

Appendix B Record sheets

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.1 Bentworth Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau; LCT2 Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local PRoWs Local and long views from edges of the Bentworth conservation areas Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow cover Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges Elevated ground within the downland mosaic character area to the north around Lasham (local area 3d.2)</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoWs Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Numerous long views across undulating countryside to wooded skylines Long views to elevated downland mosaic landscape in the north including to large scale buildings within Lasham Airfield (within local area 3d.2) Long views from the southern edge of the area to the Wey valley, Alton and the SDNP in the east</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): 1 small conservation area Local roads are generally quiet, busier around Bentworth settlement Small number of houses</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places large agricultural fields are more open.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground across the area</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Bentworth church spire (although its visibility is limited by trees)</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating countryside Highest land reaches 190m AOD in the south-west with a series of high points across the area</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Brick and flint walls Various to back gardens</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area with quiet roads</p>
<p>Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Historic parks: Bentworth Hall, Bentworth Lodge (Binsted Hill), Thedden Grange (adjacent to south-east within area 2b.3) Large wavy field in the east, parliamentary fields in the west and around Bentworth, small area of assarted woodland and hangers to east of local area</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Large scale buildings within Lasham airfield visible in north of the area (within local area 3d.2), although their impact is limited</p>
<p>Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural land Predominately freely draining slightly acid loamy soils with a band of shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone from Collier's Wood to Binsted Hill Wood</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland features at Bentworth Hall and Bentworth Lodge including woodland areas and some mature specimen trees survive and designed garden areas</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs</p>
<p>Water features: Ponds Village pond at Bentworth</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture and arable fields Farmsteads Small rural settlement of Bentworth</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Bentworth Conservation Areas within area</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: The wide grass verge, greens, glebe land, pond, private gardens, trees, hedges and walls are all mentioned in the conservation area guidance note</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows</p>	<p>Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Equestrian buildings Local area surrounds the small rural nucleated village of Bentworth Vernacular buildings Isolated substantial sized houses set in parkland (Bentworth Lodge and Bentworth Hall)</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Good footpath network with a number linking Bentworth to the wider countryside and other settlements</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Large and small blocks of ancient woodland across area Some blocks of plantation woodland</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Open fields contribute to setting of a number of listed buildings within the area including the cluster within Bentworth focused within the conservation area Church of St Mary, Hall Farmhouse and Chapel Immediately West of Hall Farmhouse are all II*. The glebe land around the church which once included the land between the Church and Village Street, now part of the grounds of Mulberry House is mentioned in the conservation area guidance note</p>	<p>Open access areas: 2 areas at Bentworth: grass field at and village pond north of Hall Farm and village green (Star Green) at junction with Holt End Lane and Church Street 1 area at Holt End: Holt Green and one immediately adjacent to the south in local area 2b.2</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: None known</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Cricket ground at Holt End</p>
<p>Common land: 2 areas at Bentworth: grass field at and village pond north of Hall Farm and village green (Star Green) at junction with Holt End Lane and Church Street 1 area at Holt End: Holt Green and one immediately adjacent to the south in local area 2b.2</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads Linear settlement of Holt End along Holt End Lane Bentworth is a small village which is at an intersection of road routes which has grown up around a manor house & farm and church with a village green at its centre In Bentworth most of the buildings are spread at intervals along the lane through the village; some are set close up to the road but others are set back from the road in large private grounds</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable Areas of wood-pasture and parkland (at Bentworth Lodge and Bentworth Hall)	Cultural associations: Part of Royal estate of Odiham Held by Archbishop of Rouen from 12 th C to 1336	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with a mosaic of fields and woodland blocks with irregular and regular boundaries and a strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape Smaller scale field pattern of parliamentary enclosure around Bentworth
BAP/Phase 1 records: Deciduous Woodland (across the area) Wood-pasture and parkland (at Bentworth Lodge and Bentworth Hall) Traditional orchard (west of Bentworth)	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Numerous blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland and ancient replanted woodland across the area Numerous SINC fall within the area: Thedden Copse, North Wood, Binney Copse, Miller's Wood, Well Copse, Childer Hill Copse, Wadgetts Copse, Bylanders Copse, Nancole Copse/Hayley Firs, Redens Copse, Collier's Wood		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Surrounds the small rural settlement of Bentworth</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads and isolated house are often bound by native hedgerows and trees/woodland.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending and rising southwards to Four Marks Some limited suburban influences from modern development within Bentworth village Characteristic long views from high ground</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Bentworth is a small rural village which is at an intersection of road routes which has grown up around a manor house & farm and church with a village green at its centre. In Bentworth most of the buildings are spread at intervals along the lane through the village; some are set close up to the road but others are set back from the road in large private grounds. The settlement is surrounded by small pasture/grass fields bound by hedgerows which contributes to rural setting of the village.</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>

Recreational links with the wider area:

PRoW crossing area connects settlement to wider landscape including Bentworth and Beech to the south-east. Local PRoW connect to Oxdrove Way recreational route adjacent to the west.

Extracts from other relevant evidence:Bentworth Conservation Area Guidance Note

- *...continuously farmed since the medieval period*
- *Most of the buildings are spread at intervals along the lane through the village; some are set close up to the road but others are set back from the road in large private grounds*
- *The flat, wide open spaces in the village are of particular importance to the setting of the Conservation Area. They include:*
 - *The wide grass verge, once the Lord's waste, which runs the length of the main road through Bentworth from the old pond to the Village Green, and pinpoints the centre of the village whilst visually linking one end of the village to the other*
 - *The green opposite the Star Inn in the centre of the village called The Green, has flint walling...*
 - *The glebe land around the church which once included the land between the Church and Village Street, now part of the grounds of Mulberry House*
- *Mulberry House.....is set in spacious walled grounds*
- *...the open spaces, hedges, trees and boundary walls all play their part in creating the special character of Bentworth. The range of flint and brick walls, of varying height, create and emphasise the narrow and open aspect of the village, defining the public and private areas of the village.*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.2 Upper Wield Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau, LCA 7d Bighton and Bramdean Downs, LCA 8f Candover Valley Open Downs
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Three Castles Path and Oxdrove Way crossing area Local PRoWs Views from edges of the Upper Wield conservation area Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow cover Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges National cycle route 23 Candover Valley to the north</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoWs and long distance paths Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Cyclists on National cycle route</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views across the Candover Valley to the north Midrange and short views across farmland enclosed by woodland and hedgerows Views to mast near Barton House</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): 1 small conservation area Local roads are generally quiet, busier around Upper Wield settlement Small number of houses</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places large agricultural fields are more open.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Potentially in views from the Candover Valley to the north</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes across Candover Valley to the north</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating countryside Highest land reaches 190m AOD in the south	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Brick and flint walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area with quiet roads
Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: Drove road once linked Lower and Upper Wield Predominantly large wavy fields to the east and south-west. Parliamentary fields to the east and north. Several areas of assarted woodland, more common in west. Small area of assarted fields to west of Upper Wield.	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: None noted within area Views to Mast near Barton House outside area to the south, although the its impact is minimal
Soil quality: Grade 3	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs
Water features: None noted		
Landcover and land use: Areas of conifer plantation in the west	Conservation Area: Upper Wield Conservation Area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts	Landscape features of CA: Village green and notable gardens trees and open spaces	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Small rural nucleated village of Upper Wield Vernacular buildings	Accessibility by public footpath: Three Castles Path and Oxdrove Way cross local area Good footpath network with a number linking Upper Wield settlement to the wider countryside and other settlements

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Woodland and copses: Many woodland blocks and strips Trees and vegetation in the small disused pits</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Open fields/green open spaces contribute to setting of a number of listed buildings Cluster within Upper Wield including Grade I Church of St James. Holt Cottage (Grade II) at east of local area</p>	<p>Open access areas: Small area of open access land at Holt Green in east</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: None</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Playing field at Upper Wield</p>
<p>Common land: Small area of common land at Holt Green in east</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads and cottages Upper Wield is predominantly a linear village set on the chalk plateau. It has a small original nucleus around the village green, the shop and the church but otherwise the buildings are spread out along both sides of the road which runs through the village</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A good pattern of woodland cover and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields.</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: Arable</p>	<p>Cultural associations: Wield mentioned in Domesday Book</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Varied topography, a mosaic fields and woodland blocks with irregular and regular boundaries and a strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape. Pattern of small scale pasture fields around Upper Wield's settlement edges.</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: Scattered blocks of deciduous woodland, more common in west than east</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: None noted</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Ancient and replanted woodland more prevalent in the west, with smaller scattered blocks in the east, some deciduous, some coniferous. SINC at Wield Wood, Barton Copse, Bondmoor Dell Wood, Lower College Copse, Readen Copse, Gaston Wood</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement:

The small rural settlement of Upper Wield falls within area
Small rural villages of Lower Wield and Bentworth lie nearby to the north and east

Character of the urban edge:

Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges including small woodland blocks and strips soften built form. Farmsteads, barns and isolated house are often bound by native hedgerows and trees/woodland.

Presence in a floodplain:

No

Relationship with adjacent wider countryside:

Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending and rising south-eastward to Four Marks
Characteristic long views

Character of adjacent village(s):

Upper Wield is a small rural village with predominantly a linear settlement pattern. It has a small original nucleus around the village green, the shop and the church but otherwise the buildings are spread out along both sides of the road which runs through the village. The settlement is surrounded by small pasture/grass fields bound by hedgerows and small woodland blocks and strips which contributes to rural setting of the village.

Historic links with the wider area if known:

Drove road once linked Lower and Upper Wield

Ecological links with the wider area if known:

Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network

Recreational links with the wider area:

Good network of PRow crossing area connects settlement to wider landscape.

Oxdrove Way and Three Castles Path cross the local area.

The Oxdrove is part of an old cross-country route on the Downs to the northeast of Winchester.

Three Castles Path links Windsor with Winchester based on the 13th-century journeys of King John

Extracts from other relevant evidence:Upper Wield Conservation Area:

- *Upper Wield is predominantly a linear village set on the chalk plateau in the heart of the Hampshire countryside. It has a small original nucleus around the village green, the shop and the church but otherwise the buildings are spread out along both sides of the road which runs through the village*
- *When taken together the buildings, gardens, trees and open spaces create a charming traditional English village scene*
- *Wield House Farm:surrounded by a high brick wall*
- *Wields Manor:set in fine grounds*
- *Upper Wield is an attractive, historic village which centres upon the village green and Church.*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.3 Beech Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 3f Wey Valley
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local PRoWs Open Access woodland at Bushy Leaze Wood Local and long views from roads and PRoW along higher ground Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges The Wey valley/valley sides and Alton to the south-east to the elevated ground in the north of the local area From the undulating plateau landscape to the north Potential long distance views from the SDNP to the high ground in the north of the area however these are likely to be limited</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoWs Visitors to Bushy Leaze Wood Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: A number of long views from high ground within area across undulating countryside to wooded skylines including to the north across local area 2b.1 Long partial views from high ground in the north to the Wey Valley, Alton and the SDNP in the east</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are generally quiet, busier around Beech village Numerous houses within Beech village</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places large agricultural fields are more open.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area in views from lower ground</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area surrounding Beech village with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground in the north of area</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Alton Abbey, although not widely visible</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/Low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating countryside rising westwards to a local ridge at the western edge crossed by Wivelrod Road Highest land reaches 215m AOD in the west forming part of the higher plateau Beech village is situated on the lower slopes of a linear dry valley with its north-western end on higher ground</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Brick and flint walls associated with built form Parkland railings at Thedden Grange Park pale east of Bushy Leaze Wood</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area, busier around settlement and along Abbey, Kings Hill and Medstead Roads</p>
<p>Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Thedden Grange and Wyards Farm locally listed historic parks/gardens Small wavy fields to west, parliamentary enclosures to the north-east Park pale east of Bushy Leaze Wood</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Industrial buildings at Alton visible in some views Settlement at Beech has some suburbanising characteristics</p>
<p>Soil quality: Grade 3</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland at Thedden Grange</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs</p>
<p>Water features: Pond east of Wivelrod Cottages on land formerly a brickworks</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture/paddocks and arable fields Cemetery at Alton Abbey Some low density settlement Farmsteads Significant area of Forestry Commission woodland (Bushy Leaze Wood)</p>	<p>Conservation Area: No</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Some field trees Parkland trees at Thedden Grange</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: N/a</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows</p>	<p>Built form: Alton Abbey Thedden Grange Few scattered farms Built form in the adjacent settlement of Beech is mixed in style with largely medium to large sized detached houses, bungalows/chalet bungalows. Low density settlement at King's Hill is set to the west of the main settlement of Beech at a higher elevation.</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Good footpath network with a number linking Beech to the wider countryside and other settlements</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Bushy Leaze and Ackender Woods are substantial blocks to the south of the local area. There are also a small number of smaller, scattered blocks of woodland.</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: 4 no. listed buildings with Beech 2 no. at Wyards Farm including Grade II* farmhouse in east of local area with historic gardens contributing to setting. Also a listed milestone and gas lamp to east.</p>	<p>Open access areas: Extensive are of open access woodland at Bushy Leaze Wood in south of local area</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Possible calcareous meadow grassland in east of local area</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Recreation ground between Medstead and Wellhouse Roads</p>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Scattered Farms The adjacent settlement of Beech is generally post 1810 in age and its pattern is influenced by the topography. The settlement follows the valley arranged in a linear pattern along Medstead Road and Wellhouse Road with some smaller clusters of houses branching off. There are two main groups of settlement with the largest in the east (outside the local area) and a smaller group to the west along King's Hill (within the local area) at a higher elevation and separated by fields, woodland and an area of low density housing. Many of the houses are set back from the roads in wooded plots</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: Wyards Farm has links with Jane Austen whose niece lived there Cemetery at Alton Abbey with graves of over 200 deceased seamen	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography, with a unifying pattern of woodland/tree cover, good hedgerow network and farmland mosaic. In the east there are medium fields with straight boundaries and in the west small rectilinear field with wavy boundaries.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland calcareous grassland in east of local area	Features of cultural importance: Cemetery at Alton Abbey	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Bushy Leaze Woods is ancient replanted woodland Ancient and semi-natural woodland at Dark Wick's Wood and Alton Abbey Scattered blocks of deciduous woodland especially in south of local area at Bushy Leaze Woods SINC at Bushy Leaze Wood, Ackender Wood/Alexandra Wood		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score:		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Alton, Beech village and Medstead (linear settlement along Abbey Road)</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Alton is separated from the area by the A339 and adjacent generally strong landscape edges Beech village is well contained by woodland particularly to along its southern edge with the remaining areas having generally good landscape edges which soften the built form Tree planting between Medstead (linear settlement along Abbey Road) and the area softens the built form</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north west and south, with a distinctive topography. Characteristic long views from high ground Contributes to separation of Beech from Alton and Medstead Settlement at Kings Hill is located on a hilltop on one of Hampshire's 'highest' points</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Stark contrast with Alton urban area which has a regular compact, higher density and regular townscape pattern on the bottom/lower slopes of the valley, broadly at 110-125m AOD where it abuts the local area. The settlement of Beech has a strong enclosed character with some urbanising characteristics. The distinctive topography and wooded character of the dry valley in which Beech village is situated contributes to its setting as does the pattern of small/medium sized pasture/grass fields around the settlement edges.</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>

Recreational links with the wider area:

Bushy Leaze Wood forms part of a wider area of accessible woodland at Chawton Park Wood to the south-west

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

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EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.4 Hattingley Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 7d Bighton and Bramdean Downs
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local PRowWs Local views from roads and PRowW Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Some isolated homes, linear settlement, farms and Medstead settlement edge National Cycle Route 23 crossing area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers and other users on rural PRowWs Drivers Residents Cyclists along national cycle route</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, trees and hedgerows combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long rural views from higher ground in the north, notably from Chalky Hill and Common Hill, across undulating countryside including to hills within the SDNP in the south</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlement Relatively small number of houses Good network of PRowW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes from high ground in the north</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating landform Land rises from 125m AOD in the south-west up to 190m AOD in the north	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Low brick walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area, busier around settlement
Geological features: Some small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: Hattingley Farm locally listed historic park West of local area predominantly parliamentary enclosures surrounding a small area of assarted woodland at Grove Wood Large wavy fields to the north, either side of Trinity Hill	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Some suburbanising garden boundary treatments
Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural land	Parkland features: Parkland features at Hattingley Farm	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs
Water features: None noted		
Landcover and land use: Pasture/paddocks and arable fields Farmsteads Linear settlement	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, gappy in places and some more open field boundaries	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Equestrian buildings Recent (largely post 1900) low density linear settlement of predominantly detached single and two storey dwellings with long back gardens	Accessibility by public footpath: Good footpath network with links to the wider countryside and Medstead village to the east

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Woodland and copses: Limited woodland cover within area, some at Grove Farm and at New copse	Setting of listed buildings: None	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: None	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Bowl barrow 240m south of Trinity House Bowl barrow 325m west of Towngate Farm	Recreational areas: Broadlands Riding Centre in south-west
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Small-scale character of recent settlement with houses strung along roads in a linear form set in large garden plots backing onto open countryside As described in the Medstead and Four Marks NP some of this pattern originated after the First World War when the Government encouraged small holdings to be set up with plots of one or two acres with a small 'Colonial' bungalow erected on the plots.	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Woodland cover within and surrounding the area combined with mature tree cover and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Vineyard east of Chalky Hill road Arable	Cultural associations: None noted	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Varied topography, the distinctive parliamentary field pattern with straight boundaries and good hedgerow network with mature trees creates a unified landscape.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Semi-improved grassland north and south of Hattingly Road Deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: None noted	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Small areas of Ancient and semi natural woodland at Grove Farm and New Copse SINC at New Copse (Medstead Grange), Grove Wood,</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Medstead
Character of the urban edge: Linear settlement within and adjacent to area, including at Medstead, have generally good landscape edges which soften the built form with some suburbanising garden boundary treatments
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north east and south, with a distinctive topography. Characteristic long views from high ground Settlements in area are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire
Character of adjacent village(s): Local area contains fewer areas of linear settlement than local area 2b.5 to the east Medstead is a small nucleated village with linear settlement radiating from the compact centre with generally good landscape edges Other settlement along the eastern edge of the local area consists of recent settlement with a small-scale character with houses strung along roads in a linear form in large garden plots backing onto open countryside.
Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network
Recreational links with the wider area: National Cycle Route 23 crosses area
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.5 Medstead Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 7d Bighton and Bramdean Downs
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local PRowWs Local views from roads and PRowW Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Watercress Line heritage railway, although trees limit views Some isolated homes, linear settlement, farms and Medstead settlement edge National Cycle Route 23 and 224 crossing area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers and other users on rural PRowWs Drivers Residents Cyclists along national cycle route Visitors to Watercress Line heritage railway</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, within and adjacent to area, trees and hedgerows combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long rural views from higher ground in the north, including from Roe Downs Road, across undulating countryside including to hills within the SDNP in the south</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlement Numerous houses across local area Good network of PRowW Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure which allows open views.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area, notably when viewed from lower ground in the east</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Despite the suburbanising effects of linear settlement within the area and its proximity to more built up areas of Medstead/Four Marks the area still retains a strong rural character where there are expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes from high ground within the area</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating landform Land rises from 155m AOD in the west up to 215m AOD in the east	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Brick and flint walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area, busier around settlement Intermittent noise from trains along the Watercress Line (seasonal) Somewhat affected by A31 in the south
Geological features: Some small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: The Old Rectory is locally listed historic park Predominantly parliamentary fields outside of settlements Sunken lanes	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Some suburbanising garden boundary treatments Some areas of dilapidated agricultural buildings and unkempt storage areas in the south of the area
Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural	Parkland features: Possible parkland features at The Old Rectory	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs
Water features: Ponds including Five Ash Pond on common land off Five Ash Road		
Landcover and land use: Pasture/paddocks and arable fields Farmsteads Linear settlement Some small scale business uses	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Some field trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, gappy in places and some more open field boundaries	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Vernacular buildings	Accessibility by public footpath: Good footpath network with links to the wider countryside and Medstead village and Four Marks

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Recent (largely post 1900) low density linear settlement of predominantly detached single and two storey dwellings with long back gardens Possible surviving 'Colonial' bungalows	
Woodland and copses: Small scattered blocks of woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Small group of Grade II listed buildings within South Town	Open access areas: The Knapp and Five Ash Pond Adj to Chawton Park Woods open access area
Wetland and meadow: Wildflower meadow at Cedar Stables Meadow at The Convent St Lucy	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Medstead camp in grounds of manor house in the north of the area	Recreational areas: Medstead Green
Common land: The Knapp and Five Ash Pond	Settlement pattern: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Small-scale character of recent settlement with houses strung along roads in a linear form set in generous garden plots backing onto open countryside As described in the Medstead and Four Marks NP some of this pattern originated after the First World War when the Government encouraged small holdings to be set up with plots of one or two acres with a small 'Colonial' bungalow erected on the plots. Settlements in area are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Woodland cover within and surrounding the area combined with mature tree cover and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: Watercress line historic railways crosses and borders the southern part of local area	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Varied topography, the distinctive parliamentary field pattern of small fields with straight boundaries and good hedgerow

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
		network with mature trees creates a unified landscape around linear settlement.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: None noted	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Small areas of ancient and semi-natural woodland at Downs Copse, Redhill Copse and Stancomb Copse SINC at Stancomb Copse, South Town Wood, Redhill Copse, Down Copse, Hook Wood		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Medstead, South Medstead and Four Marks (separated from area by the Watercress Line)
Character of the urban edge: Linear settlement within and adjacent to area, including at Medstead, have generally good landscape edges which soften the built form with some suburbanising garden boundary treatments. Generous gardens and the pattern of small fields have a good structure of hedgerows and mature trees which help soften the built form.
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north east and south, with a distinctive topography and pattern of parliamentary fields. Characteristic long views from high ground Settlements in area are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire
Character of adjacent village(s): Local area contains a high proportion of linear settlement strung along the rural lanes that cross the area consisting of recent settlement with a small-scale character with houses set in generous garden plots backing onto open countryside Medstead is a small nucleated village with linear settlement radiating from the compact centre with generally good landscape edges
Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network
Recreational links with the wider area: National Cycle Route 23 and 224 cross area
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.6 Chawton Park Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 3f Wey Valley
Landscape designations:	Adjacent to SDNP

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Roads and PRoW, including St Swithun's Way long distance path, in SDNP to south although views restricted by trees and woodland Forms a wooded backdrop is views from the surrounding area including from SDNP Potential views of woodland on elevation ground within the local area from Chawton House Park RPG although separated by A31 and Watercress Line Local PRoWs Open Access woodland at Chawton Park Wood and Bushy Leaze Wood Local views from roads in the north, west and east - visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Watercress Line heritage railway, although trees limit views Some isolated homes, linear settlement, farms South Medstead and Four Marks settlement edge Views from A31 generally limited by tree and railway embankment Motor Sport Park within area National Cycle Route 224 crossing area Alton sports Centre and playing fields</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers and other users on rural PRoWs Visitors to Watercress Line heritage railway Visitors to Chawton Park Wood Users of Motor Sport Park Drivers on A31 Cyclists along national cycle route Sensitive receptors within SDNP and RPG Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, within and adjacent to area, trees and hedgerows combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Some long rural views from higher ground in the north, including to hills within the SDNP in the south, although generally limited by woodland</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Few roads cross area Few publically accessible vantage points close to area from SDNP Large area of open access woodland with connecting local PRoW Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
	Busy A31 Prompted long distance path St Swithun's Way within SDNP	
Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes high ground in views from lower elevations	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Strong rural character with expectations of scenic beauty contrasting with nearby urban areas	
Panoramic views: None noted		
Landmark features: None noted		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / High	Sensitivity score: Medium / Low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform:: Elevated gently undulating landform rising westwards with a linear dry valley running east-west Land rises from 120m AOD in the east up to 215m AOD in the west</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Park pales within Chawton Park Wood Post and wire Post and rail</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Local noise from A31 and Motor Sport Track Intermittent steam trains along heritage railway line Northern area more tranquil</p>
<p>Geological features: Some small disused pits scattered across the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Park pales within Chawton Park Wood Chawton Park Wood may have been formerly part of Chawton Estate with links to Jane Austen HCL: Large wavy fields in north and parliamentary fields in east and south with areas of 19th Century plantation woodland and replanted pre-1810 Woodland Watercress Line heritage railway lies in south of local area</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Motor Sport Track A31 Embankments associated with railway line Left over land in the east between roads and railways has become overgrown and unkempt</p>
<p>Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural</p>	<p>Parkland features: Park Pale</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms Street Lighting along A31 and Chawton Park Road</p>
<p>Water features: Few small ponds</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Significant area of Forestry Commission woodland (Chalton Park Wood) Pasture/paddocks and arable fields Farmsteads Motor Sport Park Sports playing fields</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None within area Abuts The Butts and Chawton Conservation Areas but separated from both by highways and railways infrastructure</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Railway line Sewage works in west		
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Some field trees including along former field boundaries	Landscape features of CA: n/a	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Reasonably good structure of hedgerows more degraded around Old Park Farm with remaining mature hedgerow trees	Built form: Few scattered farmsteads Sewage works with water tower in the west	Accessibility by public footpath: Crossed by a number of PRoW linking across through Chawton Park Wood (open access area) including National Cycle Route 224 along bridleway
Woodland and copses: Chawton Park Wood is a substantial block of woodland. Also other smaller blocks nearby. Coniferous plantation	Setting of listed buildings: Chawton Park Farmhouse Grade II	Open access areas: Chawton Park Woods
Wetland and meadow: None noted	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Motor Sport Park in south Jubilee Playing fields in east
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Low density of scattered farms	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover, mature trees and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields
Other significant vegetation cover: Some arable	Cultural associations: Watercress Line heritage railway lies in south of local area	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography, with a unifying pattern of woodland/tree cover, good hedgerow network and farmland mosaic. In the south the

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
		pattern of fields is influenced by the transport corridors resulting in with narrow, elongated tapering field shapes
BAP/Phase 1 records: Small area of good quality semi-improved grassland in north-east of local area Deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: None noted	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: A number of blocks of Ancient and Semi-natural woodland and an extensive area of ancient replanted at Chawton Park Wood SINC at Chawton Park Wood, Chawton Paceyway, Ackender Wood/.Alexander Wood,		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement:

Alton, Beech village, Four Marks, Medstead (linear settlement along Abbey Road) and South Medstead

Character of the urban edge:

Alton is generally contained from the area by generally strong landscape edges

Beech village is well contained by woodland particularly to along its southern edge by Bushy Leaze Wood with the remaining areas having generally good landscape edges which soften the built form

Tree planting between Medstead (linear settlement along Abbey Road) and the area softens the built form with woodland providing containment to South Medstead

Four Marks is separated by the Watercress Line railway and adjacent treelines

Presence in a floodplain:

Small area in east within Flood Zone 2

Relationship with adjacent wider countryside:

Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north west and south, with a distinctive topography.

Forms part of the wooded backdrop is views from the surrounding area including from SDNP

Separated from the SDNP by A31 corridor and Watercress Line railway on embankment

Characteristic long views from high ground

Contributes to separation of Beech, Alton, Four Marks, South Medstead and Medstead

Adjacent settlement to the north and west are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire

Southern part of area influenced by intrusions associated with the railway and A31

Character of adjacent village(s):

Stark contrast with Alton urban area which has a regular compact, higher density and regular townscape pattern on the bottom/lower slopes of the valley, broadly at 125m AOD where it abuts the local area. The settlement of Beech has a strong enclosed character with some urbanising characteristics.

The distinctive topography and wooded character of the dry valley in which Beech village is situated contributes to its setting as does the pattern of small/medium sized pasture/grass fields around the settlement edges.

