

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 - Appendices

Appendix A11

Landscape and Visual

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

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Notice

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Appendix A11.1 Assessment methodology

Introduction

- 1.1. This assessment aims to identify and describe the nature and significance of the effects likely to arise as a result of the Scheme on the existing landscape and the visual amenity of people.

Approach

- 1.2. This methodology has been developed in accordance with the principles of good practice set out in the following published guidance produced by the relevant professional organisations concerned with landscape and visual assessment:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (2013) (GLVIA3), published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment¹;
- GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13 (2013), published by the Landscape Institute²;
- Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11, Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (2011), published by the Landscape Institute³;
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014), Christine Tudor, published by Natural England⁴; and
- Landscape Character Assessment, Guidance for England and Scotland (2002), Carys Swanwick and Land Use Consultants, published by The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage⁵.

- 1.3. The GLVIA3¹ states that:

"Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity."

- 1.4. Whilst linked, the assessment of landscape and visual effects are treated separately in LVIA. The overall approach used to identify and assess landscape and visual effects is summarised as follows:

- Determine the scope of assessment;
- Collate baseline information through desk study research and field-based survey work, select appropriate landscape and visual receptors and establish their value;
- Review the Scheme and determine susceptibility of landscape and visual receptors to the nature of development proposed;
- Combine value with susceptibility to determine the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors to the nature of development proposed;
- Describe the nature and magnitude of change likely to be experienced by landscape and visual receptors as a result of the Scheme;
- Describe any measures to avoid or reduce the magnitude of any adverse change;
- Assess the significance of effects for landscape and visual receptors in relation to the Scheme through a clear description of judgements on sensitivity and magnitude; and
- Identify those effects that are considered relevant to decision making.

Purpose of landscape and visual impact assessment

- 1.5. The overriding aim of LVIA is to draw out the key landscape and visual issues that are likely to arise as a result of a proposed development and to ensure that the significance of effects and the scope for reducing any adverse effects are properly understood by the public and the competent authority. Whilst it is important to identify the range of effects likely to be experienced by receptors, the aim

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

² <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical/glvia3-panel/glvia3-clarifications/>

³ <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-character-assessments-identify-and-describe-landscape-types>

⁵ <https://www.nature.scot/landscape-character-assessment-guidance-england-and-scotland>

should be to identify and describe in detail any significant effects that are likely to be most relevant to decision making.

Professional judgement in landscape and visual impact assessment

- 1.6. The GLVIA3⁶ asserts that professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA as much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements about the nature of change and whether it is positive, neutral or negative. However; professional judgement must be informed by clear and transparent methods, as clarified in paragraph 2.24 of the GLVIA3:
- “In all cases there is a need for the judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others.”*

Limitations of landscape and visual impact assessment

- 1.7. Landscape results from the interplay between the natural, physical and cultural components of the environment and as such the assessment of landscape and visual effects is a process closely linked with other topics, notably ecology and the historic environment. The LVIA considers the contribution heritage and ecological features make to the character and value of the landscape and visual receptors, along with an assessment of the likely effect of the Scheme on the landscape character and views associated with heritage features. The LVIA has been carried out in landscape and visual terms only, as an assessment of effects on heritage assets and their wider cultural setting (e.g. impacts on cultural and historic associations) are considered to be beyond the remit of this LVIA. The LVIA does not assess direct or any other indirect effects on heritage or ecological resources.
- 1.8. The LVIA is based on views from publicly accessible locations. Where an impact on residential and other private views (e.g. commercial properties) is noted this has, necessarily, been estimated (unless access is provided by a landowner). The viewpoints identified in the LVIA are illustrative of the worst-case potential impact from a representative range of receptors including residences, rights of way, public open spaces, private open space, commercial operations, the road and rail network etc. This LVIA does not necessarily identify all locations from where the Scheme will potentially be visible.

Scope of assessment

- 1.9. A LVIA comprises two interrelated parts:
- a landscape impact assessment, which considers the effects of the Scheme on the physical landscape and the potential changes in its character; and
 - a visual impact assessment, which considers the potential changes to the visual context arising from the Scheme including general setting and views for local residents, walkers, horse riders, visitors and vehicular traffic, collectively these are described as receptors.

Consultation

- 1.10. As discussed in Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual in ES Volume 2, section 11.5 regarding scoping, previously an LVIA had been started by ARUP in 2009. It is understood that the study area, ZTV and viewpoint locations had been agreed with relevant local planning authorities. This information was used as a starting point basis for this assessment, with local authorities being re-consulted as discussed below.
- 1.11. Pre-application consultation was undertaken with Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council Landscape Officer Harry Mitchell and South Downs National Park (SDNP) Officers Veronica Craddock and Nat Belderson to agree the proposed number and location of viewpoints to inform the basis of the visual impact assessment. The selection of views was based on a desk-top assessment to include the production of a ZTV. Visual barriers used within the ZTV were based on a provisional height of 14 m for existing trees and 8 m high for existing buildings.

⁶ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

- 1.12. In consultation with South Downs National Park (Veronica Craddock and Nat Belderson) on the 16th January 2020, it was requested that for the ZTV the visual barriers of trees should be assessed on the worst-case winter scenario. It was requested therefore that trees should be set at 12-14 m high for the ZTV. Requests were also made for additional viewpoints, one from B2149 Manor Lodge Road to help understand any impact of the proposed new access route and several viewpoints from high ground within the National Park outside of the 2 km study area. These viewpoints have therefore been added to the assessment.
- 1.13. In consultation with Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council Landscape Officer Harry Mitchell on the 10th February 2020, it was requested that two additional viewpoints be included. One from Swanmore Road looking east across the reservoir site (Viewpoint 34) and one from Bridleway 120 on the west boundary of the reservoir site (Viewpoint 10b). These viewpoints have therefore been added to the assessment.
- 1.14. Following the taking of winter viewpoint photographs in early March, further consultation with Harry Mitchell (Havant Borough Council) took place on 27th March 2020 to confirm which viewpoints should be selected for photomontage visualisations. Atkins suggested the following viewpoints would be appropriate:
- Viewpoint 3: View from the mansion terrace in Staunton Country Park;
 - Viewpoint 5: View from the footpath and entrance at Gipsies Plain, adjacent Durrants / Rowlands Castle in the north east of the reservoir site;
 - Viewpoint 9: View from the edge / corner of Havant thicket, in the north east of the reservoir site adjacent Bell's Cops;
 - Viewpoint 10: View from footpath number 121 to the west of the reservoir site, adjacent Bells Copse and Cabbagefield Row; and
 - Viewpoint 12: View from south west corner of the reservoir site at Gammon's Hill (to represent views from properties on Well Meadow).
- 1.15. On the 30th March 2020 Harry Mitchell requested that we include a photomontage for a further three viewpoints being:
- Viewpoint 2: View from the Avenue footpath within Staunton Country Park, adjacent the southern boundary of the reservoir site;
 - Viewpoint 7: View from the north east corner of the reservoir site, adjacent Havant Thicket; and
 - Viewpoint 11: View from the edge of Swanmore Road on the south east boundary, representative of the views from properties on Swanmore Road.
- 1.16. Once viewpoints for the photomontages had been agreed, consultation was held to confirm what type of photomontage would be required in accordance with 'Landscape Institutes Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals'⁷.
- 1.17. Havant Borough Council Landscape Officer Harry Mitchell, confirmed on 3rd April that in accordance with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third edition)⁸ and 'Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19' Table 2, that a Type 3 'Representational' Photomontage would be appropriate for this LVIA. He also confirmed that in accordance with Appendix 6 of 'Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19'⁷ that an AVR Level 3 photomontage would be required. AVR (Accurate Visual Representation) Level 3 is a fully rendered photomontage, usually photo-realistic with texture, shading and reflections as appropriate to give a greater clarity on any visual effects. This has been taken forward in the production of the photomontages.

Spatial scope

- 1.18. A preliminary study area of 2 km from The reservoir site and access roads red line boundary and 0.5 km from the pipeline corridor were identified to conduct initial baseline studies, considering the nature and scale of the Scheme in relation to the existing physical characteristics of the landscape and historical context as well as those identified by existing landscape studies and assessments. This preliminary study area was considered to be sufficient to account for potential significant effects that may arise as a result of the Scheme.

⁷ <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/>

⁸ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

- 1.19. Published National, County and District level landscape character assessments, provide detail on Landscape Character Types and Areas. These identify the key characteristics, condition and landscape guidelines for each of the differing landscapes and are assessed as part of the LVIA. This also includes an assessment of any likely effects on existing landscape features within and in the immediate vicinity of the Site, including land use, ecology, landform / topography, hydrology, vegetation cover and public access.
- 1.20. As part of the preliminary study, the likely visual envelope of the Scheme was considered, to define the scope of potential visual impact. The visual envelope considered the location of visual barriers (built form and large areas of vegetation) to identify those areas of the landscape that theoretically will be visually connected to the Scheme. To inform the LVIA in more detail, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was prepared, based on the emerging design (as part of the iterative design process).

Zone of theoretical visibility

- 1.21. ZTV were modelled digitally to identify those areas of the landscape that theoretically will be visually connected to the Scheme. Figure 11.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility, takes account of the effect that topography, settlements and significant woodland blocks / belts will have on views towards the Scheme and therefore provides a relatively realistic illustration of areas within which the Scheme could theoretically be visible.
- 1.22. The ZTV was modelled based on the following parameters and data sources:
 - Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:25,000 scale;
 - Ordnance Survey Landform Profile contour data at 5 m height intervals;
 - Viewer eye height set at 1.6 m above ground level;
 - Settlements /buildings are set at 8 m high following landform and set as visually impermeable; and
 - Woodland blocks are set at 14 m high following landform and set as visually impermeable, in accordance with requirements of South Downs National Park following consultation (see 1.12)
- 1.23. The assumptions made during desk studies were verified and extended upon through a site survey, carried out in October 2019 and March 2020 allowing for further identification of features or elements that contribute to the character of the area and to confirm the potential visibility of the Scheme.
- 1.24. During the March 2020 site survey, the viewpoints from within the South Downs National Park, as requested in consultation, were assessed and recorded. It was found that these viewpoints that are beyond the 2 km study area didn't have any views of the Site, see Figure 11.22 - 11.28: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views). It is therefore considered that any direct or indirect landscape or visual impacts arising as a result of the Scheme at a distance of greater than 2 km will be negligible at worst and are therefore not assessed further within this assessment.
- 1.25. The final 2 km extent of the study area has been determined by considering together the preliminary study area, the results of the ZTV modelling, consultation and the initial findings of the baseline appraisal and assessment process.

Temporal scope

- 1.26. An assessment is presented of the potential effects resulting from the introduction of the Scheme over an anticipated 6 year period. This period includes 3 years preparatory works and 3 years construction works
- 1.27. This assessment considers landscape and visual effects at the following stages of the Scheme:
 - Effects during construction: Assesses the likely impact of temporary construction activities and considers the changing nature of the Site itself;
 - Effects during operation at Year 0: Assesses the completed Scheme assuming structural landscape treatments will have been implemented and will be establishing, albeit not to a level sufficient to provide a screening function;
 - Effects during operation at Year 15: Assumes structural landscape treatments will have reached semi-maturity allowing for an assessment of likely landscape and visual effects that takes established mitigation measures into account;

- Effects during summer and winter are considered where these will substantially differ as a result of vegetation growth or leaf cover;
- Effects at night are considered where these will substantially differ from daytime effects.

Determining baseline conditions

- 1.28. Information has been collated through desk study and field survey in order to describe the baseline situation in relation to landscape character, landscape features and elements and the visual amenity of people within the study area.

Desk study

- 1.29. A variety of sources have been reviewed to gain an understanding of the quality, variety and sensitivity of the features and elements that contribute toward landscape character and visual amenity in order to identify potential landscape and visual receptors.
- 1.30. These include relevant published local policy and guidance documents, existing published landscape character studies, Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photography.

Data source

- 1.31. The desk study has included a review of the following sources of information:
- National Planning Policy Framework (2019)
 - Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)
 - Havant Borough Council Local Plan (Allocations) Adopted Version (2014)
 - Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 - Pre-submission Draft (2019)
 - East Hampshire District Council Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)
 - East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)
 - South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019)
 - Natural England: National Character Area Profile (2014)
 - Hampshire Country Integrated Character Assessment (2012)
 - South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (2011)
 - East Hampshire District: Landscape Character Assessment (2006)
 - Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment (2007)
 - Rowlands Castle Parish Local Landscape Character Assessment (2012)
 - Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment (1999)
 - East Hampshire District Council Landscape Capacity Study (2018)
 - Havant Borough Council Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity (2014)
 - Aerial photography of the Site and wider area (Google Earth, www.maps.google.co.uk and www.bing.com/maps)
 - Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) interactive mapping (www.magic.gov.uk)
 - Historic England Search the List, Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk>)
 - National Cycle Network mapping (www.sustrans.org.uk)
 - Hampshire Country Council Map of Public Rights of Way (<https://maps.hants.gov.uk/rightsofwaydefinitivemap>)

Site survey

- 1.32. Initial field work provides a context for LVIA and helps to identify likely opportunities and constraints for a proposed development. In best practice, the findings of initial field work can be used to influence and guide the design of the Scheme in order to avoid or reduce potential impacts and to achieve the best fit with the landscape. Survey work for this LVIA was undertaken during October 2019 and March 2020 in order to further identify those features or elements that contribute to the character of the area and determine the potentially visibility of the Scheme.

Photography

- 1.33. A series of representative and specific viewpoint photographs were captured during field work in October 2019 and March 2020 using a digital SLR camera with a fixed 35 mm lens (equivalent focal length) at approximately 1.6 m in height. The method used to capture and present the photographs was consistent with Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/2011. These are presented as a series of panoramic viewpoints that were stitched together using Adobe Photoshop CC - Photomerge and have been used to inform the assessment.

Selection of landscape and visual receptors

- 1.34. Landscape and visual receptors were identified during desk study and have been verified during field survey work to provide a baseline against which to describe those effects likely to arise as a result of the Scheme. Receptors used within this assessment include:
- Landscape character types or areas drawn from published documents;
 - Physical landscape features and elements; and
 - Views experienced by people and their visual amenity.

Establishing value

Landscape value

- 1.35. Landscape value describes the relative level of value or importance attached to a landscape or feature (that will potentially be affected by the Scheme) by the different stakeholders and parts of society that use or experience that landscape resource.
- 1.36. Factors that have been considered in the determination of landscape value include landscape designations and the level of importance that they signify (i.e. whether international, national or local), relevant local planning policy and guidance, the status of individual areas or features (e.g. TPOs), the quality, condition and rarity of individual features or elements within the landscape and any verifiable local community interest (e.g. village greens, allotments etc.).
- 1.37. The value of landscape receptors is determined against the criteria set out in Table 1-1 in order to establish a consistent and objective baseline against which the potential effects arising as a result of the Scheme can be assessed. Professional judgement is applied to determine the value attributed in response to these criteria. The factors listed below are not considered to be exhaustive and for any one receptor, these factors may overlap between degrees of value. Therefore, not all criteria need to be attributed to any one receptor for that value to be assigned.

Table 1-1 - Criteria considered when determining landscape value.

Value	Criteria
Very High	• International and National level designated areas (e.g. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* Listed Buildings, SSSIs etc) are present within the receptor. • The area is considered to be an important component of the country's character and is experienced by a high number of tourists. • The condition of the landscape and its individual elements is good and is generally maintained to a high standard. • Rare or distinctive elements and / or features are key components that contribute to the character of the area / quality of the landscape resource. • The landscape generally has an elevated level of tranquillity and / or may be valued for its wildness / remoteness.
High	• Regional or County level designated areas (e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), Green Belt, Country Parks, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas etc) are present within the receptor. • The area is considered to be an important component of the region or county's character and is experienced by a reasonable proportion of its population. • The condition of the landscape and its individual elements is good and is generally well maintained.

Value	Criteria
	- Rare or distinctive elements and / or features may be present and will contribute to the character of the area / quality of the landscape resource. - The landscape, or areas within it, may have a high level of tranquillity.
Medium	- No designated landscapes are present, but the landscape may be valued locally (e.g. village greens, allotments or public open spaces etc). - Use of the area is likely to be limited to the local community with informal recreational use / greenspace. - The condition of the landscape and its individual elements are good to fair, but has good potential for flora and fauna. - If present, rare or distinctive elements and / or features are not notable components that contribute to the character of the area. - The landscape generally has a moderate level of tranquillity.
Low	- A landscape of low importance, of low quality and in fair to poor condition, with few features of value or interest. - The landscape has little or no amenity value. - Rare or distinctive elements and / or features are not present. The landscape has low potential for biodiversity. - The landscape is of limited tranquillity.
Very Low	- Industrial or contaminated land. - The landscape has no amenity value. - A landscape of very low quality and in poor condition, with very low potential for biodiversity. - The landscape is not considered to be tranquil.

Value attached to views

- 1.38. A view is valued through formal designation and / or indicators of value attached by people. Table 1-2 sets out the value attached to visual receptors, in order to establish a consistent and objective baseline against which the potential effects arising as a result of the Scheme can be assessed. As noted for Landscape Value above, the list of factors noted in the criteria below is not considered exhaustive and professional judgement is applied to determine an appropriate value for each view.

Table 1-2 - Criteria for determining value attached to views

Value	Criteria
Very High	- Views from / over / toward landscapes of International and National importance (e.g. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* Listed Buildings, SSSIs etc), particularly where the view provides a contribution to the significance of the asset. - Views from viewpoints within highly popular visitor attractions / tourist destinations. - Protected views.
High	- Views from / over / toward landscapes of Regional or County importance (e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), Country Parks, Long Distance Trails, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas etc). - Views from viewpoints within moderately popular, well used visitor attractions / tourist destinations, including long distance trails, rights of way etc. - Views to which receptors have a proprietary interest, including residential properties.
Medium	Views from / over / toward landscapes of local importance, which may be subject to designation (e.g. village greens, allotments or public open spaces etc).

Value	Criteria
	Views from landscapes / viewpoints not used by substantial numbers of people, including public rights of way, touring routes, cycle paths, canals, public open spaces etc.
Low	- Views from / over / toward landscapes with no designations and of at most local importance. - Views from viewpoints which are not particularly popular or recognised as being destinations in their own right, including infrequently used rights of way. - Views with no cultural associations.
Very Low	Views from landscapes of no importance, of poor scenic quality or with no sense of tranquillity.

Assessment of likely effects

- 1.39. Having determined the baseline conditions for the Site and study area, the assessment process then proceeds with the following stages:
- Evaluate the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors in relation to the Scheme;
 - Assess the magnitude of change (impact) arising as a result of the Scheme in relation to: landscape character, physical features and elements of the landscape; and, the visual amenity and views of people; and
 - Combine judgements on the nature of receptor (sensitivity) with the nature of change (magnitude of impact) to arrive at a clear and reasoned professional judgement regarding the significance of effects
- 1.40. The criteria used for each of these stages of the assessment process in relation to both landscape and visual receptors are detailed in the following section of the methodology and are arranged in word scales in line with the preferred approach described within the GLVIA3⁹.
- 1.41. Criteria detailed within these scales provide examples of the different thresholds used within the assessment process. It is important to note that these criteria act as a guide for professional judgement but do not replace it.

Assessment of landscape effects

Landscape sensitivity

- 1.42. In LVIA, the sensitivity of landscape receptors is specifically related to the particular development that is being proposed and its location. Whilst landscapes generally have some intrinsic sensitivity, landscape receptors have different features and elements that can accommodate different types of development and levels of change.
- 1.43. The sensitivity of receptors is assessed by combining judgements on the value attached to the landscape resource and its susceptibility to the type of change proposed, i.e. a judgement about the nature of the Scheme and the baseline capacity of the landscape to accept that type of change. The sensitivity of landscape receptors will vary therefore depending on the type and nature of development proposed.

Landscape susceptibility

- 1.44. Landscape susceptibility describes the ability of a landscape receptor to accommodate change (i.e. the Scheme) without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or the achievement of landscape planning policies or strategies.
- 1.45. Table 1-3 sets out the criteria that have been considered when determining landscape susceptibility. As noted for landscape value, the criteria for determining susceptibility are not considered exhaustive and are applied using professional judgement.

⁹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Sensitivity of landscape receptors

- 1.46. Receptors are selected to describe the likely effects on the landscape resource arising as a result of the Scheme at a range of scales and can include wider landscape character areas / types as well as specific features or elements within the Site and the surrounding area.
- 1.47. Sensitivity is specific to each landscape receptor and reflects a balanced judgement on the value attached to the receptor and its susceptibility to the type of change proposed. The matrix in Table 1-4 illustrates how sensitivity is determined by a combination of value and susceptibility of the landscape receptor.
- 1.48. The sensitivity of landscape receptors is described using a five point word scale. Intermediate levels of sensitivity can also be attributed to receptors where relevant. Table 1-3 sets out the examples of criteria to determine landscape susceptibility. The criteria identified in the table indicates criteria along the varying scale of their adjacent descriptor, varying from Very High to Very Low. This list is not considered exhaustive and professional judgement is used to attribute susceptibility with consideration to these criteria. Not all criteria need to be met for a specific value to be attributed to any one receptor.

Table 1-3 - Criteria for determining landscape susceptibility

Susceptibility	Criteria
Very High	- the Scheme will conflict with relevant or specific national planning policies or strategies. - The landscape is of a very large scale and / or there is a negligible level of containment, resulting in a significant degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form. - There is no existing reference or context within the receptor to the type of development proposed. - The majority of existing element(s) will not be easy to replace (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees etc). - Detracting features or major infrastructure are not present in the area. - The receptor has a very low level of ability to accept the type of development proposed and there are very limited opportunities for mitigation.
High	- the Scheme will conflict with relevant or specific local planning policies or strategies. - The landscape is of a large scale and / or there is a low level of containment, resulting in a moderate degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form. - There is little or no existing reference or context within the receptor to the type of development proposed. - The majority of existing element(s) will not be easy to replace (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees etc). - Detracting features or major infrastructure are not present in the area or, where present, these have little influence on the character or experience of the landscape. - The receptor has a low level of ability to accept the type of development proposed and there are limited opportunities for mitigation.
Medium	- the Scheme will not be supported by specific local planning policies or strategies but may be in line with general policy, guidance or strategies. - The landscape is of a medium scale and / or there is a moderate level of containment, resulting in a minor degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form. - There is some existing reference or context within the receptor to the type of development proposed. - There are limited opportunities for replacement of existing elements.

Susceptibility	Criteria
	- Detracting features or major infrastructure are present in the area and these have a noticeable influence on the character or experience of the landscape. - The receptor has a medium level of ability to accept the type of development proposed and there are good opportunities for mitigation.
Low	- the Scheme will be in line with local planning policies, strategies or guidance and the Site may be allocated for the type of development proposed. - The landscape is of small scale and / or has a high level of containment, resulting in only a slight degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form. - There are many existing references within the receptor to the type of development proposed. Few / no existing landscape elements are present (e.g. brownfield sites) or, where these are present, these can easily be replaced. - Some existing features are detracting and / or major infrastructure is present which has an obvious influence on the character or experience of the landscape. - The receptor has a high level of ability to accept the type of development proposed and there are good opportunities for mitigation and enhancement.
Very Low	- the Scheme will be in line with local and national planning policies, strategies and guidance and the Site may be allocated for the type of development proposed. - Due to the scale of enclosure, the receptor has no interaction with the surrounding landscape. - the Scheme will be in keeping with the land use of the Site and the surrounding landscape. - All landscape elements are easily replaceable. - Existing features are detracting and / or major infrastructure is present which heavily influences the character or experience of the landscape. - The receptor has a very high level of ability to accept the type of development proposed and there are very good opportunities for mitigation and enhancement.

