isolated habitats exist, including mature trees within recreation grounds, private gardens, and along streets. While parks and recreational areas offer residents leisure opportunities, pedestrian links are often limited and hindered by roads. Relatively enclosed landscape due to low-lying landform and existing built form. Much of the historic landscape setting has been lost due to residential development, but notable historic buildings, such as The Elms and The Church of St Faith (both Grade II* listed), add to the area's cultural importance.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	Open access land: Stockheath Common	Three Conservation Areas: Old Bedhampton; Brockhampton, Mill Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban area with gently undulating landform broken by streams. Within urban areas, some streams have been piped through, The canalised Hermitage Stream crosses through the area. Stream side vegetation forms organic patterns of open grassland, shrubs and small woodlands throughout the built environment. School playing fields, recreation grounds and sports pitches provide open areas of amenity grassland. Habitats occur in isolation, including patches of broadleaved woodland, broadleaved plantation, and ponds. Habitats exist through elements such as gardens and street trees. The main habitat type is amenity grassland. Varied tree character: within the south and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little of the former historic landscape character due to multiple phases of residential development. With isolated exceptions such as small woodlands (Sharp's Coppice). Several listed buildings, including The Elms; and the Church of St Faith, both Grade II* listed. Warblington Castle is a prominent feature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large areas of housing dominate the landscape with contrasting neighbouring areas with different building styles, i.e. bungalows, two storey terraces, semi detached dwellings and industrial units. Landscape condition is average in the centre and south, poor in the north, particularly within West Leigh where lack of maintenance leads to under-utilised space, and within West Leigh Industrial Estate where adjoining habitats are neglected. 	The Old Mill House' (Grade II LB) in Bedhampton, is historically associated with the poet John Keats, who visited the house on a number of occasions, and The Elms is said to have connections with the Duke of Wellington.
	Landscape features					

	<p>11 low-quality (Category C) groups.</p> <p>The hedgerow survey (presented in (ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) also identified some of the above Category B trees as a line of trees of moderate condition, in addition to other three hedgerows of various condition, comprising Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble, Goat Willow and Poplar.</p>		<p>centre of this LLCA, mature trees along roads such as the B2177, schools and recreation grounds, and within rear gardens, often create a strong feature within the built environment. Contrasting with West Leigh on the north, where there is a lack of trees within the built environment with a number of open areas of grassland with a poor landscape character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong tree and shrub corridor along sections of Long Distance Routes, such as southern section of Shipwrights Way as it crosses Havant historic core. 			
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban area above the coastal plain covering Havant and New Brighton. • Urban character with large areas of housing dominating the landscape (townscape?) with multiple phases of residential development. • Watercourses cross the area, primarily the Hermitage Stream and the Lavant Stream, with adjacent tree and shrub vegetation forming organic patterns of open grassland, shrubs and small woodlands throughout the built environment. • Habitats occur in isolation, including patches of broadleaved woodland, ponds, mature trees within schools, recreation grounds, private gardens and street trees. The main habitat type is amenity grassland. • Parks and recreation grounds provide recreation to residents, however, links for pedestrians are often poor and along roads. • The E9 European Long Distance Trail; Shipwrights Way and the Wayfarer's Walk long distance trails cross the area. 	<p>Urban area above the coastal plain. Average residential character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces within the urban area include Havant Park • Links for pedestrians are often poor and along roads. • Pedestrian access along the Hermitage Stream. • Three Long Distance Routes cross the area the E9 European Long Distance Trail; and Shipwrights Way in a north-southerly direction; and the Wayfarer's Walk along the B2177. 	<p>Urban area, not associated with tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited long views due to low-lying landform and existing built form. • Sense of enclosure particularly within Historic cores (e.g. Havant historic core.) • From the east of this LLCA (Denvilles) restricted open views to the open landscape to the east and to the adjacent industrial area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban area with low sense of wildness. • Noise from roads, particularly the A3 (M) and the junction with the A27, is apparent. • 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 	<p>Fragmented habitats. Opportunity to enhance existing network (along streams, along footpaths) and connect to isolated habitats.</p>
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Medium	Medium		Medium		
	<p>LLCA08 does not contain landscape designations. However, contains indications of value such as designated Conservation Areas, pockets of tranquillity and green corridors with potential to be connected.</p>	<p>Open areas within the urban area would be more susceptible to change, containment provided by surrounding development affect ability of the landscape to accommodate development of the type and scale proposed.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited long views due to low-lying landform and existing built form.• Little of the former historic landscape character survives, due to multiple phases of residential development. Notable historic buildings include The Elms; and The Church of St Faith, both Grade II* listed.• 'The Old Mill House' (Grade II listed) in Bedhampton, is historically associated with the poet John Keats, who visited the house on a number of occasions, and The Elms is said to have connections with the Duke of Wellington.			
---	--	--	--

Table 1-28 Local Landscape Character Areas 08: Bedhampton - assessment of effects

LLCA 08: Bedhampton		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>Impacts would be limited to the Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs, including an above-ground section (approximately 250m). Impacts relate to removal of vegetation along the Hermitage stream to facilitate construction, as well as temporary disruption to the PRow network including the Wayfarer's Walk Long Distance Route. Little or no awareness within the rest of the LLCA.</p> <p>Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II, Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), 18 trees are identified for removal along the PRowS at Bedhampton Springs in the worst case scenario. These include six Category B trees (five Sycamores and one White Mulberry) and one low-quality group, to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development. The removal of this vegetation is considered detrimental.</p> <p>An additional six tree groups would be subject to partial removal: one Category B group (G295) to accommodate the above-ground section of the Pipeline, and five Category C groups to allow for a temporary construction compound.</p> <p>Construction works would also occur in proximity to the Root Protection Area (RPA) of the Category A Beech T1430. Measures to minimise potential impacts on this ancient tree are included within the AIA.</p> <p>No hedgerows are anticipated to be removed within LLCA08.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
<p>The above-ground section of the Pipeline would introduce new built along the Hermitage stream. Scaring effects due to removal of vegetation would prevail since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. The new built form would be perceptible within existing infrastructure, and only within the immediate context. Due to existing vegetation and built form, there would be no perceptible changes within the majority of LLCA08, and its key characteristics would be retained.</p>	<p>Due to limited scale and extent of change within existing infrastructure; the very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>By year 15 of operation reinstatement planting would have established. There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development, due to separation of this area from the WRP Site, intervening development of similar scale and nature as the Proposed Development, and existing influence of the A27.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-29 Local Landscape Character Areas 09: Chichester Harbour – baseline

LLCA 09: Chichester Harbour							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours		Havant LCA 26 Warblington and Wade Court; LCA 29 North Hayling LCA 33 Chichester Harbour.		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 09.		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LLCA 09 follows the north-western boundary of Chichester Harbour National Landscape, bordered by the A27 to the north. It is a contrasting landscape of undeveloped coastline and marine basins with national and international habitat designations. The dynamic coastline has shifted due to reclamation and natural processes. The area has several listed structures, including Warblington Castle. Linked to maritime activities across time, today the harbour is a popular recreation area for water sports. Open views across the harbour to the east are an important characteristic.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chichester Harbour National Landscape 	Chichester Harbour, designated as SSSI, SAC and SPA. Warblington Meadow SSSI. Three Conservation Areas: Warblington, Wade Court, and Langstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats of national and international importance, particularly to birds. Diverse habitats comprising arable fields, woodland, grassland, saline lagoons and wetland. Warblington Meadow SSSI is an unimproved grazing marsh of special interest for its gradation from freshwater, base rich marsh to old reclaimed salt-marsh and for its rich associated flora, with a total of 158 species of flowering plants. The coastal nature of the landscape means that parts of the area is inundated by the tidal waters twice a day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The harbour is known to have been used for transport since at least Roman times. The historic settlement of Warblington including the Grade I Church of St Thomas-a-Becket and the remains of Warblington Castle (Scheduled Monument - within private land). The tower is a significant landscape feature in views from the mainland and from Hayling Island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats in good condition. Litter and debris is common along the coastline and parts of the edge are in poor condition. Extensive hedgerow loss has degraded the historic landscape. 	The harbour is associated with sea-related commercial activities including, historically, fishing, oyster fishing, salt-making, aggregate dredging, boat and shipbuilding, and, more recently, yacht building and the provision of yacht berthing in private marinas. Artists and Writers: Over the years, Chichester and its surrounding area have attracted artists, writers, and other creative individuals drawn to its natural beauty and tranquillity.	
Landscape features	The AIA does not cover this LLCA.						
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinctive undeveloped coastline and marine basins. Rare and internationally important coastal habitats with many layers of designation. The coastline has been subject to much change and realignment due to reclamation, natural processes and hardening. The harbour is known to have been used for transport since at least Roman times. Cultural assets include the Grade I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A highly distinctive coastline, and marine basins: a landscape of contrasts. The relationship between the tidal marine basins forms a long and varied coastline with a strong sense of place. It differs from Portsmouth Harbour to the west, which is strongly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The harbour is a popular recreation area, with its sheltered waters used for active water sports, although the adjacent shoreline is poorly accessed. Vigorous and popular leisure industry on this body of water, which is now one of the most important recreational centres for water sport in 	Settlements and open spaces along the coastline are popular with tourists but are mostly associated with areas in the eastern part of the National Landscape outside of the study area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A predominantly coastal character, with some rural hinterland uses and affected by the proximity of urban development inland. A colourful landscape with different tidal conditions, weather and light. Inland, the open landscape character of arable farmland is more enclosed by vegetation associated with watercourses. Along the coast, open views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, a quiet landscape contributing to its unspoilt character with a high degree of relative tranquillity and remoteness away from settlement. To the north traffic noise from the A27 on embankment is prevalent. 	Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour are functionally linked with each other and with the open sea of the Solent to the south via the narrow harbour mouths.	

<p>Church of St Thomas-a-Becket and the remains of Warblington Castle (Scheduled Monument). The tower is a significant landscape feature in views from the mainland and from Hayling Island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harbour is historically associated with sea-related commercial activities including fishing, growing oyster, salt-making, aggregate dredging, shipbuilding, and, more recently, yacht building. • The harbour is a popular recreation area, with its sheltered waters used for active water sports. • A scenic and colourful landscape with different tidal conditions, weather and light. Along the coast, open views from the harbour edge out across the harbour basin to Hayling Island and Thorney Island are distinctive. • Generally a quiet landscape. • Generally in good condition, although litter and debris is common along the coastline and parts of the edge are in poor condition. Extensive hedgerow loss has degraded the historic landscape around Warblington. 	<p>influenced by the proximity of dense, tall urban development, high levels of activity relating to the city and the docks.</p>	<p>the south of England.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Long Distance Paths follow parts of the coastline: Solent Way (part of E9 European Coastal Path); and the Hayling Billy Coastal Path. 		<p>from the harbour edge out across the harbour basin to Hayling Island and Thorney Island are distinctive and valued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gateway tower is a significant landscape feature in views from the mainland and from Hayling Island. 		
	<p>Value</p> <p>Very high</p>		<p>Susceptibility</p> <p>Very high</p>		<p>Sensitivity</p> <p>Very high</p>	
	<p>The area is designated as a National Landscape, containing several habitats of national and international importance which are designated sites. It is a distinctive coastline with an abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and scenic value. Furthermore, the LLCA is functionally linked to the adjacent harbours and the open sea.</p> <p>LLCA 09 is a nationally designated area and a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>		<p>Rare and distinctive habitats including wetlands, and a distinctive coastal character with little settlement makes this area highly susceptible to introduction of new development. Its openness, exposure and wide ranging views are susceptible to changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements.</p> <p>The sparse pattern of development, the cultural heritage assets are also susceptible to small changes.</p>		<p>The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity.</p>	

Table 1-30 Local Landscape Character Areas 09: Chichester Harbour - assessment of effects

LLCA 09: Chichester Harbour		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
Intervening landform, built development and existing vegetation mean that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 09 during construction of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA during construction of the Proposed Development.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
Intervening landform, built development and existing vegetation mean that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 09 during the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA due to the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-31 Local Landscape Character Areas 10: Hayling Island – baseline

LLCA 10: Hayling Island							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 10b: Portsmouth Harbour		Havant LCA 29: North Hayling LCA 30: Stoke and north-west Hayling		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 10.		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The northern part of Hayling Island has a distinctive mixture of rural character and coastline. Inland medium-sized fields with straight boundaries reflect the historical pattern. The presence of the Hayling Billy Coastal Path along the western edge offers recreational access along the former railway line. Historically linked to sea activities including oyster fishing, the island now engages in fishing and sailing. From the eastern edge, there are expansive views across the harbours, urban and rural parts of Portsmouth and Havant to the north. The vast open waters which surround the island give a sense of remoteness.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	LNR Hayling Billy Conservation Area: North Hayling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich mosaic of habitats, comprising arable fields, small areas of woodland, grassland, coastal grazing, wetland habitats, algal beds. The coastline has been subject to much change and realignment due to reclamation, natural processes and hardening. Traces of both well preserved oyster beds and salterns can still be observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This LLCA, perhaps more than any other in Havant, retains much of its authentic rural settlement pattern. Contains one of the most significant archaeological monuments within the borough, the Hayling Island Roman temple. Grade I Church of St Peter, within North Hayling Conservation Area dates to the 12th C. Good surviving examples of vernacular houses and farm buildings no converted to residential use. 20th century houses between farms are generally detached buildings, set within substantial grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most areas in good condition. Infill development within pasture erodes the character and vegetated boundaries. 	The largest oyster complex on the island was established by the South of England Oyster Co. Ltd., at the north-west corner of the LLCA in 1880. Several acres were reclaimed from the sea and enclosed with man-made bunds to provide pens for the several stages of oyster production. They continued in use till 1980, and are now a LNR. The island is associated with sea-related commercial activities including fishing and sailing.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined by the northern part of Hayling Island with a distinctive mixture of coastal and rural character. A predominantly flat landscape. The coastline has been subject to much change and realignment due to reclamation, natural processes and hardening. The area retains much of its authentic rural settlement pattern: medium regular sized parliamentary type fields with straight boundaries. Cultural assets include Grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the Study Area, this is the only LLCA that comprises an island. Distinctive coastline and rural hinterland. Expansive views across the harbours and into the urban and rural areas of Portsmouth and Havant with the Portsdown Hill and the forts creating a dramatic backdrop to the north. 	Sailing, fishing are important activities from and along the coastline. The Hayling Bill Coastal Path and Shipwrights Way follow the western shore along the route of the former Hayling Billy railway line.	The area to the north of Northney was developed as a holiday camp in the 1930's, and in more recent years, a large hotel and marina have been developed at Duckard Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open arable landscape containing settlements enclosed by small woodlands and hedgerows Open views across the arable plains. From the coastline there are expansive views across the harbours which change with the tides and weather. There is a strong sense of time-depth. Tall buildings on the skyline of Portsmouth a prominent to the west and reduce the sense of remoteness locally. Portsdown Hill and the forts create a dramatic backdrop to the north. 	Generally, a tranquil landscape free from heavy traffic contrasting with the busy A3023 which is the only road into the island. Along the coast, the wide areas of open water contribute to a high degree of exposure and there is a sense of remoteness and wildness.	Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour are functionally linked and surround the island. LLCA10 contains a rich mosaic of related habitats. Intertidal mud and sand including algal beds surround the island at low tide. Some of these habitats adjoin the shore directly, whilst others interlink with a mixture of habitats of scattered and continuous salt marsh with	

<p>I listed Church of St Peter, and several surviving examples of vernacular houses and farm buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hailing Billy Coastal Path, passes along the western edge of the island. • The island is associated with sea-related commercial activities including, historically oyster fishing. Nowadays fishing and sailing. • A large hotel and marina have been developed at Duckard and a cluster of yacht masts are seen from the adjacent landscape. • Scenic qualities including expansive views from the coastline across the harbours and into the urban and rural areas of Portsmouth and Havant. • Generally a remote and tranquil landscape. Along the coast, the wide areas of open water contribute to a high degree of exposure and there is a sense of remoteness and wildness, contrasting with the busy A3023 which is the only road to the island. • While most areas are in good condition, infill development within pasture erodes the character and vegetated boundaries. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duckard Point Marina exists as a cluster of yacht masts from the Island. 		two very small patches of coastal grazing marsh.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Medium		High		High	
	<p>The island contains a locally designated wildlife site and conservation area. The coastline is distinctive with an abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations, and scenic value. Furthermore, the LLCA is functionally linked to the adjacent harbours and the open sea.</p>		<p>Coastal character with limited settlement makes this area highly susceptible to introduction of new development. Its openness, exposure, sense of remoteness, wildness and tranquillity are susceptible to changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements in its setting.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity</p>	

Table 1-32 Local Landscape Character Areas 10: Hayling Island - assessment of effects

LLCA 10: Hayling Island		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the physical landscape or setting of LLCA 10 as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development, which would be located approximately 1.7km to the north-west at its closest point. Some construction activity may be perceived to the north, beyond Langstone Harbour, but this would be within the urban and industrial context of Brockhampton and would not change the key characteristics of LLCA 10.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA during construction of the Proposed Development.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the physical landscape or setting of LLCA 10 as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development, which would be located approximately 1.7km to the north-west at its closest point. The WRP site may be perceived on the distant skyline to the north, beyond Langstone Harbour, but this would be a very small change within the urban and industrial context of Brockhampton and would not change the key characteristics of LLCA 10.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA due to the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-33 Local Landscape Character Areas 11: Langstone Harbour – baseline

LLCA 11: Langstone Harbour							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 10a: Langstone and Chichester Harbours		Havant LCA 32: Langstone Harbour		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 11.		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
This seascape comprises a shallow basin that forms part of a distinctive and extensive intertidal harbour system of international importance for wildfowl and wading birds. The harbour contains several islands of coastal grazing marsh and the seascape fluctuates from almost completely covered at high water to about 90% exposed muds, shingle and sand at low water. The area contains diverse habitats and ecological designations of national and international importance and historic associations. Out in the harbour there is strong sense of openness, remoteness from the surrounding highly populated areas with a soft green edge to the north and east partially screening views of the built development and the noise from traffic on the busy road network.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	SSSI Langstone Harbour SPA Chichester and Langstone Harbours SAC Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons LNR West Hayling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area contains ecological designations of national and international importance, particularly to birds. The harbour is part of a distinctive and extensive intertidal harbour system within the area of the Solent protected by the influence of the Isle of Wight. The open sea is adjoined by intertidal mud and sand, including algal beds. Some of these habitats adjoin the shore directly, whilst others interlink with a mixture of habitats of scattered and continuous salt marsh. Sea grass remains in some locations and together with areas of short grass provides an essential overwintering habitat for protected Brent Geese. The northern shoreline has been heavily influenced by land reclamation, creating an artificial shoreline with substantial earth embankments and some landfill, parts of which have been softened by natural regeneration and planting. The western shoreline has recently been hardened by sea defence works which have introduced concrete walls and rock revetments with planting to the rear to replicate the soft edge. Large smooth expanse of mud with remnant oyster beds and ship wrecks exposed at low tide providing points of interest. Islands of coastal grazing marsh and scrub could be affected by sea level rises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic landscape character is dominated by the historic deep navigation channel of Langstone Harbour. Situated between the commercial, industrial and military port of Portsmouth to the west, and the upmarket yacht sailing haven of Chichester Harbour to the east. The Mulberry Caisson, marooned in the harbour to the north of the ferry landing, is an interesting reminder of the historic D-day landings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seascape varies daily with the tides between large tracts of open water and extensive areas of exposed mud and inter-tidal shoreline habitats. Parts of the edge are in poor condition, including footpaths, fencing and car parks with eroding sea defences. Seasonal storm damage is evident, and litter and debris are common along the coastline. Degradation to the coastal walking paths has affected perception and experiential qualities of the landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic associations with wildfowling, oyster fishing. The harbour was also notorious for smuggling. Langstone harbour is associated with the preparations for the D-Day landings of World War II. 	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seascape comprises the harbour and several islands of coastal grazing marsh • Several small irregular fragmented island groups exist in the north and towards the harbour mouth there are two large sand banks which flank the main channels. • Unlike the other harbours associated with Portsmouth, the much straighter coast has not provided sheltered inlets for shipbuilding and marinas, with the result that the east coast of Langstone Harbour remains much less busy than other coastal areas. • The area contains diverse habitats and ecological designations of national and international importance. • The coastline has been subject to much change and realignment due to reclamation, natural processes and hardening. Man-made shorelines to the north are softened in places by natural regeneration and to the west there are a variety of hard edges including new sea defences. • Historic associations with wildfowling and oyster fishing. The harbour was also historically notorious for smuggling. • The Mulberry Caisson, marooned in the harbour to the north of the ferry landing, is an interesting reminder of the historic D-day landings of World War II. • The harbour is a popular area for recreation, including by small boats and other watercraft, and nearly the whole of its shoreline is accessible by foot. The Solent Way long distance trail extends along the edge. • There is a strong sense of openness, with large skies which reflect on the water and long views towards the natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extensive tidal area comprises the harbour basin enclosed by land on all sides and islands of coastal grazing marsh. • Unlike the other harbours, the much straighter coastline has not provided sheltered inlets for shipbuilding and marinas, with the result that the east coast of Langstone Harbour remains much less busy than other coastal areas. • Contrast with Portsmouth Harbour to the west, which is strongly influenced by the proximity of dense, tall urban development, high levels of activity relating to the city and the docks. • A landscape of contrasts with a strong sense of place and connection to the wider harbour systems to the east. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harbour is a popular recreation area, particularly for water sports and sailing with a water sports and sailing club to the west and a small ferry between Portsmouth and Hayling Island to the south which provides a circular walking route around the harbour. There are also small, well used marinas to the south. • Nearly the whole of its shoreline is accessible by foot, with three long distance trails following parts of the coastline: Solent Way (part of E9 European Coastal Path); Shipwrights Way; Hayling Billy Coastal Path. • Bird watching is a common reason for visiting the coastline. 	<p>The area provides the context for tourism along the harbours, mainly associated with sailing and water sports. It provides the backdrop to many locations along the coastline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong sense of openness, of passing time and natural processes with the tides. The flocks of birds that frequent the harbour accent the scenery and value. • Colours can be muted but the changing tidal conditions, weather and light and strong reflections of the sky highlight the everchanging nature harbour and contribute strongly to sense of place. Boats on and around the harbour create points of interest. • The tidal range provides different aspects and visual relationships with the surrounding landscape. • Long open views across to the shoreline of Hayling Island, Ferry Point provides a prominent land mark. • Urban land uses in adjacent areas exert an influence across the area with traffic of the junction of the A27 (T) and the A3 (M) and development within Portsmouth, including the tall Spinnaker Tower and the incineration plant at North End forming prominent features on the skyline. • Portsdown Hill forms a prominent ridge to the north with the high ground of the SDNP visible in the far distance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eastern area provides a broad stretch of shoreline and adjacent mud flats which is largely free from boats and human activity. • Most of the area away from the shoreline has a higher degree of relative tranquillity and wildness, particularly in the south. The prevailing wind is from the south-west, generally limiting the impact of noise from the A27 and A3(M) to the north where tranquillity reduces. • Vegetation along the coastline helps to screen industrial buildings to the north, particularly in summer, but taller buildings and activity around the shoreline is evident across the area. 	<p>Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour are functionally linked together. Within this LLCA, the open sea is adjoined by intertidal mud and sand, including algal beds. Some of these habitats adjoin the shore directly, whilst others interlink with a mixture of habitats of scattered and continuous salt marsh.</p>
	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity			
	High	High	High			
	The harbour is a distinctive seascape which changes daily with the tides and has strong cultural associations. It contains several ecological national and international designated sites and has some scenic value. Furthermore, the LLCA is functionally	This is an open landscape comprising a complex of intertidal habitats and open water which is susceptible to change. Less busy than adjacent coastal areas, the eastern coast is largely free from boat craft and human activity and is more susceptible to the introduction of new development. The expansiveness of	The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity			

<p>shoreline of Hayling Island and Portsmouth and to the north of the prominent ridge of Portsdown Hill and glimpses in the far distance of the elevated land within the SDNP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colour palette is often muted but brightness and contrast are ever changing due to the tides and weather, with some of the activities on the water introducing more varied colours as contrast. 	<p>linked to the adjacent harbours and the open sea.</p> <p>LLCA 11 meets the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>the harbour means that small changes on the coastline are difficult to read from a distance.</p>	
--	--	---	--

Table 1-34 Local Landscape Character Areas 11: Langstone Harbour - assessment of effects

LLCA 11: Langstone Harbour		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
There would be no change to the physical landscape or the open character of LLCA 11, which would be maintained. There would be an increase in activity during construction of the Proposed Development to the north of the LLCA, but this would be barely perceptible and limited to the northern edge of the LLCA due to the intervening landform and vegetation and high levels of industrial and transport related activity in the surrounding landscape, which already affect tranquillity.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
There would be no change to the physical landscape or the open character of LLCA 11, which would be maintained. The permanent impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the setting on the northern edge of LLCA 11, where the WRP site may be perceptible on the skyline in places. However, this would be in the context of the existing industrial development within Brockhampton, intervening landform and vegetation and there would be little or no awareness of change across the majority of the area.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects at year one of operation, which is not significant.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects at year 15 of operation, which is not significant.	