Medstead to the west contains a high proportion of linear settlement strung along the rural lanes that cross the area consisting of recent settlement with a small-scale character with houses set in generous garden plots backing onto open countryside

The area of South Medstead to the south-west has a compact form with generally good landscape edges and contained by woodland

Historic links with the wider area if known:

Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas
Chawton Park Wood may have been formerly part of Chawton Estate with links to Jane Austen

Ecological links with the wider area if known:

Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network

Recreational links with the wider area:

Chawton Park Wood forms part of a wider area of accessible woodland at Bushy Leaze Wood to the north-east
National Cycle Route 224 crosses area

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

The Butts, Alton Conservation Area Guidance leaflet

- *The Butts is the name given to the triangular green marking the western entrance to Alton. It was originally used for archery....The target mound is believed to have been located near to Whitedown Lane*
- *On the south west side, views of The Butts are prevented by the brick masonry of the two bridges....Passing under these by road, views open out across the green under the canopy of mature chestnut trees...The trees and green provide an impressive and surprising entrance feature to Alton.*

Chawton Conservation Area Guidance leaflet

- *Chawton House and the Church of St Nicholas set against a backcloth of trees*
- *The views across the meadow and parkland show the rambling rooftops and tall chimney stacks of Chawton House, the remainder is concealed by trees*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.7 Four Marks and Hawthorn Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 7d Bighton and Bramdean Downs
Landscape designations:	Adjacent to SDNP

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: St Swithun's Way crossing area Local PRoWs and rural Edge of the SDNP from south and east with woodland, layers of vegetation and topography generally restricting wider views Watercress Line heritage railway (western end) limited by trees A31 (western end) Four Marks Golf Club Settlement edge From Alton Lane across small dry valley to Four Marks' settlement edge</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on St Swithun's Way Visitors to Watercress Line heritage railway Motorists on A31 Golfers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, within and adjacent to area, trees and hedgerows combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Short views to adjacent SDNP with some longer views to hills within the SDNP from high ground Long reaching, mid-range and short rural views across undulating countryside and farmland to wooded horizons including from high ground in the west Long views to Hindhead across the West Surrey heathland, to the Hogs Back, to Winchester and Butser</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Good network of PRoW within adjacent SDNP Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlement Numerous houses Good network of PRoW around and linking to Four Marks and the SDNP Prompted long distance path St Swithun's Way linking to SDNP Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season) Busy A31</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure which allows open views.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – higher ground across area viewed from lower ground</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Despite the suburbanising effects of linear settlement within the area and its proximity to more built up area of Four Marks the area still retains a strong rural character where there are expectations of scenic particularly near or in the national park</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Panoramic views: Yes from high ground in the west		
Landmark features: None noted		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Elevated gently undulating landform Land rises from 150m AOD in the west up to 215m AOD in the east Small dry valley along southern edge of Four Marks	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire Post and rail Various to garden boundaries	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area, busier around settlement Intermittent noise from trains along the Watercress Line (seasonal) Somewhat affected by A31 in the north
Geological features: Some small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: Ex-downland fields, assarts and assarted woodland in the west. Distinctive pattern of parliamentary fields to south of Four Marks and south and east of local area.	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Some suburbanising garden boundary treatments Some areas of dilapidated agricultural buildings and unkempt storage areas
Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms
Water features: Swellinghill Pond in south-west of local area		
Landcover and land use: Cemetery Garden Centre Predominance of small grazing and hay fields around settlement with arable fields found more in the south and west of the local area School Recreation ground and allotments	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree lines Some individual trees on former field boundaries	Landscape features of CA: N/A	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows and hedgerow trees</p>	<p>Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Vernacular buildings Recent (largely post 1900) low density linear settlement of predominantly detached single and two storey dwellings with long back gardens Possible surviving 'Colonial' bungalows Equestrian development</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: St Swithun's Way crosses the local area A number of PRoW with links to the wider countryside, Four Marks and the SDNP</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Few small areas of woodland, some within settlement. Larger parcels at Old Down Wood and Kitwood and Hawthorn Plantations</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Small number of Grade II listed buildings to west of local area</p>	<p>Open access areas: None</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Hay meadows</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Four Marks Golf Club Recreation ground and allotments</p>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Blackberry Lane broadly marks the edge of the more built up area of Four Marks Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Small-scale character of recent settlement with houses strung along roads in a linear form set in generous garden plots backing onto small grazed fields As described in the Medstead and Four Marks NP some of this pattern originated after the First World War when the Government encouraged small holdings to be set up with plots of one or two acres with a small 'Colonial' bungalow erected on the plots. Settlements in area are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure:</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Rural lanes enclosed by hedgerows and mature trees
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: The low density settlement pattern originates from small holdings to be set up after the First World War Watercress line historic railways crosses and borders the southern part of local area	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Varied topography, the distinctive parliamentary field pattern of small grazed fields with straight boundaries and good hedgerow network with mature trees creates a unified landscape around linear settlement.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Ancient replanted deciduous woodland at Old Down Wood	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Ancient replanted woodland at Old Down Wood SINCs AT: Old Down Wood, Four Marks Scrub, Meadow at Four Marks, Two Acres Nursery Road Verge, Alton Lane		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Four Marks and South Medstead (separated from area by the Watercress Line)
Character of the urban edge: The edge of Four Marks and linear settlement within and adjacent to area have generally good landscape edges which soften the built form with some suburbanising garden boundary treatments. Generous gardens and the pattern of small fields have a good structure of hedgerows and mature trees which help soften the built form.
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north east and south, with a distinctive topography and pattern of parliamentary fields. Characteristic long views from high ground Settlements in area are described as being some of the 'highest' in Hampshire Forms part of the setting of the SDNP. The local area bounds the SDNP's northern and western boundary. The southern end of the local area seamlessly blends with its adjacent rural Clay Plateau countryside with intervisibility. The SDNP does not share the same settlement pattern found within the local area.
Character of adjacent village(s): Local area contains a high proportion of linear settlement strung along the rural lanes that cross the area consisting of recent settlement with a small-scale character with houses set in generous garden plots backing onto small grazed fields Four Marks has a reasonably large built up area with generally good landscape edges. Blackberry Lane broadly marks the edge between the denser built up area of Four Marks and the lower density settlement pattern to the south
Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network
Recreational links with the wider area: St Swithun's Way, which is part of the Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury, crosses area and links to SDNP
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	2b.8 Monkwood Clay Plateau
Date of area survey:	16.7.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA2b Four Marks Clay Plateau Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 6a East Hampshire Wooded Downland Plateau and LCA 7d Bighton and Bramdean Downs
Landscape designations:	Adjacent to SDNP

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local PRoWs Short length of St Swithun's Way adjacent to north-west SDNP from south and east Local rural roads Some isolated houses, farms and houses at Monkwood in the south and around Swelling Hill in north</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on short length of St Swithun's Way and local PRoW Sensitive receptors within SDNP Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, within and adjacent to area, trees and hedgerows combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Open countryside within SDNP Long views across countryside, including from high ground in north along the edge of the SDNP The lower downland mosaic landscape adjacent to the west from elevated ground within local area</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Good network of PRoW within adjacent SDNP Local roads are generally quiet Small number of houses Good network of PRoW around and linking to Ropley and Four Marks and the SDNP Prompted long distance path St Swithun's Way</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – higher ground across area viewed from lower ground</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes from high ground in south</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Elevated sloping and very gently undulating landform rising south-east Rising from 150m AOD in the west to 190m in the south-east</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire Post and rail Various to garden boundaries</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Tranquil area Quiet roads Locally affected by small scale chalk quarry in south-west</p>
<p>Geological features: Some small disused pits scattered across the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Small area of small wavy fields to south-west, assarts west of Lyeway Farm and north of Desmond Paddocks. Parliamentary fields to north. Large area of 'prairie fields' to east.</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Pylon cross the northern end of the area Limited impact of small scale chalk quarry in south-west</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 3 with a small area of Grade 4 in the south-west</p>	<p>Parkland features: None</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms</p>
<p>Water features: Few small ponds</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture/paddocks and arable fields Some areas of dispersed settlement Farms Small woodland blocks Small scale chalk quarry in south-west</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: N/A</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Reasonably good structure of hedgerows with some open boundaries in larger arable fields</p>	<p>Built form: Few scattered farmsteads with associated barns Recent scattered settlement of mixed styles including detached bungalows and two storey dwellings vernacular buildings at Swelling Hill</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Short length of St Swithun's Way crosses north-west of local area</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Woodland and copses: Small areas within Monkwood and in west of local area	Setting of listed buildings: None within area. Local area could possibly contribute to setting of 2 No Grade II buildings at Swelling Hill, Gilbert Street to north west of local area	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: None known	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: None
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Few scattered farmsteads with associated barns Low density of recent scattered settlement of mixed styles with paddocks at Monkswood Recent and older linear settlement with vernacular buildings at Swelling Hill Linear settlement with houses set close to the road with long back gardens at Soame's Lane	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A good pattern of woodland, mature trees and hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open arable fields
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: None known	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Unifying pattern of woodland/tree cover, good hedgerow network and farmland mosaic.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: SINC at Old Down Wood, Westfield Copse, Little Down, Monk Wood/Stony Brook, Swelling Hill Ancient and semi-natural woodland north-east of Smugglers Lane and Westfield Copse		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Not adjacent to a main settlement although some low density scattered houses within and adjacent to area
Character of the urban edge: n/a
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic Clay Plateau landscape extending north, south and east. Characteristic long views from high ground. Forms part of the setting of the SDNP. The local area bounds the SDNP's northern and western boundary and seamlessly blends with its adjacent rural Clay Plateau countryside with intervisibility.
Character of adjacent village(s): n/a
Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network
Recreational links with the wider area: Short length of St Swithun's Way, which is part of the Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury, crosses north-west of local area
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3a.1 Open land south of Blendworth and across to Horndean
Date of area survey:	13:06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Overcast
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA3a Clanfield Downland Mosaic LCT3: Downland Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 7H South East Hampshire Downs
Landscape designations:	Blendworth Conservation Area Adjacent South Downs National Park Croockley Park and Cadlington House on Hampshire Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Windmill Hill (within SDNP): as shown on the Zone of theoretical Visibility (South Downs National Park: view Characterisation and Analysis 2015) views down to local area</p> <p>Rowlands Castle Road: Limited views from across Local Area, due to road being heavily enclosed by roadside hedgerows and set in slight cutting. Where there is a view, the view is across the open fields to Blendworth with the church spire visible above the tree line.</p> <p>Blendworth Lane/southern edge of Blendworth: An open view through a gateway (on the southern edge of Blendworth) out across the first field, but then enclosed by a robust hedgerow boundary. Views further south along Blendworth Lane are restricted by vegetation and flint wall (part of Cadlington House garden boundary)</p> <p>Public Right of Way (along northern boundary of Local Area and set within SDNP): a range of open views south across local area, however restricted in places by robust hedgerow field boundaries.</p> <p>Properties on southern edge of Blendworth and isolated properties off Rowlands Castle Road, experience oblique views towards the local area</p> <p>Conservation Area: significant views and vista is to the east (south of Seymour Cottage) which provides a view of the open countryside beyond</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Road users Footpath users on adjacent PRow Adjacent residents Residents at Cadlington House (within area) Users of Croockley Park</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Strong structure of hedgerows, small woodlands and boundary planting could provide basis for mitigation planting</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Footpath (western area) views across to Horndean Church Hall Views across local area to southern edge of Blendworth with Church Spire visible Long views south to wooded horizon within SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Roads have low levels of traffic, however will have multiple users especially for recreation due to proximity of SDNP Walkers through area and adjacent within the SDNP (and Windmill Hill) Blendworth is a Conservation Area</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: The adjacent fields provide an open rural setting for Blendworth, Blendworth Conservation Area and Cadlington House, mitigation planting could impact on this open character Potential loss of views across to church spire</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
	Horse paddocks used for horse riding and informal recreation	Loss of setting of adjacent SDNP Loss of setting of historic buildings including Croockley House, Cadlington House and Hook Cottage
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area on the edge of the SDNP, provides an open unspoilt rural setting for Blendworth and Cadlington House Local area provides separation for Blendworth from Horndean	
Panoramic views: Views from adjacent PRoW (on boundary of local area and SDNP) across local area and southwards towards a wooded horizon		
Landmark features: Cadlington House and associated mature trees View of church spire within Blendworth		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Visual sensitivity score: Medium high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Gently sloping from north to south from 90m AOD down to below 75m AOD</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Flint walls with brick copping around Cadlington House and Croockley Park. Some post and wire used for sub dividing fields into paddocks</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Towards the west background sound of traffic from A3(M), otherwise low-level background noise of occasional local traffic</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: East: Small Parliamentary regular fields with straight boundaries West: 19th century and later parkland Non-registered park and garden of Cadlington House and Croockley Park</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Few detractors to be significant</p>
<p>Soil quality: Free draining slightly acid soils, classified as Grade 2 (good to moderate)</p>	<p>Parkland features: Mature trees around Cadlington House, individual and within boundary tree belt Croockley Park: mature trees within grounds Southern edge – Yew Tree Cottage also contains parkland with mature trees in grassland/garden</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Blendworth and the urban conurbation (Horndean) to the west</p>
<p>Water features: 1No well/ spring south west</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Large private gardens, small paddocks/larger paddocks and open arable land further to the east. Plant nursery within the old grounds of Cadlington House. Mixed uses including business units within grounds of Croockley Park</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Blendworth Conservation Area</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Mature tree belt around Cadlington House, extending south enclosing small areas of grass/pasture. Mature oak trees adjacent footpath towards west</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Church spire seen from wider landscape, views across open setting towards Blendworth and out of Conservation Area towards open countryside to the east Flint and brick walls, flint buildings Mature trees, small woodland copses, small grassed paddocks</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Rowlands Castle Road – robust hedgerow with trees creating enclosed views Field boundaries – managed, native boxed cut with occasional hedgerow tree Hedgerow along northern edge is very intermittent allowing inter-visibility with the adjacent SDNP</p>	<p>Built form: Cadlington House (1829) Grade II, now a number of private residences. Three dwellings built in 2008 in grounds and walled garden. Flint galletting is a feature of the house and walls Croockley Park contains original house, lodge at entrance and Brewery building in grounds</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Western area, short footpath (PRoW) Also, another PRoW aligns along the northern boundary with open views across local area. The PRoW form part of a wider network of footpaths which link across into the SDNP</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Mature trees and overgrown vegetation within grounds of Cadlington House and the ex-Hotel and Brewery site (Croockley Park) creates small dense areas with woodland character</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Cadlington House Grade II – garden and open farmland 2No buildings at Hook Cottage (east side of Rowlands Castle Road), open farmland, with views back to Blendworth and church spire Nobles Farm – west side of Rowlands Castle Road (outside local area) Grade II –open farmland</p>	<p>Open access areas: None</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Pasture/meadow used for horse grazing</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Only PRoW</p>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Small village of Blendworth, characterised by Cadlington House at southern end with distinctive flint boundary wall and gateway. Linear development up to the church at northern end. Detached properties in larger plots and semi-detached properties. Grounds of Cadlington House contribute to undeveloped gap</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature vegetation within grounds of Cadlington House have created local wooded landmark within locality Croockley Park also contains mature trees which softens the urban edge of Horndean as seen from the adjacent SDNP</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed in west with small paddocks, robust hedgerows and large gardens with boundary vegetation, compared to the more open arable fields towards the north east</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Other significant vegetation cover: None	Cultural associations: None	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Strong framework of hedgerows in east and south linking across to the west of smaller fields, large gardens with small copses and mature garden vegetation
BAP/Phase 1 records: Cadlington House: Priority Habitat: wood pasture and parkland and areas of Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland Croockley Park: Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: Cadlington House and grounds contribute to character of Blendworth	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: None		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/ high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Blendworth (rural village), Horndean (20 th century sub-urban), Allocation site to the south, presently unbuilt
Character of the urban edge: Horndean: Mature vegetation defines settlement edge, with very limited views from local area of parts of the built form, also Horndean is set at a lower level, also reducing its visual presence Allocation site (to the south and presently unbuilt) presently defined by agricultural hedgerow with some hedgerow trees.
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Open countryside continuous to the north, east and presently south (although southern edge allocated for housing) and north west. High inter-visibility to the north of local area with SDNP
Character of adjacent village(s): Blendworth: A loosely linear settlement along Blendworth Road with church (Holy Trinity, built 1851-2)) at centre of the village at the junction with Crabdean Lane. Rural in character containing traditional flint buildings and farms in centre of village. Some minor infill along eastern edge (adjacent local area). Characterised by large houses set in large grounds with mature trees: Cadlington House and Blendworth House. Low level of local vehicular traffic. Additionally, towards the north is the original medieval central place of the former parish of Blendworth, now marked on OS maps as Blendworth Farm and St Giles Farm.
Historic links with the wider area if known: None
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None
Recreational links with the wider area: South Downs National Park borders the local area along the north west and north east including Blendworth village
Extracts from other relevant evidence: Blendworth Conservation Area Character Appraisals <i>The buildings in most cases front the street with gaps in between the buildings and long views stretching to the countryside beyond. The village merges into the countryside with an overriding presence of mature trees, hedges and small front gardens. The rural nature of the village is maintained via the gaps and fields, one significant vista to the east, is a gap in the tree belt immediately to the south of 'Seymour Cottages', which provides a view of the open countryside beyond.</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3d.1 Lower Wield Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	06.06.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3d Lasham Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local views from Lower Wield and Upper Wield settlements and conservation areas Open views from local roads – sometimes restricted by hedgerow, woodland cover and topography Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges National cycle route 23 Potential long views from the Candover Valley to the north Three Castles Path and Oxdrove Way crossing area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoWs and long distance paths Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Cyclists along national cycle route</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views from high ground within the area across undulating countryside to the north Long views across open undulating fields to wooded or open skylines Long views across the Candover Valley to the north Glimpse views to solar farm south-east of Bradley from Berrywood Lane and nearby PRoW</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): 2 small conservation area Local roads are generally quiet Small number of houses Good network of PRoW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes – in the west of the area</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Large scale rolling complex landform Highest point of the area reaches 172m AOD with falls and rises across the area	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Flint and brick walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area
Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: A drove road once connected Lower Wield and Upper Wield Sunken lanes HLC: Predominantly parliamentary fields of varying sizes with some large wavy fields in the east and assarted woodland in the west	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Glimpse views to solar farm south-east of Bradley
Soil quality: Grade 3 agricultural land Freely draining slightly acid loamy soil with shallow Lime-rich soils over chalk or Limestone in the west	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms
Water features: Ponds		
Landcover and land use: Arable fields and pasture (generally around the settlement) Farmsteads Lower Wield rural settlement	Conservation Area: Lower Wield Conservation Area within area Upper Wield Conservation Area lies nearby to the south-west	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Field trees	Landscape features of CA: CA set on a chalk plateau with a linear pattern of historic buildings at intervals along the lane which together with the surrounding farmland and trees gives the village its character	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns and cottages	Accessibility by public footpath: Good footpath network

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Small rural settlement of Lower Wield with a linear pattern of buildings Vernacular buildings	
Woodland and copses: A large block of ancient woodland (Wield Wood) in the west and a small block (Hunt's Copse) in the east Some small blocks of plantation woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland including small pasture fields provide setting for numerous Grade 2 listed buildings with a concentration in the Lower Wield conservation area	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: Blue Ridge Farm Meadow West (SINC) Grassland strips to arable field margins	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: None
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads and cottages Lower Wield has an irregular village with a linear pattern of buildings.	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Woodland, high thick hedgerows and tree cover provides enclosed to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: None known	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with a mosaic of fields interlocked with woodland blocks, with irregular and regular boundaries and a good hedgerow network creates a unified landscape. Pattern of small scale pasture fields around Lower Wield's settlement edges.
PHI/Phase 1 records: Good quality semi-improved grassland north-east of Blue Ridge Farm	Features of cultural importance: None known	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Deciduous woodland		
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland:</p> <p>A large block of semi-natural ancient woodland in the west (Wield Wood) and a small block of ancient replanted woodland (Hunt's Copse) in the east</p> <p>A number of SINC's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Ridge Farm Meadow West Blue Ridge Farm Wood Hunts Copse Wield Wood 		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Small rural village of Low Wield lies within area Small rural village of Upper Wield lies nearby to the south-west</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees with some more open boundaries in places.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic chalk downland mosaic landscape continuing eastwards. Characteristic long views (including panoramic views) across open fields to a wooded or open skyline</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Lower Wield is a small rural village with a linear settlement pattern at intervals along the lane</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas Drove road once linked Lower and Upper Wield</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: Footpaths connect to the wider footpath network including connecting to Upper Wield in the south and Bradley in the north National cycle route 23 runs through area Three Castles Path and Oxdrove Way crossing area</p>
<p>Extracts from other relevant evidence:</p> <p><u>Lower Wield Conservation Area Guidance Note</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lower Wield is described as a small village set on a chalk plateau with a linear pattern of historic buildings at intervals along the lane which together with the surrounding farmland and trees gives the village its character

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3d.2 Burkham to Lasham Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	06.06.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3d Lasham Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local views from Lasham and Shalden conservation areas limited by vegetation and topography Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow, woodland cover and topography Open views from A339 of southern end Users of Lasham Airfield Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges From the south within the Clay Plateau landscape where the elevated landform of the area is visible</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoWs Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Visitors and workers at Lasham Airfield including gliders/aircrafts</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views from high ground across undulating countryside of the Clay Plateau (2b.1 and 2b.2) to the south Long views across open fields to wooded or open skylines Local views to Lasham church spire Local views to large scale buildings at Lasham - Some long views from the south (within the Clay Plateau) including to the Lasham Airfield</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): 1 small conservation area and 1 small conservation area adjacent Local roads are generally quiet, busier along A339 Popular airfield Small number of houses Limited number of PRoW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground, notably in the west from Lasham Hill and from Lasham airfield</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None noted</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Large scale rolling complex landform, dissected by dry valleys Highest point of the area reaches 205m AOD at its eastern end and broadly falls south-west to the A339	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Flint and brick walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area locally affected by some road noise close to A339 and aircrafts from Lasham Airfield
Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area	Historic landscapes: Historic parks: Shalden Park Farm and Wood, Lasham Hill Farm Post 1810 Park and Burkham Park HLC: Predominantly large wavy fields Assarted fields and woodland in the east and small parliamentary in the west Former wartime airfield Alton Light Railway crossed the area – dismantled railway line still evident in the south of the area	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Large scale buildings at Lasham airfield – however these are not widely visible The airfields elevated position and the enclosure provided by woodland tree belts and hedges reduced its visual intrusion
Soil quality: Largely classified as non-agricultural with a areas of Grade 3 agricultural land Freely draining slightly acid loamy soil	Parkland features: Parkland features at Burkham park	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms Potential lighting associated with airfield
Water features: Ponds		
Landcover and land use: Lasham Airfield including extensive areas of grassland divided by tarmac runways with clustered of buildings at edges Pasture and arable fields Some horse fields Farmsteads Lasham settlement	Conservation Area: Lasham Conservation Area within area Shalden Conservation Area lies nearby to the east	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Field trees	Landscape features of CA: Trees hedges and walls. CA is surrounded by open countryside which heightens the rural nature of the CA.	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows, some thick in places	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns and cottages Small rural settlement of Lasham set on a small hill Building associated with Lasham Airfield including large scale sheds and hangars Vernacular buildings	Accessibility by public footpath: Limited footpath network
Woodland and copses: Large blocks of ancient woodland across area Some blocks of plantation woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland provide setting for numerous listed buildings with a concentration at Lasham settlement including grade II* Lasham House	Open access areas: Shelden Green in north-east of the area
Wetland and meadow: None known	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Gliding Centre at Lasham Airfield Home Farm (woodland trust) – public access
Common land: Shelden Green in north-east of the area	Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads and cottages Lasham is a small dispersed village which has grown up around a Church and farms and is set on a small hill and nucleated around rural lane crossroads characteristic of the settlement pattern of the area	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover, more enclosed in east and west. Hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
		open fields and large open area of Lasham Airfield a high point.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable Extensive areas of semi improved grassland at Lasham Airfield	Cultural associations: None known	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with a mosaic of fields interlocked with woodland blocks, particularly in the east with irregular and regular boundaries and a strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape. Lasham Airfield contrasts with this pattern forming an open area with linear run ways
PHI/Phase 1 records: Deciduous Woodland Wood pasture and parkland at Burkham House	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Numerous blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland and ancient replanted woodland across the area Numerous SINC fall within the area: New Copse, Hovena Copse, New Inn Copse, East Common Wood (south), Lasham Wood, Rogussen's Row, Gason Wood, Withey Copse, Shrubs Copse, Shalden Green, Stubbins and Southlease Copses, Wigdell Copse, Heathcrafts Copse, Fosters Copse and Foster's Row Wood.		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Contains small dispersed settlement of Lasham located on a small hill Shalden village lies nearby to the east contained by blocks of woodland</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees with some more open boundaries in places.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic chalk landscape continuing eastwards Characteristic long views are across open fields to a wooded or open skyline Contains Lasham Airfield which has urbanising influences. Open airfield and departs from wider landscape pattern</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Contains Lasham in the middle of the area which is a small rural village nucleated around rural lane crossroads Shalden to the east is a small rural village nucleated around rural lane crossroads similar to Lasham village.</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas Lasham Airfield – former wartime airfield Basingstoke and Alton Light Railway crossed the area</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: Footpaths connect to the wider footpath network including connecting Lasham with Shalden village in the east</p>

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Lasham Conservation Area Guidance Note

- Lasham is described as a small rural, quiet and informal settlement positioned on a small hill amongst fields and open countryside originally concentrated in a triangle area in the vicinity of the pond and Church. The crossroads by the Church are described as still being the focal point in the village.
- The notes states: *'the random layout of the buildings within their own grounds together with the trees, hedges, walls and the proximity of the village to field and open countryside heighten the rural nation of Lasham'*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3d.3 Shalden to Holybourne Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	21.05.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3d Lasham Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	Forms part of the setting of the South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) – eastern end wooded, therefore views limited Forms an important backdrop in views from the River Wey valley (local area 4b.1 and 4b.2) and Alton and Holybourne settlement St Swithun’s Way to the south-east and local PRoWs Local views from conservation areas at Holybourne, Alton and Shalden including valued views identified in conservation area character appraisals Views from Anstey conservation area are limited by vegetation Treloar College Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow, woodland cover and topography Occasional views from A31 - views often screened by trees Alton – views of southern and eastern end of the area visible Users of Alton Golf Club Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges Alton Flood Meadow – area of open space for informal recreation</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, including St Swithun’s Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Golfers</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP – on high ground to south and east including SDNP Landmark 5 Kings Johns Hill. Long views from high ground across Wey Valley Holybourne and Alton including their conservations areas Built form within Alton on elevated ground Long views across open fields to wooded or open skylines Treloar College</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Nearby area of SDNP is not as popular as some areas of the SDNP St Swithun’s Way is a promoted, long-distance footpath 4 small conservation areas Local roads are generally quiet, busier around Alton Small number of houses within area Large number of houses within built up area of Alton adjacent to south</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Church spire of Holy Rood, Holybourne at eastern end and Shalden Church from nearby roads and PRow</p> <p>Views to the church spire in Alton from Flood Meadows</p> <p>Long views from Greenfields to the north of Alton (area for informal recreation)</p>		
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area including near the edge of Alton</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground notably in the east of the area across valley and towards the SDNP</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Church spire of Holy Rood, Holybourne and Shalden Church</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Large scale rolling complex landform, dissected by dry valleys Highest point of the area reaches 218m AOD in its north east corner dropping broadly southwards towards the River Wey valley to around 100m AOD at the southern end of the area</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Flint and brick walls Various to back gardens</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area locally affected by some road noise close to A339</p>
<p>Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Historic parks: Shalden Manor post 1810 Park, Shalden Lodge garden, Clover Farm garden, Will Hall Farm garden. Sunken lanes Remnant watercress beds along River Wey HLC: Predominantly a mix of large wavy fields and small parliamentary fields interspersed with woodland of varying ages and a small area of downland interspersed with woodland of varying ages. Some small wavy fields between Antsy Lane and New Odiham Lane</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Overhead power lines in east (limited impact) Telecommunications mast in adjacent local area 3d.3 on high ground to the north-east of the area Car parking area north of Treloar College, Holybourne within local area 4b.1 Some urbanising influences of Alton in the south particularly where the settlement edge is visible on elevated ground</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominately Grade 3 agricultural land Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland features associated with historic parks including parkland trees and avenues at Shalden Manor</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms</p>
<p>Water features: Source of the River Wey chalk river and spring Ponds</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture and arable fields Golf course – Alton Golf Club Farmsteads Shalden settlement and linear settlement along Old Odiham Road and Anstey Lane</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Shalden Conservation Area within area Small part of Alton and Holybounre Conservation Areas fall within area Anstey (Alton) Conservation Area lies nearby to the south</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Riverside trees – particularly willows - along River Wey and associated with ponds and tributary courses Some tree belts</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Hedges, trees and setting of pasture, meadow and wooded slopes at Shalden Important views of the skyline including to Church spire in Alton</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows, some thick in places</p>	<p>Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns Vernacular buildings</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Crossed by St Swithun's Way at south-east end Good footpath network</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Large blocks of ancient woodland across area Some blocks of plantation woodland</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland provide setting for numerous listed buildings with concentrations at Shalden including grade II* Manor Farmhouse and at Will Hall Garden setting at Manor Farmhouse</p>	<p>Open access areas: None</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Wet grassland and flood meadows adjacent to river, Some grass field margins to arable fields Areas of semi-improved grassland Area of chalk grassland south-west of Brockham Hill Barn</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Alton Golf course Allotments Alton Flood Meadow – area of open space for informal recreation Greenfields to the north of Alton – area for informal recreation and includes a play area, kick-about area and BMX track.</p>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads Linear settlement along the rural Old Odiam Road and Upper Anstey Lane including detached dwellings in generous plots extends north of Alton towards Goldon Pot - creating the impression of a more continuously developed area along this route. Shalden is a small dispersed village which has grown up around a Church, manor house and farms The settlement of Alton is focused on the valley floor</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character and character of conservation areas</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover provides enclosure. Hedgerows also provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open fields.</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: Arable Areas of amenity grass at golf course set in woodland</p>	<p>Cultural associations: None known</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with a mosaic of fields and woodland blocks with irregular and regular boundaries and a strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland calcareous grassland (south of Brockham Hill Barn) Floodplain Grazing Marsh adjacent to River Wey Deciduous Woodland</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: None known</p>	
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Numerous blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland and ancient replanted woodland across the area Numerous SINC fall within the area: Brockham Hill Down, Row Wood, Ledgefield Plantation, Great Hankins Copse, Shalden Park Wood, Gregory's Wood, Pancake Copse, Applesome Wood, Little South Wood, South Wood, Shalden, Great Wood, Alton, Hungry Copse.</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement:

Area largely lies on high ground to the north of Alton and Holybounre with the southern end extending down into the lower valley slopes and contains part of the valley floor adjacent to Alton including the source of the River Wey which runs eastwards through Alton . The settlement of Alton is focused on the valley floor and the area contributes to the close containment of Alton within a hollow.