Table 1-4 - Matrix for determining landscape sensitivity

	VALUE					
SUSCEPTIBILITY		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Very High	Medium	High	High	Very High	Very High

Magnitude of landscape change

1.49. The magnitude of impact for landscape change is influenced by a number of factors including the extent to which landscape features are lost and / or altered, the introduction of new features into the landscape and the resulting change in the physical and / or perceptual characteristics of the landscape. It is determined by, but not necessarily limited to:

- The size and scale of the impact;
- The extent of the geographical area over which change is likely to be felt;

- The duration of the impact and its potential reversibility; and
 - The proximity of the landscape receptor to the Site and the nature of the effect.
- 1.50. Consideration has been given to the location of character areas in relation to the Scheme as it is recognised that landscape features in close proximity to a proposed development would usually have a much stronger influence on the sense of the landscape character than more distant features. It is however acknowledged that more distant features can also have an influence.
- 1.51. The magnitude of impact for landscape change is described using a five point word scale. Intermediate levels of magnitude can also be attributed to receptors where relevant. Magnitude is assessed as being Very High, High, Medium, Low or Very Low.
- 1.52. The magnitude of impact for landscape change has been assessed with reference to the criteria set out in Table 1-5 with professional judgement applied in its determination.

Table 1-5 - Criteria for determining magnitude of impact for landscape change

Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	• Adverse: The size and scale of change is considered to be very high due to the total loss of or alteration to existing landscape character or highly distinctive / important features and elements, and / or the addition of uncharacteristic conspicuous features and elements, resulting in a complete negative change to key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. • Beneficial: The size and scale of change is considered to be very high due to the successful establishment or re-establishment of the wider / former landscape character or highly distinctive / important features and elements, and / or the addition of characteristic features and elements to a degraded landscape, resulting in a complete positive change to key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. • The geographical extent of change will influence the landscape at a national level. • Impacts will be considered long term and will either be irreversible or very difficult to reverse in practical terms.
High	• Adverse: The size and scale of change is considered to be high due to the notable loss of or alteration to existing landscape character or distinctive / important features and elements, and / or the addition of uncharacteristic noticeable features and elements, degrading the integrity of key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. • Beneficial: The size and scale of change is considered to be high due to the notable increase of or alteration to existing landscape character through the establishment of distinctive / important features and elements, and / or the addition of characteristic noticeable features and elements, which enhance the integrity of key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. • The geographical extent of change will influence the landscape at a regional level. • Impacts will be considered long term and will either be irreversible or very difficult to reverse in practical terms.
Medium	• Adverse: The size and scale of change is considered to be medium due to the partial loss of or alteration to existing landscape character or features and elements, and / or the addition of uncharacteristic features and elements, resulting in key aesthetic or perceptual qualities out of scale or at odds with the local pattern and landform. • Beneficial: The size and scale of change is considered to be medium due to the partial increase of or alteration to existing landscape character to establish features and elements, and / or the addition of characteristic features and elements, resulting in key aesthetic or perceptual qualities that are in scale and complement the local pattern and landform. • The geographical extent of change will influence the landscape at a local level. • Impacts will be considered medium term and / or potentially reversible, although it may not be practical to do so.

Magnitude	Criteria
Low	- Adverse: The size and scale of change is considered to be low due to minor loss or alteration of existing landscape features and elements, resulting in a discernible negative effect to key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. - Beneficial: The size and scale of change is considered to be low due to minor increase or alteration of existing landscape features and elements, resulting in a discernible positive effect to key aesthetic or perceptual qualities. - The geographical extent of change will influence the immediate setting of the Scheme. - Impacts will be considered short term and / or potentially reversible and in practical terms will easily be achievable.
Very Low	- Adverse: The size and scale of change to existing landscape features and elements is considered to be barely discernible. - Beneficial: The geographical extent of change will influence the Site only. Impacts will be considered short term / temporary and / or easily reversible and in practical terms will very easily be achievable.

Assessment of visual effects

Visual sensitivity

- 1.53. Visual receptors are people and comprise individuals or groups of people who are likely to be affected by the Scheme at specific viewpoints or a series of viewpoints. The sensitivity of visual receptors is determined by balancing judgements about the susceptibility of receptors to changes in their views and visual amenity (i.e. by the Scheme) with the baseline value attached to the view by the receptor. The sensitivity of visual receptors will therefore vary depending on the type and nature of development proposed.

Susceptibility of visual receptors

- 1.54. The susceptibility of different receptors to changes in their views and visual amenity is a function of the occupation or activity of people experiencing a view at a particular location and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the view and visual amenity they experience.
- 1.55. Table 1-6 sets out the criteria that have been considered when determining the susceptibility of visual receptors to change. As noted for the value of views, the criteria for determining susceptibility are not considered exhaustive and are applied using professional judgement.

Table 1-6 - Criteria for determining susceptibility of visual receptors

Susceptibility	Criteria
Very High	Tourists and visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views of the surroundings are an important part of the experience.
High	- Occupiers of residential properties with clear views toward the development. - People engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focussed on the landscape and / or particular views, or for whom their appreciation of views is an important factor in the enjoyment of the activity. - People travelling through the landscape on roads, rail or other routes on recognised scenic routes or where there is a distinct awareness of views of their surroundings and their visual amenity.
Medium	- Occupiers of residential properties with oblique or partially screened views. - People at work and in educational institutions for whom the appreciation of setting is important to the quality of working / school life, with oblique or partially screened views. - People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions who are likely to appreciate views of their surroundings.

Susceptibility	Criteria
	- People engaged in outdoor recreation or sport which involves an appreciation of views (including public rights of way, touring routes, cycle paths, public open spaces etc), but not used by substantial numbers of people. - People travelling through the landscape for short periods of time on roads, rail, canals or other routes who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view.
Low	- Occupiers of residential properties with limited views of the development. - People at their place of work where the appreciation of the setting is of limited importance to the quality of working life. - People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions who are unlikely to appreciate views of their surroundings. - People engaged in outdoor recreation or sport which does not involve an appreciation of views. - People travelling through the landscape who have limited views of their surroundings or for whom the appreciation of views is of limited importance to their journey (e.g. on main roads, rail corridors, infrequently used public rights of way or footways adjacent to carriageways).
Very Low	- People travelling through the landscape often at high speed (e.g. on motorways and main line railways). - People who have no views of their surroundings or for whom views of their surroundings are not important.

Sensitivity of visual receptors

- 1.56. Receptors have been selected to describe the range of likely effects on the views of people and their visual amenity arising as a result of the Scheme, taking into account a range of factors including the number and sensitivity of viewers likely to be affected.
- 1.57. Sensitivity is specific to each visual receptor and reflects a balanced judgement on the value attached to the view by the receptor, their visual amenity and its susceptibility to the type of change proposed. The matrix in Table 1-7 illustrates how sensitivity is determined by a combination of value and susceptibility of the visual receptor.
- 1.58. The sensitivity of visual receptors is described using a five point word scale. Intermediate levels of sensitivity can also be attributed to receptors where relevant. Sensitivity is assessed to be Very High, High, Medium, Low or Very Low.

Table 1-7 - Matrix for determining visual sensitivity

VALUE						
SUSCEPTIBILITY		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Very High	Medium	High	High	Very High	Very High

Magnitude of visual change

- 1.59. The impact on visual receptors is assessed with regard to the magnitude of change (impact) to the views and visual amenity of people arising as a result of the Scheme. The magnitude of visual impact is evaluated in relation to its size or scale, its geographical extent and its duration and reversibility.

- 1.60. The magnitude of visual change is described using a five point word scale. Intermediate levels of magnitude can also be attributed to receptors where relevant. Magnitude is assessed as being Very High, High, Medium, Low, Very Low.
- 1.61. The magnitude of visual impact has been assessed with reference to the criteria set out in the Table 1-8 with professional judgement applied in its determination.

Table 1-8 - Criteria for determining magnitude of visual impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	- Adverse: The scale of change is considered to be very high due to the total loss or major alteration to existing key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme forms a major detractor, creating a new focus that has a defining negative influence on the view. - Beneficial: The scale of change is considered to be very high due to the total increase or major addition of / to key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme removes / mitigates major detractors, creates a new focus and has a defining positive influence on the view. - The geographical extent of change is considered to be very high due to the adjacent or close proximity of the receptor to the development, the full and/ or direct view and the substantial extent of the view that will change as a result of the development. - Impacts will be considered long term and will either be irreversible or very difficult to reverse in practical terms.
High	- Adverse: The scale of change is considered to be high due to the major loss or alteration to existing key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme forms a notable detractor, changing the composition of the view. The degree of contrast / integration of the proposals has a negative influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - Beneficial: The scale of change is considered to be high due to the major increase or addition of / to key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme removes / substantially mitigates notable detractors. changing the composition of the view. The degree of contrast / integration of the proposals has a positive influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - The geographical extent of change is considered to be high due to near distance proximity of the receptor to the development, the full and / or near direct to slight angle of view and the substantial extent of the view that will change as a result of the development. - Impacts will be considered long term and will either be irreversible or very difficult to reverse in practical terms.
Medium	- Adverse: The scale of change is considered to be medium due to the reasonable extent of loss or alteration to existing key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme forms a detractor, changing the composition of the view. The degree of contrast / integration of the proposals has a slightly negative influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - Beneficial: The scale of change is considered to be medium due to the reasonable increase or addition of / to key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme partially removes or mitigates detracting influences, changing the composition of the view. The degree of contrast / integration of the proposals has a slightly positive influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - The geographical extent of change is considered to be medium due to the middle distance of the receptor to the development, the partial and / or oblique angle of view and the reasonable extent of the view that will change as a result of the development. - Impacts will be considered medium term and will potentially be reversible, although it may not be practical to do so.

Magnitude	Criteria
Low	- Adverse: The scale of change is considered to be low due to the reasonable extent of loss or alteration to existing key elements / features / characteristics of views, the composition of the view, the degree of contrast / integration of the proposals provides a very limited negative influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - Beneficial: The scale of change is considered to be low due to the reasonable increase or addition of / to key elements / features / characteristics of views. the Scheme partially removes or mitigates detracting influences, changing the composition of the view. The degree of contrast / integration of the proposals has a very limited positive influence on the baseline situation and nature of the view. - The geographical extent of change is considered to be low due to the middle to long distance of the receptor from the development, the glimpsed and / or indirect angle of view and the minimal extent of the view that will change as a result of the development. - Impacts will be considered short term, will potentially be reversible and in practical terms will easily be achievable.
Very Low	- The size and scale of change is considered to be very low due to the barely perceptible extent of loss / addition / alteration of features within the view, the change to the composition of the view, the degree of contrast / integration of the proposal with the baseline situation and the nature of the view. - The geographical extent of change is considered to be barely perceptible due to the long distance of the receptor from the development, the glimpsed and / or indirect angle of view and the extent of the view that will change as a result of the development. - Impacts will be considered short term or temporary, will easily be reversible and in practical terms will very easily be achievable.

Definitions of terms used to describe change

- 1.62. The GLVIA3 emphasises the importance of clarifying any assumptions underlying professional judgements, therefore where verbal scales are used to describe the nature and magnitude of changes (impacts) likely to occur as a result of the Scheme, which differ from the previously defined scales, the following definitions apply.

Nature of change

- 1.63. The nature of change is defined as follows:
- Direct (resulting directly from the development) or Indirect (consequential change resulting from the development);
 - Permanent or Temporary (if temporary a timescale will be described); and
 - Adverse, Beneficial or Neutral.
- 1.64. The GLVIA3 acknowledges that determining whether change is positive, negative or neutral is a challenging issue and requires informed professional judgements to be made with reference to the following criteria as a minimum:
- The degree to which the proposal fits with existing landscape character; and
 - The contribution to the landscape that the development may make in its own right, usually by virtue of good design, even if it is in contrast to the existing character of the landscape

Nature of view

- 1.65. This criterion describes the nature and relative amount of time over which views of the Scheme are likely to be experienced. Views are described as being:
- Full: views will be relatively open / unscreened and of a duration sufficient to appreciate the scale of the Scheme;

- Partial: views of the Scheme will be partially screened / filtered and / or will be of a limited duration that will not allow the full scale of the development to be fully appreciated; or
- Glimpsed: views of the Scheme will be largely screened and/ or the duration of views will be so limited that the scale of the development cannot be appreciated by the receptor.

Distance of receptor from site boundary

1.66. This is expressed in metres or kilometres and considers the following thresholds in relation to the Site boundary:

- Adjacent: next to or in very close proximity to the Site;
- Near Distance: up to 500 m;
- Middle Distance: between 500 m and 2 km; or
- Long Distance: 2 km and above.

Area of landscape affected

1.67. This criterion provides thresholds that describe the geographical extent of the landscape over which change arising as a result of the Scheme will be felt. Change is described as being of the following scales:

- Regional: likely to influence more than one landscape type or character area;
- Local: at the scale of a landscape type or character area;
- Immediate Setting: within close proximity to the Site; or
- Site only: within the development itself.

Angle of view of visual receptors

1.68. This criterion describes the angle of the view toward the Scheme that a visual receptor is likely to experience in relation to the activity they are undertaking, e.g. walking along a public footpath:

- Direct: in line with the activity being undertaken.
- Indirect: not in line with the activity being undertaken.

Duration of impact

1.69. The duration of impacts are considered against the following thresholds:

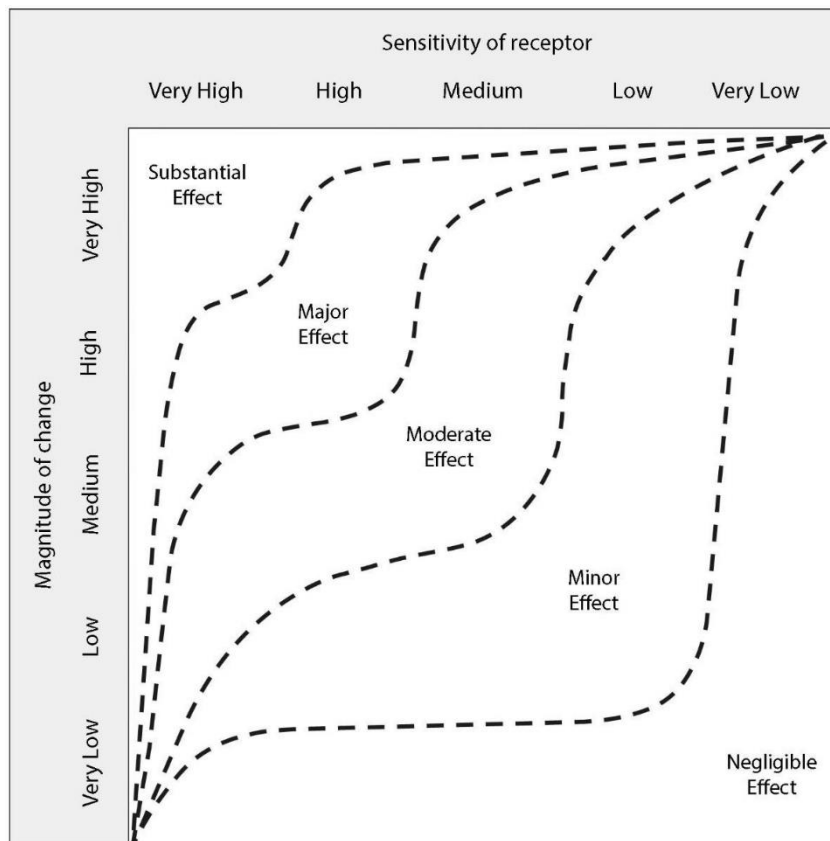
- Temporary : During Construction;
- Short term: up to 5 years;
- Medium term: between 5 and 10 years; or
- Long term: over 10 years

1.70. The reversibility of impacts is also considered. These are recorded as either reversible or irreversible and comprise a judgement about the prospects and practicality of a particular impact being reversed over a defined timescale.

Determining effects

1.71. The final conclusions for both landscape and visual effects are based on a combination of sensitivity of the receptor and magnitude of change (impact). The overall judgement on the nature and level of these effects is based on the sequential combination of each criteria, leading to a balanced justification as described by the criteria provided in Tables 1-9 & 1-10, with professional judgement applied to inform this determination. The matrix in Figure 1-1 provides an indicative illustration of how the effect is determined by this combination of sensitivity and magnitude but is not applied without due consideration of the specific details of the Site and Scheme under assessment.

Figure 1-1 - Matrix for determining significance of effect



- 1.72. Describing the effects likely to arise as a result of the Scheme and determining their significance requires the application of professional judgement to weigh the findings of the sensitivity of receptors against the predicted magnitudes of change (impact), which can be beneficial, adverse or neutral.
- 1.73. The significance of landscape and visual effects are described using a five point word scale. Intermediate levels of significance can be attributed where relevant. Significance of landscape effects is assessed as being substantial, major / substantial, major, moderate / major, moderate, minor / moderate, minor or negligible. A judgement of neutral effect can also be determined where there is no discernible change.
- 1.74. The criteria used to determine the significance of both landscape and visual effects are set out in Tables 1-9 and 1-10 and are derived from guidance provided within the GLVIA3.

Table 1-9 - Criteria for determining significance of landscape effects

Significance	Description. the Scheme will:
Substantial Adverse Effect	- Be at complete variance with the character of the landscape. - Permanently diminish the integrity of a wide range of characteristic features and elements. - Permanently damage the sense of place.
Major Adverse	- Be at considerable variance with the character of the landscape. - Degrade or diminish the integrity of a wide range of characteristic features and elements. - Substantially damage the sense of place.
Moderate Adverse Effect	- Conflict with the character of the landscape. - Have an adverse impact on some characteristic features and elements. - Diminish the sense of place.

Significance	Description. the Scheme will:
Minor Adverse Effect	- Not quite fit with the character of the landscape. - Be at variance with characteristic features and elements. - Detract from the sense of place.
Negligible Adverse Effect	- Result in a barely perceptible deterioration of landscape character. - Have a barely perceptible impact on characteristic features and elements. - Barely degrade the sense of place.
Neutral Effect	- Maintain the existing character of the landscape. - Blend in with characteristic features and elements. - Enable the sense of place to be maintained.
Negligible Beneficial Effect	- Result in a barely perceptible improvement to landscape character. - Provide limited enhancement of characteristic features and elements. - Barely improve the sense of place
Minor Beneficial Effect	- Complement the character of the landscape. - Enhance characteristic features and elements. - Slightly enhance the sense of place.
Moderate Beneficial Effect	- Slightly enhance the character of the landscape. - Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development. - Enhance the sense of place.
Major Beneficial Effect	- Enhance the character of the landscape. - Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements completely lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development. - Greatly enhance the sense of place.
Substantial Beneficial Effect	- Significantly enhance the character of the landscape. - Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements of a very high value landscape, completely lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development. - Significantly enhance the sense of place.

Table 1-10 - Criteria for determining significance of visual effects

Significance	Description. the Scheme will:
Substantial Adverse Effect	Cause a significant deterioration to the view of a receptor of very high sensitivity that will constitute a total change in the view or will introduce a major discordant element into the view.
Major Adverse	Cause a major deterioration to the view of a receptor of high sensitivity that will constitute a total change in the view or will introduce a major discordant element into the view.
Moderate Adverse Effect	Cause an obvious deterioration to the view of a receptor of medium to high sensitivity that will constitute a clear change in the view or will introduce a discordant element into the view; or, a major deterioration to the view of a receptor of low sensitivity.
Minor Adverse Effect	Cause a limited deterioration to the view of a receptor of medium to high sensitivity that will constitute a noticeable change in the view or will introduce uncharacteristic features or elements into the view; or, an obvious deterioration to the view of a receptor of low sensitivity.

Significance	Description. the Scheme will:
Negligible Adverse Effect	Result in a barely perceptible change in the view, associated with the introduction of uncharacteristic features or elements.
Neutral Effect	Not be visible to the receptor. Any associated mitigation will represent an indiscernible change to the baseline situation.
Negligible Beneficial Effect	Result in a barely perceptible change in the view, associated with the introduction of characteristic features or elements.
Minor Beneficial Effect	Result in a limited improvement to the view of a receptor of medium to high sensitivity; or, an obvious improvement to the view of a receptor of low sensitivity.
Moderate Beneficial Effect	Result in an: obvious improvement to the view of a receptor of medium to high sensitivity; or, a major improvement to the view of a receptor of low sensitivity.
Major Beneficial Effect	Result in a major improvement to the view of a receptor of high sensitivity that will constitute a total change in the view or will introduce a major discordant element into the view.
Substantial Beneficial Effect	Result in a significant improvement to the view of a receptor of very high sensitivity.

Describing the importance of effects to decision making

- 1.75. For the purposes of this assessment, the significance of effects are described in relation to their importance to decision making and have been defined as follows:
- **Substantial:** Considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude of impact) of more than local significance or in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy and / or standards. Considered to be very important and material to decision making;
 - **Major:** Obvious effect (by extent, duration or magnitude of impact) considered to be important and material to the decision making process;
 - **Moderate:** Potential to be material to decision making; or
 - **Minor:** Slight, very short or highly localised effect of low significance, not important for decision making.
 - **Negligible or Neutral:** No significant effect, not relevant to decision making.

Landscape and visual impact assessment and the design process

Mitigation and enhancement measures

- 1.76. Mitigation measures are proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any adverse landscape and visual effects and are typically developed in collaboration with members of the design team and environmental specialists.
- 1.77. In terms of LVIA, the aims of mitigation are to ensure the Scheme achieves the best fit with the local landscape character, retains and makes best use of existing landscape features and provides adequate screening for visual receptors. The type(s) of mitigation measures proposed are influenced by the surrounding landscape character and where possible will address opportunities to enhance biodiversity and improve nature conversation.
- 1.78. Enhancement relates to any proposals that seek to improve the landscape and / or visual amenity of the Scheme and its wider setting beyond its original baseline condition and as such is not specifically related to the mitigation of adverse effects.
- 1.79. For the purposes of this LVIA it has been assumed that mitigation and enhancement measures will be implemented during the construction phase and will be in place at completion. Mitigation is therefore considered within this assessment as an integral part of the development proposals.

Appendix A11.2 Glossary of terms

Glossary of terms

1.80. Definitions of the following terms used throughout this LVIA have been included for ease of reference.

Table 1-11 - Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Baseline	Also referred to as the 'baseline situation', this term describes the existing nature of the landscape and the visual environment within the study area at a fixed point in time, as well as any changes likely to occur independently of the Scheme, including the legislative and planning context and any relevant published guidance.
Construction	Construction, also referred to as the construction phase, refers to the all activity on and offsite required to implement the Scheme. The construction phase is considered to commence with the first activity on site, for example the creation of site access or site clearance works, and ends with demobilisation.
Demobilisation	This term refers to the completion and the removal of physical and manpower resources from a construction site at the completion of the construction phase.
Designated Landscape	Area(s) of land identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plan or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and / or visual environment.
Effect	The nature of the change(s) likely to occur as a result of a particular impact.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Scheme.
Indirect effect	An effect that results from the Scheme as a consequence of a direct effect(s), often occurring away from the Site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway.
Element	Individual parts which make up the landscape, for example trees, hedgerows or buildings.
Enabling works	Enabling works cover those activities and preparations required to make a site construction ready and include the creation of access roads, and installation of security fencing, hoarding, signage and site compound(s). Enabling works are considered to occur during the construction phase.
Enhancement	Measures that seek to improve the landscape of the Site and / or its wider setting beyond its baseline condition.
Feature	Prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as wooded skylines, parkland trees, church spires, or a particular aspect of the Scheme.
Impact	This term describes the action being undertaken, for example construction of the Scheme or the removal of landscape features.
Key characteristic	The combination of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Land cover	This term relates to the surface cover of the land and is usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack thereof.
Land use	This term refers to what land is used for and is based on broad categories such as urban, industrial, agriculture or forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface resulting from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.