Table 1-35 Local Landscape Character Areas 12: Brockhampton industrial area – baseline

LLCA 12: Brockhampton industrial area							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area			District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain	LCA 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain			Havant LCA 28 Brockhampton industrial area (LCT H: Open lower harbour plain)		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 12.	Havant and Bedhampton					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
Located to the west of Langstone, on the southern side of Havant adjacent to Langstone Harbour and to the east of Broadmarsh Coastal Park. The character of the area is dominated by large scale, modern industrial sheds of the extensive industrial estate.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidal estuary of the Hermitage Stream. A stream also aligns along the eastern boundary adjacent to a footpath. • Three waterbodies surrounded by grass and trees lie just south of West Street. • The vegetation along the eastern tributary of the Hermitage Stream, and a western unnamed stream, provide green corridors through a predominantly hard built environment of the industrial estate. • To the south ad hoc planting schemes around individual buildings and remnant lines of trees, which may be old hedgerows, relate poorly to each other. • Roadside planting adjacent to the A27 separates this traffic corridor from the adjacent landscape. • Strong structure of tree and shrub planting around the junction of Brockhampton Road and Solent Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little or no evidence of defined historic landscape character, and few heritage assets. • Brockhampton Conservation Area overlaps a small residential area and waterbodies on the northern boundary. • The Old Manor House Grade II* listed building is within the Conservation Area. 	This is a busy industrial area, degraded in places by industrial activity, materials storage, HGV parking and litter. The condition is generally better in the north around the office and commercial buildings.	No cultural associations have been identified which are of relevance to this LLCA.	
	Landscape features	The AIA does not cover this LLCA.					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extensive industrial areas of predominantly large scale industrial buildings in the south and to the north of the A27 a mix of industrial units, and office buildings alongside small groups of dwellings. • Mix of building styles with no strong distinguishing features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is typical of modern industrial development of 20th and 21st century. • Mix of building styles with no strong distinguishing features. 	The Wayfarer's Walk long distance trail extends along Hermitage Stream, but the experience within this section is diminished by the industrial land uses and activities.	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landscape with large shed buildings, providing areas of semi enclosure and openness • Limited views due to the built environment character. However, the enclosed landscape along the Hermitage Stream provides an area of contrast as compared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The A27 spoils any form of tranquillity within adjacent areas • Large buildings, with open areas of tarmac have created a bland colour palette of a range of tonal greys. Where trees and shrubs do exist, they 	Areas of trees alongside the waterbodies, short sections of stream (along west and east boundary), the A27 and some of the minor roads within the estate contribute to	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying and predominantly flat landscape • Overlain with river terrace deposits, alluvium and periglacial Head. This has produced a soil which around the estuary heads is loamy and clayey with a naturally high water content. • Tidal estuary of the Hermitage Stream. A stream also aligns along the eastern boundary adjacent to a footpath. • Three waterbodies lie just south of West Street. • The vegetation along the eastern tributary of the Hermitage Stream, and a western unnamed stream, provide green corridors through a predominantly hard built environment of the industrial estate. • To the south ad hoc planting schemes around individual buildings and remnant lines of trees, which may be old hedgerows, relate poorly to each other. • Roadside planting adjacent to the A27 separates this traffic corridor from the adjacent landscape. 				to the open views adjacent Langstone Harbour.	reduce the impact of this colourless landscape.	the wider green corridor network leading to the nature reserves on the coast.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Very low		Very low		Very low	
	LLCA 12 is typical of modern industrial development of 20th and 21st century. It lacks distinctiveness in character, tranquillity and cultural heritage and associations and its condition is degraded in places.		The pattern and scale of development is not susceptible to changes across the area.		The very low value attached to the landscape and the very low susceptibility to change results in very low sensitivity	

Table 1-36 Local Landscape Character Areas 12: Brockhampton industrial area – assessment of effects

LLCA 12: Brockhampton industrial area		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Negligible adverse	
The industrial character of LLCA 12 would be maintained. Potential impacts include construction traffic along Harts Farm Way and perception of construction activity, including noise and lighting if task lighting is required outside day light hours. There would also be some construction activity within the southern part of the area relating to the new tunnel connecting the WRP site with Budds Farm WTW. The geographical extent would be limited to the western edge and south-western corner, including the Wayfarer's Walk as it edges the harbour. It is not considered that this would alter the baseline conditions, due to the density of existing vegetation surrounding the Site, and the presence of existing industrial development within LLCA12. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
The permanent impact of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the very western edge of this LLCA, which is adjacent to the Site, including the Wayfarer's Walk as it edges the harbour. For the majority of the area there would be little or no awareness of change due to existing development of similar scale and character as the Proposed Development. This assessment assumes retention of boundary vegetation on the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
The density of existing vegetation and proposed planting, which would have established on the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site mean that there would be no change to the key characteristics or setting of LLCA 12 during year 15 of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-37 Local Landscape Character Areas 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks – baseline

LLCA 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 9g: Havant and Emsworth Coastal Plain		Havant DC, LCA 41: South Moor and Broadmarsh coastal park		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRP site Pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP site. Pumping station at Budds Farm WTW. Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. 		Havant and Bedhampton				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>Farlington Marshes lies to the east of Portsmouth on the northern edge of Langstone Harbour. They link with the coastal parks, which extend to the Hermitage Stream adjacent to Brockhampton Industrial Estate. This is a key semi-natural landscape for informal recreation and nature, adjacent to the nearby harbours and with increasing pressures as surrounding greenspaces are used for development alongside urban conurbations.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSSI and SPA: Langstone Harbour LNR: Farlington Marshes and Southmoor 	<p>South Moor and Farlington Marshes provide wildlife habitats supporting invertebrate species and migrant and overwintering birds.</p> <p>Broadmarsh Coastal Park is an artificial landform reclaimed from the sea and includes the Site, which is a former landfill, raised several metres above the surrounding ground level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mature vegetation along transport corridors is in contrast to the open areas along the coastline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No identified heritage assets. Broadmarsh Coastal Park was historically reclaimed from the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas generally in good condition. Litter and debris is common along the coastline and parts of the edge are in poor condition. Fly tipping is a common issue within the coastal parks, particularly the car parks. The approach through Brockhampton degrades the experience at the harbour edge. Connections, footpaths, car parking, boundary treatments and signage are generally in poor condition. 	<p>No cultural associations have been identified which are of relevance to this LLCA.</p>	
	Landscape features						<p>Within LLCA13, trees within the Order Limits, primarily at the WRP site, were surveyed. This includes 15 tree groups, comprising two groups of moderate quality (Category B) with species such as Field Maple, Common Hawthorn, Common Ash, Grey Poplar, Pedunculate Oak, Crack Willow, Sycamore, Common Dogwood, Wild Privet, Lombardy Poplar, and 13 groups of low quality (Category C). Full details are presented in the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified a species-rich native hedgerow of good quality along the harbour.</p>
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined by natural shoreline habitats and reclaimed land forming open space on the northern edge of Langstone Harbour. Mixture of natural and urban character with open and extensive views across Langstone Harbour to 	<p>The coastal position and aspect and elevated land within Broadmarsh Coastal Park are distinctive.</p> <p>Farlington Marshes as a vestige of the once extensive marshes where land has been reclaimed and are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good pedestrian access to the harbour edge. The Solent Way Long Distance Path follows the coastline along the southern boundary of this LLCA. 	<p>Not associated with tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive views across Langstone Harbour to the south and the skyline of Portsmouth to the west. Traffic on major roads and industrial buildings within Brockhampton industrial estate are visually intrusive. 	<p>Quieter areas are found in the south-western part, within Farlington Marshes, but traffic noise from A27 and A3 in particular is pervasive.</p> <p>There is a wild character to parts of Farlington Marshes, which remain free of</p>	<p>Farlington Marshes connect with the extensive habitats in Langstone Harbour to the south. However, transport corridors have fragmented</p>	

<p>the south and the skyline of Portsmouth to the west.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area contains clusters of mature trees, protected wetlands and grasslands. • The area contains several sites designated for ecology providing wildlife habitats supporting invertebrate species and migrant and overwintering birds. • The artificial shoreline is reminder of its history as manmade landform. • Parts of the edge are in poor condition with litter and debris common along the coastline. • Traffic noise from the A27, A3, and the railway line limits tranquillity. • Good pedestrian along the harbour edge including the Solent Way Long Distance Path, which follows the coastline along the southern boundary. • Visual detractors include traffic on roads and buildings within Brockhampton industrial estate. The approach through Brockhampton degrades the experience at the harbour edge. • Coastal defences and pedestrian coastal paths, in particular on Farlington Marshes, are in poor condition and this degrades from recreational use, which has increased since COVID-19 lockdowns. <p>Car parks and signage to the nature reserves are in poor condition, at Broadmarsh especially.</p> <p>Connections through the various parts of Broadmarsh and South Moor coastal parks are degraded and compromised by existing roads and encroachment of adjacent water and industrial works and the key historic landscape character types of small to medium fields are splintered.</p> <p>The adjacent freshwater from the Hermitage stream to the South Moor coastal park adds to the habitat mosaic for nature and enthusiasts but is not easily reached.</p>	<p>distinctive for their openness and exposure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farlington Playing Field is located to the north of the A27. • There is access along the harbour edge but the quality is compromised by mud, especially in winter, reducing access to the sea walls. • Farlington is a key access point for those not on boats to experience the harbour. • Recreational activities are limited to higher ground separating them from the low-lying nature reserves which benefits both nature and people. • Important resources for bird watching and nature loving visitors, both locally and those who may travel from some distance, although accessibility can be an impediment. 			<p>development, but this character is eroded within the coastal parks which are managed as public open spaces.</p>	<p>connections within the rest of the LLCA.</p>
<p>Value</p>		<p>Susceptibility</p>		<p>Sensitivity</p>		
<p>Medium</p>		<p>Medium</p>		<p>Medium</p>		
<p>Farlington Marshes and South Moor are covered by ecological designations which contribute to landscape value. The harbour edge provides scenic qualities and recreational opportunities including access to the harbour edge and foreshore and a long-distance route. Noise and visual intrusion from transport corridors, and the proximity of Brockhampton Industrial estate erode tranquillity and the sense of remoteness and litter and fly tipping affect landscape condition.</p>		<p>The open character and aspect of the marshes and coastal parks are susceptible to small changes in setting. Areas of coastal habitat for nature conservation are more susceptible than the areas provided for recreation. The proximity of industrial development and the abundance of mature trees and other vegetation reduces susceptibility locally in the eastern part of the area. Encroachment further into the coastline in this area may reduce quality.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity.</p>		

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

Farlington and Broadmarsh green spaces have been managed specifically to provide suitable habitat for wetland birds and grazing for Brent Geese, which is a diminishing habitat in the area.			
--	--	--	--

Table 1-38 Local Landscape Character Areas 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks – assessment of effects

LLCA 13: Farlington Marshes and coastal parks		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activities relating to the WRP site, Budds Farm WTW pumping station, and construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be localised within the eastern part of LLCA 13. This would include the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would be located in proximity to existing industrial development within LLCA 12 to the east.</p> <p>The abundance of mature trees and other vegetation in this part of LLCA 13 and landform associated with landfill to the south and the A27 to the north would limit the size and scale of effects. The character of the majority of the area would not be affected by this activity.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that two low-quality (Category C) groups, comprising ash, goat willow, and bramble, would need to be fully removed in the worst case scenario to facilitate the construction of the WRP. Additionally, six low-quality tree groups would require partial removal. No hedgerows are anticipated to be removed within LLCA13.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate effects during construction, which is significant. This is due to construction activities occurring within undeveloped sites, resulting in partial deterioration of the existing landscape character.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>The permanent impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the eastern part of the area associated with the WRP. This plant would introduce new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance with a part of LLCA 13 which is currently characterised by a vacant former landfill site and in the immediate context of existing industrial development to the east within LLCA 12. It would create order and structure this part of the area, with improved access to Harts Farm Lane and with architectural quality which would act as gateway feature close to the junction with the A27 in the north.</p> <p>While proposed planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects, the new built form would be located on the eastern part of the area where the abundance of mature trees and other vegetation would assist in integrating it within the landscape, limiting the size and scale of impacts. The reinstatement of the shafts relating to the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would not have fully established but would not be perceptible in the wider landscape of LLCA 13.</p> <p>These impacts would be long-term and permanent.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>Existing vegetation and proposed planting, which would have established on the boundaries of the Site, would assist in integrating the WRP site within its landscape setting and enhancing the gateway to the area via the junction of Harts Farm Way with the A27. This would reduce the size and scale and geographical extent over which impacts would be perceived to its immediate setting. The character of the majority of the area would not be affected.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-39 Local Landscape Character Areas 14: Portsmouth – baseline

LLCA 14: Portsmouth							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 10b Portsmouth Harbour		Portsmouth: N/A		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LLCA 14 relates to the northern suburbs of the City of Portsmouth. It is a predominantly urban settlement typical of inter-war, post-war and modern development with a high number of industrial and commercial areas along the coast, some associated with maritime industry. The low-lying topography rises steeply up to Portsdown Hill just to the north.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	SSSI Portsdown SSSI Langstone Harbour Scheduled Monument: Hilsea Lines SINC: East and West of Gillman Road; Field to West of Gillman Road; Land to the north of Portsdown Hill Road; Farlington Avenue; Hilsea Lines; East of Lakeside Conservation areas: Old Wymering; Hilsea Lines	This a predominantly urban area with limited open space. • South-east of Port Solent, the former Paulsgrove Landfill, is undergoing restoration works prior to the creation of a new country park. • The area overlaps with a small part of the open access land in front of Fort Purbrook on Portsdown Hill, containing scrub and informal trails - adjacent to Portsdown Hill SSSI outside of the boundary. • Grass verges, large front and back gardens and street trees throughout many of the residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hilsea Lines are a line of 18th- and 19th-century fortifications built at Hilsea to protect the northern approach to Portsea Island. • There has been development within the area dating back to the 12th Century. • Cosham in the north-west contains the historic cores of the city, Widley and Wymering. • There are small pockets of older buildings and a medieval church within Old Wymering Conservation Area. • Large parts along the coast are inter-tidal mudflats reclaimed in the 1970's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential areas roads and gardens generally appear well maintained. • The busy industrial estates are degraded in places by industrial activity, materials storage, HGV parking and litter. 	No connection to notable people, events or the arts in this area of the city.	
	Landscape features						Within LLCA14, only the hedgerows surrounding the proposed location for an intermediate shaft at the junction of the B2177 and Gillman Road were surveyed, consisting of four species-rich native hedgerows in good condition.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying coastal plain, rising gently from the coast before increasing steeply to the north to Portsdown Hill just outside of the boundary. • Predominantly urban settlement typical of inter-war, post-war and modern development. • Traffic noise due to dominance of transport corridors, particularly the M27, M275, A3, and the railway line. • Reservoirs and water treatment works occupy a significant area to the north-east. • The Solent Way and Pilgrims' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly urban settlement typical of inter-war, post-war and modern development. • Terraces and flats but with several large areas of mainly two story detached houses with generous front and rear gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Solent Way and Pilgrims' Way Long Distance Paths follow the coastline and cross the area. • Numerous playing fields are scattered throughout, including; King George V Playing Fields and Cosham Park with play area, tennis courts etc. in the north-east of the area. • A large grassed area to the south of Port Solent provides open recreational space. • The area overlaps with 	This part of Portsmouth is not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill forms a backdrop in views to the north and includes hill top forts which add to the scenic value, but also many detracting elements including industrial development and busy roads. • Open spaces along western end of Havant Road on the coast, in the south-west of the area, provide views out into the harbour towards Portsea Island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic noise is prominent due to dominance of transport corridors, including the M27, M275, A3, and the railway line. Tranquillity is limited by the dominance of urban land uses and high levels of activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street trees, playing fields, open space and a capped landfill undergoing restoration contribute to the wider green corridor network leading to the coast. • Transport corridors have fragmented connections within the rest of the LLCA. • Connections to the SSSI, chalk downland and road verges. 	

<p>Trail long distance routes follow the coastline and cross the area. There are numerous playing fields, and some open space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-east of Port Solent, the former Paulsgrove Landfill is undergoing restoration prior to the creation of a new country park. • Four areas on industrial and commercial estates are evenly spaced along the coast. This includes Trafalgar Wharf, used by the marine industry, which fronts directly onto Portsmouth Harbour and represents an important industrial area for the city. 		<p>a small part of the open access land in front of Fort Purbrook on Portsdown Hill, containing scrub and informal trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large parts of the coastline are inaccessible to the public in the south-west of the area. 				
Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
Low		Very low		Low		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the south, the area fronts onto Portsmouth Harbour which is designated as a SSSI, SPA, Ramsar. • Portsea Island is divided from the mainland by a narrow tidal stretch known as Pors Creek. • The Hilsea Lines are a line of 18th- and 19th-century fortifications built at Hilsea to protect the northern approach to Portsea Island. 	<p>LLCA 14 is typical of inter-war, post-war and modern development, with a high number of industrial and commercial areas. It lacks distinctiveness in character and has relatively little cultural heritage and associations.</p> <p>Steep roads, greenspaces and vistas to the south have slightly higher value than the post war or more densely developed lower lying areas in the north.</p>	<p>The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of separation from areas to the north. The pattern, density and scale of development within the residential and industrial areas can accommodate the proposed changes.</p>	<p>The low value attached to the landscape and the very low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity</p>			

Table 1-40 Local Landscape Character Areas 14: Portsmouth - assessment of effects

LLCA 14: Portsmouth		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
Impacts would be limited to a very small part along the northern edge of LLCA14, associated with a tunnel shaft located within the open space to the south of the junction of B2177 with Crookhorn Lane. Impacts would include increased activity, removal of sections of roadside vegetation, the presence of machinery, and the introduction of signage. The perception of construction activities would be limited to the roads surrounding the shaft - that is, the B2177, Crookhorn Lane, and Gillman Road – and to a lesser extent from the residential properties to the west and south. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion, and would no change key characteristics of LLCA14. Landscape features: The AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)) did not identify tree removals within this LLCA. ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), identifies removal of one of the species-rich native hedgerow.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
Once the works are complete and the surface has been restored, there would be no visible structures associated with the Proposed Development. However, scaring effects due to removal of roadside vegetation would prevail since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. This would only be perceptible in areas immediately surrounding the proposed shaft. There would be no perceptible changes beyond these areas and key characteristics of LLCA14 would be retained.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during construction, which is not significant.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
By year 15 of operation, mitigation planting would have established, and there would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-41 Local Landscape Character Areas 15: Portsdown Hill ridge – baseline

LLCA 15: Portsdown Hill ridge							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fareham LCA 11: Portsdown Hill. • Portsmouth: N/A • Winchester: LCA 19 Portsdown Hill 		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: BPT/IPS-E 		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The area extends from Havant in the east to Fareham in the west comprising the south facing scarp slopes of Portsdown Hill. It extends through parts of Fareham, Portsmouth, and Winchester District Councils.</p> <p>LLCA15 exhibits distinctive scarp slopes and dramatic landforms on a chalk escarpment rising from south to north. The historic Victorian Palmerston forts stand as landmarks at intervals on the ridgeline. Open spaces are accessible from settlements in the south with several car parks located along the ridge. The open spaces on its steep, south-facing slopes are popular public vantage points with panoramic views across Portsmouth and the Solent. Several PRoWs cross the area offering broad views of the surroundings. These distinctive semi-natural chalk grasslands support significant biodiversity. Portsdown Hill divides urban areas to the south and the arable and wooded landscape to the north which contributes to a sense of remoteness despite the proximity to urban areas.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Portsdown Hill ASLQ	SSSI and Open Access Land: Portsdown Hill. Schedule Monuments: Fort Purbrook (Grade II* listed building) Fort Widley (Grade II* listed building) Fort Southwick (Grade I listed building) Fort Nelson (Grade I listed building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive scarp slopes. • Dramatic landform on a chalk escarpment rising from south to north. • Portsdown Hill SSSI is rich in grassland and wildflowers, providing habitat for many insects. • Few hedgerows or trees on the ridge with extensive areas of scrub and trees on the lower south facing slopes. • Wooded footpaths and large hedged boundaries and stands of mature trees on the north facing slopes which provide connections with the wider countryside of the Forest or Bere to the north. This includes Collyers pit, copses and chalk landforms. 	Four imposing, brick built Victorian forts are located at intervals along the ridge within extensive earth ramparts. These 'Portsdown Forts' form a series of historic landmarks on the hill top. They were built between 1860 and 1868, originally to prevent attack from France from inland. They were later used as anti-aircraft gun emplacements during WWII.	Generally, in good condition with some features in poorer condition, including the well used car parks with evidence of erosion and littering.	Military association: The Palmerston Forts were built between 1860 and 1868, originally to prevent attack from France. They were later used as anti-aircraft gun emplacements during WWII. Association to people: Lord Palmerston: The Prime Minister who authorized the construction of the forts. General Sir Andrew Clarke: the Roy+N22al Engineer responsible for overseeing the construction of the forts.	
	Landscape features						Within LLCA15, seven trees and four small woodlands were surveyed within and adjacent to the Order Limits. These included two high-quality (Category A) Lime trees and two high-quality woodlands containing Field Maple, Sycamore, Common Hazel, Common Ash, Pedunculate Oak, Common Lime, and Wych Elm. Additionally, two moderate-quality (Category B) Sycamores and one moderate-quality woodland were identified, featuring Field Maple, Common Dogwood, Common Hawthorn, Spindle, Common Ash, Common Walnut, Plum, Blackthorn, and Pedunculate Oak. The remaining trees and woodland were classified as low-quality (Category C). The hedgerow survey identified 13 hedgerows, nine of which are species-rich and in good condition, three in moderate condition, and one in poor condition. Species within the hedgerows include Oak, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Dog Rose, Sycamore, Ash, and Field Maple.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatic chalk escarpment rising steeply from the coastal plain to the south with gentler slopes on the northern side. • High degree of openness and exposure on the top of the ridge. • Panoramic views over the rural hinterland to the north and over the city of Portsmouth, the Solent, and the Isle of Wight to the South. • Portsdown Hill, designated as SSSI and Open Access Land, is a popular viewpoint with easy access from settlements to the south, with significant areas of open space on the steep south facing slopes. • Victorian Palmerston forts form a series of visually prominent historic landmarks on the ridgeline. • Chalk grassland and scrub are the predominant vegetation types, predominantly around the forts, car parks and open spaces. • The few buildings and structures on the ridgeline, including modern military infrastructure at the western end, are visible across the surrounding landscape. • Three long distance routes cross this LLCA providing broad views of the surrounding area (Wayfarer's Walk, Pilgrims' Way and Alan King Way). • Tranquillity is limited by the prominent urban influences to the south and built development and traffic along the B2177. • The ridgeline creates a distinct divide between the urban areas which extend across the coastal plain to the south and the arable and wooded landscape to the north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill provides a highly distinctive backdrop to the extensive urban areas which line the coastal plain to the south. • The ridge provides rare opportunities for panoramic views over the city of Portsmouth, the Solent, and the Isle of Wight attracting large numbers of visitors • The Palmerston forts are highly distinctive structures and landscape elements. 	<p>Portsdown Hills is a popular destination for informal outdoor activities, such as walking and hiking, allowing visitors to explore its historical significance and appreciate its scenic beauty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial areas of open access land with easy access from settlements to the south. • Three long distance routes cross this LLCA providing broad views of the surrounding area (Wayfarer's Walk, Pilgrims' Way and Alan King Way) • Fort Widley is partly used as equestrian centre, a picnic area and viewpoint across the B2177 is a popular destination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forts and long distance trails, contribute to local and regional tourism. • Fort Nelson has been restored as an artillery museum and is a popular visitor attraction. A picnic area and viewpoint associated with the fort is a popular destination. • In addition to its military associations, Portsdown Hill panoramic views attract visitors and locals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated and exposed landscape allows long panoramic views over the rural hinterland to the north and Portsmouth, the harbours and, the hilly profile of the Isle of Wight to the south. • The south-facing scarp of Portsdown Hill provides extensive views over Portsmouth Harbour and the Solent. • Detractors include telecommunications masts and modern military installations on the ridgeline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high degree of exposure on top of the ridge due to its openness and aspect. • Remoteness is limited by the proximity to urban areas to the south. • Panoramic views and presence of semi natural habitats contribute to tranquillity, which is tempered by urban influences including traffic along the B2177. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portsdown Hill provides an edge the urban areas to the south and the arable and wooded rural landscape to the north. • The hill connects a variety of habitats and recreation to the urban areas to the south.
	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity			
	High	High	High			
	<p>The area contains four scheduled monuments and a SSSI. The western part of the area which is within Fareham is designated as an ASLQ. The area has notable scenic quality with panoramic views over the surrounding landscape from the many popular open spaces, which are also important habitats, that line the ridge and which provide recreation to the adjacent urban areas.</p> <p>The distinctive topography, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation and tourism indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>The distinctive topography of Portsdown Hill and its related openness, exposure and wide ranging views are susceptible to small changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements, particularly on higher ground. The sparse pattern of development, the cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns around the Palmerstone forts are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.</p>	<p>The high value attached to the landscape and very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity.</p>			

Table 1-42 Local Landscape Character Areas 15: Portsdown Hill ridge - assessment of effects

LLCA 15: Portsdown Hill ridge		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The geographical extent of physical impacts would be limited to a small part of LLCA at the eastern end, close to the urban edge of Widley where construction of the BPT/IPS-E would be located. Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes in and use to facilitate the establishment of temporary construction compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would be located on sloping ground and would be open to the landscape to the north. Construction traffic would access the site via the B2177 to the south, and this and noise from the works would reduce tranquillity in the open space associated with the Portsdown Hill viewpoint. The larger part of LLCA 15 to the east would be affected by changes in setting and perceptual qualities associated with the open aspect to the north.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited by the small geographical extent of the physical area of landscape affected and the retention of existing landscape patterns across the majority of the area. Whilst there would be some perception of construction activity in the wider landscape, this would be limited to the north facing slopes where the landscape is more open.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that only one low-quality (Category C) walnut tree would need to be fully removed. However, nine hedgerows, all assessed as being in good or moderate condition, are expected to be removed to enable the construction of temporary construction compounds and facilitate the construction of BPT/IPS-E.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The physical impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the eastern part of the area associated with the completed BPT/IPS-E. The introduction of this new structure would alter the landscape pattern, introducing new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance. This facility would be located in the immediate context of the existing covered reservoir to the west, telecommunications mast to the south and small industrial units to the south and would be located close to the urban edge of Widley. Planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LLCA affected and the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the wider landscape. The reinstatement of the pipeline corridor to the north would not result in perceptible changes to the character of the wider LLCA 15.</p> <p>These impacts would be long-term and permanent.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in moderate adverse effects during year one of operation, which is significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around BPT/IPS-E would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce further to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-43 Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – baseline

LLCA 16: A3(M) corridor						BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area	
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Havant: A3 (M) Eastern corridor	
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area			
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 16.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere			
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>The area forms a wide green corridor between the urban areas of Havant to the east and Waterlooville to the west, with the busy A3(M) passing through the centre.</p> <p>The area has a rich archaeological history at the eastern edge of the ancient Forest of Bere. The undulating terrain includes smooth, shallow slopes and irregular small valleys. The wooded landscape brings a strong sense of enclosure. Watercourses cross the area aligning in a north-west to south-east direction, primarily draining into the Hermitage Stream.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazleton Common, a Local Nature Reserve, comprises a mix of heathland, grassland, mixed gorse and woody scrub, ponds and wetland. Blendworth Common, which is a Common Land of the Forest of Bere with areas of heathland regeneration. Includes areas managed by grazing. Water courses include small streams and ditches with the main tributaries aligning in a NW to SE direction, with the Hermitage Stream being the most prominent. There are patches of both ancient semi natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland which form a variety of habitat types in a small, fragmented, habitat mosaic. There is a large patch of arable land and grassland, which is surrounded by grassland and broadleaved woodland as well as some smaller patches of forestry scrub and a linear strip of mixed plantation woodland, situated in the north of LLCA16. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A medieval holloway to the east of the line of the A3 (M) is thought to mark the southern edge of ancient Forest of Bere. A landscape of substantial archaeological value, displaying indications of occupation across multiple historical eras. The medieval holloway in the south end of LLCA16 shows the wealth of archaeological evidence. The central area of LLCA16 is defined by pre-1810 assorted woodland of Neville Park and Bushy Lease. Site of Littlepark Roman Villa, associated with the course of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne which extends through grounds of SDNP College. Littlepark House is a post-war construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, in good condition with some disconnection of habitats divided by the A3(M). Existing uncharacteristic fencing is not standardized, and hedgerows need more management. Constant noise from adjacent A3 (M). 	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure with easy access from settlements to the south, with large areas of open space on the steeper south facing slopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The densely wooded road corridor forms a distinctive gateway to Portsmouth from the north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling and horse riding. Waterlooville Golf Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not associated with tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong wooded and enclosed character The overhead power lines are a visible intrusion throughout LLCA16. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A3(M) detracts from the relative tranquillity of this enclosed landscape and the noise of traffic is persistent across the LLCA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is strong connectivity of habitat corridors between Havant and Waterlooville.