Character of the urban edge:

Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees.

The urban edge of Alton is also generally has good landscape edges however the nature of the undulating topography increases the visual impact of houses particularly where they extend up onto higher ground.

The area forms an important back drop to these settlements and their conservation areas (where they occur) contributing to their landscape setting.

Presence in a floodplain:

Yes – small area along River Wey

Relationship with adjacent wider countryside:

Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic chalk landscape above and contrasting with the Wey Valley

Contains a small area of the valley bottom of the River Wey, including the source of the River Wey, and lower slopes of the northern valley side

Characteristic long views from high ground across Wey Valley to the south and SDNP

Southern end is partially influenced by the urban edge of Alton

Character of adjacent village(s):

Stark contrast with Alton urban area which has a regular compact, higher density and regular townscape pattern. Linear settlement along Old Odiham Road has some urbanising characteristics while Shalden village retains its historic character.

Historic links with the wider area if known:

Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas

Ecological links with the wider area if known:

Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network

Wey River

Recreational links with the wider area:

Crossed by St Swithun's Way at south-east end

Footpaths crossing area connects nearby large built up area of Alton and smaller settlement to wider landscape

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Shalden Conservation Area Guidance Note

- Shalden is described as a dispersed settlement that has evolved along a steep meandering road. The village is described as rural village in a traditional vernacular style set amongst the surrounding wooded slopes, pastures and meadows with views across to them in places. Most buildings are described as being set back from the road, contained within large grounds by flint and brick walls with mature trees and hedges. The boundaries are noted as creating either a sense of narrowness and enclosure or openness at various points along the road where vistas revealed.

Alton Conservation Area (town centre) Guidance Leaflet (1996)

- The roofscape and skyline are noted as an important feature of the town
- Important views to Church spire and Cedar Trees on Vicarage Hill from Flood Meadows are noted as key features of the skyline

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3d.4 Froyle and Bentley Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	21.05.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3d Lasham Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	Forms part of the setting of the South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) – eastern end wooded, therefore views limited Forms an important backdrop in views from the River Wey valley (local area 4b.1 and 4b.2) St Swithun’s Way and local PRoWs Local views from edges of conservation areas at Holybourne, Upper Froyle, Lower Froyle, Bentley, including valued views identified in conservation area character appraisals Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Trains on line between Alton / Bentley and Farnham – views largely limited by trees and / or landform. Some isolated homes, farms and settlement edges</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, including St Swithun’s Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP on high ground to south including SDNP Landmark 5 Kings Johns Hill. Wooded ridge of Alice Holt Forest and Holt Pound Inclosure at east end. Long views from high ground across Wey Valley Upper Froyle, Lower Froyle and Bentley including their conservations areas Long views across open fields to wooded or open skylines Long views across open countryside to the north from northern edge of area</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Holt Pound Inclosure is not as popular as some areas of the SDNP St Swithun’s Way is a promoted, long-distance footpath 4 small conservation areas Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlements Small number of houses</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places open farmland has limited vegetation structure.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline?</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors):</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Yes – high ground within northern and western part of the area	A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park	
Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground in the north across valley and towards the SDNP		
Landmark features: Oast houses		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Large scale rolling landform, dissected by dry valleys High ground in the west rising to 225 m AOD dropping south and eastwards towards the River Wey valley</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Brick walls Various to back gardens</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area locally affected by small chalk pit to north of Lower Froyle Some road noise close to A31</p>
<p>Geological features: Numerous small disused pits scattered across the area Active small chalk pit to north of Lower Froyle</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Roman Road (course of) crosses far western end of area. Historic parks: Jenkyn Place formal garden, Bury Court garden Historic earthworks and tumulus along in north of area Sunken lanes including Hole Lane which forms the northern approach to Bentley A Medieval motte and bailey castle excavated in 1979 situated in the north of Bentley Parish HLC: Predominantly small parliamentary fields and large wavy fields in the east of the area with a mix of small parliamentary, parliamentary and medium irregular assarts and copses with wavey boundaries interspersed with woodland of varying ages</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Solar Farm at Cheeks Farm Pylons and power lines in east and west Telecommunications masts on high ground to the north of the area</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominately Grade 3 agricultural land Freely draining lime-rich and slightly acid loamy soils</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland features at Jenkyn Place and Bury Court garden Lime avenue between Bury Court and St Mary's Church</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms</p>
<p>Water features: Ponds</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture and arable fields Vineyard Jenkyn Place</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None within area</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Farmsteads Chalk pit north of Lower Froyle	Lower and Upper Froyle Bentley conservation areas are in close proximity to the south	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts	Landscape features of CA: None within area	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows, some thick in places	Built form: Low density of dispersed settlement including farmsteads with associated barns and traditional Oast houses Vernacular buildings Some converted farm buildings Substantial buildings at Pax Hill Care Home	Accessibility by public footpath: Crossed by St Swithun's Way Limited footpath network
Woodland and copses: Large blocks of ancient woodland across area Some blocks of plantation woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland provide setting for numerous listed buildings which are largely focused in farmsteads Church of St Mary grade II* Jenkyn Place – garden setting	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: Grass field margins to arable field Areas of semi-improved grassland Areas of unimproved chalk grassland	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Earthwork at Penley in north-east of area	Recreational areas: None
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Trees and hedgerows within gardens of houses contribute to landscape character	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A strong pattern of woodland cover, more enclosed in west. Hedgerows provide enclosure to varying degrees across the area. Elements of openness within larger open fields.
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations:	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Pax Hill House family home of Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout Movement. For many years camps were held in the grounds of the house (source: Bentley Neighbourhood Plan, 2016).	Complex topography with a mosaic of fields interlocked with woodland blocks with irregular and regular boundaries and a strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape
BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland calcareous grassland Deciduous Woodland	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Numerous blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland and ancient replanted woodland across the area. Numerous SINC fall within the area: Gully copse, Steers Copse, Locks Grove, High Wood & Associated copses, Froyle Quarry, Crest Hill Farm Copse, Crest Hill, Highnam Copse, Gaston Cope/Great Wood/Shorlands Wood, Hawkins Wood & Stowell Copse, Fielders & Shrub Croft Copses/Ham Wood, Spollycombe Copse, Round Wood, Peakham Copse, Holybourne Down North and Ledgefield Planation.		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement:

Area lies on high ground to the north of a string of nucleated settlements on the lower valley slopes (Bentley, Lower Froyle, Upper Froyle and Holybourne).

Character of the urban edge:

Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees.

The area forms an important back drop to these settlements and their conservation areas (where they occur) contributing to their landscape setting.

Presence in a floodplain:

No

Relationship with adjacent wider countryside:

Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of an area of characteristic chalk landscape above and contrasting with the Wey Valley

Characteristic long views from high ground across Wey Valley to the south and SDNP

Ancient lanes and trackways crossing the area connect farmsteads and settlements

Character of adjacent village(s):

Not immediately adjacent to any villages

Historic links with the wider area if known:

Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas

Some buildings reflect the hop growing/brewing industries

Ecological links with the wider area if known:

Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network

Recreational links with the wider area:

Crossed by St Swithun's Way

Footpaths crossing area connects nearby settlement to wider landscape

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Bentley Character Appraisal and Management Plan (2014)

- The Conservation Area Character Appraisal identifies significant views out of the conservation area, from its western end, towards the local area
- *'The settlement was first established in a clearing in the Alice Holt forest on mostly fairly flat and low lying land with gently undulating hills rising to the north-west. The name 'Bentley' means a grass clearing in the forest.*
- *The village has gradually evolved... through its association with the following important routes-*
 - *the ridge-way north of the village used by the Phoenicians and their reputed association with trading Cornish tin;*
- *Views into and out of the Conservation Area add to the character of the area and the connection of the village to its surroundings.*

Upper Froyle Conservation Area Guidance Note

- *The position of this elongated village running virtually north to south along a gradual gradient, provides long distance views into and out of the village*

Lower Froyle Conservation Area Guidance Note

The setting of Lower Froyle Conservation Area is between gently sloping hills, and the surrounding tree lined slopes, pastures and meadows provide a delightful backdrop to the village

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3e.1 Ropley Dean Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	16.07.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3e Ropley Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Open views from local roads and A31– sometimes restricted by hedgerow, woodland cover and topography Some isolated homes, farms and Ropley and Ropley Dean settlement St Swithun’s Way long-distance path from nearby to the south/south-east Limited views from Watercress Line – partly within cutting Limited views from SDNP (to the south) however northern high ground of area visible in long views from Soame’s Lane within SDNP Glimpse views from high ground to the west of Four Marks Partial views from high ground around Ropley settlement National cycle route 23 along A31</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, including St Swithun’s Way long-distance path Drivers Residents Users of the Watercress Line Cyclists along national cycle route</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows and trees is generally strong, this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long panoramic views from high ground including from Bighton Hill and around Court Lane (360 degree views) across undulating countryside including to elevated rural countryside in the SDNP to the south Long views across open undulating fields to wooded and open skylines Views to dispersed settlement within Ropley set in trees Views to the roofline of large scale barns on elevated ground off Bighton Hill Road in the north-west Watercress Line</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Good network of PRoW within SDNP Local roads are generally quiet, busier along A31 Small number of houses Good network of PRoW around and linking to Ropley Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places there are large more open fields, particularly to the north of Ropley, where mitigation planting could interrupt this existing pattern and open views.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground across the area including from Bighton Hill and around Court Lane (360 degree views)		
Landmark features: None noted		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Undulating, low lying landscape gently sloping down to the west and south The area is approached from the clay plateau by steeply sloping wooded lanes Highest point of the area reaches 150m AOD along the north and east boundary The east of the character area is marked by a mini scarp which represents the edge of the clay capping at its junction with the underlying chalk of this landscape	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Flint and brick walls Various to back gardens	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area locally affected by some road noise close to A31 and intermittent steam trains along heritage railway line (Watercress Line)
Geological features: Some small disused pits in the north of the area	Historic landscapes: Watercress Line crosses the north of the area Sunken lanes HLC: Predominantly large wavy fields with some parliamentary fields in the east and west and an area of ex-downland fields in the east (north-east of Manor Farm) 1 Historic Park: Ropley Lodge	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Limited intrusion from large scale barns in the north west

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Soil quality: Largely classified as Grade 3 agricultural land Predominantly shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone	Parkland features: Parkland features associated Ropley Lodge including parkland trees in open field to the west of Ropley Dean	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms and Watercress Line
Water features: Ponds		
Landcover and land use: Arable fields and pasture/paddocks (generally around the settlement) Farmsteads Area of settlement within Ropley Dean	Conservation Area: None within area, Ropley Dean Conservation Area lies nearby to the south	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Field trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows including beech and elm sucker hedgerows.	Built form: The village of Ropley and Ropley Dean has a dispersed character, along the rural roads. Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and is frequently not visible from rural roads so that the area retains a strong rural quality Some large scale barns	Accessibility by public footpath: The area contains fewer footpaths than the adjacent local area 3e.2 to the south. Footpaths provide linkages between settlements in the area and connect with the wider network, with the route of St. Swithun's Way passing close by to the south
Woodland and copses: Bowers Grove Wood is a large block of deciduous and planation woodland with and area of ancient replanted woodland in the north A small block (Rook Wood) in the north is ancient and semi-natural woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland including small pasture fields contribute to the setting for a number of listed buildings Historic parkland forms the setting of Ropley Lodge Grade II listed building	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: None known	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Watercress Line is a popular tourist attraction

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Relatively sparsely settled with scattered farms with associated barns and cottages close to a linear dispersed pattern of settlement along the rural lanes. This forms a very different pattern to the small, nucleated settlements of other character areas of this type. The local area forms gaps of countryside between and around adjacent settlement contributing to its rural character. Wooded lanes dip down into the character area from the adjacent clay plateau. Narrow rural roads cut through the landscape and form the structure of the linear settlements providing continuity and unity</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and hedgerows which contribute to the landscape</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Woodland cover, hedges, tree lines and topography provide enclosure Elements of openness within larger open fields, particularly to the north of Ropley Woodland and hedgerows form strong edges along the rural lanes and settlement is not always evident when travelling across the area</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: Arable</p>	<p>Cultural associations: Ropley is home of the Hampshire Hunt and according to tradition Ropley supplied the honey for William the Conqueror's Mead.</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with some large open fields with a smaller scale pattern around settlement edges. The strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape.</p>
<p>PHI/Phase 1 records: Deciduous woodland</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: Heritage railway (Watercress Line) crosses area</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Area of ancient replanted woodland in the north (part of Bowers Grove Wood) A small block (Rook Wood) in the north is ancient and semi-natural woodland</p> <p>None within in area however some SINC (woodland) adjacent to the north and east: Hunts Copse Wield Wood</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Landscape sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Within the immediate context of a relatively densely settled area to the south Small settlement of Ropley Dean lies adjacent to the south-west: including an area of settlement to the north A31 in a broadly regular settlement pattern arrangement along the A31, Station Hill and Darvill Road; and a looser arrangement of houses further to the south-west around the A31 and Petersfield Road. Ropley lies adjacent to the south comprising linear settlement in a number of settlement groups along roads with the main cluster around the church</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees with some more open boundaries in places.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of a wider area of characteristic chalk downland mosaic landscape continuing southwards to the SDNP Characteristic long views are across open fields and settlement to a wooded or open skyline The area has a close relationship with the adjacent villages of Ropley and Ropley Dean forming gaps of countryside between and around the linear dispersed settlement groups</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): The villages of Ropley and Ropley Dean have a dispersed character, along the rural roads. Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and is frequently not visible from rural roads so that the area retains a strong rural quality</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas Heritage railway (Watercress Line) crosses area</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: National cycle route 23 runs along A31 Footpaths connect to the wider footpath network including connecting to Ropley in the south-east and the St Swithun's Way long-distance path</p>
<p>Extracts from other relevant evidence: -</p>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3e.2 Ropley Downland Mosaic
Date of area survey:	16.07.2018
Surveyors:	IDT / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun and cloud
LCA:	LCA3e Ropley Downland Mosaic; LCT Downland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	Forms part of the setting of the South Downs National Park (southern end)

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Open views from local roads often restricted by hedgerow, woodland cover and topography Some scatted homes, farms and Ropley and Ropley Dean settlement including from the edges of Ropley's conservation area St Swithun's Way long-distance path crossing the area Possible limited views from Watercress Line – partly within cutting to nearby to the north Some long reaching views into area from SDNP on rising ground to the south Long panoramic views from high ground including from Bighton Hill and around Court Lane (360 degree views) across the undulating countryside of the including to elevated rural countryside in the SDNP to the south Glimpse views from high ground to the west of Four Marks National cycle route 23 along A31 Views from roads and PRoW into the area from adjacent higher land</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, including St Swithun's Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Users of the Watercress Line Cyclists along national cycle route</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows and trees is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Partial views from high ground around Ropley settlement Long views across open undulating fields to wooded and open skylines Views to dispersed settlement within Ropley set in trees Views to the roofline of large scale barns on elevated ground off Bighton Hill Road in the north-west Long views to countryside within the SDNP on high ground to the south</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Good network of PRoW within SDNP Local roads are generally quiet, busier along A31 Small number of houses Good network of PRoW around and linking to Ropley Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Generally good mature tree structure and understorey vegetation with good hedgerow structure. In places there are large more open fields, particularly to the north of Ropley, where mitigation planting could interrupt this existing pattern and open views.</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground across the area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors):</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
	A rural area with expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park	
Panoramic views: Yes – from high ground across the area including from PRow south of Lyeway Lane (360 degree views)		
Landmark features: None noted		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Undulating, low lying landscape gently sloping down to the west The area is approached from the clay plateau by steeply sloping wooded lanes. Highest point of the area reaches 150m AOD along the southern and east boundary Topography to the south seamlessly joins the downland landscape of the SDNP The east of the character area is marked by a mini scarp which represents the edge of the clay capping at its junction with the underlying chalk of this landscape</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail Post and wire Flint and brick walls Various to back gardens</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil area locally affected by some road noise close to A31 and intermittent trains along Watercress Line</p>
<p>Geological features: Some small disused pits in the north of the area</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Sunken lanes HLC: Predominantly small wavy fields in the north with a considerable area of medieval assarts south of Ropley. 4 Historic Parks: Harcombe House, Ropley Grove, Ropley Manor, Ropley House and Lodge</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Limited intrusion from large scale barns outside the area to the north west and small quarry outside the area to the south-east</p>
<p>Soil quality: Largely classified as Grade 3 agricultural land Predominantly shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland features associated the historic parks including parkland trees. Avenue tree planting at Ropley House.</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Serving residential needs and farms and Periodically affected by steam trains along heritage railway line (Watercress Line)</p>
<p>Water features: Ponds</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Arable fields and pasture/paddocks (generally around the settlement) Farmsteads Ropley settlement</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Ropley Dean Conservation Area</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree groups Tree belts Field trees</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Medium and high flint and red brick walls, infrequent uses of cast-iron railings and timber fencing (sometimes painted white) together with the backcloth of a mature landscape of hedging and trees, enhance the overall appearance of the Conservation area</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows including beech and elm sucker hedgerows.</p>	<p>Built form: Area contains dispersed settlement including farms. The adjacent villages of Ropley and Ropley Dean have a dispersed character, along the rural roads. Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and is frequently not visible from rural roads so that the area retains a strong rural quality Collection of medium sized barns at Sylcombe Farm and Home Farm</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: The area contains a good network of PRoW providing linkages between settlements in the area and connecting with the wider network including to the SDNP in the south. The route of St. Swithun's Way passing through the area</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Numerous blocks of woodland in the south a number of which are ancient and semi natural woodland as well as ancient replanted woodland with a mix of plantation and deciduous woodland</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Open farmland including small pasture fields provide setting for a number of listed buildings including Soames Place Grade II* listed building Historic parkland/gardens forms setting to Ropley House Grade II* listed building, Ropley Manor Grade II listed building, Ropley Grove Grade II listed building</p>	<p>Open access areas: Small area of registered common land with village pond near junction with Lyeway Lane and Dunsell's Lane</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: None known</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: None</p>
<p>Common land: Small area of registered common land with village pond near junction with Lyeway Lane and Dunsell's Lane</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Low density of scattered farmsteads and houses around an area relatively densely settled with a linear dispersed pattern of settlement along the rural lanes. This forms a very different pattern to the small, nucleated settlements of other character areas of this type. Wooded lanes dip down into the character area from the adjacent clay plateau.</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	The local area forms gaps of countryside, including small pasture fields, between and around this settlement contributing to its rural character. Narrow rural roads cut through the landscape and form the structure of the linear settlements providing continuity and unity	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and hedgerows which contribute to landscape	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Woodland cover, hedges, tree lines and topography provide enclosure Elements of openness within larger open fields. Woodland and hedgerows form strong edges along the rural lanes and settlement is not always evident when travelling across the area
Other significant vegetation cover: Arable	Cultural associations: Ropley is home of the Hampshire Hunt and according to tradition Ropley supplied the honey for William the Conqueror's Mead.	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Complex topography with some large open fields with a smaller scale pattern around settlement edges. The strong hedgerow network creates a unified landscape.
PHI/Phase 1 records: Deciduous woodland Possible traditional orchard east of Park Lane	Features of cultural importance: None noted	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Numerous blocks of ancient replanted woodland and semi-natural woodland in the south of the area. Numerous SINCs within area: Ropley Wood Harcombe Wood Leyland Wood		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Park Wood Little Down (small area)		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Small settlement of Ropley Dean lies adjacent to the north-west with an area of settlement to the north A31 in a broadly regular settlement pattern arrangement along the A31, Station Hill and Darvill Road and a looser arrangement of houses around the A31 and Petersfield Road. Ropley lies adjacent to the north comprising linear settlement in a number of settlement groups along roads with the main cluster around the church.</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Traditional locally distractive boundary treatments often occur and generally good landscape edges soften built form. Farmsteads are often bound by native hedgerows and trees with some more open boundaries in places.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Shares landscape characteristics and visual links with wider area, forming part of a wider area of characteristic chalk downland mosaic landscape. In the south the landscape of the area seamlessly blends with the undulating chalk downland mosaic landscape of the SDNP to the south, displaying many similar landscape characteristics with this designated landscape with some intervisibility Characteristic long views are across open fields and settlement to a wooded or open skyline The area has a close relationship with the adjacent villages of Ropley and Ropley Dean forming gaps of countryside between and around the linear dispersed settlement groups</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): The villages of Ropley and Ropley Dean have a dispersed character, along the rural roads. Residential development is set within large garden plots and contained by trees and is frequently not visible from rural roads so that the area retains a strong rural quality</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Former small chalk pits where chalk was removed to improve the quality of soils in the more clay and sandy areas</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Woodland blocks and hedgerows link with wider network</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: National cycle route 23 runs along A31 St Swithun's Way long-distance path crosses the area Footpaths connect to the wider footpath network including connecting to nearby settlements and SDNP in the south</p>

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Ropley Conservation Area Guidance Note