Term	Definition
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Single unique areas which are discreet geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape.
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape quality / condition	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which the character typical of the area is represented in individual locations, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptor	The constituent features and elements of the landscape, its specific or perceptual qualities and its character considered in relation to the Scheme.
Landscape resource	This term refers to the character and all features, elements and qualities of the landscape, which is defined by the European Landscape Convention (ELC) as follows: "Landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors" (Council of Europe, 2000). The landscape resource concerns all types of landscape within the study area and covers "natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as every day or degrade landscapes" (Article 2 of the ELC, Council of Europe, 2000).
(The) Landscape scheme	The landscape design for the Scheme, incorporating all landscape mitigation and enhancement measures.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to landscapes by society, which may vary depending on the nature of the stakeholder.
Magnitude of change	A judgement regarding the size and scale of the change, the geographical extent of the area that will be affected and the duration of the effect and its reversibility.
Mitigation	This term refers to those measures that are proposed to prevent / avoid, reduce and where possible offset any adverse effects.
Open Access Land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or informal agreement, within which certain activities may be restricted.
Operation	Also referred to as completion, this term describes the operation phase of the completed development and is considered to commence at the end of the construction phase, after demobilisation. The duration of the operation phase is dependent on the nature of the Scheme.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Perception / perceptible	A term used to describe the sensory (i.e. received through human senses) with the cognitive (i.e. knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Permissive Paths	A path over which there is no formal right of access (i.e. not a public right of way) whose use by the public is allowed by the landowner.

Term	Definition
The Scheme	The Scheme is the 'fixed' or 'frozen' design of the scheme for which planning consent is sought.
Public Right of Way	In England and Wales public rights of way are routes on which the public have a legally protected right to pass. These include footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic and restricted byways.
Receptor	See 'Landscape Receptor' and 'Visual Receptor'.
Sensitivity (of a receptor)	A judgement regarding the susceptibility of a receptor to the change arising as a result of the Scheme and the value attached to the receptor.
Significance of effect	The level or importance of landscape and visual effects, determined by considering together sequentially the sensitivity of the receptor with the magnitude of effect.
Stakeholder	The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject, place or landscape.
Study area	The area within which it is considered that changes arising as a result of the Scheme will result in the highest and / or most important direct or indirect effects.
Topography	Local detail or specific features of landform.
Tranquil / tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace and considered to be an important asset of landscape.
Viewpoint	The location from which photographs that describe specific or representative views toward the Scheme are captured.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides the setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of peoples activities.
Visual envelope	The approximate geographical area(s) from within which full or partial views of the Scheme will be possible.
Visual receptor	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Scheme.
Worst case	Reasonable prediction of the scenario that will result in the highest level of effect(s).
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Those areas of the landscape that theoretically are visually connected with the Scheme.

Appendix A11.3 Schedule of relevant planning policy

National planning policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (2019)¹⁰

- 1.81. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides a framework within which the appropriate local council can produce local and neighbourhood plans; the NPPF is material consideration in making planning decisions. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-12.

Table 1-12 - Relevant national planning policies

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	
Reference	Summary
Chapter 2	Achieving sustainable development
Para. 8	Achieving sustainable development is provided through the following three overarching objectives: economic; social; and, environmental. Of relevance to landscape and visual effects are: c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to
Chapter 3	Plan-making Strategic policies
Para. 20	The NPPF requires local planning policies to “set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of the development, and make sufficient provision for:” amongst others b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.”
Chapter 8	Promoting healthy and safe communities
Para. 91	Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: a) Promote social interaction, for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections and active street frontages; b) Are safe and accessible, for example, through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes and high quality public spaces; c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.
	Open space and recreation
Para. 97	Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless: b) the loss resulting from the Scheme would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

¹⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	
Reference	Summary
Para. 98	Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.
Chapter 11	Making effective use of land
Para. 117	Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.
Para. 118	Planning policies and decisions should: a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside; b) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production;
Chapter 12	Achieving well-designed places
Para. 124	The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.
Para. 127	Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments: a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities); d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit; e) optimise the potential of the Site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users⁴⁶; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.
Para. 128	Design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of individual proposals. Early discussion between applicants, the local planning authority and local community about the design and style of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests. Applicants should work closely with those affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Applications that can demonstrate early, proactive and effective engagement with the community should be looked on more favourably than those that cannot.
Chapter 15	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	
Reference	Summary
Para. 170	Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;
Para. 171	Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework⁵³; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

Local planning policy (current)

Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)¹¹

- 1.82. The Havant Borough Council 'Core Strategy' is the current planning policy for Havant along with the 'Local Plan (Allocations)'. The Core Strategy was adopted in 2011 and sets out the planning framework until 2026. The Local Plan 2036 (currently in draft format) will replace the core strategy and is hoped to be adopted in 2020. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-13.

Table 1-13 - Relevant local Havant planning policies (current)

Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)	
Reference	Summary
CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough
	Planning permission will be granted for development that: 1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community. 2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland. 4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and nonstatutory

¹¹ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-core-strategy>

Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)	
Reference	Summary
	heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest. 7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh. 8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration. 9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.
CS13	Green Infrastructure Development will be permitted that: 1. Maintains and manages the network of green infrastructure identified at the sub regional and local levels. 2. Incorporates, where appropriate, improvements to existing green infrastructure through the restoration, enhancement or creation of additional resources. 3. Does not undermine the functional integrity of the green infrastructure. 4. Creates, where appropriate, new green infrastructure (including access management measures) either through on site provision or financial contributions. Development proposals that adversely affect green infrastructure will not be permitted unless superior alternative provision can be provided or where it is part of a service provider's plans to provide improved local services in equally accessible locations.
CS16	High Quality Design Planning permission will be granted for development that is designed to a high standard, which helps to create places where people want to live, work and relax. All development should demonstrate that its design. Responds to, draws inspiration from and respects local context and: a) Identifies and responds positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character within or close to the Site; b) Integrates with existing local landscape features, promotes wildlife and biodiversity and/or applies characteristics of the local area into the design of a scheme wherever possible to create variety and interest; c) Uses the characteristics of the locality to help inform the design of the new development including heights, massing, existing buildings lines, plot widths and depths, materials and proportions of windows and doors; d) Is well connected to and integrates with the immediate local area and the wider area by linking to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and encouraging people to use public transport where possible; and

Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)

Reference	Summary
	e) The development does not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of neighbours through smell, the loss of privacy, outlook, noise and overlooking.
CS18	Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir) The strategic sites are critical to achieving the Core Strategy vision. The council will permit development at the following strategic sites in accordance with the Development Requirements set out in the strategic site profiles: 2. Havant Thicket Reservoir Development Requirements: • The development must be sustainable, fully-maintained and cost-effective and deliver environmental and community benefits • The use of the reservoir for recreation should complement existing provision in the borough and become an attraction for local communities • The use of the water should be limited to supervised, water-based activities such as canoeing and kayaking • The reservoir should provide additional leisure opportunities which complement existing provision in the borough and help attract more day visitors to Staunton Country Park • Recreational provision should be appropriate to the countryside location and should not include any motorised activities • Green infrastructure links between the rest of Leigh Park and Dunsbury Hill Farm will be enhanced • Construction traffic should be minimised in Leigh Park, Rowlands Castle and other residential areas • Public vehicular traffic should be restricted within the Site and confined to the vicinity of the main access Vehicular access is expected from the B2149 outside the borough • Recreation provision should include a network of paths for walking, cycling and horse-riding and the potential for links with the Riders Lane and Hermitage Stream Corridors should be considered • Access and the surfacing of paths should take account of the needs of all • Natural and rural character should be conserved in particular by limiting impacts on biodiversity including the creation of additional habitats; compensating for the loss of, and effects on, sites of importance for nature conservation, the listed park and conservation area; enhancing adjacent sites of importance for nature conservation; ensuring that the pipeline avoids Great Copse, which should be protected during construction; integrating the reservoir and the new landscape with the historic landscape of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area and existing woodland; minimising the loss of ancient woodland and trees • The potential impacts on the Langstone and Chichester Harbours as well as the Hermitage Stream should be minimised in terms of ecology, water quality and flow effects • Opportunities for biodiversity enhancements associated with the reservoir and the Hermitage Stream should be realised wherever possible • The risk of flooding during storm events should be fully assessed in a flood risk assessment and mitigation put in place to minimise all risks • The proposal should realise the potential for renewable energy dependent on nature conservation and other site constraints

Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)

Reference	Summary
	Regeneration opportunities arising from the new pipe works between the reservoir and the water works must enhance the habitats, recreation opportunities and cycle and pedestrian accessibility along the stream corridors

Havant Borough Council Local Plan (Allocations) Adopted Version (2014)¹²

- 1.83. The Havant Brough Local Plan (Allocations) follows on from the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) which together provides up to date policies for the borough. The Allocations plan was adopted in 2014. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-14.

Table 1-14 - Relevant local Havant planning policies (allocations)

Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Local Plan (Allocations) Adopted Version (2014)	
Reference	Summary
AL6	Havant Thicket Reservoir Pipeline
	Planning permission will be granted for development proposals that help deliver the Havant Thicket Reservoir pipeline as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will not be permitted in the pipeline route buffer zone, where it could prevent the future delivery of the pipeline.
AL8	Local Green Spaces
	Planning permission will be granted for development proposals that protect or enhance the Local Green Spaces, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals that would be harmful to these Local Green Spaces will not be permitted other than in very special circumstances. Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals in very special circumstances. These exceptions are set out in paragraphs 89 and 90 of the NPPF and include essential utility development, the provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and recreation and appropriate extensions or alterations to existing buildings.

East Hampshire District Council Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)¹³

- 1.84. The Joint Core Strategy is the current Local Plan for East Hampshire, created as a joint effort between East Hampshire District Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. It was adopted in 2014 and replaced the previous 2006 local plan. A new draft local plan is due to be adopted by the end of 2020, this follows the Governments legal requirements introduced in 2018 that local plans must be reviewed every five years. The South Downs National Park have subsequently adopted a separate local plan in 2019. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-15.

Table 1-15 - Relevant local East Hampshire planning policies

Local Planning Policy: East Hampshire District Council Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)	
Reference	Summary
CP20	Landscape
	The special characteristics of the district's natural environment will be conserved and enhanced. New development will be required to:

¹² <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-allocations>

¹³ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

- a) conserve and enhance the natural beauty, tranquillity, wildlife and cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park and its setting, and promote the opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities, and be in accordance with the ambitions within the emerging South Downs Management Plan;
- b) protect and enhance local distinctiveness sense of place and tranquillity by applying the principles set out in the district's Landscape Character Assessments, including the Community/Parish Landscape Character Assessments;
- c) protect and enhance settlements in the wider landscape, land at the urban edge and green corridors extending into settlements;
- d) protect and enhance natural and historic features which contribute to the distinctive character of the district's landscape, such as trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, rivers, river corridors, ditches, ponds, ancient sunken lanes, ancient tracks, rural buildings and open areas;
- e) incorporate appropriate new planting to enhance the landscape setting of the new development which uses local materials, native species and enhances biodiversity;
- f) maintain, manage and enhance the green infrastructure networks (see Policy CP28 Green Infrastructure).

Para. 7.8	The District is rightly proud of the character and attractive appearance of the countryside and its protection is essential. The distinct and varied landscape provides a very attractive rural setting that defines the whole area, providing opportunities for agriculture, forestry, recreation and tourism and supporting rural communities and economies.
Para. 7.13	Much of the remaining countryside beyond the boundaries of the National Park is unspoilt and any new development should not harm this. A Landscape Character Assessment (2006), covering the District, and supporting Community/Parish Landscape Assessments identify the distinctive features and character of the East Hampshire countryside and aim to ensure their retention and, where possible, enhancement.
CP23	Gaps Between Settlements
	The generally open and undeveloped nature of the following gaps between settlements will be protected to help prevent coalescence and retain their separate identity: Rowlands Castle/Havant. Development will only be permitted within gaps if: a) it would not undermine the physical and/or visual separation of settlements; b) it would not compromise the integrity of the gap, either individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed development; and c) it cannot be located elsewhere.
CP29	Design
	The District's built environment must be of an exemplary standard and highly appealing in terms of visual appearance. All new development will be required to respect the character, identity and context of the district's towns, villages and countryside and must help to create places where people want to live, work and visit. New development will be required to: a) seek exemplary standards of design and architecture with a high quality external appearance that respect the area's particular characteristics; b) take particular account of the setting and context of the South Downs National Park where relevant, be in accordance with the National Park purposes and duty if in the National Park and take account of these purposes and duty where the National Park's setting is affected; c) reflect national policies in respect of design, landscape, townscape and historic heritage; d) ensure that the layout and design of development contributes to local distinctiveness and sense of place, and is appropriate and sympathetic to its setting in

	terms of its scale, height, massing and density, and its relationship to adjoining buildings, spaces around buildings and landscape features;
CP30	Historic Environment
	Development proposals must conserve and, where possible, enhance the District's historic environment. All new development will be required to: a) conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park if in the National Park and take account of this cultural heritage where the National Park's setting is affected; b) reflect national policies in respect of design, landscape, townscape and historic heritage; c) conserve, enhance, maintain and manage the district's heritage assets and their setting including listed buildings, conservation areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites and Historic Parks and Gardens; d) ensure that the development makes a positive contribution to the overall appearance of the local area including the use of good quality materials of appropriate scale, profile, finish, colour and proven weathering ability; e) take account of local conservation area appraisals and town and village design statements where they exist.

South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019)¹⁴

- 1.85. The South Downs National Park Local Plan was adopted in 2019 and is the first local plan created by the National Park Authority since the South Downs were designated a national park in 2010 and the National Park Authority become the Local Planning Authority in 2011. It should be noted that that the Site does not fall within the boundary of the National Park, nevertheless the National Park lies closely adjacent the red line boundary to the north and west with the Park Authority being a consultee. The Scheme has potential to have effects on the character and setting of The National Park, therefore relevant policies are considered. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-16.

Table 1-16 - Relevant local South Downs planning policies

Local Planning Policy: South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019)	
Reference	Summary
SD4	Landscape Character
	1. Development proposals will only be permitted where they conserve and enhance landscape character by demonstrating that: a) They are informed by landscape character, reflecting the context and type of landscape in which the development is located; b) The design, layout and scale of proposals conserve and enhance existing landscape and seascape character features which contribute to the distinctive character, pattern and evolution of the landscape; c) They will safeguard the experiential and amenity qualities of the landscape; and d) Where planting is considered appropriate, it is consistent with local character, enhances biodiversity, contributes to the delivery of GI and uses native species, unless there are appropriate and justified reasons to select non-native species. 2. Where development proposals are within designed landscapes, or the setting of designed landscapes, (including historic parkscapes and those on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens) they should be based on a demonstrable understanding of the design principles of the landscape and should be complementary to it.

¹⁴ <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning-policy/south-downs-local-plan/local-plan/>

Local Planning Policy: South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019)	
Reference	Summary
	3. The settlement pattern and individual identity of settlements and the integrity of predominantly open and undeveloped land between settlements will not be undermined. 4. Green and blue corridors will be safeguarded. Development proposals should identify and take opportunities to create and connect green and blue corridors. 5. The restoration of landscapes where features have been lost or degraded
SD5	Design 1. Development proposals will only be permitted where they adopt a landscape led approach and respect the local character, through sensitive and high quality design that makes a positive contribution to the overall character and appearance of the area. The following design principles should be adopted as appropriate: a) Integrate with, respect and sympathetically complement the landscape character by ensuring development proposals are demonstrably informed by an assessment of the landscape context.
SD6	Safeguarding Views 1. Development proposals will only be permitted where they preserve the visual integrity, identity and scenic quality of the National Park, in particular by conserving and enhancing key views and views of key landmarks within the National Park. 2. Development proposals will be permitted that conserve and enhance the following view types and patterns identified in the Viewshed Characterisation & Analysis Study: a) Landmark views to and from viewpoints and tourism and recreational destinations; b) Views from publically accessible areas which are within, to and from settlements which contribute to the viewers' enjoyment of the National Park; c) Views from public rights of way, open access land and other publically accessible areas; and d) Views which include or otherwise relate to specific features relevant to the National Park and its special qualities, such as key landmarks including those identified in Appendix 2 of the Viewshed Characterisation & Analysis Study, heritage assets (either in view or the view from) and biodiversity features. 3. Development proposals will be permitted provided they conserve and enhance sequential views, and do not result in adverse cumulative impacts within views.

Local planning policy (draft to be adopted)

Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019)¹⁵

- 1.86. The Havant Borough Council's Local Plan 2036 is currently in draft form and will replace the core strategy (see 11.13) It is hoped the Local Plan will be formally adopted in 2020. The Plan sets out the council strategic development vision up to 2036. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-17.

Table 1-17 - Relevant local Havant planning policies (draft to be adopted)

Emerging Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019)	
Reference	Summary
KP9	Havant Thicket Reservoir

¹⁵ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/localplan>

Emerging Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019)

Reference	Summary
	Planning permission will be granted at Havant Thicket for a winter storage reservoir comprising recreational provision including a visitor centre where: - The development is sustainable, fully maintained, cost-effective and delivers environmental and community benefits; - The reservoir provides additional leisure opportunities which complement existing provision in the borough and will become an attraction for local communities; - Any recreational provision is appropriate to the countryside location and does not include any motorised activities acknowledging the Site's primary use as a reservoir; - Green infrastructure links between the rest of Leigh Park and Dunsbury Park are enhanced; - Construction traffic is minimised through Leigh Park, Rowlands Castle and other residential areas; - Public vehicular traffic is restricted within the Site and confined to the vicinity of the main access; - An appropriate means of access is established to the satisfaction of the Highway Authority; - Recreation provision includes a network of paths for walking, cycling and horse-riding; and links with the Riders Lane and Hermitage Stream corridors are realised wherever possible. Footpaths, bridleways, and cycle paths should connect to existing public and permissive path network in the neighbouring area; - Access and the surfacing of paths take account of the needs of all and provides seating; - Natural, rural, and historic character is conserved in particular by: - Limiting impacts on biodiversity including the creation of additional habitats; - Compensating for the loss of, and effects on, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), the registered park and the conservation area; - Ensuring that the pipeline avoids Great Copse, which should be protected during construction; - Integrating the reservoir into the existing landscape of the area; - Minimising the loss of ancient woodland and trees; - Appropriate mitigation measures, including buffers, are put in place for Bechstein's bat in line with Policy E15. - The potential impacts on the Langstone and Chichester Harbours as well as the Hermitage Stream have been assessed under the appropriate regulations and any necessary avoidance and mitigation measures included in the scheme design; l. Opportunities for biodiversity enhancements associated with the reservoir and the Hermitage Stream are realised wherever possible; - If possible, opportunities have been explored for the prior extraction of minerals to the satisfaction of Hampshire County Council; - The potential impact of the development on the setting of the South Downs National Park has been assessed and any necessary avoidance and mitigation measures included in the scheme design; - The risk of flooding has been fully assessed in a flood risk assessment and mitigation put in place to minimise all risks; - The proposal realises the potential for renewable energy while taking into account nature conservation and other site constraints; and - Opportunities arising from the new pipe works are taken to enhance the habitats, recreation provision and cycle and pedestrian accessibility along the stream corridors.

Emerging Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019)

Reference	Summary
	Development proposals will not be permitted in the pipeline route buffer zone (as shown on the Policies Map), where they could prejudice the future delivery of the pipeline.
E1	High quality design
	Planning permission will be granted for development that: a. Is designed to a high standard, which helps to create places where people want to live, work, visit and enjoy; b. Demonstrates that neighbourhood plans, local design statements, and the design elements of conservation area appraisals which identify local character and distinctiveness have been taken into account; c. Demonstrates that it: i. Responds to, and draws inspiration from its local context and where appropriate, forges a new sense of place through design; ii. Considers characteristics such as height, massing, existing building lines, plot widths and depths and proportions of building features such as windows and doors; iii. Identifies and positively responds to existing natural and built features including listed buildings, conservation areas and other heritage assets within or close to the development;
E3	Landscape and settlement boundaries
	Planning permission will be granted for development which: a. Contributes positively to local identity and distinctiveness of landscapes and settlements; b. Respects, complements and integrates successfully with the local landscape surrounding the Site; c. Incorporates any key landmarks and natural features on the Site into the design of the scheme and protects them from destruction or deterioration; d. Protects key views of important landmarks and landscapes; and e. Integrates successfully with the local landscape surrounding the Site. Planning permission for development outside of the defined settlement boundaries (as shown on the Policies Map) will not usually be permitted, unless it: h. Specifically, and demonstrably requires a location outside of a built-up area; i. Provides infrastructure that meets an overriding public need.
E8	Protection of existing open space
	The Borough's protected open spaces are shown on the Policies Map. a. Development on these spaces will be permitted where the proposal is for a recreation use which would retain or enhance the value of the open space. b. There is a presumption against development which does not meet criterion a. Development which does not meet criterion a. will only be permitted where: i. It can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest to a degree which outweighs the need for the protection of the open space; and ii. Alternative open space provision is made which is of equivalent or greater community benefit in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility.
E13	Historic environment and heritage assets
	Development proposals will be permitted which: a. Protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings;

Emerging Local Planning Policy: Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019)

Reference	Summary
	b. Respect heritage assets and their contribution to local distinctiveness and sense of place; and c. Make sensitive use of heritage assets, especially those at risk, through regeneration and re-use.
E18	Trees, hedgerows and woodland
	Development affecting trees, hedgerows and woodlands will only be permitted where it: a. Reflects, conserves or enhances the existing landscape and integrates the development into its surroundings, adding visual interest and amenity; b. Adequately protects existing trees and hedgerows including their root systems prior to, during and after the construction process; and c. Will not result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees. The Council will refuse planning permission for proposals that threaten the retention of important trees, hedgerows, and woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of development in that location clearly outweigh the impact of the proposal.

East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)¹⁶

- 1.87. East Hampshire District Council have produced a new draft Local Plan which is due to be adopted by the end of 2020. The Plan sets out the Council's strategic development vision up to 2036. Those policies relevant to this LVIA are listed in Table 1-18.

Table 1-18 - Relevant local East Hampshire planning policies (draft to be adopted)

Emerging Local Planning Policy: East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)	
Reference	Summary
S17	Development in the countryside
	S17.1 The countryside will be protected for its landscape, natural resources and ecological value as well as its intrinsic character and beauty. S17.2 The individual identity of settlements and the integrity of predominantly open and undeveloped land between settlements will not be undermined. S17.3 Development proposals in the countryside will only be granted planning permission in exceptional circumstances where there is a genuine and proven need for a countryside location and they are in compliance with other policies in the Development Plan.
DM24	Gaps between settlements
	DM24.1 New development in the countryside (other than land allocations in the Local Plan) must avoid reducing further the open land that contributes to the form and character of existing settlements and maintains their separate identities. DM24.2 Planning permission will be granted for development which maintains the open character and appearance of the countryside between settlements and the individual identity of towns and villages.
S18	Landscape
	S18.1 Development proposals must conserve and wherever possible enhance the special characteristics, value and visual amenity of the Area's landscapes.