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
 Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western woodland screens views and limits intervisibility of the urban edge of Waterlooville and Purbrook. • Woodland is predominantly broadleaved with some ancient, semi-natural woodland and some forestry scrub. • Semi-enclosed wooded rural character. • 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, which form undulating landscape with smooth shallow slopes and irregular small steep 'V' shaped valleys. • Drift deposits (Head) can be found along the valley floors. • An arrangement of small fields and minor woodlands enclosed by dense hedgerows, interspersed with occasional more sizable arable field. • The A3 (M) crosses north to south through the area, creating a line of severance in the landscape with limited places to cross. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beech Wood, Bushy Lease, Hermitage Stream, Neville's Park and Little Park Wood provide an important and rich mix of habitats 	<p>is in the north-west corner and Rowlands Castle Golf Club is to the east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blendworth Common, offers recreational opportunities. • A footpath to the south along Scratchface Lane provides a link with Havant and adjacent Crookhorn to the west. A bridleway to the north provides a link for the north of Havant with Waterlooville to the west. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich geological landscapes, SINCs and wildlife provide research value 	

Table 1-44 Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – assessment of effects

LLCA 16: A3(M) corridor		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
Due to distance of the Proposed Development, and intervening built form, there would be no change to the physical landscape of LLCA 16 as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-45 Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor – baseline

LLCA 16: A3(M) corridor							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Havant: A3 (M) Eastern corridor		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 16.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The area forms a wide green corridor between the urban areas of Havant to the east and Waterlooville to the west, with the busy A3(M) passing through the centre.</p> <p>The area has a rich archaeological history at the eastern edge of the ancient Forest of Bere. The undulating terrain includes smooth, shallow slopes and irregular small valleys. The wooded landscape brings a strong sense of enclosure. Watercourses cross the area aligning in a north-west to south-east direction, primarily draining into the Hermitage Stream.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazleton Common, a Local Nature Reserve, comprises a mix of heathland, grassland, mixed gorse and woody scrub, ponds and wetland. Blendworth Common, which is a Common Land of the Forest of Bere with areas of heathland regeneration. Includes areas managed by grazing. Water courses include small streams and ditches with the main tributaries aligning in a NW to SE direction, with the Hermitage Stream being the most prominent. There are patches of both ancient semi natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland which form a variety of habitat types in a small, fragmented, habitat mosaic. There is a large patch of arable land and grassland, which is surrounded by grassland and broadleaved woodland as well as some smaller patches of forestry scrub and a linear strip of mixed plantation woodland, situated in the north of LLCA16. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A medieval holloway to the east of the line of the A3 (M) is thought to mark the southern edge of ancient Forest of Bere. A landscape of substantial archaeological value, displaying indications of occupation across multiple historical eras. The medieval holloway in the south end of LLCA16 shows the wealth of archaeological evidence. The central area of LLCA16 is defined by pre-1810 assorted woodland of Neville Park and Bushy Lease. Site of Littlepark Roman Villa, associated with the course of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne which extends through grounds of SDNP College. Littlepark House is a post-war construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, in good condition with some disconnection of habitats divided by the A3(M). Existing uncharacteristic fencing is not standardized, and hedgerows need more management. Constant noise from adjacent A3 (M). 	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure with easy access from settlements to the south, with large areas of open space on the steeper south facing slopes. Western woodland screens views and limits intervisibility of the urban edge of Waterlooville and Purbrook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The densely wooded road corridor forms a distinctive gateway to Portsmouth from the north. Beech Wood, Bushy Lease, Hermitage Stream, Neville's Park and Little Park Wood provide an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling and horse riding. Waterlooville Golf Club is in the north-west corner and Rowlands Castle Golf Club is to the east. 	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong wooded and enclosed character The overhead power lines are a visible intrusion throughout LLCA16. 	The A3(M) detracts from the relative tranquillity of this enclosed landscape, and the noise of traffic is persistent across the LLCA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is strong connectivity of habitat corridors between Havant and Waterlooville. Rich geological landscapes, SINCS and wildlife provide research value 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland is predominantly broadleaved with some ancient, semi-natural woodland and some forestry scrub. • Semi-enclosed wooded rural character. • 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, which form undulating landscape with smooth shallow slopes and irregular small steep 'V' shaped valleys. • Drift deposits (Head) can be found along the valley floors. • An arrangement of small fields and minor woodlands enclosed by dense hedgerows, interspersed with occasional more sizable arable field. • The A3 (M) crosses north to south through the area, creating a line of severance in the landscape with limited places to cross. 	important and rich mix of habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blendworth Common, offers recreational opportunities. • A footpath to the south along Scratchface Lane provides a link with Havant and adjacent Crookhorn to the west. A bridleway to the north provides a link for the north of Havant with Waterlooville to the west. 				
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Medium	Low		Medium		
	Whilst the A3(M) creates a line of severance in the landscape, the wider corridor is rich in woodland and other habitats and has some cultural heritage and recreational value adjacent to urban areas.	The landscape pattern and tranquillity is strongly influenced by A3(M), which forms a line of severance in the landscape and limits susceptibility. The wider landscape contains woodland and other habitats that are an important recreational and habitat resource and are more susceptible to change.		The medium value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in very low sensitivity		

Table 1-46 Local Landscape Character Areas 16: A3(M) corridor - assessment of effects

LLCA 16: A3(M) corridor	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
No change	No effect
Due to distance of the Proposed Development, and intervening built form, there would be no change to the physical landscape of LLCA 16 as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.
Year 1 operation (winter)	
No change	No effect
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.
Year 15 operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.

Table 1-47 Local Landscape Character Areas 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville – baseline

LLCA 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Havant LCA 1: Waterlooville and historic route; LCA 2: Waterlooville western suburbs; LCA 3: Woodcroft Farm; LCA 4: Waterlooville Business Park, Purbrook and Waterlooville; LCA 5: eastern suburbs; LCA 6: Purbrook; LCA 7i: Plant Farm south-eastern fields; LCA 7ii Purbrook Heath; LCA 8: A3 (M) corridor residential area.		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 17.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
This extensive suburban area lies to the west of the A3(M), and extends north from Widley to include Purbrook, Waterlooville and Cowplain. It follows the lines of the Havant District 'Urban lowland' character type. It is principally a residential areas with some commercial and industrial uses, particularly in Waterlooville. The Queen's Inclosure is a distinctive element of the area, formed by the survival of pre-1810 ancient woodland.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	None	Ancient Woodland and a SINC: The Queen's Inclosure; plus several small areas of woodland within the urban landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature hedgerow trees and sparse woodland copses are a feature of the built environment. • The most substantial area of habitat is the Queen's Inclosure, a large ancient seminatural woodland. It is a remnant of the Royal Forest of Bere and an important ancient oak woodland. Many of the larger oak trees are nearly 200 years old. • Beyond Queens Inclosure, habitats mainly provided by street trees, and rear garden with some corridors of native vegetation along stream networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a very limited number of pre 20th century buildings survive. Overall character: late post war redevelopment. • Although the area is heavily populated, many of the property boundaries between streets and phases of development retain the earlier hedgerow boundaries. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape condition is variable, with large areas of housing dominating the landscape. • There is a lack of street trees and green connections to the Queen's Inclosure. • Some areas exhibit poor quality boundary treatment. • Remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland are isolated within urban development. 	There are thought to be some associations with the battle of Waterloo, with soldiers returning via Portsmouth stopping to celebrate their victory.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suburban character with large areas of predominantly post-war housing dominating the landscape with multiple phases of residential development. Predominantly residential uses, with an industrial area on the western edge of Waterlooville. The A3 London Road provides a strong central spine of access, with residential streets leading off to adjacent areas. Little or no transitional zone against the wider agricultural 	This area is dominated by post-war housing estates and occasional industrial and commercial areas. The Queen's Inclosure is one of the most distinctive areas of Havant formed by the survival of pre-1810 ancient woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School playing fields, recreation grounds and sports pitches provide recreation. • There is a high level of accessibility, often along busy main traffic arteries. • Public rights of way still exist providing attractive routeways through this predominantly built environment. 	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The undulating landform provides areas of enclosure but the extensive areas of similar style limit housing sense of place. • Elevated locations on the northern part of this LLCA can provide long views out to adjacent rural areas. • The Queen's Inclosure provides an important wooded visual backdrop to the built environment locally. 	Tranquillity varies across the area and is generally higher away from the busy A3, but in the context of an extensive suburban area.	Queen's Inclosure is a large area of mature woodland but is enclosed by built development. There are smaller remnants of woodland within the settlement, but these are generally fragmented and isolated.	
							Value

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

landscape, resulting in a clearly defined urban edge.	Low	Low	Low
	LLCA17 does not contain landscape designations and is dominated by post-war housing estates with similar styles of housing. While Queen's Inclosure is a distinctive feature within the area, it is isolated. Tranquillity is limited by suburban activity and the busy A3, which passes through the centre of the area.	The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is consistent across the area and limits intervisibility with the surrounding landscape.	The low value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity

Table 1-48 Local Landscape Character Areas 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville - assessment of effects

LLCA 17: Purbrook and Waterlooville		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
There would be no construction activities, nor change to the physical landscape/townscape of LLCA 17, which would be maintained. There would be an increase in activity during the construction of the Proposed Development to the southwest of the LLCA, but this would be only perceptible from the residential properties on the edge of Widley, within the southwestern corner of the LLCA. Due to the intervening built form, there would be little or no awareness of construction activity within the rest of the LLCA.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the physical landscape of LLCA 17 as a result of the operation of BPT/IPS-E, which would be located approximately 300m to the south-west. The AGP may be perceived within the rural landscape to the west, but this would be only perceptible from the residential properties on the edge of Widley, within the southwestern corner of the LLCA and would not change the key characteristics of LLCA 17.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA due to the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-49 Local Landscape Character Areas 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes

LLCA 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area			District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs			Winchester: LCA 19 Portsdown Hill		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	• Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.	Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The area extends from Havant in the east to Fareham in the west, comprising the north facing dip slopes of Portsdown Hill. The area primarily consists of large arable fields with limited hedgerows or trees. Sunken lanes, possibly old drove roads, are a feature. The area offers open panoramic views over farmland to the north and a visual link with the Forest of Bere. Several PRoW provide access to the countryside. There is an increased sense of tranquillity due to the rural open character with minimal settlement. However, urban influences such as pylons and distant settlement, especially to the east, are present. The location provides a rural setting for Purbrook and Waterlooville to the east.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Portsdown Hill ASLQ Landscape features Within LLCA18, 26 trees and 14 tree groups were surveyed, comprising four high-quality (Category A) Pedunculate oak trees, one of which is ancient, and two moderate-quality (Category B) Pedunculate oak trees. Among the tree groups, one additional Category A group and three Category B groups were identified. Species within these groups include <i>Acer campestre</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , and <i>Quercus robur</i> . The remaining trees and tree groups were classified as low-quality (Category C), with two Ash trees deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U). Full details are presented in the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)). The hedgerow survey identified 49 hedgerows, 19 of which are in good condition and 22 in moderate condition. The hedgerows comprise native species, including blackthorn, dog rose, elder, elm, field maple, hawthorn, hazel, holly, oak, rose, spindle, sycamore, wild cherry, and wild privet. Other hedgerows were classified as being in poor condition.	none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalk dip slope, falling from south to north with exposed chalk contributing to a distinctive soil colour. Large predominantly arable fields with few hedgerows or trees and occasional remnants of woodland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of narrow, irregular sunken lanes, probably representing old drove roads connecting the Forest of Bere to settlements. Contributes to the landscape setting of the Palmerstone forts on the ridgeline of Portsdown Hill to the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, in good condition with some detracting features including towering pylons. Expansive panoramic views to the surrounding landscape. Most of the area is intensively farmed with little tree cover. 	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.	
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land falls steadily from the chalk escarpment to the south towards the north. Victorian Palmerston forts and modern military structures on 	The distinctiveness derives from its association to the Palmerstone forts on Portsdown Hill to the south, together with panoramic views over	Several PRoWs cross the area, providing access to countryside. This includes	Not associated with tourism.	Fields are generally large with few hedgerows, together with the elevated, exposed southern ridgeline, provides expansive	Relative tranquillity is generally high due to rural open character with little settlement. Urban influences in the	The landscape is predominantly farmland and is functionally linked with the ridgeline and scarp slopes of	

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
 Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

Portsdown Hill within the adjacent LLCA 15 are prominent landmarks across the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, predominantly arable fields with few hedgerows or trees. • Sunken lanes, probably representing old drove roads. • Open panoramic views over farmland to the north and visual connections with the Forest of Bere. • Several PRowS cross the area, providing access to countryside. • Sense of tranquillity due to rural open character with little settlement. • Urban influences include pylons and visible settlement particularly to the east. Provides a rural setting to Purbrook and Waterlooville to the east.	farmland to the north and a visual connection with the Forest of Bere.	three long distance routes: Wayfarer's Walk, Pilgrims' Way and Alan King Way.		panoramic views over the Forest of Bere to the north. The Palmerston Forts to the south form a series of prominent historic landmarks along the ridgeline.	form of pylons diminish this sense in places.	Portsdown Hill to the south.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	High		High		High	
	The western part of LLCA 18 is part of the Portsdown Hill ASLQ defined within the Fareham Local Plan, but its character is common across the district border in the district of Winchester. The area has notable scenic quality, is closely associated with the distinctive ridgeline and Palmerstone forts to the south and contributes to the rural setting of Purbrook and Waterlooville to the east.	The ASLQ designation, distinctive topography, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).	The distinctive topography of Portsdown Hill and its related openness, exposure and wide ranging views are susceptible to small changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements, particularly on higher ground. The sparse pattern of development, the contribution to the setting of cultural heritage assets are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.	The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity		

Table 1-50 Local Landscape Character Areas 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes - assessment of effects

LLCA 18: Portsdown Hill northern slopes		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very high	Major adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activity would extend across the centre of LLCA 18, between Widley in the east and the Wallington River in the west. There would be extensive activity related to the removal of existing field boundaries, excavation works, and the presence of machinery, which would alter the tranquillity of this rural setting. The three long-distance routes (Wayfarer's Walk, Pilgrims' Way, and Alan King Way) would be disrupted.</p> <p>Large temporary construction compounds would be located at the eastern boundary; by the B2177; by Portchester Lane; by Boarhunt Road; and a smaller temporary construction compound would also be located to the east of the Wellington River. The scale of these impacts would be large and perceptible due to the open character of the LLCA.</p> <p>The noise and disruption of construction plant and vehicles using the local road network would reduce tranquillity locally.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation</p> <p>Landscape features: According to the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that nine low-quality (Category C) trees; including Ash, Hawthorn, and Field maple species, would require full removal in the worst case scenario, along with one entire low-quality group. Two low-quality groups are expected to be partially removed. A breakdown of ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), hedgerow data, identifies the removal of parts of approximately 14 hedgerows within this LLCA, comprising six in good condition, six in moderate condition, and two in low condition.</p>	<p>The very high magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in major adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The majority of the area would return to the baseline condition. The land above the section of the Pipeline between Widley in the east and the Wallington River in the west. would have been restored, returning the topography and land use to its former condition. Short sections of hedgerow where the pipeline crosses field boundaries would have been reinstated. However, this planting would not have established to mitigate this loss and therefore gaps in the field pattern would remain.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects in year 15 of operation, which is significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinstate the short sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would have established to mitigate the loss. However, some residual impact may remain due to subtle variations in hedgerow structure, and the potential for a slight scarring of the landscape.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-51 Local Landscape Character Areas 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland – baseline

LLCA 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Winchester: LCA 18 Forest of Bere Lowlands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The extensive area extends from Purbrook in the east to Wickham in the west, and includes the settlements of Boarhunt, Southwick and Widley, and Newlands. It is defined by the probable eastern extent of the ancient 'Forest of Bere – Portsdown'.</p> <p>This LLCA has a high proportion of woodland, both coniferous plantation and ancient semi-natural woodland, some of which is fairly extensive and often publicly accessible. The historic, sparse settlement pattern of isolated farms and linear settlements along stream tributaries and common edges has been retained with minimal modern development. Several high voltage powerlines cross the landscape, with several small solar farms and substations also disrupting the rural character.</p> <p>The boundary of the SDNP lies approximately 1.2km to the north of LLCA 19, separated by a landscape which includes substantial areas of woodland and settlement. However, there is some intervisibility with more elevated parts of the SDNP further north, particularly in the south and it makes a limited contribution to its setting.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Forest of Bere ASLQ	SSSI Lye Heath Marsh SSSI Hook Heath Meadows Ancient Woodland: several	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed farmland and extensive areas of woodland. 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 and Creech Walk) and species rich ancient semi-natural woodland (such as Place Wood, Ham Coppice). Topography rises gently to the north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This LLCA has an ancient character, retaining historic landscape features. and a network of winding narrow lanes. Retains remnants of the former Forest of Bere, an extensive royal hunting reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, in good condition. Loss of rare heathland habitats and lack of appropriate heathland management is noted as an issue. Intrusive vertical elements such as communication masts, flues, and pylons can be visible over long distances. 	The Saxon Kings used the forests for hunting long before the Normans made Bere a Royal Forest. The last monarch to hunt here was Charles I in 1628. Bere was officially declared a forest in 1086, putting it under forest laws and staking it outside common law. The Verderer's Court was instituted in 1306 to regulate forest use. Like other royal forests its main purpose was for hunting, but it soon became important for timber.	
	Landscape features						Within LLCA19, 72 trees, 13 tree groups, and two woodlands were surveyed within and near the Order Limits. Of these, four trees refer to a superseded alignment of the Order Limits and will not be considered further. From the remaining 68 trees, there are 13 high-quality (Category A) trees, including two Ancient trees; and 25 moderate-quality (Category B) trees, with Pedunculate oak as the dominant species within these categories. Other species include Common ash, Common lime, Goat willow, Horse chestnut, and Silver birch. The remaining trees were classified as low-quality (Category C), with two trees (an English elm and a Common ash) deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U). There are four moderate-quality (Category B) groups containing several species, including Common hawthorn, Elder, Horse chestnut, Hornbeam, Pedunculate oak, and Willow species. Details of each group can be found within the AIA. The tree survey also identified two Category B woodlands adjacent to the Order Limits, including Carpenters Copse

	<p>Ancient woodland.</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified 52 hedgerows, 32 of which are in good condition and 14 in moderate condition. The hedgerows comprise native species including dogwood, dog rose, hazel, blackthorn, hawthorn, elder, oak and field maple. Other hedgerows were classified as being in a poor condition.</p>					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating landscape at the foot of the Chalk Downs of Portsdown Hill. • Varied geology, mainly consisting of London Clay with areas of Bagshot sand and river valley alluvium. • Catchment of the River Wallington, which flows east to west through the south, including tributary streams, wetlands and ponds. • Land cover characterised by farmland and a high proportion of assorted woodland. The farmland is largely arable, with pasture concentrated on lower ground. • High proportion of semi-natural habitats. • 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 and partially cleared to provide visibility for the Palmerstone forts on Portsdown Hill to the south. • The framework of 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. • Routes vary from straight roads with wide verges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extensive areas of woodland and small, dispersed settlement are distinctive. 	<p>There is a good network of PRoW and long distance trails, including the Alan King Way and Pilgrims' Way.</p>	<p>Not associated with tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive rural character with well-maintained roads, fences and hedgerows. • Topography and woodland cover combine to give varying views, including towards the Palmerstone forts on the ridgeline of Portsdown Hill to the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of large areas of settlement and busy roads mean that there is a heightened sense of tranquillity in this area. • Woodland creates a secluded landscape, contrasting with the larger settlements in adjacent areas, although there are stronger urban fringe influences around the edges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of semi natural habitats including ancient woodlands, wet woodland, remnant heath, unimproved neutral meadows and acid grassland supporting a rich biodiversity.
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	High	High		High		
	<p>Parts of this area are covered by the Forest of Bere ASLQ designation defined within the Fareham Local Plan. The landscape pattern of mixed woodland and dispersed settlement is distinctive and the rural land uses contribute to its tranquillity and sense of remoteness away from settlement. There is a high proportion of semi-natural habitats which are well connected and a good network of recreational routes.</p> <p>The ASLQ designation, distinctive topography, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>The extensive woodland across the area creates a sense of enclosure and settlement is well integrated within the landscape. There are some more open areas, particularly on slightly higher ground which are more susceptible to change.</p>		<p>The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity</p>		

<p>associated with heathland settlements and the pasture on clay and long winding narrow hedged routes through the mixed farmland and woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tall pylons and high voltage powerlines are prominent on the skyline across much of the area.			
---	--	--	--

Table 1-52 Local Landscape Character Areas 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland - assessment of effects

LLCA 19: Forest of Bere East wooded farmland		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activities would be limited to a small part of LLCA 19 to the east of the A32, between the new settlement of Welbourne in the south and Wickham in the north. This relates to the construction of the Pipeline between Forest Lane and Mayes Lane. These activities would not be perceptible across the majority of the area due to the higher ground associated with 'the Hanger', which rises to the east. Construction of IPS-F to the west of Albany Farm within LLCA 23 would not be perceptible due to intervening landform.</p> <p>There would be disruption to tranquillity between the edge of the settlement of Widley in the east and Welbourne in the west in places where the landscape is more open due to the elevated landform of Portsdown Hill to the south, where the Order Limits are located. These impacts would diminish away from the Site and would largely not be perceptible in the northern part of LLCA 19, particularly north of Southwick. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) and considering the current route alignment, it is anticipated that ten trees and one group would need to be fully removed to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development. This includes four high-quality (Category A) oak trees, six moderate-quality (Category B) trees, and one low-quality (Category C) group comprising willow species. Additionally, one moderate quality group near the covered reservoirs along Wickham Road, and five low-quality groups would require partial removal.</p> <p>With reference to ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that sections of eight hedgerows crossing the working area within the Order Limits of the pipeline, two of which are in good condition and the remainder in moderate condition, would require removal.</p> <p>The trenchless crossing beneath the A32 could help minimise the number of tree removals. However, several trees stand close to areas allocated for temporary construction compounds, and this assessment is based on a worst case scenario as defined in the AIA.</p> <p>As secured through the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7), prior to construction, the Contractor would update the tree survey to confirm the precise location of trees and the extent of RPAs, with the aim of retaining existing landscape features and protecting RPAs.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant. This is due to geographical extent as construction activity within the adjacent LLCA15 would be perceived across the length of the southern part of LLCA19, resulting in partial deterioration of the landscape character.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>The majority of the area would return to the baseline condition.</p> <p>The land above the section of the Pipeline between Carpenters Lane and Castle Farm would have been restored, returning the topography and land use to its former condition. Short sections of hedgerow where the pipeline crosses field boundaries, Forest Lane and Castle Farm Lane would have been reinstated. However, this planting would not have established to mitigate this loss and therefore gaps in the field pattern would remain.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinstate the short sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would have established to mitigate the loss. There would be no perceptible change to the character of LLCA 19 compared to the baseline conditions.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-53 Local Landscape Character Areas 20: Southwick and Southwick House - baseline

LLCA 20: Southwick and Southwick House							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Winchester: LCA 18 Forest of Bere Lowlands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 20.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LLCA20 is located in an area with the lowest elevation relative to its surroundings. It is focused on the historic buildings and grounds of Southwick House. The parkland includes extensive woodland and mature trees, a large ornamental lake and golf course. It has strong associations with the planning of the D-Day landings of World War II and retains its military function as the Defence School of Policing and Guarding.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: The Wilderness Scheduled Monument: Southwick Priory Grade I listed: St James Church	• Southwick Park Lake is linked to the Wallington river from east to west. Extensive areas of woodland, including ancient woodland, and mature trees or common and distinctive features including some ornamental species. The rolling topography contributes to sense of place and the relationship with the house adds time-depth.	• The village of Southwick lies immediately to the west of the parkland, outside the wall, and is closely associated with its development and history. The boundary wall of the park is a strong, continuous feature which exerts the importance of the park across the wider landscape. • The ancient monument of Southwick Priory adds time-depth.	• Generally, in good condition, although there is conflict between its cultural and built heritage and its active use by the military with the introduction of ancillary buildings and activities with the parkland.	In 1944, in the months leading up to D-Day, Southwick House became the headquarters of the main allied commanders, including Allied Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, Naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Ramsay and Army Commander-in-Chief General Montgomery. These important internationally historical connections are celebrated within the estate and the adjacent village.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined by the historic Southwick Park, based on the site of a 12th Century Augustine Priory which was developed as a deer park from the 16th century. The buildings and grounds have been substantially altered by its military use, including the introduction of a tall, incongruous accommodation building. • Historic building Southwick House and the archaeological site Motte and Bailey nearby. • Portsdown Hill can be seen in views from Southwick Park Golf Club. • Southwick Park Lake is the largest waterbody within the Forest of Bere. 	Southwick House and its wider parkland, including the lake and boundary wall, are distinctive features which exert and influence over the wider landscape and have strongly informed the layout and character of development in the adjacent village.	Southwick Park is not publicly accessible. However, the Pilgrims' Way long distance route passes through the village and along the southern boundary of the Park.	The Royal Military Police Museum and the D-Day map room at Southwick Park are popular tourist destinations.	Houses in the village, except manor houses, have red-painted front doors, which a distinctive and unifying characteristic which contributes strongly to sense of place. There are views out from more open parts of the Park towards the ridge formed by Portsdown Hill to the south.	The busy B2177 and high street and activity associated with the training college and golf course within Southwick Park limit tranquillity.	• Southwick Park Lake regulates surrounding water systems, such as the Wallington River, and provides habitat for wildlife and enriches biodiversity. The extensive woodland and mature trees within and on the boundary of Southwick Park are functionally linked with the wider Green Infrastructure network.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	High	High		High			
	This is a distinctive landscape in generally good condition with strong cultural heritage and internationally important associations. The use of the estate during and after World War II has substantially altered part and introduced higher levels of activity. The cultural heritage and associations and	The southern part of the area comprises Southwick Park Lake and woodland which are susceptible to change in landform or introduction of new elements. The military use of the site has introduced incongruous buildings and structures and higher levels of activity. The area contains several listed buildings, the contribution to the setting of cultural heritage assets are also susceptible to changes		The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity.			

	contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).	in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.	
--	---	---	--

Table 1-54 Local Landscape Character Areas 20: Southwick and Southwick House - assessment of effects

LLCA 20: Southwick and Southwick House		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>Construction activity associated with the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be located approximately 600m to the south of LLCA 20 on slightly rising ground within LLCA 18. The tall boundary wall which surrounds the parkland associated with Southwick House and the mature trees within it would limit perception of these activities. However, there would be intervisibility within more open areas of the parkland with construction plant and vehicles disrupting the skyline to the south, albeit in the context of the military research establishment on Portsdown Hill. This would temporarily alter the setting and tranquillity of the area.</p> <p>Impacts would be localised to a small geographical area and the character of the majority of LLCA 20 would not be affected.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change the baseline character or setting of LLCA 20 during the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change the baseline character or setting of LLCA 20 during the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-55 Local Landscape Character Areas 21: Portchester – baseline

LLCA 21: Portchester							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain		Fareham LCA11 Portsdown Fareham LCA12 Cams - Wicor Coastal Plain		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 21.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The area is enclosed by the eastern boundary of Fareham to the east, M27 to the north, B3385 to the west and Portsmouth coastal line to the south, with the A27 evenly across from a west to east direction.</p> <p>This low-lying landscape is characterised by a mix of coastal habitats, farmland, and urban development, the latter dominating the area. The coastal strip adjoins a range of habitats to the south. Historical associations including medieval churches, ancient farmsteads, and historic ports and harbours have played an important role in the maritime history of the region. The settlement which had been occupied by the Romans, Saxons, Normans and onwards, and its appearance and purpose has changed over time. The arable land on the north-west provides expansive views across the LLCA to the south and beyond.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Cams - Porchester ASLQ	<p>SSSI Downend Chalk Pit Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours Scheduled Monument: Portchester Castle Grade I listed: Portchester Castle Church of St Mary Grade II* listed: Cams Hall Conservation Area Cams Hall Castle Street</p>	<p>• The Cams Hall Estate provides extensive parkland and woodlands. • Open amenity landscape, fringe pasture and coastal industry to the east. • Downend Chalk Pit is a SSSI and Terrestrial and Inland Waters Protected Areas.</p>	<p>• Portchester is the best-preserved Roman fort in northern Europe – the only one whose entire defensive circuit survives little altered from when it was built, and its commanding location within Portsmouth Harbour has made it a major factor in the defence of the Solent for centuries. • After the Norman Conquest the Roman walls became the outer defences of a great castle, its main buildings set within one corner of the Roman fort. Surviving medieval buildings include the magnificent Norman keep and an impressive royal palace built in the 1390s for Richard II. • Successive generations of timber buildings from the Anglo-Saxon period within the fort's walls. • Cams Hall and Castle Street are Conservation areas.</p>	<p>• Generally, in good condition but the landscapes and built environment are facing the problem of seawater and sea wind erosion, and the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>• Medieval kings used Portchester to gather their forces before crossing the Channel and it was from here that in 1415 Henry V launched the invasion of France that culminated in his triumph at Agincourt. • Portchester's role as a depot for prisoners of war saw it house 2,500 black and mixed-race prisoners from the Caribbean in 1796–7, as well as a group of French prisoners who set up a theatre in the keep in 1810. • Portchester Castle and its nearby hunting park in the Forest of Bere were servicing for royal recreation. • The land at Cams Hall was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and a manor house was recorded here as far back as the 13th century.</p>	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk layers slope seaward and are covered by more recent sedimentary formations of sands and clays, which were deposited in the Hampshire Basin during the Tertiary period. • Uniform geological transition from North to South by Upper Chalk, Valley Gravel and London Clay. • The coastal line is made by relatively soft and easily eroded sediments, forming low-lying landscapes of subdued relief and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastline landscape type has a distinctively maritime character, with their tidal fluctuation, fringing saltmarshes and mudflats and boating activity. • Historic buildings headed by Portchester Castle are the key landmarks in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cams Hall Estate Golf Club • Portchester Memorial Gardens, High View Park, Cams Sports Ground, Castle Shore Park and Fareham Lake provide daily recreational use. • Allan King Way goes along the coast and connects to other PRoWs. 	<p>Tourism focuses toward Gosport in the southern part of this character area and outside the study area.</p>	<p>The prominence of a number of unsightly elements in the form of masts, fences and typical roadside clutter; The intrusion of the M27 motorway which cuts through the chalk scarp and divides its upper and lower slopes.</p>	<p>The majority of the area does not exhibit wildness. There are some public space, where relative tranquillity is higher, including Castle Shore Park on the east of the LLCA and Cams Bay area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the important ports for seaside industries • Providing the first line of defence when the flood comes. • Providing important habitat for wildlife along the River Wallington, Fareham Lake, Cams Lake and the coast. • Providing valuable history for research • Providing feeding grounds for internationally important 	