- *Church Street winds gently so that different viewpoints are revealed along the way. Most of the house front directly onto the street; this together with the boundary hedges, walls and mature trees, create a strong sense of enclosure.*
- *Boundary walls and hedges and mature trees are important features*
- *The absence of pavements and the range of boundary treatments, including medium and high flint and red brick walls, infrequent uses of cast-iron railings and timber fencing (sometimes painted white) together with the backcloth of a mature landscape of hedging and trees, enhance the overall appearance of the Conservation area*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3f.1 Clanfield
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 3F: Horndean – Clanfield Edge, LCT3: Downland Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 7H South East Hampshire Downs
Landscape designations:	Northern and parts of western boundary adjacent South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the Local Area from: (starting from the north) Windmill Hill (within SDNP): as shown on the Zone of theoretical Visibility (South Downs National Park: view Characterisation and Analysis 2015) views down to local area especially to the south section</p> <p>Green Lane (PRoW) within SDNP – view across to boundary planting around Peel Park Petersfield Lane – limited views across Peel Park due to robust intervening hedgerow, open views to local area to the south and edge of Clanfield South Lane –views across local area limited to gateways Chalton Lane – limited to views across Peel Park Sunderton Lane – views out to west across local area, especially from adjacent residential properties Downhouse Road – occasional view into local area through gap in roadside hedgerow Drift Road – views up towards downland ridge and pylons within local area Southdown Road – open views into local area up to characteristic downland ridge and pylons Roads at right angles to Southdown Road including: Francis Road, Draycote Road, Wodecote Close have open panoramic views down to the local area with White Dirt Farm visible within open arable farmland</p>	<p>Types of viewers: SDNP users Road users Residents Walkers on PRoW Users of Peel Park Users of Recreation Ground</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Large scale open landscape with experience of long views out towards SDNP, screen planting could degrade these views Areas of established field boundaries and enclosure could provide structure for mitigation planting and containment Where there are raw settlement edges, there could be opportunities for improvement</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: From Peel Park, there are open long views out to rolling and wooded downland to the NE within the SDNP</p> <p>Middle section (including recreation ground: South Lane Meadows) – views out to SDNP and open downland ridge to west and built edge of Clanfield,</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): SDNP users (including views from Windmill Hill) The recreation ground is well used Properties along Sunderton Lane overlook local area local area around White Dirt Lane is very overlooked by residential properties towards the east, and partly to the north, as well as vehicle drivers along White Dirt Lane</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Mitigation planting could screen existing views and appreciation of this central area of open downland (around White Dirt Farm)</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>also views to the NE and wooded horizons (within SDNP)</p> <p>Southern section – views out from White Dirt Lane to the south east and settlement edge of Clanfield with housing development clearly visible on valley side. Long views towards Windmill Hill to the NE. Views to the SW of established edge formed by mature trees/shrubs from within garden boundaries of properties off Glamorgan Road. The downland ridge provides separation and screens views of properties along Downhouse Road from White Dirt Lane</p>		
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Within the southern section, there is a local ridge N-S alignment, visible from surrounding area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Northern section - Experiences away from settlement, long un-interrupted views out to adjacent countryside and South Downs National Park</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Southern section: views out to the east and South Downs National Park including Holt Down, Windmill Hill, urban development on the western side of the A3 and far wooded horizons</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Southern section – open downland Windmill Hill (out of local area) to the east</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Typical 'south downland' undulating landform Northern area – slopes in a SW direction Southern area – rises to central rounded ridge	Boundary features other than vegetation: Flint boundary walls with brick copping	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet with background noise of local traffic, birds
Geological features: Southern area – soft rounded hill/ridge typical of chalk downland	Historic landscapes: North of Chalton Lane: Small Parliamentary regular fields with straight boundaries Northern section: Small rectangular fields with wavy boundaries South east section: Medium Parliamentary fields with straight boundaries South West: Small regular Parliamentary fields with straight boundaries	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Over head power lines and pylons Residential development on west facing slope overlooking open area around White Dirt Farm
Soil quality: Grade 3 – Good to moderate	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Light pollution from adjacent open urban areas
Water features: None		
Landcover and land use: Northern section: Large detached properties in gardens, barn conversions. Peel Park – amenity grassland, including skate park, play area and football pitches Large arable fields, smaller hedged grassland/pasture fields South Lane Meadows recreation ground Rumsey Gardens – garden centre Southern section: long rear gardens, small fields/paddocks	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Robust tree belt adjacent the recreation ground and Petersfield Lane	Landscape features of CA: N/A	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Rumsey Garden Centre – western area contains semi mature trees Individual trees in small fields within southern section of local area		
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Northern section: the boundary of the local area with the SDNP is defined by hedgerows with trees The recreation ground is enclosed by robust hedgerows connecting further to more hedgerows as boundaries to adjacent arable fields. Southern section (eastern edge) – lack of road side hedgerows along White Dirt Lane allows views across local area	Built form: Northern section – club house for Peel Park North Lane: large detached properties and barn conversions Southern section – White Dirt Farm Rumsey Gardens – collection of greenhouses and single storey sheds	Accessibility by public footpath: Northern area good connecting PRow across area from east to west Southern section lack of PRow, except smaller link on NE corner Generally, lack of PRow to wider countryside and SDNP
Woodland and copses: Very few, except within the southern local area – overgrown nursery trees have created a small woodland at Rumsey Garden designated as BAP woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Manor Farm House, Clanfield: Grade II listed is set with large garden bordering the SDNP	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: Meadow east of South Lane Meadow	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Two areas: Peel Park with football pitches and skate park, play area; South Lane Meadows (recreational area), includes an open area of grass with play area and central cricket pitch
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Northern section is enclosed on three sides by Clanfield. To the east, Sunderton Lane includes a row of detached and semi-detached properties with large gardens, then higher density development beyond. To the west is the historic core of Clanfield with a number of listed buildings, which includes part of the local area along its eastern edge.	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	The newer sections of Clanfield evolved with ribbon development and then later infill development behind, often with a reduction of rear gardens. However, there are sections of road, where there is still only ribbon development on one side (Drift Lane), allowing open views across open countryside to the south	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: East edge of the village of Clanfield: large gardens with mature trees, softens settlement edge as would be seen from areas within the adjacent SDNP and approach along North Lane Long rear gardens of properties off Downhouse Road along the western edge of local area provide a soft settlement edge, although visibility of this edge is limited from within local area	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Large open landscape, with smaller fields/paddocks along western edge (east of Downhouse Road). Views out to enclosing downland to the west with long views to local hills – Windmill Hill to the east
Other significant vegetation cover: None	Cultural associations: None	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: This local area provides a downland setting and separation of the historic centre of Clanfield with the rest of Clanfield to the east Development along Downhouse Road is set in a dry valley separate from the rest of Clanfield with a different landscape character
BAP/Phase 1 records: Small deciduous woodland at Rumsey Garden designated as BAP woodland	Features of cultural importance: None	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: None		
<i>Other information</i>		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/low	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Clanfield
Character of the urban edge: Originally ribbon development of predominantly bungalows with long rear gardens (starting 1930), then further later 20 th century infill development behind increased density of housing within area. Western edge is of a lower density, with a mix of larger properties retaining long rear gardens and small paddocks.
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Good open views to open downland within SDNP to the east and west
Character of adjacent village(s): Clanfield – nucleated form at junction of 4 roads, with 8 No listed buildings set in slight depression/valley. Additional 20 th century development on periphery with some raw edges to adjacent open arable landscape. Borders to the west, north and eastern edges by SDNP. Flint used for walls and boundary walls. Includes a mix of building styles with thatch cottages and late 20 th century infill development including brick and semi-detached bungalows in an open setting.
Historic links with the wider area if known: Clanfield developed as a farming settlement on the edge of the Forest of Bere
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None
Recreational links with the wider area: None, but local area has good views out to the SDNP
Extracts from other relevant evidence:

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3F.2 Land north of Horndean
Date of area survey:	12.06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 3F: Horndean – Clanfield Edge, LCT3: Downland Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 7H South East Hampshire Downs
Landscape designations:	Local Nature Reserves- Catherington (LNR) Conservation Areas - Catherington South Downs National Park - adjacent

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Windmill Hill (within SDNP): as shown on the Zone of theoretical Visibility (South Downs National Park: view Characterisation and Analysis 2015) views down to local area</p> <p>Monarch's Way from the west, views down to Lovedean Way within local area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Walkers on PRoW Drivers of cars Residents Users of Nature Reserves</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Good opportunities, within areas where there is a robust structure of hedgerows, this can be further developed, where the landscape is more open, mitigation planting could improve the area, where the settlement edge is raw</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views from PRoW on eastern edge of Catherington (adjacent church), south towards sea Views towards Windmill Hill to the NE Views from the junction of Day Lane and Lovedean Lane out to the NW to open countryside within the SDNP Views from western edge (of local area) out to the west into SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): SDNP users including Windmill Hill Good network of PRoW within local area including Monarch's Way (which transects across local area towards the south)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: In places compatible with landscape character and could improve settlement edge of Horndean</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, the northern area rises forming part of the skyline for views from the south Views to the east from Catherington Lane (under overhead power lines with pylons) across to rising ground within the local area</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Experience away from urban settlements, with areas of countryside containing features with a downland rural landscape character Historic character of Catherington, expectations of historic buildings with uncluttered historic settings</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: From the north adjacent All Saints Church, there are dramatic panoramic views southwards</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Windmill Hill (outside Local Area) All Saints Church, Catherington</p>		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Loosely a plateau area which then descends down two scarp slopes: the east scarp slope (Stubbins Down) and west scarp slope is Catherington Down (outside of local area and within South Downs National Park). A low ridge across the plateau is demarcated by the village of Catherington with a high point to the north of the local area at 131m AOD (just north of All Saints Church)</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Brick and semi coarsed flint walls both with brick coping</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Good to the west, noise increases to the east</p>
<p>Geological features: Stubbins Down – example of a scarp slope a feature of chalk downland. Rest of the area typical gently undulating chalk downland</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Eastern section (between Catherington and west side of Clanfield): Medium irregular assarted fields and copses with wavy boundaries Western section: (between northern edge of Horndean to the southern boundary of the SDNP): Small irregular assarted fields intermixed with woodland Yoells Copse: Pre1810 wood pasture West of Lovedean lane: Large fields with wavy boundaries</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Overhead cables with pylons Northern edge of Horndean, the settlement edge is quite raw against the local area</p>
<p>Soil quality: Grade 3 - Good to moderate</p>	<p>Parkland features: Large gardens/small parklands associated with St Catherines and Catherington House (in Catherington) provide a range of mature trees</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Glow from the south of urban area of Horndean The woodland at Stubbins Down reduces light pollution from adjacent Clanfield</p>
<p>Water features: None</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Small scale matrix of fields/paddocks of grassland concentrated mainly to the west of Catherington Lane with larger fields (some arable) to the east.</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Catherington Conservation Area</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Isolated properties to the west include a caravan storage site which covers a large area west of Catherington Lane, with a scarp yard further to the north</p> <p>Catherington village a linear development along a local ridge with intermittent housing and gaps formed by fields</p>		
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees:</p> <p>Northern edge of Horndean east of Catherington Lane</p> <p>Adjacent Crouch Lane, overgrown hedgerows have formed woodland belts</p> <p>To the west of Lovedean Lane, tree belts/overgrown hedgerows connect to small woodland copses</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA:</p> <p>Flint buildings and boundary flint walls with brick coping</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:</p> <p>To the west there are a good network of robust hedgerows surrounding small /medium sized fields. Mature hedgerow trees form a feature</p>	<p>Built form:</p> <p>Village of Catherington, low density residential intermittent ribbon development along Catherington Lane, with scattering of individual businesses (scarp yard, caravan storage), located beyond settlement edge to the west.</p> <p>Overhead pylons transect area in an east west alignment</p> <p>Hamlet on Lovedean Lane: Cluster of traditional buildings including flint</p> <p>Low density ribbon development (predominantly bungalows) on New Road and Day Lane, with long rear gardens</p> <p>Individual detached larger properties within western section of Local area</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath:</p> <p>Good network of public footpaths including the Monarch's Way leading to the west and the South Downs National Park</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Woodland and copses: Stubbins Down (located on the east side), Yoells Copse and James's Copse at Lovedean (southern edge)</p> <p>Disused chalk pits are a feature of the area and often become overgrown and form a small woodland copse (three identified within western section)</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: 9No listed buildings within Catherington Conservation Area, including St Catherines, Catherington House and three tombs within the cemetery including Sir Charles Napier (naval officer 1786-1860) 2No Listed buildings in Horndean</p>	<p>Open access areas: None within local area however adjacent Catherington Downs (an area of open access) within South Downs National Park</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Grass meadows are a feature of the eastern area including Parsonage Field (west side of Catherington)</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Parsonage Field (west of Catherington) Local Nature Reserves (Yoells Copse and Catherington Lith at Stubbins Down)</p>
<p>Common land: None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Catherington located on top of a hill is a linear settlement along Catherington Lane New Road – ribbon development characterised by bungalows with long rear gardens A cluster of buildings at the hamlet at junction of Lovedean Lane and Day Lane</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Catherington contains a number of detached residential properties set within larger gardens/parkland. Also, cemetery of all Saints Church contains mature boundary trees New Road (Horndean) – long rear gardens with mature trees North side of Horndean – a mix of shorter rear gardens and properties facing onto open countryside Southdown Road (Stubbins Down) – long rear gardens extend into the woodland on Stubbins Down</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Within eastern area, elevated and panoramic views give strong sense of openness. Towards the west, views are more enclosed with an irregular landform creating intimate valleys along with a mature vegetation pattern of hedgerows and woodlands</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover:</p>	<p>Cultural associations:</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern:</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
None	Catherington Lith (at Stubbins Down) – during the WWII used for evacuation plots for people from Portsmouth, also now home to the Living Woodland Fair each year in May	Towards the west, a good matrix of hedgerows and woodlands, which becomes more open towards the east Catherington village a linear settlement Stubbins Down woodland developed on steep scarp slope
BAP/Phase 1 records: Some areas of woodland Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland including the long woodland belt (Stubbins Down) adjacent Clanfield, a woodland within the village Catherington – north of the school, 8No small woodlands to the west and the two larger woodland copses: James's Copse and Yoells Copse also to the west. There area also two areas of Priority Habitat: good quality semi improved grassland	Features of cultural importance: All Saints Church	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Semi-Natural Ancient woodland: Stubbins Down (part of the woodland); a belt of woodland to the west of the Caravan park and Yoells Copse Ancient replanted woodland: James's Copse		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Horndean and south section of Clanfield
Character of the urban edge: Horndean: irregular in shape and also with some stretches with mature boundary vegetation and other sections more visibly open Clanfield to the east: the mature adjacent woodland on Stubbins Down screens this urban edge
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Due to the small scale irregular topography views to the west and the adjacent open countryside (in particular within the SDNP) are limited, however the western boundary of the local area aligns along the boundary of the SDNP (and a PRoW), which will allow some inter-visibility. However, physically the local area continues across to the west into the SDNP and the open access area on Catherington Down. There are also numerous PRoW across from the local area to the SDNP Stubbins Down continues undeveloped to the north
Character of adjacent village(s): The boundary of the settlement of Catherington is defined by mature trees and vegetation which in places frames and provides a rural setting for the buildings
Historic links with the wider area if known: Monarch's Way
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Adjacent Catherines Down
Recreational links with the wider area: Monarch's Way Horndean: a number of PRoW lead out of Horndean connecting to a wider network of PRoW and within the SDNP Adjacent to Catherines Down, with access (car parking) from local area Western edge of Clanfield has access to PRoW network

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Catherington Conservation Area: Study and Character Appraisal 2006

Topography, views and vistas Catherington is a small village located on the top of a hill. Its position on high ground provides far reaching views across the surrounding countryside and in the gaps between the buildings. Horndean is located to the south of the village with Clanfield to the north. The A3 motorway is located in the valley to the east, with open countryside to the west providing a rural backdrop into which the village merges.

The Catherington Conservation Area forms a tight boundary around the village and the loosely spaced buildings with associated grounds. The overall layout of the village is characterised in a linear form of development that runs along Catherington Lane, merging into the landscape with an overriding presence of mature trees, hedges and small gardens.

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	3F.3 Land adjacent Broadway Lane, Horndean
Date of area survey:	12.06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 3F: Horndean – Clanfield Edge, LCT3: Downland Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 7H South East Hampshire Downs
Landscape designations:	North and part of eastern section adjacent South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Views into the local area from: From the boundary of the SDNP Open countryside and PRow to the west Western boundary of local area in sections only defined by borough boundary, with no landscape feature on ground, therefore creates inter-visibility across fields	Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Walkers of PRow Monarch's Way Road users (Broadway Lane and Day Lane, Residents	Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Medium scale arable farmland, provides an open landscape with a large-scale network of hedgerows and woodlands, limited opportunities for mitigation due to openness of landscape
Views out of the local area to: Adjacent open countryside to the west and south east	Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Expected popularity of Monarch's Way as leads to SDNP Users of roads accessing SDNP	Impacts of mitigation: Loss of open unsettled landscape and views across local area Within setting of SDNP
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Open countryside with little development, although degraded by overhead cables and pylons	
Panoramic views: Out towards open countryside to the west		
Landmark features: None		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Gently sloping from 115m AOD down to 45m AOD in a NS direction, becoming flatter to the south	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire agricultural fences Flint with brick coping wall along boundary of Hinton Daubnay (adjacent local area)	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Drone noise adjacent substation, no other noise
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Ancient woodland around substation Disused chalk pits HHLTC: Central section: Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries Southern section: Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosures)	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Overhead cables and Pylons converge towards the substation visually dominating the landscape
Soil quality: Grade 3- Good to moderate	Parkland features: None Although local area adjacent Hinton Daubnay – large house in parkland within SDNP to the east	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Away from light pollution
Water features: None		
Landcover and land use: Large arable fields with some smaller fields of pasture adjacent farmsteads and properties Area of paddocks north of substation Area of solar panels within field adjacent eastern boundary	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Woodland belt around substation and adjacent Broadway Lane Limited individual trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:	Built form: Large substation with overhead pylons congregating Individual farmsteads and detached houses	Accessibility by public footpath: 4 PRoW transect area in a loosely east west alignment

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Tall robust hedgerows adjacent lanes, enclose creating tunnel effect. Smaller hedgerows as boundaries for arable fields. Mature hedgerow trees		
Woodland and copses: Disused small chalk pits demarcated within landscape as woodland copse Woodland on NE side of substation	Setting of listed buildings: Ludmore Cottages, Broadway Lane, Grade II Listed building – at northern end of local area	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: None	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Contains the Monarch's Way and other PRow
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads and individual detached properties	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees within gardens and boundary vegetation partially screen properties from adjacent views	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: PRow across open farmland with long views contrast with the more enclosed character created by roadside vegetation along the lanes
Other significant vegetation cover: None	Cultural associations: Disused chalk pits	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Rural, mainly arable landscape, with occasional cluster of buildings framed and partially enclosed by trees. Dominated by overhead pylons converging at the substation, which the substation boundary woodland provides some screening. Solar panels partly visible reflects a modern landscape
BAP/Phase 1 records: Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland adjacent substation	Features of cultural importance: Remains of chalk pits a feature of the SDNP and the local area	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Ancient woodland: two areas adjacent substation		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/low		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: New Road linear ribbon development, to the east
Character of the urban edge: Low density linear development along New Road, with long rear gardens
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Continuous open countryside to north, east and west. Loosely links to village (Anmore) at tip of southern section Adjacent SDNP, provides rural setting to adjacent Hinton Daubnay House within SDNP
Character of adjacent village(s): Anmore – nuclear settlement around junction of Anmore Road and Stoke Road New Road – linear ribbon development of mainly detached properties with long rear gardens
Historic links with the wider area if known: History of chalk excavation with remnant chalk pits
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None
Recreational links with the wider area: Contains roads leading to the SDNP Monarch's Way transects northern part of local area Three other PRoW cut across local area providing links to the east and west towards the SDNP
Extracts from other relevant evidence -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	4b.1 Alton to Bentley, north of A31
Date of area survey:	18.05.18
Surveyors:	AG / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA4b Northern Wey Valley; LCT4 Chalk Valley Systems Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 3F Wey Valley
Landscape designations:	Within setting of South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) – eastern end wooded, therefore views limited Adjacent countryside on high ground to north Valley bottom, south of A31 (local area 4b.2) St Swithun's Way and local PRoWs Local views from edges of conservation areas at Holybourne, Upper Froyle, Lower Froyle, Bentley A31 (often enclosed – intermittent open views just south and north-east of Holybourne, north-east of Upper Froyle, south of Bentley, south of Northbrook) Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Trains on line between Alton / Bentley and Farnham – views largely limited by trees and / or landform. Some isolated homes and settlement edges Localised views from Treloar College and Eggar's School</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists and visitors Walkers on rural PRoWs, including St Swithun's Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Train travellers Residents People within school / college</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP – including to Landmark 5 King John's Hill on high ground to south-east and wooded ridge of Holt Pound Inclosure at east end. Downland to north provides backdrop to views north Veolia depot south-east of A31 between Holybourne and Upper Froyle</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Holt Pound Inclosure is not as popular as some areas of the SDNP St Swithun's Way is a promoted, long-distance footpath 4 small conservation areas A31 is a busy road Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlements and near to A31 Relatively low volume of trains Small number of houses College and school busy at times</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views across and along the valley, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – High ground along area's northern edge</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors):</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
	A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park, reduced slightly around settlements, and along road corridor; views valued by local community	
Panoramic views: Generally limited by landform and woodland		
Landmark features: Spire of Holy Rood church, Holybourne		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Valley side – generally smooth and gentle slopes, with indented valleys and coombes creating variation particularly around the Froyles and north-east of Bentley - an integral feature of character Some localised artificial landform along the road</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Predominantly agricultural post and wire, post and rail Brick/stone walls associated with buildings, particularly around older buildings and older parts of settlements Weldmesh back of Treloar College/Eggars</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Tranquil away from A31 and settlements Railway – relatively infrequent and often contained by woodland</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: No Registered Parks but a number of historic parklands (including Northbrook, Jenkyn Place and Treloar School) Mix of enclosure pattern, with mostly recent enclosures; some early enclosures north and west of Bentley and designed landscapes around Treloar School and Northbrook</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Few detractors and largely tranquil Highways infrastructure Some pylons Trains – relatively infrequent and often contained by woodland</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 2 in the west and Grade 3 in the east with a small area of Grade 4 east of Bentley</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland trees particularly in west and around Froyle Pollarded poplar avenue at West End Farmhouse</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Alton and villages; roads largely unlit</p>
<p>Water features: Streams Ponds, including on-stream ponds, dew ponds and ponds associated with historic landscapes or farms</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Generally arable, with some pasture often on lower slopes and around some settlements (e.g east of Upper Froyle and south of Willey Place). Scattered equestrian use. Some playing fields and village greens in and around settlements.</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Anstey (adjacent to local area) Bentley Lower Froyle Upper Froyle Holybourne (largely within settlement area)</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Streamside trees associated with ponds and tributary courses</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Anstey CA: forms north-eastern entrance to Alton</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Some tree belts associated with stream Individual field and parkland trees	Bentley CA: open space to south-west defines the westerly entrance to the village, in combination with listed buildings facing onto it; Broad Flood (pond with mature trees surrounding); small fields forming setting of the Old Rectory – most of these open parts of the CA are outside of the settlement boundary; mature trees. Lower Froyle CA: pond at corner of Husseys Lane; open fields between houses, with occasional vistas from road; buildings set back from the road; brick and stone boundary walls; mature trees and hedging. Upper Froyle CA: long distance views into and out of the village; buildings interspersed with fields. Holybourne CA: church spire seen from wider landscape; narrow lanes leading off of London Road with flint brick and stone walls; mature trees providing a framework for the historic buildings.	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Yes – generally strong hedgerow framework	Built form: Isolated farms, small settlements, edge of Alton / Holybourne	Accessibility by public footpath: Generally good network including long distance trails
Woodland and copses: Yes, particularly in the east, including several blocks of ancient woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Area forms part of open fields around a number of listed buildings with concentrations within the conservation areas.	Open access areas: N/A
Wetland and meadow: None known	Scheduled Monuments: Cuckoo's Corner Roman Site SM, Neatham – no information is available and there appears to be no evidence on the ground – the Holybourne recreation field sits on the site	Recreational areas: Recreation grounds associated with settlements and north of Treloar College / Eggars
Common land: None known	Settlement pattern: Much of the area is unsettled	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	<p>Small settlements of Upper Froyle, Bentley (both with historic linear pattern), Holybounre associated with valley bottom / road</p> <p>Lower Froyle in a north/south valley (linear form, historically based around dispersed farms)</p> <p>Scattered farm clusters and manor houses</p> <p>Converted agricultural buildings</p> <p>Away from the A31 road network is largely rural in nature, with narrow, hedge- or tree-lined lanes</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees within gardens often create well-vegetated settlement edges</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Some openness on higher ground - more enclosed in east,</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: None known.</p>	<p>Cultural associations: Holybourne connection with Elizabeth Gaskell Bentley connection with Sir Robert Baden-Powell</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Generally strong framework of hedgerows and woodland, more complex and irregular in east</p>
<p>PHI/Phase 1 records: Some areas of priority habitat – mostly woodland (ancient and broadleaf) with small pockets of marsh grazing associated with ponds</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: Occasional oasthouses</p>	
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Several blocks of ancient woodland in east. Many SINCs fall within the area: Gully Copse, Fishpond Copse, Ganscombe Copse, Cowleigh Copse, Wallfield Copse, Irelands, Gaston Copse, Chestnut Copse, Froyle Mill Meadow 7, Quarry bottom</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium / high</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Alton / Holybourne forms the western end of the local area – with an open area forming a separation on the northern side Bentley and Upper and Lower Froyle lie within the local area, within open countryside</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Settlements are generally well contained by vegetation and / or of a dispersed nature so that there is a perception of a largely unsettled landscape. The northern edge of Alton, the southern edge of Holybourne and the new developments at Treloar School (Upper Froyle) and are the exceptions as they are more open</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: Partly – small area within flood zone 2 and 3 along water course east of Bentley from Bury Court to A31 and along water course south-east of Lower Froyle to A31</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is an important linear landscape forming the transition between the valley bottom with the River Wey and the downs to the north. A small area between Alton and Holybourne is largely surrounded by the settlements and less representative of the wider character. A triangular area between Holybourne and the A31 is also disconnected from the wider character area by the settlement and road.</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): The north-eastern part of Alton and south-western part of Holybourne are suburban in character. The Froyles generally retain their historic linear pattern, with some modern infill and Bentley's modern expansion to the north has widened the otherwise linear historic pattern.</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Historic transport corridor, including St Swithun's Way which is part of the historic pilgrimage route between Canterbury and Winchester.</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Tributaries to the Wey River</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: St Swithun's Way which links Winchester and Farnham</p>

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Anstey:

The conservation area appraisal states that the area forms an important and attractive entrance to Alton from the north, with mature trees often framing buildings and creating an overall background of trees to groups of buildings.

Holybourne:

The conservation area is characterised by the winding linear street with narrow lanes leading off and flint brick and stone walls tight against the lane edge, and the mature trees providing an important setting to the historic buildings.

Bentley:

The conservation area appraisal and management plan states: 'open aspect of flat farmland and meadows to the south is a prominent and distinctive characteristic of the Conservation Area. It provides open views with the village from the south and across the valley ... [and] also provides a visual contrast to the hard edge of the built up part of the village'. The village pond surrounded by mature trees creates a strong feature marking the transition between the historic core and modern parts of the village. A number of significant views are identified from Main Road across open space to the south of the CA and between buildings to the north.

Lower Froyle Conservation Area Appraisal: the setting is 'between gently sloping hills, and the surrounding tree line slopes, pastures and meadows provide a delightful backcloth to the village'.