¹⁶ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/draft-local-plan>

Emerging Local Planning Policy: East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)

Reference	Summary
	S18.2 Development proposals will be supported where there will be no adverse impact to: a. the qualities and principles identified within the relevant landscape character assessments, capacity study³⁴ and relevant guidance; b. the visual amenity and scenic quality of the landscape; c. Important local, natural and historic landscapes and features; and d. the setting of the South Downs National Park. S18.3 Where a proposal is likely to have a significant impact on landscape, an assessment of the impact on landscape character and visual quality proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed will be required. S18.4 Where appropriate, proposals will be required to include a comprehensive landscaping scheme to ensure that the development would successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings.
DM26	Trees, hedgerows and woodland
	DM26.1 Planning permission will be granted where the approach to the planting, retention and protection of trees, hedgerows and woodlands: a. reflects, conserves or enhances the existing landscape and integrates the development into its surroundings, adding scale, visual interest and amenity;
S27	Design and local character
	S27.1 New development will be permitted where it would help to establish a strong sense of place, by reinforcing or enhancing local character, and would function well with its surroundings. This means that development proposals should: a. respect or improve the local built environment and landscape setting through the siting, scale, height, massing, roof design and density of proposed buildings and structures; b. ensure that the layout of new buildings, spaces and streets would contribute to local distinctiveness and a sense of place, such as by respecting existing building lines and the spacing between buildings, and by connecting new development with existing streets, and walking and cycling routes; e. include spaces and/or connections to the public realm that are attractive, easily accessible and safe for all users, whilst minimising opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour; f. ensure that development would retain, respect and, when appropriate, integrate with natural and historic features such as trees, hedgerows and boundary walls, on the development site or in the surrounding area; j. take particular account of the setting and context of the South Downs National Park, and its special qualities, where relevant;
S28	Heritage assets and the historic environment
	S28.1 Development proposals will be permitted which: a. protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of place; and. b. make sensitive use of historic assets, especially those at risk, through regeneration and reuse, particularly where redundant or under-used buildings are brought into appropriate use.
DM33	Conservation areas
	DM33.1 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.

Emerging Local Planning Policy: East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)

Reference	Summary
	DM33.2 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features. DM33.3 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve or enhance the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access. DM33.4 Development within, affecting the setting of, or views into and out of, a conservation area, as shown on the Policies Map, should preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance or setting. Particular consideration will be given to the following: a. the retention of buildings, groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces; b. retention of architectural details that contribute to the character or appearance of the area; c. the impact of the proposal on the townscape, roofscape, skyline, landscape and the relative scale and importance of buildings in the area; d. the need to protect trees and landscape; e. the removal of unsightly and negative features; and f. the need for the development.
DM35	Listed Buildings
	DM35.1 Alterations and extensions to listed buildings and development affecting the setting of listed buildings, including locally listed buildings, should preserve and enhance their character and appearance and the special features for which they are designated. These features can include curtilage buildings, structures, spaces and the landscape setting that are integral to their character and important views within, of, into and out of the area or site. DM35.2 Development that would have an adverse impact on their special historic or architectural interest, or their setting, will not normally be permitted.
DM40	Historic landscapes, parks and gardens
	DM40.1 The historic landscape, including ancient woodlands, hedgerows and field boundaries, parks and gardens of historic or landscape interest and archaeological features (such as standing remains and earthwork monuments) will be preserved and enhanced. 45 https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/ DM40.2 Within historic landscapes: a. development which would not adversely affect their historic character and appearance will normally be permitted subject to compliance with other Local Plan policies; b. the conservation of landscape and architectural elements will be encouraged; c. the maintenance, restoration and reconstruction of the layout and features of historic parks and gardens will be encouraged where this is appropriate and based on historical research; and d. development that does not detract from landscape and village settings will normally be supported, subject to compliance with other Local Plan policies.

Emerging Local Planning Policy: East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019)

Reference	Summary
S31	Havant thicket reservoir S31.1 Planning permission will be granted at Havant Thicket for a winter storage reservoir comprising recreational provision including visitor centre where: - the development is sustainable, fully maintained, cost-effective and delivers environmental and community benefits; - the use of the reservoir complements existing recreational provision in the District and will become an attraction for local communities; - the reservoir provides additional leisure opportunities which complement existing provision in the Area; - any recreational provision is appropriate to the countryside location and does not include any motorised activities acknowledging the Site's primary use as a reservoir; - construction traffic is minimised through Horndean, Rowlands Castle and other residential areas; - public vehicular traffic is restricted within the Site and confined to the vicinity of the main access; - an appropriate means of access is established to the satisfaction of the Highway Authority; - an existing forestry track off the B2149 could be enhanced to provide access to the reservoir perimeter; - recreation provision includes a network of paths for walking, cycling and horse riding. Footpaths and cycle paths should connect to existing public and permissive paths in the neighbouring area; - access and the surfacing of the main paths take account of the needs of all; - natural and rural character is conserved in particular by: - limiting impacts on biodiversity including the creation of additional habitats; - compensating for the loss of, and effects on, sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs), the listed park and conservation area; - enhancing adjacent sites of importance for nature conservation; - integrating the reservoir and the new landscape with the historic landscape of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area and existing woodland; and - minimising the loss of ancient woodland and trees. - opportunities for biodiversity enhancements associated with the reservoir are realised wherever possible; - the risk of flooding during storm events has been fully assessed in a flood risk assessment and mitigation put in place to minimise all risks; - the potential impact of the development on the setting of the owns National Park has been assessed and any necessary avoidance and mitigation measures included in the scheme design; - the proposal realises the potential for renewable energy dependant on nature conservation and other site constraints.

Appendix A11.4 Schedule of likely landscape effects

Table 1-19 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.1

Identified Character Area and Source: South Downs Landscape Character Area D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic - enclosed (adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - A strong pattern of woodland cover, many of which are of ancient origin - Significant areas of ancient woodland at The Holt form an area with a sense of enclosure. - Historic features have been preserved such as Ring work and Bailey at Motley's Copse. - A number of minor designed landscapes Blendworth House and Idsworth Park. - A well established network of public rights of way and a strong hierarchical network of roads. - Generally rural character with varying levels of movement across its extent. - Panoramic views from high ground towards the south coast and the Isle of Wight. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Conserve the mosaic of woodland, including large blocks of ancient woodland, such as The Holt. - Conserve historic features of the landscape such as Ring work and Bailey at Motley's Copse. - Conserve, and continue to manage, the features of the parklands and designed landscapes at Blendworth House and Idsworth Park. - Consider views from Windmill Down and Broadhalfpenny Down any change in this and adjacent landscapes.	<u>Value</u> High The reservoir site is outside of the LCA but is directly adjacent to its southern boundary. The area falls within the southern boundary of the South Downs National Park. A number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings are present within the receptor, notably ringwork and bailey at Motley's Copse, Idsworth House and Charlton Windmill. A large area of ancient woodland at The Holt is situated on the northern side of B2149 Manor Lodge Road, directly adjacent the northern boundary of the reservoir site and access roads. The area is well served by a number of public rights of way including the South Downs Way National Trail, Monarch's Way and Wayfarer's Walk. Panoramic views of the surrounding landscape can be had from Windmill Down and Broadhalfpenny Down. The condition of the landscape is generally well maintained, however tranquillity is compromised in some areas in the south by the presence of the A3(M), B2149 Manor Lodge Road, visible overhead powerlines and pylons.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low The landscape has a good level of containment, partially in the lower lying areas in the south adjacent the northern boundary of the reservoir site and access roads. Containment takes the form of large woodlands like The Holt, smaller woodlands, hangers, copses and thickets as well as field hedgerows. The characterises of the area are influenced by the presence of the urban fringe of Horndean and major infrastructure such as the A3(M) and other busy routes such as B2149 Manor Lodge Road. Large scale pylons and overhead powerlines are often visible from less visually contained areas. The reservoir site is located adjacent the southern boundary of the area at The Holt woodland. The Holt coupled with Havant Thicket and other areas of woodland at Blendworth common and Bells Copse provide a high level of containment between the Scheme and the landscape character area. This is also true from the higher vantage points further out, such as Windmill Down and Broadhalfpenny Down.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse With the works falling outside the boundary of this LCA, there will be no alteration to the landscape resources of LCA D2a. However, works to construct the northern access road to the reservoir site will be visible in a very localised area along B2149 Manor Lodge Road. The proposed junction is heavily screened from the LCA by the presence of The Holt woodland on the southern boundary of the area. The proposed access route utilises an existing forestry track within Havant Thicket woodland to minimise clearance of vegetation or tree felling. Minor clearance will be required where the new access road meets B2149 Manor Lodge Road in order to install the new road junction, it's not likely to have any influence on the skyline views from within the LCA. The new access route will also be used for construction traffic during the reservoir construction, so will result in a temporary increase in activity in the area, thus likely to reduce tranquillity a little within the localised area.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse On completion of the works the new road junction will become a permeant feature on B2149 Manor Lodge Road, adjacent the southern boundary of the LCA. As discussed above the proposed new road junction and reservoir site are well screened from the LCA by existing woodland being retained. There will be no alternation of the landscape resources of the LCA. The new road junction is in character with the various other similar road junctions already present on B2149 Manor Lodge Road, which provide access to the woodlands. Once overall all construction is complete the access route will be only used by visitors to the reservoir, while this will result in some new activity at the edge of the LCA, the effect on the tranquillity within the immediate area of B2149 Manor Lodge Road is likely to be negligible. B2149 Manor Lodge Road has already been classified as having low to moderate levels of tranquillity on the South Downs National Park Tranquillity Map and therefore effect on the overall LCA is expected to be neutral	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse As discussed above the new road junction is already well screened by woodland that's being retained, no further mitigation is being proposed, other than re-establishment of any existing vegetation affected by the works. The magnitude of change will remain the same as at completion.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-20 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.2

Identified Character Area and Source: East Hampshire Landscape Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest. (covering part of the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Low lying, clay vale and the edge of the chalk downland. - Relatively unproductive agricultural land drained by a series of streams. - A varied landcover dominated by woodland and including pasture, paddocks and common land. - Small remnants of lowland heath survive within woodland clearings and at Blendworth Common. - Dominated by woodland, including semi-natural copses and mixed plantations, which create a strong sense of enclosure and backdrop to views. - Woodland, all of it pre-1800 but subsequently replanted (Havant Thicket, The Holt and Southleigh Forest) - The remnant woodland and common land represent fragments of the once extensive Forest of Bere. - Presence of designed landscapes - from medieval deerparks to post-medieval landscape parks - Blendworth Common, Forestry Commission managed woodland, Staunton Country Park all offer recreational opportunities including forest walks, cycling, and horse riding. - Close proximity to Havant allows good access to this landscape. - The western part of the area (close to Horndean) is severed by the motorway. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Areas of remnant ancient woodland (e.g. Havant Thicket) that form part of the Forest of Bere, provide a sense of enclosure, time depth and rich biodiversity. - Blendworth Common, which is a common land of the Forest of Bere with areas of heathland regeneration. - The pattern of early enclosures and assarts which are vulnerable to loss/neglect of boundaries or changes to boundaries. - Pockets of tranquillity which are threatened by large scale development and traffic. - Woodland cover limits visual sensitivity of the landscape and provides opportunities for planting mitigation associated with development.	<u>Value</u> High The reservoir site is partly located within the south west position of the LCA. Includes part of the South Downs National Park to the north of B2149 Manor Lodge Road. The Character area contains part of the registered park and garden of Staunton Country Park, also a conservation area. A further conservation area exists at Rowlands Castle. A number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings are present within the receptor, notably ringwork and bailey at Motley's Copse as well as the War memorial at Rowland's Castle. The area includes landscape elements that are an important part of the county's character such as Staunton Country Park, Havant Thicket, The Holt and Southleigh Forest. These can be experienced by a large number of people from the adjacent urban areas, with good access by open access areas, roads, bridleways and public rights of way. The area has large areas of ancient woodland such as Hammond's Lands Copse, Havant Thicket, The Holt and Southleigh Forest. The condition of the landscape is of good quality. Some tranquillity can be found, however this is affected in the west by the presence of the A3(M) and other busy roads such as B2149 Manor Lodge Road. The edges of urban built form are visible from some locations, this coupled with the presence of powerlines degrades to rural character.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium the Scheme will be supported by Draft East Hampshire District Council planning policy S31: Havant thicket reservoir. The character area is generally of a medium scale, having areas of good containment created by woodland, hedgerows and the topography. The reservoir site and access roads are screened from the north by Havant Thicket and The Holt woodlands, to the west by woodland at Blendwoth Common and Bells Copse. Further wooded areas such as Hammond's Lands Copse and Southleigh Forest limit views from the east, while urban development at Rowlands Castle prevent views from the north east. Major infrastructure has a notable influence in the area such as busy roads such as the A3(M), B2149 and B2149 Manor Lodge Road, which divide the area reducing it tranquillity. The Urban edges of Horndean, Rowlands Castle and West Leigh reduce the rural feel. Powerlines and Pylons are a feature of the skyline. The area has some good opportunities for mitigation to further contain any visual influence the Scheme might have.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a prolonged period therefore impacts on the landscape character will be temporary but medium term. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the area will be altered from slightly undulating and falling to the south, to appearing relatively level once the reservoir is filled. Raising of ground levels in the south to form the reservoir embankment and the filling of the reservoir will be an evident introduction of new landscape elements. Woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, but the notable landscape feature of The Avenue will be cleared, opening up longer views across the area between the east and west. Overall the degree of change will be most noticeable during the construction stage, some impacts will be short to medium term with others being long term or permeant.	
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse On completion of the works, the main change will be associated with the permeant change in land use from that of open pasture to a new large scale reservoir. Much of the open pasture will be lost to the reservoir, as will The Avenue woodland feature. However key landscape elements such as the large areas of woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, so background views and skyline will remain the same from within and outside the reservoir site. The physical connections between the reservoir site and surrounding landscape will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes. Overall therefore, although magnitude of change will remain as medium adverse it is considered that the effect will reduce to minor.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage new areas of woodland planting will have started to establish well, filtering and screening the limited views into the reservoir site from the east, mitigating against any changes in character to surrounding areas. New ecological and landscape resources will have been introduced such as wetland areas and green infrastructure. These new landscape elements will combine with key	Negligible Adverse Effect

retained elements such as surrounding woodland, enhancing the area character. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the LCA will be Low Adverse.

Table 1-21 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.3

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 10: Blendworth Common and woodlands (adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - An undulating landscape - The soil is slowly permeable and seasonally wet slightly. - Non productive agricultural land based on an underlying geology of London Clay, which extends into Havant Thicket. - An area of open rough grassland/heathland, scrub and individual trees to the north, while to the south the area is covered by a mix of broadleaved and commercial conifer woodland. - To the north unimproved acidic grassland with large patches of bracken. - To the south a large patch of broadleaved woodland, a large proportion of which is ancient, semi-natural woodland which adjoins a patch of mixed plantation woodland. - The A3(M) runs along the western flank of the area. - Tranquillity is significantly affected by the noise from the adjacent A3(M), although the A3(M) is visually screened. - The overhead power lines are the only visible manmade feature. - Evergreen conifers provide year long shade and areas of contrast with adjacent areas of broadleaf areas of woodland. - Open access is provided within Bells Copse and Havant Thicket woodland. The heathland to the north is enclosed and is private. - Strong sense of enclosure within the wooded landscape. - Long rural views to the east to the adjacent open grassland character of LCA20 and South Downs beyond. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Manage roadside vegetation to provide a screen and a link to adjacent areas - Manage the area to maintain the existing diverse range of habitats to increase its ecological potential and historic landscape value.	<u>Value</u> Medium The reservoir site covers only a small portion of the LCA in the north east. The character area isn't covered by any landscape designations at present but is valued locally as public open space. Open access is provided within the wooded areas of Bells Copse and Havant Thicket which provides informal; recreational use. The open area of healthland in the north is private and enclosed by fencing. The wooded areas are semi-natural ancient woodland with most of the area being designated as SINC having biodiversity value. The landscape is fair to good condition, its landscape elements add to the landscape character of the surrounding areas, providing a buffer between Staunton Country park and Havant Thicket in the east to the A3(M) and Waterlooovile in the west. The constant noise from the A3(M) reduces the tranquillity of the area, although it is visually screened from most of the area. This combined with the large number of overhead powerline and pylons reduces the rural quality of the area.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low the Scheme is in line with Havant Borough Council's planning policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir). The landscape has a strong sense of enclosure within the small scale valleys and woodland areas which provide a high level of containment. Some rural views over the open grassland area of the reservoir site and access roads can be observed from the eastern edge. The proximity of the A3(M), overhead powerlines and Pylons have an influence on the character and experience of the area. The area has high level of ability to accept the adjacent development and has a good opportunities for mitigation and enhancement.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse Construction activity in the LCA will consist of the installation of the northern access road, which will be used for construction traffic throughout the period. The access will run along the western boundary of Bells Copse then run through the edge of Havant Thicket within the area included in the LCA. There will be limited change to the landscape resources of the LCA, road construction is to follow existing forestry tracks, requiring minimal vegetation clearance. However large scale construction activity, including plant /vehicle movement, site clearance, excavation, earthworks, visitor centre and car park construction will all happen in the adjoining LCA 20. This will introduce new landscape elements and changes to views experienced from the eastern edge. Construction is expected to happen over a 4-5 year period and the construction compound is proposed to be located close to the eastern boundary of the LCA. Impact on the eastern edge of the LCA is considered to be short to medium term. Changes to the adjacent landscape character will be long term or permanent.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once works are complete, landscape change will be evident in the adjoining LCA having influence on the eastern edge of LCA 10. The reservoir site and access roads construction will have seen the partial loss and alteration of the adjacent landscape character, seeing open pasture and woodland blocks cleared and new landscape features and elements introduced, such as the reservoir and its embankments, along with the new visitor centre, car park and access road. However key landscape features such as the large areas of surrounding woodland will be retained. The adjacent landscape will be only just starting to recover from the construction activity therefore duration of impact will remain in the medium term.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse At this point the new landscape features within the adjoining character area will be now well established, showing very good recovery from the construction activity. New built form such as the access road, car park and visitor centre will be softend by new trees and other planting as part of the Scheme, integrating them into the landscape. The open views across the open adjacent areas will have been maintained and extended, this coupled with the retained woodland enclosure of the reservoir site will help enhance the character of the landscape. The physical connections between the reservoir site and surrounding landscape will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes being introduced. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the LCA will be very low beneficial.	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-22 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.4

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor (adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: • Undulating landscape including smooth shallow slopes and irregular small steep 'V' shaped valleys. • Water courses include small streams and ditches with the main tributaries aligning in a NW to SE direction, with the Hermitage Stream being the most prominent • A matrix of small fields and small woodlands bounded by thick hedgerows and occasional larger arable field • Remnants of Forest of Bere. • Patches of both ancient semi natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland • The A3(M) runs north to south through the area and provides a barrier between habitats • A mosaic of broadleaved woodland, coniferous woodland and grassland. • Levels of tranquillity are degraded by the noise from the adjacent A3(M). • Overhead power lines are a visible intrusion throughout • Pockets of enclosure set within the wooded valleys contrasting with the open elevated areas where long views can be appreciated • Short enclosed views contained by woodland and hedgerows • Some long views from elevated areas across the built environment of Havant to the South Downs beyond The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: • Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting of broadleaved species throughout the area to conserve and restore the wooded landscape character that has been affected by development • Propose a strong wooded character to any new areas of development	<u>Value</u> Medium The reservoir site is outside of the LCA, being situated adjacent the north east of the area on the opposite side of Cabbagefield Row and Bells Copse. The area has no designated landscapes within it, but the landscape is likely to be of value locally providing informal recreation as well as a wooded buffer between the urban edge of Havant and the A3(M) and Waterlooovile development beyond. The wooded and enclosed character is in keeping with the surrounding landscape character areas. Some woodland is ancient both semi-natural and replanted, with certain areas listed as SINC's having some biodiversity value. Access is provided by a limited amount of Bridleways and public rights of way. The Bridleway is the only access route in the northern section adjacent the reservoir site, this connects past Bells Copse into the Site. Landscape condition is fair, some unmanaged scrubland has started to encroach into the area. Some degraded recreation route and features are present in the area. Presence of the A3(M), overhead powerlines and pylons further degrade the quality and tranquillity.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low The area is already allocated for various types of development that are likely to have a greater influence than that of the Scheme. The enclosed landscape of wooded valleys and hedgerows provides good containment, especially in the lower lying areas adjacent the reservoir site. Where longer views are possible from open elevated areas, these are typically over the top of woodland towards the South Downs beyond, the reservoir site and access roads being filtered from view. Major infrastructure such as the A3(M), powerlines and large scale buildings provide a distraction and have influence on the character and experience of the landscape. The area has good opportunity to accept this type of adjacent development	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Very Low Adverse Most of the works to the Site fall outside the boundary of this LCA, there will be very limited alteration to the landscape resources of LCA 11.. The LCA will likely experience some construction activity due to the proposed southern access route to the Scheme in the short term. With the LCA having very limited or no visual interaction with the reservoir site and access roads, the size and scale of change to the sites landscape features is considered to be barely discernible therefore overall the magnitude of change will be very low adverse.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low Adverse As discussed above most of the proposed works are outside of the LCA, with any magnitude of change to the Site being barley discernible from the LCA. Therefore, once works are completed its considered that any change will be very low adverse.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse As any change on the Site will be barely discernible to the LCA including mitigation works. There are limited opportunities to provide any mitigation for the small section of new road discussed above, therefore magnitude of change will remain the same.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-23 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.5

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 13: Historic Bedhampton (Covering part of the pipeline corridor)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Small fields with a mix of arable and grassland enclosed by hedgerows - Prominent tree and shrub vegetation align Hermitage Stream - The north of the area is largely urban with gardens and street trees - The south of the area consists of a large patch of arable land which is bordered by a strip of parkland. - The northern edge is defined by the multiple phased developments of residential properties - The waterworks for Bedhampton Springs is located in the north east edge of the area. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Encourage hedgerow management to improve visual quality of open land to the south. - Maintain open stream character adjacent Brookside Road and vegetated character of Hermitage Stream.	<u>Value</u> Medium The proposed route runs through a small portion of the LCA in the north east. The LCA contains the Bedhampton Conservation area with its various associated listed buildings. The area is not subject to any other landscape designations, however Bidbury Mead recreation ground provides public open space of local importance in the north of the area. Public rights of way, including Wayfarers Way, provide access through the area of isolated pasture and grazing located adjacent Hermitage Stream in the South. The landscape surrounding the Hermitage Stream is fairly typical of the meadow pasture character of the area within the stream corridor. Rarer landscape elements exist to the south east within the conservation area surrounding the listed former mill with its leat and rural setting. A further character of importance exists within the conservation area in the north east surrounding St Thomas' Church. This features well spaced historic buildings, set amongst wide leafy lanes giving a historic rural village character. The majority of the other built areas consist of more modern residential with pockets of large industrial /retail buildings, reducing the rural and historic character. Major infrastructure is present such as the A3(M) to the east, the A27 to the south and the railway line diving the area, all reducing any sense of tranquillity. The landscape condition is of mixed quality, the best of which is within the conservation area in the north adjacent Bidbury Mead. Other areas are of a reduced quality and condition, such as the pasture in the south of the area, which is predominately rough horse paddocks with unmanaged or gappy hedgerows.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low the Scheme is in line with Havant BC local plan allocations Policy AL6 Havant Thicket Reservoir Pipeline. The LCA is small scale urban in the north with more open areas in the pasture to the south. Open areas have good containment provided by the flat low-lying topography, hedgerow and boundary vegetative enclosure. The majority of the pipeline corridor runs within existing road carriageways in the urban areas, only a small section is within the pasture to the south which is well contained. Landscape elements within the vicinity of the proposed route are few and could be replaced if needed. Urban areas, industrial development and major infrastructure such as roads (A3 and A27) and the railway have an obvious influence on the character and experience of the landscape. The area has a high level of ability to accept the type of the Scheme proposed.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the landscape resources of LCA will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the landscape resources will be noticeable within an immediate setting for area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such effects to the LCA will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any effect on the immediate setting of the LCA will now be barely discernible.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-24 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.6