<p>marked for most of its length by low cliffs and shingle beaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estuary of the Wallington River is on the western edge of the area which formed the Fareham Lake. • Deposits of alluvium form the coastal marshes and occupy the floor of the main river systems along with deposits of river and valley gravel. • Traffic noise due to dominance of transport corridors, particularly the A27, M27 and the Portsmouth Harbour. • The coastline landscape type has a distinctively maritime character, with their tidal fluctuation, fringing saltmarshes and mudflats and boating activity. • Northern farmland forms a fringe character of the Open Arable Downs. • This LLCA forms a discrete parcel of open landscape contained by the coast and the urban fringes of Downend and Portchester. 					<p>numbers of wintering Dark-bellied Brent Geese, as well as supporting nationally important numbers of Gray Plover, dunlin, and Black-tailed Godwit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coastal fringe has close relationship with internationally important habitats within Portsmouth Harbour. 	
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Medium		Medium		Medium	
	<p>The south-western part of LLCA 21 is part of the Cams-Porchester ASLQ, containing Salterns Quay which is a designated wildlife site linked to Portsmouth Harbour to the south. The area has an association to naval history. The coastline and heritage assets surrounding Porchester Castle have scenic qualities. The LLCA is functionally linked to the adjacent harbours and the open sea.</p>	<p>Open areas and designated sites on the southern party of this LLCA would be more susceptible to change. Within built up areas containment provided by surrounding development would decrease susceptibility to change.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity.</p>		

Table 1-56 Local Landscape Character Areas 21: Portchester - assessment of effects

LLCA 21: Portchester		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The intervening landform of Portsdown Hill (LLCA 18) means that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 21 during construction of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA during construction of the Proposed Development.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The intervening landform of Portsdown Hill (LLCA 18) means that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 21 during the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA due to the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-57 Local Landscape Character Areas 22: Fareham – baseline

LLCA 22: Fareham							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain		LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs; and LCA 9f: Gosport and Fareham Coastal Plain		Fareham: No allocated LCA		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 22.	Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The area is a market town on western side of the estuary of the River Wallington. It is principally a residential area with some commercial and industrial uses. Various isolated habitats exist, including mature trees within recreation grounds, private gardens, and along streets. Numerous small enclosure field systems in history give the settlement, roads and lanes a winding character. Several conservation areas and hundred of listed buildings have played an important role in its history.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	None within the LLCA. Meon Valley ASLQ to the west; Forest of Bere; and Portsdown Hill ASLQ to the north. The AIA does not cover this LLCA.	Ancient Woodland: small section on north-west corner. Grade II* listed: Bishopwood The Old Manor House Church of the Holy Trinity Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul Roseneath 57, High Street Fareham and County Club 68, High Street 69 High Street 12 High Street Kintyre House 7 High Street Conservation Area; Catisfield Town Quay Fareham High Street Wallington Osborn Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees along the railway lines provide corridors for habitats free from vehicle and pedestrian access. A small section of designated woodland adjoins the disused railway line in the north-west corner of the area. The Bath Park Playground, in the eastern edge of this LLCA, is part of the Cams-Portchester ASLQ, which extends beyond this LLCA to the west. Wallington River is located on the east of the LLCA and connected from Boarhunt in the South to the estuary, which also fed the local water system. The urban area provides habitat variation through gardens, street trees and amenity planting, cemeteries, sports pitches and amenity grassland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The origins of this LLCA go back to a small settlement developed before Roman times around a crossing point of the River Wallington, close to the top of the existing High Street. Evidence of settlements in the Second Ice Age and Saxon times have been suggested by the discovery of flint arrowheads, knives and other implements. The Conservation Areas of Town Quay, Fareham High Street and eastern part of Catisfield are located in this LLCA. The settlements were nucleated as important market and defence-related towns by the mid-19th century. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, in good condition, environmental quality of the public realm need to be improved especially in the busy transportation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Domesday Book of 1086 showed that the present Borough of Fareham comprised of the 'Hundred of Fareham' (Fareham), the 'Hundred of Ticefelle' (Titchfield) and the 'Manor of Porchester' (Portchester). In the 19th century the writer, William Thackeray, said Fareham was a: 'Dear little old Hampshire town inhabited by the wives, widows, daughters of navy captains, admirals, lieutenants.' The Henry Cort Sculpture Park was made for commemorating Henry Cort (Inventor, pioneer in the iron industry) 	
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominantly urban settlement typical of inter-war, post-war and modern development. The natural borderline of London Clay and Valley Gravel forms a clear southern boundary of the settlement. The natural geological boundaries are maintaining a clear distinction between 'town and country' across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period. Rich history, the conservation areas and architectures, provide a key identity of the space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fareham Leisure Centre, Cams Alders Recreation Ground, large grass land to the east of Fareham College provide recreational uses. There are several PRowS spread into this 	Not associated with tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape of LLCA 22 is not noted for its scenic quality. Views along residential streets contribute to an appreciation of its character. The M27 and associated land run across part of the northern boundary of LLCA22 and although there are bridges and underpasses, the landscape to 	This LLCA is predominant of urban area and majority of the area does not exhibit wildness. And it is affected by the extensive traffic networks and human activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing important habitat for wildlife along the River Wallington, Fareham Lake. Providing valuable history for research Providing good connectivity to adjacent regions via multiple ways. Providing habitat corridors 	

<p>the Fareham Borough and the separate, distinctive identity of individual settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essential characteristics of the Fareham are level or gently undulating landform which physically forms part of the coastal plain. • Extensive transport network with railways passing through the settlement west to Swanwick and northwest to Botley. • The Wallington rivers are set predominantly in urban settings. • Covering multiple Conservation Areas where hundreds of Listed Buildings are located. • This area does not appear to have been favoured for salt production and by 1800 the only major salt producing area was at the entrance to Fareham creek. • Many of the roads and lanes have their origins in the tracks associated with accessing numerous small enclosure field systems and would have been winding in character. 		LLCA from outside with less connectivity		the north is severed, with the busy parallel A27 reinforcing this separation.		connecting the coast to the northern woodland.
Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
Low		Medium		Medium		
LLCA08 does not contain landscape designations and is dominated by extensive urban development, which has overwritten most of the natural landscape. It contains some indicators of value such as designated Conservation Areas.		Open areas within the urban area would be more susceptible to change, containment provided by surrounding development affect ability of the landscape to accommodate development of the type and scale proposed.		The low value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity.		

Table 1-58 Local Landscape Character Areas 22: Fareham - assessment of effects

LLCA 22: Fareham		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The intervening landform of Portsdown Hill (LLCA 18) means that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 22 during construction of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA during construction of the Proposed Development.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The intervening landform of Portsdown Hill (LLCA 18) means that there would be no change to the key characteristics of LLCA 22 during the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions and therefore no effect to LLCA due to the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
Impacts would remain as reported for year one of operation.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-59 Local Landscape Character Areas 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west – baseline

LLCA 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area			District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 8i: Portsdown Hill Open Downs			Fareham No allocated LCA. Landscape Type: Land with Defined Urban Settlement Boundary.		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: IPS-F 	Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>LLCA 23 is located to the north of the M27 and to the east of Knowle. It currently comprises predominantly arable fields. It has a rural character with large arable fields and scattered linear blocks of woodland along Wickham Road and Knowle Road. The land gradually rises to the north, and the Wallington river flows along the eastern edge. Numerous PRoW traverse the area, offering access to the countryside from nearby urban areas. The LLCA offers extensive views with a wooded skyline, enhancing the appeal of the rural landscape.</p> <p>The proposed Welborne Garden Village development, an extensive extension to Fareham to the south has planning consent. This will transform a substantial part of the landscape of LLCA 23 from predominantly rural to urban. It will be a residential-led, mixed use development with an extensive road and public open space network.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	Forest of Bere ASLQ	Dean Farmhouse Grade II* listed building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly large arable fields. • Land rises gently to the north. • The minor Wallington river extends along the eastern edge. • Field boundaries vary from thick, matures hedgerows to gappy hedgerows with scattered trees or open boundaries. • Linear blocks of woodland along Wickham Road and Knowle Road contribute to enclosure locally. 	There are few heritage assets in this currently sparsely settled landscape. Notable examples include Dean Farmhouse Grade II*, which is a reminder of its agricultural past.	The landscape is generally in good condition with some gappy hedgerows or open boundaries where vegetation has been removed to enlarge fields or improve access.	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.	
	Landscape features						<p>Within LLCA23, 36 trees and 18 tree groups were surveyed within and near the Order Limits. Of these, one tree refers to a superseded alignment of the Order Limits and will not be considered further. From the remaining 35 trees, most of them were classified as high-quality (Category A) or moderate-quality (Category B). With the exception of a single Common ash, all 18 Category A trees are either Crack willow or Pedunculate oak, four of which are ancient, including a "very old and significant tree within the area" (T325). The ten Category B trees primarily consist of Common ash and Pedunculate oak, while seven trees were classified as low-quality (Category C). Among the tree groups, one additional Category A group was identified, containing <i>Corylus avellana</i>, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, and <i>Quercus robur</i>. There are also six Category B groups, ten Category C groups, and one group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U).</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified 25 hedgerows, 15 of which are in good condition and seven in a moderate condition. The hedgerows comprise native species including sycamore, buckthorn, blackthorn, elder, elm and hazel. Three other hedgerows were classified as being in a poor condition.</p>
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural character comprising large arable fields with few 	Extensive areas of arable farmland with large fields divided by native	Several PRoWs cross the area providing	Not associated with tourism	The openness of the landscape gives rise to	This is currently a rural landscape with few	The landscape is predominantly	

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
 Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

hedgerows and scattered linear blocks of woodland along Wickham Road and Knowle Road. • The land rises gently to the north. • The minor Wallington river extends along the eastern edge. • Several PRowS cross the area providing access to countryside from adjacent urban areas. • Extensive views with a wooded skyline provide visual interest. • Settlement is limited to scattered farmsteads, a business park, and Oak School at Roche Court.	species hedgerows, common across the wider landscape. The area excludes the ancient woodland within the northern part of Forest of Bere ASLQ.	access to countryside form adjacent urban areas of Knowle to the west and Fareham to the south. There are no long distance routes within the area.		extensive views with a wooded skyline. Boundaries defined by mature trees near Knowle provide visual interest and contribute to a sense of enclosure and remoteness from other parts of the landscape.	urban influences in the immediate area. Noise of traffic on the M27 to the south reduces tranquillity locally. The presence of settlement on the skyline reduces the sense of remoteness in proximity.	farmland. Provides a rural setting to Knowle to the east and Havant to the south.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Medium		High		High	
	Parts of this area are covered by the Forest of Bere ASLQ designation defined within the Fareham Local Plan. Arable fields with dispersed settlement contribute to tranquillity. There is a good network of recreational routes providing access to countryside from adjacent urban areas.		The lack of settlement, openness and relative exposure of the area are susceptible to change. The southern part of the area is less susceptible, due to the influence of existing urban development to the south, and the busy M27 which reduces tranquillity locally.		The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity	

Table 1-60 Local Landscape Character Areas 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west – assessment of effects

LLCA 23: Portsdown Hill open downs west		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activity would be limited to the north-eastern part of the area between the River Wallington and Crocker hill, associated with the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW and IPS-F. This would include the removal of short sections of hedgerow to facilitate construction of the pipeline, the presence of temporary construction compounds and the movement of construction plant and vehicles accessing the Site from the A32 and tall plant equipment constructing the IPS B. This intense activity would occur across the relatively open and undulating landscape but would be localised to the land east of the A32. There would be little perception of the construction in the part to the west, where tranquillity could be affected by noise and construction traffic.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that in the worst case scenario, two oak trees: one high-quality (Category A) and one moderate-quality (Category B), along with one Category A group and a couple of Category B groups would need to be fully removed to facilitate construction of the Proposed Development. Additionally, five low-quality groups would require partial removal. With reference to ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), sections of three hedgerows in good to moderate condition are also anticipated to require removal.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>(Assumes Welborne Garden Village development built as baseline)</p> <p>The impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the eastern part of the area associated with the completed IPS-F. The introduction of this new structure would alter the landscape pattern by altering the natural landform, introducing new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance. This facility would be located close to the edge of the new Welborne development, separated from it by a block of existing, mature woodland. Planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LLCA affected and the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the urban landscape to the south.</p> <p>These impacts would be long-term and permanent.</p>	<p>Considering the new Welborne Garden Village development, the low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around IPS-F would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce further to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-61 Local Landscape Character Areas 24: North Boarhunt – baseline

LLCA 24: North Boarhunt							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Winchester: LCA 18 Forest of Bere Lowlands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 24.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>LLCA 24 is a small area defined by the historic settlement of North Boarhunt within the ancient Forest of Bere landscape. It is a sparse settlement of generally large houses and cottages with large gardens and some peri urban land uses including small holdings and paddocks, particularly at the centre. Woodland and mature trees are common features, which contribute to a sense of separation from the wider landscape and its sense of place.</p> <p>This area shares its northern and west boundaries with the SDNP and contributes strongly to its setting. It has a similar pattern of woodland and physical and functional connections through woodland habitat and the Pilgrims' Way long distance route.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several	• Remnants of woodland are common, with Little Forest being the largest in the north-eastern corner of the settlement. Spring rise within this woodland, draining east and south towards the River Wallington.	There are no listed buildings or conservation areas within LLCA 24.	Landscape condition is variable, with most properties generally in good condition. There are some areas where condition is poorer, mostly associated with equestrian and occasional industrial uses.	A settlement at Boarhunt existed in Roman times and that the modern name is derived from the Roman use of a spring. North Boarhunt is a more modern settlement, which is more associated with Rooksbury Park, which lies to the west.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings are scattered throughout the area, comprising mostly large houses and cottages set within large gardens. Woodland mature trees are common features, particularly in the north, contributing to a sense of enclosure and separation from the surrounding landscape. • Paddocks, small arable fields and pasture are generally within the centre, development mostly along Trampers Lane, Hundred Acres Road and the B2177 which form a rough square with woodland and heathland to the north. • The land is undulating, sloping gently from north to south. • The Pilgrims' Way long distance route crosses through the centre of the area. 	The sparse settlement pattern and layout, woodland and mature trees has some distinctive qualities.	The Pilgrims' Way long distance route crosses the centre of the area, with a public footpath linking to the south. The area otherwise has limited recreational value.	Not associated with tourism	Woodland and mature trees generally limit view out of the area, but there is a perception of a distant horizon to the south in elevated areas.	There is some disruption from the noise of traffic, particularly on the B2177 to the south, but this recedes towards the north and west adjacent to the SDNP.	Little Forest is connected with the extensive area of woodland of West Walk to the north, which falls within the SDNP. The Pilgrims' Way long distance route also provides functional links with the surrounding landscape.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	High	High		High			
	LLCA 24 is in the immediate setting of the SDNP, which lies to the north and west and is functionally connected through woodland habitat and the Pilgrims' Way long distance route. It is distinctive in its sparse pattern of settlement and mature woodland and trees and is functionally linked to woodland to the north, but also includes some detracting uses and elements and does not include other relevant designations.		The linear settlement along straight roads, allows for an open and relative exposed area, which is susceptible to change in landform or the introduction of new built elements.		The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity		

	<p>LLCA 24 is notably more developed than the surrounding landscape and whilst it does contribute positively to the setting of the SDNP with respect to the functional links and wooded character, it does not meet the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>		
--	--	--	--

Table 1-62 Local Landscape Character Areas 24: North Boarhunt – assessment of effects

LLCA 24: North Boarhunt		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The closest part of the Order Limits lie approximately 700m to the west, beyond intervening hills and dense woodland. There would be no perception of construction activities related to the Proposed Development and no change to the baseline conditions.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The closest part of the Order Limits lie approximately 700m to the west, beyond intervening hills and dense woodland. There would be no perception of construction activities related to the Proposed Development and no change to the baseline conditions.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
The closest part of the Order Limits lie approximately 700m to the west, beyond intervening hills and dense woodland. There would be no perception of construction activities related to the Proposed Development and no change to the baseline conditions.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-63 Local Landscape Character Areas 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury – baseline

LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 125: SDNP (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East		Winchester: LCA 18 Forest of Bere Lowlands SDNP LCA Q1: West Walk - Rookesbury Park		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 25.		Portsdown Hill and Forest of Bere				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The area falls entirely within the SDNP. It extends west from the edge of the upper Meon valley to the small settlement of Newtown. It encompasses West Walk, which is amongst the largest areas of woodland remaining from the ancient Forest of Bere and is Open Access Land. The historic estate of Rookesbury Park lies in the south.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	SDNP	Ancient Woodland: several, the largest being West Walk, also designated as Open Access land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have rare lichens growing on them and are home to bats and nesting woodland birds. There are tracks and signs of wildlife, e.g. roe and muntjac deer, foxes, rabbits and many species of bird, including tawny owls, buzzards and kestrels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest remaining fragment of the ancient Forest of Bere. 	Landscape generally in good condition	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of ditches feeding into the river and open views across low-lying landscape with the terrain decreasing from North to South. Dominated by woodland, including semi-natural copses and mixed plantations, which creates a strong sense of enclosure. It has river valley views, with a sheltered pastoral rural character of the valley floor. The entire site belongs to SDNP. Underlying London Clay and Wittering Formation produce a mixture of sandy and clayey soils which give rise to relatively unproductive agricultural land. Woodland forms part of a relic fragment of the Forest of Bere, a royal hunting preserve, during the Medieval period. Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling, and horse riding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important preservation of historic woodlands Critical habitats for wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-road riding opportunities. Pilgrims' Way 	Not associated with tourism	Mainly closed sight in the dense forest. Wickham is clearly visible southwest of Rookesbury Park.	Strong sense of wildness within West Walk. Traffic and people activities affect on the southwest side of Rookesbury Park.	Provides vital habitats for wildlife and a high-quality outdoor activities space for Wickham and surrounding towns.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Very high	Very high		Very high			
	LLCA 25 is within the SDNP, and contains several designated areas of woodland which constitute the largest remaining fragment of the ancient Forest of Bere. The area has a high biodiversity value providing critical habitats for wildlife. LLCA 25 falls within the SDNP and therefore it meets the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).	Woodland cover, presence of habitats and little settlement makes this area highly susceptible to introduction of new development.		The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity			

Table 1-64 Local Landscape Character Areas 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury – assessment of effects

LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
No part of the Order Limits coincides with LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury. The closest section of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW lies approximately 500m to the south of LLCA 25 between Wickham and Wickham Common. The intervening landform, dense vegetation and built form means that there would be no intervisibility with the construction activities and no changes to the character of the landscape.	There would be no change to the character of LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
The closest AGP (IPS-G) to LLCA 25 is located approximately 1.75km to the west at its closest point, beyond the settlement of Wickham which lies between. Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would not be perceptible. There would be no changes to the character of LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the distance and intervening landform, dense vegetation and built form.	There would be no change to the character of LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
The closest AGP (IPS-G) to LLCA 25 is located approximately 1.75km to the west at its closest point, beyond the settlement of Wickham which lies between. The Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would not be perceptible. There would be no changes to the character of LLCA 25: Forest of Bere Rookesbury as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the distance and intervening landform, dense vegetation and built form.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-65 Local Landscape Character Areas 26: Meon Valley Wickham – baseline

LLCA 26: Meon Valley Wickham						BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area	
Local	NCA 126 South Coast Plain (small area) and NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (majority)		LCA 3e: Meon Valley		Winchester LCA 20: Lower Meon Valley	
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area			
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: IPS-G 		<p>Within LLCA 33, 195 trees, 25 tree groups and three woodlands were surveyed within and near the Order Limits. There are 127 high-quality (Category A) trees predominantly Pedunculate oak, including seven veteran trees. Additionally, 38 trees are considered moderate-quality (Category B), within which, Pedunculate oak is the dominate species and others including common alder, common aspen, grey sallow, goat willow, weeping willow and field maple. 19 trees were classified as low-quality (Category C), with 11 trees a majority of common ash deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U).</p> <p>There are seven tree groups identified as high-quality (Category A) groups containing species including Common ash, common holly, common hawthorn, blackthorn, pedunculate oak, field maple and common hazel. There are nine groups identified as moderate-quality (Category B), species include those in category A and additionally silver birch, wild cherry and horse chestnut. Nine tree groups have been identified as low-quality (Category C). The survey also identified one category A woodland and two category B woodlands.</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified 80 hedgerows within LLCA 33, six of which comprise lines of trees already recorded in the arboricultural survey.</p>			
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>LLCA 26 is defined by the flat lying floodplain of the shallow, fast flowing River Meon. The floodplain broadens out further south, in contrast the steeper sided valley of LLCA 27 to the north. Small to medium sized, irregular shaped fields of grazing pasture, improved grassland and riparian vegetation line the valley. The River Meon provides important habitats and a strong link both visually and physical through the area. It is crossed by transport routes including the M27, railway line and the Meon Valley Trail. The river connects a strong pattern of nucleated settlements and with the SDNP to the north.</p> <p>A small part of the SDNP adjoins the northern boundary of LLCA 26, to the north of the settlement of Wickham. The fields immediately to the south of the B2177 Southwick Road contribute to its setting, but the abundance of mature vegetation further south limit intervisibility from within the</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	Meon Valley ASLQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Woodland: several • SSSI Botley Wood and Everett's and Muses Copses. • SINC: River Meon • Conservation Areas: Wickham; and Titchfield Abbey in the south of the LLCA • TPO line of trees along the road, at the junction of Winchester Rd and Titchfield Lane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat to gently rolling low-lying floodplain connecting important riparian habitats, including the river, floodplain grazing marsh and woodland, some of which is ancient. • Beyond the river, there pasture and meadows are used for grazing. • Field boundaries consist of hedgerows with trees, creating the nature network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area around Wickham has been settled since Roman times and has strong links with the river both visually and physically as it once provided power. Part of the settlement is designated as a Conservation Area and there are several listed buildings. It remains an important gateway to the SDNP to the north. 	<p>The condition of habitats and the historic townscape of Wickham is good and contributes to its quality and attractiveness to residents and visitors.</p>	<p>Historically this area was home to several politicians, diplomats and military heroes. This includes Arthur Hamilton Lee, 1st Viscount Lee of Fareham, who was a tenant of Rookesbury Park from about 1900 to 1912.</p>
	Landscape features					

<p>lower-lying floodplain. The River Meon creates strong functional links with the riparian and floodplain habitats further north within the nationally designated area.</p>	<p>Road. The remaining trees include 39 low-quality (Category C) specimens and seven trees unsuitable for retention (Category U). Additionally, there are 45 low-quality (Category C) tree groups.</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified 38 hedgerows, seven of which correspond to tree lines already recorded in the tree survey. Of the remaining 31 hedgerows, 17 are in good condition and 11 in moderate condition, with three classified as being in poor condition. The hedgerows comprise native species including dogwood, blackthorn, oak, hazel, hawthorn, field maple, and elm. Three other hedgerows were classified as being in a poor condition.</p>					
<p>Key Characteristics</p>	<p>Distinctiveness</p>	<p>Recreational</p>	<p>Tourism</p>	<p>Perceptual (scenic)</p>	<p>Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)</p>	<p>Functional</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk stream of the River Meon connects important habitats and is a strong link visually and physically through the area. • Riparian character within a flat to gently rolling, low-lying floodplain. Beyond the river, there is a pattern of irregular shaped small to medium scale fields of pasture and meadows for grazing and improved grassland. • Field boundaries consist of hedgerows with trees, contributing to the nature network. • Several PRoWs cross the area, including the Meon Valley Trail, which follows part of the disused Meon Valley railway is now used as a popular bridleway and cycleway. • Scenic quality of riparian features including the meandering watercourse. • Rural setting with a strong sense of tranquillity and some remoteness in away from settlements and transport routes. 	<p>The River Meon and small settlements, Wickham in particular, gives the area a strong sense of place.</p> <p>Value</p> <p>High</p> <p>The south-eastern part of this area is within the Meon Valley ASLQ designation defined within the Fareham Local Plan. The area also contains Ancient Woodland, ecological designations and strong ecological networks. The river Meon and attractive villages such as Wickham Conservation Area, give the area a strong sense of place. There is a good network of recreational routes.</p> <p>The northern part of the area contributes positively to the setting of the SDNP. The distinctive chalk stream of the River Meon, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Meon extends into the heart of Wickham, creating an important open amenity space and connection with the river. • Several PRoWs cross the area. • Part of the disused Meon Valley railway is used as the Meon Valley Trail, a popular bridleway and cycleway. • Wickham Park Golf Course lies within the area. 	<p>The Meon Valley and Wickham are promoted by visit Hampshire for tourism and as an important gateway to the SDNP to the north.</p> <p>Susceptibility</p> <p>High</p> <p>The river course, landform, open pasture and meadows and woodland are highly susceptible to change. Wickham in the northern part of the LLCA contains several listed buildings, the contribution to the setting of cultural heritage assets are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape. The southern part of the area is interrupted by a railway line and the busy M27, which disrupts tranquillity and reduces susceptibility to the proposed change.</p>	<p>Scenic quality of riparian features include meandering watercourses, flood-meadows, riverside trees and river terraces with wooded valley slopes. Away from the river course, attractive rural/suburban character.</p> <p>Sensitivity</p> <p>High</p> <p>The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity</p>	<p>Rural setting within villages and close to roads, with a strong sense of tranquillity and some remoteness in places. The well treed character of routes and settlement edges creates a sense of intimacy and enclosure.</p>	<p>The River Meon is an important Green Infrastructure asset which links habitats within the valley with the coast to the south and the SDNP to the north as part of the wider nature network. PRoW, particularly the Meon Valley Trail, are important functional links for walkers and cyclists.</p>

	associations and contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).		
--	--	--	--

Table 1-66 Local Landscape Character Areas 26: Meon Valley Wickham – assessment of effects

LLCA 26: Meon Valley Wickham		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The construction of the Proposed Development would result in physical changes within the northern part of LLCA 26. Activities would include the removal of sections of field boundary vegetation to the east of Mayles Lane and within Wickham Park Golf, changes of use to facilitate the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks, and material stockpiling, as well as the movement of machinery, disruption to a small section of the Meon Valley Trail, and potential night-time impacts of lighting if task lighting is required. Noise from the works would reduce tranquillity locally.</p> <p>The proposed construction method for the section of the Proposed Development that crosses the River Meon is trenchless, therefore the river course and characteristic riparian vegetation would not be disrupted.</p> <p>These effects would diminish away from the Site and would largely not be perceptible in the southern part of LLCA 26, particularly south of the railway line.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact but its effects would remain into operation.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), and considering the current route alignment, in the worst case scenario it is anticipated that one moderate-quality (Category B) Turkey oak tree would need to be fully removed. Within Wickham Park Golf, several tree groups would require partial removal, including three Category B groups and seven Category C groups. In addition, one Category B tree group located between Little Park Mansions and the IPS-G would also be affected (this group lies outside the golf course).</p> <p>Additionally, with reference to ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), a species-rich native hedgerow in good condition within the golf course, and a section of a hedgerow at the temporary construction compound to the east of Mayles Lane, would be removed.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the area associated with the completed IPS-G. The new structure would introduce new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance. This facility would be located adjacent to existing barns of a similar height and between existing residential properties along Titchfield Lane. The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LLCA affected and the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the wider landscape. Planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p> <p>Along the pipeline route, planting would not have established to assist in mitigating the loss of existing vegetation in year one of operation.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during year one of operation, which is significant. This is due to the permanent physical changes within the setting of the SDNP and the scarring effects within Wickham Park Golf Course, resulting in partial deterioration of the landscape.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around IPS-G would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce further to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-67 Local Landscape Character Areas 27: Upper Meon Valley – baseline

LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 3e: Meon Valley	Winchester: LCA 16 Upper Meon Valley SDNP LCA E3a Meon Valley - Floodplains and E3b: Meon Valley - Valley Sides			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 27.	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
This section of the shallow, fast flowing River Meon lies to the north of Wickham and is predominantly within the SDNP. The area comprises the floodplain and the increasingly steeper valley sides of the river, with the heathlands of Shedfield to the west and the Forest of Bere to the east. It is a distinctly rural landscape with a mix of arable fields, pasture and meadows and some and large blocks of woodland. It is sparsely settled with occasional houses and farm buildings along the A32.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	SDNP	Ancient Woodland: several SINC: several (10+) Open Access Land	<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. • The clear, chalk river flows in a narrow floodplain which is characterised by small permanent pastures divided by hedgerows, wet woodland, water meadows, and open water, all of which are of great ecological interest. • The river corridor contains a number of ancient woodlands and water meadows that are characteristic of the floodplain. • Boundary overlaps with part of the larger Forest Of Bere woodland area that continues outside the boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive blocks of early enclosure survive throughout the valley indicating survival of late medieval landscape. • Remnant features relating to water management and agricultural and industrial use of the river, including fragments of water meadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, and trout lakes. • Historic water meadows that are characteristic of the floodplain, with watercress beds are a particular characteristic. • Frequent river crossing points on historic bridges. 	The landscape in good condition, with well managed woodlands and hedgerows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk valley systems including the Meon River have been appreciated by many writers. In Moncrieff's early 20th century 'Guide to Hampshire' the Meon Valley is described as 'a prettily varied country of commons, parks and embowered villages below green slope'.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chalk stream of the River Meon connects important habitats and is a strong link visually and physically through the area. • 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 	The river, varied topography, land use patterns and cultural heritage of the Upper Meon Valley contribute to a distinctive landscape with a strong sense of place and time-depth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Meon Valley Trail, which follows a disused railway line along the bottom of the valley, and the Pilgrims' Way long distance route cross the area • Open access land within woodland that is part of the larger Forest 	The Meon Valley is promoted by visit Hampshire for tourism and as an important gateway to the SDNP to the north.	The rising valley sides, small field sizes, presence of hedgerows with hedgerow trees, and woodland all contribute to the enclosed and secluded pastoral character of the valley landscape. This leads to a strong sense of place and varied and valued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a strong sense of remoteness and relative tranquillity within parts of the valley away from settlement and the busy A32, the noise of traffic on which reduces this sense locally. 	The River Meon is an important Green Infrastructure asset which links habitats within the valley with the coast to the south and the SDNP to the north as part of the wider nature network. PRow, particularly the

intensive arable cultivation on shallower slopes and pasture, calcareous grassland, scrub and woodland on steeper slopes. • The clear, chalk river flows in a narrow floodplain which is characterised by small permanent pastures divided by hedgerows, wet woodland, water meadows, and open water, all of which are of great ecological interest. • Sparsely settled, with houses and farm buildings along the A32. • Frequent river crossing points on historic bridges. • Remnant features relating to water management and agricultural/industrial use of the river, including fragments of water meadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, and trout lakes. • The river corridor contains a number of ancient woodlands and water meadows that are characteristic of the floodplain. • Watercress beds are a particular characteristic. • Open access land within woodland that is part of the larger Forest Of Bere woodland area that continues outside the boundary. • Although the valley has a rural character, the sense of tranquillity is eroded by the presence of traffic on the A32. • Several PRowS cross the area, including the Meon Valley Trail, which follows part of the disused Meon Valley railway is now used as a popular bridleway and cycleway and the Pilgrims' Way.	Of Bere woodland area that continues outside the boundary. • The chalk rivers are also important for game fishing, although the upper reaches outside the boundary are better known for this.	views across the landscape, which is largely devoid of settlement within this LLCA.	Meon Valley Trail, are important functional links for walkers and cyclists.
	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
	Very high	Very high	Very high
LLCA 27 falls mostly within the SDNP and contains many designated habitats and ancient woodland. The distinctive chalk stream of the River Meon, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).	The River Meon is rare chalk river and along with other associated valuable habitats is susceptible to small changes in landform, vegetation loss or the introduction of new built elements. The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns around the river and the recreational use and perceptual qualities of the area are also susceptible to small changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.	The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity	

Table 1-68 Local Landscape Character Areas 27: Upper Meon Valley – assessment of effects

LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>No part of the Order Limits coincides with LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley. A short section of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW lies immediately to the west, to the south of the junction of Mill Lane and Blind Lane, where a compound would potentially be located. The western boundary of LLCA 27 and the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW gradually diverge to the north, reaching 800m of separation to the south of Shirrell Heath.</p> <p>The rural character of LLCA 27 would be maintained. Potential impacts include additional traffic along Firth Lane and Mill Lane, related with construction vehicles, which would reduce tranquillity locally. The built form and activity related to the temporary construction compound would be in the context of existing settlement around Mills Lane and Blind Lane. Noise and lighting would be perceptible within a small part of the LLCA in the south but the majority of the area would not be affected. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant. There would be temporary partial deterioration within this LLCA due to the construction of the adjacent compound and the presence of construction traffic along Mill Lane, which lies within the LLCA.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
<p>The closest AGP (IPS-G) to LLCA 27 is located approximately 1km to the west at its closest point, beyond the settlement of Wickham which lies between. The Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would not be perceptible. There would be no changes to the character of LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the distance and intervening landform, dense vegetation and built form.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the character of LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>The closest AGP (IPS-G) to LLCA 27 is located approximately 1km to the west at its closest point, beyond the settlement of Wickham which lies between. The Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would not be perceptible. There would be no changes to the character of LLCA 27: Upper Meon Valley as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the distance and intervening landform, dense vegetation and built form.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-69 Local Landscape Character Areas 28: Whiteley Woodlands – baseline

LLCA 28: Whiteley Woodlands							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West		Winchester LCA 21: Whiteley Woodlands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 28.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
Wooded landscape, encompassing diverse habitats. Small to medium-sized meadows integrate with well-defined woodlands. Settlement is sparse, with Shedfield and Curdridge villages forming the northern boundary, displaying a less wooded and more settled character. To the east, the transition to a more open, chalk landscape is marked by the valley of the lower River Meon.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Woodland: several • SSSI Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses • LNR Round Coppice • Open Access Land • TPO line of trees along the road, at the junction of Winchester Rd and Titchfield Lane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of woodland, including ancient woodland, providing important habitats for flora and fauna. • Varied habitats line the upper reaches of the River Hamble, which is designated an SSSI including neutral grassland, reed beds, salt marsh and tidal mudflats. • Irregular small to medium sized meadows are closely integrated with a strong assorted woodland structure. • Hedgerow boundaries are strong and are often located on banks. • In places the mature hedgerows and oaks, pasture and woodland give a strong sense of history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of occupation since Stone Age. • There is a Roman Kiln and a moat in the area. Small parkland estate at Quob Park, Tapnage. • In places the mature hedgerows and oaks, pasture and woodland give a strong sense of history. 	Landscape in good condition with extensive woodland contributing to a strong sense of place.	Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.	
	Landscape features						Within LLCA 28, 83 trees and three tree groups were surveyed within and near the Order Limits. Of these, 14 are high-quality (Category A) trees, three veteran trees including T1264 located along Titchfield Lane and considered as locally notable. Additionally, 55 trees are considered moderate-quality (Category B), with Pedunculate oak and Common Beech being the dominant species, alongside Sweet Chestnut, Common Ash, Common Lime, Turkey Oak, and Sycamore. Twelve trees were classified as low-quality (Category C), while two trees (a Common Ash and a Sycamore) were deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U). Among the tree groups, one is a moderate-quality (Category B) group containing Lombardy Poplar, and two are low-quality (Category C) groups. The trees along the southern edge of Titchfield Lane are protected by TPO.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land sloping gently to the south within the upper catchment of the River Hamble. • Irregular, small to medium sized meadows and strong assorted woodland structure, including around Biddenfield Lane. • Predominance of woodland, including a relatively high proportion of ancient woodland 	The area exhibits a strong natural character due to extensive woodland interspersed with predominantly arable fields.	The landscape to the south of the railway line has good recreational access via the PRoW network and Open Access Land covering large areas of woodland. In contrast, the area to the north has very limited PRoW.	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional long views, including north towards the SDNP and south towards the coast, but generally enclosed by woodland. • Pylons cross the area but do not dominate the landscape. 	Sparse settlement and high proportion of woodland gives the area a sense of remoteness, wildness and tranquillity. Tranquillity is reduced in the south of this LLCA, due to the South Coast railway line and	The area has a high proportion of woodland connected by mature hedgerows, which form a strong network of Green Infrastructure connecting urban	

and many small semi-natural ancient woodlands include Blackmoor Copse and Ridge Copse, which is also Open Access Land. • National and local habitat designations. • Strong pattern of hedgerows often on banks. • Occasional long views, including towards the SDNP through gaps, but generally enclosed by woodland and mature hedgerows and tree belts. • Settlement edges generally well-wooded. • In places a strong sense of history is created by the mature hedgerows and oak trees, pasture and woodland. • Sparsely settled centre to the character area, but affected by larger settlements particularly to the south. • Occasional older farms constructed mainly of red brick with clay tiles. • The leafy character of some roads which are well enclosed by high hedgerows, woodland or mature tree lines.					traffic on the M27.	areas of Whiteley to the south.
	Value		Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	High		High		High	
	The area contains several ecological designations, and extensive woodland, including ancient woodland and hedgerows interspersed with mostly arable farmland. This gives the area a remote, rural character. It lacks strong cultural heritage associations, and the northern part has limited recreational access.	The high proportion of woodland and natural habitats within the area are susceptible to construction activities and introduction of new development. The sense of remoteness, wildness and tranquillity, present through most of the area is also susceptible to change.		The high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity		

Table 1-70 Local Landscape Character Areas 28: Whiteley Woodlands – assessment of effects

LLCA 28: Whiteley Woodlands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>A small section of the Order Limits would be located within the north-eastern corner of LLCA 28. The noise and presence of construction plant and vehicles using Titchfield Lane and accessing the compounds would reduce tranquillity locally. The extent of woodland and other dense, mature vegetation and properties lining Titchfield Lane would limit the geographical scale of effects to the land along Titchfield Lane and the more open fields between Hilldale Farm and Redhill Copse. The character within the majority of the area would not be affected.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), it is anticipated that in the worst case scenario, seven Category A and Category B trees along Titchfield Lane would need to be fully removed. The AIA also identifies these trees as forming a Category A linear 'woodland', which is covered by a TPO. While its removal would be detrimental locally, the majority of LLCA 28 would not be affected.</p>		<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant. This reflects the very small part of LLCA 28 that would be affected by construction of the Proposed Development.</p>
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>There would be no perception of IPS-G within the adjacent LLCA 28 due to the dense intervening woodland along Titchfield Lane. Wickham Park Golf Club would also have been restored to its previous use and to its baseline condition. There would be no perceptible change to the character or setting of LLCA 28 in existence and operation.</p> <p>Mitigation planting would not have established by year one of operation to replace the large trees removed, and a gap in the linear woodland along Titchfield Lane would remain. This would affect a very small part of LLCA 28 and across the majority of the area, there would be no perceptible change.</p>		<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>There would be no perception of IPS-G within the adjacent LLCA 26 due to the dense intervening woodland along Titchfield Lane. Wickham Park Golf Club would also have been restored to its previous use and to its baseline condition. The planting proposed to reinstate the trees removed along Titchfield Lane would have established. The continuity of the linear woodland would be restored but the trees would not have reached full maturity. There would be no perception of the Proposed Development across the majority of LLCA 28.</p>		<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>

Table 1-71 Local Landscape Character Areas 29: Shedfield Heathlands – baseline

LLCA 29: Shedfield Heathlands			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West	Winchester LCA 22: Shedfield Heathlands			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>LLCA 29 is an extensive area located immediately to the south of the SDNP. To the west the change in topography and vegetation formed by the valley of the River Hamble marks the boundary and the Meon valley lies to the east. This area has a varied geology supporting diverse habitats and has historically included industries such as brick-making, sand-extraction and horticulture. While relatively a high proportion of the area is settled, away from villages this is generally a tranquil landscape with a rural character.</p> <p>Settlement along the northern edge of the area and mature vegetation lining field boundaries limits the contribution of the area to the setting of the SDNP, which lies to the north. There are however functional links with the nationally designated area through woodland habitat and the Allan King's Way long distance route.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	N/A	<p>Ancient Woodland: several SSSI Waltham Chase Meadows. SINC: several Open Access Land: Shedfield Common. Conservation Area: Shedfield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying, flat or gently undulating topography, with a particularly distinct ridge at Curdridge. • Varied geology results in varied ecology and habitats, including species rich grasslands, woodland and heathland. • There is an historic pattern of straight boundaries with a strong hedgerow network and roads formed by formal enclosure in Victorian times and often subdivided by fences more recently. However, the original diversity of much of the area has been depleted by the intensively used land. • Scattered species-rich neutral grassland retained in the Hamble catchment, including Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI and numerous SINCs. • Generally little woodland, although there are areas of assorted semi-natural ancient woodland. • Much of the area was open heath and forest until the mid-19th century, forming part of the former hunting 'chase'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman kilns have been found in the area. • Some areas, such as Black Horse Lane and Sandy Lane, are ancient in character, with narrow winding lanes and irregular fields. • Brick-making and sand-extraction industries were active up until the 20th due to varied geology of clays and sands. • Settlements are influenced by the developments of the 19th and 20th centuries, which included the growth of the horticultural and brickmaking industries in the area and new markets in London, facilitated by railway connections. 	<p>The landscape pattern generally in good condition, with a strong hedgerow network, although some have been lost or have gaps.</p>	<p>Not connected to notable people, events or the arts</p>
	Landscape features					

	willow, blackthorn and field maple. Other hedgerows were classified as being in a poor condition.					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied geology supporting a range of habitats and historically industries including brick-making and sand-extraction up until the 20th century. A relatively high proportion of the area is settled with villages, hamlets and linear development along roads. Scattered species-rich neutral grassland has been retained in the catchment of the River Hamble, including Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI and numerous SINC. Heathland at Shedfield, with remnant heath indicators elsewhere, including acid grassland, gorse, birch and oak. Much of the area was open heath and forest until the mid-19th century, forming part of the former hunting 'chase'. Some areas such as Black Horse Lane and Sandy Lane are ancient in character, with narrow winding lanes and irregular fields. Views in the area are generally short, due to the undulating topography, frequent buildings, trees and often-overgrown hedgerows, although occasional longer views create a dramatic contrast. Away from settlement, the area is generally a peaceful, tranquil landscape with a rural character. 	<p>This area has one of the most varied geologies in the district, providing on one hand diverse habitats and on the other historically supporting thriving industries such as brick-making, sand-extraction and horticulture. There are small areas of extant heathland, for example at Shedfield Common, which are distinctive in the wider landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several PRoWs cross the area, including the Allan King's Way long distance route. Meon Valley Hotel Golf and Country Course in the south. Swanmore Golf Course on the north are large, private recreational facilities. Small areas of Common Land, for example at Shedfield Common. 	<p>Not associated with tourism.</p>	<p>Views in the area are generally short, due to the undulating topography, frequent buildings, trees and often-overgrown hedgerows. Occasional longer views from higher ground to distant wooded skylines.</p>	<p>A relatively high proportion of the area is settled and there are higher levels of activity in these areas. Away from settlement the landscape is generally more tranquil but is largely a farmed landscape interspersed with other land uses which limit the sense of remoteness and wildness.</p>	<p>Habitats are more fragmented compared to surrounding areas by the dispersed settlement pattern and road network with remnant heathland small and isolated.</p>
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	High	High		High		
	<p>This is a diverse landscape with a mixture of dispersed settlement, farmland and habitat. The area contains several ecological designations including small areas of heathland. The underlying geology has strongly influenced later land uses and land patterns.</p>	<p>The area is a mixture of farmland, habitat, villages and dispersed settlement. The landscape pattern and rare habitats such as heathlands would be more susceptible to development.</p>		<p>The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity</p>		

Table 1-72 Local Landscape Character Areas 29: Shedfield Heathlands – assessment of effects

LLCA 29: Shedfield Heathlands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Construction activity would extend across the centre of LLCA 29, between Bind Lane north of Wickham in the east and Curdridge Lane in the west, to the south of Waltham Chase. There would be extensive activity relating to the removal of existing field boundary vegetation where the field pattern is generally small scale and intricate. The scale of these impacts would be small and limited to the Order Limits. Large temporary construction compounds would be located on the eastern and western boundaries, both coinciding with higher ground and therefore prominent on local skylines, including at night. Four smaller temporary construction compounds would also be located at the centre of the area, adjacent to the B2177 and north of Shedfield.</p> <p>The geographical scale of impacts on the character of LLCA 29 would be largely confined to the Order Limits and the surrounding fields. This is because the scale of plant proposed is generally small and retained vegetation would substantially enclose the works, particularly in the east. The noise and disruption of construction plant and vehicles using the local road network would reduce tranquillity locally. These impacts would dissipate across the wider area and the character of the northern and southern parts would not be affected.</p> <p>Landscape features: Vegetation loss would be avoided through the trenchless construction at the junction of Winchester Road/B2177 and St Anne's Lane, which would avoid impacts to two high-quality trees and a small woodland. The AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) identifies 35 trees for full removal in the worst case scenario. These include nine Category A oak trees, eleven Category B trees, with the rest being of low-quality or unsuitable for retention. Alongside another Category C group containing willow species. Additionally, 17 tree groups are identified for partial removal, comprising two Category A groups and six Category B groups. ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) indicates that sections of approximately 20 hedgerows crossing the working area (within the Order Limits) would require removal. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact but its effects would remain into operation.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The majority of the area would return to the baseline condition.</p> <p>The land above the section of the Pipeline between Bind Lane north of Wickham in the east and Curdridge Lane in the west, to the south of Waltham Chase would have been restored, returning the topography and land use to its former condition. Short sections of hedgerow where the pipeline crosses field boundaries would have been reinstated. However, this planting would not have established to mitigate this loss and therefore gaps in the field pattern would remain.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinstate the short sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would have established to mitigate the loss. However, some residual impact may remain due to subtle variations in hedgerow structure, and the potential for a slight scarring of the landscape.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-73 Local Landscape Character Areas 30: Durley Claylands – baseline

LLCA 30: Durley Claylands							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area			District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West			Winchester LCA 23: Durley Claylands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.	River Meon to the River Itchen					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>LLCA 30 is an extensive, relatively low-lying, gently undulating landscape intersected by the upper reaches of the River Hamble, which runs north to south through the centre. The narrow watercourse makes this area distinctive due to the wetland habitats it supports and its rich history. Blocks of ancient woodland, sunken lanes and a strong hedgerow network contribute to its historic, rural character. It is a tranquil landscape in areas away from urban influences.</p> <p>The northern boundary coincides with a small part of the SDNP to the east of the settlement of Bishop's Waltham. Settlement and other human influences, including a solar farm, along the northern edge of the area and mature vegetation lining field boundaries limits the contribution of the area to the setting of the SDNP, which lies to the north. There are however functional links with the nationally designated area through woodland habitat and the Allan King's Way long distance route.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<p>Ancient Woodland: several LNR Bishop's Waltham Branch Line</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gently undulating nature of its topography and its narrow sunken lanes contributes to its remote, historic character feel across much of the area. • The narrow, upper reaches of the River Hamble extend north to south through this area, supporting several ponds, streams, springs, wells and associated wetland habitats. • Strong hedgerow and woodland network dominated by oak, ash, hawthorn, hazel, and field maple. • Blocks of ancient woodland, historically resulting from the clearance of the Forest of Bere, which now lies predominantly to the east. • Mature vegetation along the path associated with the historic Park Lug, which formed the western boundary of the medieval deer park of Bishop's Waltham. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Hamble has a long history of human activity, dating back to Roman times and beyond. • Numerous ancient narrow winding lanes. 	<p>Landscape in good condition with well managed woodland and hedgerows with mature trees.</p>	<p>Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.</p>	
	Landscape features						<p>Within LLCA 30, a number of landscape features were surveyed between 2023 and 2024. Following the Summer 2024 Consultation, the pipeline route was realigned to avoid several veteran trees, incorporate buffers from woodlands, and include mitigation and enhancement areas, with the alignment shifted approximately 40–200m to the northwest of the Park Lug and closer to the sewage works. An additional survey of this area was undertaken in March 2025 to reflect these changes. The Order Limits were later also adjusted to avoid the RPAs of three identified veteran trees south of Botley Road.</p> <p>A total of 199 trees, 13 groups, and one linear woodland were surveyed within and near to the Order Limits. Some of these features relate to a now-superseded alignment; however, they have been retained within the overall numbers set out below, as they played a role in the scheme development.</p> <p>Of the surveyed features, 99 high-quality (Category A) trees were recorded, including ten veteran trees, together with 60 moderate-quality (Category B) trees, the vast majority being pedunculate oak. In addition, two groups were assessed as Category A and nine as Category B, comprising species such as Field maple, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Blackthorn, and Pedunculate oak. A section of The Park Lug was surveyed and categorised as a Category A linear woodland.</p> <p>The remaining features include 32 low-quality (Category C) trees and two Category C groups, mainly Pedunculate Oak and</p>

	<p>Ash. Eight trees (seven of which are ash) were considered unsuitable for retention (Category U).</p> <p>While the hedgerow survey does not cover the full extent of the current route alignment within LLCA 30, six species-rich native hedgerows in good condition are relevant to the alignment and provide an indication of local character</p>					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrow, upper reaches of the River Hamble cross the area north to south through the centre. Numerous ponds, including Fisher's Pond, streams, springs, wells and associated wetland habitats and mills, particularly relating to the River Hamble. Strong hedgerow and woodland network dominated by oak, ash, hawthorn, hazel, and field maple. Woodland is generally assorted. Field size varies with larger fields generally on higher ground where the historical field pattern has been lost to agricultural intensification. There are smaller fields particularly in the north enclosed by dense hedgerows and trees. Long views from elevated ground across farmland, together with shorter views enclosed by woodland and strong hedgerows boundaries. Numerous ancient narrow winding lanes, some sunken and with a quiet, rural character. Park Lug historic boundary earthwork, associated with Bishop's Waltham Palace. Traditional construction and building materials include timber frame with brick infill, red brick, vitrified brick, painted brick, clay tiles. Tranquil in places away from urban influences. 	<p>There are relatively few roads and little settlement. The River Hamble is a minor watercourse in its upper reaches but still exerts an influence over the landscape and contributes to its distinctive landform, field pattern and wetland habitats. The area has a remote, historic feel, due to presence of woodland, a strong network of hedgerows, and sunken lanes. There are some urban influences, including a sewage treatment works and small solar farms in the north.</p>	<p>There are few PRoWs, but the north part is crossed by the Pilgrims' Way and Allan King's Way long distance routes.</p>	<p>Not associated with tourism.</p>	<p>Long views from elevated land across farmland and shorter views enclosed by woodland and strong hedgerows boundaries contribute to sense of place.</p>	<p>Rural character with limited settlement and scattered farms and dwellings mainly centred around Durley. The gently undulating nature of the topography and narrow sunken lanes contributes to its remote, historic character across much of the area.</p>	<p>The abundance of mature trees in hedgerows and woodland creates green corridors through the landscape, particularly along the valley of the River Hamble and to its east.</p>
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Medium	High		High		
	<p>The area contains some designated woodlands and a natural reserve. The historic field pattern has been eroded by agricultural intensification, particularly on higher slopes. The River Hamble is a minor watercourse in its upper reaches by supports some wetland habitat.</p> <p>LLCA 30 makes a small contribution to the setting of the SDNP in the north, but the field pattern and extent of settlement is notably different.</p>	<p>Habitats including woodland, mature hedgerows and trees and wetland with little settlement makes this area susceptible to introduction of new development. The area has a remote and historic quality, which would be compromised by change.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity</p>		

Table 1-74 Local Landscape Character Areas 30: Durley Claylands - assesment of effects

LLCA 30: Durley Claylands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>There would be direct impacts on LLCA 30 resulting from construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. Activities would include establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would occur through the centre of the area, across predominantly arable fields and paddocks on the valley slopes of the River Hamble and a tributary east of Winters Hill. Vegetation removal would occur where the route intersects existing vegetation, increasing openness locally. Tunnelling is proposed as the construction method beneath the River Hamble, with send and receive pits dug either side to facilitate construction, in the context of the adjacent sewage works to the north.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p> <p>Landscape features: The Order Limits was amended in response to the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) and other surveys. Considering the current route alignment, it is anticipated that in the worst case scenario, 14 trees would need to be fully removed, comprising six Category A and five Category B oak trees, with the remainder being Category C. Additionally, three tree groups and five hedgerows would be removed (ES Chapter 8 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p> <p>Additional tree surveys would be undertaken post-consent prior to commencement of works, to ensure the protection of existing vegetation, including that along Park Lug (which lies outside the Order Limits).</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Once construction have been completed and surface restored, there would be no structures associated with the Proposed Development. However, scarring effects due to removal of vegetation would affect the strong hedgerow network, which is a key characteristic of LLCA 30. Effects at year one of operation would prevail, since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. There would be no perceptible changes throughout the rest of the LLCA where key characteristics would be retained.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By year 15 of operation the planting proposed to reinstate the sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would have established to mitigate the loss. However, some residual impact may remain due to subtle variations in hedgerow structure, and the potential for a slight scarring of the landscape.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-75 Local Landscape Character Areas 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge – baseline

LLCA 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
Local	NCA 125: SDNP	LCA 7g: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs	Winchester: no identified LCA SDNP LCA D1a: South Winchester Downland Mosaic (Enclosed)			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 31.	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
LLCA 31 has a strong rural, secluded character, with large scale rolling landforms and valleys at the edge of the escarpment with variations in the degree of enclosure across the landscape. Woodlands are managed for country sports resulting in a consistent pattern of small woodlands, spinneys, copses and wooded strips across the area.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	SDNP	Ancient Woodland: several SSSI The Moors, Bishop's Waltham LNR The Moors, Bishop's Waltham; Dundridge Meadows; Claylands Scheduled Monuments: Two bowl barrows north of Hoe Farm; Park pale at Marwell, south-east of Cowleaze Copse; Park pale at Marwell, north of Thistle Ridge Farm SINC: several (15+).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland managed for country sports resulting in the retention of small woodlands, spinneys, copses and wooded strips. There are areas of Ancient Woodland, including distinctive yew forests. Chalk grassland with scrub and nationally scarce juniper. These habitats, together with a well-developed hedgerow network, and occasional fields of permanent pasture, provide ecologically important features within the predominantly arable landscape. The area is part of the upper catchment for the rivers Meon and Itchen (both chalk streams). 	This landscape consists of many cultural heritage features including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient woodland, veteran trees, historic hedgerows, parish and other boundary plantings, wood pasture, medieval deer parks and parkland priority habitat, woodland archaeology, extensive field systems from bronze age to medieval, Saxon churches, burial mounds. 18th and 19th century arable fields and early post medieval pasture fields, with pockets of older medieval assorts surrounded by woodland. 	Landscape in good condition, with well managed woodlands and hedgerows.	The views across this landscape and adjacent landscapes, afforded from the prominent hills along the ridge, have attracted the attention of visitors since the 17th century and inspired literary comment, including Jane Austen.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies in the west of the SDNP, on the dip slope of the chalk between the valleys of the Itchen and Meon. Large scale rolling landforms, with dry valleys and an escarpment running between Twyford and Droxford across the north of the areas. The southern boundary is defined by the edge of the SDNP which transitions to the settled landscape on the lower slopes. Enclosed older, smaller scale fields and woodland than further north into 	The area is within the SDNP, it provides scenic views and recreation. Forms part of the wider chalk downland, and provide biodiversity habitats through woodlands, chalk grassland, and woody scrub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland managed for country sports. Contains a well-established network of public rights of way, including the long distance trails; Monarch's Way, Pilgrims' Way, and Allan King Way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted by the SDNPA. Includes Marwell Zoo, a popular tourist attraction with an extensive and well maintained estate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varying degree of enclosure across the landscape due to its rolling landforms and valleys. Woodland and hedgerow around pasture and arable fields creates an enclosed landscape in places, more open with extensive views in other areas, often in the more elevated locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rural and tranquil landscape with low noise levels, low population density and relative absence of overt human influence. There is some recreational pressure which causes erosion and disturbance to wildlife, soils and habitats due to local under provision of natural greenspace. 	The areas of Priority Habitat lowland calcareous grassland and semi-improved grassland across the Downland Mosaic are identified as providing effective habitat networks in Natural England's National Habitat Networks Mapping Project.