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	4b.2 Alton to Bentley, south of A31
Date of area survey:	18.05.18
Surveyors:	AG / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA4b Northern Wey Valley; LCT4 Chalk Valley Systems Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 3F Wey Valley
Landscape designations:	Within setting of South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) – edge of SDNP is wooded and land rolls down, therefore views limited Some visibility from adjacent countryside on valley sides Local PROWs, including within Isington Conservation Area Also, houses, fields and roads within Isington Conservation Area Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover - rural lanes often enclosed by high hedgerows which are notably missing north of Isington Mill, allowing open views along valley Trains on line between Alton / Bentley and Farnham – views largely limited by trees and / or landform. Some isolated homes and settlement edges Occasional views along and across valley from A31 - views often screened by trees – open south-west of Bentley but views of valley bottom curtailed by rolling landform; open views east of Bentley, including to river corridor, with wooded edge of SDNP beyond Parts of small pocket around Holt Pound visible from A325</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists and visitors Walkers on rural PROWs Visitors and residents in conservation area Drivers Train travellers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Little woodland in valley bottom but existing structure of riverside trees and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation Small pocket at Holt Pound is in heavily wooded setting and has tree belts; good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP – on high ground to south. Wooded ridge of Holt Pound Inclosure at east end. Downland to north provides backdrop to views north Veolia depot south-east of A31 between Holybourne and Upper Froyle</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Holt Pound Inclosure is not as popular as some areas of the SDNP Local footpaths Isington Conservation Area A31 is a busy road; A325 is busy – limited views of small pocket around Holt Pound Local roads are generally quiet and rural Relatively low volume of trains</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of open views across and along the valley, but generally new planting could be in character, particularly if pattern of linear tree groups associated with river are reflected, rather than woodland blocks</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
	Small number of houses	
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly along the River Wey and near or in the national park, reduced slightly around settlements, and along road corridors	
Panoramic views: Generally limited by landform and woodland		
Landmark features: Oast houses at Isington Mill		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Valley bottom and lower valley sides – generally smooth and gentle slopes, with indented valleys and coombes creating variation particularly around the Froyles and north-east of Bentley - an integral feature of character Some localised artificial landform along the A31 Holt Pound area is on a plateau</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Predominantly agricultural post and wire, post and rail Brick/stone walls associated with buildings, particularly around older buildings and older parts of settlements Security fencing around Veolia depot and sewage works south-east of Bentley</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Roads generally quiet and rural Tranquil away from A31 and settlements Railway – relatively infrequent and often contained by woodland</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: No Registered Parks but historic parklands at Marelands (east of Bentley), Neatham Manor, and Mill Court (south of Upper Froyle) Much of area made up of early enclosure fieldscapes</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Few detractors and largely tranquil Highways infrastructure Some pylons Trains – relatively infrequent and often contained by woodland</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 2 in the west and Grade 3 in the east with a small area of Grade 4 east of Bentley</p>	<p>Parkland features: Remnant parkland trees around Mill Court</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Alton and villages; roads largely unlit</p>
<p>Water features: River Wey chalk river and tributary streams Ponds, including mill ponds at Froyle Mill, Mill Court, Neatham Mill and Isington Mill, weirs, and ponds associated with farms and historic landscapes (including at Mill Court) Springs Lodge Pond fishing lake at Alice Holt</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Largely pasture with floodplain grazing marsh along river Some arable out of flood plain between river and A31 Small industrial park at Veolia</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Isington – a large area of open countryside containing the historic hamlet of Isington, focussed around the historic buildings at the mill and further south, around Isington Farm</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Area around Holt Pound is more developed, and contains a small hamlet as well as the Birdworld site and a nursery; picnic area and fishing pond at Alice Holt		
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Riverside trees – particularly willows - along River Wey and associated with ponds and tributary courses Some tree belts, mostly along A31 and around farms Individual field trees Tree belts in Holt Pound area</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Mill pond and weir around Isington Mill Valley bottom landscape with river corridor and floodplain pasture (no information available about the designation)</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Yes – generally strong hedgerow framework Hedges notably missing alongside road north of Isington Mill Good hedgerow structure in Holt Pound area</p>	<p>Built form: Isolated mills, farms and small hamlets Mostly post-war settlement at Bentley Station Railway line forms southern boundary and passes through western part of area Veolia depot in west, between railway and A31 Some stone bridges crossing the River Wey and brick bridges over the railway line</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Generally good, though limited access to and along river Pavement link between Bentley and Bentley Station</p>
<p>Woodland and copses: Small area part of Holt Pound Inclosure at eastern end, small copse south of Isington; hanger woodland at Mill Court</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Area forms valley bottom and riverside landscape setting for a number of listed buildings notably the mill and oasthouses on the river at Isington</p>	<p>Open access areas: N/A</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Wet grassland and flood meadows adjacent to river, including at Froyle Mill</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Fishing pond and Birdworld at Alice Pound</p>
<p>Common land: None known</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Largely unsettled, with isolated mills, farms and small hamlets Linear, mostly post-war settlement at Bentley Station</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Small linear hamlet at Holt Pound, with scattered development and the Birdworld centre and nursery at Holt Pound	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees within gardens often create well-vegetated settlement edges and settings to buildings	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Some openness both on valley sides and in valley bottom, rural lanes often enclosed by high hedgerows which are notably missing north of Isington Mill, allowing open views along valley Holt Pound area well enclosed by woodland
Other significant vegetation cover: None known.	Cultural associations: Isington Mill was the home of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Generally strong framework of hedgerows with some linear tree belts and woodland; Generally larger scale fields north of the river, smaller fields around Isington and Neath Mill
BAP/Phase 1 records: Extensive areas of priority habitat –marsh grazing associated with River Wey	Features of cultural importance: Occasional oasthouses, notably at Isington Mill	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Small number of SINCs fall within the area: Cottons Copse, White Bridge Meadow, Gaston Copse and Quarry Bottom		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Bentley Station lies on the valley side. The small hamlet of Alice Pound lies on the plateau in a small pocket of land surrounded by the SDNP. Alton / Holybourne lie to the west of the local area, beyond the A31.</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Settlements are generally well contained by vegetation and / or of a dispersed nature so that there is a perception of a largely unsettled landscape. The northern edge of Bentley Station is somewhat open.</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: A wide ribbon of flood zone 3 and 2 along course of River Wey and along tributary courses at Neatham, from Lower Froyle and east of Bentley</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is an important linear landscape forming the valley bottom of the River Wey, and lower slopes of the southern valley side</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Much of Bentley Station and Holt Pound is suburban in character. Other hamlets retain their historic character</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: The valley is a historic transport corridor</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Wey River and tributaries</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: None known</p>
<p>Extracts from other relevant evidence: Isington Conservation Area: This covers an area of valley bottom landscape with river corridor and floodplain pasture, containing the historic mill, pond and weir and a small number of other historic buildings. No Conservation Area Appraisal exists and no other information to enhance the understanding of the area.</p>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	6c.1 Neatham Down to Binstead Greensand Terrace
Date of area survey:	18.05.18
Surveyors:	AG / KB
Weather/visibility:	Sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 6c Worldham Greensand Terrace; LCT 6 Greensand Terrace Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 3F Wey Valley and 13B East Hampshire Hangers & Greensand Terrace
Landscape designations:	Within setting of South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP)- open views from ridge Hangers Way and local PRoW A31 (often enclosed- intermittent open views south of Holybourne and south of Neatham Down) Local roads- visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover but often open and far-reaching Trains on line between Alton/Bentley Few isolated homes. Binstead Conservation Area- limited due to roadside banks and vegetation Setting of Isington Conservation Area- although separated by railway line</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, including Hangers Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation area Drivers Train travellers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP- from high ground to east To high ground north of Upper Froyle/Holybourne To Upper Froyle Veolia depot south-east of A31 between Holybourne and Upper Froyle Possible views to King John's Hill noted landmark within SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): A31 is a busy road Caker's Lane is busy Few lanes within local area, and generally quite Relatively low volume of trains Small number of houses Hangers Way is a promoted, long-distance footpath Adjacent to small part of Binstead Conservation Area</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, Wyck Lane on area's eastern edge</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the national park, reduced slightly around settlements and along road corridor</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes, from higher ground to east on Wyck Lane</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Valley side with generally smooth and gentle slopes falling towards the north-west. Wyck Lane runs along a ridge at c.145m. Neatham Down and Coot Hill are other notable high points to the west.</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail and post and wire Some closeboard fencing and brick/stone walls associated with buildings</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Tranquil away from A31</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Predominantly large wavy fields. Small amount of parliamentary enclosures in south and west of local area</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Highways infrastructure Pylons</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 3 with a some Grade 2 along the ridge in the east</p>	<p>Parkland features: None</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Alton and farms; roads largely unlit A31 busy</p>
<p>Water features: Streams Spring Pond in the south</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Generally arable</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None within the local area. Binstead Conservation Area is located adjacent to the north-east of this local area Isington Conservation Area is located a short distance to the north of this local area</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Some individual field trees and some associated with streams and spring</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: N/A</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Some hedgerows with trees, generally on lower slopes</p>	<p>Built form: Small number of houses and farms Converted oasthouses Solar farm immediately adjacent to southern boundary (within local area 6c.3)</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Well-served by PRoW and the Hangers Way</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Woodland and copses: Some small copses and small amount of ancient woodland. Largest area at Monk Wood</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Small, number of listed buildings, reflecting the sparsely developed nature of this local area. Listed buildings within SDNP adjacent to boundaries at Binstead, West Court and Wyck includes part of setting of Grade 1 West Court Barn west of Binsted</p>	<p>Open access areas: None</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Spring</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None</p>	<p>Recreational areas: None</p>
<p>Common land: None known</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: Scattered farm clusters and converted agricultural buildings</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: N/A</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed in west, on the lower slopes</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: None known</p>	<p>Cultural associations: 'There was rumored to be a small monastery on Monkwood Hill,... but all evidence was destroyed during the reign of Henry VIII' https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyck,_Hampshire Links to Gilbert White</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex in the west</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: Small blocks of deciduous woodland (Flood plain grazing marsh adjacent to north-west boundary at Neatham)</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: Converted oasthouse</p>	
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Several blocks of ancient woodland centred around and including Monk Wood Monk Wood SINC Neatham Farm Manor Copse SINC</p>		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Stirvill's Copse SINC		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Alton (separated by A31), Binstead, East Worldham
Character of the urban edge: N/A
Presence in a floodplain: Not significantly
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Connects well with wider landscape to east
Character of adjacent village(s): Binstead has historic core East Worldham, located on a hanger with some historic buildings but bisected by busy B3004
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: Hangers Way links local area with Alton and Queen Elizabeth Country Park (via Selborne and Petersfield)
Extracts from other evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	6c.2 Borovere Farm Greensand Terrace
Date of area survey:	21.05.2018
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Sun/cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 6c Worldham Greensand Terrace; LCT 6 Greensand Terrace Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA3F Wey Valley
Landscape designations:	

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) Watercress Line/Mid Hants Railway from Butts Bridge A339- intermittent views, higher ground more visible A31 often enclosed but occasional open views Settlement edge of Alton Some isolated homes Worldham Park Golf Club St Swithun's Way and Jane Austen Trail (briefly pass corner of local area) Windmill Hill Part of setting of Chawton Conservation Area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs, St Swithun's Way & Jane Austen Trail Drivers Visitors to heritage railway Residents Golfers Visitors to Windmill Hill Visitors and residents in conservation area</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is fairly strong, although higher ground is more exposed</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP (to south of local area) A31 Alton Worldham Park Golf Club Solar farm north of B3004 Selborne Hanger</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): A31 and A339 are busy roads Watercress line is a popular tourist attraction (up to 9 trains a day in each direction in high season) Windmill Hill is a popular viewpoint close to Alton</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of field patterns, loss of open views</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, when viewed from lower ground in south and west</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near or in the national park and from Windmill Hill, reduced around settlement and along road corridors</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes, from Windmill Hill looking towards the east</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Windmill Hill</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Land rises towards the north, enclosing the built form of Alton. Windmill Hill is a local high point at 151m	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire fences Chainlink fences around mast at Windmill Hill Post and rail fence Some closeboard fencing associated with dwellings	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Some noise close to A31 and A339
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Small wavy fields north of A31/east of A339 Assarts west of A339/ south of A31	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Solar farm partially visible adjacent to north-east boundary Traffic on A31 and A339
Soil quality: Grade 3	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Alton and farms; roads largely unlit outside settlement A31 and A339 busy
Water features: Caker Stream and others to south of A31 Lavant Stream west of A339		
Landcover and land use: Mostly arable, small amount of grazing, some grassland at public open space on Windmill Hill	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Prominent group of trees at top of Windmill Hill encircling mast Some streamside trees south of A31	Landscape features of CA: N/A	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Yes	Built form: Mast/underground reservoir on Windmill Hill Some individual farms	Accessibility by public footpath: Good network of PRoW
Woodland and copses: Limited woodland cover. Group of trees on Windmill Hill and small copse encircled by highways infrastructure at A31/A339 junction	Setting of listed buildings: Grade II listed Kiln House on eastern boundary	Open access areas: Windmill Hill is owned by Alton Council and a popular area
Wetland and meadow: Grazing marsh south of A31, east of Lumbry Farm	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Windmill Hill, popular for informal recreation
Common land:	Settlement pattern: Dispersed, isolated farms, south of A31	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed in south of A31
Other significant vegetation cover: None known	Cultural associations: Jane Austen Trail passes close to western boundary of local area	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Some smaller fields remain in south and west but pattern is disrupted by A31
BAP/Phase 1 records: Few small areas of deciduous woodland to north Floodplain grazing marsh south of A31	Features of cultural importance: Watercress Line adjacent to part of north-west boundary	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: None noted		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Alton
Character of the urban edge: Generally well-vegetated
Presence in a floodplain: Some flooding south of A31 associated with streams
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Good relationship with wider countryside to east, although separated physically by A31
Character of adjacent village(s): Borovere Farm and Post-war edge of Alton form northern boundary Generally well-vegetated edge to Alton
Historic links with the wider area if known: Connection with Jane Austen
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: St Swithun's Way and Jane Austen Trail pass north-west corner of local area
Extracts from other evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	6c.3 Upper Farringdon to East Worldham Greensand Terrace
Date of area survey:	18.5.2018
Surveyors:	AG/KB
Weather/visibility:	Sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 6c Worldham Greensand Terrace; LCT 6 Greensand Terrace Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 3F Wey Valley and 13B East Hampshire Hangers & Greensand Terrace
Landscape designations:	Within setting of South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) Local PRoW Intermittent views south from B3004- more open in east Brief views from A31 as it crosses B3004 Some far-reaching open views from B3006 Selborne Road, notably west of West Worldham Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover and height of banks Some isolated homes and farms East and West Worldham Worldham Park Golf Club</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs Visitors and residents in conservation areas Drivers Residents Golfers</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views across open fields to wooded or open skylines Selborne Hanger and Selborne Hill Possible views to King John's Hill noted landmark within SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): B3004 and B3006 are busy roads B31 is busy and generally contained but in a cutting</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of field patterns, loss of open views</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, high ground towards east</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the national park but reduced around settlement and along road corridors</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes, from Selborne Road</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Additional comments: King John's Hill to east of local area is a noted landmark within SDNP		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Falls gently from east to west, cut by small streams	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire fences Post and rail fences	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Some noise close to A31, B3004 and B3006
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: 'Lost' medieval village of Hartley Mauditt lies adjacent to eastern boundary Small wavy fields around West Worldham, large wavy fields to south-west	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Pylons
Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 2 in the east with Grade 3 to the west	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from Alton and farms; roads largely unlit outside settlement A31
Water features: Some streams Caker Stream forms part of local area boundary Pond west of Hartley Park Farm		
Landcover and land use: Mostly arable Solar farm in north Golf course	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Some individual field trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Yes	Built form: Solar farm north of B3004	Accessibility by public footpath: General well-served by local PRow

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Woodland and copses: Several small copses in lower-lying land to west	Setting of listed buildings: Small number of scattered listed buildings Grade II* Hartley Mauditt House and Church of St Leonard on eastern boundary	Open access areas: None noted
Wetland and meadow: Some grazing meadow in north-west, around Water Lane.	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Medieval settlement at Hartley Mauditt lies adjacent to eastern boundary	Recreational areas: Worldham Park Golf Club
Common land: None noted	Settlement pattern: Isolated farms and individual houses	
Heathland: None shown	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More open along northern part of Selborne Road adjacent to Round House. Lower lying land generally more enclosed
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Some connection with Gilbert White	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex adjacent to settlements
BAP/Phase 1 records: Some deciduous woodland in centre of local area Grazing meadow located around Water Lane in north and west of Hartley Park Farm in south	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Some small areas of ancient woodland to the north-west		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: East Worldham and West Worldham
Character of the urban edge: Not applicable
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Well-connected with wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Small historic nucleated settlements
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	6c.4 Upper Farringdon Greensand Terrace
Date of area survey:	18.5.2018
Surveyors:	AG/KB
Weather/visibility:	Sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 6c Worldham Greensand Terrace; LCT 6 Greensand Terrace Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 13B East Hampshire Hangers & Greensand Terrace
Landscape designations:	Within setting of South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of South Downs National Park (SDNP) Local PRoW Partial views from Jane Austen circular walk (EHDC) Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover and height of banks Some isolated homes and farms and settlement edge of Upper Farringdon (including conservation area)</p>	<p>Types of viewers: People within SDNP and its setting – including tourists Walkers on rural PRoWs Walkers on Jane Austen circular walk in Upper Farringdon (published by EHDC) Visitors and residents in conservation area Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong this combined with varied landform creates good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Long views are across open fields to wooded or open skylines including views towards Selborne Hill</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Relatively few roads and footpaths Small settlement of Upper Farringdon</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of field patterns, loss of open views</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? No</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the national park</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes from Hall Lane and Gaston Lane</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Falls gently from Northfield Hill in the south towards the north-east.	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire fences	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Tranquil away from Selborne Road
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Forms part of the setting of Chawton House (Registered Park), which, at its closest lies approximately 500m to the north-west. Small wavy fields to south-west around Upper Farringdon	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:
Soil quality: Grade 3	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from villages and farms; roads largely unlit outside settlements. No streetlights in Upper Farringdon. A31 and A339 busy
Water features: Several small ponds and streams		
Landcover and land use: Predominantly arable. Small paddocks adjacent to Upper Farringdon and farmhouses. Some grazing in south-east of local area. Solar farm to west of Barleywood Farm	Conservation Area: Upper Farringdon has 2 conservation areas which lie adjacent to the local area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Some individual field trees	Landscape features of CA: Private mature gardens	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Yes. Generally few hedgerows.	Built form: Small number of isolated farms associated built form Solar farm	Accessibility by public footpath: Limited PRoW, connecting settlements
Woodland and copses: Few small blocks of woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Listed buildings in adjacent village of Upper Farringdon. Local area forms part of setting of some.	Open access areas: None

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Wetland and meadow: Some meadow close to Upper Farringdon and Stapley's Farm and east of Frenchmare Copse.	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: None noted
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Scattered farms	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Well-vegetated boundaries to Upper Farringdon	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed in west, adjacent to settlement
Other significant vegetation cover: None	Cultural associations: Upper Farringdon has close associations with Jane Austen and Gilbert White	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Moderately large scale and simple but becoming more smaller scale close to Upper Farringdon and Stapley's Farm
BAP/Phase 1 records: Grazing marsh at east of local area, north and south of Barleywood Farm Small areas of deciduous woodland	Features of cultural importance: None noted	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: None noted		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Upper Farringdon
Character of the urban edge: Well vegetated
Presence in a floodplain: Not significantly
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Connect well with wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Historic nucleated settlement
Historic links with the wider area if known: Connection with Jane Austen and Gilbert White
Ecological links with the wider area if known:
Recreational links with the wider area: Links to Chawton via Jane Austen circular walk (EHDC)
Extracts from other evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	7b.1 Northern edge of Kingsley, Borden across to boundary of the South Downs National Park
Date of area survey:	12.06. 2018
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Overcast
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 7b Kingsley/Blackmoor LT 7 Mixed Farmland and woodland Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2M Lowland Mosaic
Landscape designations:	Adjacent South Downs National Park along western and northern edge

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: From the north, South Downs National Park and Old Lane located on the southern side of Abbots Wood Inclosure View from properties within Kingsley on northern side</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Road users Walkers on PRoW Cyclist on National Cycle Sustrans Route 22 (Cradle Lane path to the east) Residents Users of Kingsley United Sports Club, Sickles Lane</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: The landscape to the east of the A325 has areas which are more enclosed due to an undulating landform and a small-scale vegetation structure of hedgerows and woodland copses The area to the west is more open and overlooked, especially from the south</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Alice Holt Forest on skyline within SDNP Kingsley on local ridge to the south, where some buildings are visible, in particular the church</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Good network of PRoW leading beyond area to Kingsley Common to the south and the SDNP to the north and west, high usage expected Regional path/cycleway – Shipwrights Way – high usage expected National cycleway - Sustrans Route 22 – high usage expected</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of rural unsettled character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Southern edge adjacent Kingsley</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area on the edge of the SDNP, therefore high expectation of scenic beauty.</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Views north and west to wooded horizons within SDNP</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Alice Holt Forest (visible as a wooded mass) outside local area Church spire outside local area to the south</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Eastern area undulating and characterised by a number of named small hills – Kites Hill, Ranks Hill, Rabbitfield Hill, Baigent’s Hill Western area more uniform, flatter with minor undulations</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Red brick walls</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Away from A235, good levels of tranquillity</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Mowlands Farm part of the more extensive area titled Alice Holt Roman-British Kiln Sites which continues within the adjacent Abbots Wood Inclosure 4No Listed buildings across area to the east of the A235, part of the scattered settlement of Frithend HHLT: Eastern area contains: Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries Western area contains: Small Parliamentary irregular fields with straight boundaries</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Osbourne Farm is visible from A235, with open areas for car parking Sand quarrying, traffic</p>
<p>Soil quality: To the west of the A325, the area is predominantly Grade 3 (good to moderate), which changes to Grade 4 (poor) towards Alice Holt Forest. To the east of the A325, the soil is a mix of Grade 3, and Grade 4 (poor) further towards the east</p>	<p>Parkland features: None</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Osbourne Farm is visually prominent and open to the adjacent A325, lighting would be visible at night Slight glow from the settlement of Kingsley to the south</p>
<p>Water features: Ditches, ponds, meandering River Slea and tributaries, water filled ex gravel pits creating small lakes</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Mixed arable, pasture farmland and horse paddocks. Osbourne Farm developed as a Country Market (collection of shed buildings) with adjacent</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>area for car parking and mown grass areas for car boot sales. Sand and gravel quarrying east of A235(Frithend sandpit) Farmsteads and detached houses east of A325</p>		
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: River Slea demarcated within landscape with individual and belts of riverside trees. Wooded field/lane boundaries adjacent Cradle Lane Linear woodlands adjacent northern section of A325 Some field trees</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: N/A</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: West of the A325, good network of hedgerows with a high density of mature hedgerow oak trees</p>	<p>Built form: Mainly concentrated to the east of the A325, with a low density of Farmsteads, (Mowlands Farm, Grooms Farm characterised by a number of buildings), a row of 3 semi-detached properties on Cradle Lane and individual detached properties along the southern edge of Abbots Wood. Frithend House complex includes a number of more recent properties and conversions The built form west of A325, includes the large complex of retail outlets developed at Osbournes Farm and associated tarmac carpark Some linear development along A324 includes a small number of detached properties Sickles Road: continuation of a row of detached properties extending out of Kingsley sports clubhouse at sports field and farm shed on opposite side of road</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Good network of PRoW across local area, which further lead out of the area to the adjacent countryside and SDNP</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Woodland and copses: Smaller woodland copses concentrated east of A325. Largest at Kites Hill South of Frithend a small woodland copse is located at a junction of a number of hedgerows</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: 4No listed buildings, predominantly buildings within farmsteads again concentrated to the north east of the A325</p>	<p>Open access areas: None, although the area is located adjacent open access at Alice Holt Forest and Sleaford further to the south</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: West of area, extensive Priority Habitat: floodplain grazing marsh</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 3No sites at Mowlands Farm within northern part of area</p>	<p>Recreational areas: Recreational field off Sickles Road (within the west of the area) Good network of PRoW including Sustrans Route 22 and Shipwrights Way Adjacent Alice Holt Forest an area of open access, with PRoW within local area on boundary</p>
<p>Common land: Kingsley Common to the south of area (outside the area)</p>	<p>Settlement pattern: To the west of the A325, predominantly settlement free, with the linear settlement of Kingsley outside local area to the south, east of A325 scattered farmsteads and other properties form the southern part of the settlement of Firthend</p>	
<p>Heathland: None</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees within gardens softens, screens and frames buildings within the landscape</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed in east due to more pronounce undulating landform, smaller hedged fields and woodlands</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover:</p>	<p>Cultural associations: Adjacent Alice Holt Woodland, an area of Roman kilns, with three areas classified as scheduled ancient monuments within local area Shipwrights Way is a trail which might have been named from the route required to take timber from forest to warship</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: The A325 separates two different areas, to the east the landscape is more enclosed with a more irregular pattern with a mix of small grass fields, thick hedgerows, tree belts with a scattering of the built form. To the west the landscape is more open, with a pattern of regular larger mainly arable fields with less built form</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: To the east of the A325, a high percentage of the area is covered with Priority Habitat: floodplain</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: None known</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
grazing marsh, with also another significant area west of the A325, south of Frithend Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland: Small areas adjacent Grooms Farm (to the east) and a linear area adjacent the old railway line to the west and another linear area in the north west		
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Ancient and semi natural woodland: woodland at Kites Hill Alice Holt Forest is also an area of ancient and semi natural woodland (adjacent to the north and outside the boundary of the local area) South west corner a small area lies within 400m of a SPA area to the south (Kingsley Common)		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Kingsley(partly) and Firthend
Character of the urban edge: Kingsley is mainly within the Local Area 8c.3, except for the northern tip of Kingsley along Sickles Road. This short section of road is characterised by ribbon development on the western side containing detached bungalows
Presence in a floodplain: Along the watercourse of the River Slea, with flood zone areas, 2 and 3, mainly to the east of the A325
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The local area forms an area of open countryside as a setting for the SDNP to the north, with views from the south west across the local area to the wooded horizons within Alice Holt Forest
Character of adjacent village(s): Kingsley, a linear village along Forge Road, with areas of new housing within cul-de-sacs at Churchfields and Woodfield. Northern edge of village indented with small fields used for horse grazing. Frithend is a small settlement floated around Frithend House. The northern part contains post 1900 ribbon development located along the upper river valley of the Slea, which developed at the same time as the timber yard. To the south the settlement is more dispersed with farmsteads, detached properties located within the local area
Historic links with the wider area if known: Links with Alice Holt Woods as local area includes part of the Schedule Ancient Monument around Firthend
Ecological links with the wider area if known: Kingsley Common, on the southern edge of Kingsley is a SSSI
Recreational links with the wider area: Cradle Lane contains National Cycle Route 22 and Shipwrights Way Also, there are a number of PRoW which provide links across local area from Kingsley to the SDNP
Extracts from other relevant evidence -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.1 Arford to Wishanger Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adjacent to Surrey Hills AONB and London Area Greenbelt

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Edge of Surrey Hills AONB (woodland cover limits views) London Area Greenbelt (woodland cover limits views) Local views from edges of conservation area at Arford although enclosed by topography and woodland cover Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRow's, including short length of Shipwright's Way long-distance path Visitors and residents in conservation area Drivers Residents People at Mellow Farm Adventure Pursuits Centre People at riding school</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Surrey Hills AONB (woodland cover limits views) London Area Greenbelt (woodland cover limits views) High ground north of Dockenfield</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Shipwright's Way is a promoted, long-distance path 1 conservation area Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlements Small number of houses Visitors to riding school and adventure pursuits centre</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views across and along the valley, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes – high ground to south and west</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the AONB, reduced slightly around settlements; views valued by local community</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: From higher ground where woodland cover is limited</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: Valley side – generally smooth and gentle slopes, with indented valleys and coombes creating variation particularly towards the south. Flatter in north-east, north of Wishanger.</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and wire, post and rail Close board fence associated with residential properties Stone and brick walls and some large gates associated with residential properties</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Peaceful</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Sunken lanes Some remaining assarts south and west of Wishanger Manor and small wavy fields at Lower Coombe, Wishanger and Symondstone Farms with areas of later parliamentary enclosures.</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Some equestrian infrastructure</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 3 with areas of Grade 4 in the west</p>	<p>Parkland features: None</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from villages; roads largely unlit Flood-lit manege</p>
<p>Water features: Lakes at Wishanger River Wey crosses north-west of local area</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Airstrip at New Farm Equestrian use/paddocks Nursery Adventure pursuit centre</p>	<p>Conservation Area: Local area adj. Arford Conservation Area</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees:</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: Wooded valley with steep sides</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees Good hedgerow network High hedges around Arford</p>	<p>Built form: Greenhouses at Spats Lane Large individual houses including manors and new builds</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Few PRow Long distance trail crosses north-east</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Isolated farms	
Woodland and copses: Many small copses, some ancient woodland Plantation	Setting of listed buildings: Yes, scattered across the southern part of the local area with clusters at Huntingford Bridge, within Arford Conservation Area and along Churt Road	Open access areas: Saunder's Green and North of New Farm airstrip
Wetland and meadow: Grazing marsh north of Moorhouse Farm Meadow/pasture	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None noted	Recreational areas: Mellow Farm Adventure Pursuits Centre Riding stables
Common land: Saunders Green	Settlement pattern: Much of the area is unsettled Scattered farm clusters and individual houses	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees within gardens often add to woodland cover	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Some openness on more level ground and associated with equestrian uses- more enclosed to south-west
Other significant vegetation cover: Bracken	Cultural associations: Links with William Cobbett	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Generally strong framework of hedgerows and woodland, more complex and irregular in south and west
BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland Dry Acid Grassland north of New Farm Airstrip Grazing marsh north of Moorhouse Farm, north of New Farm airstrip and west of Baigents Bridge Many small deciduous woods Traditional orchard west of Oldfield House	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Adj Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons SSSI / SPA		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Small area of local area lies within 400m buffer of Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons Arford Common/Beech Hill Common SINC Little Hearn Copse SINC Hearn Copse SINC Wishanger Valley SINC Mellow Farm Meadows SINC Mellow Farm Water Meadow SINC Mellow Farm Alders SINC Health Hill SINC Ancient woodland at Stream Forest and Heam Copse Also some Ancient replanted and Ancient and Semi-natural</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium / high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium / high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Arford and Headley Down border southern edge of local area, contained settlements
Character of the urban edge: Settlements are generally well contained by vegetation and topography or of a dispersed nature so that there is a perception of a largely unsettled landscape
Presence in a floodplain: Flood zone 2 and 3 associated with River Wey and Wishanger lakes in north and west
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is unsettled and connects well with the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Arford is a small well-wooded valley-side settlement
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: The River Wey and its tributaries
Recreational links with the wider area: Shipwrights' way reflects the journey of oak grown at Alice Holt to the dockyards of Portsmouth
Extracts from other relevant evidence: <u>Arford Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Arford is set in a hollow amongst trees....The character of the Conservation Area is generally formed by the cottages and houses which sit in the deep tree lined valley of a tributary of the River Wey</i>• <i>The Corner House and Storehouse and adjacent cottages form a group which lies beneath the rising Curtis Hill to the north. It is the setting of trees behind these small scale cottages which contributes to the character of this part of the Conservation Area.</i>• <i>Views of Arford House and Gothick Lodge set amongst high trees are an important feature of the Conservation Area</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.2 Kingsley to Headley Wood Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2m East Hampshire Lowland Mosaic, LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: South Downs National Park (SDNP) (woodland cover limits views) Shipwright's Way Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads including A325– visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Broxhead Common</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on Shipwright's Way long-distance path Visitors to Broxhead Common Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP (woodland cover limits views)</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Shipwright's Way is a promoted, long-distance path Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlements A325 is a busy road Small number of houses</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? No</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, reduced slightly around settlements and along A325 corridor; views valued by local community</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Some, from higher ground where woodland cover does not limit views</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Locally high, flat ground in the west falls gently towards the 3 river valleys which border the local area to the north, east and south	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fences, post and wire fences	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Peaceful away from roads. Noise associated with A325
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Locally-listed Headley Park Small area of assarts and small wavy fields south of River Slea. Remainder predominantly parliamentary type.	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Influence of traffic on A325. Country Market is locally prominent
Soil quality: Grade 3 in the north and Grade 4 in the south-east	Parkland features: Woodpasture and Parkland and Headley Park	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from villages; roads largely unlit A325 busy
Water features: River Slea crosses north of local area Ponds at Headley Park River Wey on south-east boundary Other streams and few ponds		
Landcover and land use: Garden centre (Country Market) –hosts car boot sales 2/3 weekly Allotments Equestrian use/paddocks	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Trees along Rivers Wey and Slea	Landscape features of CA:	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees Good hedgerow network	Built form: Greenhouses at warehouses at Country Market Individual houses Isolated farms Headley Park (former hotel)	Accessibility by public footpath: Shipwright's Way crosses the local area Few other PRow