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 15: Bedhampton and Havant (Covering part of the pipeline corridor)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - The southern part of Hermitage Stream provides a vegetated corridor of trees, shrubs and adjacent areas of grassland - The recreation ground at Havant RFC and the school grounds contain a number of mature trees around the periphery. - Bounded to the north by the green corridor of the Hermitage Stream. - This landscape character area is urban - There is a strip of scattered trees over grassland in the south east of the area and this is associated with the riverside that runs along the outside of the eastern boundary of the area - Dominated by residential development, the few open spaces and recreation grounds. - Belts of mature trees within residential areas - Pre-war and post-war residential area of mixed character, but predominantly long sweeping roads and detached and semi-detached properties with generous gardens - Pedestrian access is provided along the Hermitage Stream. - The areas to the west are more elevated which provides a stronger sense of openness compared to the lower urban areas to the east - Elevated view from the west at the junction of Purbrook Way and Hulbert Road The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Maintain and manage the Hermitage Stream corridor to provide an attractive routeway/links into the Havant town centre. - Maintain, manage and improve further adjacent areas of trees, shrubs and areas of grassland as a periphery feature of the stream corridor. - Recognize the importance of small woodlands and groups of trees within this character area and enhance where necessary their appearance. - Avoid built development adjacent to the Hermitage Stream corridor which would have an adverse impact on its natural undeveloped character.	<u>Value</u> Medium The proposed route runs through the south part of the LCA, before running part way along its eastern boundary. The LCA is not covered by any landscape designations. The area is dominated by residential development however, there are several public open spaces used for formal and informal recreation scattered throughout. Further recreation is provided along the green corridor of Hermitage Stream, which forms a notable landscape feature of local importance to the surrounding residential areas. Good pedestrian access is provided along Hermitage Stream, including The E9 European long distance footpath, which follows the route of the stream heading north towards Staunton Country Park and beyond. Landscape condition is poor is fair in most areas, being heavily influenced by the surrounding urban areas. Built form, residential roads and the noise from the A3(M) all influence the tranquillity.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low the Scheme is in line with Havant BC local plan allocations Policy AL6 Havant Thicket Reservoir Pipeline. The area is low lying with most of the area being enclosed by residential properties. Where open space is encountered along the stream corridors, scrub, mature trees and other vegetation provide very good containment. The majority of landscape elements could be replaced where needed. Existing urban development and infrastructure already has an obvious influence on the landscape experience. The LCA has a high level of ability to accept the Scheme.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the landscape resources of LCA will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the landscape resources will be noticeable within an immediate setting for area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such effects to the LCA will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any effect on the immediate setting of the LCA will now be barely discernible.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-25 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.7

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 16: Leigh Park (Covering part of the pipeline corridor and adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Gently undulating landform to the south and south east (the Hermitage Stream) and rising up to the north. - Streams form a distinctive feature. The Riders Lane Stream and Hermitage Stream are characterised by adjacent open areas of grassland, with shrubs and mature trees. - Mature oak trees exist in wide roadside grass verges as seen along Highclere Ave. 60/70 housing development is characterised by wide open grass areas and roadside grass verges. - This landscape character area is urban with landscape elements such as playing fields, gardens and street trees - Great Copse, an ancient, semi-natural woodland marks the north eastern edge. - To the north Warren Park Estate is characterised by blocks of up to three storey flats wide open, treeless areas. - Roads with generous grass verges and both old and new trees - Poor condition of the public spaces, relatively generous proportion of open space of poor quality and no clear function. - Good access, with the stream corridors, Public rights of way also lead from the urban edge into adjacent areas of open land to the north and west - To the north the elevated landscape provides a sense of openness, in particular the elevated Warren Park Estate, there are long open views across Staunton Country Park The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Maintain and manage the stream corridors to provide attractive routeway/links into Havant town centre - Conserve oak planting as a characteristic of the area - Maintain, manage and improve further adjacent areas of trees, shrubs and areas of grassland as a periphery feature of the stream corridor - Long views from the South Downs to the urban edge should be improved and not further compromised - Avoid built development adjacent to the Hermitage Stream corridor which would have an adverse impact on its natural undeveloped character	<u>Value</u> Medium The Proposed route runs centrally through the LCA from west to east. The LCA is not covered by any landscape designations. The area is dominated by residential development however, there are several public open spaces used for formal and informal recreation scattered throughout as well as allotments. Further recreation is provided along the green corridor of Hermitage Stream and Rider Lane Stream, which form a notable landscape feature of local importance to the surrounding residential areas. Good pedestrian access is provided along the streams, including The E9 European long distance footpath, which heads north towards Staunton Country Park and beyond. Landscape condition is poor is fair in most areas, being heavily influenced by the surrounding urban areas. Built form, residential roads and the noise from the A3(M) all influence the tranquillity.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low the Scheme is in line with Havant BC local plan allocations Policy AL6 Havant Thicket Reservoir Pipeline and Planning Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir) The area is low lying with most of the area being enclosed by residential properties. Where open space is encountered along the stream corridors, scrub, mature trees and other vegetation provide very good containment. Many of the landscape elements could be replaced where needed, with the exception of large mature oak tree specimens evident along Highclere Avenue and in open space adjacent Riders Lane Stream. Existing urban development and infrastructure already has an obvious influence on the landscape experience. The LCA has a high level of ability to accept the Scheme.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity with the LCA will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the landscape resources of LCA will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible. Adjacent the LCA in the north west, works on the reservoir site and access roads will have an indirect effect on the immediate area bordering onto the Site. These effects will likely be more visual rather character, affecting glimpsed and filtered views of the Scheme from the LCA in the short to medium term will effects able to be reversed through mitigation. Therefore, overall the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete to the pipeline corridor, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeded grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the landscape resources will be noticeable within an immediate setting for area adjacent the pipeline corridor. Once works are complete on the reservoir site and access roads, visual effects to the north west of the LCA will have reduced by the end of construction activity. However noticeable changes to the landscape character of the adjacent LCA will have occurred through the reservoir implementation. These effects will continue until mitigation is established. As such effects to the LCA will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse By this stage replacement and mitigation planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any effect on the immediate setting of the LCA due to the pipeline construction will now be barely discernible. However permeant changes to the adjacent landscape character of the reservoir site will still be noticeable from some area in the north of the LCA. These changes have been partially mitigated against by establishment of new screening planting and other new landscape elements of benefit. Overall the magnitude of change on the LCA at this stage is now considered to be very low adverse	Neutral Effect

Table 1-26 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.8

Identified Character Area and Source: Havant Landscape Character Area 20: Staunton Country Park (covering the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - A low lying undulating landform - Underlying geology of London Clay to the north and Bognor Sand to the west. - Non agricultural land has slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils which are slowly permeable and seasonally wet - A network of streams and ditches drain across the landscape in shallow valleys, draining from the north from Havant Thicket - Designed 19th century pleasure park and gardens, with areas of grassland, intermittent tree planting, ornamental lakes and an important group of listed buildings and follies - Large open area of non productive grassland to the north and west, with field trees and intermittent hedgerows and the occasional tree belt - The open area of grassland is enclosed by woodland with a mix of deciduous and evergreen providing containment, colour and texture. - There is a large area of broadleaved, often ancient semi-natural woodland (managed as active coppicing with standards) in the centre of the area, which extends outwards to the east - Cattle grazing of the grassland areas. - The northern half is defined by regular assarted fields with straight boundaries interspersed by small woodland areas. - The southern half is defined by the designed parkland landscape of Staunton Park. - A strong rural character, however in places the urban edge of Warren Park, Havant to the south is visible, in particular the three storey buildings to the west on Gammon's Hill. - This rural quality is however undermined by urban detritus which are a common appearance and collect within the tree and shrub buffer along the western edge. - Noise from the A3(M) disturbs tranquillity especially to the west. - Staunton Country Park is now a popular and very accessible landscape with free open access across the northern part of the designed park. - Footpath and bridleway access to the open areas of grassland to the north from the urban edge of Havant and the Staunton Way runs across the southern part. - From the Terrace within the designed park, there are views to the west including Gammon's Hill.	<u>Value</u> High The reservoir site and access roads are located within the LCA. The proposed pipe route runs through the southern part of the LCA. The Character area contains part of the registered park and garden of Staunton Country Park, also a conservation area. A number of listed buildings are present within the receptor, mostly features and follies associated with the historical parkland, notably the mansion terrace. The area includes landscape elements that are considered to be an important park of the county's character such as Staunton Country Park, Havant Thicket, The Avenue and Great Copse. These can be experienced by a large number of people from the adjacent urban areas, with good access by open access areas, roads, bridleways and public rights of way. The area has large areas of ancient woodland such as Hammond's Lands Copse, Havant Thicket, The Avenue, Round Wood, Middle clearing, Cabbagefield Row and the Great Copse. The condition of the landscape is fair in quality and maintenance, however restoration is currently being undertaken to the parkland which appears to have been in decline in recent years. Condition is degraded towards the edges of Warren Park, where the landscape becomes more scrubby and litter filled. Some tranquillity can be found, however this is affected in the west by the presence of the A3(M) and other adjacent residential roads. The edges of the urban built form at Warren Park and Leigh Park are visible from many locations, this coupled with distant view of powerlines degrades some of the rural character.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium the Scheme is supported by Havant Brough Council's planning Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir) The character area is generally of a medium scale, having areas of good containment created by woodland, hedgerows and the topography. The reservoir site and access roads are screened from the north by Havant Thicket and The Holt woodlands, to the west by woodland at Blendwoth Common and Bells Copse, to the south and east by Hammond's Lands Copse woodland. Boundary vegetation filter some views from Warren Park and Rowlands Castle. Some open views can be had of the Site from Warren Park, High Lawn Way, rights of way along the western boundary as well as from Durrants at Rowlands Castle. Major infrastructure has a notable influence in the area such as the busy A3 (M reducing its tranquillity. The Urban edges of Warren Park, Leigh Park, Rowlands Castle and West Leigh reduce the rural feel. Powerlines and Pylons are a feature of the skyline looking north west. The area has good opportunities for mitigation to further contain any visual influence the Scheme might have on adjacent areas.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a prolonged period therefore impacts on the landscape character will be temporary but medium term. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the Site will be altered from slightly undulating and falling to the south, to appearing relatively level once the reservoir is filled. Raising of ground levels in the south to form the reservoir embankment and the filling of the reservoir will be an evident introduction of new landscape elements. Woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, but the notable landscape feature of The Avenue will be cleared, opening up longer views across the area between the east and west. Overall the degree of change will be most noticeable during the construction stage, some impacts will be short to medium term with others being long term or permeant.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse On completion of the works, the main change will be associated with the permeant change in land use from that of open pasture to a new large-scale reservoir. Much of the open pasture will be lost to the reservoir, as will The Avenue woodland feature. However key landscape elements such as the large areas of woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, so background views and skyline will remain the same from within and outside the Site. The physical connections between the reservoir site and surrounding landscape will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes. Overall therefore, although magnitude of change will remain as medium adverse it is considered that the effect will reduce to minor.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

- From the west there are views across the open areas of grassland, over the surrounding woodlands to the South Downs.

The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area:

- The development of the reservoir will fundamentally alter the wider landscape setting of the historic park and its associated listed structures and follies and will significantly alter the (currently) relatively authentic view from the terrace of William Stone's former mansion.
- The visual impact of the northern built edge of Havant on the landscape setting, in particular the three storey buildings along Swanmore Road, which are visible from within the designed park and throughout the areas of rough grassland.
- The development of the reservoir should be simple, with earth works and planting designed to be integrated into the local landform, vegetation and land use pattern as well as not compromising the adjacent parkland character.
- Important views especially views from the park should also be protected. These include the view from the platform of William Stone's former mansion, and the view back to it from the urban fringe to the north east.

At this stage new areas of woodland planting will have started to establish well, filtering and screening the limited views into the reservoir site from the east, mitigating against any changes in character to surrounding areas. New ecological and landscape resources will have been introduced such as wetland areas and green infrastructure. These new landscape elements will combine with key retained elements such as surrounding woodland, enhancing the Site character. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the LCA will be Low Adverse.

Table 1-27 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.9

Identified Character Area and Source: Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Bledworth Common (adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Characterised by an unusually high density of circular surface depressions formed by erosion and dissolution of the underlying chalk, and sinking of the overlying clays and sands. - 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 area is permanent pasture fields and woodland of ancient origin with areas replanted with 20th century conifers. Away from the conifer-dominated areas, the semi natural ancient woodland can be found. - In the north woodland is turned over to fields, now part of Hazleton Farm. - Piecemeal early 20thC development spread along Castle, Redhill and Manor Lodge Road. - 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. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Residents are concerned for the future of woodlands generally and the need to retain them for access and amenity, wildlife and historic interest - The crescent of landscape linking Havant Thicket via Staunton Country Park and eastward to Southleigh Forest (and thence to Stansted Forest) could be managed to provide both a ‘green corridor’ linking Havant Thicket to Southleigh Forest.	<u>Value</u> Medium The reservoir site is outside of the LCA, being situated adjoining the southern boundary. The north side of B2149 Manor Lodge Road falls within the South Downs National Park. Other parts of the character area, south of B2149 Manor Lodge Road (Bledworth Common) aren’t covered by any landscape designations at present. The open area of healthland at Bledworth Common is private and enclosed by fencing. The landscape is in good condition, its landscape elements add to the landscape character of the surrounding areas, providing a buffer between Staunton Country park and Havant Thicket in the east to the A3(M), Waterlooovile and Horndean in the west. The condition of the landscape is generally well maintained, however tranquillity is compromised in some areas in the south by the presence of the A3(M), B2149 Manor Lodge Road, visible overhead powerlines and pylons.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low the Scheme is in line with Havant Borough Council’s planning Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir). The landscape has a good level of containment, partially in the lower lying areas in the south adjacent the northern boundary of the reservoir site and access roads. Containment takes the form of large woodlands like The Holt, smaller woodlands, hangers, copses and thickets as well as field hedgerows. The characterises of the area are influenced by the presence of the urban fringe of Horndean and major infrastructure such as the A3(M) and other busy routes such as B2149 Manor Lodge Road. Large scale pylons and overhead powerlines are often visible from less visually contained areas. The reservoir site and access roads are located adjacent the southern boundary of the area at The Holt woodland. The Holt coupled with Havant Thicket and other areas of woodland at Blendworth common and Bells Copse provide a high level of containment between the Scheme and the landscape character area.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse With the works falling outside the boundary of this LCA, there will be no alteration to the landscape resources of LCA 10aiii. However, works to construct the northern access road to the reservoir site will be visible in a very localised area along B2149 Manor Lodge Road. The proposed junction is heavily screened from the LCA by the presence of The Holt woodland on the southern boundary of the area. The proposed access route utilises an existing forestry track within Havant Thicket woodland to minimise clearance of vegetation or tree felling. Minor clearance will be required where the new access road meets B2149 Manor Lodge Road in order to install the new road junction, it’s not likely to have any influence on the skyline views from within the LCA. The new access route will also be used for construction traffic during the reservoir construction, so will result in a temporary increase in activity in the area, thus likely to reduce tranquillity a little within the localised area.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse On completion of the works the new road junction will become a permeant feature on B2149 Manor Lodge Road, adjacent the southern boundary of the LCA. As discussed above the proposed new road junction and reservoir site are well screened from the LCA by existing woodland being retained. There will be no alternation of the landscape resources of the LCA. The new road junction is in character with the various other similar road junctions already present on B2149 Manor Lodge Road, which provide access to the woodlands. Once overall all construction is complete the access route will be only used by visitors to the reservoir, while this will result in some new activity at the edge of the LCA, the effect on the tranquillity within the immediate area of B2149 Manor Lodge Road is likely to be negligible. B2149 Manor Lodge Road has already been classified as having low to moderate levels of tranquillity on the South Downs National Park Tranquillity Map.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse As discussed above the new road junction is already well screened by woodland that’s being retained, no further mitigation is being proposed, other than re-establishment of any existing vegetation affected by the works. The magnitude of change will be reduced as the landscape recovers therefore, change is considered to be very low adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-28 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.10

Identified Character Area and Source: Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket and Gypies Plain (covering the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Slightly elevated from the adjoining landscapes - Dominated by woodland incorporating most of Havant Thicket and smaller copses such as Hammonds Land Coppice and Bartons Copse. - Some permanent pasture farmland such as Gypsies Plain. - A wooded avenue associated with Staunton Park. - These woodlands form a strong visual separation between Rowlands Castle and land to the south and west. - The woodlands are replanted ancient woodlands with some conifer-dominated areas. - A remnant piece of common remains at Whichers Gate as a small green. - 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. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Residents are concerned for the future of woodlands generally and the need to retain them for access and amenity, wildlife and historic interest. - The crescent of landscape linking Havant Thicket via Staunton Country Park and eastward to Southleigh Forest (and thence to Stansted Forest) could be managed to provide both a 'green corridor' linking Havant Thicket to Southleigh Forest. - Local people want the parklands that adjoin the parish, Staunton Country Park, retained for historic and educational purposes, with excellent access and recreation opportunities continued. - Continuing improvements and continuing co-operation with the Staunton Country Park along the western boundary of the Village should be supported for planning, historic and recreational reasons.	<u>Value</u> High The LCA partly covers the reservoir site. The Character area contains part of the registered park and garden of Staunton Country Park, also a conservation area. The area includes landscape elements that are considered to be an important part of the county's character such as Staunton Country Park and Havant Thicket. These can be experienced by a large number of people from the adjacent urban areas, with good access by open access areas, roads, bridleways and public rights of way. The area has large areas of ancient woodland such as Hammond's Lands Copse, Havant Thicket and The Avenue. The condition of the landscape is of good quality and maintenance. Some tranquillity can be found, however this is affected in the west by the presence of the A3(M) and B2149 Manor Lodge Road in the east. The edges of urban built form at Rowlands Castle are visible from some locations reducing the rural character.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium the Scheme is supported by East Hampshire District Council planning Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir). The character area is generally of a medium scale, having areas of good containment created by woodland and hedgerows. The reservoir site and access roads are screened from the north by Havant Thicket and The Holt woodlands, to the west by woodland at Blendwoth Common and Bells Copse. Further wooded areas such as Hammond's Lands Copse limit views from the east, while urban development at Rowlands Castle prevent views from the north east. Major infrastructure has a notable influence in the area such as busy roads such as the A3(M), B2149 and B2149 Manor Lodge Road, which reduce the tranquillity. The Urban edges of Rowlands Castle and West Leigh reduce the rural feel. The area has some good opportunities for mitigation to further contain any visual influence the Scheme might have.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration) <u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a prolonged period therefore impacts on the landscape character will be temporary but medium term. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the Site will be altered from slightly undulating and falling to the south, to appearing relatively level once the reservoir is filled. Raising of ground levels in the south to form the reservoir embankment and the filling of the reservoir will be an evident introduction of new landscape elements. Woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, but the notable landscape feature of The Avenue will be cleared, opening up longer views across the area between the east and west. Overall the degree of change will be most noticeable during the construction stage, some impacts will be short to medium term with others being long term or permeant.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse On completion of the works, the main change will be associated with the permeant change in land use from that of open pasture to a new large scale reservoir. Much of the open pasture will be lost to the reservoir, as will The Avenue woodland feature. However key landscape elements such as the large areas of woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, so background views and skyline will remain the same from within and outside the Site. The physical connections between the Site and surrounding landscape will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes. Overall therefore, although magnitude of change will remain as medium adverse it is considered that the effect will reduce to minor.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage new areas of woodland planting will have started to establish well, filtering and screening the limited views into the reservoir site from the east, mitigating against any changes in character to surrounding areas. New ecological and landscape resources will have been introduced such as wetland areas and green infrastructure. These new landscape elements will combine with key retained elements such as surrounding woodland, enhancing the Site character. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the LCA will be Low Adverse.	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-29 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.11

Identified Character Area and Source: Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiv: Lavant Valley South (adjacent the reservoir site and access roads)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - A wide shallow valley - The south eastern valley side supports woodland of ancient origin at Mays Coppice/Southleigh Forest. - The north western flank of the valley supports a mix of farmland and woodland. - The Valleys wooded sides and pasture valley floor give it a rural character. - The current field pattern is derived from 19th century enclosure from wooded common with equivalent age farmsteads. - Late 19th and early 20th century development has been piecemeal and linear along Whichers Gate Road and Woodberry Lane. - 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. - This landscape area extends to include the area of generally flat land between the Lavant Valley and Durrants Road. The following principles for landscape improvement and management, taken from Landscape Character Assessment, are pertinent to the study area: - Local people want the parklands that adjoin the parish, Staunton Country Park, retained for historic and educational purposes, with excellent access and recreation opportunities continued. - Continuing improvements and continuing co-operation with the Staunton Country Park along the western boundary of the Village should be supported for planning, historic and recreational reasons.	<u>Value</u> Medium The reservoir is outside of the LCA, being situated adjacent the east boundary. The area has no landscape designations at present however, it borders onto the southern edge of the South Downs National Park adjacent Stanstead Forest. The boundary of which is situated to the north east of the area beyond Woodberry Lane. The area contains some ancient woodland, Mary Coppice and part of Southleigh Forest. There is one scheduled monument in the area being The Castle. The area has local value being a strategic green gap between West Leigh in the south and Rowlands Castle in the north. Informal recreation is provided via bridleways and other public rights of way including Staunton Way /Shipwrights Way. The character of shallow valleys, woodland, forestry plantation and pasture fields enclosed by hedgerows is consistent with the landscape character of the surrounding rural areas. The landscape is in fair condition, but the quality and character are influenced by the presence of the railway line running north south splitting the area in two. The urban edges of West Leigh, Durrants, Red Hill and Rowlands castle are visible from some areas compromising the rural feel.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low Through a mixture of topography, woodland, hedgerow enclosed fields, boundary vegetation and existing areas of development the area is visually well contained from the reservoir site and access roads in the west. The area has a limited number of public access roads from which the Scheme will not be visible. The area already has a number of elements infringing upon it such as edges of urban development and the railway line which influence the character and experience of the landscape. The area has a high level of opportunity to accept the adjacent proposed development.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Very Low Adverse The works fall outside the boundary of this LCA, there will be no alteration to the landscape resources of LCA 10aiv. With the LCA having very limited or no visual interaction with the reservoir site and access roads, the size and scale of change to the sites landscape features is considered to be barely discernible.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low Adverse As discussed above the proposed works are outside of the LCA, with any magnitude of change being barley discernible. At completion of the works no further change is expected.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse As any change on the Site will be barely discernible to the LCA, any on site mitigation will also be barely discernible.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-30 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.12

Scale: Local		
Identified Character Area and Source: Reservoir site Landscape Character (author defined)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - A low lying undulating landform - Underlying geology of London Clay to the north and Bognor Sand to the west. - Non agricultural land has slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils which are slowly permeable and seasonally wet - A network of streams and ditches drain across the landscape in shallow valleys, draining from the north from Havant Thicket - Designed 19th century pleasure park and gardens, with areas of grassland, intermittent tree planting, ornamental lakes and an important group of listed buildings and follies - Large open area of non productive grassland to the north and west, with field trees and intermittent hedgerows and the occasional tree belt - The open area of grassland is enclosed by woodland with a mix of deciduous and evergreen providing containment, colour and texture. - There is a large area of broadleaved, often ancient semi-natural woodland (managed as active coppicing with standards) in the centre of the area, which extends outwards to the east - Cattle grazing of the grassland areas. - The northern half is defined by regular assarted fields with straight boundaries interspersed by small woodland areas. - The southern half is defined by the designed parkland landscape of Staunton Park. - A strong rural character, however in places the urban edge of Warren Park, Havant to the south is visible, in particular the three storey buildings to the west on Gammon's Hill. - This rural quality is however undermined by urban detritus which are a common appearance and collect within the tree and shrub buffer along the western edge. - Noise from the A3(M) disturbs tranquillity especially to the west. - Staunton Country Park is now a popular and very accessible landscape with free open access across the northern part of the designed park. - Footpath and bridleway access to the open areas of grassland to the north from the urban edge of Havant and the Staunton Way runs across the southern part.	<u>Value</u> High The Character area contains part of the registered park and garden of Staunton Country Park, also a conservation area. A number of listed buildings are present within the receptor, mostly features and follies associated with the historical parkland, notably the mansion terrace. The area includes landscape elements that are considered to be an important park of the county's character such as Staunton Country Park, Havant Thicket, The Avenue and Great Copse. These can be experienced by a large number of people from the adjacent urban areas, with good access by open access areas, roads, bridleways and public rights of way. The area has large areas of ancient woodland such as Hammond's Lands Copse, Havant Thicket, The Avenue, Round Wood, Middle clearing, Cabbagefield Row and the Great Copse. The condition of the landscape is fair in quality and maintenance, however restoration is currently being undertaken to the parkland which appears to have been in decline in recent years. Condition is degraded towards the edges of Warren Park, where the landscape becomes more scrubby and litter filled. Some tranquillity can be found, however this is affected in the west by the presence of the A3(M) and other adjacent residential roads. The edges of the urban built form at Warren Park and Leigh Park are visible from many locations, this coupled with distant view of powerlines degrades some of the rural character.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium the Scheme is supported by Havant Brough Council's planning Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir). The character area is generally of a medium scale, having areas of good containment created by woodland, hedgerows and the topography. The reservoir site and access roads are screened from the north by Havant Thicket and The Holt woodlands, to the west by woodland at Blendwoth Common and Bells Copse, to the south and east by Hammond's Lands Copse woodland. Boundary vegetation filter some views from Warren Park and Rowlands Castle. Some open views can be had of the Site from Warren Park, High Lawn Way, rights of way along the western boundary as well as from Durrants at Rowlands Castle. Major infrastructure has a notable influence in the area such as the busy A3 (M reducing its tranquillity. The Urban edges of Warren Park, Leigh Park, Rowlands Castle and West Leigh reduce the rural feel. Powerlines and Pylons are a feature of the skyline looking north west. The area has good opportunities for mitigation to further contain any visual influence the Scheme might have on adjacent areas.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration) <u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a prolonged period therefore impacts on the landscape character will be temporary but medium term. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the reservoir site will be altered from slightly undulating and falling to the south, to appearing relatively level once the reservoir is filled. Raising of ground levels in the south to form the reservoir embankment and the filling of the reservoir will be an evident introduction of new landscape elements. Woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, but the notable landscape feature of The Avenue will be cleared, opening up longer views across the area between the east and west. Overall the degree of change will be most noticeable during the construction stage, some impacts will be short to medium term with others being long term or permeant.	Significance Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse On completion of the works, the main change will be associated with the permeant change in land use from that of open pasture to a new large scale reservoir. Much of the open pasture will be lost to the reservoir, as will The Avenue woodland feature. However key landscape elements such as the large areas of woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained, so background views and skyline will remain the same from within and outside the Site. The physical connections between the reservoir site and surrounding landscape will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes. Overall therefore, although magnitude of change will remain as medium adverse it is considered that the effect will reduce to minor.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

- From the Terrace within the designed park, there are views to the west including Gammon's Hill.
- From the west there are views across the open areas of grassland, over the surrounding woodlands to the South Downs.