	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<p>the SDNP. Mixed arable, pasture and woodland on the heavier clay and loamy soils, therefore variations in the degree of enclosure across the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generally strong rural, secluded character. • Woodland managed for country sports resulting in the retention of small woodlands, spinneys, copses and wooded strips. • Occasional areas of unimproved chalk grassland and associated woody scrub, on the escarpment including juniper scrub which is of particular biodiversity interest. • Bowl barrows are evidence that the area was valued as a ritual landscape. • A low density of dispersed settlement generally clustered around roads. • Contains a well-established network of public rights of way. Includes the estate of Marwell Zoo, a popular tourist attraction. 	<p>Very high</p> <p>The area is within the SDNP. Arable fields with dispersed settlement contribute to tranquillity. There is a good network of recreational routes providing access to countryside.</p> <p>LLCA 31 falls within the SDNP and therefore it meets the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p>The SDNP, and the many valuable habitats in this area, are susceptible to small changes in landform or the introduction of new built elements. The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p>The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity</p>

Table 1-76 Local Landscape Character Areas 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge - assesment of effects

LLCA 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>No part of the Order Limits coincides with LLCA 31: Owslebury and Corhampton Downs southern edge. However, a section of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW measuring approximately 7km runs broadly parallel with southern edge of LLCA 31 between Durley Street in the east and Colden Common in the west, offset generally by at least 300m from the boundary. A short part lies adjacent to LLCA 31 between the settlements of Lower Upham and Durley Street, close to where a potential temporary construction compound would be located. The elevated topography of LLCA 31 means that there is potential for some intervisibility with construction activity associated with the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, temporary construction compounds and BPT-K. However, desk study and fieldwork demonstrates that this is very limited due to the density of intervening vegetation.</p> <p>The scale of these changes would be very small in the context of the large area, including noise and lighting if task lighting is required outside day light hours. Lighting would be limited to the works and is not likely to affect the dark night skies of the Moore's International Dark Skies Reserve.</p> <p>These impacts would be limited to sections along the southern edge of the LLCA and the strong rural character of the area would be maintained by the dense existing vegetation and built form along Winchester Road. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p> <p>Within the rest of the LLCA there would be no changes to character as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, on accounts of geographical extent. This is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>The closest AGP (BPT-K) to LLCA 31 is located approximately 500m to the south at its closest point, enclosed by the dense mature trees which line the field boundaries. Its location on higher ground at Wintershill means that there could be intervisibility with parts of the structure and vegetation loss on field boundaries relating to a short section of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW south of Lower Upham.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions across the majority of LLCA 31 as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and the proposed planting on the boundaries of the area. Changes close to BPT-K and the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW south of Lower Upham would be barely perceptible.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>The closest AGP (BPT-K) to LLCA 31 would be located approximately 500m to the south at its closest point, enclosed by the dense mature trees which line the field boundaries. The planting to reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction would have established to restore the pattern of landscape features such that it would no longer be perceptible within LLCA 31.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-77 Local Landscape Character Areas 32: Bishop's Waltham – baseline

LLCA 32: Bishop's Waltham							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands		LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West		Winchester LCA 23: Durley Claylands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 32.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The small, medieval market town of Bishop's Waltham is situated at one of the heads of the River Hamble. It is immediately to the south of the SDNP and indented within its boundary. It is positioned at the midway point along a long-established route (B2177) connecting Winchester and Portsmouth and also a spring line, where the chalk downlands to the north meet the clay lowlands of the mixed farmland and woodland to the south. The settlement has expanded in modern times from along a high street with the addition of residential estates in the east and west.</p> <p>LLCA 32 is partly inset within the boundary of the SDNP and is a key gateway to the nationally designated area to the north. It is within its immediate setting and the public rights of way which connect it with the SDNP contribute to its purposes and special qualities.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<p>Scheduled monument: Bishop's Waltham Palace</p> <p>Grade II* listed building: Bank and Offices Church of St Peter Palace House</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined by a predominantly urban area with some public open space. Bishop's Waltham Pond links the source and downstream of the River Hamble. The Moors, which are on the eastern edge of the town, are a nationally significant fen of alkaline wetland, agriculturally unimproved grassland and open waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the centre of Bishop's Waltham lies the Bishop's Palace and fish ponds which are scheduled monuments. To the east of the settlement lies another scheduled monument at Two Bowl Barrels. There are many Georgian buildings in the centre of the town alongside the Norman parish church. There are 119 listed buildings within the settlement; most are around the town centre which makes up a large part of the Conservation Area. Traditional construction and building materials include timber frame with brick infill, red brick, vitrified brick, painted brick, clay tiles. Bishop's Waltham's long history includes a roll call of Medieval and Tudor kings and queens who visited the town to stay at the palace. 	<p>Generally, in good condition but excessive water abstracted from chalk aquifers has resulted in the loss of water in the North Pond.</p>	<p>Northbrook House was the residence of the Arctic explorer Parry, and here Lieutenant Cresswell brought Sir William Parry the news of the finding of the north-west passage, a sea lane between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Arctic Ocean.</p>	
	Landscape features						<p>The AIA does not cover this LLCA.</p>
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the heads of the River Hamble rises near the settlement. One of the larger settlements on the edge of the SDNP and the largest settlement in Winchester outside the city itself. Expanded to the east and west of a small historic core with the addition of post-war housing estates. The Moors SSSI lies on the south-eastern boundary of the site part of which is also a LNR. An important gateway town to the SDNP to the north. Bishop's Waltham is the largest 	<p>The high proportion of historic buildings within the town centre including the grounds of the Bishop's Palace, the north and south ponds, the churchyard and the Northbrook area are distinctive. The residential areas to the east and west are typical of post-war suburban development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several PROWs connect the area, including Allan King Way and Pilgrims' Way long distance routes, which lie to the south. Oak Road, Priory Meadow, Priory Park and Bishop's Waltham are public parks and open spaces which provide for informal and formal recreation. 	<p>Visit Winchester promote the facilities and townscape of Bishop's Waltham for tourism, including as a gateway to the SDNP to the north.</p>	<p>The centre of the town includes some attractive buildings and compositions, particularly in relation to Bishop Waltham's Palace and ponds, although the latter is now in the immediate context of a petrol station.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many intrusive or detracting elements typical of urban areas, including communication masts and on street parking. 	<p>The majority of the area does not exhibit wildness. The wooded Bishop's Waltham Ponds offers a degree of tranquillity in the core of the settlement, however, it is affected by noise from adjacent roads and human activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network. Bishop's Waltham ponds form a green wedge through the centre of the town, functionally connected with the SDNP to the north and a tributary of the River Hamble to the south. 	

	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
settlement in the Winchester district. Includes the scheduled monument of Bishop's Waltham Palace.	Medium	Medium	Medium
	The area contains a scheduled monument and is in the immediate setting of the SDNP to the north and east. The majority of the area is defined by modern, post-war housing which has overwritten the historic setting Bishop's Waltham Palace and ponds. Two long distance trails pass through the area into the SDNP, contributing to recreation.	The historic core and landscape associated with the former palace are distinctive and susceptible to small changes. Beyond the core the network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas and more modern development and activity creates a more urban setting where susceptibility is reduced.	The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity

Table 1-78 Local Landscape Character Areas 32: Bishop's Waltham - assesment of effects

LLCA 32: Bishop's Waltham		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
Construction activities relating to the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be located approximately 500m to the south of LLCA 38. The construction may be heard within the southern edge of the urban context of Bishop's Waltham. No other change to baseline conditions anticipated due to the distance from the Proposed Development, density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-79 Local Landscape Character Areas 33: Durley and Durley Street – baseline

LLCA 33: Durley and Durley Street							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area			District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West			Winchester LCA 23: Durley Claylands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area					
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW. • AGP: BPT-K 	River Meon to the River Itchen					
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>LLCA 33 comprises an extensive area of mixed farmland with a wooded core and dispersed, linear settlement, mainly along Durley Street. It includes Wintershill, Durley and Greenwood woodland, the largest in the area. There is also some parkland at Wintershill and Greenwood Manor. Although there are some urban influences, this is a rural and tranquil landscape, due to scattered settlement and lack of major transport corridors within the area.</p> <p>The northern boundary is defined by the southern edge of the SDNP. There are similarities in character, but the field pattern is generally smaller, and the land is lower-lying. Intervisibility is limited by dense, mature vegetation on field boundaries and woodland. Functional links include woodland associated with Wintershill and the Pilgrims' Way, which follows a Roman Road. Therefore, its contribution to the setting of the nationally designated area is limited to the northern part, to the south of the B2177 Winchester Road. The Order Limits are within the setting of the SDNP.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<p>Ancient Woodland: Greenwood, and Durley Copse. SINC: several</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwood, which lies at the centre, is the largest woodland in this LLCA and is designated as Ancient Forest and a SINC. Larger blocks of woodland are otherwise mostly limited to the parkland at Wintershill and Greenwood Manor. • Hedgerows of variable condition, and woodland are characterised by oak, ash, hawthorn, hazel, and field maple. 	<p>There are few heritage assets in the area. Greenwood Manor is listed but the associated parkland and that of Wintershill Park is not registered on the list of historic parks and gardens maintained by Historic England. Liner settlement, mainly along Durley Street, includes a small number of listed buildings.</p>	<p>Landscape condition varies, with strong hedgerows with mature trees mainly on the southern part of this LLCA. Field boundaries in the eastern and northern parts often have gaps or are open.</p>	<p>Not connected to notable people, events or the arts.</p>	
	Landscape features						<p>Within LLCA 33, a total of 195 trees, 25 tree groups, and three woodlands were surveyed within and near the Order Limits, as defined at the time of the tree survey. Following Summer 2024 Consultation, approximately 500m of the pipeline route within LLCA 33 was shifted south to reduce impacts on equestrian uses, and the access road to BPT K within Winters Hill was amended. The current tree survey does not cover these areas. Additional tree surveys would be carried out post-consent to address these discrepancies.</p> <p>Within the covered areas of the tree survey, there are 127 high-quality (Category A) trees predominantly Pedunculate oak, including seven veteran trees. Additionally, 38 trees are considered moderate-quality (Category B), within which, Pedunculate oak is the dominate species and others including common alder, common aspen, grey willow, goat willow, weeping willow and field maple. Nineteen trees were classified as low-quality (Category C), with eleven trees a majority of common ash deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U).</p> <p>There are seven tree groups identified as high-quality (Category A) groups containing species including Common ash, common holly, common hawthorn, blackthorn, pedunculate oak, field maple and common hazel. There are nine groups identified as moderate-quality (Category B), species include those in category A and additionally silver birch, wild cherry and horse chestnut. Nine tree groups have been identified as low-quality (Category C). The survey also identified one category A woodland and two category B woodlands. [Mention locally notable T660. See Para 5.1.5 of AIA</p>

	Rev.P06] The hedgerow survey identified 80 hedgerows within LLCA 33, six of which comprise lines of trees already recorded in the arboricultural survey. Of the remaining 74 hedgerows, 50 are in good condition and 21 are in moderate condition. The hedgerows comprise native species, including hawthorn, blackthorn, hornbeam, dogwood, hazel, rose and oak. Other hedgerows were classified as being in poor condition.					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating landscape with its highest point at Wintershill Hill in the northern part of the LLCA where there is intervisibility with the SDNP, which lies to the north. • Comprises mostly mixed farmland and woodland with little and dispersed settlement, mainly along Durley Street. • Greenwood, in the centre of this LLCA, designated as ancient woodland and a SINC. • Hedgerows are in variable condition with some, particularly in the south, dense with mature trees while other areas exhibit gaps often due to poor management, ash die back and loss of mature trees. • Few heritage assets within the area. • Allan King's Way long distance route crosses the area on the north-west corner with an otherwise sparse network of PRow. • Mature trees along field boundaries and significant woodland cover, contributes to scenic value and provide a wooded backdrop in views. • Rural and tranquil character, due to scattered settlement and lack of major transport corridors within the area. • Detracting elements include pylons, poles and cables. 	The landscape is largely arable farmland, typical of the wider landscape. The parkland at Wintershill and Greenwood Manor is locally distinctive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sparse network of PRow cross the area, with a small part of the Allan King Way long distance route crossing on the north-west corner of this LLCA. • The private East Horton Golf Course is located in the west. 	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elevated land, particularly in the north and west gives rise to wide views across fields and parkland, combined with shorter views enclosed by woodland and hedgerows boundaries. • Mature trees, predominantly oak, along field boundaries contributes to scenic value. • Detracting elements include pylons, poles and cables, which cross the area, particularly in the north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sparse settlement pattern gives this area a strong rural character, despite occasional urban influences such as pylons, poles and cables. • The lack of major roads or other urban land uses within this LLCA contributes to sense of tranquillity. 	Greenwood is large continuous block of woodland but is largely isolated in the landscape. The generally strong hedgerow network contributes to the Green Infrastructure network.
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Medium	Medium		Medium		
	The area contains some local designations (Ancient Woodland, SINC) The area has some scenic and landscape quality due to its rural character and presence of forest which provides ecological value.	The small to medium scale field pattern and strong hedgerow boundaries are susceptible to introduction of new development. Wooded areas would be more susceptible due to ecological designations and scenic qualities.		The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity		

Table 1-80 Local Landscape Character Areas 33: Durley and Durley Street - assesment of effects

LLCA 33: Durley and Durley Street		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The geographical extent of direct impacts would be limited to the north of the LLCA between Wintershill Hill, where BPT-K would be located, and the SDNP escarpment.</p> <p>Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes in land use to facilitate the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would be located on sloping ground and would be open to the landscape to the north-east.</p> <p>Construction traffic would temporarily access the site via Winters Hill and Winchester Road/B2177, this and noise from the works would reduce tranquillity in this rural area, particularly for residents of the Alma Lane, Scivier's Lane and Winters Hill that the Proposed Development crosses.</p> <p>The larger, wooded, part of LLCA 33 to the south-west would be relatively unaffected by changes to the setting and perceptual qualities in the north, as Wintershill Hill and surrounding hedgerows provide enclosure. Whilst there may be some perception of construction activity in the wider landscape, this would be limited to the immediate surroundings of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited by the small geographical extent of the physical area of landscape affected and the retention of existing landscape patterns across the majority of the area.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact but its effects would remain into operation.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), 36 trees are identified for full removal in the worst case scenario, including 15 high-quality (Category A) trees, most of them oak trees; as well as 10 moderate-quality (Category B) individual trees, and one Category B group. The remainder are Category C, with two trees, an elm and a maple, and a group containing hazel, hawthorn and ash trees located to the north-east of the BPT-K, assessed as unsuitable for retention. Additionally, seven tree groups are identified for partial removal. It is also anticipated that approximately 29 hedgerows would require removal, all assessed as being in good or moderate condition except for one.</p>		<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant, as construction activities would traverse the length of this area, resulting in partial deterioration of the existing landscape character.</p>
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
<p>The impacts of operation would be limited in geographical extent to the northern part of the area associated with the completed BPT-K. The introduction of this new structure would change the landscape pattern by altering the natural landform, introducing new built form and associated infrastructure for operation and maintenance. It would be integrated within the hillside to maximise landscape integration and minimise the parts of the structure that would be visible above-ground level. This facility would be located in the immediate context of pylons to the north and a few commercial/farm/residential buildings to the south and north scattered along the road network. Planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited due to the small part of the LLCA affected, the low height of the proposed structures in the context of the wider landscape, and the proximity of the B2177 that separates the LLCA from the SDNP.</p> <p>The reinstatement of the pipeline corridor to the north would not result in perceptible changes to the character of the wider LLCA 33.</p> <p>These impacts would be long-term and permanent.</p>		<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>Tree and shrub planting is proposed around the BPT-K to assist in integrating it into the landscape. This would include individual trees within grass, reflecting the parkland character of Wintershill Hall. By year 15 of operation the proposed planting around BPT K would have established to assist in integrating the structures and associated facilities into the landscape setting. This would also contribute to screening BPT-K in views from the SDNP, approximately 500m to the north, mitigating impacts on its setting. The magnitude of impact would reduce further to reflect the more limited size and scale of effects.</p>		<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>

Table 1-81 Local Landscape Character Areas 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland – baseline

LLCA 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area	District Character Area			
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West	Eastleigh LCA 7 Bishopstoke, Fair Oak woodland and Farmland. Winchester LCA 23: Durlay Claylands			
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
<p>The extensive area is predominantly rural, with a dispersed pattern of small settlements, including the Crowdhill and the northern part of Fair Oak. Woodland and mature hedgerows and trees, for the most part, integrates settlement. It has an undulating landform, good vegetation cover, and often with wide views out to the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The northern part of LLCA 34, to the north of Crowdhill and Park Hills Wood, lies within and contributes positively to the setting of the SDNP. The intervening land shares some similar characteristics, including undulating landform and a larger field pattern. There is also some intervisibility between the SDNP and LLCA, particularly in the west along the narrow valley which encompasses the settlement of Hensting and the historic landscape of Fisher's Pond.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several SINC: several Scheduled Monument: Moated site at Marwell Manor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stoke Park has been identified as a priority area within the BAP. Large areas of woodland provide habitats and are important landscape features, particularly on higher ground. Strong network of hedgerows create green corridors through the landscape. Several habitats designated as SINC including Fisher's Pond and Bow Lake streams and ponds, which provide wetland habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic land pattern of medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries. Stoke Park Woods in the west of the character area is included on the Hampshire Historic Parks and Gardens register. Stoke Wood was used as a hunting ground by King John 1205 Marwell Manor in the north is a scheduled monument with associated fish ponds. 	Strong hedgerow with mature trees in the west. In the east the landscape character becomes more fragmented. There is a rather degraded parkland character around Mortimers Lane and the strong hedgerow pattern is disrupted by the golf course south of Mortimers Lane.	Stoke Wood was used as a hunting ground by King John 1205
	Landscape features					
The hedgerow survey identified 61 hedgerows within LLCA 34, four of which comprise lines of trees already recorded in the arboricultural survey. Of the remaining 57 hedgerows, 43 are in good condition, 12 are in moderate condition, and the rest are in poor condition. The hedgerows comprise native species including hawthorn, blackthorn, hornbeam, dogwood, hazel, rose, and oak. In response to the Summer 2024 Consultation, a section of the pipeline route						

	within LLCA34 (approx. 900m) was realigned. There are no vegetation surveys for the current alignment.					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating ridge with the land falling to the north and south • Frequent woodland blocks, including the long Park Hills Wood along the ridgeline. • A sparse pattern of largely dispersed settlement, but some influence from larger settlements to the south, particularly Fair Oak. • Generally, a rectilinear pattern of small fields with strong hedgerows and mature trees. • Small copses add to the wooded character. • Views across rural landscape from the northern edge and to the south from woodland clearings. • Distinct sub-area with a very strong hedgerow pattern to the north-east. 	<p>The unifying feature of this character area is the ridge that extends from the edge of the Itchen Valley to Stoke Park Wood. This provides an overall impression of a wooded, rural landscape and views with wooded backdrop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several PRowWs cross the area but there are no promoted routes. • Upperbarn Copse and Crowdhill copse in the south-western part of the area are Open Access Land. • The private East Horton Golf Course lies in the east. 	<p>Not associated with tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are occasional wide views out of the area, combined with shorter views enclosed by woodland and strong hedgerows boundaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed rural and urban fringe character, particularly in the south. • The southern boundaries of the character area are formed by settlement edges, the B3354 Winchester Road crosses the area north-south, settlement along the road contributes to a distinctly urban fringe character. • Tranquillity increases away from settlement, particularly in the centre and north of the area. 	<p>Areas of woodland and strong hedgerows with mature trees contribute to the Green Infrastructure network, particularly in the south. The area provides access to the countryside from the adjacent urban areas to the south.</p>
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Medium	Medium		Medium		
	<p>The area contains some relevant ancient woodland and habitats with SINC designations. It has some scenic value due and limited settlement, particularly in the north. However, the majority of the area to the south of the ridge formed by Crowdhill is strongly influenced by settlement to the south.</p>	<p>The generally small field pattern and woodland and hedgerow network are susceptible to change. Larger open fields, particularly closer to Fair Oak in the south are less susceptible where woodland provides a buffer and screening.</p>		<p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity</p>		

Table 1-82 Local Landscape Character Areas 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland - assesment of Effects

LLCA 34: Fair Oak wooded farmland		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The Order Limits runs east to west through the centre of LLCA 34, between a series of hills to the south, and the SDNP escarpment to the north. Geographical extent of direct impacts would be generally in this north/central area. The far south of the area, on south facing slopes around Knowle Lane, would be unaffected.</p> <p>Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes in land use to facilitate the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would be located on the lower slopes and floor of a valley and would be open to the higher landscape to the north and south, and to the east and west further along the valley.</p> <p>Where the Proposed Development is in proximity to woodland, the tranquillity and the rural character of the area would be affected.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p> <p>Landscape features: Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), 84 trees are identified for full removal within LLCA34 in the worst case scenario, including 36 Category A oak trees (one of which identified as locally notable -T660) and 30 Category B trees, with the remainder being Category C or unsuitable for retention. Additionally, 11 tree groups, 13 hedgerows and the edge of one woodland are expected to be partially removed.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant, as construction activities would traverse the length of this area, resulting in partial deterioration of the existing landscape character.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
<p>Once the works are complete and the surface has been restored, there would be no visible structures associated with the Proposed Development. However, scaring effects due to removal of vegetation would prevail since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. This would only be perceptible in areas immediately surrounding the Proposed Development. There would be no perceptible changes beyond these areas and key characteristics of LLCA34 would be retained.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible effects during year one of operation, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the existing influence of scattered commercial buildings and the proximity of the B2177 and B3354.</p>	<p>There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.</p>	

Table 1-83 Local Landscape Character Areas 35: Hornton Heath – baseline

LLCA 35: Hornton Heath			BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area	County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands	LCA 2e: Forest of Bere West		Eastleigh: 9 Horton Heath Undulating Farmland		
Source	Part of Proposed Development	Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.	River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape					
The LLCA 35 is principally defined by the residential areas of Hornton Heath and Fair Oak to the east of Eastleigh, between Bishopstoke and a tributary of the River Hamble. It is characterised by a network of streets and suburban housing which masks the underlying topography in the north, and a patchwork of fields in the south. It is part of the extensive urban conurbation which extends across Southampton and Eastleigh to the west and south.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations
	N/A	SINC: Quobleigh Pond and Woods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the area is densely built up. Arable fields and pasture in the south are bounded by mature hedgerows and Quobleigh Pond and Woods lines a valley. The underlying topography is largely masked by the dense urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of development dates from the post-war period and there are few features of cultural heritage interest. There are a small number of listed buildings, mostly on the northern edge of Horton Heath. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is generally in good condition with the majority of properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.
	Landscape features					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosed by higher ground which wraps around the northern side of Fair Oak. Some development extends along the narrow ridges. Network of residential streets and cul-de-sacs lined by predominantly post-war terraced, detached and semi-detached houses with mixed size private gardens. Occasional ancillary land uses including schools. There are several blocks of woodland along watercourses and between areas of settlement, including Quobleigh Pond and Woods, which is designated as a SINC. 	The settlement has a small historic core. However, the landscape is typical of residential development of the post-war period.	There is relatively limited public open space, including Fair Oak Cricket Club, Lapstone Fields, and woodland including Quobleigh Pond and Woods. It is adjacent to Stoke Park Woods just outside the area boundary, which is Open Access Land.	This area is not associated with tourism	The landscape of LLCA 35 is not noted for its scenic quality. However, short views over fields in the south of the area contribute to an appreciation of its character.	Most of the area does not exhibit wildness. There are some small areas of informal open space, where relative tranquillity is higher, including Quobleigh Pond and Woods.	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network, particularly Quobleigh Pond and Woods in the south.
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity		
	Low	Low	Low			Low
	LLCA 35 is typical of post-war residential estate development. It lacks distinctiveness in character and cultural heritage and associations but is in good condition and has some areas of woodland including one designated as a SINC.	The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is less susceptible to changes across the area than the rural edge landscape in the south.		The low value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity		

Table 1-84 Local Landscape Character Areas 35: Hornton Heath - assessment of effects

LLCA 35: Hornton Heath		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area. And topography, the Proposed Development sits behind the ridge.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-85 Local Landscape Character Areas 36: Bishopstoke – baseline

LLCA 36: Bishopstoke							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		Eastleigh: 9 Horton Heath Undulating Farmland		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
The settlement of Bishopstoke is a principally residential area to the east of Eastleigh, between Stoke Park Woods and LLCA 35. It is characterised by a network of streets and suburban housing which masks the underlying topography in the north, and pasture to the south. It is part of the extensive urban conurbation which extends across Southampton and Eastleigh to the west and south.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the area is densely built up. There are some arable and pasture fields, and small areas of woodland. There are few larger areas of habitat, particularly woodland, confined to public open space. The underlying topography is largely masked by the dense urban developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of development dates from the inter-war and post-war period and there are few features of cultural heritage interest. There is a string of listed buildings in the western part of the area along Church Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is generally in good condition with the majority of properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features	The AIA does not cover this LLCA.					
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosed by higher ground which wraps around the northern side of Fair Oak and Bishopstoke. Some development extends along the narrow ridge to the north. The land falls away to the south and west, into the valley of the River Itchen. Stoke Park Woods lies to the north, outside of the area, on higher ground. A dense network of residential streets and cul-de-sacs lined by predominantly inter-war and post-war terraced, detached and semi-detached houses with mixed size private gardens extend across most the area. Occasional ancillary land uses including schools and small areas of public open space. 	The settlement has a small historic core in the west along Church Road. However, the landscape is typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period.	There is relatively limited public open space, including Glebe Meadow and Skate Park and several informal woodland. Stoke Park Woods, which is Open Access Land, lies just outside the area boundary to the north.	This area is not associated with tourism	The landscape of LLCA 36 is not noted for its scenic quality. Views along residential streets contribute to an appreciation of its character.	The majority of the area does not exhibit wildness. There are some small areas of informal open space, where relative tranquillity is higher, including a small woodland on West Horton Lane, and a walking trail between developments around Oak Rise.	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Low	Low		Low			
	LLCA 36 is typical of inter-war and post-war residential estate development. It lacks distinctiveness in character and cultural heritage and associations, but is in good condition and has some areas of woodland.	The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is less susceptible to changes across the area than the rural edge landscape in the west.		The low value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity			

Table 1-86 Local Landscape Character Areas 36: Bishopstoke - assessment of effects

LLCA 36: Bishopstoke		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-87 Local Landscape Character Areas 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley – baseline