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Woodland and copses: Areas of deciduous woodland (mostly associated with River Wey). Few areas of conifer	Setting of listed buildings: Small number in northern part of local area within Kinglsey and Trottsford farm	Open access areas: Part of Broxhead Heath
Wetland and meadow: Floodplain grazing around Ranks Hill	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Bowl barrow 400m south of Trottsford Farm	Recreational areas:
Common land: Kinglsey Common (small part) Broxhead Heath	Settlement pattern:	
Heathland: Lowland heathland south of Sandhill Farm	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Mature trees and hedges within gardens often add to woodland cover where they are present.	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: River valleys more enclosed than higher, more open areas
Other significant vegetation cover: None known	Cultural associations: None known	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex associated with river valleys to the north, south and east
BAP/Phase 1 records: Woodpasture and Parkland at Headley Park Lowland Dry Acid Grassland east of Sandhill Farm and north of Baigent's Hill	Features of cultural importance: N/A	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Sleaford Bridge Meadow SINC Bordon Sandpit SINC River Wey & adjacent Wood on Headley Wood Estate SINC River Wey at Headley Wood Farm SINC Within 400m SPA buffer of Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA Some ancient and semi-natural/replanted woodland north of Headley Wood Farm		
<i>Other information</i>		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Sensitivity score: Medium / high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Kingsley
Character of the urban edge: Settlements are generally well-contained by vegetation so that there is a perception of a largely unsettled landscape, especially away from Kingsley in the north-west
Presence in a floodplain: Flood zone 2 and 3 adjacent to Rivers Slea and Wey to north, south and eastern boundaries of local area
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is unsettled and connects well with the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Kingsley is a linear settlement
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: The Rivers Wey and Slea and their tributaries
Recreational links with the wider area: Shipwrights' Way reflects the journey of oak grown at Alice Holt to the dockyards of Portsmouth
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.3 Kingsley to Bordon Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2m East Hampshire Lowland Mosaic, LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adjacent to South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: South Downs National Park (SDNP) Shipwright's Way which runs along part of boundary of local area Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover From PRoW</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Visitors to SDNP Walkers on rural PRoW's, including short length of Shipwright's Way long-distance path Visitors to Broxhead and Kingsley Commons Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland is generally strong, and this combined with varied landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation away from heathland.</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP- open views from northern edge of Kingsley Shortheath Common Possible views to King John's Hill noted landmark within SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Shipwright's Way is a promoted, long-distance path Local roads are generally quiet, busier around settlements A325 is a busy road Small number of houses - concentrated in Kingsley</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open/panoramic views across to SDNP and across heathland, but generally some new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? No, generally not</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the SDNP, reduced slightly around settlements and along A325 corridor; views valued by local community</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes, especially from common land and some from northern edge of Kingsley</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Broxhead and Kingsley Commons are local highpoints with the valley of the Oxney Stream and its tributaries lying between them	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail, post and wire fences	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Road noise close to A325 Noise from quarrying activities and associated and vehicle movements
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Locally-listed deer park near Lode Farm, Kingsley Former royal hunting ground Largely unenclosed but with some large wavy fields south of Oxney Farm and north of Lode and Dean Farms. Parliamentary type fields outside common land	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Quarry to north-west of local area
Soil quality: Grade 3/ Grade 4	Parkland features: Woodpasture north-west of Louisburg Barracks	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from villages; roads largely unlit
Water features: Kingsley Pond Oxney and Kingsley Streams and their tributaries Water bodies associated with disused sand pits		
Landcover and land use: Pasture Mineral extraction Golf club Solar farm north of Dean Farm Golf Club Former military establishments on south-west/ hard stranding etc.	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees:	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees Somewhat fragmented hedgerow network	Built form: Isolated farms Quarrying infrastructure	Accessibility by public footpath: Shipwright's Way passes along south-east boundary

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Club houses Individual, isolated farms and agricultural buildings	Kingsley Common well-served by PRoW, few elsewhere
Woodland and copses: Good covering of deciduous woodland, predominantly in the north and east of local area	Setting of listed buildings: Listed buildings clustered along Forge Road/Kingsley Including Grade II* Church of St Nicholas	Open access areas: Common land
Wetland and meadow: Floodplain associated with Oxney Stream	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None noted	Recreational areas: Dean Farm Golf Club Tennis club Angling at Kingsley Pond
Common land: Kingsley Common Broxhead Heath	Settlement pattern: Much of the area is unsettled Infrequent scattered farm clusters and individual houses	
Heathland: Lowland heathland at Kingsley Common and Broxhead Common Lowland dry acid grassland at Kingsley Common and Broxhead Common	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Much of the area is unsettled Scattered farm clusters and individual houses	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Common land generally more open More enclosed around Kingsley
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Links with Gilbert White	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Somewhat disrupted by quarrying and golf course.
BAP/Phase 1 records: Floodplain grazing marsh associated with Oxney Stream Woodpasture north-west of Louisburg Barracks	Features of cultural importance: St Nicholas Church nr Lode Farm dates from circa C13. Associated with royal hunting grounds of Alice Holt and Woolmer forests	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Broxhead and Kingsley Common SSSI Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA Oxney Stream Woodland and Meadows SINC		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Oxney Farm Woodland SINC Lode Farm Sand Pit South SINC Isington Road, Kingsley SINC Broxhead Common South and West SINC Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland south of Oxney Cottage Traditional Orchard west of Kingsley Mill (Adj Shortheath Common SAC)		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments: Kingsley Common RSPB site includes several priority bird species Broxhead Common Local Nature Reserve		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Kingsley
Character of the urban edge: Somewhat harsh in places with lack of appropriate boundary vegetation
Presence in a floodplain: Oxney and Kingsley Stream corridors lies within flood zone 2/3
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is unsettled and connects well with the wider landscape. A325 bisects Broxhead Common
Character of adjacent village(s): Kingsley is a linear settlement whose modern core is on higher ground
Historic links with the wider area if known: Links with Alice Holt and Woolmer Forests
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: Shipwright's Way
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.4 Oakhanger to Bordon Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2m East Hampshire Lowland Mosaic, LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adj. South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: South Downs National Park (SDNP) including long views from Zig-Zag at Selborne Hill Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Visitors to SDNP Walkers on rural PRoW's Drivers Residents Golfers at Blackmoor Golf Club Visitors to Oakhanger Farm Workers on trading estates etc Those engaged in sporting activity at Bordon & Oakhanger Sports</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP including Selborne Hill Possible views to King John's Hill noted landmark within SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are quite busy due to proximity of settlements Small number individual houses Large population in Bordon</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views across and along the valley, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? No</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the SDNP, reduced around settlements and along A325 corridor; views valued by local community</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Some panoramas across open meadows</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Satellite domes</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/Low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Gently sloping north-south valley falling northwards None noted	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail, post and wire fences Metal palisade fences associated with former military sites	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Road noise close to A325 Common land remote
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Molex House (Broxhead) – gardens listed on Hampshire Register Small and large wavy fields in south-west, remainder defence, recreation, heathland, heathland plantation or parliamentary enclosures	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Satellite domes Pylons
Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 4, small area of Grade 3 in south	Parkland features:	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from Bordon
Water features: Oakhanger Stream in the west of the local area is a tributary of the River Wey		
Landcover and land use: Meadow Equestrian Industrial use (including former military sites) Areas under construction (former military sites) within Whitehill Bordon Development boundary Golf course Nurseries Disused brickworks	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Riverside trees associated with Oakhanger Stream Field oaks	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees	Built form: Distinctive spherical space receivers associated with RAF Oakhanger	Accessibility by public footpath: PRoW link the areas of Common Land

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	<p>Disused barracks etc being redeveloped</p> <p>Trading estate</p> <p>Sports pavilions/golf club</p> <p>Nursery</p> <p>Residential properties in Oakhanger</p> <p>Scattered farm clusters and isolated dwellings</p> <p>Disuses brickworks</p>	
<p>Woodland and copses:</p> <p>Areas of woodland on Slab Common/ The Brocas/ The Warren etc</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings:</p> <p>Small number of listed buildings including a cluster at Oakhanger</p>	<p>Open access areas:</p> <p>Small areas of open access land within Slab Common and Shortheath Common</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow:</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments:</p> <p>Two bowl barrows 270m south of Oakhanger Road</p> <p>Round barrow cemetery 780m south west of Amherst House, Bordon Camp</p>	<p>Recreational areas:</p> <p>Blackmoor Golf Club</p> <p>Cricket ground at Gibb's Lane</p>
<p>Common land:</p> <p>Slab Common</p> <p>Shortheath Common (small part inside local area, majority adjacent)</p>	<p>Settlement pattern:</p> <p>Oakhanger is a ribbon development</p>	
<p>Heathland:</p> <p>Lowland heathland at Slab, The Warren and Blackmoor Golf Club</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:</p> <p>Much of the area is unsettled</p> <p>Some mature trees and hedges associated with Oakhanger</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure:</p> <p>Large expanses of open common land/golf courses. More enclosed around older settlements of Oakhanger and Blackmoor</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover:</p> <p>None known</p>	<p>Cultural associations:</p> <p>Roman road passed through local area but no trace remains</p> <p>RAF Oakhanger used for experimental space communications</p> <p>Association with the army from 1899 to 2015</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern:</p> <p>Large expanses of open common/heathland. Fieldscape more intact adjacent in west of local area adjacent to older settlements</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records:</p> <p>Woodpasture/Parkland recorded at Slab (and north of), north of Everley Corner, Hogmoor Inclosure, The Brocas</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance:</p> <p>Evidence of military history</p> <p>Distinctive spherical space receivers associated with RAF Oakhanger</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>High incidence of deciduous woodland especially at Slab (and north of), The Brocas, Southlands Floodplain grazing marsh associated with Oakhanger Stream Small areas of lowland dry acid grassland at Blackmoor Golf Club, north of Bordon Trading Estate and within Oakhanger</p>		
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Whitehill Bordon SANG at Hogmoor Inclosure Shortheath Common SSSI/SAC (small part inside local area, majority adjacent) SINC associated with common land, The Croft, Hogmoor Inclosure and woodland/grassland at Oxney Farm/Oak Farm Small area lies within 400m SPA buffer</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Bordon
Character of the urban edge: Generally well-screened by adjacent common land/woodland. Access difficult.
Presence in a floodplain: Flood zone grade 2 and 3 associated with Oakhanger Stream and waterways on The Slab
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Most of the local area is unsettled and connects well with the wider landscape to north, south and west.
Character of adjacent village(s): Blackmoor to the south is a 'model' Victorian estate with farms, church, school, cottages and house
Historic links with the wider area if known: Crossed by route of Roman Road
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.5 Lindford to Passfield Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adj. South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Views into the local area from: South Downs National Park (SDNP) which lies to the south Shipwright's Way Headley Mill and River Wey Conservation Areas Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Parks and natural green spaces, school playing fields Passfield Common Broxhead Industrial Estate Cemetery	Types of viewers: Visitors to SDNP Walkers on Shipwright's Way Walkers on rural PRoW's Drivers Residents Visitors to conservation areas Visitors to schools Visitors to public open spaces and SANG Workers at Broxhead Industrial Estate Visitors to cemetery Visitors to nature reserve	Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation
Views out of the local area to: SDNP although somewhat limited by woodland cover	Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are quite busy due to proximity of settlements Small clusters of individual houses Large population in Bordon	Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A somewhat rural area with moderate expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the SDNP, reduced around settlements and along roads; views valued by local community	
Panoramic views: No		
Landmark features: None noted		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Generally flat but cut by river	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fence, post and wire fence Palisade and weldmesh fencing associated with schools etc Walls associated with dwellings	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Some localised road noise Noise of firing range
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Locally-listed Standford Grange (Eveley House) Small parliamentary enclosures south of Deadwater and at Hollywater Farm, assrated woodland at Eveley Wood, small wavy fields at Olivers Farm	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:
Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 4, some Grade 5 in the south and west	Parkland features: Woodpasture/parkland at Deadwater Valley and Trenchard Park	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from Whitehill
Water features: River Wey and associated ponds and weirs River Deadwater		
Landcover and land use: Meadow Playing fields Nature reserves SANG	Conservation Area: Headley Mill and River Wey Conservation Areas	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Riverside trees associated with River Wey	Landscape features of CA: Riparian landscape with historic aquaducts	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees	Built form: Sewage works School Farms Small clusters of houses	Accessibility by public footpath: Crossed by Shipwrights' Way long-distance path

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Mills	
Woodland and copses: Woodland associated with public open spaces, especially to west, adjacent to settlement of Whitehill	Setting of listed buildings: Few listed buildings (mostly isolated farms and farm buildings), but notable clusters at Standford and Headley Mill	Open access areas: Hollywater Broxhead Heath
Wetland and meadow: Meadow and grazing marsh north of Oliver's Farm Grazing marsh at Trenchard Park	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Walldown enclosures River Wey aqueduct, Headley Park	Recreational areas: Playing field north of Waterside Close Nature reserve
Common land: Part of Bordon Inclosure Hollywater Broxhead Heath	Settlement pattern: Largely unsettled in between the neighbouring settlements but with some small 'common-edge' type pockets of development and some associated with River Wey	
Heathland: Lowland heathland at Alexandra Park	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Much of the area is unsettled Some mature trees and hedges associated with gardens	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed along the river corridor. Some larger, more open fields. Tree cover associated with nature reserves and parks creates a wooded and largely enclosed character
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations:	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex along the River Wey corridor. Simple, more regular fields around Eveley Wood/Hollywater
BAP/Phase 1 records: Woodpasture/parkland at Deadwater Valley and Trenchard Park Small areas of lowland dry acid grassland Purple moor grass and rush pastures and lowland meadows north of Walldown Road	Features of cultural importance: Oast house at Standford	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Everley Wood SANG Bordon Inclosure SANG		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Everley Wood Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland Local nature reserves at Deadwater Valley and Alexandra Park SINC: River Wey at Headley Wood Farm, Bordon Inclosure & Trenchard Park, Alexandra Park, Walldown and Woodlea, Meadow at Hollywater, Deadwater Valley, Eveley Wood SINC Area of SPA 400m buffer		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Bordon, Lindford
Character of the urban edge: Generally well-wooded
Presence in a floodplain: Flooding associated with Deadwater Valley and River Wey
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Connects well with countryside to north and south. Northern part of local area is somewhat contained between settlements of Lindford and Bordon. Southern part of site connects well to landscape further east, across River Wey
Character of adjacent village(s): Largely late 19 th and 20 th C expansion
Historic links with the wider area if known: Possible remnant of former royal hunting forest
Ecological links with the wider area if known: River Wey forms part of wider riparian feature Common land to north and south
Recreational links with the wider area: Shipwright's Way long-distance path crosses the local area
Extracts from other relevant evidence: <u>Headley Mill Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant factors: <i>'the Mill and its setting by the Mill Pond; Wey House, its position and historic and architectural interest; ...the trees which form the setting of the Conservation Area</i> <u>River Wey Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>to protect the series of aqueducts built along the River Wey....to create an extensive water meadow system</i>• <i>The river, its valley setting and the 18th century system of watermeadows combine to create an historic landscape which is worthy of protection</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.6 Headley to Passfield Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	None

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Views into the local area from: Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover	Types of viewers: Walkers on rural PRoW's Drivers Residents Visitors to Mill Lane Farm Shop Workers on trading estates etc.	Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates good opportunities for mitigation
Views out of the local area to: Limited due to land form and vegetation. Local area generally well-contained	Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are quite busy due to proximity of settlements Small number individual houses and farms	Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character
Does the local area form part of a skyline? In limited locations, due to woodland cover.	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, reduced slightly around settlements; views valued by local community	
Panoramic views: Generally not due to landform and tree cover		
Landmark features:		
Sensitivity score: Medium/low	Sensitivity score: Medium/low	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium/low		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Falls gently from higher ground in the south-east towards river valleys in north and west	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fencing, post and wire fencing Walls associated with dwellings	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Largely tranquil and peaceful area
Geological features:	Historic landscapes: Majority of enclosures are of small wavy type between Headley and Linford and further south.	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Some glass houses associated with garden centre Equestrian fencing
Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 3 with small areas of Grade 4 in the north and south	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from settlements
Water features: River Wey borders western boundary. Tributary of Wey crosses from Hatch House Farm to Hartfield Farm (with associated ponds)		
Landcover and land use: Predominantly pasture/meadow Allotments Garden centre and vehicle storage	Conservation Area: Parts of Arford, Headley Mill, River Wey Conservation Areas. Headley Conservation Area lies adjacent	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Some riverside trees associated with River Wey and its tributaries	Landscape features of CA: Riparian landscape of River Wey Conservation Area	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Mature hedgerow trees	Built form: Glasshouses at Mill Lane Farm Shop and Garden Centre (also caravan/ van park) Passfield Hill Business Park	Accessibility by public footpath: Relatively well-covered by PRoW, connecting settlements with farmsteads.

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Woodland and copses: Deciduous woodland at Headley Grange and frequent smaller blocks around the local area, often associated with the River Wey and other water bodies</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings: Relatively high instance of scattered farmsteads Notable clusters at Passfield and Standford including Grade II* Passfield House Part of setting of listed buildings at High Street Headley Grange site of workhouse riots of 1830</p>	<p>Open access areas: None noted</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow: Pasture and grazing marsh north of Frensham Lane</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments:</p>	<p>Recreational areas:</p>
<p>Common land: None noted</p>	<p>Settlement pattern:</p>	
<p>Heathland: None noted</p>	<p>Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Limited contribution due to largely unsettled nature of local area</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Generally enclosed, due to presence of intact field boundaries</p>
<p>Other significant vegetation cover: None known</p>	<p>Cultural associations: Links with Gilbert White and William Cobbett Headley Grange site of workhouse riots of 1830 (source www.headley-village.com)</p>	<p>Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Simple and regular field pattern, particularly between Headley and Passfield</p>
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: Deciduous woodland associated with River Wey corridor and Headley Grange. Occasional, infrequent blocks elsewhere</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: None known</p>	
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: High Street, Headley SINC Adjacent to Hatch Farm Meadow East SINC, River Wey SINC, River Wey at Headley Wood Farm SINC, River Wey and adjacent Wood on Headley Wood Estate SINC, No ancient woodland recorded</p>		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Very small area of 400m SPA buffer south-west of Passfield		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Headley and Lindford
Character of the urban edge: Generally well-vegetated
Presence in a floodplain: Flooding associated with River Wey is largely outside local area
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Connects well with wide landscape to north, south and east
Character of adjacent village(s): Largely late 19 th and 20 th C expansion
Historic links with the wider area if known: Possible remnant of former royal hunting forest
Ecological links with the wider area if known: River Wey forms part of wider riparian feature
Recreational links with the wider area: None noted

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Headley Conservation Area

- *Together with the church in the background the trees create a broken skyline and the walls provide a sense of enclosure to the road*
- *When viewed from the Hollybush looking north-west Suters, the Post office and the church form an important group creating an interesting vista of tiled gables and hipped clay peg tile roofs.....All of these features are 'framed' amongst trees.*

Headley Mill Conservation Area

- *Significant factors: 'the Mill and its setting by the Mill Pond; Wey House, its position and historic and architectural interest; ...the trees which form the setting of the Conservation Area*

River Wey Conservation Area

- *to protect the series of aqueducts built along the River Wey....to create an extensive water meadow system*
- *The river, its valley setting and the 18th century system of watermeadows combine to create an historic landscape which is worthy of protection*

Arford Conservation Area

- *Arford is set in a hollow amongst trees....The character of the Conservation Area is generally formed by the cottages and houses which sit in the deep tree lined valley of a tributary of the River Wey*
- *The Corner House and Storehouse and adjacent cottages form a group which lies beneath the rising Curtis Hill to the north. It is the setting of trees behind these small scale cottages which contributes to the character of this part of the Conservation Area.*
- *Views of Arford House and Gothick Lodge set amongst high trees are an important feature of the Conservation Area*

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	8c.7 Passfield to Liphook Farmland and Heath Mosaic
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Light cloud
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 8c Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adj. South Downs National Park

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Views into the local area from: South Downs National Park (SDNP) Shipwright's Way River Wey Conservation Area Some isolated homes and settlement edges Local roads inc. A3 – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Playing fields Railway line	Types of viewers: Visitors to South Downs National Park Visitors to Old Thorns Golf and Country Club Walkers on rural PRoW's and Shipwright's Way Drivers Rail passengers Residents Visitors to conservation area Users of playing fields	Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation
Views out of the local area to: South Downs National Park (especially westwards from Hill House) A3	Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads are quite busy due to proximity of settlements A3 is a busy dual carriageway Main railway line Small clusters of individual houses Liphook is a large village Bramshott is a small village	Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character Potential to further screen A3 and railway
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A somewhat rural area (more so in the north) with moderate expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the SDNP and in the north, reduced around settlements and along A3 corridor; views valued by local community	
Panoramic views: Limited by vegetation		
Landmark features:		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Slopes gently from east towards west. Higher ground cut by east/west valleys of Cooper's Stream and River Wey (along which railway and A3 head eastwards)	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fence Post and wire fence Chainlink fence	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally tranquil away from settlement, A3 and railway
Geological features: None known	Historic landscapes: Locally listed Waterside Copse, Bramshott Court, Coopers Bridge, Bramshott Vale, Bramshott Churchyard, Bramshott Place, Radford Park, Chitley Place Woolmer Forest royal hunting forest Small area of assarted fields east of Holm Hills, major part of local area small wavy or parliamentary	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Infrastructure and movement associated with A3 corridor and railway
Soil quality: Predominantly Grade 4 with some Grade 3 around Passfield and Conford and Grade 5 at Weavers Down	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from Liphook Car lights from A3
Water features: River Wey, Cooper's Stream and associated ponds. Other ponds at Old Thorns, Conford Park Farm and Thorn Hill		
Landcover and land use: Woodland, arable, meadow	Conservation Area: River Wey Conservation Area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Riverside trees associated with River Wey and Cooper's Stream	Landscape features of CA: Series of historic aqueducts and an extensive water meadow system	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:	Built form:	Accessibility by public footpath:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Hedgerows with mature trees	Scattered farmsteads and dwellings and historic buildings	
Woodland and copses: Generally a high incidence, especially in the west and associated with the River Wey including; Ancient Replanted Woodland at west of North Cottage, The Frith,	Setting of listed buildings: Including several clusters of listed buildings most notably at Passfield Farm and Bramshott Bramshott Vale, Bramshott Manor and Tudor gatehouse at Bramshott Place Grade II*	Open access areas: Common land as noted below
Wetland and meadow: Good quality semi-improved grassland at Passfield Common, south of Hatch Farm. Marshes Hollow	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: River Wey aqueduct, Bramshott Court River Wey aqueduct, Radford Bridge, Liphook	Recreational areas: Golf and Country Club at Old Thornes Hotel
Common land: Passfield Common Griggs Green, Holm Hills and Holly Hills	Settlement pattern: Isolated clusters of 'common-edge' housing, farmsteads, manors. Modern estate north of Old Thorns Retirement villages away from existing settlement at Bramshott Place/former King George's Hospital Bramshott village with medieval origins and more recent extensions	
Heathland: Lowland heathland at Passfield Common, Conford Moor, Weavers Down	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Some mature trees and hedges associated with settlements	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More enclosed landscape adjacent to Bramshott and River Wey More open at Hill House Hill and north of Oaklea Farm towards centre of local area
Other significant vegetation cover: None known	Cultural associations: Boris Karloff lived in Bramshott Flora Thompson lived in Liphook	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Reasonably simple and intact west of Bramshott. More complex adjacent to rivers A3 and railways line are locally disruptive
BAP/Phase 1 records: Grazing marsh at south of Passfield Farm, south of Conford House, adj. Cooper's Stream Lowlands fens north-west of Weavers Down	Features of cultural importance: None known	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Traditional orchards at Badgers Watch, north of Radford Park, Quinces Oast House, opp. Glebe Cottages and south of Bramshott Place</p> <p>Lowland dry acid grassland at Conford Moor</p> <p>Woodpasture/Parkland at Passfield Common, north of Conford Moor, south of Burgh Hill Farm, west of Ludshott Manor, north of Radford Park, surrounding Weavers Down,</p>		
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland:</p> <p>Woolmer Forest SSSI</p> <p>Wealden Heaths SPA</p> <p>River Wey at Passfield SINC</p> <p>River Wey Passfield Farm to Passfield Manor (2 Sites) SINC</p> <p>River Wey Bramshott Court Alderwoods (3 Sites) SINC</p> <p>Tunbridge & Radford Meadows SINC</p> <p>Radford Park Meadows/Alder Carr SINC</p> <p>River Wey at Hewshott House SINC</p> <p>Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland at Coachroad Plantation, the Hanger south of Ludshott manor, Griggsgreen Copse and west of North Cottage</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Liphook
Character of the urban edge: Generally well-vegetated or screened by intervening vegetation.
Presence in a floodplain: River Wey and cooper's Stream zone 2/3 flood zone. Minor flood zone 3 flood zones also associated with smaller streams in west.
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Connects well with wider countryside although bisection by A3 and railway severs northern and southern parts
Character of adjacent village(s): Liphook, large nucleated village, originally a coaching stop during 17 th /18 th C. Later expansion.
Historic links with the wider area if known: Possible remnant of former royal hunting forest Crossed by historic coaching route
Ecological links with the wider area if known: River Wey forms part of wider riparian feature Common land to north and south
Recreational links with the wider area: Shipwright's Way long-distance path crosses the local area
Extracts from other relevant evidence: <u>River Wey Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>to protect the series of aqueducts built along the River Wey...to create an extensive water meadow system</i>• <i>The river, its valley setting and the 18th century system of watermeadows combine to create an historic landscape which is worthy of protection</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	9b.1 Hammer Lane Greensand Hills
Date of area survey:	06.07.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Dry and sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 9b Ludshott and Bramshott Commons Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adjacent Surrey Hills AONB