At this stage new areas of woodland planting will have started to establish well, filtering and screening the limited views into the reservoir site from the east, mitigating against any changes in character to surrounding areas. New ecological and landscape resources will have been introduced such as wetland areas and green infrastructure. These new landscape elements will combine with key retained elements such as surrounding woodland, enhancing the Site character. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the LCA will be Low Adverse.

Table 1-31 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.13

Scale: Local		
Identified Character Area and Source: The pipeline corridor Section 1-6 Landscape Character (author defined)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Small fields with a mix of arable and grassland enclosed by hedgerows - The recreation ground at Havant RFC and the school grounds contain a number of mature trees around the periphery. - Dominated by residential development, the a few open spaces and recreation grounds. - Belts of mature trees within residential areas - Pre-war and post-war residential area of mixed character. - Pedestrian access is provided along the Hermitage Stream. - Mature oak trees exist in wide roadside grass verges as seen along Highclere Ave. 60/70 housing development is characterised by wide open grass areas and roadside grass verges. - Great Copse, an ancient, semi-natural woodland marks the north eastern edge. - Poor condition of the public spaces, relatively generous proportion of open space of poor quality and no clear function. - Good access, within the stream corridors, Public rights of way also lead from the urban edge into adjacent areas of open land to the north and west - To the north the elevated landscape provides a sense of openness, in particular the elevated Warren Park Estate, there are long open views across Staunton Country Park	<u>Value</u> Medium Refer to: - LR.6: LCA13: Historic Bedhampton – Table 0-24 - LR.7: LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – Table 0-25 - LR.8: LCA16: Leigh Park – Table 0-26	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low Refer to: - LR.6: LCA13: Historic Bedhampton – Table 0-24 - LR.7: LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – Table 0-25 - LR.8: LCA16: Leigh Park – Table 0-26	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the landscape resources of LCA will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the landscape resources will be noticeable within an immediate setting for area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such effects to the LCA will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any effect on the immediate setting of the LCA will now be barely discernible.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-32 - Schedule of likely landscape effects: LR.14

Scale: Local		
Identified Character Area and Source: The pipeline corridor Section 7-8 Landscape Character (author defined)		
Baseline	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Key Characteristics include: - Designed 19th century pleasure park and gardens, with areas of grassland, intermittent tree planting. - Large open area with field trees and intermittent hedgerows and the occasional tree belt - The open area of grassland is enclosed by woodland with a mix of deciduous and evergreen - Large areas of broadleaved, often ancient semi-natural woodland - A designed parkland landscape of Staunton Park. - A strong rural character, however in places the urban edge of Warren Park and Leigh park are visible, in particular the three storey buildings to the west on Gammon's Hill. - Noise from the A3(M) disturbs tranquillity especially to the west. - From the west there are views across the open areas of grassland, over the surrounding woodlands to the South Downs.	<u>Value</u> High Refer to: - LR.9: LCA20: Staunton Country Park – Table 0-27 - LR.14: Reservoir Site Landscape Character – Table 0-32	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Refer to: - LR.9: LCA20: Staunton Country Park – Table 0-27 - LR.14: Reservoir Site Landscape Character – Table 0-32	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity within the areas will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the landscape resources of area will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible. Adjacent the areas in the north west, works on the reservoir site and access roads will have an indirect effect on the immediate area bordering onto the Site. These effects will likely be more visual rather than character, affecting glimpsed and filtered views of the reservoir site from the areas in the short to medium term will effects able to be reversed through mitigation. Therefore, overall the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete to the pipeline corridor, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the landscape resources will be noticeable within an immediate setting for area adjacent the pipeline corridor. Once works are complete on the reservoir site and access roads, visual effects to the north of the area will have reduced by the end of construction activity. However noticeable changes to the landscape character of the adjacent LCA will have occurred through the reservoir implementation. These effects will continue until mitigation is established. As such effects to the LCA will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low Adverse By this stage replacement and mitigation planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any effect on the immediate setting of the LCA due to the pipeline construction will now be barely discernible. However, permeant changes to the adjacent landscape character of the reservoir site and access roads will still be noticeable from some area in the north of the LCA. These changes have been partially mitigated against by establishment of new screening planting and other new landscape elements of benefit. Overall the magnitude of change on the LCA at this stage is now considered to be very low adverse	Neutral Effect

Appendix A11.5 Schedule of likely visual effects

Table 1-33 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.1 & VR.2

Identified Visual Receptor: Conservation Area - Sir George Staunton & Listed Buildings - Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed historic park and garden		
Viewpoint Numbers: 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and 21.		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Distant views north west from the higher ground in the west of the parkland /conservation area and from the area around the mansion terrace. Foreground: Grassland pasture fields or amenity grass lawns with scattered parkland trees and other clumps of trees and vegetation. Middle Distance: Woodland along the northern edge of the parkland /conservation area (along the southern boundary of the reservoir site. Long Distance: Roofs and upper stories of housing on Well Meadow to the west, To the north west boundary trees and vegetation along the edge of Sawnmore Road, with some built form visible beyond, particularly the three storey buildings. Further along to the north the edge of woodland at Cabbagefield and Bells Copse woodland is visible along the skyline with Pylons and over head power lines beyond.	<u>Value</u> High The conservation area covers part of the Staunton Country Park which is also a grade II* registered park and garden with a number of listed buildings. The country park is a moderately popular visitor destination for tourists as well as being used regularly by local residents for informal recreation. Views toward the South Downs National Park are limited by various areas of woodland on site, where distant views are possible these are of the dark outline of coniferous forestry plantations on the skyline. Conservation areas and country parks are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value. High value is also attributed to views from viewpoints within moderately popular visitor attractions or destinations.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Being a registered park and garden, country park and conservation area, views of the surrounding landscape are an important part of the experience of visitors and the setting of the numerous listed buildings and structures. The area is also well used by people engaged in recreation where their attention is likely focused on the landscape setting, with an appreciation of the views being an important factor in the enjoyment of the activity. However, views of the reservoir site and access roads from within the conservation area are heavily filtered or screened by the existing areas of woodland (Hammond’s Lands Copse) along the southern edge of the reservoir site. Therefore, the susceptibility of their views to the nature of Scheme proposed is considered to be high.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a period of 4-5 years. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of Round Wood, Middle Clearing, The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the reservoir site adjacent the conservation area will be altered, ground levels in the south of the area will be raised to form the reservoir embankment lying beyond the edge of Hammond’s Lands Copse. The reservoir site is screened by the woodland along the north west, north and north east boundary of the conservation area, only in a few areas from higher ground can glimpsed, oblique and partially screened views be had (viewpoint 3a, 3b and 21) It’s from these locations that the presence of the construction activity and change will be visible affecting a reasonable extent of the middle distance view, most effects being temporary and short to medium term. From lower ground towards the north of the conservation area (viewpoint 1 and 2) direct views will be possible, including the loss of the landscape feature of The Avenue, being replaced by the proposed reservoir embankment. This changes the composition of the view in the near distance, losing a key feature and introducing a new landscape feature, effects will be medium term. Overall the magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once works are complete, some medium-term effects will still be present namely the alternation of landscape elements within the reservoir site in the near and middle distance. From Viewpoint 3a, 3b and 21, it may be possible to see partial and oblique views of the embankment crest, towards the top of the woodland canopy and the far shoreline of the reservoir. From Viewpoint 1 and 2, the newly created reservoir embankment will be visible. At this point any mitigation will have only just been implemented and the landscape will only just have started to recover from the construction works. However, the area and views will have been partly restored to a more tranquil and rural setting Therefore, the effect of change will improve, with further improvement in the medium term due to mitigation and when the establishment of new landscape has taken place. The magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse As this stage mitigation will be well established, landscape recovered from the construction activity and the new reservoir fully integrated into the landscape character provided by the retention of key existing landscape features such as the woodland boundaries. Where partial views are possible, these will have been softened by the establishment of the new landscape features, now proving a very limited negative influence on the view. Views have improved at this stage, but views will have changed by the notable introduction of new landscape elements and features, although considered positive. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect

Table 1-34 - Schedule of likely Visual effects: VR.3

Identified Visual Receptor: Listed Buildings - Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed		
Viewpoint Numbers: 5b		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 5b View through north east entrance to the country park from the east at the round-a-bout where Durrants Road and Manor Lodge Road Meet Foreground: Road carriageway with grass verges. Trees and tall vegetation along the Scheme boundary on the southern side and residential properties and garden fencing on the northern side Middle Distance: Partial view of the open grazing grassland of the proposed site at Gipsies plain. Long Distance: The Avenue trees stretching across the view, tops of the woodland trees at Cabbagefield Row and Bells Copse beyond on the skyline together with powerline and pylons.	<u>Value</u> High The war memorial is located on the corner of the junction of B2149 Manor Lodge Road and Redhill Road, adjacent Gipsies Plain at the north east corner of the reservoir site. Views from and towards Grade II Listed Buildings form an important part of the buildings setting and are considered to be of high value.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Views of the landscape setting to the War Memorial form part of the experience for visitors, however views to the reservoir site are oblique and heavily filtered by boundary vegetation and built form along the eastern and north eastern boundaries. Therefore, the susceptibility of their views to the nature of the Scheme proposed is considered to be high.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse Views from the area surrounding the war memorial to the reservoir site and access roads are very limited. The only view available is from the entrance at Gipsies Plain adjacent the roundabout at the junction of Durrants Road, Manor Lodge Road and Redhill Road. The view looking west is oblique and only partial due the screening provided by boundary trees and vegetation on the reservoir site. Also, screening is provided by the existing residential properties on the bottom end of the west side of Durrants Road. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within mid distance, along with some tree clearance works. Some glimpsed views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. Once The Avenue landscape feature has been partly removed longer distance glimpsed views will be possible, although these are not considered adverse, any minor impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low Once the works are complete, there will be very little visual disturbance. As discussed above, due to the removal of The Avenue, temporary long distance views looking west, will be able to be glimpsed. This is not considered to be adverse, key landscape resources in the reservoir site are being retained such as the woodland boundaries in the west. These will now be visible, along with the reservoir in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to filter views. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Any views into the Site from the entrance at Gipsies plain will be filtered or screened. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-35 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.4

Identified Visual Receptor: Listed Buildings - Leigh Park Mansion Terrace, The Staunton Memorial, Pathway (to the south of Staunton Memorial), Footbridge.		
Viewpoint Numbers: 2, 3a and 3b		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Distant views north west from the higher ground in the west of the parkland /conservation area and from the area around the mansion terrace. Foreground: Grassland pasture fields or amenity grass lawns with scattered parkland trees and other clumps of trees and vegetation. Middle Distance: Woodland along the northern edge of the parkland /conservation area (along the southern boundary of the proposed site. Long Distance: Roofs and upper stories of housing on Well Meadow to the west, To the north west boundary trees and vegetation along the edge of Sawnmore Road, with some built form visible beyond, particularly the three storey buildings. Further along to the north the edge of woodland at Cabbagefield and Bells Copse woodland is visible along the skyline with Pylons and over head power lines beyond.	<u>Value</u> High Views from and towards Grade II Listed Buildings form an important part of the buildings setting, particularly relevant to buildings that are landscape features in designed parkland. These are considered of high value.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Views of the landscape setting to listed landscape features form part of the experience for visitors, however views to the reservoir site are oblique, heavily filtered or screened by Woodland stretching along the southern boundary of the reservoir site. Therefore, the susceptibility of their views to the nature of the Scheme proposed is considered to be Medium	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The construction activity required for the scale of reservoir proposed will extend over a period of 4-5 years. The transformation of the reservoir site will be comprehensive, seeing the gradual clearing of Round Wood, Middle Clearing, The Avenue and open grazing land, being progressively transformed into an active construction site, featuring large scale earth works. The topography of the area adjacent the conservation area will be altered, ground levels in the south of the area will be raised to form the reservoir embankment lying beyond the edge of Hammond’s Lands Copse. The reservoir site is screened by the woodland along the north west, north and north east boundary of the conservation area, only in a few areas from higher ground can glimpsed, oblique and partially screened views be had (viewpoint 3a, 3b and 21) It’s from these locations that the presence of the construction activity and change will be visible affecting a reasonable extent of the middle distance view, most effects being temporary and short to medium term. From lower ground towards the north of the conservation area (viewpoint 1 and 2) direct views will be possible, including the loss of the landscape feature of The Avenue, being replaced by the proposed reservoir embankment. This changes the composition of the view in the near distance, losing a key feature and introducing a new landscape feature, effects will be medium term. Overall the magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once works are complete, some medium-term effects will still be present namely the alternation of landscape elements within the reservoir site in the near and middle distance. From Viewpoint 3a, 3b and 21, it may be possible to see partial and oblique views of the embankment crest, towards the top of the woodland canopy and the far shoreline of the reservoir. From Viewpoint 1 and 2, the newly created reservoir embankment will be visible. At this point any mitigation will have only just been implemented and the landscape will only just have started to recover from the construction works. However, the area and views will have been partly restored to a more tranquil and rural setting Therefore, the effect of change will improve, with further improvement in the medium term due to mitigation and when the establishment of new landscape has taken place. The magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse As this stage mitigation will be well established, landscape recovered from the construction activity and the new reservoir fully integrated into the landscape character provided by the retention of key existing landscape features such as the woodland boundaries. Where partial views are possible, these will have been softened by the establishment of the new landscape features, now proving a very limited negative influence on the view. Views have improved at this stage, but views will have changed by the notable introduction of new landscape elements and features, although considered positive. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect

Table 1-36 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.5

Identified Visual Receptor: Listed Buildings - The Golden Lion, Grade II listed		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
View from the front of the Golden Lion, oblique view south east to pipeline route in the neat distance as it crosses Bedhampton Road Foreground: Asphalt footpath and road carriageway of Bedhampton Road. Middle Distance: Car sales garage forecourt with trees and planting visible that surrounded the Bedhampton Community Centre car park beyond. Road Junction onto Brunswick Gardens visible. Long Distance: Residential properties with front garden trees further west along Bedhampton Road. Junction with West Street visible along with the road level railway crossing.	<u>Value</u> High The Golden Lion is located slightly to the north west of where the pipeline crosses the Bedhampton Road to connect to North Street. Views from and towards Grade II Listed Buildings form an important part of the buildings setting and are considered to be of high value.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Views of the landscape setting of listed buildings form part of the experience for visitors, however The Golden Lion is located in a heavily built up urban area with little surrounding landscape of note. Views of the proposed pipe route affect the road frontage of the building, having oblique views only. Therefore, the susceptibility of their views to the nature of Scheme proposed is considered to be Medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and surfaces reinstated. During this period changes to the view will be in the immediate distance only. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low By this stage the surfacing in the area of the excavation will have been reinstated. Any effect on the view will now be barely discernible. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low No further mitigation has been required other than surface reinstatement at the end of construction. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-37 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.6 & VR.7

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - Bridleway 120 & 121		
Viewpoint Numbers: 6, 10a, 10b and 17.		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
<u>Bridleway 120, viewpoint 6 and 17</u> Views looking either east or west across the open grazing land of the reservoir site. Foreground: Wide open grassland Middle Distance: Woodland features in the centre of the reservoir site, depending on direction of view Middle clearing and The Avenue can be seen. Long Distance: Woodland that surrounds the reservoir site including Havant Thicket, Hammond’s Lands Copse and Bells Copse.	<u>Value</u> High The Bridleway 120 crosses the reservoir site from Bells Copse to Gipsies Plain. The Bridleway 121 runs along the west boundary of the reservoir site from Swanmore Road to Bells Copse. It has views of the surrounding country park, conservation area and registered park and garden. Conservation areas, country parks and registered park and gardens are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value. High value is also attributed to views from well used public rights of way adjacent moderately popular visitor destinations.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Users of the bridleway are people travelling through the landscape where there is a distinct awareness of views of their surroundings and their visual amenity. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focussed on the landscape and particular views. Their appreciation of views is an important factor in the enjoyment of the activity, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be High.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
<u>Bridleway 121, viewpoint 10a and 10b</u> Views looking east over the open grazing land of the reservoir site, from the western boundary Foreground: Trees, hedgerow and vegetation along the west boundary of the reservoir site, with the open grassland beyond Middle Distance: Open grassland running up to woodland features in the centre of the reservoir site including Middle Clearing and The Avenue. Long Distance: Woodland that surrounds the reservoir site including Havant Thicket and Hammond’s Lands Copse.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse During construction, works will see the removal of woodland areas within the middle distance from the bridleways including Middle Clearing, Round Wood and the majority of The Avenue. This will be followed by large scale earthworks across most of the reservoir site and the construction of the reservoir embankment in the near distance along the west boundary. Bridleway 121 had partial views across the Site looking west, filtered by the trees and vegetation along the western boundary which will be retained. Construction will result in loss of some landscape features within the view and the addition of new features such as the embankment. This will change near distance views into the Site as well as limiting middle distance views to the embankment sides. However key elements such as woodland boundaries of the reservoir site are being retained, long distance views towards the skyline will remain the same. Bridleway 120 which crosses the Site from east to west will be lost below the reservoir and diverted around both the north and south of the reservoir footprint. Some change due to construction activity will be short term, but changes to view will be permanent. Therefore magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once works are complete, the Site landscape will take time to recover from the construction activities. As such some adverse impact will continue in the medium term. Bridleway 120 will now have been diverted around the reservoir, increasing its length. It will benefit from now having a multitude of new views across the reservoir and of the surrounding key woodland elements be retained on site. Therefore impact of the change is considered to have reduced to low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Beneficial At this stage the landscape should be well recovered from the large-scale construction works. New and reinstated landscape will be established making a positive contribution to the Site, helping assimilate the reservoir into the landscape setting. Short to medium term impacts of views will have improved since construction and completion stages, now benefiting from the newly established landscape elements along with existing key elements retained. Although the composition of the views will have changed, new views and a sense of place will have been created, particularly along the diverted bridleway 120, therefore overall the impact will have been mitigated and reduced to low beneficial.	Minor Beneficial Effect

Table 1-38 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.8

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - E9 European Long Distance Route, Staunton Way		
Viewpoint Numbers: 4b, 5a and 7		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
<u>Viewpoint 4b.</u> View looking north west towards the reservoir site from higher ground on the footpath within Staunton Country Park. Foreground: Parkland grassland falling down towards woodland edge. Some scattered mature parkland trees Middle Distance: Woodland at Hommick Copse and Hammond's Lands Copse. Long Distance: The tops of trees of Havant Thicket on the skyline. <u>Viewpoint 5a.</u> View from the footpath looking south west over the reservoir site. Foreground: Low hedgerow and wire fencing along the footpath edge with open grazing grassland beyond. Middle Distance: Open grazing grassland with some clumps of scrub and trees running along stream and ditch sides. Wooded edges of The Avenue and Hammond's Lands Copse visible. Long Distance: The tops of woodland trees at Bells Copse, on the western boundary of the reservoir site is visible along the skyline. Faint outlines of pylons can be seen. <u>Viewpoint 7.</u> View looking south and south west from the edge of Havant Thicket over the reservoir site. Foreground: Woodland edge and boundary wire fencing, with open grazing grassland beyond. Middle Distance: Open grazing grassland running towards woodland edge of features within the centre of the reservoir site, Hammond's Lands Copse in the south east. Long Distance: Woodland edge of The Avenue, with faint outlines of the tops of trees in woodland along the western reservoir site boundary.	<u>Value</u> High The public right of way crosses Staunton country park adjacent the reservoir site, from High Lawn Way to Gipsies Plain. It has views of the surrounding country park, conservation area and registered park and garden. Conservation areas, country parks and registered park and gardens are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value. High value is also attributed to views from well used public rights of way adjacent moderately popular visitor destinations, particularly long distance routes.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Users of the footpath are people travelling through the landscape where there is a distinct awareness of views of their surroundings and their visual amenity. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focussed on the landscape and particular views. Their appreciation of views is an important factor in the enjoyment of the activity, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be High.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse A large part of the route of the footpath passes through Staunton Country Park, for most of this route the reservoir site is screened by the woodland areas along the southern boundary, including Hammond's Lands Copse. It is towards the north east that the reservoir site will be visible as the footpath runs along the boundary adjacent Gipsies Plain, this is where change in view will occur. The works will see the removal of woodland areas within the middle distance from the footpath, such as The Avenue. This will be followed by large scale earthworks across most of the reservoir site and the construction of the reservoir embankment in the near distance part way along the eastern boundary. Construction will result in loss of some landscape features within the view and the addition of new features such as the embankment. This will change near distance views into the Site as well as limiting middle distance views to the embankment sides. However key elements such as woodland boundaries of the reservoir site are being retained, long distance views towards the skyline will remain the same. Some change due to construction activity will be short term, but changes to view will be permanent. Therefore magnitude of change is considered to be medium.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once works are complete, the Site landscape will take time to recover from the construction activities. As such some adverse impact will continue in the medium term until mitigation planting and new landscaping has recovered and established, benefiting the view. Therefore impact of the change is considered to have reduced to low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Beneficial At this stage the landscape should be well recovered from the large-scale construction works. New and reinstated landscape will be established making a positive contribution to the Site, helping assimilate the reservoir into the landscape setting. Short to medium term impacts of views will have improved since construction and completion stages, now benefiting from the newly established landscape elements along with existing key elements retained. Although the composition of the views will have changed, new views and a sense of place will have been created, therefore overall the impact will have been reduced to low beneficial.	Minor Beneficial Effect