LLCA 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		Winchester LCA 13: Lower Itchen Valley; LCA 23: Durley Claylands; LCA14: Cranbury Woodlands; LCA 1: Hursley Scarplands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW INNS Treatment		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
<p>The Settled Upper Itchen Valley is narrow in the north, broadening out to cover a wide area to the south of the settlement of Colden Common. It encompasses primarily the Itchen River valley floor and lower slopes between Winchester and Eastleigh. It is a mixed landscape of pasture and woodland and small settlements of Compton End, Shawford, Otterbourne, Allbrook, Brambridge. These settlements form a chain which extends south along the M3 corridor towards Southampton.</p> <p>The distinctive and nationally rare chalk stream habitat of the River Itchen and its tributaries run the length of the area. Historic water mills, locks and flood meadows are scattered along its length. The river and its setting have provided inspiration for many historic and internationally recognised English writers.</p> <p>The section of the Order Limits to the west of the B3335 fall within the immediate setting of the SDNP. The area shares its eastern boundary to the north of Bambridge Park with the western edge of the SDNP. This part of the area occupies the opposite side of the narrow valley of the River Itchen to the SDNP. It lacks the open character of the landscape</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	<p>Within LLCA 37: 128 trees, 13 tree groups and one woodland was surveyed within and near the Order Limits. There are 49 high-quality (Category A) trees predominantly Pedunculate oak, including eight veteran trees, and one tree identified as locally notable, other species within this category include Crack willow, black pine and common ash. Additionally, 42 trees are considered moderate-quality (Category B), the dominant species also Pedunculate Oak with other species including field maple, common ash, grey willow, scots pine and western red cedar. 29 trees were considered low-quality (Category C), with eight trees a mixture of common ash and pedunculate deemed unsuitable for retention (Category U).</p> <p>There are two high-quality (Category A) tree groups and two moderate-quality (Category B) groups including species such as pedunculate oak, spots pine, common ash, blackthorn and goat willow. The survey also identified one category A woodland.</p> <p>The hedgerow survey identified 41 hedgerows, of which 32 are in good condition and 15 are in moderate condition. The hedgerow comprise native species including blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple, hazel, oak, elder and rose. One hedgerow was classified as being in poor condition.</p> <p>In response to the Summer 2024 Consultation, a section of the pipeline route within LLCA37 (approximately 500m) was</p>	<p>Ancient Woodland: several LNR: Shawford Down (also open access land) SSSI: River Itchen SAC: River Itchen Scheduled Monuments: Moated site at Otterbourne Manor and Two bowl barrows 200m north of Attwoods Drove Farm Registered Park and Garden: Stoke Park Woods. SINC: Shawford Down; Oakwood Copse; Sparrowgrove Copse; Otterbourne wood; Park Lane Footpath Allbrook; Meadows at Allbrook; Lincolns Copse; Allbrook Clay Pit; Allbrook Hill Copse; Lord's Wood, Colden Common; Ham Farm Meadow; Meadow between Railway and River Itchen (Winchester and Eastleigh); Breach Farm Meadows; Breach Sling Copse and Stoke Common Copse; Breach and Gully Copses; Brick Kiln Copse, Bishopstoke; Judges Gully Meadow; Judges Gully Copse; Stoke Park Wood (inc. Poplar Plantation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats of national and European ecological importance including the Itchen chalk river, fen, carr, swamp, reedbed, unimproved neutral grassland, calcareous grassland, standing open water, ephemeral headwaters and ancient semi- natural woodlands. River Itchen is considered to be one of the best examples of a chalk river habitat in Europe, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. Between Otterbourne and Colden Common, there is a more enclosed landscape than further south with many trees and shallower valley sides. The River Itchen is distinctly meandering within this area and has many tributaries. There are historic water meadows along the sides of the Itchen River. The unimproved neutral grassland at Shawford Down is designated as a SINC. Belts of trees located along the river and valley sides are typical for the area. There is a rare oak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic features associated with the River and the historic Itchen Navigation canal include water mills, locks, carriers and drains from the flood meadow system. From post-medieval times, in particular between 1650 and 1850, the floodplain would have been used as water meadows - only a few survive intact, such as those south of Lord's Wood. There are strip lynchets on Shawford Down, which are historic terraces formed as ploughed earth moved downhill. There is a moated site at Otterbourne Manor and two bowl barrows 200m north of Attwoods Drove Farm, which are all scheduled monuments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designated habitats are generally in good condition. The landscape condition in general has been affected by urban sprawl and the major road and rail routes which line the valley floor The riverside and paths are generally litter free and maintained. 	<p>The Itchen valley has inspired many artists and boasts literary connections with Keats, Tennyson, Pope, Wordsworth, Jane Austen, Trollope and Izaak Walton.</p>
	Landscape features						

within the SDNP and the relative tranquillity within the Itchen valley. Intervisibility is limited by settlement and mature trees and vegetation to small open areas, including Shawford Down.	realigned. No vegetation surveys have been conducted for the current alignment.		coppice at Otterbourne Park Wood.			
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats of national and European ecological importance including the Itchen chalk river, fen, carr, swamp, reedbed, unimproved neutral grassland, calcareous grassland, standing open water, ephemeral headwaters and ancient semi-natural woodlands are found in the area. The River Itchen is considered to be one of the best examples of a chalk river habitat in Europe, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. The Itchen is of the most renowned fly fishing rivers in the world with populations of wild brown and rainbow trout. Historic features associated with the presence of the river and the historic Itchen Navigation canal include water mills, locks, carriers and drains from the flood meadow system. There are also other historic settlement features scattered throughout including; strip lynchets, a moted site and bowl barrows. The Itchen valley has inspired many artists and boasts literary connections with Keats, Tennyson, Pope, Wordsworth, Jane Austen, Trollope and Izaak Walton. There are many recreational spaces with a degree of tranquillity and wildness including; Public open space of Shawford Down with views across the river valley to Twyford, Stoke Park Wood and Otterbourne Park Wood. There is a degree of visual 	<p>The shallow and fast flowing River Itchen is a highly distinctive feature in the landscape, providing the setting to the rural and urban areas which it passes through. Urban land uses and roads and railway lines cross the river in several places, affecting its perception in the wider landscape. The settlements are typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many recreational spaces including public open spaces of Shawford Down, Stoke Park Wood and Otterbourne Park Wood and several recreation grounds and other smaller green spaces. The Itchen Way long distance route passes along the historic course of the Itchen Navigation. 	<p>The River Itchen is internationally renowned as a fly fishing river especially for wild brown and rainbow trout.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The abundance of riparian vegetation and woodland leads to an enclosed and sheltered character, in stark contrast to the open arable landscape to the east and west. There are views from Shawford Down across the river valley to Twyford. This landscape provides the immediate setting for Otterbourne and smaller settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shawford Down, parts of the Itchen riverside, and Stoke Park Woods ancient woodland have a degree of wildness and because of their enclosure, remoteness within. There are additional areas of tranquillity in the many copses and woodlands, and on the riverside. There is a degree of visual intrusion from detractors such as pylons, paddock fencing, and industrial buildings, as well as a sizeable park and ride in the north of the area screened by woodland. The M3 motorway is next to the area to the east outside the boundary, and the Southampton-London railway line extends just through the central of the area, both of which slightly reduce tranquillity. 	<p>The interconnection of habitats such as the river, chalk downland and ancient woodland which is important Green Infrastructure, connected to the SDNP in the north.</p>
Value			Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
High			High		High	
<p>The area contains two scheduled monuments and many ecological designations. It is a valued open area providing recreation to the adjacent urban areas. The River Itchen is a distinctive feature and is functionally connected to the SDNP, contributing to its immediate setting. The presence of settlement within and on the edges of the area and major transport routes strongly influence the structure and tranquillity of the landscape.</p> <p>Whilst LLCA 37 includes several factors which are of value, settlement and major transport routes exert an influence over the area, which</p>			<p>The River Itchen and other habitats within the valley are susceptible to small changes. The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns around the river are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape. This is reduced in proximity to the settlement and major transport routes which are common within and on the edges of the valley landscape.</p>		<p>The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity</p>	

<p>intrusion from detractors such as pylons, paddock fencing, and industrial buildings, a sizeable park and ride in the north of the area, and the Southampton-London railway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a long distance trail; the Itchen Way along the historic course of the Itchen Navigation. • This landscape contributes to the immediate setting for Otterbourne and Eastleigh. 	<p>overall does not meet the threshold to be considered valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>		
---	---	--	--

Table 1-88 Local Landscape Character Areas 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley - assesment of effects

LLCA 37: Settled upper Itchen Valley		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>The Proposed Development would pass through the centre of LLCA 37, from just outside the Otterbourne residential area, tunnelling under the Itchen River, then resurfacing and continuing open-cut to the east.</p> <p>Geographical extent of direct impacts would be generally in this north/central area. The far north of the area above Otterbourne, and far south of the area along the Itchen River valley curving behind Bishopstoke, would be unaffected.</p> <p>Activities would include removal of existing vegetation, changes in land use to facilitate the establishment of compounds and associated facilities, earthworks and material stockpiling, movement of machinery and night-time impacts of task lighting to illuminate the works at the start and end of winter working shifts. These activities would be located on the floor of the valley.</p> <p>The size and scale of impacts would be limited by the relatively enclosed landscape, and the retention of existing landscape patterns across the majority of the area.</p> <p>Noise from the works would reduce characteristic tranquillity around Otterbourne Park wood, the River Itchen the river and long distance path that runs adjacent to it.</p> <p>Whilst there would be some perception of construction activity in the wider landscape, this would be limited to the surrounding area, and not beyond the settlements north and south.</p> <p>Landscape features: Tunnelling beneath the River Itchen would minimise vegetation removal; however, some removal would still be required to facilitate construction. Based on the AIA (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)), 17 trees are identified for full removal within LLCA37 in the worst case scenario, comprising eight high quality (Category A) trees including a locally notable Oak Tree (T502), five Category B, and four Category C trees. Additionally, one tree group and 16 hedgerows are expected to be removed.</p> <p>The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion. Vegetation removal would be a short-term impact, but its effects would remain into operation.</p>	<p>The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	
<p>Once operational, the INNS Treatment would comprise either a treatment plant and a tank within an existing building, or a treatment plant within a new building and a tank within an existing building within the existing operational site. If a new building is required, it would be perceptible only in the immediate vicinity of the site and within structures of the same type and character. Along the Pipeline, scarring effects due to removal of vegetation, would prevail since new planting would not have established to assist in mitigating these effects. This would only be perceptible in areas immediately surrounding the Proposed Development. There would be no perceptible changes beyond these areas and key characteristics of LLCA37 would be retained.</p>	<p>The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in moderate adverse effects during year one of operation, which is significant.</p>	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>By Year 15 of operation, the INNS Treatment would remain perceptible only within the context of the existing operational site. The planting proposed to reinstate the short sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would have established to mitigate the loss.</p> <p>However, some residual impact may remain due to subtle variations in hedgerow structure, and the potential for a slight scarring of the landscape.</p>	<p>The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in minor adverse effects during year 15 of operation, which is not significant.</p>	

Table 1-89 Local Landscape Character Areas 38: Colden Common – baseline

LLCA 38: Colden Common							BASELINE		
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area				
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		Winchester LCA 15: South Winchester Downs; LCA 13: Lower Itchen Valley; LCA 23: Durley Claylands				
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area						
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	No part of the Proposed Development coincides with LLCA 38.		River Meon to the River Itchen						
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape								
<p>Colden Common is small, principally residential settlement to the east of Chandlers Ford and the River Itchen, characterised by a network of streets and suburban housing which mask the underlying topography.</p> <p>The settlement is partially indented within the boundary of the SDNP, which lies immediately to the north and is therefore within its immediate setting. However, its character is notably different, being substantially settled and with few functional connections.</p>	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations			
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several Open access land: one small section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominantly settlement defined by settlement. Around the outskirts there are some arable fields and pasture and copses, including ancient woodland historically resulting from the clearance of the Forest of Bere woodland. Many of the streets have scattered mature trees and trees are common in gardens and public open space. The underlying topography slopes gently down to the River Itchen valley from north-east to west however is mostly masked by the urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of development dates from 19th and 20th century, with the 20th century seeing more infill development, evolving as commuter settlement. A small number of listed buildings line the B3354 Main Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is generally in good condition with the majority of properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.			
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.		
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of residential streets and cul-de-sacs lined by predominantly post-war detached and semi-detached houses with private gardens. Occasional ancillary land uses including and equestrian centre, cricket club, recreation ground, and areas of public open space. Around the outskirts there are some arable fields, pasture, and copses including ancient woodland historically resulting from the clearance of the Forest of Bere woodland. Its location adjacent to the SDNP boundary and the Moore's Reserve Dark Skies Adoption Area offers a degree of tranquillity on the settlement edges, however the 	The settlement has a small historic core along Main Road. However, the landscape is typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period.	Colden Common Recreation Ground, Tanglewood Equestrian Centre and Colden Common Cricket Club and other smaller pockets of greenspace are scattered throughout the village.	This area is not associated with tourism	The landscape of LLCA 38 is not noted for its scenic quality. However, short views over fields to woodland from the edge of the village into the SDNP contribute to an appreciation of its character.	The majority of the area does not exhibit wildness, and there is very little informal open space. Its location adjacent to the SDNP boundary and the Moore's Reserve Dark Skies Adoption Area offers a degree of tranquillity on the settlement edges. However, the increased artificial light from the settlement impacts tranquillity.	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network.			
							Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
							Low	Low	Low
	LLCA 38 is typical of post-war residential estate development. It lacks distinctiveness in character and strong cultural heritage and associations but is in good condition.		The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is less susceptible to changes across the area than the rural edge landscape in the west.		The low value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity				

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

increased artificial light from the settlement affects tranquillity.	LLCA 38 is within the immediate setting of the SDNP, but does not share its qualities or characteristics being strongly influenced by modern residential development.		
--	---	--	--

Table 1-90 Local Landscape Character Areas 38: Colden Common - assesment of effects

LLCA 38: Colden Common		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Negligible adverse	
Construction activities relating to the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be located approximately 330m to the south of LLCA 38 and at a lower elevation. Dense vegetation along the settlement edge and Church Lane would substantially limit impacts on the setting and intervisibility with the works, although noise could reduce relative tranquillity locally. The character of most of the area north of the southern edge would not be affected.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, would result in negligible adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-91 Local Landscape Character Areas 39: Eastleigh – baseline

LLCA 39: Eastleigh							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		Eastleigh: no identified LCA		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
This LLCA relates to the northern part of Eastleigh, characterised by a dense network of streets and suburban housing which masks the underlying topography. It forms part of a larger urban conurbation which extends south along the M3 corridor towards Southampton.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature trees line streets and are common in gardens and public open space. • The underlying topography is masked by the dense urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most development dates from the inter-war and post-war period and there are few features of cultural heritage interest, mostly in the southern part of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is generally in good condition with most properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies within the flat river valley floodplain of the River Itchen. • Dominated by a network of residential streets and cul-de-sacs lined by predominantly inter-war and post-war detached and semi-detached houses with large private gardens. • Mature trees create a sense of enclosure. • Occasional ancillary land uses including schools and small areas of public open space. • The western part is affected by the proximity of the M3, and the eastern part is affected by the railway line and depot which reduce tranquillity locally. There are two large industrial estates, one adjacent to the M3, the other adjacent to the railway line. 	The landscape is typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period.	There is relatively limited public open space, including St. Catherines Recreation Ground and several informal wooded walking trails between developments around Woodside Avenue.	This area is not associated with tourism	The landscape of LLCA 40 is not noted for its scenic quality. Views along residential streets contribute to an appreciation of its character.	Most of the area does not exhibit wildness. There are some small areas of informal open space, where relative tranquillity is higher, including several informal wooded walking trails between developments around Woodside Avenue.	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Low	Low	Low	Low			
	LLCA 39 is typical of inter-war and post-war residential estate development. It lacks distinctiveness in character and cultural heritage and associations but is in good condition and has a high proportion of mature trees.		The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is less susceptible to changes across the area than the landscape in the east, which adjoins the River Itchen.		The low value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in low sensitivity.		

Table 1-92 Local Landscape Character Areas 39: Eastleigh - assesment of effects

LLCA 39: Eastleigh		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-93 Local Landscape Character Areas 40: Chandler's Ford – baseline

LLCA 40: Chandler's Ford							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic		Eastleigh: no identified LCA		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
Chandler's Ford is a principally residential area in the west of Eastleigh, characterised by a dense network of streets and suburban housing which mask the underlying topography. It forms part of a larger urban conurbation which extends south along the M3 corridor towards Southampton.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several LNR Hocombe Mead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature trees lined streets and are common in gardens and public open space. • The underlying topography is masked by the dense urban development. • There are few larger areas of habitat, particularly woodland, confined to watercourses and public open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of development dates from the inter-war and post-war period and there are few features of cultural heritage interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is generally in good condition with the majority of properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sense of elevation above the adjoining coastal and valley landscapes of the Test and Itchen, and moderately undulating topography with a variety of clay and sandy gravel geology. • Network of residential streets and cul-de-sacs lined by predominantly inter-war and post-war detached and semi-detached houses with large private gardens. • Mature trees create a sense of enclosure. • Occasional ancillary land uses including schools and small areas of public open space. • The eastern part is affected by the proximity of the M3, which reduces tranquillity locally. 	The landscape is typical of residential development of the inter-war and post-war period.	There is relatively limited public open space, including Hiltingbury Recreation Ground and Hiltingbury Lakes.	This area is not associated with tourism.	The landscape of LLCA 40 is not noted for its scenic quality. Views along residential streets contribute to an appreciation of its character.	The majority of the area does not exhibit wildness. There are some small areas of informal open space, where relative tranquillity is higher, including Hiltingbury Lakes and Hocombe Mead	Street trees, vegetation in gardens and public open space contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure network.	
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity			
	Medium	Low		Medium			
	LLCA 40 is typical of inter-war and post-war residential estate development. It lacks distinctiveness in character and cultural heritage and associations, but is in good condition and has a high proportion of mature trees.		The network of streets lined by houses creates a sense of enclosure and separation from neighbouring areas. The pattern and scale of development is susceptible to changes across the area.		The medium value attached to the landscape and the low susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity		

Table 1-94 Local Landscape Character Areas 40: Chandler's Ford - assesment of effects

LLCA 40: Chandler's Ford		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-95 Local Landscape Character Areas 41: Cranbury Woodlands – baseline

LLCA 41: Cranbury Woodlands							BASELINE			
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area					
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 2d: Romsey to Eastleigh Wooded Lowland Mosaic		Winchester LCA14: Cranbury Woodlands					
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area							
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen							
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape									
Cranbury Woodlands is a sparsely settled area, in contrast to the dense development of Eastleigh to the south. It is dominated by woodland and parkland. The north-eastern corner of the boundary overlaps with a small part of Otterbourne, the only settlement within the area. The Historic Cranbury Park covers a large part of the area and the high proportion of woodland gives a strong sense of remoteness away from the noise of the busy M3, which crosses the eastern part of the area.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations				
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several Registered Parks and Gardens: Cranbury Park SINCS: Great Moorlands Copse Complex; Otterbourne Hill Common; Long Mead; Otterbourne Primary School Meadow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating ridge runs in a west to east direction, sloping from the south to the north to the valley of a tributary of the River Itchen. • A mosaic of woodland, pasture, parkland and arable fields, with the Otterbourne settlement overlapping the east edge of the area. • Throughout the area there are numerous streams, ponds and springs, including the Bourne stream at Otterbourne. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic Cranbury Park dates from the late 18th century and covers a large proportion of the area, surrounded by a heavily wooded boundary. It is on the site of an iron age fort and includes several listed buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is in good condition with well-maintained parkland and hedgerows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified. 				
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.			
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparsely settled and dominated by ancient woodland and parkland. The high proportion of woodland gives sense of remoteness in the west, away from the busy M3. • The landscape is typical of medieval and 19th Century enclosure. • An undulating ridge runs in a west to east direction, sloping from the south to the north to the valley of a tributary of the River Itchen. • The historic Cranbury Park dates from the late 18th century and covers a large proportion of the area, surrounded by a heavily wooded boundary. It is on the site of an iron age fort. • There is relatively limited public open access and few 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparsely settled and dominated by ancient woodland and parkland. The high proportion of woodland gives sense of remoteness to the area, the landscape is typical of medieval and 19th Century enclosure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is relatively limited public access and few public footpaths, tracks or lanes. • The private Otterbourne Golf Club overlaps the northern part of the boundary. 	This area is not associated with tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mosaic of woodland, pasture, parkland and arable fields and historic buildings associated with Cranbury Park contribute to scenic quality. • The high proportion of trees gives the area a visually remote feel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of this area relates to the designed parkland of Cranbury Park, which includes extensive areas of woodland and grassland with some wild qualities and a stronger sense of tranquillity in the west. • The M3 motorway bisects the area to the east, substantially reducing tranquillity locally. • The proximity of Southampton Airport to the south also reduces the perceived remoteness of the area. 	Woodland and hedgerows are connected with the wider Green Infrastructure to the north and west.				
							Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity
							High	High	High	High
	The area includes the historic park and garden of Cranbury Park, several ecological designations and ancient woodland. The area has a sense of remoteness due to its high proportion of woodland, however, has relatively few footpaths and areas the		The high proportion of ancient woodland and the designed landscape of Cranbury Park are susceptible to change. The landscape in the east of the M3, which is strongly influenced by the motorway and adjacent development is less susceptible to change.		The high value attached to the landscape and the high susceptibility to change results in high sensitivity					

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
Environmental Statement - Appendix 13.3 Landscape baseline and effects

<p>PRoW, tracks or lanes. • The M3 motorway bisects the area in the east which reduces tranquillity locally.</p>	<p>public can access. The intact parkland of Cranbury Park, the abundance of ancient woodland indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>		
--	---	--	--

Table 1-96 Local Landscape Character Areas 41: Cranbury Woodlands - assesment of effects

LLCA 41: Cranbury Woodlands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-97 Local Landscape Character Areas 42: Hursley Scarplands – baseline

LLCA 42: Hursley Scarplands							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 130: Hampshire Downs		LCA 7f: West Winchester Downs		Winchester LCA 1: Hursley Scarplands		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LLCA 42 is located on the downslope of Farley Mount, which is outside the area to the north-west, with a steeply sloping topography which has a number of ridges, scarps and valleys which forms a complex topography. Settlement is mostly limited to the small village of Compton in the east. Field enclosures of the 17th and 18th Century and a network of winding, sometimes sunken, lanes contribute to an ancient and strongly rural character.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	N/A	Ancient Woodland: several Conservation area: Compton Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLCA 34 is on the downslope of Farley Mount, located outside the area to the north-west. Within the area the topography slopes steeply down to the valley of a tributary of the River Itchen. Several ridges, scarps and valleys create a complex topography. • Important habitats include calcareous grassland and juniper scrub associated with scarps. • Strong landscape structure provided by numerous small strips of ancient woodland, plantation woodland, tree belts, hangers and hedgerows. • Wooded beech and yew scarps and beech shelterbelts are distinctive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of arable fields influenced by informal enclosure of the 17th and 18th Century. • It has an ancient and strong rural appearance, with enclosed fields and a network the winding, sometimes sunken, lanes. • There is a small settlement, Compton, in the east which developed predominantly in the 20th Century, with detached dwellings set within comparatively spacious and well-vegetated gardens. • Compton Street in the north of the settlement is a conservation area. It is predominantly residential, two storey and constructed of locally traditional materials including flint, clay plain tiles, red brick and thatch, plus slate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is generally in good condition with properties and gardens well maintained. 	No strong cultural associations relevant to the character or value of the landscape have been identified.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topographically complex landscape located on the downslope of Farley Mount. Within the area the land slopes steeply down to the valley of a tributary of the River Itchen, with a number of ridges, scarps and valleys. • There are far reaching views of Winchester Cathedral and St Cross from Compton Down, and over adjoining landscapes, but also more visually enclosed landscapes in the valley. • Strong landscape structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is typical of 17th and 18th Century enclosure. It has an ancient and strong rural appearance, with enclosed fields and a network the winding, sometimes sunken, lanes. • The settlement is generally typical of 20th development, with a small area of historical development designated as a conservation area. 	Despite the rural setting and predominance of arable fields, there is relatively limited public open access to the landscape, particularly in the west. The Monarch's Way long distance route crosses the southern part of the area.	Not associated with tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly undulating landscape often with far reaching views over adjoining downs and lowland landscapes, but also more visually enclosed landscapes in dry valleys and woodland. • There are views of Winchester Cathedral and St Cross from Compton Down. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a stronger sense of tranquillity in the western part of the area, where settlement and roads are limited. • The M3 motorway bisects the area to the east, substantially reducing tranquillity locally. 	The small strips of ancient woodland, plantation woodland, tree belts, hangers and hedgerows are important Green Infrastructure assets within the wider nature network.	
							Value

<p>provided by numerous small strips of ancient woodland, plantation woodland, tree belts, hangers and hedgerows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of arable fields influenced by informal enclosure of the 17th and 18th Century. • It has an ancient and strong rural character with enclosed fields and a network the winding, sometimes sunken, lanes. • The small settlement of Compton, which lies in the east, was developed predominantly in the 20th Century and includes a small conservation area along Compton Street. • Public open space and PRow are limited, with the Monarch's Way long distance route crossing southern part of the area. • Remoteness and tranquillity increase to the west, away from the busy M3. 	<p>Medium</p> <p>The area contains few designations; ancient woodland and a conservation area. It has an ancient and strong rural character due to its complex and distinctive topography, field enclosures and winding lanes, however it has relatively limited places the public can access.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Historic field enclosures and a network of winding, sometimes sunken, lanes that give the area an ancient and strong rural appearance which is susceptible to change. The landscape in the east of the M3, which is strongly influenced by the motorway and adjacent development is less susceptible to change.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>The medium value attached to the landscape and the medium susceptibility to change results in medium sensitivity</p>
--	--	--	---

Table 1-98 Local Landscape Character Areas 42: Hursley Scarplands - assesment of effects

LLCA 42: Hursley Scarplands		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to distance of receptor	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-99 Local Landscape Character Areas 43: Lower Itchen Valley - baseline

LLCA 43: Lower Itchen Valley							BASELINE
Hierarchy	National Character Area		County Character Area		District Character Area		
Local	NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands and NCA 130 Hampshire Downs		LCA 3c: Itchen Valley		SDNP LCA F5: Itchen Floodplain, and LCA G5 Itchen Valley Sides		
Source	Part of Proposed Development		Principal section within the study area				
Defined by the Applicant's appointed landscape specialists	Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.		River Meon to the River Itchen				
Summary	Determining the value attached to the landscape						
LLCA 44 lies entirely within the SDNP. It consists predominantly of the floodplain and valley side of the River Itchen, a rare chalk river habitat, south of Winchester. Twyford is, a conservation area with many listed buildings, is located to the east of the river.	Landscape designations	Other relevant designations	Natural heritage	Cultural heritage	Landscape condition	Associations	
	SDNP	SSSI: River Itchen SAC: River Itchen Scheduled Monuments: Moated site 300m south-east of Compton House, Twyford Roman villa, Pumping station, Two bowl barrows 200m east of Twyford Pumping Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLCA contains habitats of national and European ecological importance including the Itchen chalk river, fen, marsh, swamp, neutral grassland and pockets of woodland. • the River Itchen is considered to be one of the best examples of a chalk river habitat in Europe, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. • The River Itchen is distinctly meandering within this area and has many tributaries. • There are historic water meadows along the sides of the Itchen River. • Belts of trees located along the river and valley sides are typical for the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic features associated with the River Itchen and the Itchen Navigation relate to water management and agricultural and industrial use of the river, including fragments of water meadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, trout lakes, and watercress beds. • There are also other features of historic settlement scattered throughout including; a moated site, Twyford Roman villa, Pumping station and Two bowl barrows. • Important landmark buildings and structures include Twyford Church and Hockley viaduct, on the northern boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is in good condition with well maintained properties and gardens. • The riverside and paths are generally litter free and maintained. 	The Itchen valley has inspired many artists and boasts literary connections with Keats, Tennyson, Pope, Wordsworth, Jane Austen, Trollope and Izaak Walton.	
	Landscape features						The AIA does not cover this LLCA.
Key Characteristics	Distinctiveness	Recreational	Tourism	Perceptual (scenic)	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Functional	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The watercourse and banks of the Itchen are designated as a SAC incorporating a diversity of habitats of national and European ecological importance including the Itchen chalk river, fen, marsh, swamp, neutral grassland and pockets of woodland. • The underlying chalk geology has allowed the development of a meandering river within a relatively wide, open, flat floodplain with steep valley sides. • River Itchen is considered to be one of the best examples of a chalk river habitat in Europe, rich in plants, invertebrates and fish. It is of the most renowned fly fishing rivers in the world with populations of wild brown and rainbow trout. • Historic features associated with the River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Itchen is a highly distinctive feature in the landscape, providing the setting to the rural and urban areas which it passes through. • A sequence of settlements occur along the lower valley sides. Twyford is designated as a conservation area and contains many listed buildings, illustrating the historic importance and architectural interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Itchen Way long distance route follows the historic course of the Itchen Navigation. • Hunter Park playing field and other smaller green spaces are within Twyford • The private Hockley Golf Course slightly overlaps the northern boundary. 	The River Itchen is internationally renowned as a fly fishing river especially for wild brown and rainbow trout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distinctive topography and meandering river within a relatively wide, open, flat floodplain with steep valley sides contribute to scenic interest. There are relatively short scenic views across the river. 	Although the floodplain has an overall tranquil quality this is disrupted in place by the noise of traffic on local roads and the M3 to the west.	The interconnection of the chalk river and its habitats with the wider landscape are important Green Infrastructure assets within the wider nature network.	

<p>Itchen and the Itchen Navigation relate to water management and agricultural and industrial use of the river, including fragments of water meadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, trout lakes, and watercress beds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Itchen Way long distance route runs along the historic course of the Itchen Navigation. • Eastleigh to Winchester railway line on embankment, which forms a hard edge to the west of the area and disrupts tranquillity. • There are also other features of historic settlement scattered throughout the area including a moated site, Twyford Roman villa, Pumping station and Two bowl barrows. • There is generally little woodland, but some distinctive belts occur along the edge of the floodplain and on steeper slopes e.g. ancient woodland at Beech Hill. • The Itchen valley has inspired many artists and boasts literary connections with Keats, Tennyson, Pope, Wordsworth, Jane Austen, Trollope and Izaak Walton. • This landscape contribute to the setting of Winchester to the north. • The area is crossed in one corner by the M3 over the river, which reduces tranquillity. 	present within these settlements.				
	Value	Susceptibility		Sensitivity	
	Very high	Very high		Very high	
	<p>The area falls entirely within the SDNP. It contains four scheduled monuments, and an SSSI/SAC and supports a variety of habitats and recreational functions.</p> <p>The distinctive Itchen River, abundance of rare, native habitats, cultural heritage and associations and contributions to recreation and tourism indicate that this is a valued landscape in the context of NPPF paragraph 187(a).</p>	<p>The River Itchen is rare chalk river and along with other associated valuable habitats is susceptible to small changes. The cultural heritage assets and historic landscape patterns around the river are also susceptible to changes in setting, which could affect their relationship with the wider landscape.</p>		<p>The very high value attached to the landscape and the very high susceptibility to change results in very high sensitivity.</p>	

Table 1-100 Local Landscape Character Areas 43: Lower Itchen Valley - assesment of effects

LLCA 43: Lower Itchen Valley		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Very low	Minor adverse	
<p>No part of the Order Limits coincides with LLCA 43: Lower Itchen Valley. Construction of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be located within approximately 425m of the southern boundary and 400m of the western boundary. This would include temporary construction compounds and activities relating to the River Itchen crossing and the connection to the Otterbourne Water Supply Works, which would be located within 180m of the western boundary.</p> <p>The low-lying nature of the area, the embankments of the railway line and the dense riparian and field boundary vegetation mean that perception of construction activity would be very limited and localised to the southern part of the area. This would include noise relating to construction plant and vehicles and lighting if task lighting is required outside day light hours, which would reduce tranquillity locally. The impacts of construction would be temporary and reversible following completion.</p> <p>Within the rest of the LLCA there would be no awareness of the construction of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Due to the localised impacts, the very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in minor adverse effects during construction, which is not significant.</p>	
Year 1 operation (winter)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	
Year 15 operation (summer)		
No change	No effect	
There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development due to the density of development and vegetation within and on the boundaries of the area.	There would be no change to the baseline conditions as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development and therefore no effect.	