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: AONB (views variable due to topography and woodland cover) Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover Settlement edge of Grayshott and Headley Down Playing fields Nature reserve Green burial site Golf driving range</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Local residents Drivers Visitors to Surrey Hills AONB Walkers of rural PRoW Visitors to cemetery Visitors to nature reserve Visitors to Grayshott Pottery Golfers at driving range</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing topography and structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Surrey Hills AONB, although variable due to woodland cover and topography Dockenfield to the north</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Moderate-sized population in Headley Down and Grayshott Sparsely settled Local roads quite, although B3002 Grayshott Road on boundary of local area is busy</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field pattern, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Wooded hills form backdrop to views towards local area where woodland cover allows</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, especially away from settlement edges and busy roads. Hill side roads wind along wooded valleys with backdrop of AONB and occasional views out.</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Occasional long panoramic views where woodland cover allows</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: A hill, bounded to the north-east by a steep valley and further incised by others from its northern edge creating a series of dramatic vales</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fences Post and wire fences Deer proof fencing Close board fencing associated with dwellings Stone walls associated with built form</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet and peaceful away from busy roads</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Locally-listed Grayshott Hall Small area of small wavy fields south of Lower Coombe Farm Small parliamentary associated with Land of Nod and northern edge of Grayshott Road Hangers between Whitmoor Vale and Hammer Lane Deeply incised sunken lanes</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:</p>
<p>Soil quality: Predominantly non-agricultural land. Small areas of Grade 3 in north-west</p>	<p>Parkland features: Parkland/wood pasture at Hammer Lane and Grayshott Hall</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from settlements</p>
<p>Water features: Streams, springs and ponds in valley along eastern edge of local area</p>		
<p>Landcover and land use: Pasture Plantation Playing fields, Nature reserve Burial ground Travelling showpeople's winter quarters</p>	<p>Conservation Area: None</p>	
<p>Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tress associated with water course and springs</p>	<p>Landscape features of CA: N/A</p>	
<p>Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Limited number due to landscape pattern</p>	<p>Built form: Individual dwellings of varying sizes</p>	<p>Accessibility by public footpath: Well-served by PRoW</p>

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Grayshott Hall Spa Farms	
Woodland and copses: Coniferous plantation and broadleaved woodland	Setting of listed buildings: Possibly part of setting of 2 listed buildings at Stream Farm, north of local area	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: Pastoral fields set with woodland clearings	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Recreation grounds
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Away from settlements, individual, properties are set within woodland clearings	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Much of the area is unsettled, but individual houses are generally set within mature gardens.	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Generally enclosed, due to topography and woodland cover. More open around settlements where clearings exist.
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Grayshott has associations with Flora Thompson, Alfred Tennyson and George Bernard Shaw	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex along north-east boundary/valley bottom
BAP/Phase 1 records: Orchards at Dingley Dell, Whitmoor Vale at Grayshott Hall?	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Adj Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI Whitmoor Hanger, Dalen Copse & Longut Cope SINC Several areas of Ancient and Semi-natural woodland (largely coinciding with SINC) Area of SPA 400m buffer in south of local area		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Grayshott to south-east Headley Down to west</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Largely well-wooded</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: Some zone 3 flooding associated with Whitmoor Vale on north-western edge of local area</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The area is largely typical of the wider landscape</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Grayshott has an historic core with more modern extensions Headley Down is a densely developed modern settlement</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: None known</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: None known</p>
<p>Extracts from other relevant evidence: -</p>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	9b.2 Ludshott Common to Grayshott Greensand Hills
Date of area survey:	06.07.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Dry and sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 9b Ludshott and Bramshott Commons Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Local roads Settlement edge of Headley Down and Grayshott B3002 Views from Grayshott Conservation Area Ludshott Common and Waggoners Wells (National Trust/Common Land) and associated car parks PRoW AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk Wagonners Wells</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Visitors to Ludshott Common and Waggoners Wells (National Trust/Common Land) Visitors to Grayshott Conservation Area Walkers on rural PRoW and on AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk Drivers Residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation away from open common land</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: View out somewhat limited by tree cover and topography</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Local roads quite busy due to proximity of settlements (esp. B3002) Moderate-sized settlements at Grayshott and Headley Down Few more isolated dwellings Popular open access/NT areas at Ludshott Common and Waggoners Wells Well-served by PRoW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Generally not, although potentially within Ludshott Common</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty, particularly within the NT/Common Land of Ludshott Common and Waggoners Wells, reduced around settlements and along roads; views valued by local community</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Across Ludshott Common</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: The lower sloped of the Greensand Ridge rising to the east and incised by streams which drain to the north-west and south-west.	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fence Post and wire fence Cleft chestnut fencing	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet and peaceful away from busy roads
Geological features: Sunken lanes and watercourses	Historic landscapes: None noted	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:
Soil quality: Non-agricultural	Parkland features: Parkland/wood pasture at Ludshott Common	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Localised glow from settlements; roads largely unlit away from settlements
Water features: Waggoners/Wakeners Wells and associated Cooper's Stream		
Landcover and land use: Sports ground Allotments Car park associated with NT land	Conservation Area: Adj. Grayshott Conservation Area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Trees associated with Waggoners Wells and streams	Landscape features of CA:	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:	Built form: Individual houses	Accessibility by public footpath: Yes, good network of PRow including AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk
Woodland and copses: Relatively high incidence of deciduous woodland Coniferous plantation	Setting of listed buildings: Church of St John, Grayshott North Lodge (NE of Ludshott Manor) Church of St Luke, Grayshott	Open access areas: Ludshott Common- National Trust

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Wetland and meadow: Wetland associated with streams	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: None
Common land: Ludshott Common, Bramshott Common	Settlement pattern: Largely unsettled	
Heathland: Lowland heathland at Ludshott Common	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Generally enclosed, due to topography and woodland cover. More open around settlements where clearings exist and on common land
Other significant vegetation cover: None known	Cultural associations: Grayshott has associations with Flora Thompson, Alfred Tennyson and George Bernard Shaw	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex adjacent to settlements and where topography is more varied (i.e. Hunter's Moon)
BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland dry acid grassland	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA Arford Common/Beech Hill Common, Coach House Copse SINC Several small areas of Ancient and Semi-natural woodland incl. Waggoners Wells		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Grayshott to south-east Headley Down to west
Character of the urban edge: Largely well-wooded
Presence in a floodplain: Some zone 3 flooding at southern edge of local area
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The area is largely typical of the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Grayshott has an historic core with more modern extensions Headley Down is a densely developed modern settlement
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	9b.3 Ludshott Manor Greensand Hills
Date of area survey:	06.07.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Dry and sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 9b Ludshott and Bramshott Commons Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Bramshott Common Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover and degree of sunkeness High Hurlands Nursing Home PRoW and AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk Private dwellings SDNP</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Drivers Local residents Visitors to Bramshott Common Visitors to SDNP Horse riders Walkers including those on AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing topography and structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: SDNP, although variable due to woodland cover and topography</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Sparsely settled Quiet roads Adjacent Bramshott and Ludshott Common are popular areas for walking (part managed access)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field pattern, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Possibly, from west/ SDNP</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty and adjacent to common land. Occasional long views out across the SDNP where woodland cover permits.</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Yes, out from Gentles Lane</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Western edge of the Greensand Hills, falling to west and incised from east to west by Cooper's Stream	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail and post and wire fences Imposing gates and railings at Downlands House	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet and remote away from A3
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Locally-listed Downlands Assarts in north of local area around Gentles Copse Some small parliamentary enclosures east of Downlands Deeply sunken lanes	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:
Soil quality: Northern part non-agricultural, southern part predominantly grade 4	Parkland features: Wood pasture/ parkland at Downlands and Woolmer Farm	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Dark skies due to lack of settlement and rural lanes
Water features: Cooper's Stream and associated lakes		
Landcover and land use: Meadow, equestrian pursuits	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Trees associated with Cooper's Stream	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Limited number due to woodland cover	Built form: Sparsely settled with few houses	Accessibility by public footpath: PRoW including AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk
Woodland and copses: Broad-leaved woodland, often associated with hangers and water courses	Setting of listed buildings: North Lodge, Spring Pond Lodge and Ludshott Manor Cluster at Downlands	Open access areas: None (adjacent to Ludshott and Bramshott Commons)
Wetland and meadow: Semi-improved grassland south of Spring Pond Hanger	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Common land: None noted	Settlement pattern:	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Some mature trees, few private gardens as sparsely settled	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Generally well-enclosed by woodland but occasional far-reaching views from higher land
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Connections to Flora Thompson and Alfred Tennyson	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Generally more complex on lower-lying ground and around Cooper's Stream
BAP/Phase 1 records: Orchard at Downlands House	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Adj. Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI Adj. Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA Coach House Copse/Spring Pond Hanger, Spring Pond Meadow SINC Several areas of Ancient and Semi-natural woodland including Gentle's Copse, Sheep Grove, The Hanger, Spring Pond Hanger, Coach House Copse		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score:		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Bramshott to south-west Headley Down to north-east
Character of the urban edge: Largely well-wooded
Presence in a floodplain: Some zone 3 flooding associated with course of Cooper's Stream across centre of local area
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The area is largely typical of the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Bramshott is a small linear village with an historic core Headley Down is a densely developed modern settlement
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	9b.4 Bramshott Common Greensand Hills
Date of area survey:	06.07.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Dry and sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 9b Ludshott and Bramshott Commons Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adj to Surrey Hills AONB

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Surrey Hills AONB Bramshott Common A3 Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover PRoW and AA-promoted ‘Following Flora’s Footsteps’ walk which follows part of western boundary River Wey Conservation Area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Local residents Visitors to Bramshott Common and River Wey Conservation Area Horse riders Walkers including those on AA-promoted ‘Following Flora’s Footsteps’ walk Drivers on local roads and A3</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing topography and structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: A3 Surrey Hills AONB Ludshott Common / Waggoners Wells visibility variable, depending on woodland cover River Wey Conservation Area</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Sparsely settled Quiet local roads, busy A3 Bramshott and Ludshott Commons and Wagonners Wells are popular areas for walking (part managed access)</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field pattern, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Possibly when viewed from within</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty especially within common land and away from A3.</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Possibly depending on tree cover</p>		
<p>Landmark features:</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Western edge of the Greensand Hills, falling to west with part of northern boundary formed by Cooper's Stream. Smaller valley runs north-west/south-east. Southern edge of local area falls to south. Bisected by A3.	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fence Post and wire fence	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet and remote away from busy A3
Geological features: None known	Historic landscapes: Small parliamentary enclosures at Chase Farm	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: A3 bisects local area
Soil quality: Predominantly non-agricultural. Small area of grade 4 to north-east	Parkland features: Woodpasture/parkland at Bramshott Common	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Influence of traffic on A3
Water features: None noted		
Landcover and land use: MOD Pasture	Conservation Area: Adj River Wey Conservation Area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: None noted	Landscape features of CA: Riparian landscape, including water meadows and historic aquaducts	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:	Built form: Sparsely settled	Accessibility by public footpath: Yes
Woodland and copses: Deciduous and coniferous woodland at Bramshott Common	Setting of listed buildings: Milestone on A3	Open access areas: Yes
Wetland and meadow: None known	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Common land: Bramshott Common	Settlement pattern:	
Heathland: Lowland heathland at Bramshott Common and north of Hammer Lane	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Sparsely settled	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Bramshott Common unenclosed but with significant tree cover
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Tennyson's 'Flower in the Crannied Wall' inspired by the wishing well south-west of Waggoners Wells (ref: AA-promoted 'Following Flora's Footsteps' walk)	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Bramshott Common unenclosed, simple landscape pattern, more complex around Chase Farm/Bramshott Chase
BAP/Phase 1 records: Lowland acid grassland at Bramshott Common	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA Bramshott Common Camp Ground, Bramshott Common (South-west), Bramshott Common (South-east) SINC Limited amount of Ancient and Semi-natural woodland including Croaker's Patch,		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Grayshott to north-east Liphook to the south-west
Character of the urban edge: Largely well-wooded
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The area is largely typical of the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Grayshott has an historic core with more modern extensions Liphook, large nucleated village, originally a coaching stop during 17 th /18 th C. Later expansion.
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other relevant evidence: <u>River Wey Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>to protect the series of aqueducts built along the River Wey....to create an extensive water meadow system</i>• <i>The river, its valley setting and the 18th century system of watermeadows combine to create an historic landscape which is worthy of protection</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	9b.5 Hewshott and Hammer Greensand Hills
Date of area survey:	06.07.18
Surveyors:	IDT/KB
Weather/visibility:	Dry and sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 9b Ludshott and Bramshott Commons Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 12a Western Weald Forest and Farmland Heath
Landscape designations:	Adj, Surrey Hills AONB

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Views into the local area from: Surrey Hills AONB Bramshott Common Local roads – visibility variable, depending on hedgerow and woodland cover and degree of sunkeness PRow Caravan site River Wey Conservation Area	Types of viewers: Visitors to Surrey Hills AONB Visitors to Bramshott Common Local residents Visitors to caravan site Walkers on small number of PRow Visitors to River Wey Conservation Area	Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation
Views out of the local area to: Surrey Hills AONB Bramshott Common River Wey Conservation Area	Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Sparsely settled Quiet roads Adjacent Bramshott Common is a popular area for walking (part managed access)	Impacts of mitigation: Potential loss of field pattern, loss of occasional open views, but generally new planting could be in character
Does the local area form part of a skyline? No	Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with high expectations of scenic beauty and adjacent to common land. Occasional long views out across the SDNP where woodland cover permits.	
Panoramic views: Some, towards AONB where woodland cover permits		
Landmark features:		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Western edge of the Greensand Hills, falling to west. Southern boundary forms part of the River Wey valley.	Boundary features other than vegetation: Post and rail fence Post and wire fence	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Quiet and remote away from busy A3
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Locally-listed Hewshott House	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors:
Soil quality: Predominantly grade 4 in the west and non-agricultural to the east	Parkland features: None noted	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Roads generally unlit
Water features: River Wey		
Landcover and land use: Trout farm Pasture Caravan site	Conservation Area: River Wey Conservation Area	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Trees associated with River Wey corridor	Landscape features of CA: Riparian landscape including water meadows and historic aqueducts	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees:	Built form: Houses and farm buildings	Accessibility by public footpath: Small number of PRoW
Woodland and copses: Deciduous woodland predominantly associated with watercourses	Setting of listed buildings: None	Open access areas: Yes, south of Hammer Lane
Wetland and meadow:	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Common land: Small area south of Hammer Lane	Settlement pattern: Loosely settled area	
Heathland:	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character:	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: More woodland cover in valley
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: None known	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: More complex in valley
BAP/Phase 1 records:	Features of cultural importance: None known	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: Stone Quarry Wood and several River Wey SINC Part lies within 400m SPA buffer		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Liphook to the south-west
Character of the urban edge: Largely well-wooded
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: The area is largely typical of the wider landscape
Character of adjacent village(s): Liphook, large nucleated village, originally a coaching stop during 17 th /18 th C. Later expansion.
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None known
Recreational links with the wider area: None known
Extracts from other relevant evidence: <u>River Wey Conservation Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>to protect the series of aqueducts built along the River Wey....to create an extensive water meadow system</i>• <i>The river, its valley setting and the 18th century system of watermeadows combine to create an historic landscape which is worthy of protection</i>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	10a.1 Eastern edge of Cowplain, west of A3(M)
Date of area survey:	12.06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA10A: Havant thicket and Southleigh Forest, LT 10 Wooded Claylands Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East
Landscape designations:	2No Local Nature Reserve – Hazelton Common and Dell Piece West

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Cowplain: Rear gardens of properties off Greenfield Crescent, Cedar Crescent, Hillview, Whitebeam Close, Linden Way, Hazleton Way and the B2149 Lakesmere Road</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on regional PRoW - Monarch's Way Walkers on Sheepwash Road used as Bridleway (PRoW), which then aligns adjacent the A3(M) No views from A3(M) due to topography and roadside planting Users of Dell Piece West Nature Reserve and Hazleton Common Nature Reserve (Open Access Land) Golf course users Shoppers at Morrisons Workers at business park Adjacent residents</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing informal vegetation pattern across nature reserves. Mitigation planting would be more robust and formal to be effective, resulting in loss of natural landscape character</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Adjacent business park and Morrisons supermarket Southern end, a few limited glimpsed views of Cowplain settlement edge due to mature trees along edge of local area</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Popular nature reserves, with easy access from urban edge Golf course users Monarch's Way regional footpath with expected high usage</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of nature reserve with a change in landscape character</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, there are views from the settlement edge of Cowplain, of Hazleton Common which forms a continuous wooded mass on the skyline</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A natural area, expectations of a contrast with the urban form</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: None</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Sloping down southwards, with gentle 'V' shaped valley at southern end containing stream	Boundary features other than vegetation: Dell Piece West– boundaries are timber post and rail fencing	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Noise from A3(M)
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Originally part of a larger woodland area known as Hazelton Woods which was part of the Forest of Bere HHLT: Hazelton Common: Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosures)	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Overhead power lines, but existing woodland within local area reduce their visibility over the adjacent area
Soil quality: Unclassified	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Adjacent urban edge and large superstore contribute to light pollution
Water features: Southern section a tributary flowing west – east across to Blendworth Common Pond within Dell Piece West		
Landcover and land use: Nature reserves containing mixed woodland including scrub and grassland Golf course – belts of trees separated by fairways of manicured grass Hazelton Common is used for low intensively grazing of cattle	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Individual trees as part of the nature reserve and golf course Tree belts separate the fairways within the golf course Sheepwash Road aligned by mature oak trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: No hedgerows	Built form:	Accessibility by public footpath:

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	None, except overhead powerlines and pylons along eastern edge	Dell Piece West – Monarch's Way (Regional footpath) aligns along eastern edge Sheepwash Road (bridleway)
Woodland and copses: High percentage of mature tree cover with pockets of grass and scrub. Originally would have been part of an area of extensive woodland known as Hazelton Wood which was part of the Forest of Bere	Setting of listed buildings: None	Open access areas: Central section– Hazelton Common Nature Reserve
Wetland and meadow: Small areas of grassland within nature reserves Dell Piece West contains areas of 'mire' (a stretch of swampy or boggy ground)	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Hazelton Common Nature Reserve has open access Dell Piece West – open to the public Waterlooville Golf course -private members
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: No development within area, only adjacent urban areas	
Heathland: Hazelton Common Nature Reserve includes 40 acres of lowland heathland with copses	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Adjacent settlement of Cowplain, rear gardens border the local area creating a soft transition zone	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Semi enclosed with Hazelton Common more enclosed than Dell Piece West The belts of trees on the golf course provide linear areas of enclosure along the fairways
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Originally part of an extensive area of woodland known as Hazelton Wood which stretched across to Blendworth Common (to the east) forming part of the Forest of Bere	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Nature reserves - areas of a semi-natural landscape, a contrast to the adjacent urban landscape Golf course – designed, planted and managed with belts of trees enclosing long grassed fairways

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester.	
<p>BAP/Phase 1 records: Dell Piece West: central area: Priority habitat: good quality semi improved grassland, enclosed by an area annotated as no main habitat but additional habitat (woodland, scrub, wetland etc) Hazelton Common Nature Reserve contains Priority Habitat: lowland dry acid grassland and Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland</p> <p>Waterlooville Golf course: The tree belts are Priority Habitat: Deciduous Woodland with the areas between Priority Habitat: Good quality semi improved grassland</p>	<p>Features of cultural importance: Sheepwash Road is an ancient route providing access from the lowlands onto the downs</p>	
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: SINC: Complete local area</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
<p>Sensitivity score: High</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>
<p>Landscape sensitivity score: Medium/high</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Cowplain Potential allocation site (within Havant Borough), adjacent to the local area at southern end, between DC boundary and urban edge of Cowplain on the rest of the golf course</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Western edge of area, the adjacent settlement edge of Cowplain forms a compact row of predominantly detached properties (a mix of bungalows and two storeys), with rear gardens backing onto the local area. To the north east of Dell Piece West, the supermarket Morrisons with its extensive open area of car parking To the north, the business park with medium scale business park style buildings border the northern edge of the local area To the east the A3(M) predominantly in cutting forms a barrier to the wider landscape</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: No</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Originally had strong links with Blendworth Common, now separated by A(M). Beyond the A3(M) to the east, there is open countryside (although detailed as an allocation site)</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): None</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Sheepwash Road is a link from the lowlands onto the downs</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: None</p>
<p>Recreational links with the wider area: Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester. The route runs from Worcester via Bristol to Brighton</p>
<p>Extracts from other relevant evidence: -</p>

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CAPACITY STUDY 2018 RECORD SHEET

Local area:	10a.2 North western area from Rowlands Castle, up to the A3(M)
Date of area survey:	12:06:18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA 10A: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest, LT 10 Wooded Claylands Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East
Landscape designations:	Adjacent South Downs National Park Within 200m of Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Windmill Hill (within SDNP): as shown on the Zone of theoretical Visibility (South Downs National Park: view Characterisation and Analysis 2015) views down to Blendowrth Common within local area</p> <p>Northern edge of local area adjacent southern boundary of South Downs National Park (SDNP), is predominantly wooded, so views into local area will be limited. However, a short section is open and includes views south into the golf course Manor Lodge Road (B2149), there are limited fleeting views due to robust roadside vegetation Castle Road: limited views into local area due to robust intervening roadside woodland belt Rowland Castle village centre, screened due to boundary woodland belt within local area</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Walkers on Monarch's Way and Staunton Way Adjacent properties Havant Thicket has open access and is part of Staunton Country Park</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland, woodland belts and hedgerows is generally strong, creating good opportunities for mitigation to relate and link to existing vegetation pattern</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: The woodland - The Holt within the SDNP to the east From Monarch's Way to the north, there are open views into the SDNP</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Monarch's Way and Staunton Way both regional PRoW therefore high usage expected Havant Thicket has open access and is part of Staunton Country Park, expected high usage Users and visitors of SDNP, high usage on approach roads and PRoW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Adjacent Rowlands Castle: loss of rural open setting and 'The Forest' area Loss of open views across golf course from regional PRoW</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? No</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Adjacent SDNP high scenic quality expected</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: Some across golf course</p>		
<p>Landmark features: Havant Thicket</p>		

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium
Visual sensitivity score: Medium/high		
Additional comments: Local area includes three areas, Blendworth Common, Havant Thicket and the golf course. The golf course is more visible than Blendworth Common and areas within Havant Thicket		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Undulating with 'V' shaped valleys more pronounced in the west (Blendworth Common)	Boundary features other than vegetation:	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Manor Lodge Road is busy Blendworth Common adjacent A3(M) with increased traffic noise
Geological features: Sink holes are a natural feature within the golf course aligning NW to SE, a band of land, between 0.4 and 1.2km wide, characterised by a high density of circular surface depressions of up to 30m in diameter and 10m in depth, formed by erosion and dissolution of the underlying chalk, and sinking of the overlying clays and sands.	Historic landscapes: Havant Thicket and Long Wood is an ancient woodland, originally part of the Forest of Bere Blendworth Common originally wooded, now open grassland HHLT: Northern section: Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosures) Havant Thicket: Replanted assarted pre-1810 woodland	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Good tranquillity within Havant Thicket, with no visual distractions
Soil quality: Except for a small part at northern end (Grade 3 – good to moderate) the rest is classified as other land primarily in non-agricultural land use	Parkland features: Parkland trees within southern area of Blendworth Common	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Light pollution from Rowlands Castle and urban glow from the west (Cowplain)
Water features: On Blendworth Common, two tributaries join to form a stream in shallow 'V' shaped valleys aligning southwards		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Ditches located on field boundaries on eastern edge of Blendworth Common Tributaries within Havant Thicket flow south with one into the Upper Lake (within Staunton Country Park) A series of ditches on southern side of Rowlands Castle Golf Course		
Landcover and land use: To the north, Blendworth Common is farmland predominantly pasture/grassland, with one geometric shape field adjacent Manor Lodge Road Woodland including Havant Thicket, with visitor car park off Manor Lodge Road Golf course – Rowland Castle Golf Course	Conservation Area: Adjacent local area within Rowlands Castle	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Tree belts separate the fairways within golf course Trees align the tributary within the southern area of Blendworth Common	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Robust hedgerows as field boundaries found to the north	Built form: Golf club house, car park	Accessibility by public footpath: Monarch's Way, Staunton Way Havant Thicket has a network of rides/footpaths (open access)
Woodland and copses: Havant Thicket including Long Wood, Horsefoot Hill and Furzy Plain (designated as ancient – replanted woodland) 'The Forest' is an area of woodland annotated on OS maps at eastern end of golf course	Setting of listed buildings: None within area, although 3No adjacent southern end on Manor Lodge Road	Open access areas: Havant Thicket
Wetland and meadow: Grazing marshland adjacent Manor Lodge Road and above Havant Thicket	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: Havant Thicket with visitor car park Golf course
Common land:	Settlement pattern:	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
None	Manor Lodge Road a straight road typical of routes through former common land	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: No private gardens within local area, only adjacent rear gardens on eastern boundary of Rowlands Castle	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Havant Thicket provides a large area of woodland with a strong sense of enclosure Areas within the golf course provide areas of openness and enclosure and views to the north within the SDNP Blendworth Common due to lack of hedgerows, strong sense of openness
Other significant vegetation cover: North of Havant Thicket, Blendworth Common identified as Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Cultural associations: Forest of Bere Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester.	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Large areas of woodland with broad stretches of open landscape (Blendworth Common and golf course)
BAP/Phase 1 records: Blendworth Common: Priority Habitat: lowland dry acid grassland Field (northern area) adjacent Manor Lodge Road: Priority Habitat: coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Havant Thicket: Mainly Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland, with an area of Wood pasture and parkland adjacent northern edge	Features of cultural importance: Woodland as remaining areas of the Forest of Bere	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: SINC: Havant Thicket and golf course		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high
Landscape sensitivity score: High		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Additional comments: Area north of the local area (north of Blendworth Common) is allocated for housing		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

<p>Adjacent settlement: Rowlands Castle and Redhill Allocation site adjacent northern boundary of local area</p>
<p>Character of the urban edge: Red Hill predominantly 20th century residential development, detached, semi-detached properties. Long rear gardens border the local area off Castle Road Rowlands Castle – From the north, a row of large detached properties, with large mature gardens border the local area Allocation site: presently unbuilt, with boundary to local area visible as a hedgerow of varying width and height, with some trees and a small woodland block</p>
<p>Presence in a floodplain: Part of Golf course, an alignment NW to SE slightly north of the swallow holes</p>
<p>Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Havant Thicket extends beyond the borough boundary to the south as well as out to Bell's Copse (another open access area of woodland) The area of the golf course extends into the SDNP, with also longer views beyond to open countryside Blendworth Common southern boundary extends into open countryside</p>
<p>Character of adjacent village(s): Rowlands Castle: is characterised by undeveloped areas close to the centre of the village, with a swath of largely undeveloped land which leads from the east, across 'The Green' to the area known as 'The Forest in the west'. Also, to the south the Motte and Bailey (SAM) is set within an undeveloped landscape leading out to the south. Red Hill: compact settlement along three roads</p>
<p>Historic links with the wider area if known: Originally part of The Forest of Bere Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester.</p>
<p>Ecological links with the wider area if known: Part of SINC which continues further to the north and Stein Wood and out to the west to Bell's Copse and across the A3(M) to Hazelton Wood</p>

Recreational links with the wider area:

Within Staunton Country Park

Adjacent SDNP

Monarch's Way/SDNP along northern edge

Staunton Way aligns across eastern area through golf course

Shipwrights Way (touches far eastern boundary) is a 50-mile-long distance route which links villages and towns in east Hampshire. The name reflects the use of oak grown at Alice Holt Forest for Tudor shipbuilding.