Table 1-39 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.9

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - Footpath 33		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views of the green corridor and public open space of Hermitage Stream. Foreground: Open amenity grassland of the public space extending on the north and south sides of the footpath Middle Distance: Dense scrub, mature trees and vegetation surrounding the boundaries of the open space running along the rear of back gardens and along the edge of the allotment to the south east. Further trees and vegetation aligning the Hermitage stream banks are visible from all areas. Long Distance: No real long distance views are visible, the area is well screened by trees and vegetation in the middle distance. The upper storeys and rooflines of surrounding residential property are visible in some locations.	<u>Value</u> Medium The footpath crosses the locally important green space of Hermitage Stream. Views from, over and towards locally important public open space are considered to be of Medium Value. Medium value is also attributed to views from public rights of way not used by substantial number of people.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the footpath are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The footpath is likely to be used by a moderate number of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-40 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.10

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - Footpath 41a, 41b and 507		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views along footpath location between Bidbury School and Allotments to the rear of properties on Ingledene Close. Foreground: Fencing and boundary hedgerow on both sides on the paths. The school on the west and Allotments on the east. Middle Distance: Partially screened views into the school playing fields with school buildings beyond. On the east side partially screened views into the allotments with the rear on residential properties beyond. Long Distance: No real long distance views, screening by trees, vegetation and the urban built form surroundings on all sides.	<u>Value</u> Medium The footpath connects North Street to Fraser Road, running between the Bidbury School grounds and allotments gardens. Views towards landscape of local importance such as allotments are considered to be of medium value. Medium value is also attributed to views from public rights of way not used by substantial number of people.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the footpath are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The footpath is not likely to be used by substantial numbers of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-41 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.11

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - Footpath 506a		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views of the public open space surrounding the green corridor of Riders Lane Stream and surrounding residential areas. Foreground: Open amenity grassland of the public space with mature individual trees and tree clumps. Views of Riders Lane Road with its wide grass verge and mature street trees. Middle Distance: Continuation of the grassland open space, with dense vegetation aligning Riders Lane Stream dominate in the view. Partially screened views of the surrounding residential properties and street scene. Long Distance: No real long distance views, screening by trees, vegetation and the urban built form surroundings on all sides.	<u>Value</u> Medium The footpath crosses Riders Lane Stream and its surrounding green space, connecting from Purbrook way to Ellisfield Road. Views towards landscape of local importance such as public open space are considered to be of medium value. Medium value is also attributed to views from public rights of way not used by substantial number of people.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the footpath are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The footpath is not likely to be used by substantial numbers of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-42 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.12

Identified Visual Receptor: Public Rights of Way - Footpath 506b		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views of the green corridor and public open space of Hermitage Stream. Foreground: Open amenity grassland of the public space extending on the north and south sides of the footpath Middle Distance: Dense scrub, mature trees and vegetation surrounding the boundaries of the open space running along the rear of back gardens. Further trees and vegetation aligning the Hermitage stream banks are visible from all areas. In some areas views extend up to the residential edge without screening of vegetation. Long Distance: No real long distance views are visible, the area is well screened by trees and vegetation in the middle distance. The upper storeys and rooflines of surrounding residential property are visible in some locations. Glimpsed views to the edges of residential road are possible in specific locations.	<u>Value</u> Medium The footpath runs along the eastern side of Hermitage Stream within the surrounding public open space. Views from, over and towards locally important public open space are considered to be of Medium Value. Medium value is also attributed to views from public rights of way not used by substantial number of people.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the footpath are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The footpath is not likely to be used by substantial numbers of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-43 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.13

Identified Visual Receptor: Recreational /Public Open Space - Pipeline corridor Section 4: Hermitage Stream		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views of the green corridor and public open space of Hermitage Stream. Foreground: Open amenity grassland of the public space extending on the north and south sides of the footpath Middle Distance: Dense scrub, mature trees and vegetation surrounding the boundaries of the open space running along the rear of back gardens. Further trees and vegetation aligning the Hermitage stream banks are visible from all areas. In some areas views extend up to the residential edge without screening of vegetation. Long Distance: No real long distance views are visible, the area is well screened by trees and vegetation in the middle distance. The upper storeys and rooflines of surrounding residential property are visible in some locations. Glimpsed views to the edges of residential road are possible in specific locations.	<u>Value</u> Medium The public open space of which runs alongside both sides of Hermitage Stream is of local importance, providing informal recreation for local residents. It also contains a number of public rights of way. Views from, over and towards locally important public open space are considered to be of Medium Value	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the open space are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The open space is not likely to be used by substantial numbers of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-44 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.14

Identified Visual Receptor: Recreational /Public Open Space - Pipeline Corridor Section 5: Riders Lane Stream		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views of the public open space surrounding the green corridor of Riders Lane Stream and surrounding residential areas. Foreground: Open amenity grassland of the public space with mature individual trees and tree clumps. Views of Riders Lane Road with its wide grass verge and mature street trees. Middle Distance: Continuation of the grassland open space, with dense vegetation aligning Riders Lane Stream dominate in the view. Partially screened views of the surrounding residential properties and street scene. Long Distance: No real long distance views, screening by trees, vegetation and the urban built form surroundings on all sides.	<u>Value</u> Medium The public open space of which runs alongside both sides of Rider Lane Stream is of local importance, providing informal recreation for local residents. It also contains a number of public rights of way. Views from, over and towards locally important public open space are considered to be of Medium Value	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Users of the open space are people travelling through the landscape for short periods of time who are likely to experience and appreciate views of their surroundings or are passing through the landscape to enjoy the view. They are also likely to be those engaged in outdoor recreation which involves an appreciation of views. The open space is not likely to be used by substantial numbers of people, therefore the susceptibility of their views to the Scheme is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-45 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.15

Identified Visual Receptor: Recreational /Public Open Space - Pipeline Corridor Section 7: Great Copse		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views from Great Copse Woodland looking towards Middle Park Way and High Lawn Way Foreground: Open area of long meadow grassland with occasional scrub. Middle Distance: Tall dense field hedgerow aligning the boundaries of the area adjacent High Lawn Way and Middle Park Way block views. Beyond the hedgerow the tops of trees aligning the adjacent road are visible Long Distance: Long distance views are screened in the middle distance by hedgerow and matures trees. Some distant woodland can be made out along the skyline to the north and east.	<u>Value</u> High The Great Copse is an area of ancient woodland, forming part of the registered park and garden of the Staunton Country Park which is also a conservation area. The country park is a moderately popular visitor destination for tourists as well as being used regularly by local residents for informal recreation. Conservation areas, country parks and listed buildings are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value. High value is also attributed to views from viewpoints within moderately popular visitor attractions or destinations.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Being a registered park and garden and conservation area, views of the surrounding landscape are an important part of the experience of visitors. The area is also well used by people engaged in recreation where their attention is likely focused on the landscape setting, with an appreciation of the views being an important factor in the enjoyment of the activity. However, views of the reservoir site and access roads from The Great Copse are heavily filtered or screened by the existing trees and vegetation along the edge of Middle Park Way. This is reinforced by areas of woodland (Hammond’s Lands Copse) along the southern edge of the reservoir site. Therefore the susceptibility of their views to the nature of the Scheme proposed is considered to be high.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Where the route passes through areas of open space or landscape, existing vegetation will be required to be cleared. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and landscape areas reinstated. During in the period changes to the view will be in the immediate setting only, impacting only areas adjacent the proposed route. The scale of change is considered to be low due to the minor loss of existing landscape elements such as existing vegetation within the pipeline corridor. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, areas of excavation will have been infilled and reinstated to their original condition. In landscape areas this will include replanting areas of vegetation removed and reseeding grassland areas disturbed. Reinstatement of soft landscape areas will take time to establish and recover from the works, therefore minor changes to the view will be noticeable within an immediate area adjacent the pipeline corridor. As such visual impacts to will continue but will be reversible in the short term.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low By this stage replacement planting will be well established and recovery of landscape areas will be complete. Any visual impact on the immediate view will now be barely discernible. The magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-46 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.16

Identified Visual Receptor: Residential - Properties on the west side of the southern end of B2149 Manor Lodge Road.		
Viewpoint Numbers: 5a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 5a. (representative view) View from the footpath looking south west over the reservoir site. Foreground: Low hedgerow and wire fencing along the footpath edge with open grazing grassland beyond. Middle Distance: Open grazing grassland with some clumps of scrub and trees running along stream and ditch sides. Wooded edges of The Avenue and Hammond’s Lands Copse visible. Long Distance: The tops of woodland trees at Bells Copse, on the western boundary of the reservoir site are visible along the skyline. Faint outlines of pylons can be seen.	<u>Value</u> High Residential properties at the southern end of Manor Lodge Road on the west side, back onto the reservoir site. These properties have a proprietary interest in their views, therefore their value is considered to be high.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Direct views towards the reservoir site can be had from the rear of the properties, their susceptibility is considered to be High.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The properties have a direct view of the reservoir site from their first storey, views from ground level are screened by existing garden fencing and hedgerow. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within near distance, along with some tree clearance works. Some direct views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. Once The Avenue landscape feature has been partly removed longer distance views will be possible to the west towards the wooded boundary with Bells Copse and Blendworth Common, although these are not considered adverse in the long term, any visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the near and middle distance. As discussed above, due to the removal of The Avenue, temporary long distance views looking west, will be possible towards the wooded west boundary of the reservoir site. This are not considered to be adverse as key landscape elements in the Site are being retained such as the woodland boundaries in the west. These will now be visible, along with the reservoir in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to filter views from the upper floors. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the properties will be filtered And benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-47 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.17

Identified Visual Receptor: Residential - Properties on Well Meadow		
Viewpoint Numbers: 13		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 13. (representative view) View looking north and north east from the boundary south west boundary of the reservoir site, adjacent the rear gardens of Well Meadow. Foreground: Open grazing land on Gammon’s Hill, with pockets of scrub. Trees and mature vegetation visible along the boundary with Swanmore Road visible to the west. Middle Distance: Open grazing grassland with some clumps of scrub and trees falling downhill to scrub aligning the streams and woodland features such as Middle Clearing, The Avenue and Round Wood. Long Distance: The tops of woodland trees at Havant Thicket, on the northern boundary of the reservoir site are visible along the skyline.	<u>Value</u> High Residential properties along Well Meadow, on the northern side are next to the boundary of the reservoir site. They have a proprietary interest in their views, therefore their value is considered to be high.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Properties on Well Meadow have a mixture of direct and oblique views of the Scheme, their susceptibility is considered to be High	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The properties have direct, oblique and partially screened views of the reservoir site and access roads from their first stories, views from ground level are screened by existing garden fencing and boundary vegetation During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within near distance, along with some tree clearance works. Some direct views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. It is likely that the reservoir embankment will be visible from some properties, this visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the near and middle distance. As discussed above, the reservoir embankment is likely to be visible from some properties from upper stories. This change in view will continue in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to filter views from the upper floors. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the properties will be filtered and benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape and any remaining views of the embankment be softened. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect

Table 1-48 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.18

Identified Visual Receptor: Residential - Properties on Winterslow Drive		
Viewpoint Numbers: 12		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 12. (representative view) View looking north and north east from the boundary south west boundary of the reservoir site, adjacent the rear gardens of Winterslow Drive. Foreground: Open grazing land towards the bottom of Gammon’s Hill, with pockets of scrub. Middle Distance: Open grazing grassland with some clumps of scrub and trees. scrub aligning the streams and woodland features such as Middle Clearing, The Avenue and Round Wood visible. Grassland raising up Gammon’s on the west side with trees and mature vegetation visible along the boundary with Swanmore Road visible. Long Distance: The tops of woodland trees at Havant Thicket and The Holt, on the northern boundary of the reservoir site are visible along the skyline.	<u>Value</u> High Residential properties on Winterslow Drive back onto the boundary of the reservoir site. These properties have a proprietary interest in their views, therefore their value is considered to be high.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Residents on Winterslow Drive have oblique and partly screen views of the reservoir site. Filtering and screening is provided by trees and mature vegetation running along the red line boundary to the bottom of the rear gardens. Woodland within the Site along the southern boundary also provides screening therefore, the susceptibility of their view to the nature of Scheme proposed is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The properties have direct, oblique and partially screened views of the reservoir site and access roads from their first stories, views from ground level are screened by existing garden fencing and boundary vegetation During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within near distance, along with some tree clearance works. Some direct views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. It is likely that the reservoir embankment will be visible from some properties, this visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Medium Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the near and middle distance. As discussed above, the reservoir embankment is likely to be visible from some properties from upper stories. This change in view will continue in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to filter views from the upper floors. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the properties will be filtered and benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape and any remaining views of the embankment be softened. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect

Table 1-49 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.19

Identified Visual Receptor: Residential - Properties on Swanmore Road.		
Viewpoint Numbers: 34		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 34. (representative view) View looking east from Swanmore Road towards the reservoir site. Foreground: Swanmore road carriageway, with grass verge on the east side, running up to mature trees and vegetation along the boundary of the reservoir site. Middle Distance: Boundary low fencing visible in the gaps between the boundary vegetation and at the entrance for bridleway access in the north east. Open grazing grassland visible. Long Distance: Outline of trees in woodland features (The Avenue and Havant Thicket) running across the skyline where views are possible.	<u>Value</u> High Residential properties on Swanmore Road are closely adjacent the reservoir site and have a proprietary interest in their views, therefore their value is considered to be high.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Residents on Swanmore Road have oblique and partly screen views of the reservoir site. Filtering and screening is provided by trees and mature vegetation running along the red line boundry on the south western edge. Some residents of properties adjacent the southern corner of Cabbagefield Row will have direct views of the proposed southern access route therefore, the susceptibility of their view to the nature of the Scheme proposed is considered to be High.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse Some of the properties have partially screened views of the reservoir site and access roads through gaps in the western boundary vegetation or where existing access gateway are located. Three storey properties potentially have long distance partially screen views over the Site looking east. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within near distance, along with some tree clearance works. This is combined with construction of a new road access point on the east side of Sawnmore Road at the northern end. Some partial views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. It is likely that the reservoir embankment will be visible from some properties, this visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the near and middle distance. As discussed above, the reservoir embankment is likely to be partially visible through the boundary vegetation from some properties. This change in view will continue in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to help screen views further. Short term impacts from construction will now have improved therefore, magnitude of change is considered to low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the properties will be further screened and benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-50 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.21

Identified Visual Receptor: Residential - Properties adjacent the pipeline corridor		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views from residential properties on the pipeline corridor. Foreground: Road carriageways with grassland verges, sometimes wide and lines with mature street trees. Middle Distance: Front gardens to residential properties, gardens of mixed size often medium to large. Residential properties, typical post world war municipal housing consisting of terraced and semi-detached properties. Views are typically screen by the built form and are limited to the road corridors, however occasional views can be had towards public space, often the tops of mature trees beyond the rooflines. Long Distance: Long distance views are screened by the residential built form or by mature trees in adjacent open space.	<u>Value</u> High Residential properties that face onto roads in which the pipeline corridor is to run have a proprietary interest in their views, therefore their value is considered to be high.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> High Residents of properties on roads where the proposed pipe is to be installed within the carriageway will have direct views of the works. Properties on adjacent roads will have oblique and partially filtered views therefore the susceptibility of their view is considered to be high.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and surfaces reinstated. During in the period changes to direct views will be in the immediate distance. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low By this stage the surfacing in the area of the excavation will have been reinstated. Any effect on the view will now be barely discernible. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low No further mitigation has been required other than surface reinstatement at the end of construction. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-51 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.22

Identified Visual Receptor: Roads and Other Transport Routes - Middle Park Way		
Viewpoint Numbers: 21		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 21 View from the field gate on the north side of Middle Park Way, looking north towards the reservoir site over High Lawn in Staunton Country Park. Foreground: Agricultural wire fencing and field gates, with open grazing grassland beyond. Middle Distance: Open grassland of High Lawn falling down high gently towards vegetation aligning the stream dividing High Lawn from Thicket lawn. Scattered parkland trees within the grassland areas, woodland and matures trees screen views to the north east and north west. Long Distance: Open grassland of Gammonds Hill visible raising up to trees and vegetation on the west boundary of the reservoir site adjacent Sawnmore Road. The edges of woodland at Cabbagefield row and Bells Copse visible. Beyond the trees and woodland on the western boundary residential buildings on Well Meadow and Warren Park can be seen. Furth to the north overhead powerline and pylons are visible above Bells Copse.	<u>Value</u> High The eastern end of Middle Park Way runs between Staunton Country park on the north side and Leigh Park Gardens /Great Copse on the south side. Both of these form part of a conservation area and a registered park and garden. Glimpsed views out across the country park can be had on the northern side. Conservation areas and country parks are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Road users on Middle Park Way have glimpsed views towards the Scheme through gaps in the boundary vegetation or from gateways. They are likely to be travelling through the landscape for short periods of time but may appreciate views of their surroundings while passing through the landscape therefore the susceptibility of their view is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse The road has some glimpsed views of the reservoir site through existing gateways. Views are oblique and long distance looking north west towards Warren park and Cabbagefield Row. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within the middle to long distance. Some visual disturbance during the works is likely to be visible in the long distance, however these impacts will be in the short term. It is likely that the reservoir embankment will be partially visible from some locations in the long distance, visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Due to the glimpsed and long distance nature of the view, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the long distance. As discussed above, the reservoir embankment is likely to be partially and obliquely visible in some areas. This change in view will continue in the medium to long term until mitigation planting has established to help filter views further. Short term impacts from construction will now have improved however, magnitude of change is considered to remain low adverse.	Negligible Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the road will be further screened and benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-52 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.23

Identified Visual Receptor: Roads and Other Transport Routes - B2149 Durrants Road /B2149 Manor Lodge Road		
Viewpoint Numbers: 5b and 35		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 5b View looking south west towards the north eastern entrance to the reservoir site. Foreground: Road carriageway where Manor Lodge Road meets Durrants Road, with the round-a-bout junction. Grass verges and petrol filling station forecourt visible. On the west side of the roads, mature boundary vegetation can be seen to the south and to the north residential properties enclosed with timber closed board fencing. Middle Distance: Mostly screened, however a narrow view corridor through the entrance at Gipsies plain exists. Through this open grassland is visible within the reservoir site running up the wooded feature of The Avenue. Long Distance: Looking through the reservoir site entrance its possible to make out the tops of trees in woodland along the west boundary, running along the skyline (Bells Copse). Viewpoint 35 View looking south east from Manor Lodge Road, towards Havant Thicket and Blendworth Common. Foreground: B2149 Manor Lodge Road carriageway with trees and hedgerow aligning its southern side. Middle Distance: The north eastern edge of Havant Thicket, running southwards along the boundary of Blend worth Common. Filtered views of open grassland on Blendworth Common. Long Distance: The edge of Bells Copse and other woodland at the southern end of Blendworth common stretching across the skyline.	<u>Value</u> High Durrants Road runs adjacent the east side of the Staunton Country Park and the reservoir site, connecting onto B2149 Manor Lodge Road running along the northern boundary. The South Downs National Parks boundary meets the northern side of B2149 Manor Lodge Road. Glimpsed views can be had of the Country Park from Durrants Road and the southern end of B2149 Manor Lodge Road. Views of the South Downs are limited along B2149 Manor Lodge Road, by dense forestry plantation and tall field hedgerows. Conservation areas and country parks are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low Road users on Durrants Road and B2149 Manor Lodge Road have very limited views towards of the reservoir site. Screening to provided by mature vegetation and woodland along to west side of Durrants Road. A partial view is possible adjacent Gipsies plain at the entrance to the reservoir site on the north east boundary. Along B2149 Manor Lodge Road, Havant Thicket woodland screens views of the reservoir site, only the junction of the proposed northern access road we be visible. Therefore the susceptibility of their view is considered to be Low.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse The only view on Durrants Road can had had from the entrance at Gipsies Plain adjacent the roundabout at the junction of Durrants Road, B2149 Manor Lodge Road and Redhill Road (Viewpoint 5b). The view looking west is oblique and only partial due the screening provided by boundary trees and vegetation on the reservoir site. Also, screening is provided by the existing residential properties on the bottom end of the west side of Durrants Road. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within mid distance, along with some tree clearance works. Some glimpsed views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. Once The Avenue landscape feature has been partly removed longer distance glimpsed views will be possible, although these are not considered adverse, any minor impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. On B2149 Manor Lodge Road, no view is possible of the reservoir site due to the Havant Thicket woodland. The only visual impact will be to the immediate area around where the new northern access route road junction will be constructed in the north west corner of Havant Thicket (Viewpoint 35). This access point will also be used for construction access, this will see temporary visual disturbance until the works are complete. Views of the access are very limited by the surrounding woodland on both sides of the road, hence views of the new junction will be fleeting. Therefore, overall the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low Once the works are complete, there will be very little visual disturbance in the view from Durrants Road (Viewpoint 5b). As discussed above, due to the removal of The Avenue, temporary long distance views looking west, will be able to be glimpsed. This are not considered to be adverse, key landscape resources in the Site are being retained such as the woodland boundaries in the west. These will now be visible, along with the reservoir in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to filter views. On B2149 Manor Lodge Road, now that the proposed road junction is completed, there will be very little further visual impact. The junction will have been constructed sensitively in order to retain as much existing trees and vegetation as possible. It is likely that limited disturbance to vegetation around to new junction will be visible from the immediate area. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Any views into the reservoir site from the entrance at Gipsies plain (Viewpoint 5b) will be filtered or screen. At the new road junction onto B2149 Manor Lodge Road, the vegetation surrounding it will	Neutral Effect

have recovered, assimilating it into the landscape, echoing the other similar road junction along B2149 Manor Lodge Road. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be very low.