Table 1-101 Assessment of impacts on the special qualities of the South Downs National Park from the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Step 1: Review and describe the proposal		
<i>Review and describe the proposal (including associated elements such as access tracks, borrow pits, lighting, drainage and planting), focusing on aspects relevant to potential effects on the Special Qualities.</i>	✓	<p>The Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of a Water Recycling Plant (WRP) in the vicinity of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW), Pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP site and a Pipeline to transfer recycled water from the WRP site to Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW). The Order Limits run from east to west, outside and broadly parallel with the southern boundary of the South Downs National Park (SDNP).</p>
<i>Refer to relevant supporting material, e.g. design statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment/Appraisal (LVIA/LVA) and/or visualisations and Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps.</i>	✓	<p>In the majority of cases the Order Limits is at least 400m away from the SDNP, albeit broadly parallel with the route of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW between Widley and Otterbourne. There are two locations where the Order Limits are adjacent or in proximity to the SDNP boundary. Between the urban area of Waterlooville and Boarhunt the Order Limits is at least 5.7km to the south of the SDNP boundary. This distance decreases where the SDNP is located further south around the woodland of West Walk and the settlement of Wickham, where it is generally at least 500m from the Order Limits, but lies adjacent at the junction of Mill Lane and Blind Lane. West of Wickham the distance of the Order Limits from the SDNP boundary gradually decreases over a distance of approximately 8km from around 2km to within 25m at Lower Upham. The distance increases again to around 1km south of Colden Common, before reducing to approximately 400m in the valley of the River Itchen and Otterbourne.</p> <p>The minimum distance between the Above Ground Plant (AGP) and the boundaries of the SDNP varies as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Recycling Plant site: 5.3km • Break Pressure Tank and Intermediate Pumping Station (BPT/IPS) E: 6.4km • Intermediate Pumping Station F: 2km • Intermediate Pumping Station G: 1km • Break Pressure Tank K: 500m <p>The majority of the 35km of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would be underground and constructed using trenched open-cut construction. Trenchless installation techniques would be used for crossing beneath sensitive features, such as rivers and existing woodland. Sections beneath urban areas would be tunnelled and trenchless construction methods, which could include horizontal directional drilling (HDD), and micro tunnelling. The ground within the Order Limits would be restored to its current condition and levels following construction. It would take up to 15 years for planting carried out to replace vegetation removed to facilitate construction and for mitigation and enhancement of landscape and visual effects to establish.</p> <p>Following construction, the only built features above the ground would be the AGP comprising WRP site, IPS and BPT located along the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW and Budds Farm pumping station. Each AGP and the WRP site would be accessed from the existing highway or via existing tracks, which would be designed to facilitate access for maintenance. Drainage would be accommodated within the site of the WRP site and AGPs and as far as practicable using Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). The maximum building height of the WRP site would be 13m, with a maximum site dimension of 375m x 170m. The maximum building height of IPS-F, IPS-G and BPT/IPS-E would be 8m, with a maximum site dimension of 85m x 70m. The maximum height of BPT-K would be 3.5m, with a maximum site dimension of 69m x 63m. Security lighting would be provided within each compound, but the underground pipeline route would not be lit.</p> <p>Additional information on the design of the Proposed Development is provided in ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), the Design Principles Document, (Document reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5), Indicative Environmental Masterplan appended to the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5) and ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which includes visualisation and ZTV maps.</p>

Step 2: Identify the Special Qualities that may be affected by the proposal		
<i>Refer to the Special Qualities descriptions for the National Park or National Landscape (plus Special Qualities maps if available).</i>	✓	<p>2a Refer to relevant information</p> <p>The seven Special Qualities of the SDNP are outlined in an updated document available on the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) website: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/SDNP-Special-Qualities.pdf</p>
<i>Refer to other landscape material which may provide more information or context for the Special Qualities. This may include:</i>	✓	<p>The relevant landscape character assessments for the study area comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Character Area Profile 125: South Downs • National Character Area Profile 128: South Hampshire Lowlands • Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment <p>Other documents referred to comprise:</p>

Step 2: Identify the Special Qualities that may be affected by the proposal		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Downs National Park Authority Tranquillity Study (2017) • South Downs National Park Viewshed Characterisation and Analysis (2015)
Identify on site the likely key Special Qualities that are relevant to and might be affected by the proposal.	✓	<p>2b Site visit and identify key Special Qualities</p> <p>Winter and summer fieldwork was carried out between 2023 and early 2025 to inform the scope of the LVIA and to assess the quality and condition of the landscape and views and visual amenity. This has assisted in identifying the following Special Qualities that are relevant to and might be affected by the Proposed Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) Diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views. • (2) A rich variety of wildlife and habitats including rare and internationally important species. • (3) Tranquil and unspoilt places. • (5) Great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences. • (6) Well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage. • (7) Distinctive towns and villages, and communities with real pride in their area. <p>These Special Qualities are each important in their own right, but also combine to give the SDNP its distinctive character. For example, the openness of the downs landscape, which provides opportunities for breathtaking views, higher levels of tranquillity and for recreational activities and learning experiences, particularly relating to historical features and a rich cultural heritage. The area is predominantly agricultural comprising arable land and pasture. Within the centre there is public access associated with open access land within the historic the Forest of Bere. An extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) extends across the study area, including several promoted long distance recreational routes. Several large villages and small towns are located on the southern edge of the SDNP, including Denmead, Wickham, Bishop's Waltham and Otterbourne. Smaller hamlets and villages and scattered farms and cottages connected by busy roads and lanes mean that there is an appreciation of human activity across the area.</p> <p>The ZTVs presented in ES Figure 13.18 to 13.21, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6) have been interrogated to identify areas and viewpoints from where the Proposed Development would be visible from in relation to the Special Qualities identified above. The LVIA summarised in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), sets out which viewpoints are located within the SDNP or within its setting.</p>
Consider how the individual key Special Qualities come together and are experienced by people.	✓	
Consider how the Special Qualities are experienced from different parts of the National Park or National Landscape, including whilst moving through the area and from key locations (for example arrival, exit or crossing points, hill tops, or public attractions).	✓	
Identify assessment points/routes for assessing potential effects on the key Special Qualities.	✓	
Consider from where the proposal would be visible in relation to the Special Qualities identified above.	✓	
Identify the area over which the proposal is likely to have effects on the key Special Qualities.	✓	<p>2c Identify the study area</p> <p>Mature vegetation within the SDNP limits intervisibility with the land to the south. The study area is therefore limited to the part of the SDNP and its setting, which is described in section 13.5 of ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).</p> <p>The study area is shown in ES Figure 13.1 Landscape and visual impact assessment study areas, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).</p> <p>ES Figures 13.13 to 13.17, Volume III Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6), show the landscape character baseline.</p> <p>ES Figure 13.22 Representative viewpoints, Volume III Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6), show the viewpoints which are referred to in the LVIA. Section 13.7 of ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), sets out the viewpoints considered to be within the SDNP and its setting. ES Appendix 13.4 Visual baseline and effects, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), identifies whether each of the viewpoints identified in the LVIA are within the designated area of the SDNP, within its setting, or outside both the designation and its setting.</p>
Produce a map of the study area showing its boundary, location of all elements of the proposal and the assessment points.	✓	
Assess the sensitivity of the key Special Qualities identified (Step 2b) to the proposal within the study area (Step 2c).	✓	<p>2d Assess the sensitivity of the key Special Qualities to the proposal</p> <p>The value attached to the landscape of the SDNP and its susceptibility to change have been assessed as very high in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Combining these judgements, its sensitivity is also considered to be very high, which is the highest of the five levels of sensitivity set out in ES Appendix 13.2 Landscape and visual impact assessment methodology, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).</p> <p>There are overlaps between some of the Special Qualities that indicate they could be grouped, for example the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views (1) supports the sense of tranquillity that people can experience (3). While well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage (6) can contribute to distinctive towns and villages, these characteristics can also be found in the rural landscape. Overall, it is considered that there is sufficient difference between the Special Qualities selected to form the basis of this assessment to keep them separate, to allow a more nuanced consideration of how they might be affected by the Proposed Development.</p>
Consider whether Special Qualities may be grouped based on being experienced together and having similar sensitivity to the proposal. If the Special Qualities are grouped, explain the reasons behind each of these groups.	✓	

Step 2: Identify the Special Qualities that may be affected by the proposal		
<i>Discuss and agree key Special Qualities and proposed study area with relevant decision-making authority and/or consultees.</i>	✓	2e Consult relevant organisations The approach to the assessment of the likely impacts and effects on the SDNP has been discussed with the SDNPA through regular Heritage and Landscape Working Group meetings and bi-lateral meetings throughout the pre-application period. The Applicant has considered the feedback provided by the SDNPA in correspondence following these meetings and through Statutory Consultation. With respect to the latter, the SDNPA stated in paragraph 2.2.4 that 2.2.4 the Special Qualities should not be treated as a single receptor to this scheme. The LVIA set out in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), has first considered the likely effects on the features and character of the landscape, to build up the evidence to support the conclusions on the likely effects on the Special Qualities of the SDNP to address the comments of the SDNPA.

Step 3: Assessment of effects on Special Qualities and design objectives			
	3a Design objectives in direct response to SLQs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify design objectives in direct response to the key Special Qualities identified in Step 2 and the proposal (examples in Table 1 of the main guidance document). Consider how the proposed design may conserve and enhance the SLQs. 	Assessment of effects on SLQs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effects of all elements of the proposal on the key Special Qualities (including cumulative effects and primary (embedded) mitigation). Assess the significance of these effects (assigning defined levels if useful). 	Further mitigation, design amendment and final assessment of residual effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify if any further mitigation/ enhancement measures could be implemented to avoid, minimise and/or compensate for any predicted significant effects on key SLQs. Make changes to the design of the proposal as a consequence. Assess the significance of residual effects of the proposal on the key Special Qualities after all mitigation has been incorporated.
	✓	✓	✓
<p>(1) <i>Diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views</i></p> <p>There is a diversity of landscape character across the study area.</p> <p>There is a clear distinction between the character of the South Downs in the north and the landscape to the south.</p> <p>The part of the SDNP within the study area comprises the edge of the gently south facing dip slope. The study area does not include the dramatic north facing scarp or the distinctive chalk cliffs in the eastern part of the designated area. It does include the upper reaches of the small, fast-flowing chalk rivers which incise the chalk and flow through the gently undulating plain of the South Hampshire Lowlands in the south.</p> <p>Of the extensive and/or repeating views that may represent certain special qualities or characteristics of the SDNP, or represent sequential views from routes views described in the SDNP Viewshed Characterisation and Analysis report, only those which relate to views associated with chalk river valleys are relevant to the study area. These views are characteristically short.</p>	<p>The Applicant has prepared general and site specific design principles, which are set out in Design Principles Document, (Document reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5). These form the design objectives which will guide the detailed design of the Proposed Development post-consent.</p> <p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building integration Historic parkland Minimising lighting impacts Landscape-scale approach Environmental protection Retention of existing landscape features Appropriate planting Respecting local distinctiveness and biodiversity Landscape reinstatement planting <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid physical impacts on the SDNP by being located wholly outside its boundary, conserving its diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views.</p> <p>Indicative Environmental Masterplan appended to the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5) illustrates the reinstatement strategy and the mitigation and enhancement measures that are embedded into</p>	<p>The physical attributes or the experience of the steep scarp slopes and gentle dip slopes of the SDNP would not be impacted by the construction or existence and operation of the Proposed Development. This is because intervisibility is very limited between these features and the draft Order Limits.</p> <p>The construction of the Proposed Development would affect the chalk rivers which flow south from the SDNP through the South Hampshire Lowlands. These impacts would be localized due to the abundance and density of existing vegetation in the river valleys and floodplains. The magnitude of impacts would be limited by utilising trenchless techniques beneath rivers and areas of vegetation to be retained.</p> <p>In existence and operation, with the exception of BPT-K, the AGPs and the WRP site would not be readily perceptible from within the SDNP, being either located at a substantial distance or substantially screened by intervening vegetation. They would not alter the perception of the distinctive landscapes or the breath-taking views identified within the evidence base. BPT-K is likely to be visible from a small part of the SDNP near Lower Upham, as illustrated by VP087. This would</p>	<p>During construction mitigation would be focused on minimising noise and visual disturbance by siting construction compounds to make use of existing vegetation and proposed bunding. These measures would be set out in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).</p> <p>Following construction, land disturbed would be restored and would return to the baseline condition.</p> <p>Effects would be localized to the narrow chalk river landscapes extending south from the SDNP would be mitigated through the reinstatement of vegetation removed to facilitate construction. These effects would be mitigated within the first 15 years of operation as proposed planting would have established.</p> <p>Design principles would be applied to the detailed design of the AGP to maximise their integration and positive contribution to the local landscape, reflecting the character of the receiving environment. It is unlikely that these AGP would be perceptible from within the SDNP because of the distance and intervening vegetation.</p>

Step 3: Assessment of effects on Special Qualities and design objectives			
<p>None of the representative viewpoints identified in the SDNP Viewshed Characterisation and Analysis report fall within the study area. The cumulative viewpoint map does identify some areas within the study area where there is theoretically intervisibility with representative viewpoints within the SDNP. However, in reality vegetation and distance mean that the land within the southern part of the study area is not perceptible from these viewpoints.</p>	<p>the design. The proposed planting would reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction outside of the SDNP boundary and to assist in integrating the AGPs into the landscape. This would be retained and restore the existing landscape, avoiding long term impacts on the landscape pattern.</p>	<p>represent a small geographical extent considering the very large scale of the receptor.</p> <p>During construction, year 1 and year 15 of operation and decommissioning, the magnitude of impact would be very low. This, assessed against the very high sensitivity of the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views Special Quality, would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.</p>	<p>Overall, the Proposed Development is unlikely to change the special qualities relating to the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views and the significance of residual effects would remain minor adverse in all scenarios.</p>
<p>(2) <i>A rich variety of wildlife and habitats including rare and internationally important species</i></p> <p>Key habitats within the study area are related to the Forest of Bere at the centre and the internationally important chalk rivers which extend south from the SDNP into the South Hampshire Lowlands. These are distinctive features which contribute strongly to the character of the landscape and its sense of place and functionally link the South Downs with the lower-lying areas adjacent.</p>	<p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape-scale approach • Environmental protection • Retention of existing landscape features • Appropriate planting • Respecting local distinctiveness and biodiversity • Landscape reinstatement planting • Statutory and non-statutory designated ecological sites • Species mitigation (e.g. bats, birds and badgers) <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid physical impacts on the wildlife and habitats of the SDNP by being located wholly outside its boundary, conserving its rare and internationally important species.</p> <p>ES Appendix 3.2 Indicative Environmental, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) illustrates the reinstatement strategy and the mitigation and enhancement measures that are embedded into the design. The proposed planting would reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction outside of the SDNP boundary and to assist in restoring connectivity with the habitats within it.</p>	<p>Vegetation loss would be minimized by routing the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW away from existing landscape features or using trenchless techniques. There would be some need for vegetation removal where cut and cover construction techniques would be used. This would disrupt nature networks where hedgerows provide wildlife corridors. The likely worst case assumption is a working width of 40m localised within the Order Limits and secured in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7). 50m working width is allowed either side of a reduced working width area (20m) for maximum length of up to 42m.</p> <p>During construction, year 1 and year 15 of operation and decommissioning, the magnitude of impact would be very low. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity of the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views Special Quality, would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.</p>	<p>Planting is proposed to reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction. This principally comprises sections of hedgerow up to 40m in length.</p> <p>These effects would be mitigated within the first 15 years of operation as proposed planting would have established.</p> <p>Overall, the Proposed Development is unlikely to change the special qualities relating to the rich variety of wildlife and habitats including rare and internationally important species.</p>
<p>(3) <i>Tranquil and unspoilt places</i></p> <p>The presence of roads and settlement across the rural landscape limit the sense of tranquillity.</p> <p>The map within Appendix 1 of the South Downs National Park Authority Tranquillity Study (2017) shows that relative tranquillity is highest in the north and that most of the southern part of the study area lies around the middle of the range and therefore has intermediate relative tranquillity. These areas are noted as often being most vulnerable to change. Areas of higher relative tranquillity are mostly associated with the larger areas of woodland at the centre of the study area within the Forest of Bere where the Order Limits are located several kilometres away. The eastern</p>	<p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising noise and vibration impacts • Minimising light impacts <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to minimise impacts on tranquil and unspoilt places by being located wholly outside the SDNP boundary. The noise and visual disturbance of construction would be mitigated through application of the measures set out in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).</p>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Development would reduce relative tranquillity across the study area. This would be due to the increased perception of human activity through noise and visual disturbance due to the presence and operation of construction compounds, plant and vehicles and operations to remove existing vegetation, excavate the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW and build the AGPs. These impacts would be experienced most within and adjacent to the Order Limits and would dissipate across the wider landscape. Within the SDNP where there is limited intervisibility because of intervening vegetation and built development. These impacts would be localised to where there are more open views such</p>	<p>During construction mitigation would be focused on minimising noise and visual disturbance by siting construction compounds to make use of existing vegetation and proposed bunding. These measures would be set out in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).</p> <p>Design principles would be applied to the detailed design of the AGP to maximise their integration and positive contribution to the local landscape, reflecting the character of the receiving environment.</p> <p>In summary, there would be localised effects on tranquillity during the construction phase, which would be minimised through implementation of the Outline CEMP. The residual effects could</p>

Step 3: Assessment of effects on Special Qualities and design objectives			
and western parts of the study area coincide with areas of low relative tranquillity.		<p>that perception of large-scale construction would be unlikely.</p> <p>During construction and decommissioning, the magnitude of impact would very low. These impacts would be temporary and reversible. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity of the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views Special Quality, would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. Whilst there would be no perception of these activities across the majority of the designated area, effects would be experienced in places within proximity to the Order Limits across the construction period.</p> <p>It is unlikely that there would be impacts on tranquillity during the existence and operation phase. This is because the AGP have been sited far apart and so that they would be enclosed by existing vegetation and would be similar in scale to existing agricultural buildings within the study area. During year 1 and year 15 of operation, the magnitude of impact would very low. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity of the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views Special Quality, would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.</p>	<p>temporarily impact on people's perception of the special qualities of the SDNP relating to tranquillity and unspoilt places, but these effects would be reversed on completion of construction.</p> <p>In existence and operation, it is unlikely that there would be effects on the special qualities of the SDNP relating to tranquillity and unspoilt places because the AGP would be similar in scale to existing agricultural buildings within the study area. They would be designed to respond positively to the local landscape character and would be enclosed by existing vegetation and proposed planting.</p>
<p>(5) <i>Great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences</i></p> <p>There is a strong network of public rights of way, which provide access to the countryside and important links between the SDNP and the landscape to the south. This includes several promoted long-distance routes shown on Ordnance Survey maps, such as the Alan King Way, the Pilgrims' Way and the Wayfarer's Way. Some areas are also identified as Open Access Land, denoting public access, such as West Walk north of Wickham and Creech Wood south of Denmead.</p> <p>Several of the settlements within the study area provide key gateways into the SDNP from the south. This includes Rowland's Castle, Bishop's Waltham and Lower Upham. Formal recreation opportunities are more limited and include Marwell Zoo and activities centre in the west.</p>	<p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape-scale approach • PRoW reinstatement • PRoW enhancement • Connectivity and active travel <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to retain and where possible enhance the PRoW network by improving the condition of routes and their legibility. This includes routes which connect with the SDNP.</p> <p>Indicative Environmental Masterplan appended to the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5), illustrates the where the Proposed Development intersects the existing PRoW network and the proposed enhancement measures that are embedded into the design, including where routes would be realigned avoid infrastructure.</p>	<p>Some temporary closures or diversions of PRoW connecting the SDNP with the landscape to the south would be required to facilitate construction. This would temporarily disrupt access to the countryside locally, potentially increasing the length of routes and reducing legibility, enjoyment of the countryside and learning experiences. Considering the geographical scale would be limited and route within the SDNP would not be affected, the magnitude of impact would very low. These impacts would be temporary and reversible. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity of the diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views Special Quality, would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.</p> <p>Following construction, all closures and diversions would be reversed and existing PRoW would be returned to the baseline condition.</p>	<p>The Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) will outline measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts on the PRoW network. This is likely to include additional signage and interpretation material. Residual effects of construction would be localised and the experience of people using the wider network beyond the Order Limits and the immediate surrounding landscape is unlikely to be affected.</p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be effects during the existence and operation phase on opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences relating to the SDNP.</p>
<p>(6) <i>Well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage</i></p> <p>The landscape within the study area has a rich cultural heritage. This includes extensive areas of historic forest around the Forest of Bere across the centre. Bishop's Waltham close to the SDNP boundary at the centre of the study area is</p>	<p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection • Landscape-scale approach • Respecting local distinctiveness and biodiversity • Minimising light impacts 	<p>The route of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW has been designed to avoid the wooded landscape of the historic Forest of Bere in the east.</p> <p>Locations where the Order Limits coincide with historic landscape features or the setting of</p>	<p>Effects on the historic landscape and the setting of heritage assets would largely be temporary and localised. On completion of construction the ground would be restored.</p> <p>Where there would be permanent impacts on the historic landscape or setting, such as through the</p>

Step 3: Assessment of effects on Special Qualities and design objectives			
<p>associated with an historic palace, the ruins of which are a scheduled monument. Bishop's Waltham has historically been an important gateway into the SDNP from the south. Also at the centre is the small private parkland at Wintershill Hall, where the site of the BPT-K is located. The western part of the study area includes the historic landscapes around Fisher's Pond and the Otterbourne Manor Medieval Moated Site.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development has been designed to as far as possible avoid harm to historic landscape features and cultural heritage through the alignment of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW and the siting of the WRP site and AGPs. Where the route passes through parkland within the setting of the SDNP at Wintershill, for example, the route has been designed to avoid the loss of parkland trees.</p>	<p>heritage assets are limited. This includes sections of Roman road west of Waltham Cross. A combination of open-cut and trenchless construction techniques would be used across the historic parkland landscape associated with Wintershill Hall to avoid the loss of mature trees. The route of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW also avoids the scheduled monument associated with the Otterbourne Manor Medieval Moated Site. Overall, the magnitude of impact during construction would be very low. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity, would result in moderate adverse effects during construction, which is significant.</p> <p>In terms of permanent impacts of existence and operation, the BPT-K would be located close to the Wintershill Hall and historic parkland and within its immediate setting. It would be of a similar scale to existing agricultural buildings within the study area. During year 1 and year 15 of operation, the magnitude of impact would very low. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity of the well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage Special Quality, would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.</p>	<p>historic parkland of Wintershill Hall, planting would be carried out to restore and reinforce historic landscape patterns.</p> <p>In summary, there would be localised, temporary impacts within the setting of the SDNP on the historic landscape fabric. The resulting effects would be mitigated through restoration of the land and planting to reinstate existing vegetation patterns following construction. Although BPT-K would be located within the setting of the historic landscape of Wintershill Hall, it would be agricultural scale and would be designed to respond positively to the local landscape character, utilising existing mature vegetation for enclosure. Overall, the Proposed Development would not affect the experience of the well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage related special qualities in the long-term.</p>
<p>(7) <i>Distinctive towns and villages, and communities with real pride in their area</i> There is a clear distinction in the extent and size of settlement between the more sparsely populated SDNP and the landscape to the south. Several small towns and village lie to the south and act as gateways between the SDNP in the north and the South Hampshire Lowlands to the south. These include Rowland's Castle, Denmead, Wickham, Waltham Chase, Bishop's Waltham, Lower Upham and Otterbourne. These settlements are often located on the lower slopes which extend from the South Downs, where the landscape transitions to the lowland. Other settlements, such as Waterlooville in the east and Colden Common in the west are less distinctive, dating principally from the 20th century.</p>	<p>General design principles of particular relevance to this Special Quality include those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building integration • Environmental protection • Landscape-scale approach • Respecting local distinctiveness and biodiversity <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to largely avoid existing settlement. There would be construction impacts relating to the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW around the settlement edge of Wickham, through the dispersed settlement between Shedfield and Shirrell Heath and to the south of Lower Upham. There would be no impacts to the built form, but there would be temporary changes to the landscape pattern around these settlements through the removal of vegetation to facilitate construction.</p>	<p>The construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development would be in proximity to some existing settlements within the setting of the SDNP. The closest settlement within the SDNP to the Order Limits is Lower Upham, where construction activity would be adjacent to the boundary for a stretch of approximately 120m. Overall, considering that there would no perceptible change to this Special Quality across the majority of the SDNP, the magnitude of impact would be very low. This, assessed against the Very High sensitivity, would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.</p> <p>None of the AGP are considered likely to impact on this Special Quality as they would be small additions and of a similar scale to existing agricultural buildings in the landscape. During year 1 and year 15 of operation, there would be no perceptible change to this Special Quality as towns and villages within the SDNP would retain their distinctiveness.</p>	<p>Effects would be mitigated by minimising the construction area and the loss of existing vegetation by applying the measures set out in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).</p> <p>Existing vegetation removed to facilitate construction would be reinstated and reinforced with additional planting where appropriate and it is expected that this would establish within the first 15 years of existence and operation. Long-term effects on the special qualities of the SDNP relating to Distinctive towns and villages are not anticipated.</p>

Step 4: Summary of significant effects on SLQs		
<p>Based on the analysis in Steps 2-3, draw out the type, location, extent, pattern,</p>		<p>The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid impacts on the SDNP and its setting as far as practicable. It is likely that there would be some temporary impacts on some of the special qualities of the SDNP during the construction phase. These impacts would relate to works within the Order Limits, which lie within the setting of the SDNP. The resulting effects would arise within the corridors of the rare chalk rivers</p>

<p><i>duration, permanence and level of significant effects on the key Special Qualities (individual and grouped) in relation to the extent of the Special Qualities and the study area.</i></p>		<p>which connect the SDNP with the South Hampshire Lowlands to the south, localised reductions in tranquillity, changes to the historic landscape fabric and setting of a small number of heritage assets and distinctive settlements. The temporary effects of construction would be reduced through the application of the measures set out in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).</p> <p>A landscape-led approach to the design would ensure that proposed planting responds positively to the local character and strengthens the Green Infrastructure network that connects the SDNP with its landscape setting. An Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) (Document reference 7.5, DCO Volume 7) accompanies the DCO application and will be developed into a detailed LEMP(s) post-DCO consent for approval. The Outline LEMP details the reinstatement strategy for vegetation removed to facilitate construction and proposed mitigation and enhancement measures to integrate the AGPs.</p> <p>The permanent long-term impacts on the landscape are not likely to result in effects on the Special Qualities of the SDNP. Within 15 years of existence and operation the proposed planting would have established to mitigate, reinforce and where practicable enhance the existing landscape compared to the baseline conditions. The AGPs would be of a similar scale to existing agricultural buildings within the study area and would be designed to respond positively to the local landscape character. They have been sited to make use of existing landform and vegetation. This, and the small number and scale of these structures means that they would be inconspicuous and unlikely to affect the Special Qualities of the SDNP.</p>
--	--	---



from
Southern
Water. 

The Southern Water logo graphic consists of three stylized, white, wavy lines that resemble water waves, positioned to the right of the word 'Water'.