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

Rowlands Castle Local Landscape Character Assessment. The local area forms part of Local landscape character Areas: 10a.i Chalk/Clay Transition – The Holt, Stein Wood & Golf Course, 10a.ii (Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common), and 10.a.iii (Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket (and Gypsies Plain)

10ai Chalk/Clay Transition – The Holt, Stein Wood & Golf Course

Key characteristics:

1. The northern part of this sub-area, including The Holt and Stein Wood, is within the South Downs National Park whose boundary now extends to meet the northern development boundary of Rowlands Castle Village. The sub-area then extends further southwards outside of the National Park including the golf course and most of Rowlands Castle village itself.
2. Clay-with-flints and gravels over chalk. Circular, natural depressions resulting from weathering of the chalk are more common here than on the chalk downland.
3. Predominantly flat, the land falls gradually from 70m above mean sea level at Motley's Copse in the east to 40m above mean sea level at Manor Lodge Road in the west.
4. Monarch's Way, an ancient footpath between Rowlands Castle and Horndean, passes through The Holt. Two footpaths across the golf course provide access to woodland.
5. Several sites of historic interest are to be found within this sub-area, including earthworks and a ring and bailey at Motley's Copse and remains of the motte at Deerleap to the south of The Green. These structures probably marked the edge to the Saxon, and perhaps earlier, hunting areas and possibly the edge of the Forest of Bere stretching almost as far west as Southampton and Winchester.
6. The Village Green is a remnant part of common land that stretched westward from the Village. It is believed to be the largest village green in Hampshire. It is a strong focus for Village activities and amenity and is a designated Conservation Area. The high flint-laced wall of Deerleap is a major feature.
7. Most of this area is comprised of arable fields bounded by medium to low hedges. The Holt is an area of ancient woodland that has largely been replanted and designated as a SINC, as is Rowlands Castle Golf Course, but parts like Motley's Copse remain as ancient woodland. Away from conifer dominated areas the semi-natural ancient woodland is a mixture of woodland stand types including birch, acid beech and oak dominated often with planted and coppiced chestnut.

10aii Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common

Key characteristics:

1. A NW to SE trending band of land, between 0.4 and 1.2km wide, characterised by an unusually high density of circular surface depressions (20-50 per sq. km) of up to 30m in diameter and 10m in depth, formed by erosion and dissolution of the underlying chalk, and sinking of the overlying clays and sands. The belt extends well to the west and south of Manor Lodge Road.
2. The extent of 10aii almost coincides with the outcrop and sub crop of the Reading Formation (mostly floodplain deposits), in this area consisting of clays and silty clays with lenticular shaped bodies of fine to medium sand at various levels and a basal bed up to 5m thick of fine to medium sand above the chalk.
3. Many of the depressions act as swallow holes and provide direct access of surface water to a major groundwater aquifer providing drinking water via the Havant and Bedhampton Springs. Most of this belt is considered a high groundwater pollution risk zone and is classified by the Environment Agency as Source Protection Zone 1 – the highest level of risk (see note below).
4. Most of this area is permanent pasture fields and woodland of ancient origin with areas replanted with 20th century conifers. A large area is designated as SINC, as is Rowlands Castle Golf Course with notable species of Green Winged Orchid, Chamomile and Greater Lettuce. The sinkholes also provide habitat interest. Away from the conifer-dominated areas, the semi natural ancient woodland is comprised of a mixture of woodland stand types including birch dominated, acid beech and oak dominated, often with planted and coppiced chestnut.

5. The area was enclosed from wooded common (not registered) in the late 19th century. Most of the land is Forestry Commission owned. In the north it is turned over to fields, now part of Hazleton Farm.

6. Piecemeal early 20thC development spread along Castle, Redhill and Manor Lodge Road. Redhill brickworks were on this triangle of land, which is now occupied by the Kings Meadow estate. It includes Rowlands Copse, owned by the Parish Council.

7. Manor Lodge Road is typical of a route through former common land and is predominantly hedge-less. It is fairly straight and has few side roads.

Note: The 10aⁱⁱ area is characterised by a high density of shallow circular depressions variously called dolines, sink holes or swallow holes. By way of clarification, 'dolines' are natural cone or bowl shaped closed hollows of small dimensions occurring in chalk areas. When located on a soil outcrop above the chalk, away from the edge of the chalk itself, they are called 'sink holes'. A 'swallow hole' is a potentially more active feature in chalk areas as there can be direct flow of surface water into the chalk. A detailed discussion of the nature, location and environmental significance of these features is provided in the paper by McDowell et al (2008).

10aⁱⁱⁱ West Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket (and Gypsies Plain)

Key characteristics:

1. Slightly elevated from the adjoining landscapes and associated with Head Gravel overlaying clays and sands of the Reading Formation.

2. Dominated by woodland incorporating most of Havant Thicket and smaller copses such as Hammonds Land Coppice and Bartons Copse. The sub-area also includes some permanent pasture farmland such as Gypsies Plain and a wooded avenue associated with Staunton Park. These woodlands form a strong visual separation between Rowlands Castle and land to the south and west.

3. The woodlands are replanted ancient woodlands and this is recognised by SINC designations forming a large proportion of the sub unit. Away from the conifer-dominated areas, the semi-natural ancient woodland is comprised of a mixture of woodland stand types including birch dominated, acid beech and oak dominated often with planted and coppiced chestnut.

4. Historically the area has been extensively managed and remains predominantly wooded and not farmed. This landscape has been lightly wooded until enclosure and development of Durrants in the latter half of the 19th century.

5. The area west of the Lavant Valley was medieval hunting forest (perhaps part of the Forest of Bere). Local people had grazing and timber harvesting rights and developed communing rights – such as Blendworth Common and Gypsies Plain. A remnant piece of common remains at Whichers Gate as a small green.

6. The woodlands' close proximity to centres of population beyond the parish boundary makes them an important doorstep to accessible natural green space. Havant Thicket, also being owned by the Forestry Commission, offers public access with numerous well-made tracks. The Staunton Way passes through the southern half of this area, to Staunton Park in the south.

7. There is little development within this area but the 19th century common edge hamlet of Durrants has an eclectic mix of architectural styles – the older properties being built of Rowlands Castle brick.

8. Across the southern boundary lies the Sir George Staunton Country Park where the former house was built with bricks from brickworks on the estate. The estate is listed as grade II*, and a conservation area.

9. A substantial part of this sub-area is reserved in local plans for a winter storage reservoir, re-directing winter flows from the Bedhampton Springs for use during dry summers. Implementation of this development is likely to be several years away. Usage of the area for both conservation and recreation has not been decided and there are local concerns about possible noise, traffic and parking unless a 'quiet recreation' solution can be agreed.

10. It has been a matter of discussion whether Gypsies Plain should form a further local sub-area, with affinities to land further south, particularly as recent plant studies suggest that it has not been wooded since Norman times. For simplicity, as it is a relatively small area without houses and will be partially submerged under the proposed reservoir, its distinctiveness has been noted, but it has been left in 10aⁱⁱⁱ,

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Local area:	10a.3 Land south of Rowlands Castle
Date of area survey:	13.06.18
Surveyors:	LA
Weather/visibility:	Clear
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA10A: Havant thicket and Southleigh Forest, LT 10 Wooded Claylands Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East
Landscape designations:	South of the B2148 is a strategic Gap between West Leigh and Durrants Includes part of Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden Includes part of Staunton Country Park Adjacent Rowlands Castle Conservation Area Adjacent South Downs National Park Adjacent Stansted Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Windmill Hill (within SDNP): as shown on the Zone of theoretical Visibility (South Downs National Park: view Characterisation and Analysis 2015) views down to local area in particular Southleigh Forest</p> <p>There are views from the north east from the edge of the adjacent SDNP, although views within Southleigh Forest will be of a limited distance Northern edge of the settlement of West Leigh on Prospect Lane, long views north east across local area to wooded horizon including Stansted Park within the SDNP</p> <p>From Barton's Green (West Leigh), with PRoW leading into local area</p> <p>Eastern area (Woodberry Lane), long views across open countryside to Southleigh Forest</p> <p>Short section of views from Monarch's Way (southern boundary of local area)</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Users of SDNP Road users Train passengers Residents Regional footpaths: Staunton Way/ Shipwrights Way E9 European Long Distant Route (5000 km) Users of Staunton Country Park</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Strong vegetation pattern with woodland belts, robust hedgerows contributing to landscape character, could be developed and extended to provide buffer planting to the wider landscape</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Views to the rest of Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and Havant Thicket to the north</p> <p>Views south into Barton's Green at West Leigh and beyond District Boundary to potential new sites for development within Havant Borough</p> <p>Stansted Grade II* Registered Park</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Users of SDNP, with long distant views from Windmill Hill and shorter views from adjacent areas, would expect high usage 2No Regional footpaths and European path would expect high usage Part of Staunton Country Park, with routes leading to Havant Thicket and Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of views, loss of setting of woodland areas, loss of open undeveloped setting of registered parks</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, at numerous places: Woodland adjacent Staunton Way, visible from the west An area (mature boundaries and field trees) adjacent Prospect Lane is visible from the B2149</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): Registered Park and Garden of Leigh Park, high expectations of an historic landscape Staunton Country Park expectations of quiet area, and rural tranquillity</p>	

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
Southleigh Forest as seen from the north and the PRoW off Woodberry Lane	High expectations on regional routes as in the setting and approach to SDNP	
Panoramic views: Long view from southern edge of local area across to wooded horizons (including Stansted Park) within the SDNP		
Landmark features: None		
Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Visual sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
<p>Topography and landform: The landform includes two smooth shallow 'V' shaped valleys both containing streams. Rowland Hill Farm (at 55mAOD) on the southern side of Rowlands Castle forms one of the highest areas, the local area then descends southwards before rising again on the northern edge of the settlement of West Leigh A large quarry at Comley Hill within Southleigh Forest has totally altered the landform</p>	<p>Boundary features other than vegetation: Timber post and rail, red brick boundary walls</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Noise levels: Good levels of tranquillity away from main roads</p>
<p>Geological features: None</p>	<p>Historic landscapes: Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (19th century and later parkland) HHLT: Eastern section: Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosure) with Southleigh Forest as replanted and pre-1810 woodland Central section: Small regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosures) and woodland on outer eastern edge of Durrants as pre-1810 woodland. Area to the south of the Motte and bailey is classified as 19th century and later parkland Western area (west of Durrants): Regular assarted fields with straight boundaries</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Nothing prominent</p>
<p>Soil quality: Area within valley adjacent railway line is Grade 3: Good to Moderate. The area to the west of Prospect Lane is Grade 4: Poor. Southleigh Forest is unclassified as agricultural use</p>	<p>Parkland features: West of Durrants there are individual trees (within Leigh Park - Grade II* Registered Park and Garden)</p>	<p>Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Glow from adjacent settlements, although intervening mature woodlands mitigate the effect on adjacent undeveloped areas</p>
<p>Water features: Streams align the two 'V' shaped valleys</p>		

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
There are ponds at: the junction of the railway line and B2148, south of Rowlands Castle Village and north of the quarry (water filled ex-extraction sites)		
Landcover and land use: Mixed farmland of pasture and arable Country Park characterised by large open areas of grassland Woodlands and forests Hospital site including grounds Farmsteads (Mays Coppice Farm, Little Leigh Farm and Rowlands Hill Farm) Linear housing along the B2149 Allotments Large sand and gravel quarry within Southleigh Forest Commercial forestry within Southleigh Forest	Conservation Area: None within local area Adjacent Rowlands Castle CS to the north	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Woodland belt which forms The Avenue leading out to the Lake (part of the Registered Park and Garden of Leigh Park) Southleigh Forest contains a number of mature yew trees Individual trees: west of the B2149, north of the allotments, west of Staunton Way, north of Havant Academy within farmland along lines of previous hedgerows and within Staunton Country Park to the north	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Robust hedgerow network enclosing smaller fields of pasture often adjacent settlement edge and individual farmsteads (i.e. Little Leigh Farm). More intermittent hedgerows as boundaries to arable fields towards the east around Mays Coppice Farm	Built form: Isolated farmsteads (Mays Coppice Farm, Leigh Farm) Ribbon development of detached and semi-detached properties along B2149 and B2148 leading out of the settlement of Durrants	Accessibility by public footpath: Regional and European footpaths provide access across western section of local area. Footpath from Barton's Green provides link to Comley Hill Road, which then continues as a bridleway to the edge of Rowlands Castle. Only one PRow within Southleigh Forest

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	<p>Hospital site, a complex of buildings within a wooded setting</p> <p>Oaks Havant Crematorium (timber and flint building within designed grounds and car park) within part wooded setting</p> <p>Havant Rifle clubhouse and facilities</p> <p>Site compound for quarry</p> <p>Railway line</p>	<p>PRoW across open landscape from the west (Cowplain)</p>
<p>Woodland and copses:</p> <p>Woodland north of Rowlands Hill Farm</p> <p>Southleigh Forest – a large woodland on the southern part of the local area</p> <p>Barton's Copse</p> <p>Hamond's Lands Coppice</p>	<p>Setting of listed buildings:</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Open access areas:</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Wetland and meadow:</p> <p>Across valley bottom (adjacent railway line) is an area of floodplain grazing marsh which extends across to Woodberry Lane</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments:</p> <p>Adjacent Rowlands Castle a designated SAM to the north covering the Motte and Bailey</p>	<p>Recreational areas:</p> <p>Part of local area is within Staunton Country Park which provides access to Havant Thicket and Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p>
<p>Common land:</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Settlement pattern:</p> <p>The settlements of Rowlands Castle, Red Hill and Durrants have expanded and merged to form one developed area, although the three settlements originally had different settlements characters.</p> <p>Durrants developed along the roads (B2149 and Whichers Gate Road) which are now characterised by mixed age roadside development, with small fields and paddocks behind</p> <p>Red Hill developed with roadside development along three roads, then with later 20th century infill development creating a more compact settlement form,</p> <p>Rowlands Castle developed around 'The Green', adjacent the old Moat and Bailey, with later</p>	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
	development adjacent the railway station and with 20 th century residential development on the northern edge. The settlement of West Leigh is characterised by large areas of 1970's development around an internal network of roads and cul-de-sacs. The edge of West Leigh is also loosely defined by the borough boundary	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Rear garden boundary vegetation of properties on Wichers Gate Road and the B2149 provide a soft boundary to the local area Includes part of the Sir George Staunton Registered park and garden which is woodland	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: A gentle landform of 'V' shaped valleys, with areas of mature woodland contribute to the sense of enclosure quickly appreciated away from the settlement edge
Other significant vegetation cover:	Cultural associations: Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester. Part of Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Leigh Park Originally part of the Forest of Bere	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: The adjacent settlements are located on areas of higher ground to the north and south, leaving the lower river valleys mainly free from development. Wide woodland belts, located adjacent to the Staunton Way provide a buffer and screen to the built form from adjacent undeveloped areas to the east
BAP/Phase 1 records: Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland: adjacent Staunton Way; Hammonds Lands Coppice, North of Rowlands farm Southleigh Forest; Barton's Copse Priority Habitat: coastal and flood plain grazing marsh: area stretching adjacent railway line and stream with larger area at northern end Priority Habitat: good quality semi-improved grassland: an area west of the B2149 within the Grade II* registered Park	Features of cultural importance: Remaining woodland as part of the Forest of Bere	

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Priority Habitat: wood pasture and parkland north west of Rowlands Hill Farm		
<p>Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland:</p> <p>Ancient and semi natural woodland: Woodland belt adjacent Staunton Way east of Durrants; part of Hammond's Lands Coppice; Barton's Copse; Southleigh Forest – mixed ancient replanted and semi natural woodland</p> <p>SINC: Woodland adjacent the Staunton Way to the east of Durrants; Southleigh Forest, Barton Copse and Hammonds Lands Copse</p>		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: High	Sensitivity score: Medium/high	Sensitivity score: High
Landscape sensitivity score: High		
<p>Additional comments: To the south of the local area beyond the District Boundary and within Havant Borough, an area adjacent Bartons Road has been identified as a potential housing site</p>		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement:

Rowlands Castle
Red Hill
Durrants
West Leigh including Barton's Green

Character of the urban edge

Barton's Green/West Leigh: The northern boundary (Worldham Road) is enclosed along the settlement edge by a mature robust hedgerow (originally a field boundary, but also the borough boundary). The edge of development adjacent Stansted Crescent is more open and less mature, with a mix of garden fences defining the urban edge, visible from the adjacent playing fields of Havant Academy

Rowlands Castle: is characterised by undeveloped areas close to the centre of the village, with a swath of largely undeveloped land which leads from the east, across 'The Green' to the area known as 'The Forest in the west'. Also, to the south the Motte and Bailey (SAM) is set within an undeveloped landscape leading out to the south.

Red Hill: New areas of development have taken advantage of the small fields, mature belts of trees on the settlement edge to mitigate housing into the landscape. The wide tree belt adjacent Staunton Way now provides a boundary/buffer to the wider undeveloped countryside.

Durrants: The urban edge is defined by small paddocks, mature boundary vegetation and mixed aged development of detached and semi-detached properties

Presence in a floodplain:

Lavant Valley – a narrow belt adjacent the watercourse

Relationship with adjacent wider countryside:

The NE boundary of the local area is defined by the borough boundary and SDNP boundary. This open undeveloped landscape of the local area extends across to woodland, large arable fields and the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Stansted Park

To the south the local area boundary is defined by the borough boundary and extends into further woodland

To the West the landscape extends into the undeveloped landscape of Staunton Country Park including Havant Thicket

Character of adjacent village(s):

Mixed aged development of varying styles and materials, with close historic ties to area set within a landscape with mature trees and woodlands

Historic links with the wider area if known:

Originally part of the Forest of Bere

Ecological links with the wider area if known:

Southleigh Forest is an SINC which extends further to the south

Recreational links with the wider area:

Staunton Country Park
Staunton Way/Shipwrights way
E9 European Long Distant Route

Extracts from other relevant evidence:

10a.iii east and small part west (Woodlands Claylands – Southleigh Forest)

Key characteristics:

1. Gravels underlain by clays and sands of the London Clay formation support woodland including Mays Coppice, Blackbush Hanger and coppices, collectively known as Southleigh Forest, a former wooded common.
2. Recently a major landfill site where an extensive area of gravel extraction had been followed by clay extraction for lining the landfill bunds. It is now only partially restored. It can be seen through a narrow tree screen along the Horndean and Emsworth Common roads.
3. Dominated by woodland, with some ancient woodland designated as a SINC: predominantly ash and pedunculate oak. Historically coppiced sweet chestnut is also common. More recently, 20th century conifer stands have been introduced – particularly in the north. There are banks and ditches probably of ancient origin.
4. The woodlands are replanted ancient woodlands and this is recognised by SINC designations forming a large proportion of the sub area.
5. Historically the area was wooded common, with two straight roads running through the woodland. The area is criss-crossed with access tracks – some of which provide recreational off road links between communities to the south and the South Downs National Park to the north.
6. The woods' close proximity to centres of population beyond the Parish boundary makes them an important pathway to access natural green space. Some activities such as motorcycle scrambling and regular fly tipping detract from its tranquillity and value for nature conservation.
7. These woodlands form a strong visual separation between the Lavant Valley near Rowlands Castle and Emsworth to the south and west. There is very little development within this area but the landfill site at Southleigh Woods remains to be fully restored, detracting from this semi natural landscape.

10a.iv (Lavant Valley South)

Key characteristics:

1. This wide shallow valley lies on the outcrop of the Reading and London Clay Formations. The valley floor generally has gravelly soils over clays supporting permanent pasture and grazing. The southeastern valley side is mainly clay and sand of the London Clay Formation that supports woodland of ancient origin at Mays Coppice/Southleigh Forest. The northwestern flank of the valley is underlain by clay and sand that support a mix of farmland and woodland.
2. There is a relatively high risk of ground subsidence at sites within this landscape where there are shrinkable clays or on-going sink hole formation. A large swallow hole between Woodberry Lane and the railway has a high risk for potential pollution of the chalk aquifer and falls within the Environment Agency Groundwater Protection Zone 1 (highest risk).
3. The sense of a valley is felt particularly from parts of Prospect and Woodberry Lanes. Its wooded sides and pasture valley floor give it a rural character.
4. The valley doglegs to the west beyond the B2148 – where the land is designated as a Strategic Gap. Bartons Green Park beyond the Parish boundary ensures the valley floor views continue as green space.
5. There is evidence of Mesolithic settlement hearths at high points on the southern valley sides near Prospect Lane at Wakeford Copse, which is considered to be very unusual in the Hampshire context.
6. Clay deposits on the valley flanks have been exploited since earliest Roman times and probably from the Iron Age for making pottery, later tiles and bricks.
7. The current field pattern is derived from 19th century enclosure from wooded common with equivalent age farmsteads.
8. The valley floor can be flooded seasonally, exacerbated by recent ditch canalisation and work up-stream at the ford in Woodberry Lane.

9. Late 19th and early 20th century development has been piecemeal and linear along Whichers Gate Road and Woodberry Lane, with no recent building. The southern older red brick and tile-hung houses set closer to the road are associated historically with farmland in Hampshire. South of Glendale, houses were also for former farm and estate workers. The northernmost cottages are set well back in their plots and within West Sussex.

10. The pastures along the footpath on the valley floor, from the Village to the railway bridge on Whichers Gate Road, have recently been sold in small lots. They are being redeveloped piecemeal with a mixture of wooden service buildings. Boundary plantings of cypresses and laurel are at odds with the landscape.

11. This landscape area extends to include the area of generally flat land between the lavant valley and Durrants Road. Although too small to constitute a separate landscape unit, it has high amenity value

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Local area:	10a.4 Western edge of Lovedean
Date of area survey:	27.7.18
Surveyors:	KB
Weather/visibility:	Bright/sunny
LCA:	East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment (EHLCA): LCA10A: Havant thicket and Southleigh Forest, LT 10 Wooded Claylands Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (HCICA): LCA 2f: Forest of Bere East, LCA7h: South East Hampshire Downs
Landscape designations:	

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

<i>General visibility</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mitigation potential</i>
<p>Views into the local area from: Settlement edge of western Lovedean and Wecock Farm where vegetation and topography permits including new estate at Woodcroft Farm (HBC) and new development at Lovedean Lane New sports pitch at Woodcroft Farm development Individual properties at Anmore Dell/Anmore Lane Local roads PRoW Former Admiralty Research Establishment (ARE), Portsdown Hill (long views towards)</p>	<p>Types of viewers: Walkers on PRoW Local residents in adjacent settlements and few properties within local area Drivers on local roads People on new sports pitch at Woodcroft Farm</p>	<p>Opportunities for mitigation and landscape compatibility of mitigation: Existing structure of woodland and hedgerows is generally strong, and this combined with landform creates reasonably good opportunities for mitigation, especially on lower ground</p>
<p>Views out of the local area to: Former Admiralty Research Establishment (ARE), Portsdown Hill (long views towards) Settlement edge of Lovedean and Wecock Farm and individual properties on Anmore Lane and at Anmore Dell Solar farm south of Day Lane</p>	<p>Magnitude of viewers (level of use and popularity): Moderate number of residents at Lovedean Few PRoW</p>	<p>Impacts of mitigation: Loss of field patterns, loss of occasional open views or long views</p>
<p>Does the local area form part of a skyline? Yes, in views from higher ground in Lovedean ie The Curve where wooded ridge forms skyline beyond Norton Heights</p>	<p>Visual perceptions (activity and expectations of local visual receptors): A generally rural area with moderate expectations of scenic beauty, particularly near the national park, reduced slightly around settlements</p>	
<p>Panoramic views: None</p>		
<p>Landmark features: None</p>		
<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium/low</p>	<p>Sensitivity score: Medium</p>
<p>Visual sensitivity score: Medium</p>		
<p>Additional comments:</p>		

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Topography and landform: Gently sloping southwards	Boundary features other than vegetation: Timber post and rail fencing Post and wire fencing Brick walls associated with dwellings	Tranquillity – Noise levels: Generally peaceful away from local roads
Geological features: None	Historic landscapes: Predominantly assarts, small area of small wavy fields adjacent to solar farm Small former chalk pits	Tranquillity – Visual intrusion / detractors: Overhead power lines especially converging on sub-station, but existing woodland within local area helps mitigate their visual impact Solar farm to north is locally intrusive
Soil quality: Grade 3	Parkland features: None	Tranquillity – Light pollution/dark skies: Adjacent urban edge and street lighting within settlement
Water features: Small pond in woods in north of local area		
Landcover and land use: Pasture, woodland small area of arable	Conservation Area: None	
Tree belts, individual trees and riverside trees: Some individual field trees	Landscape features of CA: N/A	
Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: Good structure of hedgerows with trees	Built form: Isolated farmsteads and few individual dwellings	Accessibility by public footpath: Yes, local PRoWs
Woodland and copses: James's Copse and other small woodlands	Setting of listed buildings: None	Open access areas: None
Wetland and meadow: Grazing meadow	Scheduled Ancient Monuments: None	Recreational areas: None

<i>Natural factors</i>	<i>Cultural factors</i>	<i>Perceptual features</i>
Common land: None	Settlement pattern: Scattered farmsteads and few individual properties along Anmore Lane	
Heathland: None	Contribution of private gardens to landscape character: Limited due to lack of adjacent gardens. New developments currently under construction may change this.	Aesthetic sensitivity - Elements of openness/enclosure: Generally good sense of enclosure due to hedgerow and woodland structure
Other significant vegetation cover: Some areas of rank grassland/ruderal vegetation	Cultural associations: Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester passes approx..350m to the north	Aesthetic sensitivity – landscape pattern: Generally simple structure of irregular assarted fields
BAP/Phase 1 records: Priority Habitat: deciduous woodland and one field of semi-improved grassland	Features of cultural importance: None	
Presence of SPA/SAC/SSSI/SINC/SANG local wildlife designation/Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland: James's Copse ancient replanted woodland		
<i>Other information</i>		
Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium	Sensitivity score: Medium/low
Landscape sensitivity score: Medium		
Additional comments:		

Relationship with the wider landscape/townscape

Adjacent settlement: Lovedean and Wecock Farm
Character of the urban edge: Eastern edge of local area is adjacent to settlement of Lovedean which comprises few older properties but a high percentage of mid-20 th Century development. New development of Norton Heights, west of Lovedean Lane, comprises a mix of semi-detached, detached and bungalows. To southern edge, Wecock Farm is generally well-screened but Woodcroft Farm development is currently under construction comprising 288 units. This will probably impact the local area.
Presence in a floodplain: No
Relationship with adjacent wider countryside: Good links with the wider countryside to the north and west
Character of adjacent village(s): Lovedean is a historic linear settlement but with modern additions. Wecock Farm is a planned estate of meandering cul-de-sacs from the 1970's
Historic links with the wider area if known: None known
Ecological links with the wider area if known: None
Recreational links with the wider area: Approx 350m to the north is the Monarch's Way which is the 625-mile escape route undertaken by the monarch King Charles II in 1651 after being defeated in the Battle of Worcester. The route runs from Worcester via Bristol to Brighton
Extracts from other relevant evidence: -