Table 1-53 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.24

Identified Visual Receptor: Roads and Other Transport Routes - Swanmore Road		
Viewpoint Numbers: 34		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Viewpoint 34. View looking east from Swanmore Road towards the reservoir site. Foreground: Swanmore road carriageway, with grass verge on the east side, running up to mature trees and vegetation along the boundary of the reservoir site. Middle Distance: Boundary low fencing visible in the gaps between the boundary vegetation and at the entrance for bridleway access in the north east. Open grazing grassland visible. Long Distance: Outline of trees in woodland features (The Avenue and Havant Thicket) running across the skyline where views are possible.	<u>Value</u> High Swanmore Road runs along the south western side of Staunton Country Park and the reservoir site. Glimpsed views across the parkland can be had from gateways and gaps in the boundary vegetation. Conservation areas and country parks are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value.	High
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Medium Road users on Swanmore Road have glimpsed views towards the Scheme through gaps in the boundary vegetation or from gateways. They are likely to be travelling through the landscape for short periods of time but may appreciate views of their surroundings while passing through the landscape therefore the susceptibility of their view is considered to be medium.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Medium Adverse The road in some areas has oblique partially screened views of the reservoir site and access roads through gaps in the western boundary vegetation or where existing access gateway are located. During the construction stage large scale earthworks will be carried out within near distance. This is combined with construction of a new road access point on the east side of Sawnmore Road at the northern end. There is already an access point to Bridleway 121 in the location of the new road, with a gap in boundary vegetation, construction will se minimal removal of this vegetation resulting in only a minor change in close views. The access point will be also used for construction access. Some partial and direct views of the visual disturbance during the works is likely, however these impacts will be in the short term. It is likely that the reservoir embankment will be partially this visual from some locations, visual impact will be medium term until new mitigation planting establishes. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be medium adverse.	Moderate Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Low Adverse Once the works are complete, there will be less visual disturbance, however the overall composition of view will be changed in the near and middle distance. As discussed above, the reservoir embankment is likely to be partially visible through the boundary vegetation in some areas. This change in view will continue in the medium term until mitigation planting has established to help screen views further. The introduction of the new road junction will be a permeant change to direct views looking north. Short term impacts from construction will now have improved therefore, magnitude of change is considered to low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Low Adverse At this stage mitigation tree and woodland planting will be will established. Views from the road will be further screened and benefit from the newly establish green infrastructure helping the new reservoir bed into the landscape. The new access road junction will have been softened by new and recovering vegetation. Therefore, magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

Table 1-54 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.25

Identified Visual Receptor: Roads and Other Transport Routes - Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 1-6		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views along residential roads on the pipeline corridor. Foreground: Road carriageways with grassland verges, sometimes wide and lines with mature street trees. Middle Distance: Front gardens to residential properties, gardens of mixed size often medium to large. Residential properties, typical post world war municipal housing consisting of terraced and semi-detached properties. Views are typically screen by the built form and are limited to the road corridors, however occasional views can be had towards public space, often the tops of mature trees beyond the rooflines. Long Distance: Long distance views are screened by the residential built form or by mature trees in adjacent open space.	<u>Value</u> Medium The roads along this section of route have limited views, being contained by the residential built form. Some have views of undesignated landscapes such as public open spaces, these include Hermitage Stream Open Space. These open spaces are of local importance, views over or towards them are considered to be of medium value.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low Road users on this section have direct views of the pipeline corridor works within the carriageways, they are also likely to have oblique or filtered views of the works within public open space. They are likely to be travelling through the landscape for short periods of time, having limited views of the surrounding landscape, views of the proposed works are likely to be of limited importance to their journey therefore, the susceptibility of their view is considered to be low.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and surfaces reinstated. During in the period changes to direct views will be in the immediate distance. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low By this stage the surfacing in the area of the excavation will have been reinstated. Any effect on the view will now be barely discernible. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low No further mitigation has been required other than surface reinstatement at the end of construction. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Table 1-55 - Schedule of likely visual effects: VR.26

Identified Visual Receptor: Roads and Other Transport Routes - Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 7-8		
Viewpoint Numbers: n.a		
Baseline description of visibility	Receptors and Their Sensitivity (Combined Judgement on Value and Susceptibility)	Sensitivity
Views from the end of High Lawn Way and Middle Park Way Foreground: Road carriageway with grass verges. Beyond the grass verges there are tall field hedges with trees on both sides of the road. Middle Distance: Tall dense field hedgerows and trees block views along the north of Middle Park Way and to the east on High Lawn Way Long Distance: Long distance views are screened in the middle distance by hedgerow and matures trees.	<u>Value</u> High High Lawn Way and Middle Park Way have views of designated landscapes. The northern end of High Lawn Way has The Great Copse on its west side, this is an ancient woodland forming part of a conservation area and a registered park and garden. On the east side there is Leigh Park gardens also part of the conservation area and registered garden. The eastern end of Middle Park Way runs between Staunton Country park on the north side and Leigh Park Gardens /Great Copse on the south side. Both of these form part of a conservation area and a registered park and garden. Glimpsed views out across the country park can be had on the northern side. Conservation areas and country parks are considered to be of regional or county importance, views from, over or towards them are considered of high value.	Medium
	<u>Susceptibility</u> Low Road users on this section have direct views of the pipeline corridor works within the carriageways, they are also likely to have oblique or filtered views of the works within open space such as adjacent the great copse and when the route passes through the Country Park. They are likely to be travelling through the landscape for short periods of time, views of the proposed works are likely to be of limited importance to their journey therefore, the susceptibility of their view is considered to be low.	
	Magnitude of Change (Scale, Degree of Contrast, Distance from Receptor, Extent and Duration)	Significance
	<u>During Construction</u> Low Adverse During the in works, activity will include open trench excavations in order to lay the pipe line. Once the pipe has been laid, the excavation can be backfilled and surfaces reinstated. During in the period changes to direct views will be in the immediate distance. This type of change will be short term and reversible therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low adverse.	Minor Adverse Effect
	<u>Operation, Completion (Year 0)</u> Very Low By this stage the surfacing in the area of the excavation will have been reinstated. Any effect on the view will now be barely discernible. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect
	<u>Operation, Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)</u> Very Low No further mitigation has been required other than surface reinstatement at the end of construction. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be very low.	Neutral Effect

Appendix A11.6 Schedule of likely cumulative effects

Table 1-56 - Schedule of likely cumulative effects on landscape character (the reservoir site and access roads)

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
LR.1	LCA D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic (Enclosed)	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Negligible Adverse during construction, improving to Neutral at completion and thereafter. The proposed and /or allocated development schemes are situated outside of the LCA, bordering on the south west boundary adjacent the urban edge of Horndean. Masterplans for the schemes show large areas of green infrastructure along with buffer planting. It is assumed that there is potential for a cumulative effect arising from these Schemes however, given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from The Scheme, it is considered that The Scheme would not contribute to this cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.2	Landscape Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Given the separation between the Site and Schemes 27 and 29, by the existing settlement of Durrants and West Leigh, and the enclosed structure of the landscape, there would be limited scope for cumulative effects on the adjacent landscape. If works were to proceed in Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 at the same time as The Scheme, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 have potential for medium term effects on the landscape character following construction completion. Masterplans show large areas of green infrastructure and buffer planting, which take time to establish and reduce effect on character. The reservoir site is well separated from these schemes by existing woodland and surrounding enclosed landscape, therefore The Scheme is unlikely to contribute to any cumulative effect post construction.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.3	LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 20 and 26. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction and at completion, then improving to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. The Scheme and the schemes are all not within the LCA, however they are all located closely adjacent. Scheme 6 to the south, scheme 20 to the south east, scheme 26 to the north and the proposed site to the east. Therefore, there is potential for effects on the character of the surrounding landscape to combine. If works were to proceed in Schemes 6, 20 and 26 at the same time as the Scheme, there would be the potential for construction activities to combine however, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. All schemes masterplans or potential masterplans have or would have large areas of green infrastructure and buffer planting. These combine with existing areas of woodland and other features giving good containment. Although existing features help reduce effect once construction is complete, new mitigation planting will take time to establish and contribute to reduction of effects.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
LR.4	LCA11: A3 (M) Eastern Corridor	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6 and 20. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Negligible Adverse during construction, improving to Neutral at completion and thereafter. It is assumed that there is potential for a cumulative effect arising from these Schemes however, given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from The Scheme, it is considered that The Scheme would not contribute to this cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.7	LCA16: Leigh Park	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 4, 8 and 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Given the large areas of surrounding built form, there is good separation from the proposed pipeline corridor and scheme 4, therefore they are not likely to give raise cumulative effects. If works were to proceed in Scheme 8 and 9 at the same time as the pipeline corridor, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Once construction is completed there is potential for medium term combined effects on character to continue until mitigation planting has established and reduced the effects on character from the proposed pipeline route, scheme 8 and 9.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
LR.8	LCA20: Staunton Country Park	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 21, 22 and 26. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Scheme 26 is located to the north west of the site beyond Havant Thicket, Bell's Copse and other woodland on Blendworth Common. On that account inter relationship with The site and the other schemes would be unlikely to result in any cumulative effects. Schemes 21 and 22 are already under construction, if construction of The Scheme and scheme 6 were to coincide, there is a good chance that effects would combine and have greater influence on the landscape character. Nevertheless, any effect from schemes 21 and 22 would be short term until construction is completed. The effects from The Scheme and scheme 6 would be medium-long term, lasting beyond construction completion until mitigation planting and new green infrastructure establishes, thus reducing effects.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
LR.9	Sub Area 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction and at completion, then improving to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. If works were to proceed in Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 at the same time as The Scheme, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Schemes 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 have potential for medium term effects on the landscape character following construction completion. Masterplans show large areas of green infrastructure and buffer planting, which take time to establish and reduce effect on character. The reservoir site is well separated from these schemes by existing woodland and surrounding enclosed landscape, therefore The Scheme is unlikely to contribute to any cumulative effect post construction.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
LR.10	Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 26. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Scheme 26 is located to the north west of the site beyond Havant Thicket and other woodland on Blendworth Common. On that account inter relationship with The Site and scheme 26 would be limited. If construction works were to coincide then activity in the area could result in a small cumulative effect. It is assumed that once works are complete, there will be no further cumulative effects.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.11	Sub Area 10aiv: Lavant Valley South	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
LR.12	Reservoir Site Landscape Character (author defined)	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Scheme 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 are located to the north west of the site beyond Havant Thicket, Bell's Copse and other woodland on Blendworth Common. On that account inter relationship with The Site and the other schemes would be unlikely to result in any cumulative effects. Schemes 21 and 22 are already under construction, if construction of the proposed reservoir and scheme 6 were to coincide, there is a good chance that effects would combine and have greater influence on the landscape character. Nevertheless, any effect from schemes 21 and 22 would be short term until construction is completed. The effects from the Scheme and scheme 6 would be medium-long term, lasting beyond construction completion until mitigation planting and new green infrastructure establishes, thus reducing effects.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.

Table 1-57 - Schedule of likely visual cumulative effects (the reservoir site and access roads)

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
Conservation Areas			
VR.1	Sir George Staunton	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 21 and 22. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion and thereafter. Construction of schemes 21 and 22 are already underway, if construction continues and coincides with construction of the reservoir and access roads, then it's likely that visual cumulative effects will be encountered. There is potential for further cumulative effects if scheme 6 was brought forward at the same time. Some existing screening is provided between the conservation area and scheme 6 by woodland at Cabbagefield Row. However, from certain locations it might be possible to see development in scheme 6, depending on the building heights. This would result in cumulative visual effects with the Site, these being considered to be short to medium term, until such time as the landscape recovers from the works disturbance and new mitigation planting has established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
Listed Buildings			
VR.2	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed historic park and garden	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 21 and 22. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion and thereafter. Construction of schemes 21 and 22 are already underway, if construction continues and coincides with construction of the proposed reservoir, then it's likely that visual cumulative effects will be encountered. There is potential for further cumulative effects if scheme 6 was brought forward at the same time. Some existing screening is provided between the conservation area and scheme 6 by woodland at Cabbagefield Row. However, from certain locations it might be possible to see development in scheme 6, depending on the building heights. This would result in cumulative visual effects with the Scheme, these being considered to be short to medium term, until such time as the landscape recovers from the works disturbance and new mitigation planting has established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
VR.3	Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.4	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace, Grade II listed. The Staunton Memorial, Grade II* listed. Pathway (to the south of Staunton Memorial), Grade II listed. Footbridge, Grade II listed	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6, 21 and 22. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion and thereafter. Construction of schemes 21 and 22 are already underway, if construction continues and coincides with construction of the reservoir and access roads, then it's likely that visual cumulative effects will be encountered. There is potential for further cumulative effects if scheme 6 was brought forward at the same time. Some existing screening is provided between the conservation area and scheme 6 by woodland at Cabbagefield Row. However, from the mansion terrace it might be possible to see development in scheme 6 (depending on the building heights) and the crest of the proposed reservoir embankment. This would result in cumulative visual effects with the Scheme, these being considered to be short to medium term, until such time as the landscape recovers from the works disturbance and new mitigation planting has established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
Public Rights of Way			
VR.6	Bridleway 120	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 6. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then changing to Minor Beneficial by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. If scheme 6 is brought forward it's likely that the bridleway, for part of its length, would have views of the reservoir and access roads to the east and scheme 6 to the west. This would result in a cumulative visual effect, largest at the construction stage, reducing post construction and when proposed green infrastructure and mitigation planting has established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
VR.7	Bridleway 121	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 6. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then changing to Minor Beneficial by year 15 once mitigation measures have established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0):

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
		If scheme 6 is brought forward it's likely that the bridleway, for part of its length, would have views of the reservoir and access roads to the east and scheme 6 to the west. This would result in a cumulative visual effect, largest at the construction stage, reducing post construction and when proposed green infrastructure and mitigation planting has established.	Moderate cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
VR.8	E9 European Long Distance Route, Staunton Way	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 6 and 21. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then changing to Minor Beneficial by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Construction of schemes 21 and 22 are already underway, if construction continues and coincides with construction of the reservoir and access roads, then it's likely that visual cumulative effects will be encountered as these schemes are visible along the footpath route. There is potential for further cumulative effects if scheme 6 was brought forward at the same time. Scheme 6 might be visible from limited sections of the footpath route. This would depend on the height of buildings being proposed. Some existing screening is provided between the footpath by trees and woodland within the conservation area and by woodland at Cabbagefield Row. If scheme 6 was visible, it's likely that in some small sections of the footpath, that views could be had of scheme 6 and the proposed reservoir, resulting in a cumulative visual effect. These effects are considered to be short to medium term, until such time as the landscape recovers from the works disturbance and new mitigation planting has established.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
Residential			
VR.16	Properties on the west side of the southern end of Manor Lodge Road.	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.17	Properties on Well Meadow	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.18	Properties on Winterslow Drive	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.19	Properties on Swanmore Road.	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 6. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. If scheme 6 was brought forward, a small number of properties would encounter cumulative visual effects. These properties a likely to have views of the new access roads required for the reservoir and scheme 6. The greatest cumulative visual effect would be if construction was to proceed on both sites at the same time, introducing high levels of activity into the views. Both routes would also be used for construction access, worst effects would be short term. Effects would reduce in the medium to long term once construction finished, landscape has recovered, and any mitigation planting has established. Some slight cumulative effect would be permeant.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.
Roads and Other Transport Routes			
VR.21	Middle Park Way	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.22	B2149 Durrants Road /Manor Lodge Road	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Negligible Adverse during construction, improving to Neutral at completion and thereafter. Scheme 21 is visible on Durrants Road, but views are not possible of The Site at the same time, so no cumulative visual effects. Scheme 22 is unlikely to be visible from the road at the same time as the proposed reservoir, so no likely cumulative visual effects. It is assumed that there is potential for a cumulative effect arising from Schemes 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 however, given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from The Scheme along Manor Lodge Road, it is considered that The Scheme would not contribute to this cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
VR.23	Swanmore Road	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 6. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Moderate Adverse during construction, improving to Minor Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Negligible Adverse by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. If scheme 6 was brought forward, a small section of road would encounter cumulative visual effects. From this section of road in the north, it's likely that views of the new access road required for the reservoir and scheme 6 would be visible. The greatest cumulative visual effect would be if construction was to proceed on both sites at the same time, introducing high levels of activity into the views. Both routes would also be used for construction access, worst effects would be short term.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect.

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
		Effects would reduce in the medium to long term once construction finished, landscape has recovered and any mitigation planting has established. Some slight cumulative effect would be permeant.	Year 15 after completion: Slight cumulative effect.

Table 1-58 - Schedule of likely cumulative effects on landscape character (the pipeline corridor)

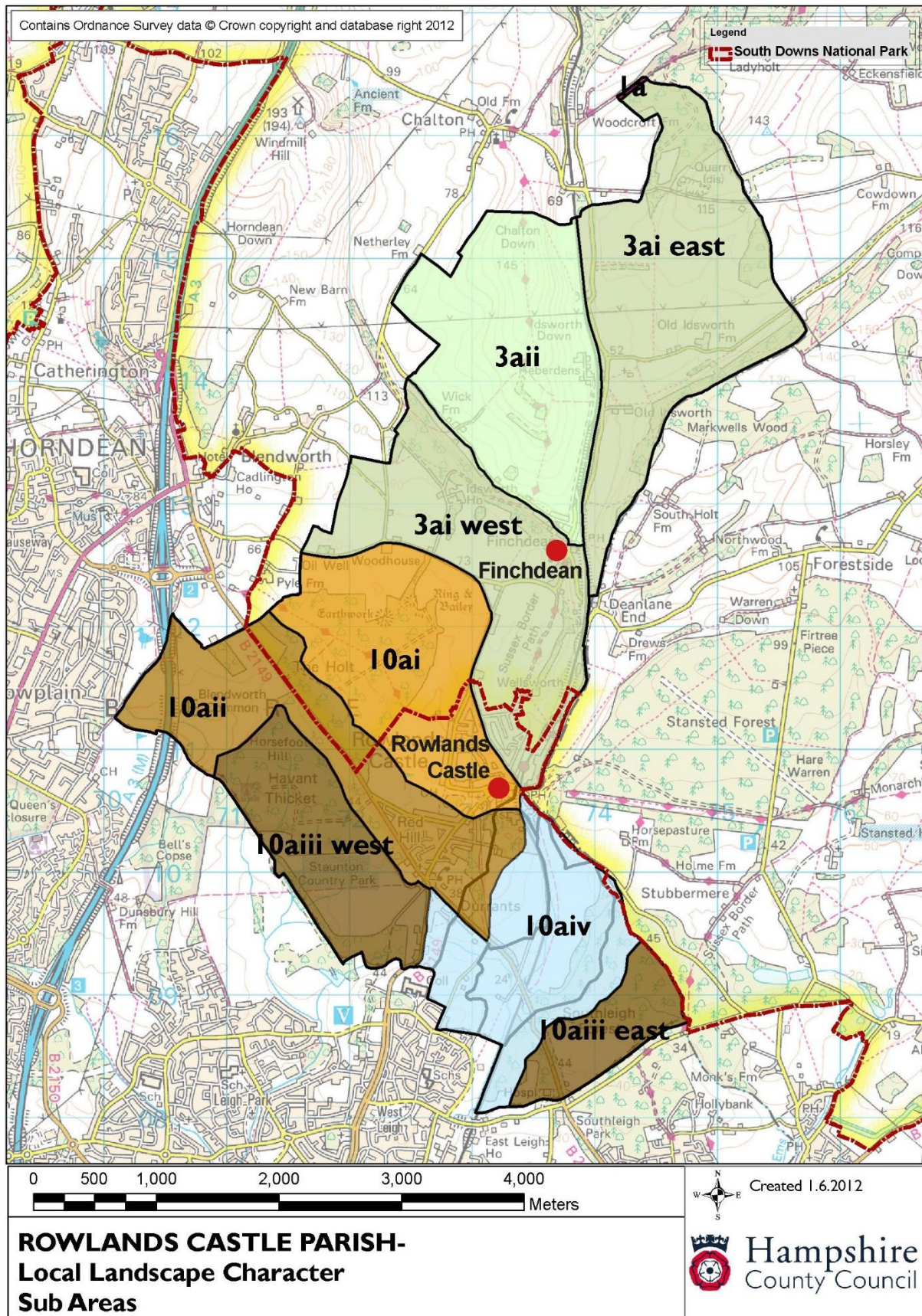
Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
LR.5	LCA13: Historic Bedhampton	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
LR.6	LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. If works were to proceed in Scheme 9 at the same time as the pipeline corridor, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Once construction is completed there is potential for medium term combined effects on character to continue until mitigation planting has established and reduced the effects on character from the proposed pipeline route and scheme 9.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.7	LCA16: Leigh Park	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 4, 8 and 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Given the large areas of surrounding built form, there is good separation from the pipeline corridor and scheme 4, therefore they are not likely to give raise cumulative effects. If works were to proceed in Scheme 8 and 9 at the same time as the pipeline corridor, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Once construction is completed there is potential for medium term combined effects on character to continue until mitigation planting has established and reduced the effects on character from the proposed pipeline route, scheme 8 and 9.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.13	Pipeline corridor Section 1-6 Landscape Character (author defined)	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 4, 8 and 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. Given the large areas of surrounding built form, there is good separation from the pipeline corrdior and scheme 4, therefore they are not likely to give raise cumulative effects. If works were to proceed in Scheme 8 and 9 at the same time as the pipeline corridor, there would be the potential for these construction activities to combine and increase their influence on the character of the landscape. However, influence would be short term, the effects reducing once construction is completed. Once construction is completed there is potential for medium term combined effects on character to continue until mitigation planting has established and reduced the effects on character from the proposed pipeline route, scheme 8 and 9.	Construction: Moderate cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Slight cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
LR.14	Pipeline corridor Section 7-8 Landscape Character (author defined)	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 6. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. It is assumed that there is potential for a cumulative effect arising from these Schemes however, given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from The Scheme, it is considered that The Scheme would not contribute to this cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.

Table 1-59 - Schedule of likely visual cumulative effects (the pipeline corridor)

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
Listed Buildings			
VR.5	The Golden Lion, Grade II listed	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes	
Public Rights of Way			
VR.9	Footpath 33	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. It is assumed that there is a potential for cumulative visual effects arising from Scheme 9 and the pipeline corridor. However, any effect would only be if construction happened simultaneously, the effects of which would be short term. Given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from the pipeline in the post construction period, it is considered that the pipeline would not contribute to any further cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
VR.10	Footpath 41a, 41b and 507	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.11	Footpath 506a	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.12	Footpath 506b	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. It is assumed that there is a potential for cumulative visual effects arising from Scheme 9 and the pipeline corridor. However, any effect would only be if construction happened simultaneously, the effects of which would be short term. Given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from the pipeline in the post construction period, it is considered that the pipeline would not contribute to any further cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
Recreational /Public Open Space			
VR.13	Pipeline corridor Section 4: Hermitage Stream	Potential for cumulative effects with Scheme 9. Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Minor Adverse during construction, improving to Negligible Adverse at completion, then reducing further to Neutral by year 15 once mitigation measures have established. It is assumed that there is a potential for cumulative visual effects arising from Scheme 9 and the pipeline corridor. However, any effect would only be if construction happened simultaneously, the effects of which would be short term. Given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from the pipeline in the post construction period, it is considered that the pipeline would not contribute to any further cumulative effect.	Construction: Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
VR.14	Pipeline corridor Section 5: Rider Lane Stream	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
VR.15	Pipeline corridor Section 7: Great Copse	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
Residential			
VR.20	Properties adjacent the Pipeline corridor	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	
Roads and Other Transport Routes			
VR.24	Routes on Pipeline corridor Section 1-6	Potential for cumulative effects with Schemes 9.	Construction:

Likely Cumulative Effects			
Ref.	Receptor	Cumulative Effects	Significance
		Significance of effect caused by The Scheme would be Negligible Adverse during construction, improving to Neutral at completion and thereafter. There is a potential for a limited cumulative visual effect arising from Scheme 9 and the pipeline corridor. However, any effect would only be if construction happened simultaneously. The cumulative effects would be short term and only impact those roads that are closely adjacent scheme 9. Given the likely negligible to neutral effect arising from the pipeline in the post construction period, it is considered that the pipeline would not contribute to any further cumulative effect.	Slight cumulative effect. At Completion (Year 0): Neutral cumulative effect. Year 15 after completion: Neutral cumulative effect.
VR.25	Routes on Pipeline corridor Section 7-8	No potential for cumulative effects with other Schemes.	

Appendix A11.7 Map of Rowlands Castle local landscape character areas





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